## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XL., NO. 39.

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Shall the Catholic Societies Unite in One Grand Organization?

This address has been issued to all Cathelic

societies in the United States :There have been periods in the world's history wherein it has been peculiarly and preminer tly apparent to the thoughtful ebserver of men of the time, current measures and pussing events that there was special occasion for united action in some particular direction, cause their defense was not of available strength and power sufficient to successful ing:
withstand the onslaughts and encroachments of the too-easily triumphing enemy. In the Unions and isolated Societies, while certainof the too-easily triumphing enemy. In the latter case, segregated elements of force, too weak single-handed to be of much weight in a

contest for the maintenance of chief principles, mutually dear to themselves and numerous others, in vain may have striven with all their individual might and main to resist the advances and stay the ravages of the assailants; wherete, had there been an organized union of action and concerted mevement all along the line of the beset interests, sacred to all slike, so noble and imposing an array of resistance would have confronted the oncomers as of itself to dismay and to deter them by the grand show of strength, or, if prowess must be waged, readily vanquish them and vindicate the right.

ENERGETIC CATHOLIC MANHOOD.

Aside from the incidental development of the general brotherhood, common to the children of Holy Mether Church, and the promotion of a more widespread, cordial and generous personal fellowship amongst the rank and file of the Catholic laity every-where, most meritorious objects in themselves, the signs of the times unerringly point to the ever-growing necessity for the vast body of our people to unite in a compact, workin force in temporalities even as they are a u-it in matters spiritual. Aye, in unmistakable language, we find our Holy

POPE LEO XIII,

speaking out in his noble (29th) encyclical letter, "Fapientia Christiana," put linhed throughout the world in January, 1890. quote the fellowing salient passages, bearing on the great subject herein under considers. tion, viz.:
"We have fallen on times of mighty and

da'ly struggle as to matters of the greatest monien -- a struggle in which it is most difficult for the multitude to escape being led astray, to avoid error, and maintain their courage. Everywhere the courage. Catholic religion is either openly attacked or secretly assailed; and by the great license permitted in these perverse errors the public profession of Christianity is often hindered by many difficulties. In so evil a state of effairs it is the first duty of everyone to refleot and be on his guard, that he may, by vigilant care, securely defend the faith which he has received, by guarding against dangers and being always armed against the fallacies

and sephisms of the day.
"To give way to the enemy, or to be silent before him, while on all sides is raised a clamorous opposition to truth, is the work of the wickedly slothful, or him who doubts the truth of his professions. Both are base and a dishonor to God; both are hostile to individual and universal salvation-a harvest only to the enemies of the faith, for it is too true that the lax discipline of the faithful is a strong ally to the wickedness of the faithless. And there is another reason why Christians should particulary avoid this sin of sleth; for though false charges are spread about with the greatest facility, it is considerally more difficult to meet and combat the wrong conclusion founded on them. Finally, let every man remember that there is no decree against practising and displaying the forti-tude which is the birthright of Christians, by which the counsels and plots of our enemies

are frequently brought to nought. . "And it should be remembered that whenever the Church is lawfully brought into connection with public affairs, these men should receive favor who are of known honestly and are likely to deserve well of the Christian name ; nor is there the last reason why men should be preferred who are filled with evil intentions against religion. Hence the importance of the duty to guide the minds of men becomes clear, particularly when in these days Christianity is pletted against with such a depth of cunning. . . We shall not here inquire how far the sloth and intestine discord of Cathelies have worked in the inter-eits of revelution; but this may be said, that evil men would have been less prompt in boldness, less ready to work so great ruin, If the faith 'that works by charity' had been strenger in the minds of many. Nor would the discipline of Ohristianity intrusted to us

from on high have failen so low. "Those who are called to bear a part in public life are menaced by two dangers which are to be avoided with all vigilanceprodence, falsely se-called, and rashness. Fer some there are who donbt of the expediency of facing and opposing wickedness when anocossful, for fear, as they allege, lest the evil-doers should be still further irritated.

For the definite plan of our enemies-and many among them do not hesitate to state it many among them do not hesitate to state it explicitly and boast of it eponly—is the opposed in the construction of the only true religion, the Catholic in Carry this cut there is nothing they will hesitate to attempt. They know full hesitate to attempt adversaries the easier will be the fulfillment adversaries the easier will be the fulfillment adversaries. They have turned at the control of the case of the fulfillment and all contributors.

They have turned into your duties so faithfully discharged by him. We commend that a full detailed statement the battle field, and in the houses on Mount to duties so faithfully discharged by him. We commend the battle field, and in the houses on Mount to duties so faithfully discharged by him. We commend the battle field, and in the houses on Mount to duties so faithfully discharged by him. We commend the battle field, and in the houses on Mount to duties so faithfully discharged by him. We commend the battle field, and in the houses on Mount to duties so faithfully discharged by him. We commend the battle field, and in the houses on Mount to duties so faithfully discharged by him. We commend the battle field, and in the houses on Mount to duties so faithfully discharged by him. We commend the battle field, and in the houses on Mount to duties so faithfully discharged by him. We commend the battle field, and in the houses on Mount to duties so faithfully discharged by him. We commend the battle field, and in the houses on the battle field, and in the house on the battle field, and in the houses on the battle field, and in the house on the battle field, and in the battle field, and in the battle field, and in the battle field at the batt

Christ, all who claim the rewards due to victors only, while they live like cowards and so take no part in the battle, not only are useless in resisting the onsiaughts of the hosts of evil, but make the way readier for their coming. . . Honor to those who, challenged to the struggle, go out into the battlefield, fully confident that unjust powers will perish and yield at last by the sanctity of God we always relied upon the zest of urpriests and the generosity of our priests and the generosity of eur people. We religion and of right.'

UNIVERSAL CONFEDERATION.

Alive to their timeinless and wisdom, pursuant to, and animated by an abiding leve for such principles and inspired by a fond desire to see them ever watchfully carried into the utmost possible effect, a majority of were the good of those most concerned at all consulted and meant to be maintained. History is replete with instances in point—some productive of good for these in the right and corresponding discomfiture for their illdisposed opponents; whilet, alas! on the
other hand, very many witnessed the overthrow or subversion of right principles because their defense was act of the control of which are thus set out in the duly-adoptstrength and power sufficient to successfully ed preamile and constitutional-clause follow-

> ly more or less powerful for goed, are yet plainly too centracted in their separate fields of labor; whence arises the occasion for their aggregation into one graad whole, everywhore, for the fullest possible attainment of the general advancement of our Catholic people at large, and acquisition of the utmost success for our common efforts at a better maintenance of our co-religionists and their

> temporal interests generally,
> "The main objects and alms of the American Federation of Catholic Societies are the more thorough comenting, maintenance and promotion of cordial fellowship among the Catholic laity everywhere, and the upholding and conserving of the public welfare afour Catholic communities, in each and all respects, as regards either the advancement of our general bretherhood or the vindication of our common manheed against any and all

> ignoble encroachments.
> "Being especially dear and sacred, the due protection and furtherance of the individual and collective public rights and privileges of our Catholic peerle are momentus questions.
>
> "In living testimony, then, of our practical and abiding interest in and solicitude for the support, defence and preservation of our common weal, as people alike leyal to our

God and country, in the faithful service of either and both Oatholies being ever found forement, we, the assembled delegates of many Oatholic lay secleties in grand conference found, do now hereby band ourselves together in a general union of all our societies, in a permanent body of Federation; which, while net at all disturbing the various societies' separate existence and objects, shall specially see to the follest welfare of our Catholic people and the well-being of our just rights and demands for merited public recognition." . . . .

"Objects.-The objects and sime of a Diocesan Council shall be to effect, as nearly as at all may be, the cemerting, maintain-ance and promotion of a cordial fellowship among the vast majority of our Catholic lasty, as found embraced in the various Societies w.tain the territorial confines of the Diocese, and rendering readily available prompt, united action of their tens of thousands' allied strength, upon eccasion requiring, in the upbelifing and conserving the public west of our Cacholic community at large in each and all respects. The Council being one of a series of Diocesan Councils, prejected and yet to be founded all over the Americas—and once asverall ther similar Councils shall have been established, with such to be and constitute the nucleus of a grand alliance to be knewn as the American Federation of Catholic Societies."

CRGENT OCCASION FOR LIVING ATTENTION Now, let us indicate the occasion and fitness of these ideas, which, 'tis eminently feasible and salutary, should be carried out to the full.

In 1889 the President of the United States failed to recall two certain nominations, to Government appeintments of men who unhesitatingly and netoriously heaped injustice and wrong on the Church and its numerous Indian missions and schools, quickly calling out the loud and indignant protests (of individual Cathelies throughout the country. Lacking the most powerful force or organized concerted action everywhere, the cry for the Senate's rejection of the nominations, in a several menths' interval, went unheeded, and the Catholic heart was wrung by the ready confirmation in office and intrenchment their wanten assumptions of both Thomas J. Morgan as Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Daniel Dorchester as Superintendent of

Indian Schools.
Quite fresh in the history of the State of Wisconsin is the unprecedented appeal of the Hierarchy there to "not only our Ostholic voters but all friends of parental rights to stand together for the repeal" of the most obnoxious, unanimously passed Bannett School Law; "railroaded" through the Badger State Legislature "towards the close of the session, when bills of any great importance naturally cannot command the conelderation which they deserve." In the prelates' strictures on this flagrant piece of legislation, they pronounce it "an unnecessary law," since "in our three discasses 264 parochial schools, 14 celleges, academies and select schools and 9 orphan asylums," the Law's chief requirements have ever been characteristic features, so that "no special legislation is needed as a remedy; and, certainly, not a law to harsh and severe as the Bennet Law, fairly briefling with threats of prosecutions and fines." It is "an effensive law," The "350,000 Oathelies in Wisconsin

all who love wisdom according to the flesh, out bundreds and thousands of as good and and who presume to ignore the truth that useful citizens as any. It is consequently an outrage," etc. . "Are the fifty or sixty thousand C. tholic fathers and mothers of thousand C. tholic fathers and mothers of priests and the generosity of our people. We have never received one single cent of State help for our schools—we want no State interference with them either."

An alien neighbor, we find a Canadian Province cutetripping the State in its legislative manifestation of religious hate and rancor; as witness the follow-

Hundred, having first secured the introduction of bigoted text-books into the public schools of the Bay State and valily striven to abolish private educational institutions, are at present engaged in a high-handed endeavor to disfranchise Catholic citizans; as witness the following fanatical ranting in a printed address, quite recently premul-

"We have no hesitation in affilming that the oath of allegiance to our Government taken by Romanists, by which they have obt sined the rights of the ballot, citizenship and office, amounts to nothing, if they are good Romanists, and has no binding obligation where the interests of the Church or the Post ff require it to be disregarded.

We do not hesitate to say, as a measure fer self-protection, that no man who confesses allegiance to the Pontiff should he allowed to participate as a citizen in either holding an office or casting a ballot. The United States Supreme Court has decided that the law of one of our States dis-franchising Mermons is constitutional, on the theory that the man who takes the oath the Mormons are required to take cannot be a good citizen. Why should not this principle be any lied to those who confess all glance to Pup: I hierarchy? No beliet for the man who takes his pul ties from the Vati-

On December 10th, 1890, there was held in heads of all American patriotic societies and orders;" which prejected the now rapidly. Mr. Dillon as follows :muturing "American Patriotic League," "the idea being to harmonize all their work and, with a combined membership of over a million, it is hard to estimate the work they are capable of doing (!) . . . to the enforcing by legislation the principles expressed in its platform, which contains in brief the leading points in all purely American orders;

. . . local leagues (of other citizens having similar views) will be (are being) organized in every city, town and village in the Union . , and the influence of the combined forces will be used with telling effect (!)' The platform of principles adopted embraces "Rattiction of Immigration, Extension of the time required for natural zation, An educational qualification for every voter, One general, non sectarian (non denominational) free school system, Public funds and public property not to be used for sectarian (denominational) purposes, American lands for American settlers." call for the original "gathering of the clans" recited that the conference would consider " The means we have in hand and can use, and the plans we can inaugurate to meet, to fight, to master and overturn these wicked things that would take away our

liberties!" A member of the national executive committee, resident in Pittaburg, in a terse interview in the local daily press of January 5th, 1890, said "Almost everyone realizes the importance of legislative action on the subject. Organization is all that is needed. . The names of members, their place of meeting and their proceedings will be kept strictly secret. . The great mass of free thinking citizens will readily join. It

will be demonstrated that practical werk can In the foregoing recital is seme illustration of the prevailing distemper—its scope and character ever extending and intensifying; whence, the premises being so marvellously clear and expansive, the conclusions are very plain and emphatically suggestive !

A MIGHTY LEAGUE.

We cordielly invite generous encouragement and active co-operation everywhere, as to eminently befits our unquestionable lay apostolate, in the utmost amaigamation of the great majority of our Cathelic laity through-out, as comprised within our societies; and specially solicit correspondence and assistance to that grand and imperative end.

Sincerely and faithfully,

WM. A. GOLDEN,

Corresponding Secretary of the Peneer
Diocesan Council of the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 8,1890.

The lights that have come down on you from Heaven all your life long are not more abundant than the graces of the Hely Spirit, which have been bestowed upon you to impart the knowledge of self and the knowledge of God. The showers that water the earth of God. The showers that water the earth are not more exhiberant than the graces of sanctity which God has poured into your hearts.—Cardinal Manning.

We recommend that a full detailed statement

No Date Fixed for a National Convention.

The Executive Committee of the Irish National League of American assembled in the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, on the 16th inst., President John Fitzgerald presiding. The delegates present were the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, treasurer; John P. Sutton, secretary; Patrick Martin, third vice-president; Hubert Cassidy, Delaware; John F. Arm-strong, Georgia; Daniel Corkey, Illinois; Michael J. Burns, Indiana; the Rev. James Province cutstripping the State in its legislative manifestation of religious hate and rancer; as witness the following telegraphic summary, which we cull from the secular daily press of March 21st, 1890:—

"The school act abolishing the right of the Roman Catholies to have separate schools, and obliging all classes of the community to patrouize the national secular schools, finally passed the Maniteba Legislature yesterday, and goes in to force May 1. The act has been bitterly opposed by the Roman Catholies of the Province."

The Massachusetts Committee of One Hundred, having first secured the introduction of the Province in the first secured the introduction of the Province in the first secured the introduction of the Province in the first secured the introduction of the Province in the first secured the introduction of the Province in the first secured the introduction of the Province in the first secured the introduction of the Province in the first secured the introduction of the Province in the first secured in the following in the follow co-operate with the Executive Committee.

We have received no report of the proceedings of the meeting in detail, but the most important business to be disposed of was the question of heldings national convention of the League this year. Some of the members of the committee favored holding a convention. A majority of the State [delegates, however, took the opposite view, basing their argument on the fact that Mr. Parnell and the other leaders were opposed to a convention at present. Mr. Parnell was on the field and ought to know what was best for the cause, and it was agreed that it was best to await hie advice.

There was a general conversation as to fin-There was a general conversation as to inances. Nearly every delegate was promised
anostantial aid from his district. Even delegates from Statis in which the Irish pepulation is small reported a strong feeling of sympathy, and it is confidentially expected that a
large sum will be sent across the Atlantic this fall to help the cause, wheter the conven tion is held or not.

A telegram was sent to Mr. Parnell asking his advice as to holding the convention; but up to the adjournment on the 18th no answer had been received. Just before the adjourn ment the committee voted that the next con vention should beheld in Baltimore; and they deputed Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, of St. Louis, and honored member of the ex-committee, to write to John Dillor, M.P., and ask him to the Union Square Theat e, New York, a very produce the consent of Mr. Paraell to hold a largely-attended "conference of the executive convention of the League in this country in the near future. The doctor has addresse

> "The meeting of the executive council of th Irish National League of America has adjourn ed after passing a series of resolutions, among them one to call a convention, to be held at Baltimore, Md. This, however, was condition al, and subject to the consent of Mr. Painell, and, therefore, no date has been settled upon. As you have Mr. Painell's confidence, permit me to impress upon you that the necessity just now for calling a convention is pressing, as the J present organization in this country is more to bund. The apprehension feared by you on the other side of the Atlantic that the disturbing element on this side would do something calculated to the compromise the friendly relations deviating between your party and the Liberals throughout England, Scotland and Wales is throughout England, Scotland and Wales is you small in numbers, is noisy, and makes itself hard outside of a deliberative body; but in confection in the use no figure, for the reason that vention it cuts no figure, for the reason that the conservative sense of our people prepon-derates, and would not tolerate the language calculated to embarrass you in a policy likely to be successful, and which up to this time has corrected many bad laws under which the Irish parple have suffered. We hold ourselves subordinate to the Irish organization controlled by Charles Steward Parnell, and will conform to any proper course which may be dictated by him. The character of the men was assembled during the past week in the city from every during the past week in the city from every during the past week in the city from every during the pro-State within the United States and the provinces of the Dominion of Canada would satisfy the most sceptical that no influence, except that which pertains to the welfare of Ireland, could control any convention. I write this letter with the knowledge and consent of all the delegates, including President Fitzgerald, and thus you will communicate with him an early

day. Truly yours. "THOMAS O'REILLY, M. D." Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, treasurer, has published the audited report of the funds of the Lesgue, which is a clear, concise, and satisfactory document. The Auditing Committee end

tory document. The Auditing Committee end their report as follows:

Your committee find that the treasurer reported at the last National Convention in August, 1886, a balance of \$21,885,78. That he has since received from all sources, as shown by schedule herewith submitted, the sum of \$257,922,79. That he has paid out for operation are paper of all binds, a schedule of which ing expenses of all kinds, a schedule of which we submit, the sum of 22, 225, 27.

That he has remitted to Ireland as shown by

the vouchers, the sum of \$237,248,08. and presented for examination and inspection of your committee, a certified certificate of deposit in the Peninsular Savings Bank of Detroit, on Jan. 1,

1, 1880, for the sum of \$10,335.22.

Thus accounting for all sums received in a manner unanimously approved by your committee. The item of expenses of \$25,225,27 not only includes the expenses incurred by holding the last National Convention of the Irish Na-tional League of America, at Chicago, in August, 1886, but also President Fitzgerald's salary of \$3,000, which sum was by him donated back to the treasury, thus leaving the actual expenses at \$19,225.27, being less than seven per cent. of all

moneys received.

We are led to say, that upon the score of economy and honesty, the League is to be congratulated on the admirable manner in which its finances have been administered by the Rev.

and papers examined by this committee per-taining to this report, be preserved and sub-mitted to the next national convention for veri-

R. C. Cushing, Chairman, J. W. Fitzgerald, J. J. O'Connor, Martin Battle, Wm. J. Gleason, O'Brien J. Atkins Martin Battle, O'Brien J Atkinson Thomas P. Tuite, Felix Carbray. Thomas I Phil. McCahill, Secretary.

Summary of the Accounts. The following are the receipts from August, 1836 (the Convention of the Irieh National League of America), up to Jan. 1, 1890:—

eague of America), up to Jan. 1, 10:	
labaua	\$1,113 20
rizona	5 00
rkansas	532 50
alifornia	13,425 20
olorado	3.532 15
onnecticut	7,169 04
anada	16,706 85
akota	335 25
And a mana	951 00
Pelaware	1,415 25
	1,988 60
eorgia	59 90
isho	6,232 59
llinois	
ndiana	
wa	4,681 75
апеав	1,923 62
entucky	2,579 15
ouisiana	4,713 60
laine	157 00
Inditoba	5 00
Inryland	2,627 91
Lassachusetts	34,901 66
lichigan	4,340 35
Linnesota	5,014 03
Liveissippi	32 00
Lissonti	7,722 15
Iissouri Post-Despatch	5,280 00 4,775 25
lontana	
ebraska	12,739 85
evada,	347 00
lew Hampshire	705 00
ew Jersey	5,874 14
lew York	<b>23,</b> 965-33
orth Carolina	202 00 1
ova Scotia	2,764 53
ew Brunswick	787 41
hio	9,356 74
regon	1,922 50
ennsylvania	40,738 41
hode Island	7,506 79
outh Carolina	900 00
ennessee	2,841 80
exas	2,552 40
Josh	762 10
/ UM:S	459 00
Irginia	1,176 30
Vashington	6 666 00
Visconsis	10 00
Vyoming	10 00

To balance on hand at last convention held at Chicago in August,

.\$279,908 57 Total Cash..... Sub divided as follows :--Parliamentary Fund.............\$ 37,321 71 

 Anti-Eviction Fund
 98,441 38

 Parnell Defense Fund
 80,102 82

 Roll of Honor Fund
 19,631 67

 Tenants' Defense Fund
 5,531 72

Mandeville Fund..... League Branch dues...... 16,873 49

\$257,922 79 Remittances to Trustees in Ireland:-

recurren	PITCER !	O True	ees in moi	anu
lug. 24,	'86	£3,000	\$14,535	00
ec. 20,	'86	5,000	24,227	80
uly 11,	'ი7	5,000	24,256	25
)ct. 27,	'87	2,000	9,731	5 <b>0</b>
Nov. $2$ ,	'87	2,000	9,731	5 <b>0</b>
Vav. 25,	67	2,000	9,731	5 <b>0</b>
an. 6,	'88	3,000	14,572	50
an. 26,	'88	204 1	5s. 1,000	00
farch 3,	'88	5,000	24,425	50
uly 23.	'88	2,000	9,775	00
lept. 21,	88	1,000	4,882	50
ec. 20,	'88	2,000	9,775	00
eb. 11,	'89	2,000	9,765	00
larch 1.	'89	1,000	4,888	75
April 5,	'89	1,002	4,901	53
Vov. 1.	'89	8,000	£9,180	00
lov. 19,	'89	500	2,348	75
300 12	100	2 000	14 566	M

Dec. 13, '88.. 3,000 Dec. 24, '89.. 1,000 Amounts forwarded .. \$237,248 08 Aug., '86, to Dec. 31, '87,
Current Expenses... \$11,348 79
Dec. 31, '88, do ... 5,329 14
Dec. 31, '89, do ... 5,550 34
Balance Cash on hand
per Certified Certificate of Decesition

cate of Deposit in Peninsular Savings Bank

of Detroit, Mich. ... 20,335 22 The foregoing statement is correct.

R. O. Cushing, Chairman.

PHIL. McCAHILL, Secretary.

HARVEST FOR BALTIMORE GLAZIERS.

An Ill Wind that Blows No One Good,

BATIMORE, Md., April 27 .- This city was isited this afternoon between 20 minutes of and 4 o'clock by hall of a size and destructive power never before seen here. The hail was not like the enow coated commonly seen but was plain, hard and frezen through and through, clear as crystal and solid as a rock. It went through thick panes of glass as if they were tissue paper and the amount of daniage done by it can only be figured up when all the broken panes are counted and the glass actters' bills are paid. The loss will run up into the tacusands. The ballstones are like rocks, some of them sharp on the edges as a steel blade, many of them were as large as a man's fist and came down like earnon balls. The storm came from the west, was local in its character and swept to the east with a rattle like heavy musketry, making some of the superstitious think that the Day of Judgmet had some, and hitting those on the streets many hard knocks and driving them into places of shelter. All over the city the damage was heavy, particulary in the way of broken glass. No glass that met the full ferce of the hall was strong enough to stand the force of the atone-like klocks. Charles street windows looked as if they had been on

## BALFOUR'S LAND PURCHASE BILL.

Mr. Gladstone Says It Will not Solve the Difficulty and is a Violation of Equity,

LONDON, April 24.—Mr. Gladstone resumed the debate on the Land Purchase bill in the Heuse of Commons this evening. He said he opposed the bill under an overwhelming conviction that it was complicated, without undertaking to solve the difficulty. He was disappointed when Mr. Balfour stated the measure pledged the country to the extent of £30,000,000 without mentioning the possibility of further amounts being asked for. Mr. Parnell's plan was new in principal. Its general purpose was clear, but he was not sure he comprehended the details. (Conserva-tive laughter.) It was honorable, even chivalrous, in Mr. Pa nell, opposing the Government as he did, to propose an alter native. He strongly sympathized with one object of Mr. Paruell's plan whereby the landlords would not be expatriated but would

A SORROWFUL CONCLUSION.

It would be a sorrowful conclusion of the lite of the landlord class if when local government was established in Ireland they did not take part in adjusting affairs. Mr. Balfour's bill presented a number of dubious points. Some were so obviously objectionatle as to justify their rejection. A hill of this kind should not encourage landlords to become buyers of land in order to take advantage of the enormous benus offered. The provision respecting the two years' arrears also required justification which it would be difficult to find. (Choers.) The method proposed for ascertaining the net rent of the land would enable the landlord to obtain compensation. He also took the strongest objection to placing an embargo upon the local funds of counties. That propossi violated a principle which the House ought to hold sacred.

A VIOLATION OF EQUITY.

The only really available and valuable guarantee provided in the measure were grants from the Imperial exchequer on account of products, duties and other public charges. The Government had given England and Scotland similar grants, placing them at the disposal of the local authorities. Was it possible that the Government would tell the counties of Ireland that the grant to that country must be used to the benefit of persons contracting under the bill? Hear, hear. ) It was a viciation of equity in governing the three kingdoms of which he never knew a more glaring in times. (Hear, hear.) Coming to the constitutional objections, any one of which, he asserted, formed an absolute reason against the second reading of the bill, he urged it was obvious Ireland opposed the measure, as five-sixths of the Irish members deliberately and determined!y opposed 5,531 72 lt. (Cheers.)

PLEDGES NOT KEPT.

As the Government was going to make Ireland its debter it was important to censider the attitude of the persons about to be subjected to the debt. He objected, also, to the use of the English credit. In inc last general election both the Conservatives and the Opposition were pledged against the use of public credit. Tris Parliament could not in conformity with its obligations pass a bill instituting a loan and having an interminable operation. (Cheers ) Besides, the bill endorsed conditions which would shock humanity and make werse the relations between the two countries. State landlerdism applied the use of soldiers against the tenants.

IMMENSE PECUNIARY RISKS.

It was a sad disappointment to find under the name of a voluntary arrangement be-tween landlord and tenants a degree for bringing a pressure upon the tenant with a view of extorting for the Lindlord. Mr. Gladatene said these objections covered only a part of this measure, which was probably the most complicated one he had ever seen. In conclusion he said : "I feel it to be my duty to protest against the principles of so flagrant an act, and one so tending to embark the country in immense pecuniary risks; while making land purchase not an aim in the settlement of the general problem, to further plunge us into the deepest political embarrassment." (Cheers.) Messrs. Goschen and Russell defended and

Mr. Dillon opposed the bill. Mr. Dillon said he did not wholly approve Mr. Parnell's alternative, but it was a scheme of the only man possessing the power to help Ireland.

#### A True Act of Heroism.

NEW YORK, April 27.-Fire in the fivestory flat house, 2560 Eighth avenue, early this morning, caused a panic among the twelve families occupying the building, whose ercape by the stairway was cut off by the flames. Some escap d by way of the roof; the others became blackaded on a defective fire escape. Daniel Rossler, one of the latter, obtained a rope and lowered the women and children to the street, the men then climping down the same way. Rossler was the last, and by this time the rope was worn away and broke, letting Rossler fell to the pavement, but he weenct badly hart Butfor his coolness and presence of mind, several lives might have been lost. Damage \$30,000.

The Catholic Church is the only degratio religion that knows what dogmatism really implies, and what will in the long run be demanded of it; and she contains in herself all appliances for meeting these demands. She alone has seen that if there is to be an infallible voice in the world this voice must be a living one, as capable of speaking now as it ever wee in the past; and that as the werld's capacities for knowledge grow the teacher must be sir a able to unfold to it a

#### HURRAH FOR LIBERTY.

The hardy, fearless peasants toil to sow the seed from morn till e'en,

And gallant chieftains through the land dare

sooff and jibe and tyranny,
And proudly shakes with freemen's hands the glorious seed of Liberty.

CHORUS Hurrah, hurrah for Liberty,
Man's first birthright, sweet liberty,
The hour is swiftly drawing nigh, when Freedom's fiag shall proudly fly,
And slaves and bondsmen join the cry, hurrah,

hurrah for Liberty.

to sea from ahure to shore.

has come the masses day, Republics rise, and Monarchy, and blood-stained tear-stained tyranny

CHORUS-

From Mourne's base to Nephin's crest, from north to south from east to west'

From where seconds the tall Galtees unto the From where seconds and seconds daughter, unto sweet Munster's proud Blackwater, whereah, and short with me, "hurrah,

Arise, arise ! and shout with me, hurrah for Liberty. CHROUS.

A Secne of Desolation and Granite.

#### OPERATES. LANDLORDISM

(London Weekly Bulletin, April 12.)

What a wild, extraordinary country is this Lone Connemara! How, when, by whom, or for what was it ever fashioned, and fer what purpose? It must have been the very last place made. Simply an immeasurable, unending track of granite, upheaved millions upon millions of years ago by veloanic action, and subsequently, when the earth got cool, deluged as to the lower lands by billions of tons of recks or stone picked up by glaciers and deposited as the ice thawed and they fell through their frozen habitation. We have never seen in any part of the world (except, perhaps, in the Great Salt Lake county of Utah, U.S.A.) anything to hold a candle to this country, to bring us face to face with the majestic past. Here, everywhere, right up in the mountains or away down at our feet, lie miles of granite boulder whose face is deeply scored with longitudinal or latitu-dinal lines. Every fraction of surface bears a greve, inches deep, made by glacial work-manship. The weight of these huge lumps could only be measured by thousands of tons. An ordinary being would look upon the country as one impessible in which to live, where

ment legated in Westminiter (has one Eng-lish member of Parliament eyer been in these latitudes?) backs him up. These are the men who fix, or have fixed, the rents. From what we have learnt during this and past years, we do not hesitate to state, from our own knewledge, that to-day, in spits of modern legislation, the Western coast of Ireland natives pay three times the rent they

enght to pay.

It is true the miserables de pay it, but at what a cost ! A majority of them live-well, exist—upon potatoes and water, with a little occasional seaweed (dried in the sun) as a zest. Few of them have a cow, or even peultry or a pig ; if the latter, it supply goes te pay the rent. Were it not that a majority have relatives—sons or daughters—in America, who constantly send remittances across, starvation would ensure. It is these remittances that go into the savings banks (vide Mr. Balfour's swagger speeches) and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one that pay the rent. When charity sends of the best preparations for washing the mouth

built merely on a steny tastness? Can rent be produced out of English mountains? And, if net, how out of Irish? Only a few years age the English [Government was compelled to send part of the first with petates, meal, etc., to Carna, close by. Had it not done so, the people would have died of abstration. And even then the pusiness starvation. And even then the pusiness was so miserably mangled that Pat got thrice what he ought to have had, whilst Tom got none, save what he bought "on time" from

We are not discussing pelitics, orwe de not wish to embitter sides more than byterian. I had a friendly controversy with they are embittered over the Irish question. But this new bill of Balfour's is bosh, and ingenious reasoner against the Papacy, but simply proposed for the benefit of a parcel of said nothing rude or offensive. A few months landlerds who ought never to have been permitted to exist. A landlord of what? A tract of granite en which vermin could not filch a meal, where even snakes cannot exist!

Yet Irishmen dwell here. If there be a bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 landlerds who ought never to have been perthe genus Irlsh landlord. Lendoners cannot even dream how our blood boils to see what we see here. Bankrupt the country if you like, but step this awini misery-this in-

famy. Readers of the Weekly Bulletin know by new that when we investigate a thing we like to ge for it thoroughly, and in the present instance we have dene our best to find out the real truth as to the western districts. Words would fail us to depict the awful poverty of the people, the shocking manner in which they compulsorily live. We do not hesitate to state that were it not for the charity of the different lecal storekeepers—not the landlerds—the people would lie down and die. We have been to-day inside some of the hevels, in each of which a family lives. One

specimen is the counterpart of another. Imagine a ene-roomed house, built by the tenant of granite rocks just as they are picked up off the readside or beg. Ne windows, but one door, with an epen fireplace where the universal peat car be burnt. In a corner is a pallet, or heap a heather, doing duty at night as bed for man, wife, and perhaps baif a dezen children. In another corner the cow, and in the opposite one a pig, and pershillings at an auction sale, and the "farm" | pray for us !

(perhaps an acre) has been entirely manu-Tis springtime in dear Erin's Isle, the flowers are and seaweed (manure) by the tenant.

And for this abode a yearly rent £8 is charged, failing due payment of which-eviction. Not in the pocrest part of Engeviction. Not in the poorest part of England or Sectland would such a rent be asked or paid. 3: 6d a week for a dog-knennel!! Yet the cry is nothing but Rent, Rent, Rent.

Yet the cry is nothing but Kent, Kent, Kent, Who cares two pence about the people? Every movement, every ory is for the landlord—a man whem no decently legislated for country would ever have permitted to exist. Our English cities have banished, or are banishing, the rockerles which have so long infested the country; but in Ireland, where they are ten times werse, they centime

God bless the brave, the glorious brave, who notly fight by land and sea,
On glen or hill, by pass or cave for ever glorious Liberty,
Too long, too long did Erln bow, too long the mourning cypress wore,
But soon shall laurels deck her brow from sea to sea from above to shore.

Where they are ten times werse, they conside the sea to year.

There is not a hovel in these western lands that is not heavily in debt to the storekeeper, who simply takes his chance of getting payment in laber, or perhaps in weel, or a call, lamb, or what not. We have investigated the books of one of these locals, and see quite clearly the actual obligation of giving meal in CHORUS—

Too long the classes had their way, at length has come the masses day.

the bad seasons. From now for perhaps two or three months hence the pressure on the country will be very great. Wages there are none, their being no farmers; petatoes have practically gone, and the charity of the Departs along its godless way as night departs atterekeeper is all that can be relied upon. Bar that, we say again-and we cannot say before the day,
While gleams around the glorious ray of grand
and bounteous Liberty.

Bar that, we say again—and
it too often—the people, of course evicted,
would die of starvation by the roadside. And

they never beg a farthing.

English people are fond enough of their Irish brethern, and would certainly help them if they only knew hew.

#### LAW GRADUATES.

The Results of the Law Fxaminations at McGill University.

The pass and honor lists of the sessional examinations in the Law Faculty of McGill University were posted last Wednesday. Follow-

ing are the results: -Graduating Class-Warren A. Kneeland, Montreal, first rsuk honors and Elizabeth Torrance gold medal; George P. England, Dunham. Que, first rank honors and second prize for general proficiency. First rank honors—Desire H. Girouard and Thomas J.

honors—Desire H. Girouard and Thomas J.
Vipond, Montreal. Second rank honors—
Alfred E. Harvey, Stanstead, Que.
Passed for the degree of B.C.L.—Warren A.
Kneeland, Montreal; George P. England,
Dunham, Que.; Desire H. Gironard, Montreal;
Thomas J. Vipond, Montreal: Alfred E. Harvey, Stanstead; H. R. Pelletier, Marieville,
Que.; John D. L. Ambrosse, Montreal.
Second year—Francis J. Hatchette, Montreal,
iffret rank honors and prize: Frederick W.

first rank honors and prize ; Frederick W. Hibbard, Dunham, Que., second rank honors and prize. Passed the sessional examinations—Francis J. Hatchette, Montreal; Frederick W. Hibbard, Dunham, Que.; Victor Geoffrion,

First year-Percy C. Rvan, Ottawa, first rank honors and prize; Harry V. Truell, second rank honors and prize. Passed the sessional ex-aminations—Percy C. Ryan, Ottawa; Harry V. Truell, Stanstead, Que.; Robert B. Hutcheson, Montreal.

#### "La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

Mr. Editor.—"La grippe," or Russian in-fluenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidem-ic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "Ia grippe" or Russian in-fluenza," as it will effectually clear the nasal try as one impessible in which to live, where subsistence would be practically unattainable. And so it almost is. Only here and there we can see little patches of land able to produce potatoes. These patches generally are to be calculated by feet rather than by yards. Desclation and granity. yards. Deselation and granit; as the only prompt and speedy cure for these But the Irish landlerd thinks differently from anybedy else, and apparently a Government located in Westminister (has one Eng. price (50 cents and \$1 per bostle) by addressing.

FULFORD & Co. Brockville, Ont

#### Marriage of an Official.

H. A. Cestigan, Collector of Inland Revenue for Manitoha and the Northwest, and son of Hon. Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, was married at Calgary to Miss Tot Dowling, daughter of Major Dowling. After spending a few days in Winnipeg Mr. and Mrs. Costigan will go east on a visit to Ottawa, New Brunswick, New York and other places.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and c sts, including a box of cintment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and mency from England or elsewhere, it goes to pay the rent also.

How could it be otherwise with homes built merely on a steny fastness? Oan rent the past, we have always on hand choice Face built merely on a steny fastness? Oan rent the past, we have always on hand choice Face built merely on a steny fastness?

#### Trying "Romanism."

Senator Vance has a house in Charlotte. but passes most of his time at Washington in his mountain home. Vance is a liberal Preshim years ago on the care. He was a most

Arch St., Phila. Pa.

#### The Liberals of Glengarry.

ALEXANDRIA, Ont., April 22.-A rousing neeting of the Liberals of Glengarry was held here to day in the Queen's Hall, all parts of the county being well represented. John Simpson was re-elected President of the County Reform Association and Mr. Munroe. secretary-treasurer. James Rayaide M.P.P., delievered a capital address on the political issues of the day, and good speeches were also give by D. M. MacPherson, John H. MacDougall, John Simpsen and others. Mr. Rayside was unanimously nominated a candidate for the local legislature, no other name being suggested. Motions were passed expressing unquel fied approval of the Mowat government and of Mr. Rayside as represatative during the last two parliaments. The party is well organized and Mr. Rayside's return by a large majority may be considered beyond a doubt.

The disagreeable sick headache, and fenl stemach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE's

the Federal Capital. Vance had to use all his dexterous intellect to explain his marriage to the ultra brethren in North Carelina, His witty reply to a mountaineer is atili ourrent, and repeated with unotion: "Having tried Rum and Rebellion," he said, "I thought I would try Romanism!" He made a wise and happy selection which has not falled him in a time of trial. He is a great, big-hearted, big-brained man, a typical North Carolinian of the best mold.

From the Pothouse to the Peerage.

(From 'Reynold's Newspaper.') The house of Peers has been somewhat roughly handled of late; but its last acquisi-tion, the new Duke of Menchester, is by no means calculated to strengthen the argu-ments that are advanced in favor of an hereditary legiclative body. This man best known in the bankruptcy and policy courts, in low public henses and music halls, as Lord Mandeville, is thirty-seven years of age, and during that lengthy period the clergy of the Established Church have Incessantly prayed that he, as a member of the aristocracy, may be endewed with 'grace, wisdom, and understanding.' None of these qualities does he possess. He is a rough and rowdy of the most consplecious type. It would therefore appear that the whole of the clergy have offered up their prayers in vain and that God turns a deaf ear to their supplications. And they may continue praying until they are black in the face without obtaining any amendment. But that matters little or nothing to them, as he is now the patron of seven livings, and can dispose of them as he thinks fit. Probably, if the Duke could do so, they would be distributed amongst pugilists, horse touts and others of the lowest type with whom he appearently delights to associate.

However, he now steps into the shoes of his deceased father, who although a stupid eld fellow; and notorious 'guinea pig'—a person that earns a good income by being chairman and director of public companieswas otherwise a harmless and respectable in dividual. But the name of his successor stinks in the nostrils of every decept person. Not long ago he was charged with fraud in a police court, and escaped being committed for trail by some becaspocus process, that has seemingly involved him in irretreveable debt and difficulties. Altogether the man's career is one that a costermonger would be ashamed to look back upon. Yet we find him now in the exalted position of a law-maker for milliens of his fellow-men; and, what is worse still, many of these persist in upholding a system that initiates such shameful, national, and abominable scandals. No wonder that s famous American author is speaking of our hereditary nobles, and those who idolize and worship them, expresses himself thus forcibly

and contemptuously. He says—
If I were going to England and delivering myself conscientiously on your royalties— pour out my contempt for your pitiful lerds and dukes—no one would publish my book. But an Englishman comes along here, and after looking around for a few minutes, goes home and writes a book in which he abuses our President, jeers and ridicules our inetitutions, and that book is gebbled up by our American publishers, and scattered throughout the country at twenty cents a copy, After that we are told that the Americans are thin-skinned ! We are also told that our newspapaers are irreverent-coarse, vulgar. and ribald. I hope that the irreverence will last forever; that we shall always show irreverence for royalties and titled creatures born into privilege, and all that class which take their title from anything but merit. Merit alone should be the only thing that should give a man a title to eminence.

Surely the elevation of such a person to the highest rank in the peerage as the present Dake of Manchester, if it does net surprise, must shook the minds of everyone extertain ing a sense of self-dignity, propriety, or patriotism. And the pitchforking from the prize-fighters and pickpeckets, a man of his character should kneck another nail into the coffin of our hereditary branch of the Legislature.

FRANK WHITE WINS \$5000 IN THE MEXICAN LOTTERY.

HOW A SACRAMENTO "BEE" BOUTE AGENT CLEANED UP A SMALL FORTUNE OUT OF ONE DOLLAR

A Bee reporter interviewed Frank White to-day (the principal owner of the Sacramen to Bee's City routes), as he was dealing out the huge bundles of Bees to his score of car-"Yes," said the genial, good-natured agent, "I won \$5000 in the Mexican National Government Lettery of the City of Mexico, in the last drawing, and I received my money today—in new, orisp United States notes.

"How did I come to purchase the ticket Well, I'll tall you. I was coming down to the effice the day before the drawing, when I met on J street an old fellow who sells lettery tickets. I asked him if he had any left, and he replied that he had just one Mexican ticket. It was No. 42,356 and I bought it. When the list came along I saw that that number had drawn the \$20,000 prize in the Feb. 9 drawing. I didn't make any noise about it but quietly put my tloket in the hands of Wells, Fargo & Co., and, as you know, my \$5000 arrived to-day. The meney comes in at a very opportune time, as I proposed to build myself a house the coming Summer. The Mexican lottery seems to be my mascot. One day last Summer my bar-ber bet me a Mexican ticket against \$1 on a baseball game. I won the ticket and then the ticket won \$10. Oh, I am going t; stay with the Merican lettery. I guess I will win the big prize next month, and then you can write me up and put in my picture. Ceme, boys, hustle out, new, on your routes. Hold on there, you reporter, and we will go round the corner"-and they did .- Sacra mento Bee, March 4th.

#### The I. C. Benefit Association.

At the semi-annual meeting of this Society held on the 24th inst, the neminations of officers for the ensuing year took place with the following results: --President, Mr. Jne, Power, first vice-president, Mr. D. O'Neill, second vice-president, (left in abeyance,) secretary, Mr. J. McCann, treasurer, Mr. P. Cerbett, collecting treasurer, Mr. Jne. Davis, assistant collecting treasure Mr. M. O'Brien, chief marshall, Mr. Jne, Dwyer, assistant marshalls, Mesers. Jue. Currie and N. Roche, auditors, Messrs. J. Power, J. McVey and Joseph Kennedy. The election will take place

#### To Amend the Franchise.

OTTAWA, April 23 .- The bill which Hen, Mr. Chapleau has introduced amending the Deminion Franchise act, provides that the eccasional absence from home for less than haps some chickens. We are writing of a well-to-do family! We need not say what the nightly stench is like. The total pos. Father Burke's last aspiration at the linding in Manitoba, the Northwest or moment of death was, "Help of Christians, British Columbia shall not be entitled to be Indians in Manitoba, the Northwest or Kalaupapa, are lepers.

So much about "white captive," and article. Housekeepers should sek for it, and British Celumbia shall not be entitled to be Sleter Rese visited the convent of the the work of missionaries would be made see that they get it, as all others are imiregistered as voters unless they are cooupants. Franciscan nuns and was warmly greeted by easier and more appearsful.

afterward I met him at Washington, and, laughingly, he said: "You did not think, after our battle, that I would marry a Catholic, but I did." His wife is a secial power at the February of the registered for seven years after the to be registered for seven years after the time he has been so declared guilty. Every revising barrieter is authorized to appoint a deputy in case of his absence, and vision is made that the list revised in 1889 shall not be invalid because of their not being forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery before the 31st of December last, provided they are sent in befere the lat of

> Good Effects of Onions as Fcod. What is the most strengthening food for a convalencent? Well you know the best toa theory has been exploded. The most life-giving and digestable food that can be given to one just recevering from an illness is chopped beef. Just take a pound of the finest round of raw beef, cut off all the fat, slice two onlone, add pepper and salt. Then chep the onions and meat together, turning them over and over until both are reduced almost to a pulp. Then spread on slices of bread and eat as sandwiches. People talk about celery being a nervine, but let me tell you that there is nothing which quiet; the nerves without bad results like onions. The use of them induces sleep and much strength is obtained from them. That is the idal food for convainments, or for any one who is in a weak state of health.

#### For THE TRUE WITNESS. MY SOUL, WHAT IS THY VALUE?

To-day, my soul, I sek thy value; I know not the price to name: I know Jesus died on Calvary for you; This gives you a lofty claim.

O, my soul! what is thy value?
Who for thee the price could pay?
'Tis but Jesus, who died for you
On the Bloody Mount to-day.

O, my soul! what is thy value? None who trod the earth can tell; None but Jesus who died for you; No one knew thy worth so well.

O, my soul! what is thy value?
Oft I'm ask'd to name the price: I'll ack your Saviour who died for you; Tis His right to make the choice.

O, my Jesus! tell me the value Of the soul you came to save? Brother, now I cannot tell you; This you'll know beyond the grave.

Mark thee this, 'twill help to guide you;
See all the worlds our Father made; These are trifles small beside you; Grand, indeed, but doom'd to fade.

These vast realms no sigh have cost me; With my consent these worlds began. I sigh'd, I wept, and hunger'd for thee;

Behold how much I paid for Man! Know thee now how dear the treasure I bid thee for a while to guard, And let the cost its value measure

and let the cost its value and and Till I show thee thy reward.

J. Lenihan,

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

SHELBURNE, Ont., April 24 .- A terrible tragedy occurred this morning about a mile and a half north of bere at the realdence of one Thomas Morrison, a heretofore respectable farmer. Mrs. Morrison had gone away from home for a couple of days to visit known as the long and short haul clause.
a sick sister, leaving her husband with five report shows that Canada owns a syst children, the eldest a girl of thirteen years of age, and the others ranging in age down to bright little lad of a couple of summers. The youngest slept with his eldest sister. When the latter awoke this morning she was surprised to find that he was not by her side. She went in search of him, and, to her herror, found the little boy stiff in death laid out upon a quilt on the kitchen floor. Beside him lay the bodies of his sister, aged five, and his brother, aged seven. A barrel full of water stood in one corner of the reem; by the dripping of the water on the neer that was told of their death by drowning.

Morrisan could not be found. On a table in the lakes in the matter of entrance and clear the diningroom was a cup strengly smelling of carbolic acid, and an ennce bottle of the land canal bound to Montreal have a rebate made of a portion of the tolls paid for canal bound to any American port or but if hound to any American port or drug two thirds full. The neighborhood being aroused and a diligent search instituted, the murderer was found writhing in agony on the banks of a creek a quarter of a mile from his house. Here was evidence of a terrible struggle. The poor unfortunate had thrown himself into the waters, rolling from bank to bank in his agony, the muddy soil boing worked smooth and bearing the deep imprints of his body. Morrison who was

speechless, was at once berne to his desolate home and Dr. Morton, the coroner, was sent fer. Upon his arrival he used the stemach pump and administred antidotes, and at the honr of writing the nationt has ralled somewhat, but is still only partially conscious. Mrs. Morrison broken-hearted, has just returned to the sad home. No reason can be assigned for the awful act. Temporary in-sanity must be the only explanation. Merrison had always been a kind and indulgent father was highly esteemed by all who knew him. The shocking affair has produced a deep sensation throughout the whole community.

### SISTER ROSE.

Molokel Lepers Warmly Greet the Little English Madt,

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.-Little Slater Rose Gertruide, who left her plesent English home to minister to the wants of the leper colonly at Molokai, has arrived at Kahila, near Honolulu, to which place the lepers destined for Molokal are first sent. Sister of the hespital, where chief physician is Dr. she says brightly.

She has already paid a visit to the colony at Molekal. Accompanied by Dr. Kimball, President of the Beard of Health at Honelulu; Dr. Bradley, of the United States ship Mohican ; Dr. Lutz, and several other gentlemen, she landed at the village of Kalaupapa, and was at once surrounded by an party was taken in charge by Sapt. Evans, who with his wife and three children live in a house apart from the village. Slater Rose found six churches there, but was pained to that the seed of Mermenism has been imher home. The pastors of all the churches ex- with Indian women should be forced by law cept the Catholic, of which there are two at to marry them, lawfully, we would not hear

# JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

CRUCIFIXION

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

# OLINSIONS IN

IS Invaluable

It can be RETAINED and DIGESTED when every OTHER FOOD is REJECTED.

It contains all the CONSTITUENTS of the FINEST BEEF in a condition CAPABLE of DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION with the smallest possible EXPENDITURE of VITAL ENERGY.

Father Damien's grave and steed with bowed head while the little English Sister said a prayer for the martyr priest. The appearance of the lepers, by whom Sister Ross was met on every hand, is described as terrifying, but she had evidently prepared herself for what was then inevitable and greeted all she met with great kindness and without

ahrinklog. Seven hours were spent at Kalaupa and then the party returned fo Rabila. Sister Rose was greatly disappointed when she learned that she was not to go to Molokal to stay. Now she says ; "It really makes no difference where I am so long as I can be and am useful." She is going to write to England, she says, and tell them a very interesting account of her trip to Molokai in French, Italian, German and English. She sent copples of it to England for the London Times and to one of the leading French newspapers.

The Board of Health has promised to build her a little chapel at the hospital, and she is deep in plans for its deceration.

#### SENATOR CULLOM'S REPORT.

On the Interstate Commerce Act and Causdian Ballways.

Washington, April 23.—Senator Cullom has concluded his report upon the investigation made by the Committee on Interstate Com merce into the relations of the railroads of the United States and Canada and the alteged discrimination in tolls against American vessels passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. The report is now under consideration by the committee. The report says: The Interstate Commerce act, which has accomplished much good, is to some extent nullified by the fact that many of the chief lines of transporttation in the United States meet the competition of Canadian lines which are not so regulated. Murder of Three Little Babes and Attempted In compating with American railroads not Suicide. the advantages of enormous Governmental subventions, franchises and privileges and the advantages derived from heavily subsidized steamer lines, but it is excepted by an express Canadian statute from the principle enunciated in that part of the Interstate Commerce act report shows that Canada owns a system of canals that cost \$54,000,000 and the Intercolonial railway, which cost \$47,000,000. Canada has given to the Canadian Pacific \$215,000,000, while its total cost was only \$167,000,000.

HAVE NOT DISGUISED OUR PURPOSE. The Canadian people, the report says, have not disguised their purpose to secure a railroad across the continent able to dominate the continental commerce of the United States, and to deflect from American vessels. seaports and railroads a large share of our own comperce with Asia, Australia and New Zeeland. This has, to a considerable extent, been done already.

passage, but if bound to any American port or to the St. Lawrence river no rebate is made. This, the report states, is in violation of the treaty of Washington.

#### True Story of Indian Captures. OTTAWA, April 22 - Father Alcombe has

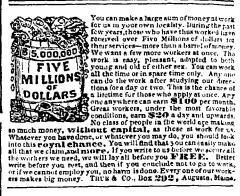
made a statement concerning the alleged

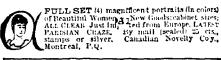
white captures in the Northwest Indian en-

campments. He says : I suppose you would

be glad to know the truth about these exciting narrations regarding the miserable fate of the peer little victims of our inhuman barbarians. I will tell you frankly in the first place that I am astenished at the naivety of some tourists, who so easily believe any thing that strikes their imagination regard ing the Indians, and the simplicity of people who accept as facts everything reported by such sensational travellers. It is really funny how these tourists picture our Indians, and what strange histories they make and that in a flying sight from the platform of a Pullman or the veranda of their hotel. There is ne ground for the reports about white girls captives in our camps or on our reserves. This has been proved already, when for the satisfaction of the public en-quiries have been made. I would suggest to these philauthropie reporters to get their information from better seurces. If they would come on the reserves and pass some time among the Indian tribes they would see and recognize many white boys and girls Rose eccupies a comfortable little cottage in "with flaxen hair and prepessessing feather receiving station there and has full charge tures" who have not been brought from wnite settlements, but whe are really the Lutz, a German specialist. The little Sister's children of Indian women and the effepring energy and chearfulness have surprised and of white men. These reporters would have delighted the authorities at the station. She a large field to practice their zeal for humanhas gone to work with a will, and is deeply ity and to help missionary work, instead of interested in all the details of daily life at the bespital. "I'm all over being homesick now," They would fill their correspondence with curses and reproaches against those white people who demeralize ignorant savages and neutralize the missionary world. New you have the secret of these so-called captives among the Indians. The Indians do not want to steal white children; they have plenty of their own, born in their camps. Ask the squaws and they will tell you with a smile excited crowd of lepers, who had heard of on your enquiring who is father of such a her coming and greeted her with ories of child with "preposessing features" and "Aloha!" which means "love to you." The sometimes they might give you the names of gentleman who have been using their money and wasting their honor in the work of demoralization. Instead of foolish enquiries to recover captive girls from the Indiane, I learn that two of them had been estably would suggest to the proper authorities to lished by the followers of Joseph Smith. The compel white fathers of these flaxen hairs to little woman does not take kindly to the fact provide for their offspring and not have the Government bear the burden. I would, planted in the territory she has selected for moreover, suggest that if white men living

Mother Superior Marianne, who took her to The Church and Labour Disputes. The press on the Continent has been not a little impressed by the successful mediation of the Archbishop of Dublin in disputes between employers and employed. Commenting upon it, the Moniteur de Rome says : In the Middle Agos the Church, by its Bishops and its great monks, intervened between the powerful and the weak, the barons and their vassals, to bring about peace amongst the children of God. Is not the intervention of the Bishops in sharp modern disputes between capit I and labour a visible continuation of that mission?





ESTABLISHED IN 1878

## MEXICAN

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

# LOTTERY

OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY.

Operated under a twenty year's contract by the Mexican International Improvement Company. Grand Monthly drawing held in the Moreaque Pavilior in the Alameda Park, City of Mexico, and publicly con-ducted by government officials appointed for the pur-pose by the Secretary of the Interior and the Trensury,

#### LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING JUNE 5, 1890.

Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordinary Drawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

\$120,000.00 PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money : Wholes, 88; Haives, 84; Quarters, 82; Eighths, 81. Club Bates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.

LIST OF PRIZES: 

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 150 Prizes of \$120, approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000 150 Prizes of \$100, approximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000 150 Prizes of \$60, approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$9,000 799 Terminals of \$40, decided by \$120,000 prize, \$31,960

## 2,289 Prizes,.......Amounting to......\$357,120 All Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency. AGENTS WANTED.

COF FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating the residence, with state, county, street, and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

## IMPORTANT.

Address, U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico.

By ordinary letter, containing MONRY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draf or Postal Note.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

BY terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official perulit CERTIFICATE-I hereby certify that the Bank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica

APOLITER CASTILLO. Intervanor.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty six per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prizes—a larger portion than is given by any other lottery. Finally, the number of tickets is limited to 80,000—20,000 less than are sold by other lotteries using the same scheme



TREMAFARMS and MILLS SOLD and exchanged, Free Catalogue, R. B. CHAPFING 00, Richmond, Va 19-13

A GENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm plange profits, opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 849 Broadway, N. Y. 27--13

#### **BRODIE & HARVIE'S** SELF-RAISING FLOUR

is THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE

#### SEALING THE STONE.

字是"特殊的政治的的"。——

BY MARGARET J. PRISTON. "Yea as ye will," the governor said,
"Bring forth the imperial seal; let wax
Account the parchment surip be spread,
And make ye sure that nothing lacks
To hold secure the crucified,

Whom now your Jewish hate and pride Need fear no more. Go ye your ways ; I wash my hands of all this day's I waste in a wronged man—
Not mine the deeds, but yours alone.
Make last the watch, as best ye can, And shal the stone !"

The guard was set, the seal assigned,
And through the midnight's ghashly gloom,
All Rome's supremest power combined
To hold the Christ within the tomb, To hold the Christ within the tomb,
Oh, vain the vaunt of Sanhedrim!
"He thall not rise," they said of Him;
"Nor shall they hence His body bear,
Saying, 'He riseth other where;
He cannot rise—all is secure;
The utmost might of Cæsar's throne
Hath set the watch, and made it sure,
And sealed the stone."

How weak a world's united power, To hold enfombed the Son of God, Who, since that resurrection hour. Down all the ages walks abroad, Scattering His fees before His face Are uttering still, in accents clear, While white-robed angels of His grace "The Lord is risen—He is not here; The Crucified now claims the throne— The world's wide realm, His rightful sway, The seal of might is brhken—the stone Is rolled away !"

- Congregationalist

#### THE CLERGY AND THE LABOUR OUESTION.

Important Pasteral by Bishop Kopp-Work. ingmen's Associations.

Mgr. Kepp, Prince Bishop of Breslau, whe. by the request of the German Emperor, assisted at the Berlin Labour Conference, has addressed to his clergy a Pastors on the Labour Question and the Mission of the Olergy." Though written for the priests of the diccese of Breslau, the document is of general interest. I have experienced, says the Bishop, a lively joy on learning that in several places the clergy had already, in consequence of my Pastoral 1 tter of Febrnary 3rd, taken steps preparatory to the foundation of labour associations. With all my heart I hope that these efforts will be crowned with a lasting success, and I renew my exhortstion to favour as much as possible the development of these associations. The task of looking after and promoting the interests of the working classes with special solicitude imposes itself on the clergy all the mere because, on the other hand, no effort is spared to separate the working man from the Church. Tois task constitutes part of tae duty incumbent on the clergy in the

SALVATION OF SOULS.

The means and methods of fruitfully exercising a salutary influence on the welfare of the people are modified with the progress of time. In our days it is almost impossible to make the working-classes accessible to the baneficent action of the Church if the clergy do not maintain with them relations which are followed up sutside the Church in associations the object of which is the protection and promotion of the interests of the workingclasses. I am convinced that my clergy entirely share my views in this matter. And they will therefore welcome with joy the occasion which I offer them of deliberating on the solution of these social problems, so that they may then be able to undertake with courage and confidence in God the work which, ait is a conscientious examination of the situation, shall appear useful, prudent, necessary and in accordance with an appreciation inspired by zeal for souls. Consequently I ordain that in the conferences at the Deanearles this year, the following grave question be discussed :-

"HOW CAN AND OUGHT THE CLERGY FULFIL THEIR MISSION IN REGARD TO THE WORKING CLASSES ?"

In proposing this matter for discussion at the conference of the clergy, I desire not merely that the priests should instruct them solves is theory as to their duties, but I enter tain the firm hope that they will proceed at each Deanery to the discussion and the realization of the practical measures which, whilst tiking account of local conditions, appear best suited for the solution of these problems. It is to this last consideration that we must first apply ourselves. The following points will be examined: (1). What are the measures to be taken in the order of the Offices so as to favor the frequentation of the religious services by the working-classes? (2). What are the institutions to be established for the material benefit of working class families? (3). Is it possible to found associations for the working-class-associations for the men, associations for the wemen, and also associations for the young? (4). The clergy should study the social legislation of the country.

THE FRST DUTY OF THE PRIEST is the cultivation of his religious life. He eaght not to shrink from any sacrifice to keep his working-class parishioners in obedience to the Church and to win back those who have abandened it. It is necessary to see whether the hours of the Offices should not be altered in order to facilitate the attendance of workingmen. Last year a special service was held late in the afternoon for glassmakers, who, in consequence of their occupation, are prevented from being present at the merning services. This essay has been crowned with Manifestly such a service does not satisfy the prescriptions of the second precept of the Church, but it at least jurnishes an eccasion for sanctifying the Sanday, for lifting up their souls to spiritual things, and for instructing themselves. Advantage will be taken of certain occasions to deliver sermons on the duties of the State towards the working-classes, and in all cases it is well, in parishes inhabited by a population more or less of the working class, apprepriately to take account in sermons of social errors and of

#### THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

Where foreign workingmen meet at specia period, special measures will be taken for their religious instruction. Guardian Schools working-class families efficacions aid from the moral as well as from the material point | the maintenance of revalty at all. of view, and their beneficent action cannot be over-estimated. In parishes where the number of industrial and other labourers is small, an attempt should be made to unite them in societies with other workingmen (Geseilenvereine), but wherever it is possible special associations ought to be established. even though the number of members should not be large. The organization of these associations should be adapted to local conditions and wants, and the direction of the association should be confided to a priest. If the parish priest finds himself unable to direct the association he ought to testify a vely interest in its development. The Bishep here mentions a number of German | Montreal,

publications on the labour question which could be read with prefit. He then proceeds : In all parishes where industries employing working-women exist it seems right to satabliab, basides working-women's associatieza, schools of demestic economy, schools for female work, and homes for girls.

SPECIAL SOLICITUDE is required for working boys. If the associ-ations are properly developed, it will be well to consider whether provident funds should not be established in connection with them (side by side with the obligatory funds). Such a fund is established in connection with the Breslau Association. The establishment of independent savings banks will be feasible but rarely; but the directors of the associations should consider whether the savings of the members ought not to be collected so that they might be put into the public savings banks. This is dene in certain places with marked success. In carrying out the details persons—and especially of teachers—is very and contempt the one and the other. desirable. Even if we put aside the point as declarations of these parties, if allowed te the general interest which social legisla. unoballenged, are accept d as truths, at least tion enght to excite amongst all educated by some, and work no slight injury to the men, it is evident that the clergy ought to religion of which the Pepe is the representhave a sound knowledge of it. The law as to provident funds and assurance against acciients concerns all industrial and agricultural

WORKINGMEN AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS must frequently have recourse to the clergy to seek explanations and counsel. The priest indispensable to those who are called upon to direct associations of workingmen and working-women. With all my seni I implore the however, in which the Almighty confers His however, in which the Almighty confers His however, in which the house of the immediate the immediate the senior of the s are to take place on the programme I have sketched out. I have firm confidence that I will be assured my clergy, filled with an ardent seal for the salvation of souls and with by the people, the rulers, whether a king or a by the people, the ruler, whether a king or a state of the salvation of souls and with by the people, the ruler, whether a king or a the great problems which await them in the social domain.

#### Expulsion of the General of the

Capuchins. Holy Week was signalised in Rome by the expulsion of religious. Since 1634 the parent house of the Capachin Fatners has at lod beside the Church of the Conception on the Piszza Barberini, and the convent which they occupied was given to them by Cardinal Antonio Barberini, brether of Pope Urban VIII. In 1873 the Italian Government took possession of all the premises with the exception of the convent, which they deferred seizing until a change should take place in the generalship of the Order. Having chosen a new General this year, the Fathers recently received from the Government an ultimatum ordering them to quit the convert. The new General took no netice of the document, and forthwith the demolition of the convent commenced. Yielding to violence, the Capaobine then densited from their time-hongred retrest The General has been installed in a new House near the Caurch of St. Nichelas of Tolentine.

#### Royal Tomfoolery. (From 'Reynold's Newspaper.')

Royalty is generally having a good time just now. The Queen has gone to Aix les-Bains, and for all the good she is to England she might aton there for ever. The Prince of Wales and his son George have been on a visit to their respective nephew and cousin, the German Emperor. Prince Albert Victor has gone to India. It is in Germany and India that the royal tomfoolery has been going on. A tew days ago the Emperor held | part taken and the splendid services rendered an investiture of the Kaights of the Black in this connection by the great St. Bernard— Eagle. The members of the order rigged the shiping light of his age and the glory of themselves up in full regalls, with as much the Church—through whose glant labors unman millinory on them as a convocation of friendly rulers were recordied and banded man millinery on them convocation of Ritualistic parsons and each of them were a long red clank. The Emperor's was so long that he had to have some one behind him to hold the tall of it up. Then they went through all sorts of ceremonies, and Prince George and some cther young German sprige were made knights of the Black Eigle aft it having been sworn to be incarnated saints. For all purposes of utility served this sort of baby play might as well have been abolished when the tendal system was knocked on the head, and the thing might with equal reverence be the order of the speckle is unique and exceptionally meritorious, destailed guines pig. The German Emperor has about forty titles of various sorts, in addition to several military ranks. Each of them means at least one uniform, and some means more. When he was in England he tickled his grandma's vanity by appointing her honorary Colonel of a regiment of Prussian dragoons. The indicroneness of this step could only be excessded by the elderly lady who has now gone to Alx riding at the head of those dragoons on a field day. The Prince of Wales, ameng other things, is an Admiral of the British flest, though he has never been to sea, except as a passenger, and probably does not know the stekehole from the cook's galley. When he went to Garmany he dressed up in the uniform of that rank. Before three days were ever the Emperor and he had met officially in five different uniforms each. According to the accounts which a toadying press thinks it worth while to publish with such fullness most of their time has been spent in changing their clothes, in swilling themselves at dinners, and in playing soldiers. The emperor held a review of the Berlin garrison, and the Prince of Wales applauded. Then the Emperor placed himself at the head of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland's drageons, and rede before the Prince and saluted, and the Prince again said how nice it was. Then at the dinners they made all serts of complimentary speeches to one another that don't mean anything at all; dressed themselves beforehand in some more uniforms and generally played the fool. It reminds one of the story of the jackdaw that

dressed in peacock's feathers. Meanwhile the International Labor Conference has been sitting in Berlin; but that Cenference, which is nothing but a scheme with 'failure' written largely across it from the beginning, has been completely ignored by both these august royal personages for some days past. Probably the Emperor fied seasons of the year, or are assembled for knows what a bollow sham the Conference is -almost as great a plece of foolishness as these interchanges of royal visits. Anything extremely important. They lend to more absurd and ridiculous than these royal visits cannot well be imagined, unless it be

> Prince Albert Victor in India has been entertained with cheetah hunts, elephant hunts, tiger hunts, and cook fights, and dances of nautoh girls, the latter being young women whose moralty is sometimes open to doubt, He has also laid seme foundation atones, received complimentary addresses, and made some meaningless speeches. Comment is needless.

### TO THE DEAF.

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

#### THE POPE

In His Relations to Civil Governments.

(By J. M. in the Catholic Mirror.)

The position of the Pope in regard to civil governments is so frequently referred to and so grossly misrepresented, net alone by these hestlie to the Church, but even some within her bosom-professedly favorable to her progress and interests-that it becomes necessary to expose from time to time the falsehoods uttered against her august Head. This appears the more imperative by reason of the many glaring errors propagated by designing and misguided persons, who are inimical to the Church and the Roman Pent ff; whose unfriendly attitude toward both incite fierce of the associations, the co-operation of lay opposition and serve to bring into disrepute declarations of these parties, if allowed to go ative and exponent.

The foundation of all legitimate govern ment rests on the authority of God. out Divine sanction government of any kind cannot properly exist, since according to the natural order no man has a right to command obedience or subject others to his will. The Oreator alone pessesses this right as a neceswill gladly assist them, for he will jayfully sary and proper attribute of His being. seize the eccasion of coming into clear con Whence it follows that all just and properly toot with his parishoners and of exercising his that with his parishoners and of exercising his constituted governments derive their rights influence from the religious and social point from God, directly or otherwise; directly from God, directly or otherwise; of view. A knowledge of social legislation is when He communicates His power to this or blessing of God on the deliberations which power or authority is by bestowing it immeconfidence in God, are determined to solve president, exercises authority by divine right; that is to say, becomes the representative of God upon earth, and entitled to the respect and obedience of all, so long as he is vested with such authority and continues to dis-charge the functions of his office in confermity with the laws of the country over which he rules. It is to be understied, how. ever, that the ruler must govern his people according to just laws and principles, and not in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner.

According to the doctrine of the Catholio Church and the alge as belief of its members, the Popels the Vicar of Christ upon earth; His visible representative and mouthplace, thus constituted to carry on the work of teaching mankind the truths revealed by God and taught by Jesus Christ when under the guise of humanity He instructed the world in she ways of truta and justice. As in the case of an earthly ruler, the Pope is bound to enforce the divine law of which be is the custodian and interpreter. The de-posite of faith and exposition of the principles of the moral law, applicable to individual conduct and the government of society, are within his rightful jurisdiction, and no earthly power has authority to interfere with or hamper him in the fall and free exercise of his prerogatives within these limitations. As the nations grew in strength and power they became julous of each other, and sought to infringe upon sach other's just rights and privileges. The Pentiffs alone opposed obstaches to the aggressive designs and inordinate ambition of despotio rulers. The history of the middly ages tells the admirable part which they performed in healing the wounder that sillicted society, owing to the conflicts and unfriendly attitude of the rulers of Earope, who sought personal fame and aggrandizement at the expense of the people. Who can recall without admiration the magnificent tagether as brothers in defense of religion

and civilization? The Papes were ever found on the side of right and justice as against tyranny and oppression. Hence arose their many trials and numerous conflicts to shield imperiled inposence and protect the weak and helpless. History is replate with testimony to the noble part which they performed in upholding the right and defending the libertles of the people again the enercachments of unjust ruler. In this respect the record of the Popes erving the gratitude of mankind. Nor has the policy of the Popes charged materially in these, our days, as all known who have read history to a purpose. Foremost among the most gifted men of the world, they have kent space with them in the adoption of enlightened measures to promote the highest and best interest of their fellew-men. What the Popes have done for the spread of useful knowledge and advancement of the arts and science, is too well known to need being mentioned. The monuments erected under their patronage and the labors performed by their aid, attest the int rest they have taken in the progress and triumphs in the varied fields of intellectual and scientific effert. Rome, though stripped of her prestige and shorn of her renown, despoiled as she is by ruthless hands, is yet rich in the treasurers of art, and not wanting in splendid proofs of the solicitude of the Pepes for the propagation of true knewledge and the progress of science and

The Popes, be it remembered, have had only intervals of peace in which to accomplish those wonders which are the pride and admiration of all Chaistendem. From time immemerial they have been subjected to persecution and made to suffer from the narrow and prescriptive policies of the princes and rulers by whom they were surrounded. The present warfare of the Italian government against the rights and prerogatives of the Holy See is only one of many similar perse. outiens endured in the past, though it is exceptionally severe on account of the intensity of hatred displayed and the depth of the wickedness that inspires it. These impious attacks are instigated by the vilest possible motives and directed towards the destruction of the Papacy, if that were possible. The people of Italy are opposed to the nefarlous measures devised for the suppression of the Papacy, but they are powerless to remedy them, the government being in the hands of irreligious men who rule with despot'e sway. The avowed object of the ignoble men-infidels and atheists, who are the plaint tools of secret societies—is the destruction of the Papacy and uprocting of Christianity. Nor do they conceal their purpose, but publicly proclaim their intention. Their conduct on all accasions gives fullest assurance of the strength of their will for svil. In evidence of this we need only refer to the outrageous demonstration which took place on the eccasion of the dedication of the apostate menk Brune, when passion and ri-baldry were induiged to the fullest extent; when infamy was exalted and vice was glorified and, as a fitting part of such diabelical ceremenies, the flag of saten was unfurled in the streets of Rome. This shows to what an extent the enemies of the Pepe and Christiauity are prepared to go in the execution of their hellish designs.

The unholy warefare waged against the

Pope and the Church has produced its evil fruits. Europe rests upon a volcane, fired with the fierce passions of men and foaming with the pent-up feelings of leng suffering and injustice under despotic rule. Germany sought to extend and perpetuate dynastic power at the expense of civil and religious liberty. By her cruel edict: men were dealed the right of freedom of worship and banished from her soil who had served her cause in the days of trial.

France-Catholic France-in an evil hour and by a strange fatality, determined upon a still more reckless course. The rules of that most highly favored nation resolved to try the dangerous experiment of secularizing education and thereby banish Ged from the minds and hearts of the people; for this is the meaning of their action, disguise their motive as they may. The results are apparent on all sides. The decline of civic virtue and irreligious tendencies of the people generally mark the decadence of the nation. What is said of Italy, Germany and France, is equally applicable to other nations of Europe. Well may we exclaim: O, ye oblidren of men, princes and rulers of the earth, when will you learn the needed leason that it is not by force or the power of armies that the people are to be successfully governed; but the rule of just co and equity established by the Lord of Hosts who has said—"By Me kings rule and laws are enacted.

That the Papacy has conferred inestimable blessings upon the world will scarcely be denied by the impartial student of history. The records of the past are emblazened with the fame of its achievement; and the splender of its triumphs. Implous men have railed against it; enemies have assailed it from within and from without; nations have combined to destroy its power, but in vain. Tae bark that rides the storm has Peter for its pilet, and speeds on to it; port of destination despite all opposition. A greater than Peter is present—Christ, who rules in his persen and speaks in his voice. Though He appears to be asleep as of old, He still watcheth. So the ship sails triumphantly ever the angry sea of human passion, heedless of the waves of persecution that dash against her, undismayed by the formidable array of opposing elements that threaten her destruction, Above the roaring of the waves and the fury of the winds the voice of the Master is heard, saying: "Peace! Be still!"

#### Presbyterian Hunt For a Creed. (N. Y. Sunday Democrat.)

The Presbyterian hunt of a creed would be ludicrous if it did not concern the salvation of souls. We do not wonder that the Ray. Dr. Howard Cresby advocates a revision of the dectrine preached by John Kuox. Our only wonder is that he does not disavew all respect for the founder of Sootch Presbyterianism. Knex was the aportle of the creed professed by the American Pres-

byterians, and what an apostle! We would advise Dr. Crosby and his followers to go back a little into the history of Scotland to see how the mission to preach came to the "great apostle of the Scottish nation." Cardinal Beaton was murdered in The conspirators selend upon the 1547. Castle of St. Andrew, and after some interval of time John Knox, of whom little had been heard before, flung himself with a certain number of his followers into the castle and joined the conspirators and murderers. He gave certain instructions to those who were there, and who were so struck by them that they wished him to become their

micieter. Knex refused, alleging that he had no call from God, and that he would not thrust himself into a mission he had not received. They reselved to take him unawares and publicly call him to the mission. A short time after, the chaplain of the garrison and yes be presched on the election of ministers, at the short-tempting to show how every congregation, est between tempting to show how every congregation, hewever small, had within itself the power given points. to call upon any one in that congregation in whem it perceived special gifts to be a minister, and at the end of the sermon he called | Manitoba Railupon Knex "in the name of God and of Our upon Knex "in the name of God and of Our way has over Lord Jesus Christ" to assume the mission 3000 miles of they bestowed upon him, and not to refuse it. | road; maggnif-After some demur, he resolved to accept the lice n tly equipped whom were assassing and murderers, and it is one of the ministry conferred upon him by men, some of cthers, men of the most licentious lives. It greatest railway sys-

is from such an apostle that Presbyterian ministers indirectly get their mission. Buchanan, the Scotch historian, assures us that no sooner had the Knoxites obtained possession of the Castle than, issuing forth, they not only devast sted the country with fire and sword, but pave way to impurities. adulteries, and such like vices, judging right and wrong by no other role than their own lusts. Spottlewode and Knox himself accused them of the most licentique habite and the most adjour debaucheries: vet it was from these men he claimed to have obtained his mission. He said he prayed, fasted, healtated and meditated, till at last he came to consider the call of the murderers of Cardinal Beaton, a lustful set of debauchees, to be the call of Jesus Christ Himself,

The father of Scotch Presbyterianism prov ed himself worthy of the call of the murderers. After preaching against fdol.try (by which he meant Catholicism) in the Church of St. John, at Perth, the people rushed to the altar, attacked the priests, tere their vestments off, pillaged the church and broke all the images and ornaments. They then rushed to the Dominican, Franciscan and Carmelite monasteries, which they wrecked. Knox urged on the mult'tude to plunder and te break the Seventh Commandment, "Inou shalt not steal." Similar scenes of riet and rapine followed his preaching in other towns, and at the great Abbey of Scone, where the Scottish kings were formerly crowned. They burst into Helyrood Palace and the Chape Royal, tere down the paintings and appropriated the sacred utensils of the sanctuary. We dely Dr. Howard Cresby or any American Presbyterian to acquit Knex of the infamy of those deeds. It was he urged them on and gave utterance to tae ory, "Down with the nests and the rooks will fly away." If the Presbyterians are sincere in their search for a oreed they will have to disown their spiritual father, and if they do, they may then hope to find a resting place in "the one fold,"

# The Hierarchy of the Church.

The present dignitaries of the whole Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world may be thus summed up : Members of the Sacred College of Oardinals, 64; Patriarchs of both Rites, 10 Residential Archbishops and Bishops of th Latin Rite, 791, and of the Oriental Rite, 53 Titular Archbishops and Bishops, 313 : Arch bishops and Bishops having titles no longer, 13 Prelates nullius Dioccescos, 7. Total, 1,251 Besides these are the vacancies-in the Sacra College, 6; Archiepiscopal and Episcopal See of the Latin Rite, 41; of the Oriental Rite, 19; nullius Dioceesees, 3. Total, 69 vacant

#### Desolated Donegal.

The work of desclation is nearly complete at Falcarragh. Donegal is saturated with landlord orime and can held no more. Our Irish exchanges give harrowing pictures of landlord tyranny. The progress of eviction was characterized by some of the most brutal and herrifying scenes which have been witnessed during the long and dreary history

of Irish clearances. The aged and dying were threwn mercilessly on the readside women and children were brutally maltreated by the gang of ruffines who did the work of the confederated landlords; young men who dared to resist the speliation of their wretchwhere the agent deemed it convenient, the miserable cabins were pulled down. The total number of families evicted since the commencement of the Gweedore exterminations new amounts to nearly two hundred, or about one thousand three hundred human beings. With six exceptions all the tenants on the estate have been served with eviction netices, so that the estate may new be almost regarded as a wilderness.

#### Communism and Socialism.

It is a pity and a shame that the effects of the most honest wage-earners should be hampered by the silly theories and wild specula tions of European Communists and Socialists. No Caristian workingman can have any fellewship with the men who deny property. individual right and personal responsibility, show "how early and how ettengly the which make the authority of the State supreme in all things.

Socialism differs from Communism insemuch as it does not necessarily attack inasmuch as it does not necessarily attack in-dividuality. But it bases all its reforms upon cannot but have observed that the chief imdividuatity. But it passes an its renorms upon self-interest and utility. It makes self-love the ground of human action, and theirin lies its danger. Men may be made comfortably, yet remain slaves of their passions. It ignores the D vine injunction: "Seek first the pression of concurrence but the exposition of the completion of God" atom and acts on the false. kingdom of God," etc., and acts on the falce assumption that man was made for happiness here. Any solution of the problem of human suffering that does not take into account the Irish Parliament taken as its first condition. fall of Adam is necessarily faulty, and, therefere, Communism and Socialism are anti-Catholic.

#### BANQUE AILLE

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE.

AND-ONE-HALF per cent. (3½) on the paidup Capital Stock of this I astitution has been
declared for the current half year, and that the
same will be payable at its head office, in this
city, on and after MONDAY, the SECOND
DAY of JUNE NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the
21st to 31st May, both days inclusive.
Notice is also given that the Annual General
Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the

Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the same place, on Wednesday, the 18th day of JUNE next, at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

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

#### BANK JACQUES CARTIER,

DIVIDEND 49.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three-and-one-half (31), per cent, has been declared on the paid up capital stock of this Bank for the current half year, and the same will be payable at its head office in Montreal, on and after Monday, the second day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to 31st May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the share holders will be held at the office of the Bank on Wednesday, June the 18th, at one o'clock p.m. By order of the Board, A. DE MARTIGNY,

Montreal April 23, 1890.

# HOW CAN THE LONG

line may very long one BE THE SHORT For instance St. Paul Minneapolis & tems of this country for the same reasons i is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakots and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offersa choice of three routes to the Coast. Still (tis the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cookston, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devil's Lake, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco will be remembered as the delight of a once made through life-tme derfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for

maps, books and guides. If you wanta freefarm in a lovelyland write for the "Great Rese vation. read it and resolve to accept t h e

35 8

HAND OF FORTUNE!

## ROPS V TREATED FREE Positively Oured with Have cured many thousand cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms provided disappear and from the strong strated sees. rapinity disappears and it can day it is to be seen the service of DE. IL H. GREEN & SONS, ATLANTA GA

CATHOLIC OF GOOD HABITS AND A fair education, wanted in several sections of United States and Canada. Permanent employment and good pay to industrious persons References.

BENZIGER BROS. 36 and 38 Barolay street, New York.

WANTED-A Female Teacher for school municipality of the parish of St. Jean Ohrysostome No. 1, Chateauguay County, holding a first-class Elementary Diploma; also capable of teaching French. Apply to

I, J. L. DEROME, St. Chrysostome, P.Q. MR. GLADSTONE ON PITT.

Mr. Gladstone centributes an article to the Speaker on the Pitt Rutland correspondence, which has lately been given to the public by the present Dake of Rutland better known as Lord John Manners. Mr. Gladstone says— The Duke of Rutland has performed a public service by publishing the correspondence be-tween Mr. Pitt as Prime Minister and his grandiather, the fourth duke, who was Mr. P.t.'s first Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It had been privately printed by the late Lord Stanhepe nearly a half century ago. There is a copy in the library of the British Museum, but to the public at large the work has been virtually inaccessible and unknown. It will now become palpable and familiar to the world that Mr. Pitt of 1784 -was on undeniable Hems Kuler.

A GREAT SOURME.

To make this known cannot have been the pourpose of the present duks as a Minister of an anti-Irish Cabinet His modest alm is to necessity of a union had impressed itself on the mind" of the Vicerey Dake. He candidly abit ins from any attempt to manufacture great scheme which aimed at the completion and concolidation of the Union between the two I-lands with the independence of the

#### THE VOLUNTEERS.

The opinion of the Vicercy in the face of a judgment of a hundred times its weight does not deserve a lengthened discussion. But it may be worth while to remark that this propesal to supercede the Irish Parliament was made before any of the difficulties in working it had occurred which were afterwards used as pleas for its supercession, nor was it the Duke's sagacity which enabled him to anticipate the future. We may best measure his calibre by noticing that at the same date (in June, 1784), he thinks that unless Mr. Fox can be (what men now call) equared, some stip must be put to a man so turbulent and dangerous," and that Ireland would become ungovernable if the "system of Par-Hament" were altered, "though it must be confessed" it does not hear the smallest resemblynce to expresentation. And again when the British Cablust retrained his avidity to prosecute the eccentric Lord Bristol he hopes (p. 41) "Some object equally worthy of punishment may be laid hold of." The best apology for his opinion on the Union is to be found in the apprehensions he entertained at the time from the formidable attitude of the Velunteers, which is nearly the same thing as to day from the Protestants of Ireland.

PITT'S PLAN OF 1784. The opinion which the Duke had given

respecting a Union elicited from Mr. Pitt a

deliberate and comprehensive raply, embracing the great quest on involved in the settlement of our relations with Ireland. Undoubtedly the remarkable letters, which the lelaure of the recess enabled Mr. Pitt to write between Ostober, 1784, and January, 1787, serve to show that in the mind of the British Government the settlement of 1782 S3 was to: absolutely complete. The mode proposed by him for the completion is still more remarkable than the idea. It is not, indeed, liberal as regards the Roman Catholic population, for Mr. Pitt sime at uniting (p 44) the whole Protestant interest by excluding them from representation and from government. But in respect to Ireland as an integral quantity it may be truly said first, that in the main Mr. Pitt's plan of 1784 agrees with the Irish Government Bill of 1886, and that where it differs it differs in favour of Irish independence. His principles were these-be gave full commercial equality. "With on exceptions in favor of Ireland to "With only some asked a very moderate contribution to finanolal burdens (p 39), which was to be contingent and was not to be immediate (pp 51, 3, 8). He granted to Ireland a recognised concern in the outlying portions of the empire, which were under explusively English jurisdiction. He left it (p 58) "to the zeal of Ireland to provide for extraordinary emergencies in time of war as they ariso." It is alike refreshing to peruse these admirable letters (which do not even stoop to notice the unwise suggestions of the Viceroy) and paintol to reflect that they were soon made abortive, and that they now serve mainly to cast a lurid light upon the contrast between the Mr. Pitt of the coalition period and the Mr. Pitt of 1795 and 1800.

#### ST. VITUS DANCE CURED!

SAN ANDREAS, CAL. Co , Cal., Febr. 1887. My boy, 13 years old, was so affected by it, that he could not go to school for 2 years. Two bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic restored is natural health, and he is now attending school again. MICHAEL O'CONNEL.

Sig. Succi, who claims to have invented a liquid which enables a man to go without solid food, has reached London. Medical men on the continent have been examining his claims and are astonished at the results of their investigations. Succi intends to show the Londoners how he can'fast, and then come to this country. Succi is a short, spare man, of dark complexion, bright eyes, a nervous manner and an expression of great energy in his counten-ance. He says that power of will is really his whole secret. Succi was once an African ex-plorer. While hippopotamus shooting he fell in with Stanley eleven years ago near the Voami

H Thivrier, a workingman, elected as such to the present chamber of deputies in France, wears all the time in public the blouse, which is the badge of a laborer in that country. M. Thivrier began work in the coal mines at Com-Thirrier began work in the coal mines at Commentoy, France, when twelve years old, and for twenty years remained in them, handling the pick. Afterwards he became a vine grower and dealer in wines. He is a socialist, but not a communist, "for, having," as a French paper puts it, "acquired his capital by his own hard work, he cannot easily understand how that capital should belong to all the world." Through all his career he has stuck to his workingman's blouse, and it was largely upon the strength of blouse, and it was largely upon the strength of that peculiarity that he was elected a deputy. He is said to be a man of unusual intelligence and a good speaker. When he came to Paris to take his seat, his blouse, which he wore not only at the chamber, but at receptions and all other functions which he attended, made him at once famons.

Each time that human lips repeat the words Ave Maria," which were the for runner of Mary's divine maternity, her soul leaps with joy at the remembrance of that happy moment. -- Lacordaire.

Editor-There isn't sufficient action to this comic sketch of yours.

Artist—Action ! Why, great Scett? ! has moved around to nine or ten papers already ?

-Texas Siftings.

When a man dies, they who survive him ask what property he has left behind. The angel who bends over the dying man asks what good deeds he has sent from heaven.

AND OATHOLIO UHRONIOLE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At 751 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

Country.....\$1 00 If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (Oity) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be interfed in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line, first insertion, and I (per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best advertising mediums in Canada.

All Business letters, and Communications insended for publication, should be addressed to 3.P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Oraig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 30, 1890

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 30, The Ostave of St. THURSDAY, May 1, SS. Philip and James. FRIDAY, May 2, S. 1 Athanasius. SATURDAY, May 3, Finding of the Holy Cress.

SUNDAY, May 4, Fourth after Easter. Monday, May 5, St. Catherine of Siena, Tuesday, May 6, St. John at the Latin

MEMBERS of Parliament at Ottawa think they ought to get \$500 extra for their services on account of the length of the session. There may be some reason in the claim if time be the only consideration. But the public looks to results, more than to the time taken in arriving at them.

THE returns of the Ottawa election will be found elsewhere in this paper. They show clearly enough that the French vote went pretty solidly for Mr. Mackintosh; that the Equal Rights cardidate took as many votes from the Liberals as from the Conservatives and that the Protestant end of the city went heavily in favor of the new party. Government influence undoubtedly controlled the result which cannot be taken as an indication of feeling throughout Ontario, or even in the Ottawa

By imposing tonnage and other dues on Canadian, as well American and other vessels entering the ports of Newfoundland, the government of that colony merely seeks to secure the objects which the Balt Act failed to accomplish because the French found they could get all the balt they wanted on the "French Shore." The regulations were simply instituted in self-defence. The Newfoundlanders are struggling for existence under very adverse circumstances but if they would only see the wisdom of entering confederation they would have a power at their back which would compel respect for their rights and find a way for removing the treubles under which they must labor with great disadvantage as a weak and isolated community.

THE publication of the correspondence between Lord Stanley and the Colonial Secretary anent the Jesuits' Estates Act will satisfy the public mind in regard to a point of censiderable importance. Those who found fault with the Dominion Government declined to accept the decision of the Imperial law efficers till they were informed as to the manner in which the case was presented. This is now shown to have been quite at:aightforward. The act was submitted to the law efficers who concurred with the view of the Minister of justice that it was within the competency of the Provincial Legislature. Although public interest in this matter has greatly declined, it is well to know exactly that the case was presented in a manner which leaves no reem to doubt the hencety er good faith of any one connected with the reference.

RECENTLY the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago dropped the name of one of its members from its roll because he insisted on advertising in the newspapers that he was possessed of special skill in the treatment of a certain class of discares. This action gave rise to a discussion in the press, some writers maintaining that advertising by physicians is proper and indeed desirable. n order to let the public know where the highest skill is to be found. On the other side it was contended that the public cannot judge of the physician's skill or honesty as they can judge of the quality of material goods, while, at the same time, the patient often has at stake his health and life when he sets out to secure medical aid. If this is not as advertised, he cannot return the goods and get the money refunded, but he must suffer the consequences of unskilfulness or dishonesty. It was also claimed that medical services are personal services, and that the doctor's skill is in a sense a part of his own individuality. No self-respecting man, it was urged, could possibly publicly advertise that he was the greatest and most successful specialist in a certain olass of diseases, any more than he could announce that he had the biggest brain or the noblest moral nature of any man in the country. These objections to medical men advertising themselves are well taken and well stated, and in support of them the practice in journalism is cited. Editors do not advertise themselves as possessing more knowledge and better judgment than other writers, yet editors who needed papers to edit have been known who never advertised. Medicine and journalism appear to be on a par in this respect.

REPRESENTATIVES of our mere important

less substantial rivals, the provision for government inspection, which they centend must be of no practical value while tending to create a false feeling of security in the minds of depositors and shareholders. They also pretest against the proposal that all balances and divindeds unclaimed for five years should accrue to the government as causing a breach of contract between banks and depositors. In support of this content on It seems that the English money-lenders, of they adduce advices from London and New York which stigmatise this clause as " gress and dishonest confiscation." Of course the views of the bankers are deserving of care ful consideration for there is no legislation that requires such cautious and delicate handling as that relating to banking. On the whole our banks have been managed with great skill and ability and the public will be satisfied should the Bill provide adequate security for notes and do away with the existing and often vexations anomalies of currency in the different previnces,

Among rumored changes in the Quebec Cabinet of late the names of possible Irish Catholic candidates have seemingly been idropped by common consent. An unpleasant report has reached our ears that a certain colleague of Mr. Mercler's declared quite recently that it by common consent united on making a univerwas no use discussing the question, that an Irish | sal demonstration on May Day. Catholic would not and could not be taken into the cabinet. It is also denied that Mr. Mercier used the language attributed to him by the Herald when addressing a caucus of his supporters on a recent occasion.

But, however these things may be, there can be no manner of doubt as to the need of some authoritative statement regarding the question. There is no lack of eligible Irish Catholics for tional affairs has become more apparent from a cabinet position, and the strength that such a year to year. selection would bring to the government is

There is no desire on our part, on the part of Irish Catholics generally, to force Mr. Mercier's hand, but there is a growing feeling that a certain wing of his supporters are hostile to the admission of a representative of them into the cabinet.

Should this feeling find confirmation when the reorganization of the government takes have its effect upon those whose admitted claims will have been ignored.

Few public utterances contain a more profound meaning than those of Warden Lavell of Kingston penitentlary. The fact that the great mass of convicts in that institution are under the age of thirty years is a convincing proof to those acquainted with oriminal statistics of the relaxation of healthy home influences. Forty-five per cent. of the inmates, he said, were twentyfive years of age and under. What does this mean? It means that the careless and improvident are flooding this world with beings. the ultimate responsibility for whom falls upon the careful and the industrious. Mr. Lowell said that the cause of the crimes which sent so many youths to the penetentiary was neglect in early youth. And why were they neglected? Because for one reasen or another the fathers were unable to succeed in the battle of life. They failed, became disheartened, or died, and seciety, responsible for the injustice, must shoulder the burden in one way which it shirked in an other. Every father who undertook the duty of creating a home assumed his burden with hope, but after a while he found it too heavy, and what he could not carry the society, which made the burden too heavy, must assume and carry for him. Individually he may not have been all that he should have been and so he was shoved to the wall by a world without mercy te the weak. Gaels full religion. of youthful oriminals is the deadliest proof of secial degeneration.

A POPULAR preverb has long set the seal of condemnation on these whose deeds shun the light. Mere particularly, is it applicable to bodies entrusted with the care and management of public property such as the city council and the committees thereof. When that political liberty could exist along with the special committee on the Park Incline Rallway's request to be allowed to encreach en Fietcher's Field turned the reporters out of deors while they proceeded to dispess of city preperty they invited not only preverbial condemnation, for which prebably they care very little, but also the damaging suspicion that their proceedings would not bear publy workers. The vast armies and huge fleets with licity. Aldermen in council are merely a their invitable social evils were seen to be parts committee of citizens passessing and exercising ( of a system antagonistic to the development of a temperary trust. Presuming them to be an industrial state of society where every man honest and henorable men, there can be no valld reason why they should conduct any of the business transacted by them on behalf of the citizens in secret. Pessibly seme aldermen may imagine that because they have been elected for reasons in which fitness for the position was not included, they can defy public opinion in the disposal of city property and fall back for justification on the prejudices of their constituents. In such matters as come before the special committee referred are always followed by periods of reaction. to, the reporters of the city press really represented the public who look to the newspapers for accurate information cencerning mechanical discoveries and appliances, had the doings of aldermen. To deny them the right to be present was as much as to tell the citizens that they have no right to know what is going on, and that their preperty may be voted away in secret caucus. This sort of thing cannot be telerated.

#### Balfour's Land Bill.

Labouchere's Truth of April 17th, commenting on the Balfour Land Bill, says the Act is really for the benefit not of the Irish landlords, but of the English mortgagees. The greater portion government and guaranteed individual freeof the Irish estates are mortgaged. The fall in their value has rendered it impossible for the of the workers while the greedy, the unscrupul-

rest of their countrymen.

Irish tenants should struggle to relieve themselves from the double incubus of landlords and usurers. From this statement by Truth we catch a glimpse of the source of Unionist Opposition to an equitable scheme for, relieving the tenants, and are made acquainted with the true reason for Unionist support of Balfour's policy. whom Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the oracle, are quite willing to the landlords object to be sacrificed. Hence it with wisdom and justice. the split in the Ministerial ranks. Let us hope that in this case the old proverb may again obtain a practical illustration: "When rogues fall out honest men get their due."

The amusing part of the thing, however, is pounds sterling to be divided between them in settlement of their joint claims, while the burden over the world. of future payment will be saddled upon the people of Ireland.

#### May Day.

Workingmen in Europe and America have

The object of this appears to be to draw and fix attention to the claims of labor for greater recognition by governments and employers.

Ever since the close of that terrific series of struggles which resulted in the consolidation of the German empire, there has been a marked expansion of the industrial forces in Europe and the injection of a new power into interna-

Perhaps it was that the toilers of Europe learned from that conflict how in the ultimate reckoning-up of things the loss in blood, treasure and happiness falls most heavily on them. At any rate, they were not in want of teachers who could show them the dismal dislocation of a social system in which industry is dominated by militarism and the results of labor swallowed up, wasted, destroyed, in a vain attempt to preserve and perpetuate an place, the consequent disappointment must Imperial feudal form of society beyond the period of its usefulness.

Rulers of the peoples were warned long ago by the late Pope Pius IX, and more recently by Leo XIII, of the coming change. Both these able and far seeing fathers of the church pointed out the evils and wrongs which were combining to precipitate the new revolution and likewise described the only true remedies to be applied for the preservation of society. They did not condemn the working classes for seeking to better their condition. On the contrary, they admitted and supported the legitimate demands of labor, and, by the voices of Cardinal Manning in England and Cardinal Gibbons in America, cleary indicated the path to be followed when the impending crisis arrived. Again His Holiness the Pope, in his rescripts on the labor question, emphasised the attitude of the church and spoke on behalf of religion and humanity in condemnation of the rapacious exploitation of labor by greedy employers and badly advised governments.

It has long been evident that a great change in the economical conditions of the western nations was not only impending, but absolutely unavoidable. The question to be considered was not how this new revolution was to be circumvented or suppressed, but how it was to be managed and directed so as not to entail bloodshed, disaster and the ruin of the social order.

On one side were the conservative forces of the old system of divided nationalities playing the old game of cross-purposes with armies, diplomacies, courts, aristocracies, officialisms, spies, police, prisons, Jewish capitalism and all the paraphernalia of governments that distrusted the people and had ceased to believe in

On the other side were gradually combining forces of a thinking proletariat—thinking, it may be in a hazy sort of way, but intensly conscious of its own miseries and the uselessness of looking to governments for relief or redress. The fetich of Political Liberty, which a century ago dazzled the imagination of toilers and for half a century claimed their worship, they found to be a thing of brass with feet of clay. They found social degradation, public corruption, economical wrong and industrial slavery.

Further consideration showed the workers in the human hive that national distinctions and enmities, so seduously promoted by opposing dynasties and governments, were primary causes of the degradation of labor and exploitation of industry in the interest of the nonshould enjoy the fruits of his labor. Hence arose the spirit of internationalism.

Unfortunately the new movement was too long left in the hands and under the control of men who sought to bring about a change by revolution instead of evolution. These men either would not or could not recognize the great truth that all true human progress is only to be obtained by regular growth. They also ignored the twin fact in the world's experience that violent political and social catastrophes

But the extraordinary development of the military system with the aid of scientific and the effect of repressing the spirit of rebellion while discontent among the masses intreased in ratio to the increase of the powers above them. So these forces continued aggregating till now we see them brought face to face for a conflict, the final result of which must be the passing away of the old order. Industrialism must conquer. But it can only conquer in so far as it proceeds on the lines of justice, moderation and recognition of religious sanctions.

The revolt of the working classes in Europe and America is really a revolt against the system which, under the forms of constitutions; dom, makes poverty, want and suffering the los

cerns to guarantee the notes issued by their are themselves beginning to see this, and they ment. But the intellectually weak man, the be pressed to the bitter end." Catholics base their to preserve; "A Century of Cabinet Ministers." appear to be as little in favor of the bill as the innocent and the confiding, may and are robbed objections to it on constitutional grounds. The wholesale by the intellectually strong and act of confederation declares that: "In and Thus we can see how perfectly just it is that mentally cunning without hope or chance of over each province the Legislature may excluredress.

The apparent incapacity of governments to remedy these wrongs, the unwillingness of ] 1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially parliaments to adopt remedies suited to the affect any right or privilege with respect to dechanging conditions of society has led to the belief that both governments and parliaments are merely greater or less aggregations of the dominant rascalities. Herein lies the danger of the labor movement and it will be well both for whether Manitoba, which came in so long after institutions and peoples should the law-makers confederation, and with a special constitution sacrifice their allies, the Irish landlords. But recognize their duty at this crisis and perform

One thing is certain—a change is close at hand. Combinations of capital are met by comtinations of labor. By wise arrangement these the country clearly supulated for the Catholic combinations may be consolidated into one comtion of the educational rights of the Catholic bination with the result of giving to the world a population. It was not with Louis Riel, as the specific periodical, which is absolutely indistributed by the component of the system of co-operative industrialism in place of Mail pretends, that the Government of the component of the system of the freshest thoughts on the subject binations of labor. By wise arrangement these that both are willing to victimise the English system of co-operative industrialism in place of taxpayers to the extent of over thirty millions | that individualistic competition which has clearly run its course and is fast breaking down all Taché who obtained a guarantee for Catholic

#### Cabinet Changes.

Rumors of changes in the Quebec Cabinet have been rife for some time past. Something tangible, however, may be considered as having appeard in L'Electeur, the acknowledged organ of the government. It has notified its readers of the following proposed changes: Bobidoux to replace Gagnon as Provincial Secretary; Archambault to replace Dunamel, who is to be named police judge; Hon. J. K. Ward to resign his seat in the Legislative council and run against Owens in Argenteuil; Duncan McIntyre to run against Hall in St. Autoine division and enter the Cabinet in place of Hon. D. A. Ross, and Mr. Boyer also to enter the Cabinet without

portfolio. It will be observed that there is no mention in this of an Irish Catholic cabinet appointment an omission which gives color to the report that there is no present intention of consulting the wishes of the Irish. It is time Mr. Mercier spoke out on this matter.

#### The Church and the Labor Movement.

Emperor Williamof Germany has wisely sought the assistance of the Catholic Church in his schemes for social reform. We learn from The Catholic Times of Liverpool that in Gernany the social question will be taken in hand by the bishops and the clergy in the same spirit and somewhat after the same method in which the temperance campaign has been inaugurated in Ireland. The priests are, by study and discussion, to familiarize themselves with labour problems and the legislation affecting the working classes. They are to enter fully into this theme at their conferences, and the Bishop very plainly tells them that he wants not only a theoretical knowledge of the subjects, but also the adoption of practical measures. The promotion of the interests of the working classes, as Mgr. Kopp, in the pastoral we reproduce in this issue declares, is part of the duty incumbent on them as sacred ministers, and he expects each of his parish priests to place himself at the head of a labour organisation, and devote himself to its development with all his energy. He is to provide apacial services for the workingclasses, to do all in his power to diffuse a true knowledge of religion amongst them, to interest himself in their provident and other funds; in a word, to act as their friend and guide in their daily concerns. By this work, he Bishop maintains, a priest contributes directly to the salvation of souls, aids signally in the advancement of the people, and strengthens the hold of the Church upon the masses. The scheme put forward by Mgr. Kopp in his Pastoral will be taken up in other dioceses, and the Emperor will receive from the Church in all parts of the empire not only sympathy but the vigorous support and assistance which he anticipates.

In this city a movement has been started in favor of the eight hour system. A mass meeting was held last Saturday and another is to be held on the same day this week. It may, however, be remarked, that those who are conducting the movement have not yet made a demand on the employers for the eight hour day. Nor is there any organization among the working men to effect that object. No doubt this move ment will receive the same attention here that it has obtained in Germany, and that the principles and methods so well set forth by Mgr. Kopp will be found to a considerable extent applicable in a city where the majority of the workingmen are Catholics. In his Encyclical of December 28, 1878-" Quod Apostolici Munerie" - the Holy Father points out how entirely contrary socialism is to the doctrines of the Catholic Church, This opposition of the Church to the socialistic propagands should be impressed on the minds of Catholic workingmen, some of whom, in ignorance of the Church's teaching, may be dazzled by the prospaots of socialistic reforms. At the same time, whilst the absurdity and danger of chimerical projects for the improvement of the workingmen's lot are explained, no efforts should be spared to prove to suffering toilers that the Church is alive to their true interests, and forbids employers, in the words of Leo XIII., "to exploit the workingman like a vile instrument, without regard to his dignity as a human being, his morality, or his domestic life."

#### Manitoba Separate Schools.

Mr. Prendergast of the Manitoba Legislature has laid before the Government at Ottawa an appeal against the abolition of Separate schools in that province. This appeal is entered on behalf of the Catholic Church and the Catholic people, whose constitutional rights have been unjustly and, we are convinced, illegally invaded.

The new School Act comes into operation on the 1st of May, unless it should be suspended until the appeal will have been decided. This, however, can bardly be expected, in view of the apprehensions felt by the party in power as to the probable effect of such action in the pand. ing elections in Ontario. It is nevertheless admitted by the Mail, one of the most strenuous supporters of the new Act, that "the entire

sively make laws in relation to education subject and according to the following provisoes nominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the Union."

Against the application of this clause to Manitoba it is argued that "it is a question agreed to the restriction as to its legislative powers which this clause implies." In answer to this it should be stated that Archbishop Tache, when he undertook the pacification of the country clearly stipulated for the preserva-Dominion negotiated, but with Archbishop rights on the honor of the Federal authorities. Manitoba had no recognized government nor could the government of the Dominion enforce its authority in the Red River country.

In order to establish that authority the guarantee was given, and the federal power is

solemnly bound to maintain it. The Mail says "there is nothing to show that an agreement was reached under which the Separate school system was to be engrafted on the new province." This is not correct, for we schools. This may count for nothing in the estimation of the Mail, but it is quite sufficient for us at present. Our contemporary is right, however, in saying that the appeal for Ottawa interference is not based exclusively upon the requirements of the constitution, but it is urged as a matter of public policy that the Dominion Government may, and really ought to. interfere. This view of the case is supported by two of the provisoes to the clause of the British North America Act. These provisoes read thus:

"Where in any province a system of Separate or dissentient schools existed by law at the Union, or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the province, and appeal shall be made to the Governor-General-in-Council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subcts in relation to education.

"In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor General-in-Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this Act is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and as far only as the circum-stances of the case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedical laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and Council under this section."

Protection for provincial minorities is here distinctly provided and it was in view of this provision that the Catholics of Manitoba accepted and secured the constitution of Manitoba. Had they not deemed the protection ample they would have insisted on still greater security. But the embodiment of the Separate School clause in the Manitoba charter was considered a finality which the local Legislature could not override. Indeed it appears legally incontrovertable that the Provincial Legislature cannot repeal an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament. To admit the contrary doctrine would be to surrender the power of secession into the hands of the Provincial Assemblies and endow them with the right to disrupt confederation how and when they pleased.

This is the real point, as we take it, and not whether the jurisdiction of the federal power, laid down in the clause just quoted, can be exercised in respect of provinces other than those that were the original partners in the confederation pact.

It thus appears that the case presented by Mr. Prendergast is fortified on all sides. The only possible way the new law can be established is through the exercise of force by a tyrannical majority in Manitoba. Against this there is, of course, no appeal but that provided in the constitution, and not until it is shown that law and fact are opposed to their contention will the Catholic people yield. Even in that case, they will do in Manitoba as they have done elsewhere under similar perseoutions, and provide schools where their children will be educated in Catholic truth by Catholic methods.

#### LITERARY REVIEW.

The American Catholic Quarterly Review for April comes to hand righly fraighted with the well matured thoughts of many able Catholic minds. The table of contents is as follows:— The True and the False Philosophy of Social Reform," by Rev. Alfred Young, C.S.P., "Catholic Worship and Christian Art," by Rev. Charles M. Carroll, D.D., "The Norse "Oatholic Worship and Christian Art, by Rev. Charles M. Carroll, D.D., "The Norse Hierarchy of American," by Richard H. Clarke, LL.D., "Dr. Dollinger and the Old Casholics," by Arthur F. Marshall, B.A. (Oxon.), "When Brigham Young Was King," by M. A. C., "The Encyclical "Sapientim Christianm," Rt. Rev. John J. Kesne, D.D., "Is The Dream of Washington Benefits to be Realized in One Rev. John J. Keane, D.D., "Is The Dream of a Universal Republic to be Realized in Our Day?" by J. I. Rodriguez, "Ausonio Franchi—The Great Italian Philosopher's Noble R-paration," by John A. Mooney, LL.D., "The Proposed Revision of the Wesminster Confession, by George D. Wolff, IL.D., "Scientific Chronicle," by Rev. D. T. O'Sullivan, S.J. The Magazine of American History for May

presents an appetizing table of contents. Its frontispiece is a superb picture after the cele-brated painting of Sir David Wilkie, R.A., of Columbus explaining his theory of a New World to the Prior of the old Convent where he stopped to ask for bread for his little son. The stopped to ask for bread for his little son. The handsomely illustrated opening article is of special interest, entitled "Spanish Pioneer Houses in California," by Charles Howard Shinn. It is followed by the "Portrait of Philip Livingston, the signer," the admirable illustration being new to the public, having been made from a painting in possession of been made from a painting in possession of General S. Van Rensselaer Oruger and corrects the error concerning a hitherto supposed portrait of the great patriot. One of the longest and best a ticles in the number is on "The Constitutional Aspect of Kentucky's Struggle for Autonomy, 1764-1792," by the able president of Miami University. Ethelbert D. Warfield, a represents a vast amount of scholarly and critical research. This is followed by a charmingly written paper on Green Bay, Wisconsin," by John Cartier, who gives captivating glimpies of its early social life.

A sketch of "Colonel William Grayson," of Atter partaking Act. Among these objectionable features are the proposal to compel the more selid sea.

The Irish landlords

Once the existing laws devised for the security of seciety a weak man is protected against the assaults of the burly ruffian who would rob the assaults of the burly ruffian who would rob the proposal to compel the more selid sea.

The Irish landlords

Once the church.

A sketch of "Colonal William Grayson," of Virginia memory, by Roy Singleton, is most readable and informing: "The Irish landlords would get absolutely ity of seciety a weak man is protected against the burly ruffian who would rob assaults of the mortgagees. The Irish landlords him of his property or injure him by maltreating in the church.

A sketch of "Colonal William Grayson," of Virginia memory, by Roy Singleton, is most readable and informing: "The Bay Rasin Book, 1640," by Clements Forguson, amid the hearty cheers of a hoat of friends who had assembled at the depot.

by George M. Pavy, is a novel and important statistical contribution to the sum of human knowledge; and Mrs. Lamb's description of the frontispiece, giving the romantic experiences of Columbus at the old Spanish Convent and his subsquent summons to the Cours of Queen Is.

abelia, is truly delightful. Among the several abelia, is truly delightful. Among the several shorter papers are "Chauncey M Depew on Washington Irving"; "Duel of Button Gwinnett, the signer," by Col. Charles C. Jones; and Glimpses of the Interior of Africa," by Professor Henry Drummond. The leave also contains a valuable list, recently prepared, of the 'Historic Societies of the United States"; and eight varied departments are crowded with good things. This popular periodical enjoys the well-earned distinction of being the foremost publication of its character in the world. \$5.00 publication of its character in the world. \$5.00 a year. Published at 748 Broadway, New York.

The general evenness of excellence The North

American Review is so marked and so widely recognized that it is not easy to find new words of greatest interest to the world, as furnished by writers of world-wide reputation and specialists in the various fields to which they have devoted their life-work. They say that the high standard of The Review is fully maintained in the serious fields. tained in the issue of May is simply to state the plainest of truths. In fact, is not too much to assert that few more attractive numbers of this magazine have ever come from the press. It opens with a very striking arbicle by Speaker Reed, of the House of Representatives, on "Re-forms Needed in the House," wherein he discusses with much ability and force the changes brought about by the new rules and the further changes needed in order to enable the Hause to transact its business with the proper expedition. In "A Few Words on Colonel Ingersoil" Archdeacon Farrar makes an eloquent and caustic have the statement of the Archbishop backed reply to Colonel Ingersoll's recent papers in by documentary evidence, published by the answer to the question "Why am I an Ag-Mail itself, if we are not mistaken, when Mr. nostic? Its quality may be judged from the Martin proposed the abolition of Separate "a master in undemonstrated dogma," and that his articles are full of "immeasurable confusions," Professor Goldwin Smith writes en-tertainingly of "The Hatred of England," showing the total absence of any basis for the existing Anglophobia. In "Soap Bubbles of Socialism" Professor Simon Newcomb picks with neatness and despatch some of the social. istic fallacies that are widely prevalent at the present time. The Hon. Roger Q Mills, the Democratic leader on the Lor of the Fifcieth Congress, offers an argument in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver. Two short but brilliant articles on "The Typical American" are contributed by Mr. Andrew Lang and the vivacious Frenchman who is so widely known throughout this country, as well as in France and England, as Max O'Rell. Mr. George Parsons Lathrop treats of "Audacity in Women Novelisbs" in a paper which ie, in a sense, a reply to Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's article on "Conversational Immoralities" in the provious number. The recent fineds in the lower Mississippi valley furnish the theme of a paper by General A. W. Greely, well known as the chief of the United States Weather Burgar, who points out that the floods are not due to the melting snow in the Rocky Mountains or to freshets on the upper Mississippi and Missouri. State Senator Fassett, of New York, who is actively connected with the pending investiga-tion into the affairs of New York city, tells some of the reasons "Why Cities Are Badly Governed." The discussion of the Tariff, which has been a feature in every number of The Review this year, is continued in the present issue by Sir Richard J. Cartwright, of Canada, who discusses the bad effects of the protective policy in that country, and by Thomas G. Shearman, E.q., whose article consists of answers to a series of questions prepared by the United Question Ulubs of Massachusetts in reference to some of the statements made by Mr. Blaine in his notable reply to Mr. Gladstone in the January number. More than the cus-tomary space is given to Notes and Comments, tomary space is given to Notes and Comments, which embrace interesting papers on "Secret Sessions of the Senate," The Methodist Episcopal Bishop" (in answer to a remark in the Rev. Julius H. Wards paper in the February number), the "Abuse of Police Powers," "The Responsibility for Andersonville," and "Our Pension System."

The May number of The Arena completes the first volume of this new and favorite publuation, which has already taken a leading position in the periodical literature of the day. The contents of this number are "Rock Gases," by Prof. N. S. Sheler; "The Domatism of Science," by R. Heber Mewton D.D.; "God in she Government," by Canon W. H. Fremantle; "The Comic Sphere of women," by Prof. Jos. Rodes Buchanan; "The Divorce Problem," by Rabbi Solomon Schindler; "Godin's Social Palace," by Lawrence Groulud; Prof. Alfred Hennequin. "Characteristics of the American drama "No name Series No 8. "In Heaven and on Earth." Other articles deal with biographical, economical and social questions and are all profoundly interesting in relation to current thought and daily events.

#### JOINING THE BENEDICTS.

Marriage of Mr. W. J. McCaffrey—Presenta-tion by St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

A very pleasant event took place in the St. ing of the society on Sunday last. The members having been made aware that one of the most popular of their number, Mr. W. J. McCaffrey, was about to renounce his single blessedness and join the ever-increasing ranks of the benedicts, concluded to avail thereselves of the occasion to testify their esteem and affection towards him. The president, Mr. J. J. Gethings, in the name of the members, then addressed Mr. McCaffrey as follows:

Dear friend, -We, the Imembers of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, having heard of your approaching marriage, beg to offer you our cordial congrasulations on the felicitous occasion, and to assure you of our sincere and hearty

wishes for your future welfare.
We are deeply sensible of the valuable services you have rendered to the society—which services have always been performed by you with a good will and ready earnestness will be remembered by your fellow members. In the dramatic section of the society you have also given us the benefit of your undoubted ability as a humorous actor, and have, in a large measure contributed to the pronounced success

of our various performances In requesting your acceptance of the accompanying slight token of regard for you, we also desire to express our earnest and heartiels hope that the sun of prosperity may ever shine upon you, and that a long and happy life may be in store for yourself and your smiable bride.

Society.

Signed, on behalf of the members of the REV. E. STRUBBE, C.SS.R., Spiritual Director. John J. Gethings,

Rev. Father Strubbe having made a short complimentary speech, and presenting him with a purse of \$100 in gold, Mr. McCaffrey replied in his usual happy style, thanking the members for their kindnesss and assuring them that he would only be too happy in the future, as in the past, to do his best to advance the interests of

the Society.
St. Patrick's Church was well filled on Monday morning by the friends of the contracting parties to witness the marriage of Mr. McCat. frey and Miss Nellie Prendergast. Through the kind permission of the venerable paster of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Dowd, the choir of St. Ann's Church contributed a grand musical service, the soloists being Mesers. John Morgan, T. C. Emblem, W. Murphy, G. P. Holland and W. E. Finn, and at the conclusion of the cere mony the organist (Mr. P. Shea, of St. Ann's) "The Old Town of played, with fine effect, Mendelssohn's "Grand of Ohn Cartier, who Wedding March" as the bridal party were



This Powder never varies. Amarvel of purity, s rength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in somewhat weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

#### MAY DAY.

Preparations in Germany For the Big Demonstration.

BERLIN, April 27 .- The Emperor has telegraphed instructions to Chancellor Von Caprivi regarding the attitude of the authorities throughout the country towards the May day celebrations. In his despatch his Majesty says the attitude of the authorities should be con-

certed and consistent.

The Chancellor presided at a meeting of the Prussian Privy Council last night at which the Emperer's suggestions were considered. Reports from the populous centres showed that the authorities in some places were preparing to suppress public demonstrations by the use of soldiery. In other places they were confining themselves to lesuing warnings against excesses. Chanceiler Von Caprivi made arrangements to secure unity of action between the various authorities. Although it is expected in official circles that the day will pass over quietly every precaution will be taken for the suppression of disorder. The troops will be kept in their barracks in order to avoid a collision with those taking part in the relebration, but they will be ready to act if

required.
The Emperor will return to Barlin April 30th. It was his intention to hold a grand spring review of the army on May day, but this has been postponed unti-May 23 with a view not to provoke the werk men.

The Socialist leaders here continue their efforts to influence the men against a suspen-sion of work and a large number of working men are found everywhere who differ with those desiring to make a demonstration. The tendency among the workingmen in Berlin is to work half a day May 1. All the beer houses and resturants having space have been engaged for celebrations on the evening of May I. at which the police if the Secialists law is enforced will be kept lively. The Working men's society have voted against taking par in the demonstration. The Silesian miners here decided to work as nausi. In Saar and Baden the day will be observed as a haif heliday. The Socialists of Hamburg, Altons, Lepiz'g and Frankfort persist in organizing demenstrations. A mass meeting of Hamburg workmen yesterday considered the proclamation issued by pablic companies and leading firms declaring that the absences on May I will be dismissed. The meeting unanimously resented the proclamation and decided to take a heliday pledging support te any man who suffers through the emnlover's edict.

The labor agitation, apart from May day, becomes more and more threatening. The papers eppesed the social referms of the Emperer can point to the growth of the exoftement among workingmen since the publication of the imperial rescripts. As the moment for the Emperor's journey to Breman approached the employees of the railway on which he was to travel struck for higher wages. Men from other lines had to work the trains. Strikes in eight trades have ecourred here this week, and strikes in several other trades are being prepared for. Reports from Frankfort, Breilin, Eiberfeld and Hamburg show the strike is universal. The Government of Saxe-Welmer has been ebliged to suspend building operat ensewing to a strike of the building trades in the Duchy. An eminous feature of the shoemakers' strike here has been the issue of a violent manifeste, in which the existing social order is denounced. The Emperor's rescripts are attacked as ureless. The workingmen as the dominant force, the manifesto leays, ought to unite and renovate society.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

His Grace of Kingston and His Caluminators.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR :- The truly Cathelic and Apostolic spirit which animates the Archbishop of Kingston, and prempts him to use the talents and scholarly attainments (which have long since placed him in the front ranks of the great masters of the English language of the day) for the spiritual well-being of his flock, appears to be particularly distant full to the Daily Witness and other fanatics of the same school. They never tire of spreading false-hoods about His Grace, and scruple net at will bring disoredit upon the head of that noted Prince of the Church. Mighty in his calling, and wise in his generation, the bigots, who would, if they could, split the Reck who would, if they could, split the Rock upon which the Church herself is built, fear him, and mark him out as the special object of their hatred and terror.

Writing about the recent director of His Grace to the Very Roverend and Reverend Clergy of his Archdicesee, a To-ronto correspondent of Montreal's "only

religious daily" says:
"The Roman Catholics of Ontario are not accustomed to be treated in this way, and they will probably make their dislike of such action felt in good time. \* \* He is admitted on all hands to be unsuited for the various committee rooms were throughd by administration of an Ostario discours, and the anxious election was safe and that Mr. second the is discoursed and made a ground Mackinton's election was safe and that the of action at Rome the better for the interests of the Reman Catholic Church here. Pretestants can take the ground that they have away and then the felllowing result was de-

paragraph centains can only be the preductions of an igneramus qualified to help to fill up the columns of the bigeted and anti-Catholic Witness, or of a mind perverted and ripe for malicious slander and libel. The

satisfaction develops into esteem, reverence porters to the Russell, where he had to unand love. The masterly manner in which His Grace expounds the doctrines of the shaking. Church lanves ne room to doubt the Divice mission which she has been appointed to but it was nothing like such a surprise as was fulfil, and his fervent werds of counsel and the vote polled for Mr. Hay. The fact that advice, furnished by the light and wisdom of he, a man new to politics, tetally untutored a Heavenly inspiration, comfort and satisfy and representing a new party, should have the faithful Catholic, and cause the luke- been able to poli a sufficiently large number the faithful Catholic, and cause the luke-warm or indifferent Christian to retrace his steps and become again the sincere and a paralyzer to the politicians, especially to leving child of Mother Church. Can we the Liberals. Not only did he do this but wonder, then, that bigeted Protestants fear he secured an absolute majority in two of the this man of God, with the spirit of the wards—Viotoria and Wellington, in the latter Apostles burning within his pious and neble polling 200 more than Mackintosh and nearly breast? We can tell them in plain language 700 more than Chrysler. Then in St. George's that the recent letter of Archbishop Cleary to the pricats of His Archdicesse contained but was besten by Mackintosh by 250. In nothing new to any practical Cathelic, but the French wards—By and Ottawa—the that it did contain a lively warning, given for the moral and spiritual well-being of the Chrysler, but even in these sections Hay growing generation, and was characteristic secured about 100 and 60 respectively. In of the salvation of souls. We can easily understand the deep interest which some "intelligent" Protestants take in the welfare of the "Reman Catholic Church here," and promoted by the removal of His Grace from Kingston; and no doubt were these very impressive facts laid before His Holiness Leo XIII., and the Montreal Witness's serious dislike of the learned Archbishop made known to the Holy Father, who cannot pessibly know as much about the Catholic Ohurch and the Church government as the "only religious daily" and its precious staff of correspondents, the removal would be promptly effected. In the meantime, howver, His Grace retains the esteem and love of his own people, and, by his grace and dignity, commands the respect of those who entertain different religious views. May he be long spared to the good people of Kingston, and may he centimue to be the warm and faithful exponent of the doctrines of the Church, which he loves and serves so well. J. L.

#### The Conclave in Kingston.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. Sir -In your issue of the 23rd inst. certain misstatements were made in a telegraphic despatch anent the meeting of Archbishops and Bishops in Kingston. I can assure you that the transactions of said meeting were not pre-viously made known, nor have they been since the assembly. It is quite probable that the names of the bishops for the dioceses of London and Alexandria may have been sent.

But one thing is certain, and to which I draw your attention as one of the misstatements of the 23rd inst, that Father Murray of Trenton is not spoken of as a candidate for the diocese of Alexandria. Father Kelly, Archbishop Cleary's secretary will go to Ireland, but he is not de-puted to present the names of the priests to be chosen bishops to the Pope; such an office is never performed by a priest.

CARDINAL MANNING'S JUBILEE The Congratuiations of the American Episcopate and the English Cardinal's

Letter of Thanks. The silver jubilee of Cardinal Manning was noted by the Archbishops of the United States, who, at a meeting in Baltimore, chose Cardinal Gibbons as their medium of communication with the great English Cardinal. ed between the two dignitaries of the Catholic Church:

CABDINAL GIBBONS TO CABDINAL MANNING.

BALTIMORE, March 18, 1890. My LOBD CARDINAL, - During the recent centennial celebration in Baltimore it was suggested, in a conference of the Archbishops of the United Stotes held at my residence, that in their name I would convey to your Eminence the cordial congratulations of the American Episcopate on the occasion of your approaching silver jubilee. It is seldom that a more gratefu duty was ever assigned to me than to be the chosen medium for conveying to your Eminence this message of brotherly esteem and affection.

I am certainly unconscious of any dilposition to bestow undue praise on any one, still less I hope I am not offending your Eminence's innate modesty when I say the American Episcopate holds you in the highest admiration. Your private virtues and apostolic life, your public discourses, delivered in season and out of season, your prolific writings in decree of religion and sound morals; your until ag zeal in behalf of the sons and daughters of toil, of the suffering poor, and in the cause of temperance; your readiness, at the sacrifice of per-sonal comforts, and even of health, to co-oper-ate in every measure affecting the interests of humanity—are a source of constant edification to us all and an incentive to emulate so bright

an example. May your Eminence continue for some years yet to exercise your pastoral solicitude over the Church in England, "and when the Prince of Pastore shall appear, you may receive a never-

fading crown of glory."

I am ever, my Lord Cardinal, your Eminence's faithful and devoted friend. JAMES CABDINAL GIBBONS, Archbishop of Baltimore.

P.S.—I beg to forward herewith a testimonial from a few of the prelates, whose names I enclose, as well from myself.

CARDINAL MANNING TO CARDINAL GIBBONS. Archeishop's House, Westminster, S.W., March 31, 1890.

MY LORD CARDINAL—Your Eminence's let-ter, with the address of the Bishops of America, and also the fraternal offering to the jubilee memorial, reached me this morning. I have placed them in proper custody, and my formal thanks will be hereafter made public. Nevertheless, I cannot let a day pass before I tender you and to all my brethren in America my heartfelt and grateful thanks for the great consolation of your affectionate words. They are only too kind, but they come at the end of a long and eventful life as a witness that I have not altogether failed in any desire to serve our patient Master. Such a testimony from your great Episcopate will cheer me, now that the day is far spent and my slender work is nearly

Servant,
HENBY EDWARD Oard. MANNING. Archbishop of Westminster.
His Eminence the Cardinal, Archbishop of Baltimore.

#### OTTAWA BLEOTION.

Eschintesh Betarned by a Big Majerity. OTTAWA, April 27.—The election of Satur-Mackintosh's election was safe and that the enly question was as to the size of his majority. Two hours of expectation passed

Mackintosh's majority over Hay...... 858
Mackintosh's majority over Ohrysler.... 1,232

Congratulatory speeches were made by Cathellos of Ontario are well satisfied with several Conservative members who had come His Grace, and whenever they are favored to take part in the evation, and after with an opportunity of listening to his ele-quent voice and powerful reasoning their was danged in a carriage by sturdy and

Hay's majority over Chrysler.....

dergo another ordeal of congratulatory hand-

The size of his majority was a surprise,

of votes to defeat the Liberal candidate was ward Hay again polied more than Chrysler fight was, of course, between Mackintosh and

of the undying zeal of His Grace in the work fact there was only one poll in the whole city where Hay did not get at least one vote. The Catholic electors so far as can be judged by the returns. were about equally divided between Mackintosh and Chrysler, except in how the interests of the Church would be Ottawa ward, where the former had a majority of over 250 As compared with the previous election the Conservative majority is practically the same, but both the old parties have poiled about 800 votes less than in

> Equal Righters. One feature of the election was the large number of voters who were disfranchised by their names being off the list. Three cabinet ministers were unable to vote, and there were sceres of other people in the same position.

#### PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

Both Sides Actively Organizing For The Contest

Hon. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Liberals in the House of Commons, arrived in the city on Saturday night, but instead of attending the dinner of the Mock Parliament, at which Hon. Mr. Mercier was present, he went to have a talk with Mr. L. O. David, M.P.P., on the political situation. Mr. David is said to have re-

fused the invitation to the same dinner, as he was "sick of public life."

Mr. De La Durantye, the Liberal candidate for Vaudreuil, says his platform will be opposition to the tithes system.

Ex-Ald. Laurent is spoken of as a candidate for St. Louis ward and Ald Jeannotte for St. Mary.
There was a Conservative meeting at St.
Martin on Monday. Speeches were delivered by Mesars. Leblanc, Tasse, Beauchamp

and others. On Wednesday, 30th of April, a meeting of the Conservatives of the county of Sculanges was held at Cotean Station to choose a

candidate. The Nationalists are bringing out Mr. Ame dee Robitaille in Quebec centre.

Ald. Joseph Brunet will, according to La Partic, be the Ministerial candidate in St James

Mr. T. Brodeur, of St. Hugues, has been chosen by the Conservatives of Bagot as their

candidate. Mr. Tetreau, of Hull, is spoken of as likely to

oppose Mr. Rochon in Ottawa county.

The ecclesiastical court which is to try the case of Rev. Abbe Bederd, cure of St. Constant, on the question presented against him by Messrs Goyette, Brisson, Lanctot and Matte, will be what is known in cierical circles as "L'Officialite." It is composed of His Grace the Archbishop, Very Rev. Abbe Marechal, vical general; Rev. Abbe Colin, superior of St. Sulpice; Rev. Abbe Guyon, cure of St. Eustache: Rev. Abbe Seguin cure of Verchards and Rev. parish, and of refusing communion to certain parishioners because they and opposed his can-

didates at the municipal elections.

The Central Trades and Labor Council has rassed a unanimous resolution authorizing the

the district of Montreal during the coming elections is to be confided to a special committee, which Mayor Grenier is honorary president, Mr. Louis Moulleur, of St. Johns, vice-president. It is composed of about sixty gentlemen representing the different constituenoies of the district. Mr. P. M. Sauvalle, of L'Electeur, is to act as general secretary. The headquarters of the party during the campaign will be L'Electeur office on St. James street.

election.

The Sherbrooke Gazette is authorized to say, as a certainty, that the Hon. J. G. Robertson will again offer bimself for re-election, and will ask for a continuance of the confidence so long reposed in him.

The Sherbrooke Gazette favors Mr. Jones as a

spoken of as a candidate. In Brome Mr. E. P. Stevens is spoken of as

the Liberal candidate. In case of Mr. Marchand retiring it is said Mr. E. Z. Paradis will be the Liberal candidate for St. Johns at the approaching elections.

### LABOUR TROUBLES.

General Dread of May Day Demonstrations.

London, April 27.-A series of meetings were held here to-day by labor organizations, at which the great event in the labour, the advent of the momentous first of May, 1890, was discussed, and plane finally settled for next Sunday's demonstration. The men in all the trades claim to be confident of the success of the movement for shorter hours, and they are certainly enthusiastic enough to indicate that their confidence is not assumed.

THE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS. The chief teatures of next Sunday's programme will be a number of imposing preocssiens of members of various trades, and subsequent monster mass meetings. The pelice prefess not to be at all afraid of any disturbances, but they are very preparly taking every precaution that experience and foresight can suggest to guard against accident or incident which might prevoke trouble. The general disposition on the part of authorities is to give froe rein to the peo-ple in the matter of lawful assemblage and movement through the streets and not to interfere unless it becomes absolutely necessary. It is to be regretted that, according to advices from other capitals, the authorities of the continental cities seem to take a different view of their duties and are inclined to place restrictions upon the people which may preve se irritating as to cause trouble, where therwise everything would pass off peacefully. There is no denying that the general feeling throughout Europe is one of uneasiness, and everybody wishes the first of May was past.

STRIKE ON IRISH RAILWAYS. Le brish rallway strike situation is AIOO EASY TERMS. porating plaintiff that this in made for provincing purposes;

L. E. N. PRATTE,

No. 1616 Notre Dame Street, Montrea I

Sole Agents for Hazelton, Fischer and Dominion Planes and Eolian and Dominion Organs.

becoming worse instead of better. Labor disturbances in Ireland, like social disorders in that country, seem to assume a mere bitter aspect than similar affairs in mest other countries, and it is not improbable that serious trouble will occur before the present difficulty is settled. The railway directors are determined to take advantage of the legal right: possessed by them and have begun presecutions againts the men who left the company's employ without the formal notice required Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quar by law and there is little doubt the men will be made to auffer for their hasty action.

DAVITT RECOMMENDS ARBITRATION. Michael Davit: in an address to strikers to-day in Photalx Park, Dublin, advised them to submit their grievances to arbitration. He condemned the action of the signal-men in quiting work without giving notice and with-out affording an opportunity for negotiations. WORKINGMEN'S INTERNATIONAL EXCURSION.

Five hundred Italian mechanics will visit Berlin in June to inspect the operations there of the various trades in which they are interested. This unusual movement is the outcome of recently introduced system of cheap excursions on the German and Austrian railroads.

CHICAGO BUILDING TRADES STRIKE, CHICAGO, Ill., April 26 —Both the Boss Carpenters' Association and the committee from the carpenters' council tailed in their efforts to reach a settlement with the master carpenters at the meeting this afternoon, and the strike will be continued indefinitely against the master carpenters. The committee from the new Boss Carpenters' Association held a brief conference with the directors of the old association; the old association absolutely refused to arbitrate with the committee from the new association, and the conference ended. Then began the meeting with the Carpenters' Council. The conference was a stormy one and terminated in considerable disorder, when a member of the Master Car-penters' Association moved that the Associat on should not recognize the Union. The resolution was carried with an unanimity teat was ominous, and the Carpenters' Counoil loft, vowing that the strike would be ex-tended into all trades, so iar as the master corpenters are concerned. The boss carpenters' association has offered to put between 4,000 and 5,000 men at work and the proposi tion is being considered to night by the

#### ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOOIETY.

council.

Dramatic Extertainment.

The Sp. Ann's Hall was filled Wednesday evening last with an appreciative audience to Sulpice; Kev. Abbe Guyon, cure of Sh. Eustache: Rev. Abbe Seguin cure of Vercheres, and Rev. Abbe Dorval, cure of L'Assometion and superior of the college at that place. The enquiry is to be opened shortly. The requisition is a voluminous one, the chief charges being that of creating dissensions in the charges being that of creating dissensions in the charges being that of creating the charges being that of creating the control of the charges being that of creating the control of the charges being that of creating the charges being th

tained by their several exponents.

The plot of the drama is briefly this:—Jack
Kavanagh, the only son of an Irish gentleman of limited means, has chosen the Bar for a pro-fession, and, in the course of his studies in London, he has had the misfortune to fall in rassed a unanimous resolution attoriorizing the creating to write to Premier Mercier saying London, he has had the misfortune to rail in accretary to write to Premier Mercier saying London, he has had the misfortune to rail in the workingmen of Montreal would be with men who, although apparently friends, and professing to advance his interests, have in reality only a desire to fleece him. This fact reality only a desire to fleece him. This fact Kavanagh at last appears to recognize, and the consequence is that there is a war of words be-tween himself and one of his friends, Tom Wayke. Wayke, by way of retallation, pressed Kavanagh for payment of a gambling debt of £500, and the letter on which he threatens Kavanagh with legal proceedings is accidentally picked up by Kavanagh's father, who has just arrived from his home in Ireland. He reproaches his son for his course of life, but cannot assist him as he is himself in difficulties-A meeting of the electors of the county of Jacques Cartier, who are opposed to the Mercier Government, will take place at St. merchant, one of young Kavanagh's supposed Laurent on Thursday, the lat of May, at 2 friends, then appears to be friend him. This he cleation promissory note of his father's which he says he has obtained for him out of pure sympathy with him in his trouble. This note after being discounted is proved to be a forgery, and Kayanagh is arrested. In act 3rd th Kayanagh calls upon the father of Harry Parker, and pleads for his son. The appeal is The Sherbrooke Gazette favors Mr. Jones as a candidate in Richmond.

The Compton County Reform association is called to meet a Johnville on Thursday.

The Liberals in Drummond are not as united as they might be. Besides Mr. Watts, who has secured the nomination, Mr. M. Bernard, the nominee of the French wing of the party, is spoken of as a candidate.

The Sherbrooke Gazette favors Mr. Jones as a she party is spoken of as a candidate.

Parker, and pleads for his son. The appeal is futile, and Parker leaves the old man by himself while he goes to join his guests. As old Kavanagh is sliting, Jack Kavanagh enters—the has broken from the jail, and comes to face the room in a little revolver practice, has accidentally wounded himself. He is brought into the room in presence of his father and the into the room in presence of his father and the two Kavanaghs and there confesses that it was he who forged the signature on the note. We may add that the comedy element in the drama is supplied by Dick Howard, an English swell of a year, propured type, and Denis, an old of a very pronounced type, and Denis, an old Irish servant of the Kavanaghs. Toe cast was as 'e lows:

The performance concluded with what the programme truly described a fearfully funny, fipsome, furious farce, entitled, "That Roguish O'Rourke," in which the following characters were represented:

Teddy O'Rourke.....Mr. W. J. McCaffrey Mr. Peregrine Prosyman ... Mr. D. P. Flannery
Edward Harcourt ... Mr. J. Beresford
Charles Prosyman ... Mr. J. O'Connor
Slimmers ... Mr. J. Rooney Martin The various parts were creditably rendered, Mr. W. J. McCaffrey fairly convulsing the audience with the vagaries of "Teddy O'Pourles" O'Rourke."

The Jesuit's vs. the Mail.

A SET-BACK FOR THE "MAIL." Judge Mathieu on Monday last delivered judgment in the Justice Mail case on the perition of the Order to quash the preliminary exception to the form by which the Mail pretended that the Jesuits had no right to use, as

they were civilly dead, the act incorporating. The text of the judgement was as follows: Occasion that the plaintiff has been legally incorporated by Chapter 28 of the Quebeo Statutes of 1887 50 Vict., and that as much corporation it has, by virtue of its act of incorporation, and under the dispositions of Article 14 of the Oode of Civil Procedure, and of Article 358

Courts.

Considering that under sub-section 11 of section 92 of the Act of British North America of 1867, the Provincial Legislature can enact laws relative to the incorporation of companies for chain. provincial purposes; Considering that it appears by the act incor-

porating plaintiff that this incorporation was

AND LARGEST STOCK by the Legislature of persons who before the incorporation did not enjoy their civil rights and that the the bath of persons who before the incorporation did not enjoy their civil rights and seq ton ob odw cault of states is it is in the memore

Considering that the said act incorporating plaint if is not contrary to the Imperial Statutes now in force in the Province of

Quebic: Considering that if the said plaintiff or the members of said society hold or teach docurines subversive of the fundamental laws of the king dom or of the constitution of the country they can be called and punished under its provisions of the kingdom's laws, and that in there might even be reason for the Legislature

o abrugate said act of incorporation; Considering that said exception to the form s unfounded in law—the Court doth maintain the said answer in law and doth dismiss the said exception to the form with costs.

#### CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

ters of the Globe.

The Holy Father has forwarded a most eucouraging Brief to the Rector of the new Fribourg University, Count Arima and Viscount Kobaya-Kova, two Japanese youths, have been received into

the Church at Eilsdorf, near Berlin. Mademoiselle Thecla Hergenrother, the sister of the Cardinal and historian of the same name,

died in Rome on the 9.h inst. The French Government are giving a telesope for photographic work to the Jesuital Astronomical Observatory at Tananarivo,

Madagarcar. Dona Isidere Casino, a Catholic lady who lives at Valparaiso, is said to be one of the richest women in the world. She has a fortune

of £1,000,000. A mob of Protestants, the other day, attacked the Catholic church at Hoyerswerds, a little town in Prussian Silesia, and completely wreck-

ed the sacred edifice. Miss Hallwood, principal contralto singer in St. Francis Navier's choir, Liverpool, was received into the Church.

Mgr. Eder, Prince Bishop of Salzbourg, idead. He was born at Hallein, province of Salzbourg, in 1828, and was preconised on the 29oh September, 1876.

At the desire of the Sisters of Charity, Sydney, his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. was pleased to offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. Ullathrone. The Princess Marie Valerie, the younger

laughter of the Emperor of Austria, is to be married to the Archduke Francis Salvator in July. The marriage will take place at the Chateau of Ischl. Miss Charlotte Hugo took the white veil on

the married sister of Dr. Temple, Anglican Bishop of London. Archbish p Ireland favours the suggestion that there should be a general temperance section in the forthcoming World's Fair in It has also been proposed to hold a

Friday evening in one of the Catholic convents of New York. Miss Hugo is the daughter of

universal temperance congress. A preparatory college in connection with St, Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society will be opened next September, at Rosendal, in Holland, under the rectorship of Father Allan. Aiready nine candidates have been accepted.

Next autum the second century of the death of Bieseed Margaret Mary Alac que will be relemly celeurated at Paray le Monial. The Holy Father has granted a local jubilee, which will begin at Paray on September 8th and continue in force till November 10th.

The Project of a Protestant Brotherhood has been approved by the annual conference of the clergy and representatives of the laity of the Anglican diocese of Lichfield. Are we then really to have Protestant monks? Cridat Judaux Apelles.

It has been decided to establish local branches of the Catholic Truth Society in every mission. It is also in contemplation to publish a periodical containing articles on doctrinal and controversial subjects, and supplying answers to the objections and difficulties of the day.

The Holy Father has been pleased to confer on the Ray, Dr. Joseph, Superior General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the gold cross of the Order "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" in recognition of the zeal and devotion mani fested by that Institute in connection with the Pope's Jubilee.

The Holy Father has, at the request of Mgr. Toner, Missionary Apostolic, granted the Apostolic Benediction to the Propaganda Missions, for which that prelate so z slovely works, and also to Mgr. Toner himself, and all who respon to his appeal for this most meritorious charity.

Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, in a letter to Dr. Aubery, Liberal candidate for the Horn castle division of Lincolnsbire, says that the attitude of English Liberals towards Ireland has effected an extraordinary change in the feelings of the Irish people towards England. "For centuries," says his Lordship, "all that was best in this country was arrayed in hosbility to English power. To day you have the cordial good will of the Irish leaders, the Irish priests, and the Irish process." and the Irish people."

#### OBITUARY.

Died, April 20th, at her residence in Lacadie, P.Q, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs. Mary McDonald, nee O'Neil, wife of the late Francis McDonald. The deceased was born in County Carlow, Ireland. Her remains were borne to the church of St. Margaret's, accompanied by her sorrowing children and friends, where a solemn requiem Mass was celebrated. She leaves nine children and a large number of grand-children te mourn her less. Requiescat in pace.

[Boston Pilot and Ohlcage Daily News please copy.]

The Ontario Elections. TOBONTO, April 26.-The date of the pro

vincial elections is given in the Globe, World, and Empire this morning as June 5, nominations May 29th. The write were issued

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN For Coughs and Colds | 18 the most reliable Medicine in use.

WANTED — AN IRISH CATHOLIC GOVERNESS for three children, sged 4, 7, and 9 years. Must be able to teach music and furnish references. Address,

THOMAS RILEY. Kingsey Falls, P.Q.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Circuit Court. No. 605. Lucien C. Hebert, Plaintiff, vs. Henry C. Holman, Defendant; L. W. Sicotte et al. et qualite, tiers saisis. On the ninth day of May next, at nine of the clock in the forencon, at No. 1 Hospital street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of instice. all the of the Clvil Code, the right to sue before the real, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one gold watch and

> 8. O. MARSON, B.S.O. Montreal, 29th April, 1890.



CUTICURA REMEDIES CURS SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASED

FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA NO PEN CAN DO JUSTIC TO THE ESTEEM IN which the Cutteura Remedias are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, it hing, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP.

an exquisite Skin Beautifler, prepared fr. m it, externally, and CUTICURA RESCURENT, the new Blood Purifler, intervally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, S1.56. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

A27 Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin that prevented by Cuticura Soap.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by Cetteera anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster.

#### ^ASTOR-FLUID!

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

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist. 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

#### Richeliau & Untario Navigation Co'y 1890 - SEASON - 1890.

The following Steamers will run as under and call at the usual informediate ports;
When channel is clear of ice Steamers QUEBEC

and MOSTREAL will leave Montreal dally (Sundays excepted) at 7 p.m. TO TORONTO-Commencing Monday, 2nd June, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 a.m., from: Lachine 12:30 p.m., from Colean Landing at 6:30

TO THE SAGUENAY-Commencing about 1st May, leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m., and from 20 h June to 15th Reptember

four times a week -Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. TO CORNWALL-Stoamer BOHEMIAN every Tuesday and Friday at noon. TO THREE RIVERS-Every Tuesday and Friday

TO CHAMBLY-Rvery Tuesday and Fr'day at I

TO BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERHCERES and BoUT DE LUSIE-Daily (Sundays excepted) per Steamer TERRESONNE at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays at 2 n.m. LONGUEUIL FERRY From Longueuft, 5 a.m.

mencing at 6.30 a.m.; last trip, 8.30 p.m. See fire TO LAPRAIRIE-From now until 5th May, S a.m. and 4 p.m. from Montreal. From 5th May to 26th May, 7 a.m., noon and 5 p.m. Sundays at 2 and 6 p.m. From 26th May to 1st September, from Montreal, 6.30 a.m., noon, 4 and 6.15 p.m., 4 times a

and every subsequent hour. From Montreal, com-

week, and on Tuesdays and Fridays 6 a.m. and 9 B.m., poon and 4 and 6.15 p.m. EXCURSIONS-Commencing Saturday, May 3rd, by steamer TERREBONNE, every Saturday at 2.30 n.m. for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Controveur, returning the same evening at about

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Offices, 1364 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, Relatival Hotel, Canal Basin and Richelten Pier.

JULIEN CHABOT. Gen'i. Man. ALEX. MILLOY Traf. Mau.



# Health Before All.

Iliness Detected at Egesight.

**EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE** Office Hours from 9 a. m to 8, p. m. Closed.

CERTIFICATE.

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

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

s Anyone desirous of obtaining complete details will be accommodated with pleasure by MADAME DANIEL BOWEGEOIS, 310 Lafontaine Street.

E. LACROIX FILS, Successor to MDME. DESMARAIS, 1263 Mignonne St, cor. St. Elizabeth,

The old wooden house, typical of the Indian, in imitation of whom we treat.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots,
Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode-

rate prices.

All are requested to peruse our Certificate before consulting us in order to be the better satisfied. Beware of imitators.

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

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

Do Lines not under the horse's feet. WriteHREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER
CO. Holly, Mig

FOR THE TRUE WITHESS.

"CANADA."

Noble, happy Canada, thou country of the Favored home of Liberty, Dominion dear to Standing out in bold relief to European lands,

Opening wide thy sheltering arms to European exited bands. Blessings on thee Canada! :Successful be thy aims; My beart is with thee Canada,

Thy love my homage claims. Peaceful wers thou Canada till bigots stalked abroad, And strove to banish from thy shores 'Freedom to worship God;"
From East to West as fismes on high their lying

slanders flung,
And under cloak of "Equal Rights" the bigot anthem sung. But blessings on thee Canada,

Thy statesmen all disdained To listen to such treason bold— Such ignorance unfeigned.

Lovely wert thou Canada, thy hills and valleys When Cartier first 'mid forest glades on the Algorquin smiled ! Bringing Hope and Charity and knowledge of

Which Peter preached on Tiber's banks, banishiog Pagan wraith.
Then blessings on thee Canada From Heaven's altar fell, O'er hill and valley, glade and glen, O'er woodland, plain and dell.

Two million people of that Faith dwell peaceful in thy land;
And if a foeman's march was heard right royally they would stand;

Y a stand and fight for Canada as their fathers did of yore, addrive the bold invader back in tumult from

thy shore.

Then blessings on thee Canada,

Successful be thy sims!
My heart is with thee Canada! Thy love my homage claims.

JAS. T. NOONAN. Brockville, Ont., April 18th, 1820.

## LADY KILDARE;

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XXXIV. A DOUBLE REVELATION.

On the Antrim coast, a mile or more above Point Kildare, on the shere of a little bay shut in by tall, rugged bluffs, stood the little

cabin toward which Michael Kildare was comducting his companions. It belonged to a fisherman who dwelt here with his old wife. On this day the couple were gone to the market on foot, and their

beat, a small craft with a sail, lay half drawn up en the bit of pebbly beach. The little bay, the cabin, the rocks, all

presented a scene of loneliness and desolation and utter seclusion. Suddenly, into the midst of this seclusion,

desolation, and loneliness, a man came riding elewly on a jaded horse-a man in whose miserable and haggard aspect one would have found it difficult to recognize the fugitive husband of the Lady Kathleen.

Yet this man was Baseantyne. His worst enemy, Lame Bill, might have pitied him in his ferlernness and desperation. His garments were worn and dusty and he grimed. The dust on his face, channeled with aweat, gave him a savage appearance. A wild look gleamed from his eyes—the wildness peculiar to a hunted creature, whether

beast or human. And Bassantyne knew himself to be hunt-

He had felt that pursuers were on his track from the night of his escape from Ballyconnor -from the very hour in which he had attack. ed the constable in the mountain pass, nearly murdering him, and robbing him of his horse,

the animal he new rode. the main roads, snatching the little sleep he had had in rick yards and in the open fields sail. or under hebges, while his horse cropped the herbage near hand. He had avoided en-countering people; had not dared to exchange his horse for another; had slipped past villages and towns without entiring them; and all the while he had felt, with an instinct no reasoning could persuade, that he was being tracked as certainly as if the bay of bleed hounds could already be heard at

He had intended to proceed to Ballycastle, and to sail thence to Scotland, but the deadly terror gathering in his soul caused him to divert his course, and seek for some lenely fisher's cabin. He would hire some fisherman, he thought, to tradeport him to the Scottaish shore.

He rede up to the cabin, his wild eves scanning the scene restlessly and suspiciously, dismounted and knocked at the door.

No one called to him. He opened the deer, and breathed an audible thanksgivnig when he found that no one was within. "They have gone to market, or to visit a neighbor," he thought, his gloomy face light-

"I can go off in their boat. I shall ing up. "I can go off in get off safely after all."

He was hungry—nearly famished. He went to a little cupboard and helped himself liberally to bread and celd cooked fish, of which there was plenty. He eat like a starving man, leoking over his shoulder at every second, as if he expected to see an enemy at his elbow.

His hunger sated, he went out of doors. His tired herse had drepped upon the grass. Clearly he could not have gone a mile further without rest and feed, of which last he had had little enough since Bassantyne had stelen

The fugitive went out upon the beach, climbed into the sloop, and examined it. It was cound and trim. He got out again upon the shore, and pushed off the little craft into deeper water.

And at that moment, as he was about to clamber into the vessel again, a party on herseback came galloping into full view, ap-

preaching the cabin. It was the party headed by Michael Kil-

dare, Bassantyne saw that there were several men in the party. He did not notice the flutter of the counters' riding-habit, as she

came up in the rour, and had no idea that there was a woman among the new-comers. He believed himself overtaken—overtaken at the very moment when he believed that he For a moment he stood as if paralyzed,

turning a wild, white, desperate face toward the on comers, A mist gathered before his vision. His want of food, want of sleep, and the awill terror that had been growing upon him for days, made him der the mement quite blind and helpless. He felt feebly in his breast pocket for his

poistols.
4' I wen't be taken alive!" he muttered, hal inaudibly.

Then the sound of these ringing hoofs rang out with sudden and startling force. His vision began to clear. The in-ctinct of flight came upon him again, and be

The big sall was furled. Bassantyne began here, Michael?"

to shake it out, with a glare in his eyes like tist of a maniac.

" Hallo, Callahan !" oried Michael Kildare, gall pling down to the beach, Redmond Kildare at his side. "By George! It's not Callahan at all. It's some thief trying to steal his boat !" Bassantyne scarcely heard or heeded these

words. There was a hitch semewhere in the ropes. He could not shake out the sail, and here were the men within a rod of him.
"A thief! Do you hear!" ejaculated.

Miohael Kildare excitedly, Bassantyne's looks and manner sufficiently indicating that he was in the act of stealing the heat. "We must stop him! Here, you fellow, surrender 1'

The sail began to lossen new. The breeze began to fill it. Bassantyne's eyes lit up gloomily as he oried out :
"Surrender! Never! I will not be taken alive! I warn you I am a desperate

man !" The Earl of Kildare, who was braver than the little lawyer, and who had no intention of seeing the sloop he wanted carried off before his eyes by some thief bolder than he, sprang eff his horse, ran over the

"Back! Back!" shouted Bassantyne hoarsely, hie face all aflame. "Back, or you

Redmond Kildare did not reply, but he olimbed over the side of the bost, and bounded toward Bassantyne with a swift, tiger-like movement.

Bassantyne recoiled before him in an awful terror, drew his pistol, and fired. Redmond Kildare flung up his arms with a wild shrick, and fell forward on his face into

the boat. His shrick was echoed by the counters and by Michael Kildars, both of whom came riding toward the boat like whirlwinds.

Bassantyne saw them coming. A cold, gray paller overspread his face, and his lips set themselves together in a stern and awful smile.

"Come on !" he muttered, "It is too late to escape now. All I can de is to cheat the hangman !" And as Michael Kildare clambered into the

boat, Bassantyne put his remaining pistel to his heart, fired—and fell dead! The serrows of the scene were not yet over. Michael Kildare hast ned to the side of the

prestrate Redmond, and turned up to the sunlight the young man's face. The eyes were open, and a look of terrible pain was in them. He was terribly wounded in the breast, as it seemed, but he still lived.

The little Dublin lawyer gathered the sennded man's head to his breast, and chafed his hands and wiped his forehead, crying out:

"Redmond! Redmond! Speak to me! You are not dying?"
"Dying?" cried the counters, climbing

inte the boat, "Redmond dying! I knew And then she laughed a wild, insane laugh, that nearly curdled the blood of those who

heard it. The truth was apparent at a glance. All added abook of Redmond's dangerous wound, had been too much for the countess, or else type secret was buried with him, so far as her cure had not been radical. She was in the world was concerned.

sane again-incurably insane! "My God !" cried Sir Russel, appalled by The countess insane! Redmend Kildare dy-

"We may save him yet. There is a ductor on Point Kildare, is there not?"

The chaplain understands surgery." We must obtain his services at the services of ling.
We have no time to spend in going to one of ling.

"All our sorrows are over, are they not, are they not are they not are the they not are the they not are the they not are they not are the they no "We must obtain his services at once. the villages along the coast. Let us leave d'All our sorrows are over, are they not, our horses here and sail for the island at Kathleen?" asked Tresham, gently drawing

once! Mr. Wedburn, being the most self-possess- | after a little?" He had skulled along in his flight, avoiding secured the horses in the fisherman's garden, followed Sir Russel into the boat, and set the

They made their way out of the cove int the waters of the channel, heading toward the outer or eastern point of the island of

Kildare.

Long before they drew near the open beach in front of the castle, their approach had been observed. Mr. Wedburn displayed his hankerchief as a flag of truce, and as the Lady Nora and her triends came out upon the beach, and the boat drew nearer to the

shere, he called out : " We have met with an accident. We want the services of a doctor. Will you let us come ashore?"

"Is this a ruse, I'ke your return to Dun-loy?" asked Lord O'Neil.
"By heaven, no! Lord Kildare is danger-ously wounded, and we have a dead man

in here! In the name of humanity, permit us to land on your shores !" The appeal was heeded. The Lady Nora

signified that they could land.

The little sloop ran into the shelter of the point, the countess rising and making frantic attempt: to throw herself overboard, in which she was restrained by Sir Russel Ryan.

It was in serry plight the little party reached the shere. "You see what has happened, Lady Nora!" oried Sir Russell, as he assisted his charge upon the beach. "The countess is insane

again. Her son is dying—'
"Dying!" "Yes; he was shot by a fellow who killed himself the next instant. There the man lies

dead in the boat !" party on the beach approached the boat, to villain, a convict, has weighed me to the look upon the face of the dead man. earth- You have heard my story. Lord look upon the face of the dead man.

At the first glance the Lady Kathleen recognized him. Despite all his squalor and dirt, she knew the dead face as that of the man who had made her life a misery to her for years.
"It is Bassantyne!" she cried. "It is

my husband !" And with a strange, shrill cry, she fell forward on the sands insensible.

Tender arms lifted her and carried her into the castle-the arms of her old lover. Lord Tresham had scarcely disappeared

with his burden, when Sir Russel, Lord O'Neil, and the others lifted out of the boat the quivering figure of Redmond Kildare, and laid it on the sands. The chaplain bent over him, shook his

head sorrowfully, and said: "Lord Kildare, I can do nothing for you. No human power can help you now. Let me advise you to make your peace with God."

Radmend Kildare gasped for breath. "Dying!" he whispered. "Am I dying?" The chaplain's compassionate face answered him. "Who says he is dying?" oried Michael

Kildare flercely. "I telt you he is not dving! He looked around him sullenly, but he saw only pitying serrow in the faces bent toward

"We must take him into the castle!" said Nora, her eyes fleeding with tears. "Oh, is after the ceremony, with full as much zeal as there nothing we can de for him !"

stinct of flight came upon him again, and be turned and climbed up the alcop's side like a feeble surprise and gratitude.
"Too late!" he whispered. Let me die restored to its ancient glery.

over the young man.
"Michael," whispered Redmond gaspingly, "she'll be Lady of Kilds now, when I am gone. What was the flaw? I want to know?"

The little lawyer read the truth in the yeung man's fast glazing eyes, that he was dying. He took him up in his arms, and kissed him, crying out in his angulah : "R dmond, osn't you guess it? You are

not the son of Lord Redmond Kildare and yonder mad woman. Their sen died in his infancy, after the mother had been sent to a mad-house, and at the time when Lerd Red-mend was here at Point Kildare. I bribed the nurse and substituted you in place of the lord's dead son. It was you whom Lord Redmend, mistaken and unsuspicious, took to the Dex couple as his sen. And when he died he believed you his sen, and made those communications to me which I have related." A spasm of pain, mental as well as physical, convulsed the features of the dying

"Not Lard Redmend's sen!" he whis-

pered. "Who then am I!"
"My son, Redmond, mine!" sobbed the he, sprang off his horse, ran over the little lawyer, who, whatever his crimes and trip of beach, and caught at the stern of the wickedness, leved the dying youth with the beat.

Ittle lawyer, who, whatever his crimes and twickedness, leved the dying youth with the beat. you. It was to make you rich and honered, that I did it. I wanted my son to bear the proud eld title from which I was debarred-

"Ah !" said Redmend. "And who-who was my mether!" The lawyer's face flushed, and he trembled. He would not have answered, but that those

dying eyes compelled him. "Your mother, Redmond," he whispered, "was—is—Mrs. Liffey—my wife."
With a wild, angulahed moan, Redmond Kildare turned away from the father who had sinned so deeply for him, fixed his gaze

upon the bright, sunlit sky, and in another

moan his life elipped from him, and he la y

on the sands—dead.

The two men, Redmond Kildare and Nicol Bassantyne, were buried on the same day, and in the same little country grave. yard. The story of how they met their deaths

was not suffered to get abroad. After the funeral, Michael Kildare, a bowed, stricken, and prematurely old man, went away with the insane counters, whom he restored to her former asylum. He then returned to Dublin, where he soen after

Sir Russel Ryan stayed behind at Kildare Castle, with Mr. Wedburn, to apologize to the Lady Nora for his harshness and un-belief. His grief was so sincere that the young Lady of Kildare did not find it difficult to forgive him.

Upon the very day of Bassantyne's funeral Lame Bill, who had followed Bassantyne all the way from Ballyconner, losing track of him in Antrim, came upon Fegarty in the

streets of Dunloy. He recognized him, in spite of his disguise. egarty turned upon him in self-defense. A fight followed, in which the two men mertally wounded each other. Neither ever spoke again, and with them perished all danger of the truth was apparent at a glame. All again, and with them persisted an unique of measurement and which was the promise of Our Divine added abook of Redmond's dangerous wound, identity with the fugitive convict. Bassan Lord, could not fail. This was also in her identity with the fugitive convict. Bassan-

It was the day after the funeral. The Lady Kathleen was seated in the octagen sea those terrible events, "That man dead! parler, pale, but bright and hepeful. With Bassantyne had perlahed all her griefs. She was absorbed in thought, when the

ing! What are we to do!"

"We must have help immediately for Lord Kildare," exclaimed Mr. Wedburn. lordship approached the young maiden widow, and sat down at her side.

There is a ductor widow, and sat down at her side. "You are net grieving, Kathleen?" he said.

" Grieving?

She turned her face to him quickly, blushher nearer to him. "You will marry me

story," said the Lady Kathleen shyly.
"I shall want you all the same, Kathleen.

But you need not rake up for me these bitter memeries. Let them die with Bassantyne." "You must know all before I promise to marry you," said the Lady Kathleen. "Barry, when I went with you to the Scottish shore to be married, I thought Bassantyne dead !"

"I know it !" "That fraudulent marriage in Scotland was not my first marriage to Bassantyne !"

Lord Tresham started. "I was married to him years ago in Lendon. The marriage was secret. I knew him as the Count Clairault. I thought I loved him," said the Lady Kathleen pantingly, her head bowed. "I thought him good and honorable. And we had hardly left the altar when he demanded money off me. His words when making the demand opened my eyes to his character. Two of his friends, who had been his groomsmen and witnesses—I thought them foreign army efficers-laughed to see my dismay, my terror, my herror ei the man had married. I went to my own home, refusing to recegnize the marriage as valid. Until he went to Australia I paid Bassantyne half my income, to be allowed to retain my freedom and my secret. His object in marrying me had been to get meney. I gave it him, and

kept my secret. "My poer Kathleen!" "He was sent to Australia. I heard that he died there. All the years he was there I was obliged to pay heavy sums of money to the two witnesses of my marriage, to prevent them from divulging my secret. I have lived alife of terror and persecution. The knowl-Impelled by some sinister faccination, the edge that I have been married to a ruffian, a Tresham, and can comprehend new why you

must leave me-" "Never! Oh, my darling, if you had only told me this story that night when we sat on the recks! We might have been spared much after-grief. From henceforth, Kathleen, we will share our griefs together. My darling I shall never let you go from me

again. He clasped her in a fervent embrace, and both hearts, so long grief-tessed, knew peace

and joy at last,
For a man like Bassantyne, who could mourn? Surely not the maiden he had so terribly wronged. She made no pretense of wearing mourning for him, and when Lord from merning till night, for men are ambitious, Treeham begged her to marry him soon, she did not refuse his earnest demand.

Some three or four months later, the little Kildare chapel was decorated with evergreen and holly, the bell rang a merry peal, the t mantry and servants assembled, and among these faithful friends the Lady Kathleen was married to Lord Tresham and the Lady Nora Kildare was united to Lord O'Nell.

Sir Russel Ryan gave away the brides, Shamus O'Laferty was the grand master of ceremonies, both then and at the festivities and makes him of the lower stature of created that followed at the castle. Alleen Mahon, thing. If you live for the resurrection that her father, Mrs. Kelly, old Shane, Dennis, and all were in high spirits, and executed their parts in an Irish reel, on the evening grace. And te-day Lord O'Neil and his spirited and lovely young bride are as happy as they deserve, and Glen O'Neil is being fast

#### The lawyer, weeping like a woman, bent | CARDINAL MANNING ON THE live will be the resurrection when your sent, RESURRECTION.

At the conclusion of the Pontifical Mass. Cardinal Manning preached at the Pro-Cathedral, Kenslogton, on Easter Sunday morning. He said: You will not need, dear brethren, that I should remind you that your offerings on Easter Bay are made for the priests who minister at the holy altar. It is a law of the Church, a law of charity, a law mere censtraining and persuasive than any law of human enactment, that they who minister at the altar should live of the altar, and the offerings that are laid upon it are for Our Divine Lord Himself, and His disciples share them. It is well that a stranger, so to speak, should be here and speak of them, and know them of themselves; and yet, dear brethren, I am not a stranger. In the midst of you none can be less so. For many years I have had the same task to do, and I do it with joy, and I do it without shame. For Our Divine Master asks the efferings of the people, and I am not ashamed to do the same, and it is also because that my priests should have foed and raiment, which is all that they desire, and I am sure almost all that they possess. I knew many who never receive a stipend in many years—that what they may lawfully receive they give to the schools, or for the education of the poer, or to the sup-port of their teachers, or to those who are in poverty. You know this as well as I do, and you knew your pastors—I was going to say better than I do—yet I don't think that possible. They know you by your number, by your name, and by your character, and you know them, for you have had experience of them in times of sickness and in times of serrow, and when you have needed sympathy human and Divine, and I think I may say you have never found them wanting, and, therefore, when I tell you that your efferings His Eminence then, taking as his text the

to-day are made to them to give them what is most justly their due, I feel I need not say another word. words "The Apostles departed again to their home, but Mary stood at the Sepulchre without weeping," continued : You may say where did they depart to? And yet, the very context tells us: "For as yet they knew net any of the Scripture that He should rise from the dead." Although He had told them so once and again in the most explicit way that He should be delivered into the hands of men, that thy should scourge Him and should kill Him, and that on the very day He should rise again from the dead, nevertheless there was amazement in their minds on finding Him risen. But why did Mary linger? Partly, no doubt, from that tumult of intense penitential lave which made it impossible for her to be willingly absent from her Lerd and Saviour; but, perhaps, it may be that she had the recollection of the words He had speken before He raised Lazarus from the tomb: "I am the Resurrection and the Life, and he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet he shall live, and he that believeth in Me shall live forever." It may be that the recollection of these words, inditinct perhaps, yet never theless full of a mystery not yet accomplishheart and made her linger to see the end. And these words were Divine in the highest possible sense. "I Am" is the name of God Himself. "I Am" was the name He gave to Meses: "I Am the Eternal Being, the Uncreated, the Resurrection and the Life." The love which is eternal and which is the fountain of all love comes from Him. There could be no life apart from the Eternal Source. These were the words for us to sot upen to-day. I do not know that I could more clearly bring before you the Resurrectien of Our Divine Master than by reminding yeu of His Incarnation. What is the Incarnation? The assumption of our humanity into God. And how was it accom-plished? The Etyrnal Son, Who is the Word, the Wisdem, the Intelligence Father, assumed that creature which is nearest akin to Himself. assumed a human soul, and in assuming it He assumed a human body, in all respects a body like our own, of the substance of His Immaculate Mother; and having assumed a soul and a body, He assumed our humanity. He day. arsumed a human life, for the union of body and soul in our manhood is our life. And He was made man-God and Man is one Persons. And having assumed our humanity said Himself: "Therefore it is My Father leved Me, because I laid down My life that I may take it up again." That is to say, it was His own Divine freedom of will whereby He assumed a human life, and He could lay it down for our redemption. What is that human life? It is the union of the soul and the body. And what is death? It is the separation of the body and the soul, But as our humanity once united in the Eternal Son is united for ever, it is undisseluble for all eternity. The Body and Soul of Our Lord Jesus Christ that were separated one from

the ether, were never separated from His Godhead, never separated from the person of the Eternal Southead, and was penetrated with His Godhead, and was always in the Bosom of His Father. His body was per-vaded with His Godhead, and, therefore, when upon the Oross, after suffering wounds and the drawing of his lifeblood, which were an adequate and sufficent cause for a death like ours, nevertheless, by His own free act He bowed His head and died. Concluding his eminence said: When we rise again there will be no more blind eyes, deaf ears, distorted features, er withered forms. That which you watched upon the deathbed a little while age will not rise with the teken of death upon it. It will be made like the bedy of His glory. And will not our consolence, our memory, our relation to those we loved and who here loved us and served us, to our parents and friends be renewed and transfigured in His kingdem? Yes; most assuredly. Let us try to realise this on Easter Day. If any of you since Christmas have been carrying out your dead to bury them in the earth and wept for them, remember that He rese from the dead and He consoled all that loved Him in the measure of their sorrow, teaching us this lesson-that it is the law of the kingdom of God that those who have sorrowed most shall have most of His joys hereafter. Everybody lives for something. One lives for money, another for society, another to make his fortune, a name, a family. Some are trying and some are striving to rise in courts of justice, others in Parliament or commerceeverybody has got an aim for which he lives, and that aim thwarts him, lewers him, stuns him, and blots out the recollection of eternal ife and of the day that he will rise again. Well, dear brethren, die to the world, for if you gain the whole world it would only nar-row your heart. Your heart was made for

God and nothing will fill the heart of man ex-

cept God. Everything else pulls him down

thing. If you live for the resurrection that will satisfy you and enlarge your hearts and

perfect you, and will bring you to the place which is changeless and eternal, and nething

less can satisfy you, and be sure of this, that any man living in the werl I may live for the

resurrection. You may be merchante, traders,

which has already eternal life, will be clothed in a glorious body. Remember the words: "He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood bath cternal life. I will raise him on the Last Day." A little time and the sea will give up all that are in it, and the dust all that are buried in it, and from the Cata-combs of Jerusalem and Rome, and the saints and martyrs from the cemeteries and the sleeping grounds around our own churches shall rise again ; these you buried out of your sight, you shall know them, and they shall know you, and there will be a time eternal in the Heavens for you. Live for this and for the day when the Just shall shine as the sun in the kingdom of the Father.

Cottage Industries in Ire'and. The Sisters of Mercy in Skibbereen. Co. Cork, have taken a step which will, it may be heped, lead to an important industrial development in the South of Ireland. With by violent exercise. the aid of the firm of Ewart, who are at the head of the linen trade in Belfast, they commenced linen weaving a few months ago, an instructor being provided for the girls whe entered on the work. The pupils have shown remarkable spt.tude. A number of band looms have been supplied, and the girls who only a few menths ago were utterly unskilled can now weave the finest linens and handkerchiefs. They have attained to such a degree of success that it is admitted that the By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence quality of their work is not surpassed by that quality of their work is not surpassed by that turned out by the best hands in Belfast. The Slaters intend to introduce the industry late the cottages of the peasantry, and all that is needed to onsure the permanent progress of the undertaking is the liberal support of the public. But why have the Sisters to send for the yarn to Belfast ? Should not the flax crop be cultivated more largely in the South?

#### Irish Poets.

From Charles de Kay's profusely illustrated article on the "Old Peetic Guild in Ireland," we quote the following: "The leng training of the people in verse-composing and verse-reciting predisposes them to the composition of postry of some degree of excelience. Irishmen and Irishwomen as a rule have a knack at writing if they receive any education at all, and are natural journalists and writem at an early age. The last re-markable poet of the file kind known in Ireland was Carolan, the blind bard of the last century, whose portrait, and some of whose verses, translated and in the original, were published by James Hardiman. He was as peripatetic as Homer is said to have been, blind also, and certainly a fine if not a great poet. Though the race is not extinct, little except the most ordinary verse is published in Irish to-day, the audience being too small to tempt the most ardent patriot. its inherited shortcomings, and with the evils that befell it owing to circumstances, the poetic guild of ancient Ireland did the world great service in keeping from destruction historical and national data lost from other parts of Europe. It also added not a little to the world's stock of tragic, of noble, and of comic fiction."

#### A Forgotten Leper Priest.

Dr. Joseph Jones, of New Orleans, says "Grand as were the life and death of Father Pamier, he was preceded by Father Boglioli, in my ward at the Charity Hospital in this city of New Orleans. This saintly priest contracted the disease and died of it in the line of his spiritual calling. He passed away, I think, while hearing Mass in the Sisters' chapel. So, there was a great leper priest and martyr before
Father Damieu, but the world, right;
coucly admiring the one, has strangely forgotten the other." Dr. Jones and the Sisters gotten the other." Dr. Jones and the Sisters of Charity attended Father Boglioli through all his agony. This holy priest, though he needs it not, deserves a monument.

Gen. Sherman has once more given an example of his practical good sense by buying his own monument, a \$1,000 one, and he says:
"The moment I am buried it will be clapped on over me.'

In a library in Paris, the largest in the world, is a Chinese chart of the beavens, made about 600 years before Christ. In this chart London England. 1,460 stars are found to be correctly inserted, as corroborated by the scientists of the present

10000

Porson.

# FATHER KOENICS A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sick. **TERVETONIL**

A NATURAL REMEDY

ness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia. inebriety, Sieeplessness. Dizziness, Brain and Spinat Weakness.

TWENTY ONE YEARS

writes the Rev. M. S. Falihee of Freeland, Pa., January 18th 1889, was CATH. BRISLIN suffering from fits and convulsions, she had 3 or 4 attacks from fits and convulsions, she had S or 4 attacks every week, tried many remedies and doctors, without any relief, but since she began to use Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, she is able to work, and make her own living.—Another case is that of M. GALAGHER of the same place, he is 16 years old, had fits since 9 years, so severe that we thought several times he would die, tried different Doctors and Medicines without relief, but since he used Koenig's Tonic, he had only slight attacks which were probably caused by violent exercise.

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

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

#### IN MONTREAL

Agenta: - B. E. McGALE, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, cor. Bleury and Oraig streets; Picault & Contant, cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S. Lachance, St. Catherine atreet. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, 11 Gosford st., Montreal

BEAUTIFUL CHINESE NAP-KINS, with very handsome colored borders, and one exquisite Asiatic Fan, hand-painted. All by mail, 25 cents, (stamps or silver) post-paid. Canadian Novelty Co., Montreal, P.Q. 38 tf



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

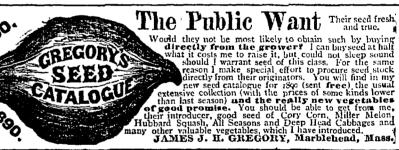


GRATEFUL-COMFORTING

# EPPS'S COCOA

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of diges ion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatsi shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or

Advertise in "THE TRUE WITNESS."





ABSORBENT

All diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our Appliances are brought directly into contact with the diseased part. They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence, as our goods can be applied at home.

## READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:

REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is bappy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belt and Actina. Senator A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street. cured of intermittent fever in tead days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis St., a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, 44½ Centre Street, coughed eighteen months. cured in two treatments by Actina. J. McQUAIG, grain merchant, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WEEKS, Parkdale, sciatica and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NELLES, Thesalon, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepsia, after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 87 Agnes Street, cured of sciatica in six weeks. D. K. BELL, 135 Simcoe Street, cured of one year's sleep-lessness in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actina. L. B. McKAY, Queen Street, tobacconist, cured of headache after years of sufferings. MISS ANNIE WRAY, Manning Avenue, music teacher, finds Actina invaluable. E. RIGGS, 220 Adelaide Street West, cured of catarrh by Actina. G. S. PARDEE, 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after all medicines had failed. MISS DELIA CLAYTON, Toronto, cured of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelaide west, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FORSYTH, 18 Brant Street, reports a lump drawn from her hand 12 years' standing. MRS. HATT, 342 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cured of Blood Poisor.

"Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J. McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. C. These letters are on file. MR. McCLINCHY, Thessalon, cured of rheumatism in back and legs, very had case; laid up a long time. Many more such Catarrh impossible under the influence of Actina,

Acting will cure diseases of the eye. Send for Illustrated Book and Journal giving full list. Free. No Fancy Prices.

Combined Belt and Suspensory, only \$5 00-Certain Cure. NO VINEGAR OR ACID USED,

W. T. BAER & CO. 171 Queen Street West, Toronto.

lawyers, statesmen, or whatever you like, or you may live in your private happy homes, nevertheless the chief thing for which you MENTION THIS PAPER,

#### ECCE HOMO!

For long the world has strained its eager In search of Truth, and yet with litte gaine For wrapping self in cloudy mysteries, And pesting inward, makes the searching

So, long ago, when Truth with patient trudge Walked o'er the ungrateful earth until it

A guiltless culprit fore a sinful judge—
While heaven wept o'er man's wild cry for blood—
Pilate, the judge, looked in Truth's shining eyes, And, troubled, bowed his head to earth, and

said: What is truth?" Impatient, worldly wise, Dared not to wait for answer-turned and

O World ! Behold the Man-the Truth ! not By pride of mind or hearts, but by the meek and good.

—Caiholic World. underatood.

## FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

#### Isabella of Castile.

While Isabella of Castile belongs to the world by right of the natural nobility of her wemanhood and the splander of her achievements as well as the magnanimity of her motives, there is a sense in which she may be called the glory of Catholio women above all others, since we claimed that her natural virtues were reinforced by her religious faith and the practice of its sublime pre-

For this reason, it seemed fitting to address the Catholio women of America in a special manner, thus giving them an opportunity to present an enduring expression of their admiration on this centenary of the discovery of our country, when the hener paid to Columbus cannot be complete without honoring Isabella.

After the women of the Sacred Scriptures and the cononized saints, there is no one to whom we can point with more satisfaction, as an example to our daughters or those confided to our care than to Isabella, for her heroic sense of honor and her fidelity to it; her devoted affection for her family, and her solicitude for their best interests her love for her country, Castile, its institutions and traditions; her indefatigable labors for its people committed to her governance; all crewned by her enthusiasm for the things which belong to God : and thus providing an antidote to the worldly views, the selfish pelicy, which dwarfs the life of the individual as well as the history of na-

Let us then, Catholic women of America, whether under the sacred protection of the closater or sheltered by the blooming hedgeways of family and friends, or treading with unfaltering courage the dusty ways of labor in the world, welcome this ideal woman, Isabelia of Castile, who comes forth to us after four hundred years in all the freshness and vigor of a fame which can never be otherwise than perennial, founded as this world wide fame is upon what would aggrandize the humblest station as it has the most exalted, her habitual consideration of be rationally sustained, and must give place the soul in its relations to God and to etar. to the newly discovered law of Action, i. e., nity .- Eliza Allen Starr.

#### Prett or

every living woman-even of those who have a mission; and who, if the truth were told, dress themselves as becomingly as possible, while they lecture upon the impropriety of so

cause they are not handsome.

hide their feelings better. There is one comfort to the homely ones,

Aiter you came to knew people very inti-

mately, you do not know whether they are pretty or not. net their noses and ears, their eyes and in April Arena.

In time the seul expresses itself to you, and it is that which you see.

A man who has been married twenty years scarcely knows what his wife looks like. He may declare that he does, and tell you that she is a bewitching little blonde, wita soft blue eyes, long after she is fat and red and forty; because the image of his early

Or, being an indifferent husband, he may not know she is the fine weman that other people think her.

love is in his heart, and he doesn't see her as

she is to-day, but as she was when he courted

Yeu have knewn men who have married the plainest woman and think them beauties; and you know beauties who are quite threwn away on men who value a wife for her success as a cook.

#### Lovable Girls.

Girls without an undesirable love of liberty and oraze for individualism, girls who will let themselves be guided, girls who will have the filial sentiment well developed and who feel the love of a daughter for the woman who is their mether, girls who knew what every day and all day long cannot be devoted to heliday making without the intervation of duties more or less irksome, girls who, when these can gather them, accept their reses with frank and girlish sincerity of pleasure, and when they are denied submit without replaing to the inevitable hardship of circumstances—these are the girls whose companionship gladdens and does not oppress er distract the old, whose sweetness and ready submission to the reasonable control of authority make life so pleasant and their charge so light to these whose care they are ; these are the girls who become good wives in the future, and, in their turn, wise and understanding methers, and who have to choose out of many where others are sought by none. The leaven of them keeps seclety sweet and pure ; for if all girls were as recalcitrant as some are, men might bid adieu to their cherished ideal, both of women and home.

#### Men's Fiattery of Women.

I would advise young women not to depend for happiness upon the flatteries of men. It is a poer compliment to your sex that so many men feel obliged in your presence to offer unmeaning compliments. Men capable of elegant and elaborate conversation elsewhere sometimes feel called upon at the deor of the drawing-room to drop their common mente and to dele out sickening flatteries. They say things about your dress, and about your appearance that you knew, are false. They say you are an angel. You know you are not. They tell you that "you are look." ing singularly beautiful this evening," when you know very well that the remark is only a commonplace one. Some men think that

The same toing that they told you on this chatments, etc., and in painful afflictions, in side of the drawing-room, three minutes ago

#### HOME MATTERS.

CLEANSING OILCLOTH. Olicleth enght never to be scrubbed wita a brush, but after being awept may be cleaned by washing with a soit finel and lukewarm water or cold tea. On no account use soap or water that is het, as either would have a bad effect on the paint. When the cilcloth is dry, rub it with a small portion of a mixture of bosswax softened with a very small quantity of turpentine, using for the purpose a soit furniture polish brush.

GLAZED HAM,

Brush the ham-a cold boiled one, from which the the skin has been removed—all only mederate crops. The prices of all kinds over with beaten egg. To a cup of powdered of farm produce have been low. The Nation-cracker allow enough rich milk or cream to al Policy has made dear all that the farmer make it to a thick patte, salt and work in a teaspoonful of melted butter. Spread this evenly a quarter of an inch thick on the ham and set to brown in a mederate even.

STUFFED VEAL. Take a loin of veal, make a dressing the same as for a turky, fill the fat with it, and secure firmly on the loin; rub the reast over with salt, pepper and butter, put in a pan with a little hot water baste frequently, and

DRIED PEA CHOPS. Soak over night seme dried peas; in the tiens of temperature. Those who are best perning boil them, mash them with a lump qualified to form a sound judgment say that merning boil them, mash them with a lump of butter, pepper, salt, and a bit of mint chopped fine; add bread crumbs and beaten egg; stir well, form into chops, dip in of winter killing than in former years. The beaten egg and bread crumbs; and fry till spring is later than last year which has a brown; serve with sliced lemon or mint little influence in the prespect;, and if the sauce.

CREAM PUDDING.

In one pint of cream or rich milk melt a teaspoonful of butter, then add half a cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of lemon or vanilia and yolks of five eggs. Beat the whites of the to a stiff froth, drop by spoonfuls in the hot custard and stir very lightly, so as the whites will be all through the yellow custard in spoonfuls unbroken; the effect is very pretty. Ripe strawberries may be placed in a dish and the custard poured ever them.

#### DOMAIN OF SCIENCE

THE WONDERS OF THE SKY.

The starry heavens present a field to our vision of such beauty, grandeur, and immen-sity, that the human mind is lost in wonder at beholding them and asks in vain, under old theories, for a consistent explanation of their

physical structure.

It is constantly relterated by astronomers that stars are composed of heated, luminous matter; consequently, uninhabitable. That the fixed stare, with our sun the nearest, are fire balls, or melting furnaces, ever ready to devour nebulæ, and everything else around them that is tangible, in order to supply light and heat for the cold and dark universe of space. This old theory cannot longer combustion.

More than six thousand stars meet the gaze of the naked eye in its survey of one night. To be pretty is the great object of almost | Astronomers say that the fabulous number of 20,000,000 all aglow, can be seen with a powerful telescope. When we consider that the nearest of these is 200,000 times as far from us as the sun, and that it would take from three and a half to twenty-one years Baautiful women spend a great deal of for the light which reaches us to cease, if they thought upon their own charms, and homely were extinguished, we cannot grasp and held women grow homelier through fretting besupposed that each of these is a central sun Men, at least when they are young, are with its own colony of planet; circling round very like women in this respect, though they it, which in size are vastly superior to these of our own solar system and are travelling through space with such speed that it is impossible for us to comprehend it. The star Sirlus is said to be moving fifty-four miles a second, or 194 000 miles per hour; a flaming mass, leading its brood of planets through il. Their ways make an impression on you, but | limitable space.—Stephen M. Allen, A. M.,

THE CACTUS IN MEDICINE.

In an article on disease of the heart. Dr. E. J. Kempf gives a prominent place remedially, to the cacus, hat is, the tincturegreen plant-of the cactus grandiflors, a night flowering species of the natural order cactacae, which are some 500 in number. The plants of this order are known to be a great boon to the regions in which they abound, their stems containing a store of insipid, but wholseome juice, of which both men and cattle avail themselves. It has long been recommended to relieve the unpleasant avmptoms of heart disease, and to give tone to the nerveus system controlling heart. According to Dr. Kempi's essay attacks of functional derangement of the heart from tobacco. alcohol, tea, coffee, etc., so frequent, are cases of so called irritable heart, and can always be relieved by discentinuing the narcotic that causes the trouble and by taking the cactus, pulsatilia, and bremide of sodium mixture, accompanied with the application of a belladonna plant ir over the region of the heart. Occurring in connection with hysteria and nervousness, fright, etc., functional disorders of the heart are relievable by the cactus, puletilla and bromide of sodium combined with valerian.

A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

The following remedy is said to be the best known, at least it is worth trying, for physiclans seem powerless to cope with the disease successfully. At the first indication of dip-theria in the throat of a child make the room close; then take a tin cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts. Then hold the cup ever the fire se as to fill the room with fumes. The little patient, on inhaling the the fumes, will cough up and spit out all the membranaus matter, and the diphtheria will pass off. The fumes of the tar and tarpentine lessens the matter in the threat, and thus affords the relief that has baffled thek sill of physicians. - Scientific American.

#### HOME MARE ICE.

Professor E. L. Nichel: foreshadows a very sgreeable picture. He says that in all prebability the day is not far distant when brine, cooled below the freezing point of water, will be carried under the street; in pipes, as steam is now, supplying from central stations a very convenient substitute for in the do-mestic household. By freezing in our own houses, water which has been previously boiled, it will then be possible for us to sveid contagion from diseases germs contained in ice gathered from impure seurces.

#### USES OF COCAINE.

Probably there is no drug in pharmacopoea which, in short a time after its discovery, has been put to such varied and extensive use as cocaine. It is recognized as a priceless been to the medical prefession, for a conversation with a woman is interesting under its influence many surgical operations only as it is dotted and spiced with flatteries are now performed without pain, or the paare now performed without pain, or the paand meaningless compliments. Determined tient experiencing any unpleasant symptoms to tell the truth in office, and stere, and shop, from the drug. It is quite a common inthey consider it honorable to lie to a woman. | gredient of external applications, liniments,

which such remedies premise success, occaine they said to same one on the other side of the drawleg room. On, let no one trample on your self-respect. The meanest thing on which a wersen can build her happiness is the fixteries of men.—Dr. Talmage. ear ache, en burned or scalded surfaces, also in treubleseme chaffing and, in fact, where pain and persistent inflammation are attendants. It should never be forgotten, however, that there is the same danger of forming a habit of acquiring a craving for it, from its internal use that there is with morphine or whiskey. Its prolonged use should be guarded against.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

THE ONTARIO FARMER,

For two successive seasons Ontario has had will be a serious embarrassment, if not of actual privation. Naturally the prospects of the coming season are watched with nervous anxiety. It is yet too soon to form any reliable opinion, but the impression prevails that there has been more winter killing than usual. For a period wheat was covered with with a little hot water baste frequently, and lice; throughout the winter there was but let cook till done. Serve with brown gravy. little snow; and the winter has been characterized by audden and considerable alterathe hay crop promise to be light, and that the fall wheat has suffered a larger per-centage of winter killing than in former years. The common belief that a good year for sugar making is a good year for crops has any basis of truth, then the prospect; are bad for the "run" of sap has been considerably below the average.

It is, however, too early in the season to form any reliable forecast of the summer's harvests. They may be abundant, Let us be hopeful. But should it prove a bad season the Ontario farmer will be sorely pressed, and it would be well to bear this possibility in mind and make such preparations for the contingency as may be practicable.

A LESSON IN BUTTER MAKING.

We make butter from cream, we get cream from milk, and on the vegetable and animal kingdoms are we dependent for the crude material, says a writer in the American Cultivator. It has been found that by feeding as well as breeding you can enrich the quality of milk, make the oily globules multirly without a relative expansion of water bulk, and that in a lesser way the caseine solids could be caused to likewise increase.

Then again, experiments proved that peculiarities of vegetable flavor, like the odor imparted to milk from roots, ensilage, etc., could be averted by feeding such food to stock directly after milking. Grasses and mild-flavored herbage when turned to milk produce that aromatic and delicate butter flavor, always sought after by the consumer. While the composition of butter is sixty-sight parts paimitine and thirty parts oleine, there remains two parts which if affected debases the value of the whole. This insignificant proportion of 2 100ths of the bulk consists of peculiar odorlferous and flavoring ingredients, the principal of which has received the name of "but rine." I caution the butter-maker against using anything but the very best commercial color, because if base logrodients are used in eliminating the dye from the annatte seeds, the hue given to the dairy product will be of an inferior cast,

It must be remembered that the botter globules or "oil drops" are not quite fluid, but have a pasty consistency, owing to the large amount of paimitine which they contain in proportion to the cleine. These globules | Post-Dispatch : vary in size, but change shape slightly by heating, becoming more circular in form. We know that a rapture of these globules means rancidity of the product, and rancid butter is fitted only for axle grease. These glabules taken in common compose the 'grain," and the grain of butter should not be broken till it is spread by the table knife of the consumer. The writer here presents the most salient points of the new and intelligent method of dealing with this oleaginous

1. Cream ripening evenly in one batch, not several messes in different stages of maturity

mixed tegether prior to churning. 2. Churning at a uniform temperature, of which an average of 60 o can be regarded as

etandard. 3. A firm granulation of the butter, which the proper temperature in the cream will assure.

4. The washing of the butter with cold water, when it is in a granulated state. Washing should be accomplished by a gentle revelation of the dash till the water runs off

5. Working sait into butter with gentless, exercising extreme caution not to overwork. As soon as the salt, which should be of the finest and purest grade, is incorporated in the butter structure, yeu should cease to mani-pulate it with the ladie.

6. Packing product in immaculate cases. A correct process of manufacture will come to naught if the butter be packed loosely, or in unclean vessels. Few realize with what pertinacity spores and bacteria will cling to the smooth surface of tabs and jars. Only prolonged heat will kill the microscopic speres, which, if not eliminated from the sides of the firkin. will by their spreading into the butter structure debase its flavor and

ASILES AND MUCK FOR POTATOES.

lower its marketable worth.

The value of both leached and unleached wood ashes is very variable, and depends on the kind of wood from which they come, and on the way they have been handled, and exposed, etc. Dry muck is valuable chiefly on account of its nitrogen, which, however, is not immediately available. The best method is to compost the ashes with the muck, and apply in the drills above the seed pieces.

SOUR MILK, Sour milk is relished by hens, but it should not be given them as a substitute for water. as water answers a different purpose irem milk. The fresh milk is better at all times, but the buttermilk and sour milk may be given when the other is not se good for them. Milk may be kept in pans, and placed where the hens can drink it at will, or it may be given in the food.

RENOVATING A MEADOW.

The best way to renevate an old meadew without ploughing and resceding, is to harrow, cross-harrow and roll it just as soon as the ground is settled after the freat goes out in the spring. Use a harrow with fine, sharp tecth. If it has teeth that slant backward, weight it, and make it out the sed. If necessary, sprinkle some grass seed over the thin places in the meadow. Apply a top-dressing of good, fine, barn-yard ma-nure, or apply some good chemical fertil-

sods. This should be applied in small quantities and repeatedly. Hen manure is also excellent. It is best applied broadcast, and thoroughly stirred into the surface soil. Cotton-seed meal is also a nitrogeneous manure, but does not act so quickly as desirable. Fresh hen manure has about 1 63 per cent. nitrogen, 1.54 per cent, phosporic acid and 83 per cent. potash; cotton-seed meal, 6 10 per cent. nitrogen, 1.45 per cent. phosphoric acid and 88 per cent. potash. Barnyard manure is good enough for strawberries; se are word ashes, complete high-grade fortil izers, or a combination of bone meal and murlate of potash.

THE DARN YARD FOWL.

The barn yard fowl may be a good bird or it may be west aless. There is no fixed type for it, and there is no doubt that occasionally a flock may be found that possesses valuable points and characteristics. The difficulty with what is commonly known as barn yard fowls, is that no dependence can be placed on them for producing ottspring that are uniform. Many birds known as bara yard are really good results from crossing, or from using pure breeds occasionally when introducing new blood in the flock. We have kown some of the best layers to come from ordinary commonstock, and to rival the pure breeds in overy respect, but the breeding of such hens being unknown, they are the result of acci-dent and cannot be reproduced in their off spring. The pure breeds, on the contrary, being bred for certain characteristics, give uniformity to their offspring and enable the poultryman to breed his fowls intelligently.

### FEMALE FACTORY SLAVES.

They Find an Eloquent Champion in the Pulpit.

Sr. Louis, April 22.—Dr. Matthews, the pastor of Centenary Church, who has achieved quite a reputation by his advocacy of the rights of the poor and who frequently raps his aristocratic congregation over the knuckles because of its vain-glory, has preached s sermon on the factory girls of St. Louis that has excited much comment. He was bitter in his denunciation of the employer who "herda" men and women it to the same apartments to work, and declared that the tendency is to destroy and unsex womanhood. He also roundly scored the men who work with these women but so far forget themselves as to fail in their respect to the sex.

Touching on the labor question generally he said there was much to say regarding the missily wages paid those young girls, many of whom are in poverty-stricken circum-stances. "Here are the brickmakers, carpenters and mechanics," said ho, " along al lines fighting for eight hours a day. Able at noting a week practically? I understand there is seen to be an emancipation day for FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, the laborer and mechanic who works more than eight hours a day. Why does not some one plead for the emancipation from the pernicious surroundings, fourteen hours a day and small pay of the girls in the factories?"

#### DR. O'REILLY.

His Reply to Father McKenna's Letter of Resignation.

Sr. Louis, April 22 -The letter of resignation of Father McKenna, of Botton, National Vice-President of the Irish-American League, has created much comment here owing to the charges he makes against Dr. Thomas O'Rellly, of this city. He characterizes O'Reilly as a Clan-na-Gael man and an assassin.
Dr. O'Reilly is one of the leading physi-

friends are very indignant over Father Mc-Kenna's letter. One of the first things Dr. O'Reilly did was to write this card to the

DEAR SIR, -The Associated Press despatches from Boston of this morning contains a letter over the signature of one who calls himself P. A. McKenna, National Vice-President of the Trish-American League, in which the writer protests against my letter to John Dillon, M. P., for the reason as he asserts, that I am a Clan na Gael man. Let me correct this state ment by saying that I never belonged to any secret society, and as I am sure some, if not all, his other sweeping and intemperate expressions have no better foundation for truth, I will not allude to them except to say that they remind me more of the ravings of a disappointed man than one of who dispassionately could discuss a point on which he and others differ. Respectfully,

THOMAS O'REILLY.

In an interview Dr. O'Reilly called attentien to the fact that the name of the organ ization is the Irish National League in America and that it is the only one. Wherease McKenna signs his letter " Vice-President of Irish-American League." Speaking of the withdrawal of several dissatisfied members of

thn League, Dr. O'Reilly said:
"These who are politicians and tried to use the League for the advancement of their ends are desatisfied with it because they cannot make it raise them into political preminence and they want to break it up. That is the explanation of all these writings against it.

#### Sir Ambrose Shea.

The Nassau Guardian of April 12 contains long account of a banquet given in the Royal Victoria hotel, by the members of the Legislature, citizens and clergy, to Sir Ambrose Shea, governor of the celony, The attendance is described as the largest in the memery of the paper, and the occasion as s most happy and successful one. The speakers were general in the praise of Sir Ambrese's administration of the colony.

#### A Candidate Wanted.

GODERICH, Ont., April 23.-Hon. A. M. Ross arrived in town Saturday evening by seven e'clock train and at once communicated the fact to his friends that he would not be a candidate at the forth-coming elections. A convention has been called for May 5 to oenventien has been called for May 5 to nominate his successor in the representation of the riding. The names of J. T. Garrow, D. McGillicuddy, M. G. Cameron, A. H. Manning and A. McMurchy are freely used. of the riding. The names of J. T. Garrow, D. McGillicuddy, M. G. Cameron, A. H. Manning and A. McMurchy are freely used. The two latter gentlemen are residents of Clinten, The two former belong to Gederich and Mr. Cameren new resides in

CONSUMPTION OURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, hav-ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catharrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having test-ed its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with MANURE FOR VEGETABLES.

There is nothing that will force early and rapid grewth of vegetables equal to nitrate of checker N. Y.

There is nothing that will force early and rapid grewth of vegetables equal to nitrate of checker N. Y.

There is nothing that will force early and rapid grewth of vegetables equal to nitrate of checker N. Y.



Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PILYSICAL DEBHLATY. Dr. Parkeranda corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confiof Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Builtuch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

## **EVERYBODY**

Should keep a box of McGale's l'ills in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. A an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Logislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MANMOTH DRAWINGS take place lines fighting for eight hours a day. Able-bodied men fighting for what they think is justice, but who says a word in behalf of the take place in each of the other ten menths ten and twelve and fourteen hours-a-day child, at noting a week practically? I understand the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes. Attested as follows:

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



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

cians of St. Louis. He has contributed R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisia ta Nat'l Bk largely to the cause of Home Rule, and his PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A, BAIDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARE ROUN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, Tuesday, MAY 13, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES.

| APPROXIMATION FRIZES, | 100 Frises of | \$500 arc. | \$50,000 | 100 do. | 300 arc. | 20,000 | 100 do. | 200 arc. | 20,000 TERMINAL PRIZES. 100 are..... 3,134 Prizes, amounting to......\$1,054,800 NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en titled to terminal Prizes.

## AGENTS WANTED.

BE FOR CLUB HATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN,

New Orleans, La. or M. A DAUPHIR.

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

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

REMEMBER that the paymen) of Prizes is SUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all initiations or anonymous schemes.

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

# **DRUNKARDS**

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists.

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozan to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

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

## TO PARENTS.

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhes, or Teething Pains, use DR. Converge's Invants' Symp, and you will give 28-10-cow them immediate relief;

#### MARRIED.

MEAD-HARIY-Morch 29, at St. Matthew's Denmark hill, London, John Newton, young-estson of Mr. John Mead, of Coldharbor lane,

est son of Mr. John Mead, of Coldharbor lane, London, to Marion Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr. E. J. Harty, of Torquay. FERGUS—WENLEY—March 28, at St. George's, Charlotte equare, Edenburgh, John F. Fergus, son of the late Andrew Fergus, M.D., Glasgow, to Isabella Romauce, daughter of J. A. Wenley, Treasurer of the Bank of Bootland. Bootland. SHEPHERD - CUMMINGS - March 17, at All-Hal-

lows', Tottenham, London, Albert Arthur, third son of Major G. A. Shepherd, R.A. late Ajutant Argyll and Bute Artillery Volunteers, to Kate Maud, youngest daugh-ter of the late Capt. John W. Cumming, of Dunedin, New Zealand.

#### DIED.

Andrew-April 1, in Quay lane, Limerick, Mrs. Andrew. ASKEY-April 1, at his residence, Victoria terrace. Glenbrook, Passage West, county Cork, Berjamin Askey, master mariner, aged 72

years.
BEAUSANG-March 31, at his residence, Muckridge, Youghal, Thomas Beausang, aged 75

BROOKS-March 29, at his residence, 17 Temple Bar, Dublin, Michael, son of Lawrence and Mary Brooks, aged 24 years.

BERNARD—April 2, at his residence, 12 Temple street Dublin, suddenly, George Bernard,

Solicitor. Solicitor.

BURKE—April 3, at Blackrock, Dublin, Maggie,
daughter of the late Mrs. M. M. Burke, of
No. 9 Blessingt n st., Dublin.

BORAN-March 23, at his residence, Loon Cas-blecomer, county Kilkenny, from influenza, Thos. Boran, aged 66 years.

CARSON—April 2, suddenly, Wm. Carson, of 7 Grafton street, Dublin, and Niagara Villa, Coliemora road, Dalkey, aged 54 years.

CANANAGH—April 1, at No 7, Annavilla, North Circular road, Dublin, Katie, wife of Edwin Local Cavangh.

Joseph Cavanagh.

Carlow, Dariel Carlow, at Ballymurphy, Burris, co.
Carlow, of influenza, Margaret, wife of
Patrick Carr.

Patrick Carr.
COLLINS—March 17, accidently drowned,
Michael Collins, aged 52 years.
DOVLE—March 23, at The Park Powerscourt,
William Doyle, aged 69 years.
DOVLE—April 5, at the Hospice for the Dying,
Peter, son of John Doyle, Creighton street,
Doblin aged 15 years.

Dublin, aged 15 years.

ENGLISH—March 29, at the Meath Hespital,
Dublin, Metropolitan Pelice-Constable Joseph English (111 B) a native of Longhgall co. Armagh. FURLONG-April 1, at Templescoby, Finnis-

corthy, John Furlong, aged 70 years.
FLANAGAN - April 2, at his residence, Tubbertoby, Drogheds, Peter Flanagan. FEENEY-April 2, at Steven's hospital, Dublin, William Feeney, R.I.C. Band,

Finn-April 3, at his residence, Eyre square, Galway, John Finn, aged 65 years.
FLOOD-April 1, at his residence, 31 Francis street, Dublin, after a short illness, fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, James Flood, fourth son of Mr. Patrick Flood, Commonatown, county Kildare, aged 75 years.

GAFFNEY -March 29, at her residence, 14 Peter stroot, Dublin, Annie, wife of John Gaffoey, aged 23 years.

GRIFFIN-March 28, at Kells, co. Meath, Margaret Anna, daughter of Head-Constable J.P.

Griffin, aged II years. HAYES-March 26, at Garry castle hall. Banagher, the residence of her son in law, Bridget, widow of the late Matthew Hayes, Castle-

bank, Limerick, aged 75 years. HULSON-March 25, at her father's residence, 17 Lower Gardiner st., Dublin, Mary Jane Hudsen. Juni-March 27, at Engle Hill House, Terenure, Bridget, wife of John Judd.

Kirk.—March 26, at the Vicarage, Ashton under-Lyne, Sarah Wasson, wife of the Rev. Dr.

Kirk. youngest daughter of the late Alder-

man E. F. G. Mahony, of Limerick. KEENAN-March 31, at her residence, Carrick-on Shannon, Teresa, wife of Thomas Kernan. KELLY-April 4 at Grange-Con, Michael Kelly

late of Talledstown, aged 68 years.

ARKIN—April 2, at 38 Darley terrace, Dublin,
James Joseph, child of George and Maryanne Linckin, aged 17 months.

Lynch—Ab her residence, Lucy Ellinor, fourth. daughter of the late Mr. John Lynch of

Dublia.

LAWLOR-March 27, at his residence, Mountrice Mill, Dublin, Michael Lawlor, aged & years. Lewis-March 29, at 2 Ulverton road, Dalkey, Elizabeth Bray, widow of the late Captain James Lewis, formerly of the Royal Hiber-

nian School. McNamara, acu of Thomas McNamare, harness maker, 30 Domrainick street, Cork.

McGranz-March 30, at his residence, Clog-hertown, county Meath, Jas. McGrane, late of Denmark st., Dublis.

McManus—Msrch 31, at his residence Gurteen,
county Longford, John McManus, Esq.,

MOLLOY-March 28, at Kilcooney, King's County, Char. Molloy, aged 77 years.

McOABE-Airil 1, at her parents' residence; 2 Garden Terrace. Upper Clanbrass street, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Mary

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John and Bridget McCabe, aged 22 years.

MoNamara—April 1, at the residence of her parents, 28 Bath avenue, Dublin, Sarah Anne, youngest daughter of Charles and Sarah Mc Namara, after a tedious illiness, aged 19

MULLALY—March 20, at Bristol Lodge, Brighton, Mary Anne, relict of the late F. M. Mullaly, of Islington, aged 67 years.

MOLLOY—March 28, at Kilconey, King's. County, Charles Molloy, aged 77. at Crumlin Lodge, McAuliffe—April 3, at Crumlin Lodge, Crumlin, co Dublin, Maria, wife of Michael Dore McAuliffe

McCarthy-April 3, at Dublin, John Mc-Carthy, plumber and gashitter.

McCare March 28. at 85 Ulopliffe road, Dub lin, Anthony, infant son of Edward McCabe.
MURPHY—March 16, Elizabeth, wife of
Daniel Murphy, of 78 Ballybough road, Dablin.

MANLY—April 2, at her residence, Aberdeen House, Clyde road, Dublin, Mary Anne, wife of Thos. Manly, aged 72 years. O'REILLY—March 27, at her residence, I Sham-rock Villag, Fairview, Dublin, Jane, widow of Henry O'Reilly.
O'TOOLE—April 4, at 3 Pitt street, Dublin, Laurence, eldest son of Thomas O'Toole.
PRENDERGAST—March 21, at Rose Cottage, New street, Kilkenny, Frances, fourth daughter of the late Peter Prendergast, M.R. C.A.S., after a long illness.

after a long illness.
QUINN—April 2, at 29 Gloucester street, Dubiin. John Quinn.
RIGHARDSON—March 28, at Bessbrook, of pneu-

monis, John Grubb Richardson, of Moyullon and Bessbrook, aged 77 years.

RYLANDS—March 30, at 65 Lower George's street, Kingston, Bridget Rylands, wife of John Rylands, and niece of Mary Taylor, after a brief illness. SINNOTT-March 31, Richard Sinnott, 5 Lower

Camden street, Dublin.
THERLOCK—March 31, at his residence, 5 Oxmanstown lane, Dublin, Thomas Sherlock, after a short illness.

STRAIN—March 21, at St. Vincent's Hospital,
Stephen's greep, Dublin, Georgina E., wife of
Charles Strain.

SHIELS—March 29, at her residence, 3 Sesport

avenue, Sandymount, after a long and tediousillness, Catherine, youngest daughter of the late John Shiels, aged 25 years.

REDMOND—March 26, at his residence, 24 Ellisquay, Dublin, Martin Redmond.

STOKES—March 20, at his residence, Dromissoness, Dunleer, Patrick Stokes.

Oross, Dunieer, Patrick Stokes, wild WALL—March 27, at the Children's Hospital Temple street, Dublin, Emily Wall, ages three years and ten months.

BUSSIAN WAR PLANS STOLEN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23 - Decaments embodying plans for the mobilization of Russian troops on the German and Austrian frentlers in the event of war have been stelen from the War office.

PREPARING FOR MAY DAY.

VIENNA, April 33.—A military council was held here to-day to decide upon measures for the suppression of a public outbreak during the labor demenstration on May day. Emperor Francis Jeseph presided.

A LIBERAL M. P. DEAD,

London, April 23 -Handel Cousham, Lib eral member of the House of Commens for East Bristol, died suddenly to day at the National Liberal club from heart disease. AN ARCHBISHOP IN DISFAVOR.

Rome, April 23 —The Pope is incensed at the Archbishop of Naples, and the latter will be superseded by the present Nuncle at

BRITISH POLITICAL UTTERANCES.

London, April 23 -Sir Charles Russell, in a speech at Bradford to night, declared that the keynote of all future reform was the adoption of the principle of "one man one wote." He condemned the Government's land purchase plan.

In a speech at Rochdale to-night Mr. John Merley gave several reasons for his opposition to the land purchase bill. Ameng them he objected to debarring tenants from free combination, and also objected to Ireland being made for many years a debter to the country without the assi times of the only men entitle ed to speak in her behalf.

A NEST OF TRAITORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23 .- The discovery has been made that documents embedying a scheme of Russian mobilization on the frontiers of Germany and Austria, in the event of war, have been stelen from the war effice. The discovery has created a prefound sonsation in high military circles, and suspicion of complicity in the theft attaches to several persons of high rank.

PUTTING THE SCREWS ON AN M.P.

LONDON, April 23.-The Nottinghamshire miners, comprising the care dituents of Mr. John Edward Ellis, Gladitonian member of Parliament for Rusholiffe, have served a notice upon that gentleman that unless he will give his unqualified support to the movement for a general working day of eight hours they will censider that he has forfeited their confidence. He has not yet given a reply.

THE STRIKES IN IRELAND.

CORK, April 23 -A joint meeting of the various trades unions held here to-day approved a telegram sent by Michael Davitt. advising all the stokers, except these empleyed by the railroads, to recume work at

A BATTLE WITH DAHOMIANS.

Paris, April 22 .- Advices from Lagos state that the French Garrison at Porto Nova having learnt that the Danomians were ad-vancing upon the place, marabod out to meet them. The Dahomians were moving to the assault of Porto Neva when the opposite ferces became engaged. The battle which ensued lasted two heurs, resulted in the killing of 500 Dahomians and wounding of 50 Frenchmen. No French soldiers are reported as having being killed.

PETITIONS ON THE LAND BILL.

LONDON, April 23.-The introduction of the Government's Irish Land Porchase Blil has launched upon parliament and the ministry a flood of petitions, suggestions, protests and the like, fram expenents of every cenceivable shade of political opinion. The Presbyterian ministers of the North of Ireland have united in a memorial which was delivered to the House to-day, praying that the provisions of the bill as affecting both | their ultimate success. landlord and tenant be made compulsory. The petition bears the signatures of 1,000 members of the dissenting clergy, and en-dorses the Government's schome. The convention of landlords are holding daily meetings at the Lendon house of the Duke of Abercorn, the sittings being devoted to disensing the bill and suggesting changes there-in, which will be to their adventage, and which will no doubt be accepted by Mr. Balfour if he can assure himself that they stand a chance of adoption by the House.

A SNUB FOR PHILANTROPISTS.

LONDON, April 22.-Advices from St. Petersburg are to the effect that high Russian authorities view with unreserved disapproval the proposed presentation to the Czar of remontances from America and England against cruelties in Siberia, and that the remonstrances will meet with a snubbing similar to that with which like communications were re-celved when the murderers of the late Emperor were reported to have been tortured in their cells. The Czar is said to be in no humor for foreign advice or interference, and to be persistently bent on the reactionary policy which has so far characterized his reign. The striking feature of this policy at present is the suspicion and repression evidenced in the treatment of the lowest class of the population, where general sub-missiveness had, up to this time, never been doubted, but who are now being made to feel, in the harshest monner, the hand of imperial authority.

PARNELL'S LAND SCHEME DISLIKED.

London, April 22.-In presenting the land scheme, which he effers as a substitute for the complicated measure introduced by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Parnell has succeeded in mystifying his friends as well as his opponents. While they will naturally support a measure framed by the leader of their party, the Nationalist members feel that they are entitled to a full explanation of the scheme, which many of them now unhesitatingly state that they de not understand. In some respects they are free to say the plan appears to offer fewer benefits than that of the Government, werth. less as the latter is as a remedy to the ills the Irish tenants are now compelled to bear. The general epinion is that the scheme was inspired by Michael Davitt, with a view of minimizing the number of landlords to be dealt with, and leading to the consummation of his plan for land nationaliza-

PARNELL AGAIN TRIUMPHS.

London, April 22 .- It is stated that the case of Capt. O'Shea against his wife and Mr. Parnell will not be brought to trial, but will be settled out of court within a very short time. The basis of the settlement is not yet known, but it is understood to involve an unconditional retraction of the charges made by the captain against his wife and the Irish leader, under the influence of newly discovered and convincing evidence that the allegations were unfounded.

MR. PARNELL CENSURED BY HIS PARTY.

London, April 25 .- The Liberals are at wixes and sevens regarding the Government's Laud Purchase bill, Mr. Gladstone's speech MCLAREN'S GENUINE

# **BAKING POWDER**

Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

## **WEBSTER'S** UNABRIDGED ANCIENT EDITION.

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

facts, we will undertake to see that the seller is punished as he deserves. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO.)

purchase the "Ancient Edition" by any

misrepresentations will advise us of the

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. landlords, which are really too numerous and extensive for many of the Government's adherents to awallow. Mr. Parnell is coming in for a great deal of hostile criticism among his followers for springing his scheme as he did, the consensus of spinion being that it was not only inopportune, but in failing to take the Irish Parliamentary party into ble confidence he displayed a lack of courtery and implied a measure of proprietorship of the Nationalist membership in the House which his colleagues are disposed to resent. As a matter of fact, this resentment, not only on the part of the members of his own party, but upon that of many of his Liberal allies has become so pronounced that Mr. Parnell may be said to have been sat apon.

STRIKE ON IRISH BAILWAYS, London, April 22.-The strike of the Irlah railway porters has extended to Queenstown, and its prolongation will seriously affect the transportation of mails and emigrants. Already great difficulty is experienced in preventing delay to the mail and the damming up of the tide of emigration and the primary effects of the action of the men are generally regarded as favorable to

MR. PARNELL AFRAID OF A TRAP. London, April 23.—The Government has decided to submit two clauses during the able to do imperfect work, it is evident committee stage of the Land Purchase bill embodying the recommendations contained in Mr. Pernell's motion. Mr. Parnell regards Mr. Goschen's offer as a trap, his scheme being only effective when worked by itself.

STRIKE ON IRISH RAILROADS.

London, April 25 .- The railway strikes are again assuming a serious phase, The trike of the porters and guards on the Great Southern and Western Railways have paralyzed railway traffic in all parts of Ireland, south and southwest of Ulster. The places of the strikers are being filled as far as possible with clerks and others equally Ignorant of the duties they have assumed, and the result is that nobody will travel on the trains unless absolutely compelled to, lest they may be killed. Only a few trains are run and these very slowly and with no attempt at regularity. The signalmen are among the meet active of the strikers, and their places not having been filled no signals are being displayed, necessitating the movement of trains at a enail's pace for fear of accidents,

The London Chronicle speaks highly in favor of Mr. Parnell's land scheme and hones it will be adopted.

At the anti-slavery conference held in the city of Brussels on 25th instant, Stanley described the horrors of the slave trade in the regions which he had traversed. He attributed the traffic to evory hunting, which he said must be combatted.

The Berlin Bundesrath has sanctioned the abregation of the law of 1874 by which priests who failed to comply with the May laws rendered themselves liable to imprisonment and banishment.

Despatches from Kotonau say the Dohomains have advanced and occupied a pesition only one kilometre from Porto Novo. The war ship Mesange landed fifty men to reinforce the French troops.

The Paris Paix declares Emperor William is preparing to submit to President Carnot proposals for a rapproahement which would have been impossible while Bismarck was in power.

The deficit in the Roman budget is estimated at thirty-five million lire. The ministers have agreed upon a retremchment of twenty million lire in the expenditures for the army and navy.

The Berlin Hamburger Nachrichten says Prince Biamarck will not appear in the Upper House of the Diet until politics assume their normal condition.

Mr. Davitt is about to start a journal in the interest of labor.

Irish Catholic Cabinet Representa-tion.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle in an article on the subject of Irish Catholic representation in the Cabinet points out that there are many having failed to improve their position or encourage them to make a determined fight. As the matter now stands the bill is not likely to meet with any further real opposition. It has the following in connection with Mr. Charles Devlin, jr: "There is Mr. Charles Devlin of Aylmer, a well educated young man, who speaks well and forcibly, whose mind forever runs on politics and who has done yeoman's work in the campaigns.

What is the matter with him? He is true; he is Irish and he is a Catholic." It adds, however, that his claims have not yet been considered by Mr. Mercier. We are not aware that he has ever seriously considered putting in any such claums, and in more than possible that obout the last idea which ever entered his mind is that of expecting the position in question. On various occasions he has pointed out the necessity of having a member of his nationality taken into the cabiner, and in coun-ction the cwith has warmty advocated the claims of several distinguished Irish Cavadians. Never-theless it might not be amiss to urge the advisability of the selection of some representative north of Montreal now that the Quebec cabinet is about to receive new bloci. Ottawa County would gladly bail, would nobly support its member for the position.—Aylmer Times.

#### WEEKLY FINANCIAL CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1890-The prospect of silver legislation is acting as powerful stimulant upon the Stock Market. Although the bill which seems most likely to pass, that adopted in Republican causes Wednesday night, satisfies comparatively few; yet everyone has but one opinion as to its stimulating effect upon values, which not only counteracts opposition, but gives is a support which otherwise would not be accorded. It is essentially a compromise measure, and therefore may be as attongly opposed by the radical silver faction as by the strongest anti-silverites. For the same reason, however, it is more likely to become law; because the majority who understands limbs about cause the mejority, who understands little about distant consequences, will regard it as the happy medium. The plan agreed upon includes the same forms for redemption of the certificates as continued in the Windom bill, and also that of the Senate Finance Committee. The notes to be issued will be redeemable in bullion or in lawful money at the direction of the Secretary, which discretion will, it is expected, enables him to protect the Government against the schemes of speculative holders of bullion. The compulsory coinage of the silver dollar is to be suspended, and the Secretary will be required to purchase 4,500,000 counces of silver per month; thus practically absorbing all of this country's product and shutting off exports to Europe. Mr. Windom does not entirely favor the bill, naturally preferring that plan which, in his own judgement, he considered safest; but he has at least been successful in introducing such safeguards as will reduce all daugers to a minium. There is, of course, some speculation as to what President Harrison will do in the case; whether he will give it official sanction, or exercise the power of veto. Thus far the President has been conspeciously silent; still, it is known that he is largely influenced by the advice of Secretary Windom in such matters, and now that the most radical dangers of silver inflamation have been avoided, the bill may re-ceive his approval. Political exigencies are such that it would be a grave mistoriume for the party in power to find itself in antagonism with the Chief Executive upon such an important question as this. Conditions are such as compel the Republicans to maintain harmony, and no bill which would invite a veto is likely to be passed. Without wishing to predict, we incline to the opinion that President Harrison's position is sufficiently well understood to secure the drafting of a bill that will meet with his ap-

Of course the effect of this contemplated expansion of the currency will be highly stimulative. In the more sparsely settled parts of the country there have been very severe complaints about the scarcity of money, and even at the centres of population business has been hampered by the same cause. On the first of April the total amount of money of all kinds in circulation in the United States was \$1,434,494,000. It is true this was an increase of the cause \$21,000,000 within the year, but what is strengation in the United States was an increase of about \$31,000,000 within the year, but what is that amount divided between a population of about \$5,000,000. The present supply of currency has proved inadequate to meet pressing demands arising from the wonderful development of industry now in progress. In this country it is now about \$22 per capital. In the United Kingdom, where a compact population greatly increases the efficiency of circulation, it is about \$20 per capita and in France, where similar conditions prevail, it is nearly \$40 per capita. In a country so sparsely populated as the United States, where currency in some sections necessarily moves with less facility than in others; in other words where a given sum is others; in other words where a given sum is can safely stand considerable expansion, whether it be considered advisable or not. There is no doubt that the dangers of silver inflation have been much exaggerated, and, real or fanciful, they are so distant as to have no effect on the

early future.

The other influences affecting stocks have been unimportant though favorable. Railroad effairs are settling down into more harmonious shape, and it is not likely that managers will spoil the prospects of rising values by unnecessary differences or disputes. Mr. Gould's position is still a factor in the situation; but events appear to be shaping themselves in a way that may even compel him to adjust himself to improving conditions, if he is not already doing so through present tactics. The bears made serious attemp's to check the rising tide, but with little or no success. Whatever the conditions may be, sentiment is on the side of higher prices, each day becoming more so ; and in Wall street sentiment when pronounced usually has its sway until satisfied. We do not venture to say how long this feeling will be sustained; but unless some serious setback occurs, more serious than can now be foreseen the indications are that prices will rise without much interruption to a considerably higher level. On the declines, therefore, we consider all good stocks a purchase. Money rules easy, and is likely to so remain for some time to come.

HENRY CLEWS.

## COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The market has unquestionably a strong tone, with sales of city strong bakers at \$5.25, and of Manitoba spring patents at \$5.55. Choice straight rollers are said to have been sold at \$5 to \$5.e0, but some dealers state that they have not been able to exceed \$4.75 for the general run of straight rollers, whilst others say it is difficult to obtain more than \$1 60. Western millers, however, write that at the high prices millers, however, write that at the high prices they are now paying for wheat, they cannot grind to sell their strong bakers as less than \$5.00. Advices from points west of Toronto state that millers are paying \$1. to \$1.05 for Ontario wheat, which is very ecoros, and in some sections unobtainable. Considerable American flour has been coming in for shipment by first boats, and quite a lot of low grade has been sold for delivery here upon which duty will be paid, which shows that the extra duty has not shot out the foreign product. In bag flour, sales are reported of extra at \$2.15 to \$2.20

An export enquiry has epruog up.

Patent winter, \$5.10 to \$5.25; Patent apring, \$5.40 to \$5.5; Straight roller, \$4.70 to \$5.10; Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.30; Superfine, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Fine, \$3.25 to \$3 50; City Strong Bakers, \$5.15; 60s to \$5.25 Strong Bakers, \$5.15 to \$5.25; Ontario bags—superfine, \$1.35 to \$1.65; Ontario bags—fine, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

WHEAT-Receipts during the past week were 450 bushels, against 12,885 bushels for the week previous. During the past week, No. 1 Manitoba hard has sold at \$1.15 to \$1.16 at points

JOHN FOSTER,

Practical Sanitarian.

4 DUPRE LANE.

PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER. TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER,

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

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

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

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

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

## S. LACHANCE

DRUGGIST,

1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET. MONTREAL.



# **SCOTT'S**

Of Pure God Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION.

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DIS-EASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK. tenuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

west same freight as Montreal No. 2 hard is quoted at \$1.13 to \$1.14. In Chicago No. 2 spring wheat closed at 881c, which is to better

spring wheat closed at 855c, which is \$6 octier; than a week ago.

OATMEAL, &c.—The market for oatmeal is firmer, and prices have advanced in sympathy with oats. We quote:—Standard in bbls \$4 to \$4.15, and in bags \$1.90 to \$2.00. Rolled cats \$3.90 to \$4.25 per bbl, and \$1.90 to \$2.10 in bags. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.25 per bbl, and pot barley \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas, \$3.75 to \$4.00.

Mill Feed.—Bran is easier, but there is not much change in prices. and we quote \$16.00 to much charge in prices, and we quote \$16.00 to \$16.50 with an easier feeling. Shorts at \$17 to \$19, and moullie \$20 to \$21 for best grades, and \$16 to \$18 for lower.

CORN-Receipts during the past week were nil against 1,214 bushels for the week previous. Prices are quoted here at 50c to 52c duty paid. It is understood that engagements have been made for the shipment of a considerable quantity of corn in Chicago via the St. Lawrence. PEAS —Receipts during the past week were 4.554 quebels, against 12.939 bushels for the week previous. The market is queted steady at 72c per 66 lbs afloat May, and in store prices are quoted at 69c to 70c per 66 lbs.

Are quoted at 050 to 700 per 50 108.

OATS.—Receipts during the past week were 30,911 bushels, against 14,234 bushels for the week previous. The market is steady at 35c per 32 lbs for Ontario and 33c to 34c for Lower Canada. There has been a good enquiry for bipment east.

Buckwheat.—The sale of a carload was made

in the country at 38tc and prices here range from 36c to 38c.

from 36c to 38c.

BARLEY.—The market is quiet, and the only sales reported on apot refer to feed barley at 40c to 43c per 48 lbs. Malting barley is quoted all the way from 50c to 6fc as to quality. Receipts during the week were 2,300 bush-is. MALT. - Market steady. Ontario at 68c to 70c

per bushel delivered here in small lots. SEEDS.—Canadian timothy steady at \$2.25 to \$2 30 per bush; American at \$1.75 to \$1.90 as to quality. Red clover 8 to 81c per lb. Alsike lie to 12c per lb, blue grass \$1 to \$1.50 as to quality, and red top 50c to 75c.

#### PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The local market is steady at the advance quoted by us last week, and we have further sales to report of Canada short cut mess at \$16.50 to \$17.00, and of American short out clear at \$16 50. In lard, sales of Canadian have transpired at 8 c per lb in pails. American lard, is now said to be practically out of the market, and is quoted at 10c per lb. In smoked meats hams are firm at 1110 to 12c, and bacon

meats hams are firm at 114c to 12c, and bacon at 104c to 11c.

Canada short out clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.25 to \$16.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$15.00 to \$15.50; Hams, city cured, per lb, 114c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, \$4c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, \$6c to 00c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 00c; Shoulders, 00c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 4c to 44c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGs.—Receipts during the past week were 770 packages, against 443 packages for the week previous. Sales during the past few days have transpired at 12c, but there is a somewhat easier tone to the market at the close, and we learn of a sale of 30 pkgs at 112c. Shipments from the West are increasing according to let-

ters just received.

Lieans—Market firmer under limited supplies.

Jobbing lots are quoted from \$1.60 to \$1.90 as Car lots in Outario are quoted to quality. Car I \$1.45 to \$1.50 f.o.b.

HONEY—Quotations unchanged, market dull, Extracted, 9c to 10c, comb honey 14c to 15c, white clover in 1 lb sections. Buckwheat honey in comb 13c to 14c, in lb sections. BEESWAY .- Prices steady, demand slow at

from 24c to 25c per lb.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Supply ample.

Sugar in round lots 7c to 8c per lb. Syrup

60c to 75c per ito, and at 51c to 6c per lb. in

wood.

HOPS.—Canadian hops have a firm tone with good enquiry. We quote fine to choice at 17c to 20c per lb. Old hops are quiet and unchanged at 5c to 10c.

HAY.—Market steady prices unchanged. Timothy is \$8 to \$8.50 on track; ordinary 186 to \$7; fancy qualities from \$10 to \$10.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTER.-Receipts during the past week were 754 pkgs, against 444 pkgs for the week pre-vious. There is still an easier feeling in new vious. There is still an easier recting in new butter, several straight lots of fine Eastern Townships being offered at 17c without finding customers. Sales to the local trade have been made at 17c to 19c for good to choice Town (Kansas) Unterprise March 15.

ships, with sales at 16c to 17c for less desirable qualities. In old butter, holders are using cvery effort to unload. One of our dealers was offered 8c to close out all his old stock, which he refused, but he was willing to take 10c and cry quits. Quite a number of lots of new rolls have come in recently upon which a decline of le to 11c has taken place during the week, asies having been made of Morrisburg at 161c which

having been made of Morrisburg at 1640 which a week ago brought 18c. Western rolls are easy at 14c to 15c. Some old stock sold at 9c. We quote: New Butter, 16c to 18c; Creamery, fall, 17c to 19c; do summer, 14c to 15c; do summer, 8c to 10c; Morrisburg, fall, 14c to 15c; do summer, 8c to 10c; Morrisburg, fall, 14c to 15c; do summer, 8c to 10c; Brockville, fall, 13c to 15c; do summer, 8c to 12c; Inferior, 7c to 8c. OHERSE.—Receipts during the past week were 32 pkgs. There is really no market to report, as there is no old cheese offering for export, and no new cheese for sale. Orders have been re-

no new cheese for sale. Orders have been re-ceived for September goods, but there was no stock here to fill them with. A few new cheese have been sold in the West at 10c to 10 to, but they were only for local purposes. A few old cheese have been placed for the city trade at 10c to 110 as to quality.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES-Fine russets are selling at \$4 to \$5 per bbl. and good to fine red stock \$5 to \$7 per bbl. Poor stock \$2 to \$3 and supplies liberal. DRIED APPLES.—Market steady, demand fair at 5e to 6e per lb.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Market steady at 120 to 12to per lb
PINE APPICS.—Sales reported at 10c to 20c

each as to size.

Cocoanurs.—Market steady under a fair demand at \$4.50 to \$5 per 100.

Bananas.—Receipts continue heavy and sales have transpired at 900 to \$1.75 per bunch as to size of bunch and condition. Seven cars arrived this week.

DATES—Market quiet at 5c to 6c per lb.
STRAWBEBRIES.—The receipts are heavy and
good berries from New York have sold at 25c per quart. OBANGES.—The market is firm with sales of

Valencias at \$6 to \$7 per case. Messina selling at \$3 50 per case.

LEMONS.—The market is quiet and steady and sales are being made at a wide range of values, some dealers selling at \$2 to \$2.50 per box whilst others are getting \$3.00 to \$3.50. The

only way to reconcile this apparent discrepancy is difference in quality.

POTATORS —Several car lots of Early Rose and Hebron have been sold at 61c to 65c per bag of 90 lbs on track. Two cars were sold this week at Port Hope for the Toronto market at 50c t.o.b. Two cars have been shipped from here to Portland, Me., and it is said that ship-ments have been made from Western Canada

VEGETATLES. The market is well supplied Rermuda cabbages VEGETATIES. The market is well supplied with southern vegetables. Bermuda cabbages \$4 per crate; tomatoes \$1 per box; lettuce 50c per dozen; asparagus, \$6 to \$10 per dozen bunches. Bermuda cnious \$5.50 per box. Sweet potatoes \$6 per bbl, and new Florida potatoes \$13 per bbl.

to the United States. In jobbing lots sales have

transpired in this market at 75c to 80c per

FISH AND OILS.

SALT FISH-The only fish offering is dry cod which however, is slow sale at \$2.75 to \$4.00. Labrador herring nominal at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per

OIL—The market for steam refined seal oil is firm and tending upward, sales of 1,300 bbls, of new being sold to arrive at 45c. Holders are now making 47½c, and it is said the lowest any further supplies could be brought at is 46c. Cod oil is in limited supply and quoted at 35c to 36c for Newfoundland and Gaspe, and 32c for Halifax. Cod liver oil is quiet at 45c to 50c for Newfoundland. 4

MONTREAL STOOK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending April 25th, 1890, were as follows:-

Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calves. 573 2 31 Over from last week. 2 Total for week. . . . 530 31 505 456 Left on band..... 29 Little change felt during the past weck in the

market, receipts of cattle heavier, prices steady at from 3 to 4½. No trade as yet in export stock, another week will likely see a change.

Small receipts of sheep. Hogs, the supply was large but with a good demand all cleared at

was sarke out with a good demand all cleared at about 5½, closing firm

Calves plentiful, medium quality.

We quote the following as being fair values:
Cattle, Butchers' good, 4c to 4½c; Butchers med., 3½c to 3½c; Butchers' culls, 3n to 3½c; Sheep and lambs, 4½c to 5c; Hogs, 5½c to 5½c; Calves, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending April 25th, 1'90, were 364; left over from previous week 91; total for week

455; shipped during week, 221; left for city 19; sales for week 60; on hand for sale 55 Trade during the week at these stables has been fair, sales large, and prices higher than has been paid for some time, though still very low. 55 good workers and drivers on band, and 2 car loads expected next week.

Resolution of Condolence.

At the monthly meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society the following resoluices were adepted.

Whereas, Ry death of the Hon. P. J. O

Chauveau, Sheriff of Montreal, literature in

particular and Canada in general has suffered an irreparable loss ; Therefore, be it resolved that the members of the C. Y. M. S. tender the relatives and friends their sincere sympathy in their sad

bereavement. Further resolved, that a copy of the above be forwarded to the family and press.

Not So Very Bad, But Bad Enough. TORONTO, April 25.—The committee of Methodist olergy to whem was entrusted the investigation of charges of immeral conduct preferred by Mr. Jennings against Rev. Dr. Stone came to-day to the conclusion that such charges abould not be sustained, but that in the judgment of the committee, Stone's conduct was not characterized by that prudence and wisdom which should mark the deportment of a Christian minister.

German Military Manœuvres.

BERLIN, April 27.-Elaborate preparations are being made by the German military anthorities for the annual marceuvres, which this year begin on the 8th and extend until the 23rd of May. The Emperor takes a great interest in these tests of the condition of his army, and he has not allowed his dailying with social and economic questions to interfere with the exercise of his ruling passion, that of military activity.

A Royal Commander.

LONDON, April 27 .- Owing to defects which lave been discovered in the British warship Thrush, the vessel will not be ready to put it commission for a month. The Thrush's first voyage, it is expected, will be to America and the is to be under command of His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales

CAUGHT THE GOLDEN EGG.

Fifteen theusand deliars fails to two Fairview citizens. Ticket No. 64,385 in the Louisiana State Lattery drawing of February Il captures the prize for J. S. Betts of the firm of Betts Bros., grain dealers, oud L. G. Michener, agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y. The money was promptly paid through the Fairview State Bank .- Fairview

#### CARSLEY'S COLUMN

SEE S. CABSLEY'S advertisement in the Star this evening.

THE MOST FASTIDIOUS LADIES can be suited in dress goods as S. Carsley's.

PARIS MANTLES.

CHANTILY LACE CAPES CHANTILY LACE CAPES CHANTILY LACE CAPES

Chantilly Lace Uspes with Plain Yoke Chantilly Lace Capes with Plain Yoke Chantilly Lace Capes with Plain Yoke Chantilly Lacs Capes with Hancy Yoke Chantilly Lace Capes with Fancy Yoke Chantilly Lace Capes with Fancy Yoke

Capes at prices to please everybody.

S. CARSLEY.

CHOICE GOODS,

PONSON SILK MANTLES, well Trimmed PONSON SILK MANTLES, well Trimmed PONSON SILK MANTLES, well Trimmed BONNET SILK DOLMANS, with Applique BONNET SILK DOLMANS, with Applique BONNET SILK DOLMANS, with Applique SICILIENNE SILK WRAPS, Genre Matte SICILIENNE SILK WRAPS, Gerne Matte SICILIENNE SILK WRAPS, Gerne Matte

The above lines are the Richest Goods ever shown in Canada, and selected with great care. S. CARSLEY.

CHOICE GOODS.

Long Chantilly Lace Wraps, with Yoke Long Chantilly Lace Wraps, with Yoke Long Chantilly Lace Wraps, with Yoke

Long Chantilly Lace Wraps, with Puff Sleeves Long Chantilly Lace Wraps, with Puff Sleeves Long Chantilly Lace Wraps, with Puff Sleeves

FRENCH GUIPURE WRAPS FRENCH GUIPURE WRAPS FRENCH GUIPURE WRAPS

Ladies would do well to come and examine the latest novelties before making their selec-S. CARSLEY.

CHOICE GOODS.

Gros Grain Silk Wraps, with Lace Sleeves Gros Grain Silk Wraps, with Lace Sleeves Gros Grain Silk Wraps, with Lace Sleeves

Gros Grain Silk Wraps, with Braided Steeves Gros Grain Silk Wraps, with Braided Sleeves Gros Grain Silk Wraps, with Braided Sleeves Fish Net Wraps Covered with Silk Braid

Fish Net Wraps Covered with Silk Braid Fish Net Wraps Covered with Silk Braid These goods cannot be had elsewhere. For highest novelties go to

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT. LARGEST STOCK LADIES' DRAWERS LARGEST STOCK LADIES' DRAWERS LARGEST STOCK LADIES' DRAWERS LARGEST STOCK LADIES' CHEMISES LARGEST STOCK LADIES' CHEMISES

Largest Stock LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES Largest Stock LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT.

19c

19c 10c LADIES' DRAWERS, FROM 190 450 450 450 450

LADIES' DRESSES, FROM 450

19c 19c 19c 195

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' CHEMISES, FROM 19c

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT. INFANTS' TROUSSEAUX INFANTS' TROUSSEAUX INFANTS' TROUSSEAUX INFANTS' TROUSSEAUX

EVERY REQUISITE EVERY REQUISITE EVERY REQUISITE EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE LITTLE STRANGER FOR THE LITTLE STRANGER FOR THE LITTLE STRANGER

FOR THE LITTLE STRANGER

S. CARSLEY.

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT. BABIES' TROUSSEAUX, FROM \$6.50 BABIES' TROUSSEAUX, FROM \$6.50 BABIES' TROUSSEAUX, FROM \$6.50 BABIES' TROUSSEAUX, FROM \$8.50

Comprising BARROW, NIGHT SLIP, PETTICOAT, BINDER

HOOD. A MARVEL OF VALUE.

S. CARSLEY. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON If other Threads break CLAPPERTON'S

If other Threads ravel OLAPPERTON'S If other Threads are knotty CLAPPER-

TON'S is not. On Chapperton's Speed Cotton, Strength and smoothness are combined, And on a simple wooden spool The best of Thread you find.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

EVER BEADY. THE EVER MEADY DRESS STEEKS. As each dressmaker feels, Who their qualities once has been trying, Are for comfort the best.

They're just the right sort to be buying. S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777.

NOTRE DAME STREET

And it's freely confest,