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### A CATHOLIC LEAGUE.

#### Shall the Catholic Societies Unite in One Grand Organization?

This address has been issued to all Catholic societies in the United States:—

There have been periods in the world's history wherein it has been peculiarly and prominently apparent to the thoughtful observer of men of the time, current measures and passing events: that there was special occasion for united action in some particular direction, were the good of those most concerned at all consulted and meant to be maintained. History is replete with instances in which some productive of good for the right and some corresponding disservice for their ill-disposed opponents; while, alas! on the other hand, very many witnessed the overthrow or subversion of right principles because their defense was act of available strength and power sufficient to successfully withstand the onslaughts and encroachments of the too-early 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; whereas, had there been an organized union of action and concerted movement all along the line of the beset interests, sacred to all alike, 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 Mother Church, and the promotion of a more widespread, cordial and generous personal fellowship amongst the rank and file of the Catholic laity everywhere, 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, working force in temporalities even as they are a unit in matters spiritual. Aye, in our unmitigable language, we find our Holy Father,

**POPE LEO XIII.**

speaking out in his noble (20th) encyclical letter, "*Episcopalis Christianitas*," published throughout the world in January, 1890. From this grand treatise we extract and quote the following salient passages, bearing on the great subject herein under consideration, viz.:

"We have fallen on times of mighty and daily struggle as to matters of the greatest moment—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 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 affairs it is the first duty of everyone to resist 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 sophisms 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, of 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 particularly avoid this sin of sloth; for though false charges are spread abroad with the greatest facility, it is considerably more difficult to meet and combat the wrong conclusion founded on them. Finally, let every man remember that there is no decree against practicing and displaying the fortitude 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, those men should receive favor who are of known honesty 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 plotted against with such a depth of cunning. We shall not then inquire how far the sloth and indolence discord of Catholics have worked in the interests of revelation; 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 stronger in the minds of many. Nor would the discipline of Christianity intrusted to us from on high have fallen 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 vigilance—prudence, falsely so-called, and rashness. For some there are who doubt of the expediency of facing and opposing wickedness when successful, 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 explicitly and boast of it openly—is the oppression of the only true religion, the Catholic. To carry this out there is nothing they will hesitate to attempt. They know full well that the more fear they excite in their adversaries the easier will be the fulfillment of their own perverse undertakings. Thus

all who love wisdom according to the flesh, and who presume to ignore the truth that every Christian must be a valiant defender of 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 onslaughts of the hosts of evil, but make the way reader 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 religion and of right."

**UNIVERSAL FEDERATION.**

Alive to their timeliness and wisdom, pursuant to, and animated by an abiding love for such principles and inspired by a fond desire to see them ever watchfully carried into the most possible effect, a majority of the Catholic laity within the Diocese of Pittsburgh has effected and cemented a grand union of Catholic societies and initiated a series of Diocesan Councils to forewarn and comprise a projected American Federation of Catholic Societies; the principles and objects of which are thus set out in the duly adopted preamble and constitutional clause following:

"Distinct and disconnected Catholic lay Unions and isolated Societies, while certainly more or less powerful for good, are yet plainly too contracted in their separate fields of labor; whence arises the occasion for their aggregation into one grand whole, everywhere, 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 aims of the American Federation of Catholic Societies are the more thorough cementing, maintenance and promotion of cordial fellowship among the Catholic laity everywhere, and the upholding and conserving of the public welfare of our Catholic communities, in each and all respects, as regards either the advancement of our general brotherhood or the vindication of our common manhood against any and all ignominious encroachments.

"Being especially dear and sacred, the due protection and furtherance of the individual and collective public rights and privileges of our Catholic people are momentous questions. In living testimony, then, of our practical and abiding interest in, and solidarity for the support, defence and preservation of our common good, as people alike loyal to our God and country, in the faithful service of either and both Catholics being ever found foremost, we, the assembled delegates of many Catholic lay societies in grand conference, do now hereby band ourselves together in a general union of all our societies, in a permanent body of Federation; which, while not at all disturbing the various societies' separate existence and objects, shall especially see to the fullest welfare of our Catholic people and the well-being of our just rights and demands for merited public recognition."

"Objects.—The objects and aims of a Diocesan Council shall be to effect, as nearly as at all may be, the cementing, maintenance and promotion of a cordial fellowship among the vast majority of our Catholic laity, as found embodied in the various Societies within the territorial confines of the Diocese, and rendering readily available prompt, united action of their tens of thousands' allied strength, upon occasion requiring, in the upholding and conserving of the public welfare of our Catholic community at large in each and all respects. The Council being one of a series of Diocesan Councils, projected and yet to be founded all over the Americas—and once several of these Councils shall have been established, with such to be and constitute the nucleus of a grand alliance to be known as the American Federation of Catholic Societies."

**URGENT 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 1890 the President of the United States failed to recall two certain nominations, to Government appointments of men who unhesitatingly and notoriously heaped injustice and wrong on the Church and its numerous Indian missions and schools, quickly calling out the loud and indignant protests of individual Catholics throughout the country. Looking the most powerful force or organized, concerted action everywhere, the cry for the Senate's rejection of the nominations, in a several months' interval, went unheeded, and the Catholic heart was wrung by the ready confirmation in office and endorsement in their wanton assumptions of both Thomas J. Morgan as Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Daniel Dougherty as Superintendent of Indian Schools.

Quite fresh in the history of the State of Wisconsin is the unprecedented appeal of the Hivaroche there to "not only our Catholic votaries but all friends of parental rights to stand together for the repeal" of the most obnoxious, unannounced passed Bennett School Law; "railroaded" through the Badger State Legislature "towards the close of the session, when bills of any great importance naturally cannot command the consideration which they deserve." In the prelates' stridentures on this flagrant piece of legislation, they pronounce it "an unnecessary law," since "in our three dioceses 264 parochial schools, 14 colleges, 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 so harsh and severe as the Bennett Law, fairly brailing with threats of prosecutions and fines." It is "an offensive law." The "350,000 Catholics in Wisconsin are as good, law-abiding citizens as any."

Never, as far as we know, has the State been asked to appropriate one single dollar for the parochial schools. A great number of them have been in operation for more than

out hundreds and thousands of as good and useful citizens as any. It is consequently an outrage," etc. . . . "Are the fifty or sixty thousand Catholic fathers and mothers of families so ignorant and stupid that they do not know what kind of education their children need?" etc., etc. "It is an unjust law, because it interferes with the sacred and inalienable rights of parents, it threatens penalties which are really beyond all equity, and it opens every avenue to partiality and injustice, to strife and disorder. . . . Under God we always rallied upon the zeal of our priests and the generosity of our people. We have never received one shilling cent of State help for our schools—we want no State interference with them either."

An alien neighbor, we find a Canadian Province outstripping the State in its legislative manifestation of religious hate and rancor; as witnesses the following telegraphic summary, which we culled from the secular daily press of March 21st, 1890:

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

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

"We have no hesitation in affirming that the oath of allegiance to our Government taken by Romanists, by which they have obtained 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 if it requires it to be disregarded. . . . We do not hesitate to say, as a measure for self-protection, that no man who professes allegiance to the Pontiff should be 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 discriminating between the Romanist and the non-Romanist is unconstitutional, on the theory that the man who takes the oath the Romanist are required to take cannot be a good citizen. Why should not this principle be applied to those who profess allegiance to a Papal hierarchy? No ballot for the man who takes his politics from the Vatican."

On December 10th, 1890, there was held in the Union Square Theatre, New York, a very largely-attended "conference of the executive heads of all American patriotic societies and orders;" which projected the now rapidly maturing "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 "Restriction of Immigration, Extension of the time required for naturalization, 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. The call for the original 'gathering of the clans' repeated 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 Pittsburgh, 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 work can be done by others than practical politicians!"

In the foregoing recital is some 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 cordially invite generous encouragement and active co-operation everywhere, as so eminently befits our unquestionable lay apostolate, in the utmost amalgamation of the great majority of our Catholic laity throughout, as comprised within our societies; and especially solicit correspondence and assistance to that grand and imperative end.

Sincerely and faithfully,  
Wm. A. Golden,  
Corresponding Secretary of the Pioneer 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 Holy Spirit, which have been bestowed upon you to impart the knowledge of self and the knowledge of God. The showers that water the earth are not more abundant than the graces of sanctity which God has poured into your hearts.—Cardinal Manning.

Whom of the dead have availed help? These, and those only, who on earth took up their cross, and took it up daily, and so, and only so, and always so, have followed Christ.

### THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

#### No Date Fixed for a National Convention.

The Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America assembled in the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, on the 16th inst., President John Fitzgerald presiding. The delegates present were Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, treasurer; John P. Sutton, secretary; Patrick Martin, third vice-president; Hubert Cassidy, Delaware; John F. Armstrong, Georgia; Daniel Corkey, Illinois; Michael J. Burns, Indiana; the Rev. James Foley, Iowa; J. W. Fitzgerald, Kansas; John F. Morris, Maryland; O'Brien Atkinson, Michigan; Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, St. Louis, Mo.; P. O. Cassidy, Nebraska; Jeremiah J. O'Connor, New York; William J. Gleason, Ohio; F. J. Flannagan, Tennessee; John J. O'Connor, Texas; the Rev. J. Flannery, Ontario; Charles McGarron, Quebec, and H. J. Cloux, Montreal. In addition, State Delegates Henry Cassidy, of Delaware, and James Killde, of Nashville, Tenn., were present as guests. A number of leading men from various States had also received invitations from Mr. Fitzgerald to 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 holding a 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 his advice.

There was a general conversation as to finances. Nearly every delegate was promised substantial aid from his district. Even delegates from States in which the Irish population is small reported a strong feeling of sympathy, and it is confidently expected that a large sum will be sent across the Atlantic this fall to help the cause, whether the convention is held or not.

A telegram was sent to Mr. Parnell asking him to adjourn the convention; but by up to the adjournment on the 15th no answer had been received. Just before the adjournment the committee voted that the next convention should be held in Baltimore; and they deputed Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, of St. Louis, and honored member of the ex-committee, to write to John Dillon, M.P., and ask him to procure the consent of Mr. Parnell to hold a convention of the League in this country in the near future. The doctor has addressed Mr. Dillon as follows:—

"The meeting of the executive council of the Irish National League of America has adjourned after passing a series of resolutions, among them one to call a convention, to be held at Baltimore, Md. This, however, was conditional, and subject to the consent of Mr. Parnell, and, therefore, no date has been settled upon. As you have Mr. Parnell's confidence, permit me to inquire upon you that the necessity just now for calling a convention is pressing, as the present organization in this country is moribund. The apprehension feared by you on the other side of the Atlantic that the disturbing element on this side would do something calculated to compromise the friendly relations existing between your party and the Liberals throughout England, Scotland and Wales is without foundation. This element, though small in numbers, is noisy, and makes itself heard outside of a deliberative body; but in convention it cuts no figure, for the reason that the conservative sense of our people preponderates, 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 of the errors which have afflicted the Irish organization controlled by Charles Stewart Parnell, and will conform to any proper course which may be dictated by him. The character of the men who assembled during the past week in the city from every State within the United States and the province 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 as early a day. Truly yours,

**THOMAS O'REILLY, M. D.**

Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, treasurer, has published the audited report of the funds of the League, which is a clear, concise, and satisfactory document. The Auditing Committee end their report as follows:

Your committee find that the treasurer reported at the last National Convention in August, 1889, a balance of \$21,885.78. That he since received from all sources, as shown by schedule herewith submitted, the sum of \$257,922.79. That he has paid out for operating expenses of all kinds, a schedule of which we submit, the sum of \$2,225.27.

That he has remitted to Ireland as shown by the vouchers, the sum of \$937,248.08, and presented for examination and inspection of your committee, a certified certificate of deposit in the Farmers Savings Bank of Detroit, on Jan. 1, 1890, for the sum of \$10,385.22.

Thus accounting for all sums received in a manner unanimously approved by your committee. The item of expenses of \$26,226.27 not only includes the expenses incurred by holding the last National Convention of the Irish National League of America, at Chicago, in August, 1889, 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 \$19,226.27, 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. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, to whom a deep debt of gratitude is due for the onerous and responsible duties so faithfully discharged by him.

We recommend that a full detailed statement of all receipts and disbursements covered by this report be published in pamphlet form and distributed to the various branches of the League and all contributors, that all other books

and papers examined by this committee pertaining to this report, be preserved and submitted to the next national convention for verification.

R. C. O'Shining, Chairman, J. W. Fitzgerald, J. J. O'Connor, Martin Batle, Wm. J. Gleason, O'Brien J. Atkinson, Felix Carberry, Thomas P. Tuise, Phil. McCahill, Secretary.

**Summary of the Accounts.**

The following are the receipts from August, 1886 (the Convention of the Irish National League of America), up to Jan. 1, 1890:—

Alabama	\$1,113 20
Arizona	5 00
Arkansas	532 50
California	13,425 20
Colorado	3,532 15
Connecticut	7,199 04
Dakota	10,795 85
Delaware	385 25
District of Columbia	951 00
Georgia	1,415 25
Idaho	1,988 60
Illinois	59 90
Indiana	6,232 59
Iowa	3,425 15
Kansas	4,681 75
Kentucky	1,923 62
Louisiana	2,579 15
Maine	4,713 60
Maryland	157 00
Massachusetts	5 00
Michigan	2,627 91
Minnesota	34,901 69
Mississippi	4,361 35
Missouri	6,014 03
Montana	32 00
Nebraska	7,722 15
Nevada	5,280 00
New Hampshire	4,775 25
New Jersey	12,739 85
New York	347 00
New Brunswick	705 00
North Carolina	5,874 14
Ohio	292 00
Oregon	2,764 53
Pennsylvania	787 41
Rhode Island	9,356 74
South Carolina	1,922 50
Tennessee	40,738 41
Texas	7,526 79
Utah	900 00
Vermont	2,811 80
Virginia	2,592 40
Washington	762 43
Wisconsin	459 00
Wyoming	1,176 30
	6,656 00
	10 00
	\$257,922 79

To balance on hand at last convention held at Chicago in August, 1886. . . . 21,885 78

Total Cash. . . . \$279,908 57

Sub divided as follows:—

Parliamentary Fund	\$ 37,321 71
Anti-Emigration Fund	38,441 38
Parnell Defense Fund	80,102 82
Roll of Honor Fund	19,631 67
Tenant's Defense Fund	5,581 72
Mandeville Fund	29 00
	\$241,049 30
League Branch dues	16,873 49
	\$257,922 79

**HARVEST FOR BALTIMORE GLAZIERS.**

An ill Wind that Blows No One Good.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—This city was visited this afternoon between 20 minutes of 4 and 4 o'clock by a heavy and destructive power never before seen here. The fall was not like the snow coated commonly seen but was plain, hard and frozen 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 damage done by it was only figured up when all the broken panes are counted and the glass at a terra's bills are paid. The loss will run up into the thousands. The balistones are like rock, some of them sharp on the edges as a man's fist and came down like cannon balls. The storm came from the west, was local in its character and swept to the east with a rattle like heavy masonry, making some of the superstitious think that the Day of Judgment had come, and hitting those on the streets many hard knocks and driving them into places of shelter. All over the city the damage was heavy, particularly in the way of broken glass. No glass that met the full force of the hail was strong enough to stand the force of the stone-like lumps. Charles street windows looked as if they had been on the battle field, and in the houses on Mount Vernon the damage was considerable. In the country the damage was even greater, walls were knocked down, etc., and the amount of glass broken was terrible.

### 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 House 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 principle. Its general purpose was clear, but he was not sure he comprehended the details. (Conservative laughter.) It was honorable, even chivalrous, in Mr. Parnell, opposing the Government as he did, to propose an alternative. He strongly sympathized with one object of Mr. Parnell's plan whereby the landlords would not be expropriated but would be retained.

**A SORROWFUL CONCLUSION.**

It would be a sorrowful conclusion of the life 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 objectionable as to justify their rejection. A bill of this kind should not encourage landlords to become buyers of land in order to take advantage of the enormous bonus offered. The provision respecting the two years' arrears also required justification which it would be difficult to find. (Cheers.) 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 proposal 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 violation of equity in government, the three kingdoms of which he never knew more glaring instances. (Hear, hear.) Coming to the constitutional objection, any one of which, he asserted, formed an absolute bar 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 determinedly opposed it. (Cheers.)

**PLEDGES NOT KEPT.**

As the Government was going to make Ireland its debtor it was important to consider the attitude of the persons about to be subjected to the debt. He objected, also, to the use of the English credit. In no last general election both the Conservatives and the Opposition were pledged against the use of public credit. The 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 worse the relations between the two countries. State landlordism 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 between landlord and tenant a degree of bringing a pressure upon the tenant with a view of extorting for the landlord. Mr. Gladstone 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 in course with its 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 five-story flat house, 2560 Eighth avenue, early this morning, caused a panic among the twelve families occupying the building, whose escape by the stairway was cut off by the flames. Some escaped by way of the roof; the others became blockaded on a defective fire escape. Daniel Rosler, one of the latter, obtained a rope and lowered the women and children to the street, the men then climbing down the same way. Rosler was the last, and by this time the rope was worn away and broke, letting Rosler fall to the pavement, but he was not badly hurt but for his coolness and presence of mind, several lives might have been lost. Damage \$30,000.

The Catholic Church is the only dogmatic 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 was in the past; and that as the world's capacities for knowledge grow the teacher must be able to unfold to a fuller teaching.—Maltch.

Beauty is composed of three necessary rays—courage, intelligence, and goodness. The suppression of any one of these three takes away beauty; their reunion constitutes it.—Perreye.

HURRAH FOR LIBERTY.

'Tis springtime in dear Erin's Isle, the flowers are springing fresh and green...

CHORUS

Hurrah for Liberty, Man's first birthright, sweet liberty, The hour is swiftly drawing nigh...

God bless the brave, the glorious brave, who nobly fight by land and sea...

CHORUS

Too long the classes had their way, at length has come the happy day, Republics rise, and Monarchy and blood-stained tyrant...

CHORUS

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

CHORUS

ARRISE, arise! and shout with me, hurrah, hurrah for Liberty.

CONNEMARA.

A Scene of Desolation and Granite.

HOW LANDLORDISM OPERATES.

(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 for what purpose?

(perhaps an acre) has been entirely manufactured from the original grants by labor and seaweed (manure) by the tenant.

And for this abode a yearly rent of £8 is charged, falling due payment of which is evicted.

Yet the cry is nothing but Rent, Rent, Rent! Who cares twopenny about the people?

Every movement, every cry is for the landlord—a man whom no decently legislated country would ever have permitted to exist.

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

LAW GRADUATES.

The Results of the Law Examinations at McGill University.

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

Graduating Class—Warren A. Kneeland, Montreal, first rank honors and Elizabeth Torrance gold medal; George P. England, Dunham, Que., first rank honors and second prize for general proficiency.

Second year—Francis J. Hachette, Montreal, first rank honors and prize; Frederick W. Hibbard, Dunham, Que., second rank honors and prize.

Third year—Percy C. Ryan, Ottawa, first rank honors and prize; Harry V. Truell, second rank honors and prize.

"La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

MR. EDITOR—"La Grippe," or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country.

Marriage of an Official.

H. A. Costigan, Collector of Inland Revenue for Manitoba 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.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the dross from women's faces. It is now in universal use, and costs, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50.

Trying "Romanism."

Senator Vance has a house in Charlotte, but passes most of his time at Washington in his mountain home.

The Liberals of Glengarry.

ALEXANDRIA, Ont., April 22.—A rousing meeting of the Liberals of Glengarry was held here to-day in the Queen's Hall.

The Liberals of Glengarry.

Readers of the Weekly Bulletin know by now that we investigate things we like to get for it thoroughly, and in the present instance we have done our best to find out the real truth as to the western districts.

The disagreeable sick headache, and head stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McCall's Bitternut Pills.

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."

From the Pothouse to the Peasage.

(From "Reynold's Newspaper.")

The house of Peers has been somewhat roughly handled of late; but its last acquisition, the new Duke of Manchester, is by no means calculated to strengthen the arguments that are advanced in favor of an hereditary legislative body.

However, he now steps into the shoes of his deceased father, who although a stupid old fellow, and notorious "guinea pig"—a person that earns a good income by being chairman and director of public companies—was otherwise a harmless and respectable individual.

If I were going to England and delivering myself conscientiously on your royalties—pour out my contempt for your pitiful lords and dukes—no one would publish my book.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

MURDER OF THREE LITTLE BABES AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

SHELburne, Ont., April 23.—A terrible tragedy occurred this morning about a mile and a half north of here at the residence of one Thomas Morrison, a heretofore respectable farmer.

FRANK WHITE WINS \$5000 IN THE MEXICAN LOTTERY.

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

A Bee reporter interviewed Frank White to-day (the principal owner of the Sacramento Bee's City routes), as he was desisting out the huge bundles of Bees to his score of carriers.

SISTER ROSE.

Molokel Lepers Warmly Greet the Little English Maid.

The I. O. Benefit Association.

To Amend the Franchises.

OTTAWA, April 23.—The bill which Hon. Mr. Chaplin has introduced amending the Dominion Franchise Act, provides that the occasional absence from home for less than three months of a farmer or a proprietor of a farm shall not disqualify him.

of distinct facts of improved land; and that no person found guilty of any corrupt practice at a Dominion election shall be entitled to be registered for seven years after the time he has been so declared guilty.

Good Effects of Onions as Food.

What is the most strengthening food for a convalescent? Well you know the best theory has been exploded.

MY SOUL, WHAT IS THY VALUE?

To-day, my soul, I ask thy value; I know not thy price and 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? Off I'm ask'd to name the price; I'll ask your Savior 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 these things, '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 fight to guard and keep; And led the cost its value measure 'Till I show thee thy reward.

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True Story of Indian Captures.

OTTAWA, April 22.—Father Alombe has made a statement concerning the alleged white captives in the Northwest Indian camps.

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JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND AT THE TIME OF THE 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 in its grandeur of conception, beauty of color, harmony in composition, and so LIFE-LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground.



IS Invaluable IN THE SICK ROOM.

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.

SENATOR CULLOW'S REPORT.

On the Interstate Commerce Act and Canadian Railways.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Senator Cullow has concluded his report upon the investigation made by the Committee on Interstate Commerce into the relations of the railroads of the United States and Canada and the alleged discrimination in tolls against American vessels passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals.

True Story of Indian Captures.

OTTAWA, April 22.—Father Alombe has made a statement concerning the alleged white captives in the Northwest Indian camps.

AGENTS WANTED.

For CATHOLIC, or any further information desired, write legibly to the office of the Agency, 100 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal, P. Q.

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.

You can make a large sum of money every week for an hour's work. During the past five years, those who have this worked have received over Five Millions of Dollars.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878 BY THE MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA.

OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY.

Operated under a twenty years contract by the Mexican International Improvement Company.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO, JUNE 5, 1890.

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

PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money: Wholesale, \$8; Half, \$4; Quarters, \$2; Eighths, \$1.

Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$30.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

150 Prizes of \$120,000, approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000

150 Prizes of \$40,000, approximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000

150 Prizes of \$20,000, approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$9,000

709 Terminals of \$40, deced by \$120,000 prize, \$31,960

2,289 Prizes, amounting to, \$367,132

All Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency.

AGENTS WANTED.

For CATHOLIC, or any further information desired, write legibly to the office of the Agency, 100 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal, P. Q.

IMPORTANT.

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

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft 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 certificate:

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-five per cent of the value of all the tickets in prizes—a larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

WAGES STEADY EMPLOYMENT.

We want to hire an experienced person in every locality to direct advertising matter and attend to our local interests. Excellent pay.

VIRGINIA FARMS AND MILLS SOLD and exchanged. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm for quick sales. SIMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Sec. A. Booth, 949 Broadway, N. Y.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR is THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it, as all others are imitations. 91 G.

SEALING THE STONE.

BY MARGARET J. FOSTON. "Ye as ye will," the governor said...

How weak a world's united power, To hold enthroned the Son of God...

THE CLERGY AND THE LABOUR QUESTION.

Important Pastoral by Bishop Kepp-Workmen's Associations.

Mgr. Kepp, Prince Bishop of Breslau, who, by the request of the German Emperor...

The means and methods of fruitfully exercising a salutary influence on the welfare of the people are modified with the progress of time...

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 themselves...

THE FIRST DUTY OF THE PRIEST

Is the cultivation of his religious life. He ought not to shrink from any sacrifice to keep his working-class parishioners in obedience to the Church...

THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

Where foreign workmen meet at appointed seasons of the year, or are assembled for a period, special measures will be taken for their religious instruction...

publications on the labour question which could be read with profit. He then proceeds: In all parishes where industries employing working-women exist...

SPECIAL SOLICITUDE

is required for working boys. If the associations are properly developed, it will be well to consider whether provident funds should not be established in connection with them...

WORKINGMEN AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS

must frequently have recourse to the clergy to seek explanations and counsel. The priest will gladly assist them, for he will joyfully seize the occasion of coming into close contact with his parishioners...

Expulsion of the General of the Capuchins.

Holy Week was signalled in Rome by the expulsion of religious. Since 1631 the present house of the Capuchin Fathers has stood beside the Church of the Conception on the Piazza Barberini...

Royal Tomfoolery.

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 stop there for ever...

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it gratis to any person who applies to NICHOZOFF, 33 St. John Street, Montreal.

THE POPE

In His Relations to Civil Governments.

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

The position of the Pope in regard to civil governments is so frequently referred to and so grossly misrepresented, not alone by those hostile to the Church, but even some within her bosom...

The foundation of all legitimate government rests on the authority of God. Without 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...

According to the doctrine of the Catholic Church and the belief of its members, the Pope is the Vicar of Christ upon earth; His visible representative and mouthpiece, thus constituted to carry on the work of teaching mankind the truths revealed by God and taught by Jesus Christ...

The Popes were ever found on the side of right and justice against tyranny and oppression. Hence against their many trials and numerous conflicts to shield imperilled innocents and protect the weak and helpless. History is replete with testimony to the noble part which they performed in the upholding of the rights and defending the liberties of the people against the encroachments of unjust rulers...

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 Christendom. From time immemorial they have been subjected to persecution and made to suffer from the narrow and proscription policies of the princes and rulers by whom they were surrounded...

Pope and the Church has produced its evil fruits. Europe rests upon a volcano, fired with the fierce passions of man and foaming with the pent-up feelings of long suffering and injustice under despotic rule...

France—Catholic France—in an evil hour and by a strange fatality, determined upon a still more reckless course. The ruler of that most highly favored nation resolved to try the dangerous experiment of secularizing education and thereby banish God from the minds and hearts of the people...

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 emblazoned with the fame of its achievements and the splendor of its triumphs. Impious men have railed against it; enemies have assailed it from within and from without...

Presbyterian Hunt For a Creed.

The Presbyterian hunt for a creed would be ludicrous if it did not concern the salvation of souls. We do not wonder that the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, who advocates a revision of the doctrine preached by John Knox...

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 1547...

Knox refused, alleging that he had no call from God, and that he would not thrust himself into a mission he had not received. They resolved to take him unawares and publicly call him to the mission. A short time after, the chaplain of the garrison preached on the election of ministers...

Buchanan, the Scotch historian, assures us that no sooner had the Knoxites obtained possession of the Castle than, having forth, they not only devastated the country with fire and sword, but gave way to impurities, adulteries, and such like vices, judging right and wrong by no other rule than their own lusts. Spottiswoode and Knox himself accused them of the most heinous habits and the most odious debaucheries...

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 Cardinals, 61; Patriarchs of both Rites, 10; Residential Archbishops and Bishops of the Latin Rite, 791, and of the Oriental Rite, 53; Titular Archbishops and Bishops, 313; Archbishops and Bishops having titles no longer, 13; Prelates nullius Diocesis, 7. Total, 1,251.

Desolated Donegal.

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

of Irish clearances. The aged and dying were thrown mercilessly on the roadside; women and children were brutally maltreated by the gang of ruffians who did the work of the confederated landlords; young men who dared to resist the spoliation of their wretched homes were beaten and arrested, and where the agent deemed it convenient, the miserable cabins were pulled down...

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 speculations of European Communists and Socialists. No Christian workman can have any fellowship with the men who deny property, individual right and personal responsibility, which make the authority of the State supreme in all things...

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE

In hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (3 1/2) on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year...

BANK JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND 49.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three-and-one-half (3 1/2) per cent. has been declared on the paid up capital stock of this Bank for the current half year...

HOW CAN THE LONG

BE THE SHORT

Long ones and yet be the shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. has a line over 3000 miles of road; a magnificent and managed, it is one of the greatest railway systems of the country...

ST. VITUS DANCE CURED!

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

HAND OF FORTUNE!

Hand of Fortune! A Catholic of good habits and fair education, wanted in several sections of United States and Canada. Permanent employment and good pay to industrious persons. References.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE. Positively Cured with the best medicine. Have cured many cases. Cure after symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Send for FREE BOOK of testimonials.

A CATHOLIC OF GOOD HABITS AND FAIR EDUCATION.

WANTED—A Female Teacher for the school municipality of the parish of St. Jean Oshroystone No. 1, Chateauguay County, holding a first-class Elementary Diploma; also capable of teaching French. Apply to I. J. L. DEROME, St. Oshroystone, P.Q.

MR. GLADSTONE ON PITT.

Mr. Gladstone contributes an article to the Speaker on the Pitt-Randall correspondence, which has lately been given to the public by the present Duke of Rutland better known as Lord John Manners. Mr. Gladstone says:—The Duke of Rutland has performed a public service by publishing the correspondence between Mr. Pitt as Prime Minister and his grandfather, the fourth duke, who was Mr. Pitt's first Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It had been privately printed by the late Lord Stanhope 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 an undeniable Home Ruler.

A GREAT SCHEME.

To make this known cannot have been the purpose of the present duke as a Minister of an anti-Irish Cabinet. His modest aim is to show "how early and how strongly the necessity of a union had impressed itself on the mind" of the Viceroy Duke. He candidly admits from any attempt to manufacture further capital out of the publication. He cannot but have observed that the chief importance at this declaration by a figure-head statesman lies in the fact that this opinion had been presented by him to his illustrious chief drew forth from that chief not an expression of concurrence but the exposition of a great scheme which aimed at the completion and consolidation of the Union between the two Islands with the independence of the Irish Parliament cast as its first condition.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The opinion of the Viceroy 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 proposal to supersede the Irish Parliament was made before any of the difficulties in working it had occurred which were afterwards used as pleas for its withdrawal, nor was it the Duke's sagacity which enabled him to anticipate the future. We may best measure his calibre by noting that at the same date (in June, 1784) he thinks that unless Mr. Fox can be (what men now call) secured, "some step must be put to a man so turbulent and dangerous, and that Ireland would become ungovernable if the 'system of Parliament' were altered, though it must be confessed" it does not bear the smallest resemblance to representation. And again when the British Cabinet retained its avidity to prosecute the eccentric Lord Bristol he hopes (p. 11) "Some objection worthy of punishment may be laid hold of." The best apology for his opinion on the Union to be found in the apprehensions he entertained at the time from the formidable attitude of the Volunteers, which is nearly the same thing as to day from the Protestants of Ireland.

MR. PITT'S PLAN OF 1784.

The opinion which the Duke had given respecting a Union elicited from Mr. Pitt a deliberate and comprehensive reply, embracing the great question involved in the settlement of our relations with Ireland. Undoubtedly the remarkable letter, which the leisure of the recess enabled Mr. Pitt to write between October, 1784, and January, 1787, serve to show that in the mind of the British Government the settlement of 1782-83 was not absolutely complete. The mode proposed by him for the completion is still more remarkable than the idea. It is not, in general, as regards the Roman Catholic population, for Mr. Pitt aims at uniting (p. 41) 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 only some exceptions in favor of Ireland (p. 50), he asked a very moderate contribution to financial burdens (p. 39), which was to be contingent and was not to be immediate (pp. 51, 3, 8). He granted to Ireland a recognized concern in the outlying portions of the empire, which were under exclusively English jurisdiction. He left it (p. 51) to the zeal of Ireland to provide for extraordinary emergencies in time of war as they arise. It is like refreshing to perceive these admirable letters (which do not even stop to notice the unwise suggestion of the Viceroy) and painful to reflect that they were so 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!

Sig. Succo, 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. Succo is a man of about 40 years of age, is of a cheerful and pleasant countenance, 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.

HAND OF FORTUNE!

Hand of Fortune! A Catholic of good habits and 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 Barclay Street, New York.

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WANTED—A Female Teacher for the school municipality of the parish of St. Jean Oshroystone No. 1, Chateauguay County, holding a first-class Elementary Diploma; also capable of teaching French. Apply to I. J. L. DEROME, St. Oshroystone, P.Q.

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.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT 761 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "The True Witness" at 15c per line, first insertion, and 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

MEMBERS of Parliament at Ottawa think they ought to get \$500 extra for their services on account of the length of the session.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 30, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 30, The Octave of St. George. THURSDAY, May 1, SS. Philip and James. FRIDAY, May 2, SS. Albanus.

MEMBERS of Parliament at Ottawa think they ought to get \$500 extra for their services on account of the length of the session.

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.

By imposing tonnage and other dues on Canadian, as well as American and other vessels entering the ports of Newfoundland, the government of that colony merely seeks to secure the objects which the Salt Act failed to accomplish.

THE publication of the correspondence between Lord Stanley and the Colonial Secretary about the Jesuits' Estates Act will satisfy the public mind in regard to a point of considerable importance.

RECENTLY the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago dropped the name of one of its members from its rolls because he insisted on advertising in its newspapers that he was possessed of special skill in the treatment of a certain class of diseases.

REPRESENTATIVES of our more important banking institutions are agreed in opposing several clauses in Mr. Foster's new Banking Act.

cerns to guarantee the notes issued by their less substantial rivals, the provision for government inspection, which they contend must be of no practical value while tending to create a false feeling of security in the minds of depositors and shareholders.

Among rumored changes in the Quebec Cabinet of late the names of possible Irish Catholic candidates have seemingly been dropped by common consent.

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.

Few public utterances contain a more profound meaning than those of Warden Lavell of Kingston penitentiary. 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 criminal statistics of the relaxation of healthy home influences.

A POPULAR proverb has long set the seal of condemnation on those whose deeds shun the light. More particularly, is it applicable to bodies entrusted with the care and management of public property such as the city council and the committee thereof.

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.

are themselves beginning to see this, and they appear to be as little in favor of the bill as the rest of their countrymen.

Thus we can see how perfectly just it is that Irish tenants should struggle to relieve themselves from the double incubus of landlords and mortgagers.

The amusing part of the thing, however, is that both are willing to victimize the English taxpayers to the extent of over thirty millions pounds sterling to be divided between them in settlement of their joint claims, while the burden of future payment will be saddled upon the people of Ireland.

May Day.

Workingmen in Europe and America have by common consent united on making a universal demonstration on May Day.

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 inception of a new power into international affairs has become more apparent from year to year.

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.

Rulers of the peoples were warned long ago by the late Pope Pius IX, and more recently by Leo XIII, of the coming change.

It has long been evident that a great change in the economical conditions of the western nations was not only impending, but absolutely unavoidable.

On the other side were gradually combining forces of a thinking proletariat—thinking, it may be in a hazy sort of way, but intensely conscious of its own misery and the uselessness of looking to governments for relief or redress.

Further consideration showed the workers in the human hive that national distinctions and enmities, so sedulously promoted by opposing dynasties and governments, were primary causes of the degradation of labor and exploitation of industry in the interest of the non-workers.

But the extraordinary development of the military system with the aid of scientific and mechanical discoveries and appliances, had the effect of repressing the spirit of rebellion while discontent among the masses increased in ratio to the increase of the powers above them.

The revolt of the working classes in Europe and America is really a revolt against the system which, under the forms of constitutional government and guaranteed individual freedom, makes poverty, want and suffering the lot of the workers while the greedy, the unscrupulous, the astute, appropriate untold millions.

ment. But the intellectually weak man, the innocent and the confiding, may and are robbed wholesale by the intellectually strong and mentally cunning without hope or chance of redress.

The apparent incapacity of governments to remedy these wrongs, the unwillingness of parliaments to adopt remedies suited to the changing conditions of society has led to the belief that both governments and parliaments are merely greater or less aggregations of the dominant rascalities.

One thing is certain—a change is close at hand, combinations of capital are met by combinations of labor. By wise arrangement these combinations may be consolidated into one combination with the result of giving to the world a system of co-operative industrialism in place of that individualistic competition which has clearly run its course and is fast breaking down all over the world.

Cabinet Changes.

Rumors of changes in the Quebec Cabinet have been rife for some time past. Something tangible, however, may be considered as having appeared in L'Electeur, the acknowledged organ of the government.

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

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.

The Church and the Labor Movement.

Emperor William of Germany has wisely sought the assistance of the Catholic Church in his schemes for social reform.

The promotion of the interests of the working classes, as Mr. 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 organization, and devote himself to its development with all his energy.

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.

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.

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.

The new School Act comes into operation on the 1st of May, unless it should be suspended until the appeal will have been decided.

be pressed to the bitter end." Catholics base their objections to it on constitutional grounds. The act of confederation declares that: "In and over each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education subject and according to the following provisions."

Against the application of this clause to Manitoba it is argued that "it is a question whether Manitoba, which came in so long after confederation, and with a special constitution, agreed to the restriction as to its legislative powers which this clause implies."

In order to establish that authority the guarantee was given, and the federal power is solemnly bound to maintain it.

"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 subjects in relation to education."

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.

This is the real point, as we take it, and 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.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The American Catholic Quarterly Review for April comes to hand richly freighted with the well matured thoughts of many able Catholic minds.

The Magazine of American History for May presents an appetizing table of contents. Its frontispiece is a superb picture after the celebrated painting of Sir David Wilkie, R.A., of Columbus explaining his theory of a New World to the King of the old Court where he happened to ask for bread for his little son.

to preserve; "A Century of Cabinet Ministers," by George M. Pavy, is a novel and original 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 subsequent summons to the Court of Queen Isabella, is truly delightful.

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 commendation to utter in regard to this splendid periodical, which is absolutely indispensable to every thoughtful man.

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The May number of The Arena completes the first volume of this new and favorite publication, which has already taken a leading position in the periodical literature of the day.

Marriage of Mr. W. J. McCaffrey—Presented by Mr. Ann's Young Men's Society.

JOINING THE BENEDICTS.

A very pleasant event took place in the St. Ann's Young Men's hall at the close of a meeting of the society on Sunday last.

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.

St. Patrick's Church was well filled on Monday morning by the friends of the contracting parties to witness the marriage of Mr. McCaffrey and Miss Nellie Prendergast.



See THE TRUE WITNESS.

"CANADA."

Noble, happy Canada, thou country of the free! Favored home of Liberty, Dominion dear to me!

Standing out in bold relief to European lands, Opening wide thy sheltering arms to European exiled hands.

Peaceful wert thou Canada till bigots stalked abroad, And strove to banish from thy shores "Freedom to worship God";

From East to West as flames on high their lying standards flung, And under cloak of "Equal Rights" the bigot's anthon sung.

Two million people of that Faith dwell peaceful in thy land, And if a foeman's march was heard right royally they stand and fight for Canada as their fathers did of yore,

Brookville, Ont., April 18th, 1850.

LADY KILDARE; Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XXXIV. A DOUBLE REVELATION.

On the Antrim coast, a mile or more above Point Kildare, on the shore of a little bay, about a mile in length, stood the little cabin toward which Michael Kildare was conducting 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 boat, a small craft with a sail, lay half drawn up on 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 slowly 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 Bassantyne. His worst enemy, Lame Bill, might have gazed in his forlornness and desperation. His garments were worn and dirty and begrimed.

He had felt that partners were on his track from the night of his escape from Ballyconnor—from the very hour in which he had attacked the constable in the mountain pass, nearly murdering him, and robbing him of his horse, the animal he now rode.

He had skulked along in his flight, avoiding the main roads, snatching the little sleep he had had in risk yards and in the open fields or under hedges, while his horse cropped the herbage near hand. He had avoided encountering people; had not dared to exchange his horse for another; had slipped past villages and towns without entering 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 blood-hounds could already be heard at his heels.

He had intended to proceed to Ballysloe, and to sail thence to Scotland, but the deadly sorrow gathering in his soul caused him to divert his course, and seek for some lonely fisherman's cabin. He would hire some fisherman, he thought, to transport him to the Scottish shore.

He rode up to the cabin, his wild eyes scanning the scene restlessly and suspiciously, dismounted and knocked at the door. No one called to him. He opened the door, and breathed an audible thanksgiving when he found that no one was within.

"They have gone to market, or to visit a neighbor," he thought, his gloomy face lighting up. "I can go off in their boat. I shall get off safely after all."

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

His hunger stung, he went out of doors. His tired horse had dropped upon the grass. Clearly he could not have gone a mile further without rest and food, of which last he had had little enough since Bassantyne had stolen him.

The fugitive went out upon the beach, climbed into the sloop, and examined it. It was sound 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 horseback came galloping into full view, approaching the cabin.

It was the party headed by Michael Kildare. Bassantyne saw that there were several men in the party. He did not notice the father of the countess's riding-habit as she came up in the rear, and had no idea that there was a woman among the newcomers. He believed himself overtaken—overtaken at the very moment when he believed that he had won safety.

For a moment he stood as if paralyzed, turning a wild, white, desperate face toward the newcomers. A mist gathered before his vision. His want of food, want of sleep, and the awful terror that had been growing upon him for days, made him for the moment quite blind and helpless. He felt feebly in his breast pocket for his pistols.

to shake it out, with a glare in his eyes like that of a maniac. "Hallo, Callahan!" cried Michael Kildare, gazing 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 light somewhere in the royster. He could not shake out of the sail, and here were the men within a rod of him.

"A thief! Do you hear!" ejaculated Michael Kildare excitedly, Bassantyne's looks and manner sufficiently indicating that he was in the act of stealing the boat. "We must stop him! Here, you fellow, surrender!"

The sail began to loosen now. The breeze began to fill it. Bassantyne's eyes lit up gleefully as he cried 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 off his horse, ran over the strip of beach, and caught at the stern of the boat.

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

Redmond Kildare did not reply, but he climbed over the side of the boat, 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 shriek, and fell forward on his face into the boat.

His shriek was echoed by the countess and by Michael Kildare, both of whom came riding toward the boat like whirlwinds.

Bassantyne saw them coming. A cold, gray pallor 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 do is to cheat the hangman!"

And as Michael Kildare clambered into the boat, Bassantyne put his remaining pistol to his heart, fired, and fell dead not yet over.

The countess of the scene was not yet over. Michael Kildare hastened to the side of the prostrate 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 wounded 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 countess, climbing into the boat. "Redmond dying! I know better!"

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 her troubles about the property, with this added stroke of Redmond's dangerous wound, had been too much for the countess, or else her cure had not been radical. She was insane again—incurably insane!

"My God!" cried Sir Russel, appalled by these terrible events. "That man dead! The countess insane! Redmond Kildare dying! What are we to do?"

"We must have help, immediately for Lord Kildare," exclaimed Mr. Wedburn. "We may save him yet. There is a doctor on Point Kildare, is there not?"

"The chaplain understands surgery," said Bassantyne. "We must obtain his services at once. We have no time to spend in going to one of the villages along the coast. Let us leave our horses here and sail for the island at once!"

Mr. Wedburn, being the most self-possessed man in the party, had his own way. He secured the horses in the fisherman's garden, followed Sir Russel into the boat, and set the sail.

They made their way out of the cove into 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 banknote as a flag of truce, and as the Lady Nora and her friends came out upon the beach, and the boat drew nearer to the shore, he called out: "We have met with an accident. We want the services of a doctor. Will you let us come ashore?"

"It is this way, I like your return to Dunloy," asked Lord O'Neill. "By heaven, no! Lord Kildare is dangerously wounded, and we have a dead man in here! In the name of humanity, permit us to land on your shores!"

The lawyer, weeping like a woman, bent over the young man. "Michael," whispered Redmond gaspingly, "she'll be Lady of Kildare now, when I am gone. What was the law? I want to know."

The little lawyer read the truth in the young man's last glistening eyes, that he was dying. He took him up in his arms, and kissed him, crying out in his anguish: "Redmond, can't you guess it? You are not the son of Lord Redmond Kildare and yonder mad woman. Their son died in his infancy, after the mother had been sent to a mad-house, and at the time when Lord Redmond 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 Redmond, mistaken and unsuspecting, took to the Duke couple as his son. And when he died he believed you his son, and made his communications to me which I have related."

A spasm of pain, mental as well as physical, convulsed the features of the dying man. "Not Lord Redmond's son!" he whispered. "Who then am I?"

"My son, Redmond, mine!" sobbed the little lawyer, who, whatever his crimes and wickedness, loved the dying youth with the tenderest affection. "I did it because I loved you. It was to make you rich and honored, that I did it. I wanted you to bear the proud old title from which I was debarred."

"Ah!" said Redmond. "And who—who was my mother?"

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—Mrs. Liffey—my wife."

With a wild, anguished 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 slipped from him, and he lay on the sands—dead.

The two men, Redmond Kildare and Nicol Bassantyne, were buried on the same day, and in the same little country graveyard. 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 countess, whom he restored to her former asylum. He then returned to Dublin, where he soon after died.

Russel Ryan stayed behind at Kildare Castle, with Mr. Wedburn, to apologize to the Lady Nora for his harshness and unbelief. 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 Ballyconnor, losing track of him in Antrim, came upon Fogarty in the streets of Dunloy.

He recognized him, in spite of his disguise. Fogarty turned upon him in self-defense. A fight followed, in which the two men mortally wounded each other. Neither ever spoke again, and with them perished all danger of a declaration to the world of Bassantyne's identity with the fugitive convict. Bassantyne's secret was buried with him, so far as the world was concerned.

It was the day after the funeral. The Lady Kathleen was seated in the octagon parlour, pale, but bright and hopeful. With Bassantyne had perished all her grief.

She was about to rise, when the door opened and Lord Treaham came in. His lordship approached the young maiden widow, and sat down at her side.

"You are not grieving, Kathleen?" he said. "Grieving?" She turned her face to him quickly, blushing.

"All our sorrows are over, are they not, Kathleen?" asked Treaham, gently drawing her nearer to him. "You will marry me at a little!"

"Yes, if you want me after hearing my story," said the Lady Kathleen shyly. "I shall want you all the same, Kathleen. But you need not take up for me these bitter memories. 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."

"That fraudulent marriage in Scotland was not my first marriage to Bassantyne!" Lord Treaham started.

"I was married to him years ago in London. 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 he had hardly left the altar when he demanded money of 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 officers—laughed to see my dismay, my terror, my horror of the man I had married. I went to my own home, refusing to recognize 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 money. I gave it him, and kept my secret."

"My poor 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 a life of terror and persecution. The knowledge that I have been married to a ruffian, a villain, a convict, has weighed me to the earth. You have heard my story, Lord Treaham, and can comprehend now why you must leave me."

"Never! Oh, my darling, if you had only told me this story that night when we sat on the rocks! 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-tossed, 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 weeping mourning for him, and when Lord Treaham begged her to marry him soon, she did not refuse his earnest demand.

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE RESURRECTION.

At the conclusion of the Pontifical Mass, Cardinal Manning preached at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, on Easter Sunday morning. He said: "You will not need, dear brethren, that I should remind you that your offerings on Good Friday are made for the priests of the Church, a holy charity, a law more constraining 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 offerings of the people, and I am not ashamed to do the same, and it is also because that my priests should have food and raiment, which is all that they desire, and I am sure almost all that they possess. I know 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 poor, or to the support of their teachers, or to those who are in poverty. You know this as well as I do, and 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 sorrow, 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 offerings to-day are made to them to give them what is most justly their due, I feel I need not say another word."

His Eminence then, taking as his text the words "The Apostle departed again to his 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 not any of the Scriptures which He should rise from the dead.'"

He then said: "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 offerings of the people, and I am not ashamed to do the same, and it is also because that my priests should have food and raiment, which is all that they desire, and I am sure almost all that they possess. I know 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 poor, or to the support of their teachers, or to those who are in poverty. You know this as well as I do, and 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 sorrow, 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 offerings to-day are made to them to give them what is most justly their due, I feel I need not say another word."

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BOOE HOMO!

For long the world has strained its eager eyes In search of Truth, and yet with little gain; For wrapping self in cloudy mysteries, And peering inward, makes the searching vain.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Isabella of Castile. While Isabella of Castile belongs to the world by right of the splendor of her womanhood and the grandeur of her achievements as well as the magnanimity of her motives, there is a sense in which she may be called the glory of Catholic women above all others, since she claimed that her natural virtues were reinforced by her religious faith and the practice of its sublime precepts.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

THE WONDERS OF THE SKY. The starry heavens present a field to our vision of such beauty, grandeur, and immensity, 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.

LOVABLE GIRLS.

Girls without an undesirable love of liberty and craving for individualism, girls who will let themselves be guided, girls who will feel the full sentiment well developed and who feel the love of a danger for the women who are their mothers, girls who know that every day and all day long cannot be devoted to holiday making without the intervention of duties more or less irksome, girls who when these are gathered, accept their share with frank and girlish cheerfulness of pleasure, and when they are denied submit without repining to the inevitable hardship of circumstances—these are the girls whose companionship gladdens and does not oppress or distract the old, whose sweetness and ready submission to the reasonable control of authority make life so pleasant and their charge so light to those who care they are; these are the girls who become good wives in the future, and, in their turn, wise and understanding mothers, and who have to choose out of many who others are sought by none.

Men's Flattery of Women.

I would advise young women not to depend for happiness upon the flatteries of men. It is a poor 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 door of the drawing-room to drop their common sense and to dole out sickening flatteries. They say things about your dress, and about your appearance, as if you were a foreigner. They say you are an angel. You know you are not. They tell you that you are looking singularly beautiful this evening, when you know very well that the remark is only a commonplace one. Some men think that a conversation with a woman is interesting only as it is dotted and spiced with flatteries and meaningless compliments. Determined to tell the truth in office, and stern, and shop, they consider it honorable to lie to a woman.

The same thing that they told you on this side of the drawing-room, three minutes ago they said to someone on the other side of the drawing-room. Oh, let me one trample on your self-respect. The meanest thing on which a woman can build her happiness is the flatteries of men.—Dr. Talmage.

HOME MATTERS.

CLEANSING OILCLOTH. Oilcloth ought never to be scrubbed with a brush, but after being swept may be cleaned by washing with a soft flannel and lukewarm water or cold tea. On no account use soap or water that is hot, as either would have a bad effect on the paint. When the oilcloth is dry, rub it with a small portion of a mixture of kerosene softened with a very small quantity of turpentine, using for the purpose a soft furniture polish brush.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE ONTARIO FARMER. For two successive seasons Ontario has had only moderate crops. The prices of all kinds of farm produce have been low. The National Folly has made dear all that the farmer has to buy. As a consequence the Ontario farmer is in a poor condition. Should the present season prove a bad one, his position 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 ice; throughout the winter there was but little snow; and the winter has been characterized by sudden and considerable alterations of temperature. Those who are best qualified to form a sound judgment say that the hay crop promise to be light, and that the fall wheat has suffered a larger percentage of winter-killing than in former years. The spring is later than last year which has a little influence in the prospect, and if the common belief that a good year for sugar making is a good year for crops has any basis of truth, then the prospects are bad for the "run" of sap has been considerably below the average.

STUFFED VEAL.

Take a loin of veal, make a dressing the same as for a turkey, fill the fat with it, and secure firmly on the loin; rub the roast over with salt, pepper and butter, put in a pan with a little hot water baste frequently, and let cook till done. Serve with brown gravy.

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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 vanilla and the yolks of five eggs. Beat the whites of the egg 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. Ripen strawberries may be placed in a dish and the custard poured over them.

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DRUNKARDS.

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obstinate, etc., and in painful afflictions, in which such remedies promise success, cocaine has been found exceedingly serviceable. It is even combined with cotton, and thus prepared, it is applied in a variety of ways to assuage pain and bring relief to those suffering. In that form it is used in tooth ache, ear ache, on burned or scalded surfaces, also in troublesome chaffing and, in fact, where pain and persistent inflammation are attendant. 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.

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soda. 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 nutritious manure, but does not act so quickly as desirable. Fresh hen manure has about 1.63 per cent. nitrogen, 1.54 per cent. phosphoric acid and 83 per cent. potash; cotton-seed meal, 6.10 per cent. nitrogen, 1.45 per cent. phosphoric acid and 58 per cent. potash. Barn-yard manure is good enough for strawberries; so are wood ashes, good late high-grade fertilizers, or a combination of bone meal and muriate of potash.

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Irish Marriages and Deaths. MARRIED. MEAD-HARRY—March 29, at St. Matthew's Denmark Hill, London, John Newn, youngest son of Mr. John Mead, of Coldharbour lane, London, to Marion Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr. E. J. Hart, of Torquay.

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DRUNKARDS.

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EVERYBODY. Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per box. UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED! L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and created under a new and present State Constitution, in 1876, by an overwhelming popular vote.

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CABLE GOSSIP.

RUSSIAN WAR PLANS STOLEN. ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—Doomsday...

PREPARING FOR MAY DAY. VIENNA, April 23.—A military council was held here to-day to decide upon measures...

LONDON, April 23.—Handel Cressham, Liberal member of the House of Commons...

ROME, April 23.—The Pope is incensed at the Archbishop of Naples, and the latter will be replaced by the present Nuncio at Munich.

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 vote."

A NEST OF TRAITORS. ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—The discovery has been made that documents embodying a scheme of Russian mobilization on the frontiers of Germany and Austria, in the event of war, have been stolen from the war office.

PUTTING THE SCREWS ON AN M.P. LONDON, April 23.—The Nottinghamshire miners, under the leadership of Mr. John Parnell, 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 consider that he has forfeited their confidence.

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 strikers, except those employed by the railroads, to resume work at once.

A BATTLE WITH DAHOMIANS. PARIS, April 23.—Advices from Lagos state that the French Galleons at Porto Nova having learnt that the Dahomians were advancing upon them, marched out to meet them. The Dahomians, moving to the coast of Porto Nova when the opposite forest became engaged. The battle, which lasted two hours, resulted in the killing of 500 Dahomians and wounding of 50 Frenchmen.

PETITIONS ON THE LAND BILL. LONDON, April 23.—The introduction of the Government's Irish Land Purchase Bill has launched upon parliament and the ministry a flood of petitions, suggestions, protests and the like, from experts of every conceivable shade of political opinion.

A SNUB FOR PHILANTHROPISTS. LONDON, April 23.—Advices from St. Petersburg are to the effect that High Russian authorities view with unreserved disapproval the proposed presentation to the Czar of remonstrances from America and England against cruelties in Siberia, and that the remonstrances will meet with a snubbing similar to that which will like communications were received when the murderers of the late Emperor were reported to have been tortured in their cells.

PARNELL'S LAND SCHEME DISLIKED. LONDON, April 23.—In presenting the land scheme, which he offers 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 do not understand.

PARNELL AGAIN TRIUMPHS. LONDON, April 23.—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 once and severally regarding the Government's Land Purchase bill, Mr. Gladstone's speech 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, though it will probably be subjected to a number of alterations during its committee stage, in respect of its concessions to the

McLAREN'S GENUINE COOK'S FRIEND 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.

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 honorable dealer will allow the buyer of such a 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 purchase the "Ancient Edition" by any misrepresentations will advise us of the facts, we will undertake to see that the seller is punished as he deserves.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

landlords, which are really too numerous and extensive for many of the Government's adherents to swallow. 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 opinion being that it was not only inopportune, but in failing to take the Irish Parliamentary party into his confidence he displayed a lack of courtesy 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 set upon.

STRIKE ON IRISH RAILWAYS. LONDON, April 23.—The strike of the Irish 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 demurring up of the tide of emigration and the primary effects of the action of the men are generally regarded as favorable to their ultimate success.

MR. PARNELL AFRAID OF A TRAP. LONDON, April 23.—The Government has decided to submit two clauses during the committee stage of the Land Purchase bill embodying the recommendations contained in Mr. Parnell'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 strike 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 most active of the strikers, and their places not having been filled no signals are being displayed, necessitating the movement of trains at a snail's pace for fear of accidents.

NOTES. The London Chronicle speaks highly in favor of Mr. Parnell's land scheme and hopes 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 ivory hunting, which he said must be curtailed.

The Berlin Bundersath has annulled the abrogation 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 Dahomians have advanced and occupied a position only one kilometre from Porto Novo. The war ship Messager landed fifty men to reinforce the French troops.

The Paris Paix declares Emperor William is preparing to submit to President Carnot proposals for a rapprochement 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 retrenchment of twenty million lire in the expenditures for the army and navy.

The Berlin Hamburger Nachrichten says Prince Bismarck 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 Representation. The Quebec Morning Chronicle in an article on the subject of Irish Catholic representation in the Cabinet points out that there are many Irishmen in the Province well qualified to fill in a most acceptable manner this important position. 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? It is true; he is Irish and he is a Catholic! He adds, however, that his claims have not yet been considered by Mr. Mercer. We are not aware that he has ever seriously considered presenting any such claims, and it is more than probable that about 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 cabinet, and in connection with the which has warmly advocated the claims of several distinguished Canadian patriots. Nevertheless, it must 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 blood. Ottawa County would gladly hail, would nobly support its member for the position.—Aylmer Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL CIRCULAR.

New York, April 26, 1890.—The prospect of new legislation is acting as powerful stimulant upon the Stock Market. Although the bill which seems most likely to pass, that adopted in Republican caucus Wednesday night, satisfies comparatively few; yet everyone has but one opinion as to its stimulative effect upon values. The bill, it is generally conceded, is not only a support which otherwise would not be accorded. It is essentially a compromise measure, and therefore may be as strongly 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 understand little about distant consequences, and regard it as the happy medium for redemption of the certificates as contained 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 as the direction of the Secretary, which discretion will be expected, enables him to direct 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 ounces of silver per month; thus practically absorbing all of this country's produce and shutting off exports to Europe. Mr. Windom has not only introduced the bill, but is actively preferring that plan which, in his own judgment, he considered safest; but he has at least been successful in introducing such safeguards as will reduce all dangers to a minimum. There is, of course, some speculation as to what President Harrison will do in the case; whether he will give it his own sanction for exercise of the power of veto in favor of the bill, or whether he is largely influenced by the advice of Secretary Windom in such matters, and now that the most radical dangers of silver inflation have been avoided, the bill may receive his approval. Political exigencies are such for the present as to render it inadvisable for 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 approval.

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. 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 about \$31,000,000 within the year, but what is that amount divided between a population of about 65,000,000. The present supply of currency has proved inadequate to meet the pressing demands of the wonderful development of the country. 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 this country, where currency in some sections necessarily moves with less facility than in others; in other words where a given sum is able to do imperfect work, it is evident that we can safely stand considerable expansion, whether the total amount of money is increased or not. It is considered advisable or not. There is no doubt that the silver inflation has been much exaggerated, and real or fanciful, they are no doubt as to have no effect on the early future.

The other influences affecting stocks have been unimportant though favorable. Railroad affairs are settling down into more harmonious shape, and it is not likely that managers will resort to the expedient of raising 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 attempt to check the rising market with little 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 way until satisfied. We do not venture to say how long this feeling will be sustained; but unless some serious setback occurs, more or less, the market will rise without much interruption to a considerably higher level. On the declines, therefore, we consider all good stocks a purchase. Money rates easy, and is likely to so remain for some time to come.

HENRY CLEWS.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTEAL 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 \$5.50. Choice straight rollers are now at \$5.00, but not so much in demand. In bag flour sales are reported of extra at \$2.15 to \$2.20. An export enquiry has sprung up. Patent winter, \$5.10 to \$5.25; Patent spring, \$5.40 to \$5.55; Straight roller, \$4.70 to \$5.10; Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.30; Superfine, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Fine, \$3.25 to \$3.60; City Strong Bakers, \$3.15; \$3.25 Strong Bakers, \$3.15 to \$3.25; Ontario bags—superfine, \$1.35 to \$1.65; Ontario bags fine, \$1.25 to \$1.35. WHEAT—Receipts during the past week were 450 bushels, against 12,885 bushels for the week previous. During the past week, No. 1 Manitobas hard sold at \$1.15 to \$1.16 at points

"Indigenous Bitters"

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

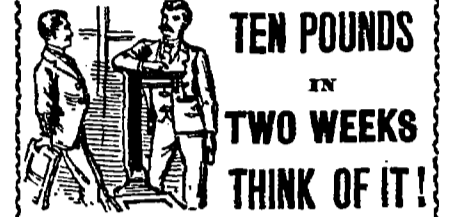
The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparation could have: an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dangerous ingredient and a moderate cost. The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and herbs, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics, stomachics, digestives and carminatives.

HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA AND GENERAL LANGOUR, 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 25c. 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.



TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

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

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLIC AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon Wrapper: at all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

west same freight as Montreal No. 2 hard in quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.16. In Chicago No. 2 holders are now making 4 1/2c, and it is said the lowest any further supplies could be brought at is 4c. Cod oil is in limited supply and quoted at 35c to 36c. Newfoundland and Gray and 32c for Halifax. God liver oil is quiet at 45c to 50c for Newfoundland.

MONTEAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending April 25th, 1890, were as follows:—

Table with columns: Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves. Rows: Over from last week, Total for week, Left on hand, Little change felt during the past week in the market, receipts of cattle heavier, prices steady at from 3 to 4 1/2. 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 about 5 1/2, closing firm. Calves plentiful, medium quality. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle, Butchers' good, 4c to 4 1/2c; Butchers' med., 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; Butchers' culls, 3c to 3 1/2c; Sheep and lambs, 4 1/2c to 5c; Hogs, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; Calves, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

MONTEAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending April 25th, 1890, were 361; 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.

Resolution of Ocondonoe. At the monthly meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society the following resolutions were adopted. Whereas, By 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 clergy to whom was entrusted the investigation of charges of immoral conduct preferred by Mr. Jennings against Rev. Dr. Stone came to-day to the conclusion that such charges should 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 Manoeuvres. BERLIN, April 27.—Elaborate preparations are being made by the German military authorities for the annual manoeuvres, 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 dallying 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 have been discovered in the British warship Thrush, the vessel will not be ready to put in commission for a month. The Thrush's first voyage, it is expected, will be to America and she is to be under command of His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales.

CAUGHT THE GOLDEN EGG. Fifteen thousand dollars fell to two Fairview citizens. Lottery No. 64,385 in the Louisiana State Lottery drawing of February 11 captures the prize for J. S. Betts of the firm of Betts Bros., grain dealer, and L. G. Michener, agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R.R. The money was promptly paid through the Fairview State Bank.—Fairview (Kansas) Enterprise March 15.

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

ships, with sales at 16c to 17c for less desirable qualities. In old butter, holders are using every effort to unload. One of our dealers was offered 5c to clear out all his stock, which he refused, but he was willing to take 10c and dry quits. Quite a number of lots of new rolls have come in recently upon which a decline of 1c to 1 1/2c has taken place during the week, sales having been made of Morrisburg at 16 1/2c which a week ago brought 18c. Western rolls are now at 14c to 15c. Some old stock sold at 9c. We quote: New Butter, 16c to 17c; Creamery, fall, 17c to 19c; do summer, 14c to 16c; Eastern Township, fall, 14c to 15c; do summer, 8c to 10c; Morrisburg, fall, 14c to 15c; do summer, 8c to 10c; Brookville, fall, 13c to 15c; do summer, 8c to 9c; Western, 8c to 13c; Renfrow, 8c to 12c; Inferior, 7c to 8c. CHEESE—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 received for September goods, but there was no stock here to fill them with. A few new cheeses have been sold in the West at 10c to 10 1/2c, but they were only for local trade, and the old cheeses have been placed for the city trade at 10c to 11c as to quality.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

SEE S. CARSLEY'S advertisement in the Star this evening. THE MOST FASTIDIOUS LADIES can be suited in dress goods as S. Carsley's.

PARIS MANTLES. OHANTILLY LACE CAPES OHANTILLY LACE CAPES OHANTILLY LACE CAPES

Ohantilly Lace Capes with Plain Yoke Ohantilly Lace Capes with Plain Yoke Ohantilly Lace Capes with Plain Yoke

Ohantilly Lace Capes with Fancy Yoke Ohantilly Lace Capes with Fancy Yoke Ohantilly Lace Capes with Fancy Yoke

Capes as 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

SICILIANNE SILK WRAPS, Germe Matte SICILIANNE SILK WRAPS, Germe Matte SICILIANNE SILK WRAPS, Germe Matte

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

CHOICE GOODS. Long Ohantilly Lace Wraps, with Yoke Long Ohantilly Lace Wraps, with Yoke Long Ohantilly Lace Wraps, with Yoke

Long Ohantilly Lace Wraps, with Puff Sleeves Long Ohantilly Lace Wraps, with Puff Sleeves Long Ohantilly 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 selections. 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 Sleeves Gros Grain Silk Wraps, with Braided Sleeves Gros Grain Silk Wraps, with Braided Sleeves

Fish Net Wraps Covered with Silk Braids Fish Net Wraps Covered with Silk Braids Fish Net Wraps Covered with Silk Braids

These goods cannot be had elsewhere. For highest novelties go to S. CARSLEY.

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' CHEMISES

Largest Stock LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES Largest Stock LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES Largest Stock LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES

S. CARSLEY. BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT. 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

BARROW, NIGHT SLIP, PETTICOAT, ROBE, SHIRT, BINDER, GLOAK, HOOD. A MARVEL OF VALUE. S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. If other Threads break CLAPPERTON'S won't. If other Threads ravel CLAPPERTON'S won't. If other Threads are knotty CLAPPERTON'S is not. On Clapperton's Spool Cotton, Strength and smoothness are combined, And on a simple wooden spool. The best of Thread you find. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. EVERE READY. THE EVER READY DRESS STEELS. As each dressmaker feels, Who their qualities once has been trying, Are for comfort the best, And it's freely confessed, They're just the right sort to be buying. S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET