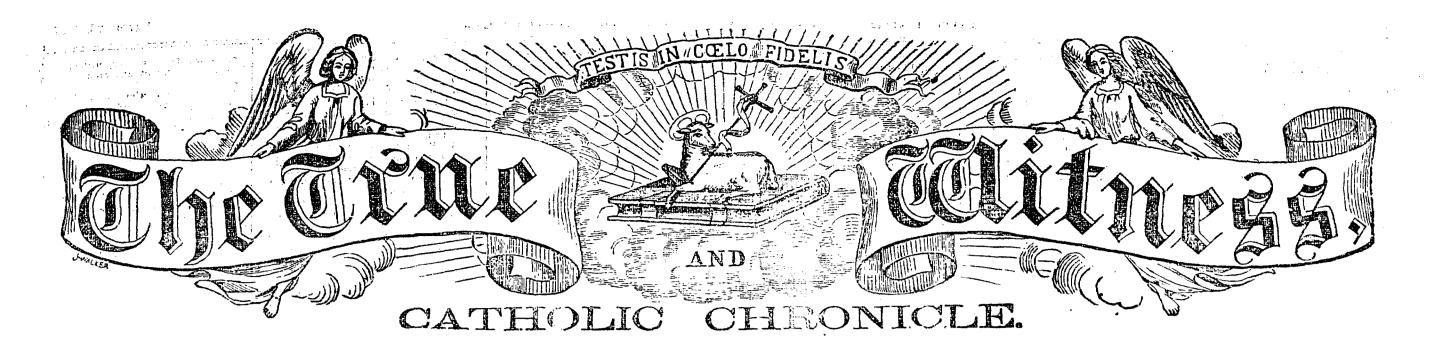
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VOL. XXXVII.---NO. 33.

TIONAL FESTIVAL.

PATRIOR'S CHURCH.

Unsteenpating.

inwing h ing the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

P. McCallrey.

THE SERMON.

his text Ecclesiastics, Chap. 44, as follows : **CELEBRATION OF ERIN'S NA**seed both stood in the covenant, and their did so children for their sakes remain forever. Their IMPRESSIVE ORREMONIES IN ST. seed and their glory shall not be forgotten.

The Naute of Procession and the Societies wishers of our people in receiving him and of worshlpping Ilim in the surflice of the accepting his dectrine; then, again, of the block. The victure by which we were enabled wiscom and intelligence of our forefathers to often graces were three, "faith, hope, There is no day in the caleboar which inore is no d, y in the compositivities bring: more j is to the Irish heart the world over than the recurrence on St. Patrick's day, and he every level where a har statistic dissect-dants of the C-file rate can be the read to-gener, the C-file rate and be the read to-ing the state of the St. Description. in primerving that seed, and finally, the storing newsy of tend stud in the covepant where their children will Construct the fore very and by doing to remain a Constraint and the bolish people. All had read of the interstitution of Christianity into In Montreal the St. P. trick's day 110 mes. on has always proved one of the targest ceieircland, and there was no necessity to dwelbra ions of the year, and each succeeding on that point at any longth. The Church re suniversary thows no fa fing off in the extent specied and kept the memory of her waints and grandeur of the domonstration. On the contrary, the nearer the oppressed Emerald before her people, and as the Church knew no end, neither d.d she full to practive her re-membrance of her children. The world had Isle approaches self-government, and it was never awarer than at present, the enchusiasm its herees and great men, which it honored of the sons and daughters of the lan . of the for the good they fall done. The same was to be said of the Gauren, she had ner beroes, and she did not forget them. She always honored them in a Shan: ork, and their descendants, increases in intensicy, and on this great mational festiral, more training other day throughout the year, do the and and hearts of Erin's chilfitting manner and they were a I now assentdren turn to their native land, while fond rebled in tay to do honor to one of her great heros, the apostly of Ireland. In the fifth collections of the past loom up before their eyes. The day broke out most favorably and century during the time which intervened to-tween the conversion of Constanting, the Euhon early daybreak those who proposed parto n early daybreak those who proposed par-ticipating in the procession were ustir and good the streets began to be filed with the similar merry faces of sons and daughters of the televid. The immortal shannock "was ubiquitous in cach hat or initial ble as the bearers ruch d peror, and the breaking up of the Roman Empire, St. Patrick became a captive nadi was sold as a alave. He was deprived of all numan convelation, was driven away from home and coantry, but he had one set ce et consolution in the fact that they could not take away his Catholic faith and his Catholic inther and chiller in their baste to rea h the assigned meeting places on time. By eight o'clock the define at societies had musaups. After a time he escaped, but after the trais which he had been surjected to, was in tore a strong of their respective halts and preto be wondered at tout he have exthen return to be wonstruct all that he had either return to other presence one than rule his place among the prophe who had personnel. Ital was no orderery must be was the choice of God, and the voice of reat people followed him. As he tabli his-self, "Jucy oried out : hely youth, come had walk with us." He was deeply affected, and, at the instigation of the Almging, decoaten to their street where they took up ther posteries preparatory comarching to St. Patrick's Courses. At 10 of answith precession, with its me merots bands playing trish not onal airs, wenne lite way up Alexa der street, the foltrained to devote his life to the convition of that people. He acquired a knowledge in colesiactical lore, and then went to Rome, where Column, the Pope, appoint at him Bishop of the Irish ration. He went to Irish tand in the year 432, and just as he landed the chief in or wron and gless mon of tributary mations were there prepared for his coming. He entoired foldly, carrying his cross as a coldies of Cari-t, fearing rothing, and before he hat left that assemblegs he had succeeded in converting some of the members of the royal household as well as prominent men. He then went on his mission throughout the country, spreading the seed of in th and truth, and his doctrines received little of no opposition. He was satprised even at the number of Irishmon's sons and daughters of chieftains who desired to become muns and pricess. With some of these he managed to start an episcopicy. There was hardly any country, said the lecturer, which gave such a history of the faith entering so deeply into the hearts of the people It was a grand tribute to the merality and purity of our ancestors. During the great apostle's time the country became filled with monasteries and churches. What would most interest us on the birthday of a nation and the birthday of a man was that duty of bringing forth and exhibiting all these precious things which he cherished Our jewels and treasures were conmost. tained in the Catholic faith. This was our honor and glory. And even if we were stripped of everything, nay, oven culled, reduces to poverty, downtrodden and tortured even to death, there was one thing which we still cluog to, and that was the truth of Gol as made known by the Catholic Church. There was no mers lofty philosophy in the world than that which was to be found in Athens, which was renowned for the greatness of the intellects of her philosophers, and yet whit was Grecian philosophy compared with the philosophy of the Catholic Gnurch. There was no comparison whatever. Our forelathers had aside their superstitions, and we read that St. Patrick removed everything that might have been in contradiction with the teachings of Christianity. It was a grand feature in their character that no blood was spilled, and that the nation has continued to follow their example for 1,400 years, and that it will continue to hear the truth and remain by it. These were our beauties, these our claims, whole nation became Christian and Catholic. When Saint Patrick saw these monarchs and princes and learned men together. he saw in them an intelligent desire for truth and goodness, and this was to do good. Man resembled the Divine Trinity, the Father in his likeness, the Son in his intelligence, and the Holy Ghost in his love. When man, whose intellect was closely united to good will, fell, his intelligence was darkened, his will was weakened, and he gave way to concupisence. So we found man now with an impaired nature. When our forefathers desired to follow and our forelathers desired to follow and in great enterprises, such as failed in great enterprises, such as failed in the stock up for that truth expounded building, etc., and everyone is surprised at the them, they were told by St. Patrick that the progress made. But this was they had been remedied by God the Son be not progress. In anoient times there were coming man, and they wanted to learn all artists in Pagan Rome whom we were not

EDWARD RYAN, MARSHAL-IN-CHIEF. 1 -The Monstreal fluctuments Linion and Benefit Society hal taken up their places, solemn and when St. Patrick presented them with High Mass was begun. The Sanctuary that truth and faith they received it, and the Kennedy; the descons of honor, Rev. John created with an intellect for truth and a will bray and Rev. Was given at the Offertory, called forth great | they had been remedied by God the Son beadmiration. The first tenor soloists were coming man, and they wanted to learn all artists in Pagan Rome whom we were not Messars. J. Heenan, T. C. O'Brien and J. J. about that God. He pointed out to them able to equal in the present age. And the Rowan; the second tenor, Mr. J. P. Ham- that the whole human race, which had tallen same might be said of the drainage system of

tais, Messrs, P. F. McCaffrey and E. F. new man Adam, and that this was done by Casey. The choir was ably lead by Mr. W. one stroke of an omnipotent God. Man had an infinite atonement; and as man could not mit suffer, but in the uni y of humanity and "Let us now praise men of renown and our divinity He did. The cloquent lecturer stated fathers in their generation. These men of that he mentioned those facts to demonstrate Good things continue with their seed. Their in these mysteries, and in making succeives. posterity are a worldly inheritance and their | Onrist died for the human race, but when He

HE LEFT US & DEPOSIT

seed and their glory shall not be forgetter. Let the people shine forth their vision and the Courd desire their projec." The ele-quent heterer sold : We shall speak treday is a concise way, after the wording of the tixt, of the struct of St. Patrick, the apoth, in reland, of how, as the matrument in Gol's the left up, as a remedy to strengthen that i unds, ho showed the read of soith ; then of the vision of the struct of us a metal charity; faith, that we might be able to believe the mysteries we were called upon to believe, and hope that we might assure etcreal the name of Parisk which had been so wide-applicer, which we would if we lived proper, with prayer and an observation of the commandaneitas and Sacraments of God. Washoud observe to y beautiful were the works of Christ and how sublime. The - ut, weich belouged to a ligher order, was, 191 Chitle Samainents, exalted to a higher and supernatural plane, and in that state way unrily of Gai. These were the truths which were placed before our people for 1400 years. There were blood before them now and would be till the end of time. God arranged Fasche Szeraments of His church should run side by cide with the different periods of our natural life. Thus at birth the child was natural life. Thus at birth the child was temperance acceleties being accompanied by in his dana received a supernatural life by the Rev. Fathers Kierman, McCarthy, and its moon with Gol. As the child grew up its matural food must change and more roarish-ment was accessary. Thus also with the Courch. She, too, stepped in an ignarted grouter spiritual strength to the child by conferring upon it the seven pifts of the Holy Ghost. We required good heavenly food to keep us in the state to which we were exalted, and polying was better than the blad of the Divisity. God came to leave us Himself as a neurlaboreut. As it was neural to fall sick a the natural life, and it was necessary to call in a physicism or some one to prescribe. o the Caurch had given the Sacrament of Penance to give to the soul new sparitual elusion of the speeches, the societies marched luc. In ecceety there was the propagation of to their respective hells, and once more one machini, and here again the Church, by fus of the grandest celebrations, as far as the pro-

truth and happiness must be guided by supernature. The material things were sinned, and having done so, God demanded placed upon this earth to aid in securing the cleature a supernatural end, but if he used After the Golpel Rev. Fathor Duggan as-conded the pulpit and delivered an able her-mon of the feast of the day. He chose for Divine Redeemer. In His divinity God could model life. In every department of life them otherwise he only abused them. They model life. In every department of life relicion chould enter. Hence a Catholic Bishop Kane Compares Them to Those mation could be judged by its doctrines and jurisdiction. There was no sanction in it for of Our Savieur. divorce, to you change was given to then. polists, but everything was done to allociate

polisis, but everything was done to allocitie the poor and still make them believe that they were the image of to be The lecturer counselled his heavers to import this advice to their children, and to remember the faith of the Isish race in the Church to-day. Let them icok over the United State, Australia, Canada, Index and other countries, and see the progress made by he Irith Catholice. He bugged of the ve to sooner give up their lives then to faller in the faith implanted by St. Patrick. It. . ugratulated the congregation on the chores base in Montreal to preserve that faith in loanding it down to their desconducts, and a sured them that they would have behind them these who would respect

eprend amon., chem. After the third in the church the proces sion, after e conderable delay, re-formed on Ingenehetlers, and passed through the following streets :- Radegonde, St. James, Inspector, Notro Dame, Seigneurs, Sheaver, Chrie, Wolfegton, McCord, Ottawa, Col-borne, Willies, Inspector and Notro Dame streets to St. Patrick's Hell. One great in provement was noticed in the procession from former years, and that was placing a great pert of the statiler school children in sleighe instead of boying them trudging the slow. St Gabriet Viflage made a good turn out, the Mayor Morris as guest. The Leo Club had a large representation

and looked resconably well. Decidedly the feature of the procession was the magnificent turn out of the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Society, there being nearly two hundred in line, they percenting the usual fine appearappe with their silk hats. St Ann's Young Men were intervent and made a craditable Castar and the synolog show. The all gorical car of the did eastle came he arose in glory. and the worldog attracted great attention. Ireland's Easter is is On acriving at St. Patrick's hall, speeches were delivered by Mr. H. J. Cloran, Denis Eury and Mr. Rysn, marshal. At the con-

manking, and here again the Church, by its of the gravitot celebrations, as far as the pro-SET caute of Matrimony, brought down ression is close rund, of the 27th of March in SET caute of Matrimony, brought down ression is close rund, of the 27th of March in SET caute of Matrimony, brought down ression is close rund, of the 27th of March in Set and the union. In society there, Moureal was brought to a close. Where rule or quired at a centre of power, ST. PAT. SICK SOCIETY'S CONCERT, but there view that temporal affairs. In the Handree of prople were turned away from Church we had a grand centre of unity, the Academy, unable to attend the concert where should be eternal happiness by giving an beithele power. If there was no meeting to the were present as gutets: Hon, W. E. Roth. were present as guests : Hon. W. E. Robie son, of Breeklan, N. Y., the orstor of the evening ; Sir Donald Smith, M.P., representing St. Andrea's Society ; Mesus. Honderto be. son, the Linste Protestant Benevolent Society ; Stroad, president St. George's Society Stevenson, president Caledonian Society ; 11 J. Clovar, president Montreal Branch Irish National League, and of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club; Edward Murphy, president St. Fatrick's T. A. & B. Association ; Grand Marshal Ryan, and others. Mr. Barry, in his opening remarks, said that the aim of the society being benevolent, it vas gratifying to see such a vast gathering assembled to further that aim, and to wel come to Mo treal the gentleman who had kindly travelled the distance shich separated Brocklyn from this city to address them, That gentlem as required no recommendation to an Irish audience from any one; his reputation was world-wide as a sterling and elo quent Irishman. His voice and pen had always been used with good effect in defending the land of his birth and of his forefathers whether on the public platform or in the sinclum of a newspaper office (r in the logistive halfs of his adopted country, he had always had the courage of his convictions in speaking the trath in favor of old Edn. Mr. Bury then introduced Mr. W. E. Robinson, who delivered an elequent and patriotic address, which was frequently and

of Our Saviour.

IRELAND'S SUFFERINGS

Ireland's Easter at Hand Aftor Three Centuries of Entombmont-Tho

Sermon a Grand Triumphal Panegyric

Romn, March 20 -Bishop Keane, of Rich mond, preached a magnificent sermen this morning in the Trish Franciscan Caurch (i st. Isidore, on the subject of St. Parick and the frish nation, concerning the early glories of Christian Ireland to the transfiguration of Christ on the mount, and her after persen-tion and suffering to the journey to Calvary. He drew a powerful picture of Irelan's condition as the light and teacher of the nations of Europe, her children reaching even to the gates of Rome itself. He described the de-struction of Ireland's Church, the closing of her schools, the oppression of her people. From this trading of the wine pres, uncounted blessings were to flow to the world. Once the instructress of nations, Ireland was now held up to scorn and mockery, as fcolish and ig orant. As Christ was despised and world-the Roman-to crucify His Son, and so was Ircland crucified by the mightiest empire that has existed since the days of Augustus. From her crucifixion, her love as gone to the ends of the earth to plant the cross of Christ and has built up his Church everywhere. Jesus lay three days in the romb which was sealed with the seal of Casar and the synogogue. When Easter

Ireland's Easter is is at hand after three centuries of entombraint. The first brightness was Catholic emancipation, and it has since been slowly but steadily expanding, Life has been returning to that mangled form swathed in grave clothes. Already the tranget of the Lord is producing "it is Easter morn." Voices deny it, declaring "there is no resurrection; she has not risen;" "there is no life in her;" "they have stelen her from the tomb while we rown of reward will be one of joy. God forbid she should ever have ambition to be anything but what God has destined her We ask for her liberty-not the false liberty which mistaken ones of other nations ask, where they complain of the law, seeking anarchy and license, but freedom for impar tial justice and for the growth for which God has fitted her. For the peace that she has ought-not the grim peace of blood which nations delude themselves with, but the peace of the Lord, like that majestic forgiveness that was granted even to perfidious Jerusalem. We ask prosperity-not the mock prosperity of hard-hearted wealth, hovering over fester ing want-but fine clothing against nakedness, comfort instead of the hard, grinding, debasing suffering and persecution of past centuries. The whole sermon was a grand tri-umphal panegy.ic. The church was crowded with Irish and American residents and visitors, including many brotestants. They were all dceply impressed.

ceived the Pope's double embrace and then retired. They again advanced to the Property receive the hat, which was brought in on a silver salver. Each cardinal knelt as he come before the Pope, and the hood of the rol-was placed over his head by an attendant. Then the Pope taking the large red hat placed it on the kneeling cardinal, resting his band on it while he read the following words in a slow, distinct voice ;

"Adlandom onminstentis Dei et sanche odis apostolica ornamentum accipa galerum rubrum insigne diguitatis cardin latus per quod designatur, quod neque ad no com et angulais effusionem inclusive (r) - x d(ationa sanota fidoi pace et quieti pepale Cerre-Coni, pagmento et statu senetre R mardacelesia te intrepidum exhibere deb .s. In comine Patri, et Filii, et Spiritus Sansti. Amen.'

The ordinals then made choisance to the The curdinal then made observed to the Pope, could ling with a double embrice, or klas of peace. The Pope realized Cardinal Gibbons with marked allociton. Cardinal Taschereau was cale, though he crossed signs of great cuotien. The cardinals then a we the kiss of peace to their colleagues of the Sacred college. When Cardinal Gibbons come to Cardinal Modella, each other incomed income other hearty concentrations, Cardinal Mozzella was once a professor in the desuits' college at Woodstote, and is an old felord of Cardinal Giblions. The Popo then departed, followed by his excert. Unowds lined the Sala Ducala through which the procession passed. Finding no places in the Sala Degia the diplomate to the Holy See and their families occupied the large gallery, and the Roman princes and their fundlies were in another gallery. There were also present Bishops Ireland, Keene and the most abject of men, a man of sorrows and Watterson, Morsignor O'Bryen, who was the acquainted with infirmity, so was Ireland, ablegate to Cardinal Taschereau, Monsigner Got permitted the mighticst empire in the Dillon, of Australia, Lieut. Walians, of the U. S. army, in uniform, the rotters and students of the American and faish provaganda, the rectors of the Scotch and English being and others. Cardinal Gibbon has been appointed to the following :---Secred Con-gregation, Propaganda, regular das pline, indulgences, and sweed relies and statica. Cardinal Tascherean has been appointed to the following: "Consist wet biology and regu-large ecclesisation immunities, and Propa-ganda. A student read a Later composition

expressing jey over the prenetion of the eardients and a Latin chorus preider them was sung. Cyrdinal Tacchereau responded in Latin, expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him-Cordinal Gib bong spoke in Boglish. He soid the respection of the hat on St. Patrick's day was a happy circumstance. He hoped that their work would be barmonions for the pose of mankind and the spread of the trath under the binner of the cross. After the consistery she new cardinals thanked the Pope, who in his reply referred chiefly to Canada and the United States, especially to the American Cardinal Taschereau has scleeted for his coat of srms a four quartered shield. In the first and fourth quarters is a role, and in the second and third are crossed swords. Below is the inscription, "In spe, fide et cari tate certaudum." Cardinal Tascharom and these accompanying him had a farewell audience with His Holiness yesterday. Monsignor Kirby, the venerable rector of the Irish college, gave a dinner this evening to Cardinals Gibbons and Taschereau, the secretary and rector of the l'ropaganda, Bishopa Kune, Ireland, and Watterson and Archbishop Carr, of Melbourne.

constead out of St. Gabriel and St. Henri. Technerica Long of St. Gabriet and St. Henri, Bana --Flag
 Test. Gabriel's Young Men's Society Tand--Flag
 Televie's Temperance and Banefit Society
 Congregation of St. Anthony's Partsh Band--Flag
 Anthony's Young series boundly Band--Flag
 Comparations of St. Anthony Budgety 3 - Convergations of St. Anery #
 7 - Cathola Young Mon's Society
 8 - St. Anir's Cathola Young Mon's Society
 10 - St. Bridget's Actional Money and Benefit Fociety
 11 - Foys of St. Ann's Christian Brothers' Schools
 12 - Storegation of St. Ann's
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 15 - St. Ann's Christian Brothers' Schools
 14 - Flag 15-Shatarock Lacrosse Club Baud-Flag 14-Society of the Holy Fundly Hand—Plag M-Society of the Holy Family Band—Plag 15 -74. Ann's Yonng rice's society Hand—State-Plag 16-Yonng frishmen's Literary and Benefit Association End—St. Ann's Total Abstituence and Bescell Society 18-Boyso, St. Lawrence Christian Brothers' schools 19-st. Patrick's Congregation 20-Fish Catholic Benefit Society Band—Plag 20-Fish Catholic Benefit Society Band—Plag 20-Fish Catholic Benefit Society Band—Banter 21-The Catholic Domry Meri's Society with its Junier Brade-Ib Fach is Matthew Banner 22 -St. Patrick's Ford Abstinctice and Benefit Society The St. Faction's Society Mayor and Invited guests. Abs Clergy. The Clergy The bands heading the different cocieties, when they had reached the grand portico, opened up to allow the officers and members to proceed into church. All the societies had sutured about ten o'clock, when solemn High Mass was begun. When the different societies began to fyle into the courch and take up their positions in the centre aisie, the pewsend aisles were already illed with the patriotic faithful. As the vetoran St. Patrick's Society rassed into the church, Professor Fowler struck up a medley of Irish airs on the organ. The coul-inspiring strains were greatly apprevisted. Within the church the decorations had been arranged in an elaborate and tasteful tasmer. The usual streamers and shields were attached to the large pillars, and flage, banners and bannersts hung from different persons of the grand altar. A statue of St. Patrick, placed on a podestal at the Gospel sile of the Sanctuary, was almost hidden by pots of flowers, wreaths and brilliant sanctuary lamps of variegated hues. Shortly ster the officers of the different societies was filled with visiting clergymen from different parts of the city. Mass was cele-brated by His Grace Archbishop Fabre, with Rev. Father Leclerc as assistant priest. The deacon and sub-deacon of the mass were Bray and Rev. -----; the master of ceremonies, Rev. Mr. Forbes; the assistant master of ceremonies, Rev. Mr. John Kennedy, and the thurifer, Rev. Mr. McEiroy. The musi-val vortion of the service, under the direction. of Prof. Fowler, was one of the best efforts made by the choir of the church. The mass chosen was Maester Luzzain's and it was interpreted most ably by a choir of 70 voices with organ and full orchestral accompaniment. The "Laudate," by Zingarila, which

accessity for THE INVALUEBLINY OF THE CHURCH.

God's visit upon earth would have been in vain He would not have left expenders of the faith and a living voice would not tave been new stary in the world to constitute to hand down that faith to the end of Priests were necessary to udtime. minister these Sucraments. So we had it expressed by God himself, "Go forth and teach, etc., " Baptize in the name of the Father, (to.," and also when He celebrated the first Manual the last Supper, He said, not only to His spostles, but to their successors as well, "Donis in commemoration of Me." Could anyone say that Christ only died for the generation in which He lived ; that He cance down upon earth and died on the cross and that then all was finished? What would it avail now if we had no one to preach those doctrines which He left to us? Man's intellect must be governed and taught the irnth, otherwise we would rebal unless we had some head. The world, like Pilate, would ask, What is truth? and then turn away. But who will deny that God was not what He said He was? He rose from the dead, performed minales and cures and 145 them as a stamp and proof of His divinity down to the present day. Man's will is the purenit of evil. St. John had said that there were three great powers we king against God ; the concupiecence of the flesh, the concupie-cence of the eyes, and pride. Man should consider why is he here, for what purpose and what object. These were, the lecturer said, some few of the contrines our forefathers were asked to embrace which have come down to us, and which, when powerful kings and queens of Regland a ked them to give up they refused. If they did not relinquich the Sacramonis of the church they were threatened with having their properties confiscated, exile stared them in the face and they were told that they would not have power to make their own laws. And what did they say? Welcome ! But you can not serarate me from my God; you can never take a say the truth left me by Sz. Patrick ; there is no power on earth to take that truth. You may take away my natural life if you will, but I will still cling to that truth. Looking back over 1400 years, Father Duggan asked if we were less unfortunate than the people of our nation according to our numbers. There was a material glory here and glory from supernatural things. Which will we have? There was now a vast rush all over the world among those not in the Catholic faith. Men were going into all enterprises in pursuit of temporal good. But was that man's end ? They were trying to account for the universe's existence, but they were probing in the dark. They wanted a guide, and this guide was in the Church, but they would not listen to her. The lecturer warned his audience to beware of false glory; the world was nothing but a vanity of vanities. Men might be successful in great enterprises, such as railways, ship-" mil; baritone, Mr. J. Orompton, and the in the first man Adam had been exalted in the the Anciente. The world in working fo

loudly apple u led. Lieut. Content Stevenson, representing the Caledonian Society, and Sir Donald Smith, the St. An er. w's Society, delivered elequent addresses in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Specter were also made by the President of the S. George society, Mr. Stroud; Pregilant of the Irosh Protestant Benevolent association, Mr. Benderson, and Mr. Elward Murphy, President of St. P. T. A. & B. society, and the thanks of the vast meeting were conveyed to the hon, gentleman by the President of St. Patrick's society, amid loud my lause,

The second ; art (f the programme consisted of a reactation by Neil Warner of Davis' stirring ballad "Fontenoz," which he de-claimed in his usual style. The Metropolitan Dramatic Company then produced in a most successful manner the drama of "Robert Emmet."

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S CONCERT. The regular annual grand concert of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Banefit Association was held in the Queen's Hall, and an estimate of the number of persons present may be taken from the fact that every seat in the parquette and gallery was occupied. These who attended the Young Irishmen's concert were treated to an entertainment of a superb class, and were evidently much

by Rev. Father Callaghan. the celebration, which was highly creditable and Mozzella. They proceeded, and howing in every respect to the Irishmon of Montreal. thrice, kissed the Pope's foot and hand, re-



Soleinn Scene in the Sala Begia-Monsignori **Taschereau and Gibbous Express** their Thanks.

ROME, March 17, - A public consistory was held to-day in the Sala Regia. It began at 10.20 o'clock, and concluded at noon. The procession was headed by the consistorial advocates, with attendants arrayed in crimson robue and ermine capes. They were followed by the cross-bearer, prelater, bishops, arch-bishops and cardinals. Then came the Pope, who was borne on the sedia gestatoria, flanked with flabelli, or white peacock teather fans. He was accompanied on each side by norle guards in blue, the Swiss guard, officers and purple crimeon robed attendants. When the Pope descended from the sedi he ascended the throne, which had been covored with purple cloth and cloth of gold for the Lonten season. The canopy over the throne was backed by a tapestry of Perivo del Vaga depicting Faith, Hope and Charity. At the base of the throne were two lions couchant, bearing red banners with cross keys. The Cardinals occupied benches arranged in a long parallelogram in front of the Pope. The consistorial advocates advanced to the throne and read the instance for the beautification of the persons under consideration. This concluded, sixteen cardinals left the hall to bring from the Sistine chapel the eight new cardinals, Archbishop Gonzales, of Toledo; a superb class, and were evidencity much pleased with the different items on the pro-gramme, as round after round of applause was given and many encores were responded to. AT ST. MARY S a grand concert was given, Rev. Father Salmon presiding. The feature of the even-ug was a delightful discourse on Irish music Cardinal Taschereau was accompanied y Rev. Father Callaghan. Nothing occurred during the day to mar and Cardinal Gibbons by Cardinals Melshers

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

On Friday evening, the 11th February, a large party of friends surprised Mr. Kennedy at his residence in Janesville for the purpose of helping him celebrate his fist birthday. After all had been welcomed by the host with true Irish hospitality, the following address was presented by T. G. Bushey, accompanied by an exquisitely bound prayer book :---

To J. W. KENNEDY :-- Dear Sir,--We, your friends and neighbors, have taken this opportunity, on the near approach of your Glat hirthday, to tender you our congratulations on the past and hearty good wishes for the future. And we do this the more heartily, my dear sir, from the fact that we have all known and respected you so long and have proved that in your case at least puro dignity and unassuming kindness of heart do not diminish as the years go by, but rather go on increasing. A loving father, a true friend and an obliging neighbor-as such you are known to us all, and as such you have wen the esteem of all. Allow us again to congratulate you, sir, on attaining this goodly age in health and comfort. That these blessings may long be continued to you is the earnest wish and prayer of all present. In the behalf of whom

I am, dear Sir, yours truly, T. G. BUSHEY.

Mr. Kennedy's reply was touching and appropriate. He spoke with feeling of the kindness that had prompted this action on the part of his friends, and assured them that it would not soon be forgetten by him. Richmond, P.Q., Feb. 12th, 1887.

BALFOUR'S POLICY OF ASSASSINA-TION.

DUBLIN, March 19.-Wm. O'Brien, in a speech last night, said that Orange brutes and harmless partisans, like Boyd, acted for the Government. Bloody Balfour had two great victories to boast of-the arrest of a poor fish-erman and the arrest of a priest who would not be an informer. Balfour was a simpering school girl, but his policy of assassination was not likely to succeed.

"I wonder," said a young lady, "why Hymen is always represented as carrying a toroh " To which an old bachelor sneering-ly responded. "To indicate that he always makes it warm for people who marry.

A fashionable lady, in boasting of her new "palatial residence," said that the windows were all of stained glass. "That's too bad," cried her mother; "but won't soap and tur-pentine take the stains out ?"

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE VILLAGE ANGEL Or Agatha's Recompense

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CHAPTER LVIII, -- Continued.

Certainly the young daughter of the Capu-lets could not have looked fairer than this beautiful young daughter of the Penriths on the the night of her birthday ball. The dress of white satin, with its vesture of pearle, snited her to admiration; she had never looked so well; but the greatest charm of all was the wonderful brightness and beauty of her face, the tenderness of the bright eyes, the love that seemed to lie in smbush round the sweet, curved lips, the passion and poetry that had never been so apparent as now. Lord Kelso's eyes followed her in adm.ra

tion. " I thought I had woed a child," he said ; "and I have now the passionate heart of a beautiful woman."

He was astonished, but kept his surprise wisely to himselt.

Well might Beatrice Penrith look happy on her birthday. She had everything that heaven and earth could give her. She had youth, beauty, wealth and love; a beautiful past, and a more beautiful future. She had not a care or a trouble, and on the dawn of that birthday she was certainly the happiest girl under the sun. Letters and presents came from all her friends, but she valued most that which Lord Kelso gave her-3 superb diamond ring, and the happiest hour of her birthday was the one she spent with him, when he placed it on her finger, and whispered to her of another ring he hoped to place there soon. The world was all light to her after that; she seemed to tread on air. It is pitiful to ee the waste of true love in this world.

Never had Penrith castle looked so perfect as on that day. The grand old hall, which had been used as a barquet. ing hall when kings visited the old castle, was used as a ball room, instead of the modern room built for the purpose. It was of enormous length, lofty, and beauti-fully decorated; no pains had been spent in its decoration, tiers upon tiers of magnificent blossoms rose round the walls, tall palm trees stood in solitary grandeur, fountains of fragrant waters gave a musical ripple, the lights were brilliant-hundreds of colored lamps, some suspen led from the lefty ceil-

ing, others hidden among the green leaves. "It is like a fairy-land," laughed Boatrico. "There never was such a birthday or such a ball. I wish it were time to begin. Mamma, could we not dispense with dinner, and begin at orce?"

Lord Kelso Luched. "I do not think your programme would be appreciated Beatrice," he said. "You will and dinner a very important event in the lives of most people."

"I should be as happy without. I would sooner have a dance than a dinner.'

As he looked at her, he wondered how long she would be so happy-how long she would wear the brightness on her beautiful face--- the same youth in her heart.

It was a mocalit night, and the roll of carriages was something wonderful to hear. The castle was a blaze of light, the servants all in heliday attire. The ceremony of dining had been attempted but none of the young people could eat, even though it was a birthday dinner. The important hour had arrived when the ladies of the household had gone to dress.

There was a murmur of admiration when the beautiful young Juliet appeared. Agatha had been in the dressing room. Beatrice would not be satisfied unless she was there. The girl looked as beautiful as a dream, her lovely face slightly flushed with the consciousness of her own loveliness.

Just as the last finishing touch was given room door. A maid with a bouquet from the earl-but such a bouquet as seemed to come

Pression. "And now," said Agatha to herself, with a

smile, "now I shall see the earl." She smiled again as she recalled the pretty fashion in which Beatrice always said "my earl." However long she might live, thought Agatha, she could never be happler than that hight, with the love-light on her face and her flying feet keeping time to the music.

She looked up and down the vast hall, but she did not see Romeo; she knew that his dress was costly and handsome in the extreme ; Beatrice had spoken of it, the doublet of pale velvet, slashed with white satin, the onfis and frills of finest point lace, with a gleam of diamonds half hidden, but she saw no such dress.

She wondered then that she had not been a little more curious over his cutward appearance; she had never asked if he were tall or stout, or anything about him. She saw some of the most curious combinations that history could tell. Amy Robsart, a lovely blonde of eighteen, was talking to Queen Elizabeth, Lady Jane Grey and the Queen of Scotland were on most intimate terms, peasants danced with kings, queens with friars--it was a motley, charming group. Ah, there was a gleam of pale blue velvet; a tall, stately figure carried the dress with royal ease and elegance-a figure that had some strange charm for her. He was standing-this tall, handsome earl, with the stately manner-before a young girl dressed as "Snowdrop," and certainly one of the loveliest girls in the room, her face dainty and delicate as her costume. The stately head sweet, clashing music. was bent before her. Agatha could see that the girl hung almost entranced on every word

that came from his lips. "He is flirting with her," thought Agatha. "What would Beatrice say ?"

She looked to see whore Beatrice was, and when she gazed once more at the end of the hall, where the figure in the blue doublet had stood, the earl and the Snowdrop had disappeared.

In vain she searched again; the gleam of rich dresses, the light of rare jewels, the magnificent costumes of the gentlemen, the rich, fantastic dresses of the ladies were bewildering, but she did not see the blue doublet of the earl.

Ah, there was Snowdrop, so that he was not with her, and again Agatha, without knowing why, felt some little sensation of relief.

"Why should I be so interested?" she asked herself, wonderingly. "I suppose it is because I love Beatrice so much."

There was Beatrice leading a quadrille dance ; opposite her stood a Venetian lady in a superb dress of black and gold, in the same square stood pretty Rose Aylmer, a brunctte, in a pale rose colored dress to re-

present sunrise. Agatha was charmed with the bright, thought, the best in the room and the music | years-and no one should take it from her. beautiful, it crept like wine Was BO through her veins, and made her long to go down and join the dancers. She could hear the murmur of admiration from the people in in the gallery. and the light laughter and voices from below, mingled with the music, and made one.

"Ah, merciful Heaven 1 what was that ?" She fell back on her seat, white, trembling, with the pain of death in heart. What was it ?

The quadrille was finished ; white and blue, rose-color, gold and black, seemed all to mingle for one moment, then float away. She saw the doublet of blue velvet by the side [Destrice had tond her. of Beatrice; she saw Beatrice turn with a bright smile to welcome her lover; she saw him bend his stately head and whisper words that brought the loveliest bloom to her face. Then suddenly he turned his head, it fand placed it there. My hair, though She saw the doublet of blue velvet by the side and she saw the face of Vane Carlyon.

beating heart ; she could not think while she | only too pleased to find her there. wasin that fever of agitation ; she sat down again and tried to think-tried to drive the

mist from her eyes. "Help me, oh, Heaven, to see clearly !" she cried again-" take the mist from my eyes,"

The music seemed to sound from afar off, the lights grew dim, a sense of intolerable anguish and faintness came over her, from which, with difficulty, she roused herself.

Then by degrees a great crim came to her -there was so much at stake. Not lifesomething dearer than life. Her senses grew calm and clear; still her eyes never left for one moment the proud face of the handsome earl. He had slain the best part of her, he had blighted her life, he had spoiled this world, and had almost closed the gates of Heaven against her-for that she must hate him; but she had given her heart to him; she could recall his love, his caresses, his passionate worship of herself-and for that she must love him. She remembered how sweet his whispered words were, how sweet his caresses. Life had never held anything sweeter than his love. She longed with the passionate longing of woman's heart to hear his voice once more, to be near him, to feel the clasp of his hands, the touch of his lips. And then she remembered it had all been false, he had deceived her; his love for her had been a mock love, his marriage a mock marriage. The young, beautiful, high born girl by his side was to be his wife, not she, and again from her white lips came a low moan that was drawned in the

CHAPTER LX.

AS THOUGH SOME GREAT WEIGHT WERE ON HIS MIND."

They were gone, the earl and Beatrice Agatha had closed her eyes for one moment to keep back the hot, smarting tears, and when she opened them again the alcove was empty; they were gone, and the vast hall was filled with the "long drawn-out sweetness" of long drawn-out sweetness" of a dreamy German waltz, so sweet, yet so sad, it seemed that one must dance with tears. She bent over the carved rail, and then saw them. They were waltzing together, the handsomest pair in that room-he so tail and stately, and she so fair and gracefulthe blue velvet and the white satir, the dark head and fair face presenting such a contrast -- a contrast that was yet all beautiful harmony

A fierce pain stabled the gentle heart ; she had borne much, tut she could not bear to see his arms round Beatrice-to see his eyes bent on her with admiring love-to see his face touching her hair. She had talked of jealousy-she knew not what it was. That was her placehad been her place-bad been her place for " Vane, Vane !"

But the sweet, sad music drowned the

sweet, sad cry. Then slowly and by degrees the thought of it all came over her. How could she stand by in silence and see this innocent, loving hearted girl sacrificed -how could she allow this marriage :o go on ? If there was any truth, any justice, he was her husband; and if he were not, then he was so stained and shamed by his sin, he was unworthy the love of a pure-minded girl. Δs she sat there, watching the dancers, she thought of all she had heard of Lord Kelso, of all that Beatrice had told her.

and she saw the face of Vane Carlyon. Oh, merciful Heaven ! it could not be, had lost something from his life. It was I brow; it was as though a hand of cold iron had seized her heart and held it still. Then, when the chill and the pallor of death -there can be no doubt, no more uncertainty -it is Vane, and I ought to have known it before; but how comes he to be Lord Kelso ?"

radiant happiness, its constant change of ex- and still the throbbing pulse and the madly her, they would say nothing; they would be "I must see him ! I must speak to him. or I shall die '" she said to herself.

look round, it is done,

restrained him.

but one love."

lieves in none."

' remember. I am Romeo.'

How many have I ?"

can see you even when they are shut.

voice. "It is a stranger." He started and raised his hand to remove

the handkerchief, but she, quick as lightning,

will restore your sight." "A masquerade," he cried, laughingly;

"You are a caricature of Romeo-he had

"This is a game of forfeits," he said.

"You know best," said the sad, quiet

know her, and I know you. I know that she

ie young and beautifal, and worthy of a bet-ter fate than to be tied for life to a man who

thinks so lightly of all women, and who be-

"This is getting serious," said the earl.

" This is the kind of night on which a man's

heart lies open before God. I ask you, is

yours a fit life to be one with the life of that

" Perhaps not," he answered. " Perhaps not," she repeated. "You know

owe their ruin to you ?-and how many

"This is a strange entertainment for a nev ball," he cried, "Who are you who

"That does not matter. I have been

watching that young girl's face to night until

my heart grew hot with indignation, know-

ing what I know of you." "Who are you?" he repeated. "Of

course, as you have bandaged my eyes, and

you are a lady, I must not attempt to see.

Are you some one who has ever been kind

"I am one who knows and admires

Beatrice Penrith, and who knows you, and

I think that to make her innocent life one

with yours, stained with sin, is a prime-a foul and shameful deed. I warn you.

You do not love her, you know you do

" That is going too far, my dear incognita,"

" No, it is not; it is perfectly true. For :

"You know me well enough," he said

own sins. Ask yourself if you know of no

reason why you should fear to mar this

"I am no worse than other men," he said,

many lives lie between you and her ?"

"that is certain."

enough to care just a little about me ?"

seem to know so much about me ?"

pure, innocent girl, who thinks you a hero."

In after days it seemed to her like a dream. She crossed the hall, and went to the alcove, where she had seen the earl and Beatrice. It was a quiet spot that no one would be likely to invade. No one gave much attention to the dark figure, and she, with her whole soul in her eyes, watched for the pair. There was Beatrice seated near a pretty fountain, and the handsome earl standing by her side. He had just brought her an ice, and, with an amused smile, he stood by her side while she

ate it. Near the alcove were seated two young lovers, and they were compelled to raise their voices because the music drowned most other sounds. Agatha was compelled to hear what they said.

"Look at that picture by the fountain !" said the boy lover. "How beautiful Beatrice Penrith is I"

"The earl is handsome, in his fashion," said the lady; then they laughed. "How he loves her !" continued the boy. lover; his face brightens when he looks at

"How she loves him !" laughed the lady. " If ever a girl carried her heart in her eyes, it is Bestrice Penrith."

Ah, jealous horrible pain that seemed to tear her heart! What did they know of him? Why should they discuss him? If they wanted to know what real love was, and his light laughter died away on the night they should have seen him with her. She could not bear it. Of course she knew that air. "I am speaking seriously," she said he would marry Beatrice-Beatrice was to be his wife; but that was no reason why she should sit there and hear them discussed. She rose from her seat and walked away. " Who is that ?" asked the boy-lover.

"I do not know," answered the lady. "She looks very proud and very haughty, it is not. Some men are content if they take the life of the body; you and such as you take the life of a soul. How many lost souls but her dress is not much."

And Agatha thought to herself that it was very possible to look both proud and haughty with a sword piercing an aching heart.

women owe to you a broken heart and a rained home? How shall you sum up the She went over to that part of the hall where the lovers were ; some strange, subtle woe and misery you have caused just befascination drew her near him. The group cause Heaven created you with a handsome face. If good deeds bear men to heaven, where will bad deeds lead you ?" round the fountain was a large one now : she could form one of it without attracting any attention. fancy ball," he cried.

At last she was near him, so near that if she had held out her arm she must have touched him. She forgot Beatrice, she forgot the whole world-she only remembered him, the dear, familiar presence. In her heart she cried aloud to him to turn once and look at her, to speak a word to her, and let her die.

" How weak, how foolish, how wicked am 1" she said to herself. "Why should I

care ? He deceived and betrayed me !" The dear, familiar face, and she was so near it. She remembered how she used to smooth those dark eyebrows with her fingers, and he declared that the very action sent him to sleep ; the cluster of dark hair on his brow : the clear brown tint of the handsome face; the half-laughing, half-mocking smile

notthat curled the beautiful mouth-a smile for which she always scolded him, telling him it he said, laughingly. meant nothing, it had no character. She thought of this now as she stood near him. bad man, you have wonderfully good teste; but he had no eyes, no thought save for you like simple and innocent girls-they are Beatrice. so easily deceived."

Once more the notes of a beautiful, inspiriting waltz were heard, and the group dispersed. Some one came to claim Beatrice. and Agatha saw that the earl was unwilling to let her go. She drew back to some little distance-not that she feared he would recognize her, but that it was retter to be on the safe side. He stood alone for a few young and innocent life. How many oaths and vows have you made to others? How minutes-he never even saw the dark figure ; but Agatha noticed that when he was alone his face changed, the light went out of it, an expression of deep melanchely came

aullenly. over it. "He is not happy," thought Agatha, as he watched him. "That is not the face of a "I should be sorry to think they were like she watched him. you. happy man."

He sighed deeply, as though some great weight were on his mind, and then two or

"What do you know of me that is so bad ?" he asked, after a time. "Ah, if I could tell you the pictures that in

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moment to look at the bending figure and the comes when the life of every-man ends. You dark, handsome tace that looks so sad in the have time to repent and atone-do not ne. dark, handsome race that house so and in the moonlight; then, going up to him with swift, noiseless tread, she takes auddenly "I wish I knew who you are," he said. from her dress a lace handkerchief and "Of course, if you forbid me, I cannot re-throws it roand his eyes, catching it in a move this handkerchief, but I should like to

knot behind. Before he has time to speak or | do so-may I ?"

"Ab, Beatrice, ' be says, "I know that is you, but you need not blindfold my eyes;

to so-may 1 ? There was no snewer. "May 1 ?" repeated Lord Kelso. Again no answer. With a low, baffled cry, he tore it from with a low, baffled ory, he tore it from can see you even when they are snut. "It is not Beatrice." whispered a low, sad his face, and behold 1 she was gone-gone, and he had not even seen the color of her dress or caught one glimpse of her facegone, and he never heard her footsteps.

For a few minutes he was scared and half restrained him. "No," she said; "you are taken fairly frightened; it was surely no catchly visitant, captive; you are bound in honor to stand there—blind—until I have spoken, then I and what, he wondered, did she know ? Sure ly it was not the old story about Lady Di-That was, of course, bad, but other men had done the same thing. She could not know anything about Agatha-that was the most cruel blow, the worst story, but no one enew anything of it.

Suddenly he remembered the handkerchief. and laughed to himself with exultation. "She has forgotten that," he said to him voice ; " you have never been constant to any one yet. I am not Beatrice, but I

self. "Now I shall find her out."

He flung away his cigar with impatience, and looked at his prize. There was no mark of any kind upon it-it was a plain square of finest combric, with a deep border of fine lace. If he had but known it, it was one of many dozens that he had purchased for Aza tha herself.

"I may trace her by it," he said, as he placed it in the pocket of his doublet; "and if I find her-"

He did not finish the words,

CHAPTER LXD. THE WHISPERING VOICE.

Puzzled and bewildered, the earl made his way back to the ball-room ; the cigar and the moonlight had lost their attraction for him Who could this be-this mysterious lady who seemed to know so much about him, who could speak to him of his past life with such clearness, who evidently knew all that had befallen him-his history, his follies? But who could she be? He would go back to the ball-room, and see if by the conscious lock of any lady there present he could make out which or who it was.

It had scared and startled him more than he cared to own. He had never thought of himself as a wicked man; he knew that he had been guilty of great follies, that were in themselves almost crimes; but then he had not meant them as such, nor had he in his own mind ever given them that name; but to find that some cue else gave 10 his career a term that characterized it as criminal, to find that he was looked upon as a wicked man, and thr.t there were people who rose in hot rebellion against the notion that he should link his life with the pure and spotless one of that young girl, struck him as nothing had ever done before. For the first time in his long life he began to think.

"After all," he said to himself, "I have done no worse than other men. I am sure that Crawford in the Guards, and Templeton, and half a dezen others whom I could name, have been and are worse than I ; yet no one calls them wicked men-the world speaks of them as july fellows, who have sown their wild oats."

And he began to wonder if there were two ways of thinking, two kinds of judgment -one in the light of this world and one in the light of the next. If it were so, if he had to go through "I would have you to pause and think," she said. "This is a night on which a man may bare his beart before Heaven and his that-the keen, rigo:ous scrutiny of a judge -he did not know what would become of

him. "These are not very pleasant thoughts for a fancy ball," he said to himself, trying to fling dull care away. Bat when the voice of conscience is first

"Shame on the other men." she said. roused, it is not to easily silenced. Lord Keleo had lived a life of pleasure ; he had never troubled nimself in the least aboat religion or appearances-he never stopped to count the cost of ensure either t to himself or others : and now he was told, in plain language, that these pleasures were so muny ropes dragging him downward. The rich, clear music rose and fell, but far above it sounded that whis pering voice, telling him that at the great bar of judgment he must meet those whom be bad injured. Of course he flattered himself it was all nonsense; but, oh, Heaven ! if it were true-if he had to meet those to whom he had been pitiless, whom he had dragged down from happy homes, fair lives, into shameless ruin ! What if lady D----, the beautiful woman who hal given up husband, children, and everything life bulds dear-what if she confronted him, and asked for justice ! Fair young faces appealed to him. Great Heaven ! if he could live over again this should never be. And one face, fairer than all others, swnet and tender, framed in golden huir that was like a halo round it, came to him from the depths of silent water-Agatha, whom he had loved bast deceived most and most cruelly betrayed. Ah, well, he knew this-so sure was he of her love-that she would never reproach him ; others might, never Agaths. "Why did I not marry her?" he asked himself. "By this time she would have made a good man of me." Then he came to the conclusion that he must shake off these thoughts. Of what avail to be a great earl, to have greater wealth than he know how to spend, to be handsome, and honored, and flattered, if conscience were allowed to sting, reproach, and torture him as it did an ordinary man ? It was strange, but no thought of Bestrice came to him in that hour; and he, the brave earl, who had never faltered, stood for a few min-utes before the entrance to the hall room with a beating heart; actually heaitating whether he should go in or not, because some one in the room knew all about him, and could give the whole story of his career, "It must be some woman whom I have flicted with, or, what is more provide, whe has flirted with me." He went in. It seemed like a dream : everything was just the same-the dancers, the music, the flowers. There was the same laughing, jeting, and fliring, but nowhere did he see any one looking at him with a conscious face. How bright and fair, and careless the faces of the women ! Some looked at him with bright, some with carcless smiles, some with almiration, and some with a feeling that wareven warmer ; but nowhere did he see the mass of the woman likely to have spoken to him of the Great Day of Judgment. Was this a dream, and was that half-hour under the cold light of the moon, with the great boughs of fuchsia hanging round him, and that low voice in his car-was that a dream? Both could not be real; it was like going from this world to another Ah, well, there was the pale beautiful "Snow drop," to whom he was engaged for the "Lancers," evidently looking out for him-a welcome distraction. Now he shoul, per haps, forget those bitter words. He hastened to her. She looked up in his face and ebrank back, half-frightened. "Are you ill, Lord Kelso ?" she asked. "You look as though you had seen a ghost." "I believe I have seen one," he replied.

straight from fairy-land-and with it golden bouquet holder, set with finest pearls. Agatha smiled when the girl bent her

beautiful head and kissed the flowers. " He is a princely wooer," she said to herself.

" Now my happiness is complete,' said Beatrice. "Miss Brooke, have you seen a perfectly happy human being before ?"

"No," replied Agatha. "Then look at me now," she continued. " I am perfectly happy. Every flower in this bouquet-every leaf in this flower tells me the same story-my earl loves me, and only me. On, beautiful life, and beautiful love ! I wish I could always be nineteen, and just going to a fancy pull ! You have promised to come to the gallery, Miss Brooke !"

"Yes ; I shall be sure to come." Just as she was leaving the dressing room she turned a laughing face to Agatha.

"Mamma is always so careful and thought-al," she said, "It occurred to her fal." that there might possibly be a mistake over the costumes-there often is on these occasions-and she ordered a box of costumes from London; they are in the red Toom. If you should change your mind and be tempted to come, you will find something to please you. I shall look up in the gallery

for you. She floated away in her beauty and magnificence. Agatha went to her room; she did not feel inclined to go even to the gallery, but after a little the sound of the music reached her, then it seemed to pass into her veins. She must go. The gallery ran round the hall. Surely behind some of the pillars or the statues she could find a place where she could see without being seen.

CHAPTER LIX.

HE HAD SLAIN HER, DUT SHE LOVED HIM."

Agatha had seen something during her stay in Paris and Switzerland, but nothing like this. It was as though the whole glory of the Penrith family cul-minated in this magnificent entertainment. The gallory, which ran round the whole length of the room, was almost hidden from the view of those below by a small forest of evergreens and camellias. For the first few minutes that Agatha was in the gallery, the whole scene was so novel and brilliant, that she was bewildered. She found a seatnesr one of the great twisted pillars that rose from the gallery to the groined roof-so near it she was shrowt hidden, yet she had a perfect view of all that was going on below. There were several people in the gallery-the steward's wife, the wives of some of the principal tenants on the cetate, who had begged permission to see the magnificent sight; many of the household servonts. with their friends; so that Agatha was not alone.

After a little her eyes became accustomed to the brilliancy and novelty of the scene. Lord Penrith, in the dress of Henry VIII, was the first she recognized : then Lidy Penrith, looking very beautiful as Marie Stuart; and after a time she saw Juliet, in the sheen of white satin and pearle, looking lovely as a dream, a vision of fair youth and loveliness, the queen of the bril-liant jete. She was dancing with some one why wore a Venetian costume-black with a mask. Agatha's eyes vievat. dwelt long and delightfully on that face; she | the beautiful young fances ? never tired of watching it-its beauty, its Now, let her calm her trambling nerver,

had gone from her, she looked again. He had taken Beatrice half way down the room, and they were sitting together in a pretty little alcove formed by a group of large camelias. With difficulty she repressed the cry that arose to her lips ; she left her scat, and clung with trembling hands to the rail.

ing of the gallery. "I am mad !" she said to herself-"I am mad! My eyes have played me false; they have deceived me. That cannot be Vanc, my lover, who is, he !" white with anguish, her eyes full of terrified wonder, her whole frame trembling like a leaf in the wind. "Oh, Heaven, be pitiful to me !" she cried; " let me see aright; take the veil from my eyes-let me see ! "

It was Vape's face. Could she ever forget the proud, patrician beauty--the charm of the dark, straight brows-the fire, passion, and tenderness of the eyes ? Could she ever forget the beauty of the mouth that could ntter words at once so sweet and so false? She knew the very attitude. How many thousand times had he bent over her with the same air of deference and homage-with that same courteous grace and tenderness? A bitter sense of desolation and anguish swept over her. Ah. Vane, so well beloved 1 ah, beautiful young lover, who had wooed her with such passionate wooing ! She could have stretched out her hands to him with a great, bitter cry. He had slain her-the loving heart, the pure conscience, the angelic innocence, the fair name that had been held in repute as the name of a saint. He had destroyed all that-he had slain her; but she was a woman, and she loved him. Her heart rose to her lips in a long, low moan, drowned by

the clash of music. "Vane I" she could not help the cry, but no one heard it ; that brilliant ball-room was not the place for a tragedy. "Vane !" and this time the word came like a wail from her lips. The last time she saw him he had held her in his arms, clasped her to his heart, he had kissed her a hundred times, he had whispered sweetest words to her, and nowthe same looks, the same words were for another-and yet not the same. The Vane who had looked in her face and kissed her as he murmured sweetest words to her had no shadow in his eyes, no deep lines of care on his brow as this Vane had-no shadow in the brightness of his smile. This Vane was handsome, brilliant, courteous; but he did not look happy, even with that lovely young girl by his side-not happy.

Ah no; there were lines of pain on his face, there were deep shadows in his eyes, he was not the Vane who carried the light of fresh young morning in his face in the bonnie woods of Whitecroft; he was changed, and ane saw that some great sorrow had changed "It cannot he Vane !" How idly she him. was dreaming !-- it could but be a striking resemblance. She had often read of such. How could Vane Carlyon be the Earl of admire a beautiful woman whether she shuns threw all such thoughts away-of what use Kelso ?

"My carl !" The words seemed to beat against her brain, to rush with the rush of a mighty river through her ears. "My earl !" Great Heaven! whose was he, the handsome kingly man sitting there by the side of

She saw the earl and Beatrice crossing the hall, and the jealous pain deepened. "I must see him and speak to him," she

said to hereelf, "or I shall die!"

Suddenly she remembered what Beatrico had said about the box of costumes from London, in the "red-room." She could put one on, and in the crowd no one would think before Heaven, my husband; it could not j of her or recognize her. Her heart beat fast She stood there, her beautiful face at the thought ; no harm could come of it, for Lady Penrith had urged her to be there. She would go, she would speak he could not smoke his cigar. She knew to him words of solemn warning. He should that he had a fashion of going out every not recognize her, he should never know who evening for five or ten minutes. for, accordshe was : but she would say such words to him as would make him pause and think.

She hurried to the " red room," a large bedroom in the western wing of the castle. There Lady Penrith's thoughtful kindness had prepared everything requisite for the use hapless lady who might be disapof any pointed by the non-arrival of her costume. There was powder for the face and hair, rouge, overything requisite for the tuilet. The box of costumes had been unfastened, and some of them were laid, ready for use, on the bed. She took up the first that came to her hand, and then she saw that Lady Penrith had also left two or three black masks; many of the dancers had worn masks. Agatha was relieved when she saw them; there would not be the least fear now; she could speak to him and he would never know her.

Hastily, with burning hands and heating heart, she arrayed herself, despite the anguish, pain and dismay. She turned, like a true woman, to the turned. glass, and there she stood for a few minutes like one rooted to the ground. She saw in the mirror one of the most beautiful women in the world-a fair queenly blonde. Of late years she had in a great messure forgotten her own beauty-the charm of it was gone ; she had never thought of it except us a barrier to a good situation; she had lived so long away from the gay world of the gardens, with their countiess variety of that she had forgotton she was beauti blooms, of the broad, beautiful river, and of ful, and she stood now looking into that the deep green woods beyond. mirror with the utmost wonder and surprise. The dress she had chosen without looking at it, was a Venetian costume, with ver, the trees stood out clear and dis-rich, hanging sleeves, and square out neck. tinct. It was a picture to see the handrich, hanging sleeves, and square cut neck. It was made of rich dark-blue velvet, and covered with seed pearls. It fitted her to Gark face and picturesque dress; he looked a perfection, and she looked so beautiful in it very Romeo as be leaved over the crimero that she dare not go down stairs-her white | fuchsias and watched the rush of the river, neck and white arms, with their rare perfection of shape and color, must, she knew, attract attention. If she had gone down as she was, she would have been by far the most beautiful woman present ; Beatrice by her side would have been as a star before the sun.

She dare not go. She had seen enough of the world to know that men will follow and then, with a toss of his handsome head, he them or not. Thon she bethought herself-

that she might cover the white neck and arms, fold a black lace shawl in picturesque fashion over them, which she did, and fixing a mask, such as the dancers wore, over her face, she made her way to the ball-room. Her heart beat, yet she knew she had noth-

three gentlemen came up to where he was

standing. "Alone !" cried one.

"What a success the ball is !" said another; "but how melancholy you look-more like a rejected than an accepted lover."

"I know what is the matter with me," said Lord Kelso; "I want a cigar." "Well," said one of his friends, "I would not leave the ball-room with so many pretty

faces in it for all the cigars in Europe. "I would," said the earl.

How well she remembered. He had always cared so much about his cigar: he told her once that neither ball, party, opera, nor anything else pleased him when ing to his theory, the only place in which one could smoke to perfection was in the open air.

Her heart gave one great beat. If he went now, she could follow him-speak to him-warn him-and he would not find out who it was. So she watched tim steadily, and at last, when he thought himself unnoticed, she stole out quietly, and she knew that he had goue hoping for ten minutes' happiness with a good cigar.

CHAPTER XLI.

A SOLEMN WARNING.

There was never a scone more dramatic. The night was warm, the air full of perfume; there was a great hush over the trees and flowers, the sky was blue and studded with golden stars, the moon shone brightly, and threw strange shadows on the grass. A long white terrace rose along the whole front of the house, marble steps led to a second terrace, a white marble bilustrade went the whole length of it. and that balastrade was, in summer, covored with passion flowers and roses; even now, warm September, aunerb fuchsias this hung their beautiful heads over the white marble, and made the fairest picture ever seen. Leaning over the balustrade, crushing the purple and crimson blossoms, one had a lovely view of the landscape

To night the moon shone over allthe river was like a broad band of silsome earl with the moon shining on his the blue rings of smoke rising from his cigar His dark handsome face was thoughtful and sad-who shall say what voices came to him in the silence of the night ?- what ories he heard in the river ?- what reproaches were written for him in the moonlight skies ?

An uneasy thought came to him the ; had wished he could live his life over again ;

A shadow falls over the grass, a tall, dark figure creeps noiselessly up to him, a woman whose dress of dark looks black in the moonlight, and who is hidden with the fanciful

mask. She goes up to him, and the sound of her ing to fear. If Lady Penrith or Beatrice saw footstep is not heard. She stops for one

my mind I see! Do you think a woman made homeless and friendless through you has never cursed you with her dying breath? Do you think that for love of you and hate of you mixed, no woman has never appealed to Heaven against you, and cried out for its judgment upon you ? '

"Women do these things for triflis," he sneered.

"Men often give to crimes the name of trifl:s," she replied. "But there comes a reckoning day, Lord Kelso-one will come for you. I would rather be a murderer, my hands recking hot with human blood, than you, with those lost souls on your bards. They will cry to Heaven for vengeante against you ; when you want mercy for your solf, they will ask what mercy you showed them ; when you stand at the bar of judg ment, they will cry out against you. Is yours a soul to mate with the white soul of an innocent girl ?"

He shrank back trembling.

"Who, in the name of Heaven, sra you," he asked, " that you dare say such things to me ?"

"Take warning,' she said. "You will never know who I am; it does not matter. I could sooner see a white dove in the talons of an eagle, than a girl like Beatrice Penrith married to a man like you."

"I shall do my best to make her happy," he said.

"Happy !" she repeated, with scorn. " How can you either be happy or make any one else happy. You cannot have a good conscience.'

"You are a very plain spoken person, whoever you may be," said the earl; " per-haps you mean well. I have not been quite all that I should be -- I acknowledge it ; and, strange to say, I was thinking to night, as I stood watching the moon on the river, that it I had my life to live over again, I would do different-I would, indeed."

His voice startled hor ; hor heart seemed to leave her and cling to him. Great Heaven, how she loved him ! She knew that he was wicked, yet she loved him, and could not help herself.

Do tell me one thing," he said. "Is it from interest in me, or in Beatrice, that you have sought me to tell me this ?"

"In Beatrice," she replied, faintly. "Then be happy about Beatrice," he said. 'I will respect her youth and innocence; I will make her happy. She loves me, and she shall never hear one word of the past, which I own is not what it ought to have been.

Does that promise content you ?" She made no answer, but after a few minutes she whispered to him :

" As you stand in the presence of Heaven, Lord Kelso, is there no other reason why you should not marry Bestrice?"

I know of none," he replied briefly.

" is there no one living who has a claim upon vou?'

"No-no one living," he replied. "There was one, but she is dead."

"Dead ?" she repeated. "Yes, dead. It is evident to me that you have heard some of the many stories told of my past life. Some of tham are true, and some are false. There is one who, if she had been living, would have had a claim on me ; but she is dead."

"He thinks I am dead," said Agatha to herself, "I will never undeceive him." "Beware !" she said, gently ; " the time والمراجع مست

THE TRUF WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

the pale, preity Snow-drop to go with him in search of ice and champagne; then he carefully introduced the white lace hand kerchisf. "Is this yours," he asked, "I found it."

MARCH :23, 1887

"No," she replied, "it is not mine." She took it from his hand and examined it with soms little care and attention. "What beautiful lace," she said,

"Is it-is it costly, do you think?" he aked, eagerly. "It is the most beautiful that could be

"It is the most beautiful that could be used for the purpase," she said. "It must belong to a lady then," he said, and she thought to herself what a singular thing to say. It satisfied him on one point-it was no vulgar, half-bred woman who had it was no varges, here bod woman who had had the quick taot and wit to fling the pretty bandkerchief round his head-it was a lady. To more than one of his partners did the

earl show the piece of lace, but no one owned it; he took it at last to Beatrice.

"I have had the good fortune to find this," he said. "Have you any idea to whom it belogs?"

"No. It is very fine lace," she replied; "but people are always losing things in ballrooms. I have heard mamma say the floor of a ball room is like a battle-field when the fight is over. You will never find an owner for that."

And he found that her words were perfectly true, he never did.

When he awoke the next morning he was more puzzled than ever; he had read all the names on Lady Penrith's visiting list, but he did not recognize any of them as friends of his; he had seen so one among the guests whom he cught to know ; he was puzzled. The solemn words were with him still, ringing in his ear, beating in his brain, over and over again until they dazad him; he could not quite recover himself. During the next day he spoke to Lady Penrith. He asked about all the ladies in the neighborhood, the newly married and single ones ; he asked especially about those stopping in the house, but he could near nothing. He little dreamed who it was, cr who lived under the root with

him. He did not even know that there was a governess at Penrith Castle. Lady Penrith, when the house was full of visitors, did not see much of the two children; she had a notion they were better in theschond-room. Lord Kelto had met them once or twice when they were ou: with the nurse, had played with them, and bought them handsome presents ; but he had never even heard of a governess, and with his whole heart he believed Agatha to be dead. She never entered his mind.

Lord Kelso was not the only one in the satle who spent a sleepless night-it seemed to Agatha as though she should never sleep again; her heart beat, her eyes burned, her whole soul was sick with pain.

It was like an evil dream-how, upconsciously, during these bright September days, she had been living under the same roof with him. How little she had dreamed that the earl of whom Beatrice talkad so enthusinatically was the man whom she heleved to have been her husband, and had wed with her whole heart.

And Bentrica-what was to become of her! How would it end? What a terrible tragedy it was! She wondered if it were fate or Providence that had brought her there. Of all the world it seemed so strange that she should have gone to the house where he came wooing. She half believed that it was the will of Heaven she should interfere. She tossed restlessly to sud fro, there was no sleep for her on the white pillow. She dreaded to see Beatrice the hapless, innocent girl, for whom o much suffering was in store ; she dreaded her questions, dreaded even hearing her say how happy she was, or speaking of the earl on the evening following the ball Beatrice | yard's Pectoral Balasm.

ound half an hour's leisure in which to see She was slightly tired, but too happy feel much fatigue. " Miss Brooke," she cried, "I am longing to know if you went to the ball after all." "Yes," replied Agatha. "I went to the

when the dance ended he saked Kelso he has been more melancholy. I have heard many people say the same thing. Indeed," aided her ladyship, smiling, " the first thing that drew Beatrice's attention to an braver belooks better now."

Still no answer. Agatha's sweet face was bent over her work. Lady Fenrith con tinued : "Sir Vane has a fine place at Garswood, I

was there once some years ago -rot to visit was there once some years ago not to visit him, but a party of us went to look at the place, and very magnificent it is. I never works for the right side ever. thought then that my little daughter would grow up to be its mistress."

"How long has he been Lord Kelso?" asked Agatha. "Not quite two years," was the answer:

"but those two years have changed him conaiderably." For a few days Agatha stoud by passively,

as it were, to see it any notice would be taken of her warning; but everything went on just the same with this exception, that Lord Kelso showed more curiosity about the neighbors than he had ever done. It was easy for Agatha to avoid seeing him, the house was so full of visitors, and gayetles of some kind or other were always on foot.

The preparations for the marriage went on, but Agatha was wretched. She could not see her way clear at all; she could not tell whether she ought to prevent it or to let it go on ; whether she abould interfere or remain passive. She was so puzz'ed, so unhappy, so uncertain of her duty, that she grew pale and thin. She could not see what was best to be done. It was not surely right for Vane to marry

her-that could not be. He had sworn, over and over again, that he would have no other wife, love no other woman, except Agatha. Was it right that he should break all those oaths? Was he not bound to her by every tie most sacred, before God and man! Yet, if she told what she knew, if she prevented this marriage, the chances were that he would marry some one else who would, perhaps, laugh at her warning, and then Bestrice would be made miserable in vain. What would be best ? Should she speak to Lord and Lady Penrith ?-tell them something of what she knew, and leave it to them whether they gave their daughter to him or

not? She could not decide. Or should she be silent? He had told her that he should amend—that he would

lead a better life -- that he would be kind to Beatrice and would make her happy. If that were likely to be the case, then her intershe might warn them, and they might refuse to believe her-might suspect and blame her. It was not that she cared so much for herself, but if this happened, what avail would it all be ? Less than nothing; and, again, Beatrice would be made miserable in vainall quite in vain. Never was any one so puzzied. She wanted to do what was the right thing, without caring for her own share of praise or blame.

She heard rothing but what was good of Lord Kelso; every one praised him. Lady Penrith declared that if he were her own son she could not love him better ; Lord Penrith was never happier than when with him; the institutions of chivalry." children could not love him enough, and

Beatrice was almost too happy to live. "I am like the serpent in the Garden of Eden," she said to herself; and even Beatrice wondered at the change which had come over the beautiful, loving hearted woman who had always been so kind to her.

(To be continued.)

CURE FOR CROUP.

Prompt relief to prevent sufficiation from the accumulation of tough mucous-the formation of false membrane-and the constricin any way. Knowing what she knew, she tion of the air passage, is necessary in case of left it would have been far better for Beatrice a sudden attack of croup. Hagyard's Yellow felt it would have been far better for Beatrice a sudden attack of croup. Høgyard's Yellow to have died than met with this fate. But Oil should be used at once, afterwards Hag-• •

> THE POPE AS PEACEMAKER. HIS HOLINESS REQUESTED TO CALL A ECRO-PEAN CONGRESS-BISMARCK TO SUGGEST DISARMAMENT. PARIS, March 15-The Journal des Debats has a despatch from Vienna saying that Baron Von Schlozz, Prussian Minister to the Vatican, has suggested that the Pope convente a European Congress to settle the Eastern and the Egyptian Question. In such an event, the despatch says, Prince Bismark, being satisfied with the suc-cess of the army bill, would propose that the Congress declars in favor of general disarma-ment

THE TAPESTRY WEAVERS [From the French.]

۰.

Let us take to our hearts a lesson-no lesson

other side of the sea. Above their heads the pattern hangs, they study

it with care, The while their fingers deftly work, their eyes are fastened there, They tell this currons thing, besides. of the

It is only when the weaving stops and the web

is loosed and turned. That he sees hus real handiwork, that his mar-

velous skill has learned. Ak, the sight of its delicate beauty, how it pays

hum for the cost : No rarer, daintier work than his was ever done

by the frost. Then the master brings him golden hire and

giveth him praise as well; ad how happy the heart of the weaver is no tonene but his own can tell

The years of man are the looms of God, let down from the place of the sun

Wherein we are weaving away till the myssic web is done.

Weaving blindly, but weaving surely, each for himseli his tate ; We may not see how the right side looks, we

can only weave and wait; But, looking above for the pattern, no weaver

need have fear; Only let him look clear into heaven-the Per-

fect Pattern is there. If he keeps the face of our Savior foraver and

always in sight, His toil shall be sweeter than honey, his weav-

ing is sure to be right. And when the task is ended, and the web is

turned and shown, Re shall hear the voice of the Master, it shall say to him "Well done." And the white winged angels of heaven to bear

him thence will come down, And God for his wages shall give-not coir, but a solden crown.

MONKS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Mrs. Jameson thus speaks of the monks :

"But for the monks of the middle ages, the light of liberty, and literature, and science had been forever extinguished ; and for six centuries, there existed for the thoughtful, the gentle, the irquiring, the devout spirit, no peace, no home but the cloister. There, learning trimmed her lamp; there, contemplation 'preened her wings ;' there, the traditions of art, preserved from age to age by lonely studious men, kept slive in form and color, the idea of a beauty ference would certainly do more harm than beyond that of earth-of a might beyond that good. There was just one more possibility;] of the spear and the shield-of a divine sympathy with suffering humanity.

To this we add another and a stronger claim to our respect and moral sympaties. The protection and the better education given to vomea in these early communities ; the venerable and distinguished rank as signed to them when, as governesses of their order, they became in a manner dignitaries of the church ; the introduction of their beautiful and suictly effigies, clothed with all the insignia of sanctity and authority, into the decoration of places of worship and books of devotion-did more, perhaps, for the general cause of womanhood than all the boasted

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO. The unprecedented sale of Boschse's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is, without doubt, the asfest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, and the sever-est of Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely diff-rent principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but, on the contrary, removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the disease makes its appearance will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all dr egists and general dealers in the

land. Price, 75c, large bottles.

forty nine years. In this fifty years the population has increased by 5,000,000. At least two out of these 5,000,000 of increase may be put down as the fruit of improved sanitary and medical work, and of victory over preventable sickness.

The actional debt per capita of the United States is \$23, or, including State debts, \$57; that of France is \$124 ; of Great Britain, \$127 of Holland, \$115 ; of Italy, \$80 ; of Belgium \$78; of Germany, \$33. The combined national and State taxes, excluding county, town and other local taxes, are for the United States, \$4.50 per capita, or \$6, including payment on the public debt; for Italy, \$10.42; for Holiand, \$10.90; for Belgium, \$11; for Great Britain, \$11.80; for Germany, \$12; for France, \$18, with the annual deficit, \$19.

THE EVOLUTION THEORY.

(From the London Tablet.)

It is strange that in this enlightened age we should still be laboring to prove such very elementary truths as that God exists, and that matter of itself is unable to account for all the substantial changes which are continually going on about us. Yet the en-forcing and educating of such truths were never so necessary as in this country of socalled progress and culture, and gladly do we welcome such a clear and at the same time such a large-minded exponent of the orthodox views as Father W. McDonald proves himself to be in the interesting article he has contributed to the current number of the Irish Ecclesiastical Record.

We have not space to lay his reasoning in all its fullness before our readers nor can we weave again into a finer texture his deftly. spun arguments. So let it suffice to say that he does not even profess to do more than follow and explain Mr. Mivart's treatise or Theism, with which he seems to be very well satisfied. As a specimen of Father McDonald's breadth of view-a quality which we have not always an opportunity of admiring in the contributors to the Record-let us listen to what he has to say on the muchvexed question of the origin of species.

Was each different plant and animal, such as we now see them, created so from the beginning, or were a few types called into being from which all succeeding varieties have sprung in the slow unfoding ages ? He replies that "if it has been, or even will be proved that species may be so developed, I should consider the conclusion to be in perfect harmony with the scholastic philosophy, . . "for it is all a question of the gen

eration of substantial forms, "Now there can be no doubt in case of in-

organic bodies, distinct species of forms may be, and are developed day by day. Every new chemical compound is a proof of this Why should we restrict God's power to inorganic matter ? He is able to confer on crea tures the capacity to develop distinct species of substantial forms of a lower order; why should he not be able to do the same when the forms are of a barely superior grade ?"

LATEST TYPE OF THE MAXIM MA CHINE GUN.

It will be remembered that Mr. Henry M Stanley was compelled a short time ago to abandon his lecturing tour through this country, and was recalled to take command of an expedition in relief of Emin Pashs, the anccessor of General Gordon, who is at present supposed to be beleaguered by hostile Afrirans near Wadelai, not far from Lake Albert Nyanza. Before leaving England he provided himsel; with one of Mr. Hiram S. Maxim's automatic machine guns.

The gun made for Mr. Stanley weighs 40 nounds, the swivel on which it is mounted weighs 16 pounds, the tripod without the shield weighs 50 pounds, and the shield weighs 50 pounds. The gun may be detached from the tripod, which may be folded with the greatest facility. The seat alides back, drawing the strut with it, and the whole thing folds up.

cun is automatic antin

"MY FATHER'S BLACKTHORN STICK.

He brought it from old Ireland When first he settled here ; He always kept it by him,

- For he held it very dear. He never, though an Irishman,
- Was known to be homesick, And he said 'twas all because he brought His Irish blackthorn stick,
- It had figured in many a faction fight
- Among the boys "at home,
- Andong the boys "at nome," And my father proudly used to say It always "held its own." "Twas so light and yet so strong— He could handle it so slick;
- It left many a deep impression, Did my iather's blackthorn stick.

He was, as he would put it, Quite fond of "argyfying," And when he was warmed nicely up His looks were terrifying. If any dared dispute his word that inclusion in the second

- He'd make them rue it quick, For he let them feel, without delsy, His Irish blackthorn stick.
- Quite often, when I was a boy, Would he take me on his knee And tell me tales of Irish life
- That made me laugh with glee. And when pleased with some smart trick of

mine, He'd say, "Johnnie, you're a brick ; And if you live to be a man

- You'll have my blackthorn stick." Now I'm a man. I have the stick.
- I've kept it many years; I seldom look upon it
- But my eyes are filled with tears. It recalls to me the sad, sad time,
- When my father died, avick, And left me with his whole estate-
- His Irish blackthorn stick. -J. T. Y., in Toronto News.

HOW A MONKEY TOOK MEDICINE

It is an understood fact that not only does happy disposition conduce to health, but that laughter itself has proved in some cases one of the best medicines. Here is an instance, - A patient being very low with fever, his doctor ordered a dose of rhubarb. A pet monkey belonging to the sick man was present while the nurse prepared the medicine. When she left the room, the animal, not knowing that his master was watching him, slipped slyly to the table, took up the goblet containing the liquid and put it to his lips. The first taste was prob-ably strange to him, and he made a comical grimace, but he disliked to give it up. Another sip and he got the sweet of the syrup. Aha! His grotesque vissage bright-He cast a furtive glance around and enød, then sat down with the goblet firmly grasped, and pretty soon he placed it to his lips and drank the dregs. Perhaps there had been a wineglassful of syrup of manua -not more-while the rhubarh had all seitled. But he had found it, and before he had fully realized the change of taste he had swallowed nearly the whole of the nauseous dose. Mercy ! what a face he made over it ! The sick man was spellbound, Never in his life had he seen anything so grotesquely and ridiculously human! The face of the disgusted monkey was a study. He ground his teeth and actually stamped his foot as he had seen his master do when angry. At last his excitement reached a climax, He stood up, his eyes flashed, he grasped the goblet by its slender stock with all his might, shut his teeth, and then, with a spitcful, vengeful anap, he hurled it with mad fury upon the floor, and seemed entirely satisfied as he saw the thousand glitter ing pieces flying about. Never before had the sick man seen anything to equal it. The whole scene and all the circumstances, everything about it appeared to him so supremely and comically ludicrous that he burst into a fit of laughter that lasted until

his nurse came to see what was the matter. And when he tried to tell her he lon's inquest at Youghal to day Mr. laughed again more heartily, if possible, Harrington asked the Inspector of than before-laughed until he sank back police if a statement made in the House of hausted and in profused perspiration. The Commons last evening by Mr. Balfour, chief nurse anxiously sponged and wiped his skin; he perspired and laughed again until he slept; and when he awoke a reaction had taken place, the lever had been broken and he was on the sure road to convalescence.

A MEDICINE, NOT A DRINK.

3

J. A. W.

High Authority.

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcoholic beverage or liquor, and could not be sold, for use, except to persons desirous of obtaining medicinal bitters.

GREEN B. RAUM. U.S. Com'r Internal Rev.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1884. Dear Sir-Why don't you get a certificate from Col. W. H. W., of Baltimore, showing how he cared himself of drunkeness by the help of Hop Bitters. His is a wonderful case. He is well known in Rochester, N.Y., by all the drunking people there. He is known in this city Cincipanti New Orleans New York in

city, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York; in

city, Oneminant, New Orleans, New Lork; in fact all over the country, as he has spent thou-sands of dollars for rum. I honestly believe his card would be worth thousands of dollars to you

in this city and Baltimore alone, and make thousands of sober men by inducing the use of

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed

of misery under the care of several of the best physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by Hop Bitters, that we had poohed

at two years before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their

sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."-

Having used Hop Bitters, the noted remedy

for debility, nervousness, indigestion, etc., 1 have no hesitation in saying that it is indeed an

excellent medicine and recommend it to any one as a truly tonic bitters. Respectully,

I am the pastor of the Baptist church here

and an educated physic an. I am not in prac-tice, but am my sole family physician, and ad-

vise in chronic cases. Over a year ago I recom-monded your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife,

who has been under medical treatment of Al-bany's best physicians several years. She has

been greatly benefitted and still uses the medi-cine. I believe she will become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by

their use. We both recommend them to our

friends, many of whom have also been cured of

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an in-

at young from or many that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any busi-

ness. He was entirely cared by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thurst ;

took away the appetite for liquor; made his nervos steady; and he has remained a steady

and sober man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know

of a number of others who have been cured of drinking by it. '-From a leading R. R. Official,

FATHER KELLER'S CASE.

DUBLIS, March 16. -In the Bankruptcy

court to-day, Father Keller, of Youghal,

county Cork, was called to testify respecting

his action as trustee under the plan of cam-

paign. He was absent. Testimony was then

given that a summons to appear had been

served on the priest, that he refused to

receive it and that Mr. Harrington, who was present, took the summons and

threw it out of the window. At Han-

their various ailments by them.

Chicago, 111.

Milton, Del., Feb. 10, 1886.

REV. MRS. J. H. ELLGOOD.

Scipio, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1884

REV. E. R. WARREN.

The Parents-Good Templars

your bitters.

gallery, and was there for some time."

"Then," said Beatrice, with a light like sunshine on her face, "then you saw my

She was silent for a few minutes before the could answer her.

Then she said, quietly.

'Yes, I saw him."

"Tell me what you think of him," she cried. "I longed for you to see him; now you will understand better when I talk to

you. What did you think of him ?" "Ho was, without exception, the handsomest man in the room," said Agatha, slow-ly, "the handcomest; and I liked his costume best-it was most picturesque."

"I knew you would think so. I am so glad," cried Beatrice, " You thought him handsome ; did you not notice how noble he is " His face and his fearless eves are noble, do you not think so? I cannot tell you

bow pleased I am that you have seen him. "I was very happy last night, Miss Brooke," she continued. "I do not think I Brooke," she continued. "I do not think I shall ever be quite so happy again-not quite ; and Lord Kelso was very kind to me. It was a splendid ball, I have never seen a better ; everything went off so well. Do you know, Miss Brooke, that Lord Keleo found a beautiful handkorchief with such fine lace tround it?"

Agatha turned away suddenly lost Beatrice abouid see the sudden pallor of her face. She had forgotten the handkerchief, she had been so intent upon making her escape before he saw her. Then she remembered there was no mark upon it by which he could possibly trace her.

CHAPTER LXIII. LIKE A DAGGER IN HER HEART.

he went and asked for it herself. As the little ones were at play, she remained talking to Miss Brooke, for whom she had a very sincere liking. Lord Kelso's name was mentioned, and Lady Penrith spoke of him more at length than she had ever done before. She liked him very much; she thought he had wonderful talents, and he was so fend of Beutrice, that was the chief thing; her beautiful, beloved child thing ; would be so unutterably happy. Then the went on to tell Agatha how he had not been Earl of Kelso long, and that but for him that ancient title would have been ext act,

"He was Sir Vane Carlvon when I first knew him," said Lady Penrith, " and Beatrice was in the school-room; but the Earl of Kelso died, and then, after long research, it was found that Sir Vane was really his nearest a kin and lawful heir. The old earl had a large family of his own once-sons and aughters-but they are all dead now ; not one remained to mourn him."

She paused, but Agatha made no remark ; the was quite unable to speak. Lady Penrith untinued :

"I think he was much happier as Sir Naue. Since he has borne the title of Lord | to overtax her strength."

1.9
 4.1

Ment. ROME, March 15.-The Pope will send Monsignor Galimberti to Berlin with an autograph letter congratulating the Emperor William upon the anniversacy of his birthday, also with a present for the Emperor and Empress and Crown Prince Frederick William.

THE STORY OF HUNDREDS.

In a recent letter received from Mrs. Sarah A: Mills, of Wheatley, Ont, she says: "I was a sufferer for six years from dyspeps'a and liver complaint. My food did not digest and I grew weaker every day. I lost appetite and had little hope of recovery. I tried many remedies, but all in vain, till I took Burdock Blood Bitters. The first bottle gave relief ; after taking seven bottles, I am thank ful that I now enjoy good health.

LONDON'S LITTLE SENSATION.

London, March 18 .--- The Parliamentary committee appointeed to investigate the charges against the London corporation held its first session 10-day, Lord Hartington presiding. Mr. Firth, formerly a member of Parliament, deposed that he had examined the accounts of the corporation. He found that a special committee had been appointed in 1882 to oppose the reform bill, and that there was expended by the committee a total of \$250,000. He said that practically the city accounts had never been audited, not-The one thing which had been a mystery | withstanding the fact that the corporation her-how Sir Vane had become Lord employed so called additors, who, the witness is in -was explained by Lady Penrith. Her said, were livery men without practical hedyship had gone into the schoolroom. She knowledge of their duties. Meetings held in wanted a half-holiday for the children, and support of the Reform bill were raided by always showed Agatha this mark of respect- roughs who had been supplied with forged tickets of admission by corporation officials. A man named Hodge made an affidavit that he had been engaged to bribe roughs to break up reform meetings. Mr. Scott, city chamberlain, being sworn presented a written official protest against the production of the corporation's accounts, on the ground that the House of Commons exceeded its rights in [cut into gores so as to slightly overlap. The demanding the accounts and acted in a very thickest parts are used. Each gore is manner derogatory to the rights and privileges of corporations.

HIGHLY SPOKEN OF.

Mr. James M. Lawson, of Woodville, Ont. speaks in high terms of Yellow Oil for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and painful complaints. Yellow Oil is used internally and externally in case of pain ; also conghe, colds, sore throat, etc., and has made many re-markable cures of desiness.

"Jim," said an honest coal dealer to one of away, torming a series of radiating brown his men, "Jim, make that ton of coal two dotted lines. No sharp test has yet been hundred pounds short. It is for that poor delicate widow, and she will have to carry all of it up two flight of stairs. I don't want to overtax her strength."

"LEADING CATHOLICS."

The epithet "leading Catholics" is trequently applied to wealthy nobodies. The in a belt, and the empty shells are thrown term is misapplied to the following categories out in front of the gun. The rate of fire is of population. about 600 times a minute. With the shorter of population.

-Those whose wealth averages up into and smaller cartridges, such as are used in six figures. They have money; they are the U. S. army, the rate of firing would be supposed to have the not always invariable about 700 shots a minute. The rapidity of concomitants-of culture and public spirit. The most they will do is to serve on orphan beards and attend fashionable charity balls. 2-Those who rent the costlicat pews in the church and disport themselves therein at the prominent services. They sit well forbut this not unfrequently implies their ward backwardness in everything that the church may do for the practical welfare of its members. They are prominent by reason of the

seats they huld down. 3-Thoso who affect the the best conventional society-introduced there by their money or by their capacity to meet its dedemands in other respects. Because they are "the only Catholics one meets," it is taken for granted that they are the best of the lot. It is a pity that they have to be affiliated with the sub-stratum which reaches down to hoodlumism.

There are the "some nice Catholics whom we know" and whom we would hardly even suspect of being members of that church. Of course you can believe that they are the "leading people of their creed." Having obtained a degree in books of etiquette, it can not be supposed that they are unacquainted with the catechism.

4-Here and there we meet a sprinkling of a fourth style of "leading Catholics." They affect a refined sense of Catholis culture-on amateur taste in Cetholic art, music and literature. They cherish the vanity of ultraorthodoxy. When they get into the news-papers they always succeed in demonstrating to the non-Catholic public that they are martyrs to a sanctimonious narrowness. -- Catholic Citizen.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The largest sweet potate on record was grown in Florida last season. It is twentyeight inches long.

eight inches iong. Ten languages, English, German, Nor-wegian, Swedish, French, Bohemian, Finn, Polish, Italian and Chinese are spoken in Fonse, Italian and Onness are sporen in Minnesota. The governor's message was printed in each of these languages. To cover a sphere with tintoil, the foil is

rubbed with the thumb-nail or side of a test tube, until it lies quite smoothly. This is the plasticity of the tin permits.

If the earth were of bardened steel and fully magnetized, its power would be about 7,000 times as strong as now. If the earth were of soft iron and magnetized by a sufficient amount of current, it would be 15,000 times as strong a magnet as it is now.

forms a glittering globule, which rotates and evolves white fumes. If the glowing globule is allowed to fall on paper, it breaks, like antimony, into many little globules, which hop

cartridge being discharged by the recoil of the shot preceding. The cartridges are placed

about 700 shots a minute. The rapidity of

the fire is such that at a thousand yards' range twenty bullets will strike the target after the gun ceases to fire, while by giving the gun a very high elevation, five hundred rounds may be discharged before the first bullet strikes the ground.

To prevent too great heating a water tank is provided, from which the water is fed through the casting around the barrel. The amount of heat thus generated is about 1 un is for each discharge, and a thousand rounds will evaporate more than a pint of water.

The gun is mounted pivotally, to admit of considerable latitude of range, and it may be turned very readily in any direction. The shield in the illustration is raised as a protection against arrows and spears. The top and bottom hinged sections may be lowered and raised, however, to provide a double thickness against builets .- Scientific American.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remeily for the speedy and perma nent cure of Consumption, Bronchius, Ca tarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com plaints, after having tested its wonderfu curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a de sire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 11-19eow

Melody of molodies! canticle sublime !

time ; Going over earth as a holy healing balm, Never since creation was uttered such a psalm It will be sung in time and in eternity, Foreover and forever chanted it will be In presence of its author on her celestial seat Countless saints in Heaven will their benelac-

Through her they get to glory-blessed be her name.

tive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FBEE to any of

TWENTY TWO STREET RAILWAY DRIVERS IN LUCK. Lombard and South Streets Railway

Philadelphia, baasts of a "combine" which has just made \$15,000. The "combine" consists of wenty-two drivers and conductors and the rules of the association require the payment of \$ per month by each member to the transfer agent at Twenty-third and South streets, who agent at Twenty-third and South streets, who invests the sum in Louisiana State Lottery tickets. The first monthly investment of the club resulted in the purchase of ticket No. 73,987, which won a \$15,000 prize on Feb. 8th. The members of the "combine" are wild with delight.—*Philadelphia Herald*, Feb. 14.

A Nevada newspaper says that a citizen recently saw two Piute bucks dig a hole in a enow bank. get into it, and wrap themselves in a single blanket, preparatory to a night's rest. In the morning he saw no signs of the Indians, but a mound of snow marked the spot where they went to bed. He was sure that they had frozen during the cold night, and prepared to dig out the bodies; but the first thrust of the shovel brought the bucks to their feet, with grunts of disgust. Instead of being frozen they were moist with perspiration.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN HEADACHE AND MENTAL EXHAUSTION. Dr. N. S. READ, Chandlersville, Ill., says: "I think it a remedy of the highest value in mental and nervous exhaustion, attended with sick headache, dyspepsia, diminished vitality,

A remarkable operation has just been per formed by a surgeon at the West London A child was brought in having A Hospital. large mole covering nearly the whole of its cheek. He transplanted the mole by exchange. That is, he removed the mole from the check to the arm and planted flesh from the arm on the cheek. Everything is reported to have succeeded pertectly.

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with dyspepsia and rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's table Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in better health than she has been for years."

A blind man in Iowa can tell the color of a red-hot stove simply by touching it.

The sort of blood from which the constituents of viporous bone, brain and muscle are derived is not manufactured by a stomach which is bilicits or weak. Uninterrupted, thorough digestion may be insured, the secretive activity of the liver restored, and the system efficiently nourished by the aid of Northrop & Lyman's Vsgetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, It is the greatest blood purifier ever introduced into Canada.

Bluebeard's trade evidently was that of a belle-hanger.

Robert Lubbuck, Cedar Rapids, writes :] Robert Lubbuck, Octar Rapids, writes: I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil both for myself and family for diphtheria with the very, best results. I regard it as the best remedy for this disease, and would use no other.

secretary for Ireland, that twenty one out of twenty-two pollcemen engaged in the work of serving the first summons on Father Keller were injured in the rist which resulted, was true. The inspector replied that but three of the policemen were injured. He added that it was not he that supplied Mr. Balfour with the report, but Capt. Pluukett, the magistrate, Witness was unable to say whether he had reported to Capt. Plunkett that twenty-one policemen had been injured, but he swore that Mr. Balfour's statement was untrue.

P. M. Markell, West Jaddore, N.S., writes : I wish to inform you of the wonderful qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I had a horse so lame that he could scarcely walk; the trouble was in the knee, and two or three applications completely cured him.

The sporting department of a newspaper generally contains some racy reading matter.

A man's wife should always be the same, specially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a differ-enteperson," at least so they all say, and their husbands say se, too !

When a man boasts that he moves in the hest of society. It may not be imperiment to suggest that it is probably because he is not permitted to stay in it.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

Lessing : "Nature meant to make woman her masterpiece."

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

Mrs. Prentiss, widow of the brilliant Sargent S. Frentiss, of Mississippi, is at the head of a private school for girls in New Orleans.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierco's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

Working like a horse.--A lawyer drawing up a conveyance

HOLLOWAT'S PILLS.-ENFEEDLED EXISTENCE. -This medicine embraces every attribute re-quired in a general and domestic remedy. It overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels or any other organs, these Pills are especially service-able and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, being a medicine of incomparable utility for young persons, especially those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain or irritate the most sensitive nerves or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, the most active promoters of absorption and secretion, whereby all poisonous and obnoxious particles are removed from both solids and fluide.

Somebody says that "enoring is the spontaneous escape of those malignant feelings which the sleeper has no time to vent when awake."

It is always safer to deal with horses than with women, if information about their ages is required. The horse never wears store teeth. ·#.

ACROSTIC. Around the world will be sung till the end

tress greet ; All the glorified will perpetuate her fame,

Consumption Surely Cured.

The new metal, germanium, when melted To THE EDITOR-The new metal, germanium, which rotates and Please inform your readers that I have a posi-

your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM,

BRANCH OFFICE: 37 YongeSt., Toron to. \$2-L

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE TREE WITNESS

6. THE TRUE WITNESS

Tenna a tox 191 mean IS PHINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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AT THEIR OFFICES :

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WEDNESDAY......MARCH 23, 1887

Wil 'I Conservative journals advocate l federation and the independent Incy communication, we may begin to pre-We would prefer independsoon be ence to citizer, but, if a choice were necessary, we almost prefer commercial union and resist Imperial federation to the last. We had enough of Downing street rule in old times to prevent us over surrendering our dearlycondition of colonial servitude.

Thus is the jubilee year of Canadian constitutional government as well as of Her Mujesty's reign, and the surviving Upper Canada rebels of '37 propose helding a most. ing at Toronto to celebrate the event. It is also proposed to raise a monument to Lount and Matthews, who were "legally but unrighteously" executed in that city fifty years ago for the crime of demanding in arms the liberties we now enjoy. Both suggestions are mental and physical endowments to posgood and ought to be carried out.

WE have no desire in the world to repress the postic aspirations of man, woman or child, ment were known, been successful. As it is now, the hand that hai guided Confederation from its infancy will still control the ship of State. and long may he be spared to do so.'

INVESTIGATION has shown the cause of the recent disaster on the Providence Railway. At the lower end of the hangers which support the bridge is a cast iron box enclosing a clutch which resembles two fingers of a hand among Canadian statesmen than Mr. Blake, drawn up to a half circle. These clutches are about 24 inches wide and 14 inches thick. Over these iron fingers is a round steel pincer about 18 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. One of the fingers was completely rotted away by rust, and the other rusted about balf through. Thus the whole strain was thrown on one of these weakened iron fingers, and it was but a natural consequence that. when the engine passed this finger should break, and one of its supports being gone the whole bridge had to fall. This shows that THE POST was correct in its surmise as to the cause of the accident.

WOMEN'S NERVE.

Among the sorrowful details of the late terrible railway disaster on the Providence Railway which crowd the columns of many of our American exchanges, mention is made of the praiseworthy conduct of the train officials and those passengers who escaped. One of the most graphic accounts we have seen is that of an interview between a Mr. Pike and a New York Telegram reporter. All the people in the train, he said, behaved with courage, although so many were horribly bruised and maimed and had cause for nervous excitement, not only from their own wounds but also from the difficulty of extricating themselves, and from the spectacle of the shockingly mutilated dead by whom they were surrounded. And this was especially true of the women. The train, said Mr. Pike, was "full of women." They were working women-" milliners and shop girls " most of them appeared to him-on the way to their places of employment in Boston. "These women," said Mr. Pike, "were see for I wor which parties in Canada may | fully as brave as the men; I did not think any people could behave as well as they dil.'

This testimony to woman's nerve, under circumstances peculiarly appalling, is not more pleasing than suggestive. "The women were fully as brave as the men.' lought liberties and reverting to the old | There are whole volumes in these few words. But, be it noted, they were "working women." None of your fine ladies who go off into hystories at the sight of a spider or a mouse. May not the fact that these "milliners and shop girls" had learned fortitude and self-reliance by having to fight the battle of life for themselves, have enabled them to face the terrors of that awful scene withheroic composure? We think so. And as women become more and more fitted to take their place in the world, so will they improve in character and bequeath higher

A PROPHECY OF PANIC.

terity.

It seems an extraordinary thing that a nancial authority should find reason to ex we hold absolutely. Those who write poetry pect a monetary panic in the fact of there Washington lately published in our columns. have suggested the circulation of reports calculated to disturb the business conditions of the country. We are glad, however, to be assured that, though the financial situation may become a matter of grave concern by midsummer, that a panic or any serious disturbance of business will result immediately need not be believed. Any disturbance of this kind must of course react upon the

Dominion, and it is wellto know how the ques-

"Secession," "Annexation," and the other office, and now turn round, sldes and names by which the opponents of good govern shoulders hinging on a falsehood of their own invention, and whine their regrets in this fashion :---

"There is a rumer afloat, which we fear is not altogether without foundation, that Mr. Blake has serious thoughts of resigning his posi-tion as leader of the Inberal party. Mr. Blako's withdrawal from the field of active politics we look upon as a minfortune, not only to the Liberal party, but to the people of the whole Dominion. There may be more skilful tacticians men more pliable and more ready to adapt themselves to the varying circumstances of the hour, but there is no public man in Canada of finer intellect, of greater breadth of view, more upright and more honorable. He is one of the very few men whose code of honor is the same in public as in private life. The Canadian people cannot afford to less the services of a man of Edward Blake's commanding talents and pure and spotless character. They need both his ability and his example. It may be that Mr. Blake personally will be benefited by his retirement from public life, but the private advantage will be gained at the expense of great and, as far as can be seen at present, irre parable loss to the people of Canada."

Can it be believed that the machine which produced this tribute to the nubleat of Cana dian public men was engaged a few weeks ago doing the utmost of its power to ruin this man of "commanding talents and pure and spotless character, and retain in power a horde of corruptionists?"

There are occasions when language fails to supply adequate terms wherewith to properly characterize the meanness of which human nature is capable, and this is one of them. It is satisfactory, however, to know that Mr. Blake has no intention of retiring. The rumor has been started in the interest of the

clique to whom his name is a terror. The wish was doubtless father to the thought. Mr. Blake has striven nobly to redeem his country from the grasp of a corrupt Government. But-

" What can Cato do Against a world, a base, dega nerate world, Which courts the yoke, and bows the neck to Casar." Plutarch tells us that Cato's virtue would have saved Rome if the gods had not decreed her fall. The truth of the matter is, the gods never decree the fall of a state to long as there remains in it a competent number of Catos to preserve its liberties. One is not sufficient. Let us be thankful, therefore, that Mr. Blake does not stand alone, that he does not despair ; but with the spirit of young Sciplo after the battle of Cauray, refuses to surrender confidence in his country.

Such is our opinion of the man, and we bebelieve our opinion will be justified by coming events.

. THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The speech by the administrator at the opening of the Quebec Legislature yesterday, which will be found elsewhere in this issue, is a highly interesting document.

A perusal of it will show under what grave difficulties the Mercier Ministry has assumed the Government of the Province and how necessary it is that the new managers of affairs should have fair and ample opportunity for carrying their policy into effect.

The explanation given of the financial condition of the Province must convince the most ardent partisan of the late Government that the change of Ministry has taken place not a day too soon. Indeed it appears evident that had the Government remained in Liberal hands from the time of Mr. Joly, the

Furthermore, as the Governor's speech shoulders binging on a falsehood of their own already indicates, the conditions under which the provinces entered Confederation twenty years ago have undergone a complete change.

Whilst the revenues they surrendered to the Dominion have increased enormoasly, they have received a partial and, as time has shown, a wholly inadequate subsidy. At the same time the expense of maintaining local institutions has multiplied.

But had the recent Federal elections turned. out differently, it is safe to say that the proposition advanced by Mr. Mereicr would meet with a quick response from a Liberal Government at Ottawa, and the difficulties which beset the administration of public affairs and which unforturately will continue be obviated. The policy of the Dominion Premier has been clearly defined by his

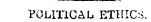
actions, and we have his own confession of dislike for federation and preference for a

legislative union. That policy is to reduce the province to a condition of absolute depen. dence on Ottawa or render the constitution unworkable. Knowing this we cannot think that it is at all probable that the Federal Government will countenance a step which if successful, would curtail its power and render abortive all those centralizing schemes by which an unscrapalous a fininistration has managed to perpetuate its grasp on office.

Nevertheless we believe that united and determined action on the part of the provinces, in the way suggested by Mr. Mercier, backed by a strong movement in the House of Commons, would compel the Federal Government to come to an understanding for a revision of the constitution. It is evident that existing Canadian institutions of government are tentative. They cannot be called fixed

or regarded as permanent in any sense, nor are they calculated to resist the strain that must soon come up on them in the face of impending, inevitable complications. To put the Dominion House in order is therefore the great necessity of the present. If the Federal Government should refuse to take part in a fair readjustment, there are constitutional means for compelling it, and we are not without Lope that they will be found adequate.

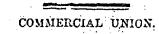
The frank, perspicuous statement of proviacial affairs contained in the Governor's speech will confirm public couldence in the Mercier Government. The people row know pretty accurately how they stand, what difficulties have to be met, Low it is proposed to meet them, and we are sure it is the general desire that the new Government efforted have ^found it,



All men admit that there are certain principles in politics which must be observed, or great evils to the State are sure to ensue. Modern scientific study of history has established beyond question a natural law in ethics, which is only a confirmation by human reason of teachings that have come down from remote antiquity. But in an age of rampant

with brites and depraved with the bad ex | superable it ample of successful iniquity. A cost of the

Conservative organs are counting on a 'ma ority in Parliament which they hope will be wificiently subservient to coudone any of the usual enormities of Macdonaldite misrule. But, though this is not a reformed parliament by any means, it is a considerable improvement on its immediate predecessor. Unfortunately some of the most notorious Boodlers have been re-slected, showing a wretched state of public morals in the con atituencies which have chosen such representatives. But the wedge of disintegration has been driven deep into the Ministerial party, and it is not at all improbable that. when the time comes, combinations will be while Sir John remains in power, would soon discovered of which there are no surface indications at present.



Public opinion is rapidly maturing in re gard to the trade relations of Canada and the interests involved should be placed on some the problem now pressing for solution, but it is in a politico-economical cense that real trouble exists. Hostile tariffs adopted by societies to give effect to the public sense of of the continent on different lines, and no social forces, this is a very distinct advance arrangement, however apparently advantageous for the future, can be considered without references to existing conditions and intcrests established under a deliberately adopted policy uniformly pursued for a number of years.

Canadians, like Americans, are divided in opinion as to what the exact nature and scope of the proposed commercial treaty should be. While some advocate a limited reciprocity confined to rew material and natural productions, others go much further and propose the almost total abelition of the Customs line and the negotiation of a -treaty of commercial union. The question is being very fairly and ably discussed by the press of both countries, all parties showing a desire to arrive at a clear conception of what would be the best for all concerned.

The views of American advocates of reciprocity are preity clearly defined, we presume, in the bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Butterworth of Ohio. The preamble of the proposed measure recites that unfortunate controversics have arisen, and still exist, between Canada and the United States ; and no unnecessary obstacles theorem in their way | that in view of the contiguity of the two counwhile endcavoring to rescue the province trice, and the similarity of interests of the from the unfortunate condition in which they | two peoples, the United States is desirous of removing all grounds of controversy and promoting commercial intercourse between the two countries, and harmony between the

> we governments. How the objects here mentioned are to be attained is unfolded in the enacting clauses of the : which are as follows :---

Section 1. Whenever and as soon as the government of the said Domision of Canad shall by act of her parliament permit all articles of trade and commerce of whatever remote antiquity. But in an age of rampant mane or nature, whether the product of the materialism, when success is regarded as soil or the waters of the United States, or

s were entered upon in the right spirit. The principal objection to so extensive a scheme of reciprocity would probably come

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from Canadian manufacturers, who, presumably, would be unable to cope with the enormous capital and perfected facilities of American competitors. But it is well that the whole subject should be discussed in all its bearings, for it is plain that a change must be made in the commercial relations of the two countries before long.

ROCKS AHEAD.

When the law fails to punish crime in America it often happens that the individuals aggrieved or the community outraged by the miscarriage of justice find a swift and deadly means for vindicating their rights. So cfien has this been the case that a sentiment has grown up and has become largely recognized by public opinion, which acquits those who take the law in their own-hands when the proper triburats fail in their duty. It United States. It is felt by commercial men is from this lack of confidence in on both sides of the line that the enormous the machinery of justice which has led to the establishment of the Law and well understood, permanent basis. Business Order League, and those numerous associapeople recognize the commercial clement of tions for the protection of women, minors, immigrants, and others whose wrongs would go unredressed were there not organised both countries have developed the conmerce | justice. To the observer of the workings of towards snarchy, and seems to justify Prince Krapotkin's conclusion that "the last word in the Gospel of Liberty is anarchy." Deeply as we must all deplore a state of affairs so dangerous to the public welfare, we must not shrink from contemplating it. It is our duty to ascertain its cause and point out the remedy. It is a learful thing when public confidence in the just annihistration of the law of the land has been shaken. Doubt. uncortainty, confusion, result, and men whe feel their rights insecure, as well as these who fancy they can obtain immunity for wrong doing, take to open violence or secret villiany to achieve their purposes. When society has reached this condition life and property become insecure, and great social disturbances must be looked for. Revenge has been called a sort of wild justice, but when a man shorts down another in open court, as reported by telegraph te-day, and walks free with public applause and approvel, there must be something tadically wrong in the institutions of the State where such action is possible.

But this is only the social side, for the person thus summarily punished was charged with an abomizable crime against a child. It was doubtless the feeling that the ordinary 'aw was it a lequate which prompted the girl's brother to kill the villain on the spat. The same spirit prevades the political world, When governments trample on the rights of the people, and men intrusted with the discharge of functions involving the liberties of the people, deliberately thwart the popular will by legal or other quibbles, they render themselves obnoxious to this spirit. And when such conduct is repeated and becomes a scandal and danger, there is every reason to dread violent reprisals. It was this sort of the great criticism, men are art to im. manufactured articles, live stock of all kinds official defiance which planted the seeds of revolution, and which led in many countries to these terrible convalsions which sent crowns and heads rolling in the dust, destroyed all government and filled the nations with blood and terror. Having learned this lesson from history, and knowing what human nature is capable of doing under provocation, it is with a deep feeling of mis giving that we note ominous allusions in the press to the necessity for forming extrajudicial associations to detect and manish electoral outrages.

but we must lay down certain rules which for THE POST must know three things: (1) being too much money. Yet that seems to be How to write. (2) How to spell. (3) The the meaning of the alarming despatch from rules of grammar. No amount of inspiration by the nine muses will make up for the want | It may be that a foolish or selfish motive may of these three graces.

WHATEVER any one may say, a readjustment of representation is needed in this province. Mr. Mercier has justice and common sense on his side in the proposal he has made relating to this matter. The constituencies are very disproportionate. Montreal with 200,000 population has only three members, Laval with a population of 9,462 returns one member, and Ottawa County with a population of 39,432 returns only one. Three Rivers has a population of 9,269, and Hochelags has 40,079. Soulanges has a population

10,?20, while the single constituency of Drunsmond and Arthabaska has 37,360. A eadjustment is needed.

THE Ontario budget presented to the Assembly the day before yesterday is very easily understool. By it our readers will be able to appreciate the difference between Liberal and Conservative methods of government by comparing the financial condition of Ontario with Quebec. The gross receipts for 1886 amounted to \$3,149,000 and the gross -expenditure \$3,182,000, showing a small deficit. For 1887, the receipts are estimated at \$2,788,000, and the expenditure, including \$374,000 cn capital account, at \$2,980,000. showing a deficit, assuming that there are no supplementary estimates, of about \$200.000. On the other hand, Mr. Ross is able to point their liabilities, and stock watering is again to a surplus of no less than \$6,680,000.

In The Mail's report of the proceedings of the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario West. held last week at Toronto, the address by the Grand Master is included. In it occurs the following passages, which should stimulate thereflective faculties of all Catholic adherents the people's money and to cease the collection gives the central authority unminted powers of the millions for which the Government can of bribery and coercion. The way in which of the Tory party :-

" The election of a large number of brethren to both the Parliament of Canada and the Local Assembly is also a matter of congratulation. Their presence at this meeting will no doubt encourage you to continue on in the work, many of the brethren now around the room probably filling their places as time rolls by. "In my last annual report 1 referred to the

fact that great battles are decided at the polls, and I am sure that that statement has been fully realized during the last three months. As an association we have only commenced our work, and we must be up and doing. The great minds of the country turn to us on the occasion of trouble for the purpose of getting an expres sion of opinion from the members of our asso ciation, and I think our people have responded very nobly, especially in the last Dominion con-test. It would have been a matter of positive juin to the country had "Race and Kevenge,"

tion stands. The Chicago Herald says :--"Between now and the 1st of July the Treasury will call about \$40,000,000 worth of bonds, the last of the three's outstanding. After that there will be no bonds in the payment of which he redundant revenue of the government can be used until 1891, when the four and one-half's will fall due. After the 1st of July the people's money will accumulate in the Treasury at the rate of from \$4,000 000 to \$6,000,000 per month. Congress will be in session early in December, and it may be called earlier, but even if no called session be had there is no reason to sup-pose that the retirement of \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 from circulation will precipitate a panic. Undue stringency in money is always to be avoided if possible, but, while that is generally the immediate occasion of panics, the causes of these disturbances are to be found as a

rule in the cheapness of money, which begets speculation and recklessness generally. "The greatest danger which at present menaces the revival of present uncentrollable. Already there are unmistakable signs of this invariabl attendant of what are known as prosperous times. In Wall street great schemes are being hatched out daily. Capital is finding its way into projects which may or may not be desirable.

The improved feeling is tempting some corpora-tions, already loaded with debt. to increase suggested in certain places without meeting angry protects or incredulous snears. All these things are indicative of an increasing confidence on the part of capital, and a growing desire on the part of its owners to take risks which they

would have shunned a little while ago. "Whatever contraction may occur between July and January will not be heavy enough i itself to unsettle values or precipitate panics. After the latter date it will be imperatively necessary that something shall be done to release have no legitimate use."

EDWARD BLAKE.

If there were any truth in the reported retirement of the Hon. Edward Blake from to sanction any change in the constitution political life and the loadership of the Liberal party, the public may be assured that it policy of centralization. would not be in the columns of lickspittle journals in the pay of the Ministry at Ottawa | the Dominios are in the hands of Liberal | where they have the greatest reason to dread that the announcement would be made.

peared more detestable than in those news. federal encrouchments on provincial rights of the faintest pretences to honesty would in their power to prevent his accession to provincial authority has become absolute, fore the people whom they have debauched a year. The difficulty, however, is not in- may not exceed constitutional bounds.

Province would not be in its present deplor able state of financial denudation, borrowing to preserve the public honor and credit would not be necessary, and the most valuable assets of the Province would not have been alienated without visible proceeds. In e fortunes of certain parties would, perhaps, be less flourishing, but the Province would not be head over heels in debt, nor all immediate and available sources of revenue dried up. No more scathing comment on the conduct of Tory Government in Quebec could be imagined than the admitted fact that when it passed out of existence the treasury was found swept bare of the last cent, and future revenue hypothecated by charges imposed, it would seem, with the vory wantonness of reckless extravagance.

The late Government when they passed their late Railway Subsidies Act, by which land grants were made commutable into money, must have been aware of the finanolal difficulties in the way, and though we are not inclined to find fault with a generous railway policy, we look for prudence and reasonable foresight in its prosecution. In this respect the late Government was to blame, for though they persisted to the last that they had a surplus, they cannot row pretend ignorance of the actual state of the Provincial finances. From a party roint of

view they may enjoy the reflection that they have imposed some knotty problems on their successors, but the people will hardly share in a feeling arising from a consciousness that their money has been squandered, their property wasted, their burdens increased and their future imperiled.

The proposition to invite the governments of the other provinces and of the Dominion to conference to examine the financial and other relations with the Federal Government, | press, on the presumption that he was conis a movement highly in the interest of the templating retirement from political life, confederation. The present Dominion Cabinet bring into lurid contrast the character and will, in all likelihood, decline to respond to the invitation, because the existing system | the most subservient of the organs declares gives the central authority unlimited powers these powers have been exercised for party purposes in the rast is a pretty sure index | ter. ' No man could speak thus of Sir John of how they will be used in the future, and shows how leath Sir John Macdonald will be which would alversely affect his carling opponents, it is impossible not to

However, as the four original provinces of Governments, the movement for revision can his presence. An administration comprising Hypocrisy, always disgusting, never ap. be pressed with promise of success. Since | men who have long since divested themselves

affairs is as certain in its action as what we are accustomed to call the natural law. Vice in any of its forms is a violation of law and is ruinous to society. So is it in politice. Conduct in public affairs which violates truth

and justice, though it may be dignified with the name of policy and excused on the ground of "political exigencies," is as certain to entail punishso this world would be a dismal place indeed. But because the law of the Omnipotent seems to work slowly, those who vonture to disobey it fancy they can escape, or

Yet any man who pauses to reflect must know that every action, nay, every thought which suggests a deviation from the immovable standard of rectitude weakens the moral fibre and renders the person so affected less able to resist the temptation to wrong. "He that contemneth small things will fall little by

Views like these may seem old-fashioned and obtrusive to these who, in the conflict of parties, look for nothing but 'immediate success in their undertakings, but where is the man in Canada to-day who does not in his

heart hold the exalted purity of Edward Blake's character in higher estimation than the cuaring of Sir John Macdonald, though the one was less successful at the polls than the other? The tributes

little."

now paid to Mr. Blake by the ministerial conduct of the men opposed to him. One of that his retirement would be "an irreparable loss to Canada," another of them describes him as " a man of pure and spotless charac-Macdonald without raising a laugh.

But while Mr. Blake's nobility of character is thus admitted by his 140tice their ill-concealed joy at the prospect of his abandonment of a position

and its products, minera agine that so long as the innucliate ducts of the mines of the United States, to object cought has been gained, the future enter the ports of the said Dominion of Canada may take care of itself. Nothing could be tree of duty, then all articles manufactured in Canada, and all products of the soil and water, more pernicious. The moral law in human and all minerals and coal, the product of the affairs is as certain in its action as what we mines of the said Dominion of Canada, and all other articles of every name and description produced in said Dominiou of Canada, shall be permitted to enter the ports of the United States free of anty, it being the intention of is destructive of personal character in the blates are or out of the absolute reciprocity of this act to provide for absolute reciprocity of individual, and when extensively practised trade between the two countries as to all articles of whatever name or nature produced in the same countries respectively.

Section 2. When it shall be certified to the President of the United States by the proper officials of the Government of the said Dominion of Cannda that the said last mentioned Government by act of Parliament has authorized the admission into the por s of the said Government ment as that fire will burn. Were this not of all articles of trade and commerce produced to this world would be a dismal place in the United States free of duty, the President shall make proclamation thereof, and shall likewise proclaim that all articles produced in the said Dominion of Canada shall be admitted into all the ports of the United States free of ture to discover it fancy they can escape, or by some clever device divert the punishment to innocent heads, or put it off indefinitely. duty.

> Section 3. The secretary of the treasury is Section 3. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized, with the approval of the President of the United States, in connection with the proper officials of the Government of the said Dominion of Canada, to make rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and to protect the said respective governments against the importation of foreign goods through either into the other, and the secretary of the transuit ender of the United States shall furnish to the cu-toms officers of the United States such rules

and regulations for the purpose of guiding them in the discharge of their dutics in respect of the against improper importation of foreign goods as herein contemplated.

There is nothing half and half about those clauses. Practically they mean absolute free trade between Canada and the United States. customs union against the outside world. Commercial union, in fact, on so broad a basis that the Dominion would become a part of the United States and soon become poli- fierce spirit in those whose rights and libertically identified with them. Many persons ties have been invaded. And when a great will, therefore, regard Mr. Butterworth's bill party in the country has become convinced as annexation in disguise. But, however that the ballot no longer affords a means of desirous many Canadians may be to share in | redrose, and that the Governmet is prepared the commercial prosperity that would un to resort to fraud, a time has arrived when doubtedly ensue from unrestricted trade with the United States, there are some very serious obstacles in the way. Our revenue is principally derived from customs duties,

and our obligations are such that tory law is an incalculable misfortune to the for a long period to come all the money that country; but, great as that misforture can be raised in that way will be preded for may be, it is infinitely less than purposes of government. It is calculated that the destruction of confidence in the about two-fifths of our imports are from the source of law. This is the danger that United States, all the duties on which would now menaces Canada. Sir John, in his be lost to the Dominion while undoubtedly eagerness to rotain power, has gone to penefiting the importers and consumers. Our | lengths t'int can only be described as unenpresent Ottawa rulers would hardly visw durable by those who suffer thereby. The papers which during the late election struggle have become a great danger, the necessity for like nothing better than that a great and with satisfaction a reduction of income cloud is visibly rising, and the storm may abused, slandered, villified Mr. Blake, did all clearly defining the spheres of federal and good man should no longer impeach them be- amounting to at least eight millions of dollars burst at any moment. Let us hope that it

In the recent elections several seats were stolen from the Opposition by partizan returning officers and others entrusted with the duty of carrying out the law. The case of Queen's, N.B., is the most notorious. Chateuguay was even worse, but the Government were afraid to take advantage of so palpable au injustice. Doubtless they calculated that by making a show of fair dealing in that instance they could insist all the more plausibly in holding other seats obtained by similar methods.

But the partisan Returning officer is a creation of Sir John Macdonald's. Mr. Mackenzie's election law deprived the Government of the power of appointing their own creatures. But when Sir John forced the Gerrymender act through Parliament, he ivtroduced a clause at the fail of it giving the Government the right to appoint whomsoever they pleased to act as returning officers, instcal of sheriffs and registrars, as was imperative under Mr. Mackenzie's act. There is, therefore, good reason to believe that something like conspiracy against the people obtained between ministers and the periods appointed in several constituencies to ast as returning officers.

Quite naturally this belief has roused a men must soriously consider what means of redress will be the most speedy and effective. The destruction of public confidence in the administration of the common or the statu-

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PEOPLE

What a specticle the gavernment of the greatest empire on earth" presents to the world to day, porsioning a poor priestin one of the remotest districts in Ireland for being, a friend

and a father to the unhappy flock buder his . charge

Toryism, inspired by a ferocicus, God-foraken landiordry, has touched bottom at last. It has laid its sac ilegious hand on the priset It has many use of Father Keller, Mesers. Preiontaine, M.P., Beausoleil, M.P., and the touch has raised a power against which no other power on carth can prevail-the united priests and people of Ireland. An Archbishop Croke said to Father Keller at Thurles :-"You represent two great principles-of posi-"tion to unjust action in regard to rent and "filelity to the confidences of your flock. No "Government has ever, grappled succesfully " with the Irish priesthood. The present Gov-"remucht will rue the day they threw down a

" fresh gage of battle." Speaking frankly, we are more than delighted thing, because it brings the agitation 'to a head and slows the world the unity and spirit of an special commissioner of the Pall Mall Gazette wrote a few weeks ago from Ireland :---

"The priest is to the masses of Irishmen the authoritative exponent of the will of Heaven. Whether that he so or not it is not for me to say, out there is no doubt that he is their leader, their champion, their chief. Ireland is a theo entred mocracy, led by peasants in cassocks. The Sogranth Arcon of Eanim's pathetic ballad is no fistion :

When in the winter's night, S ggarth aroon ! (priest, dear), When the cold blass aid bite, Soggarth aroon 1 Came to my cabin door, And on my earthen flare Kneit by ine, sick and poor, Siggarth aroon !

Och ! you, and only you, S ggath stoon ! And for this I was true to you, Siggarth aroun ! in Love they'd rever shake. When for old Ireland's sike, We a true part did take, Soggarth aroon

The influence of the priest in Ireland, looked at apart from its supernatural elements, is natural and legitimate, and in the main whole-Solution

Let Mr. Balfour and the landlords now ge ahead. So long as the Tory Government of England strove to repress the national sentiassiled the religious devotion of the people it has mused something that it is incapable of measuring and cannot cope with. The writer already quoted says :---

"So from soul to soul loops the electric spark of an condity--mexim an dable and as usex-tia, date 1 as when the first Canricarde reigned as we say for the Norman conqueror. Or all crods which 1 tound in Ireland, this of Irish hatomality was the most vigorous, most vital."

And again :---

"Religion-and the Catholic religion-is a power in Ireland tood by second only, if it he second, to the sentiment of nationality. 'Ire-land,' said Cardinal Manning to me before 1 started, 'you will find to be the most Caristian c matry in the whole world.' Judged by the onlinary tests the Cardinal was not far wrong Ninety-four of the adults in the diocese Cashel are regular communicants. Father Sheehy fold me that he had as large a proportion of the whole population of his parish united in a codanty which had as one of its orligations; the regular observance of the sacrament."

These are the sort of people whom the British defended the actian of the Ross Covern-

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

QUEBEC, March 1S .- The House met again

c-day atter the adjournment. The only absontees were Messrs. Charlebois, Lapointe and Caron. The galleries were well filled, and considerable interest was taken in the proceedings. Among those on the floor of the House to day were Mayor Langelier, M.P., Bergeron, M.P., and Ald. Rainville. Mr. David, M. P. P., to day presented petitions from the St. Pierre and St. Joseph Societies, of Moarreal, asking for amendments to their charters.

After routine,

Mr. Deschene (L'Islet) arose amid applause to move the address in response to the speech from the throng. Ho spoke for over half an hour, delivering an elequent address. Ho began by stating that the National party now in power was truly national in the strongest meaning of the word, and that it was bound to do justice to all classes and creeds. After that the blundering Balfour has done this referring to the different faragraphs of the speech, especially that referring to the Queen's jubilee, he dwelt at length on the proposed inter-provincial conference, claiming that this and solve the inter natural leaders. Inter-provincial conference, claiming that this oppressed propic under their natural leaders. movement was only designed to secure the Engistmen will now see the truth of what the just rights of the province, and was not inlended as a threat against the Dominiou Goverament. He was satisfied that it would be fuitful of the best resulte. He regiotted that the Government should be forced at the start to effect a loan, but this was necessary to meet the engagements made by the predecessors of the Government. He expressed satisfaction at the formation of the new Ministry of Agriculture and Colonization, which would have for its task the furthering of those very important interests. Speaking of the proposed redistribution of sects, be held that the time had entired 'o have the representation of Montreal and the largest counties of the province increased. A untversity representation almost met with his} approbation. He concluded by declaring that the Government were anxious for peace, harmony and good feeling.

Mr. Owen Murphy, M.P.P. (Quebco West), met with a cordial reception on rising to second the address, which he did in a dignified speech. After preliminary remarks, he referred to the linencial situation of the Province, and stated that it was fortunate for it that such a man as Mr. Shehyn had been found to accept the portfolio of tressurer. His high standing and experience were guarantees of his honest a iministration. Pending such time as the Treasurer may be

able to submitall information the House would be unable to exactly know its financial situa t op. However, he was satisfied that it interests would be theroughly protected. The move ment in Ireland it managed to keep up a to organize a new department of agriculture sendance of authority. But now that it has an't colonization met with his entro approval, and he was estistied that it would give complete satisfaction all over the province. Herpoke very strongly in favor of advancing the interests of colonization in the different parts of the province, and highly approved of the idea of the inter-provincial congress.

After refarring to the other subjects mettioned in the speech, he concluded by statio; that in to part of the Queen's domains was so much satisfaction expressed at Her Majesty's juble. As an Irishman, he thought that it would add great justre to her reign if England granted flome Rule to Inland. (Applause)

Hou. Mr. Taillou, leader of the Opposition, followed, and after complimenting the speaker, declared that he did not wish to onen hostilities by any other but digaified and worthy means, and hoped that the depate would be marked with diguity. After speak-ing in glowing terms of the Queen's jubilee, he went on to refer to the fall of the Rois administration, through, he said, no fault of their own, but because Federal issues had been introduced into the contest. He

ment in remaining in power until after th

the province was desperate. He held, however, that its sitcation was grave and serious were anxious for its welfare. The funded debt amounted to \$18,155,000, and the floating debt had amounted to \$729,000 from June, 1886, to January, 1887. It would have reached \$1,000,000 if the Government ind not been defeated. The contract for Quebec Court House he declared the he fraudulent, and stated that a new loan was required to face the floating loan which now amounts to \$3 600,000. The inter-provincial congress would be called upon to discuss fair play for the provinces. Amid applause he announced that the Premier of Ostario had written to him promising to attend the congress. Referring to colonization, he said that during the last fifteen months \$365,000 had been expended in the most unsatisfactory manner and in

rHE-TRU-

to

some cases with fraud, which would be shown up shortly. He concluded an elequent address by declaring that he and all his colleagues intended doing all in their power to defend and protect the public interests in spite of the faction of the Opposition.

Mr. Desjarding, member for Montmoroney, followed in a speech of an hour and a half in which he condemned the Government, and held that the proposed inter-provincial congress would be run ous for the province.

Mr. David moved the adjoarnment of the debate, and the House aujourned at 11.30 until Monday at 3 C'clock.

Ald. Preformaine, M.P. for Chambly, had an interview with the Government to-day to arrange for an interview next week between representatives of the municipalities of to prophesy how many degrees of heat or Chambly and Longueuil, concerning the set? cold there will be every day at sourise or suntlement of the dibt owed by them to the set. Government. The interview was most satisfactory. The matter will be fully discussed when the delegation comes to Queb.c.

------SUNDAY READING.

Rules of the Seven Churches-Glendalough.

The lone and singularly wild valley of weather when he warm, and vice resea. Bablin, presents a some which, for etern and J of planets would be perceivable on every spot desolate grandeur, is in many re-spects unsurvoised in any ether country in the world. Huge, gloomy mouttaintains, upon which ci-uds almost continually rest, encompass, and, in some places overhang, the silent and amost uninhabited glob. Two little lakes, now appearing in the deepest chadow, now reflecting the blue vault, accord-winding stream, and grey rocks jutting here and there from out the heath, -form its natural features. A nucle monastic establishment, round which a city subsequentity rose, ivery exvert perhaps, in a peensiary liourished and decayed, was founded here in school. Noting the mean heat of each day, the early part of the sixth century by St. and tracting to their good huch, they pre-Kevin. Teen is no lover of Irish literature hier you or two degrees above or below, unacquainted with Moore's immortal lyrid of S . Kevin and the fate of the fair K thleen. The ruins of many ecclesiastical structures yet remain, and the long, coatinyous shadow of the lotty and signaler Found Tower a over slowly, from mora till eve, over wasted churches, crumbling oratories, shattered crosses, scathed yew trees, and tombs now undistinguishable of bishops, aboutts and anchorites. How few of the gay tourists by whom the glen is yearly visited, view these ruins with any other feeling than that of idle and ignorant curiosity ! Their cars have been poisoned with the lying tales (inventions of the last century) which the wretched men and women, miscalled guides of the place, have composed for the entertainment of the thoughtless. They wander unmoved among

TORY FYRANNY VS-PRIESTS AND THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE. rather was appointing to it men, who like cf sound and fragrance, the coarseness of and maning moon upon the weather, because Messre. Garneau, Ross and Gin an did scenic initations, and all the low artificial it was on this subject the weather, because Messrs, Garneau, Ross and, Gilman did scenic imitations, and all the low artificial it was on this subject that the greatest illu-honor to it. With regard to the difficul- mockeries of her excellence which the pilaces sion prevailed. The result here is likewise, ties connected with the lunatic asylum, he of art present to us She seems to open her that scarcely any difference exists, and that stated that a commission would be appointed arms, and invite us to 'return !' to blash for it is a more superstition for people to mainto deal with the whole question. He denied the meanness of our taste; to forsake the tain, that when the moon changes, the weathat he had said that the present standing of theatre, the picture gallery, the library; and ther changes also. The change in the moon, and bespoke the attention of all men who in her monntains, and wisdom in the economy of her mighty system." It would be little short of sacrilege to add | ruptly.

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

unother word descriptive of the wild beauties, the romantic vistas and the religions one has only to observe the earth and her odor of sanctity permeating the "Saven Churches," after having quoted from the pen of the poet, philosopher and religious Gerald Griffin.

METEOROLOGY.

THE FALSE WEATHER-PROPHETS. Letter XI.

We wish to speak here a few words about the false methods that have hitherto been applied to the investigation and foreteiling of the weather.

The weather prophecies of the almanacare a disgrape to our advanced age. Those who still make and print them deserve that their productions should nowhere find sale. We are not of those who expect everything of the magistrates and their erlers; but an example should be set to prevent the rublishers from

distance up to the proble such alsordities. Some of these willy proph. to pretend to read their predictions in the course of the plinets. For this purpose, they have divided the planets into two classes, according to their positions in regard to the each and sun : 1st, those that produce cold, and 2ad, those that produce heat. By this means, they pretend

When critically analyzed, these prophecies prove to be theoretically and practically

nothing but charlatanry. It is beyond all doubt that the position of the planets is, to state an example, for Montreal the same as for the city of New York: if there are any heat or cold-producing relates they would have the same effect at Montreal that they would at New York. But then is not the care. Montreal has often colo weather when in New York it is very

Busiles such a newing or cooling inflaence of the car hadde which again fanot warrantoiby facts. On the contrary is often In; peas that when cold winds are passing over one part of the coastry, warm w n is are passing over another. It is a most contain that ond winters in Europe always accompany carm winters in America ; to 1 again the cell winters in America, usually anonnear warm coce in Early e. On a cluser ex onit a tion of the facts in the case, must conclude that, on the whole, weather-prophets take things as a matter of course, such prophecies are realized one out of two. But at times, al-

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manage amounce an extraordinary increase of cold or heat for a given day, although the situation of the planets does not change anddealy in one day. Then, their predictions very seidon prove to be correct. In such cases the alman apprakers know

very large, they send for information to those places where observations on the weather are Very likely the cold may have increased exshrines which, fourteen centuries ago, wore

to study character in her towns and villages, | moreover, does not take place all of a sudden beauty in her plains and valleys, sublimity but with great regularity from day to day, from minute to minute; while the weather, especially with us, chauges often very ab

It is, therefore, certain that in meteorology position with regard to the sup, together with the currents of air and the position of land and water. Other phenomena of the atmosphere may be entirely omitted.

OPTIC, * Moatreal, March 19, 1897.

THE CONVENT PORTER.

BY CARROLL REAN.

He was an ancient, bearded man, Within the archway seated, Who through the summer, lone and long, His Rosary repeated. He rang the bell for matin prayer, At moontide for the reapers, And when the evening shadows fell He rang it for the krepers ; ... And sometimes, too, he tolled a knell For evenlasting sleepers,

From day to day he said his beads, Within the archway staying, The sun arising found him there, And, setting, left him praying. On him would little hands attend. And little footfalls pattered ; Around him where the fig-trees bend Were purple treasures scattere I; The whispering copress was his friend, For him the ivy chattered,

But seldom at that convent gate A travelies dismounted, The order world of love and hate Passed by it unice united. Monotonous, and quant, and e dim The prayerful seasons glided, The vesper hypna and norming psalm, The lonely days divided, That by the dial near the palm Were b fs Int undecided.

So years went by, model one day, The night cloud we would rolling, Came round the Lator dimastrens Without the vester folling. The Undessittleang on ivy (prays, The children still were playing, The Poeter, as in former days, Seenned Research s still saving : But Leath but found his quiet ways, And took the old man proving.

ST. PATRICE'S DAY

AT NOTRE DAME COLLEGE, COTE DES NEIGES. St. Parrick's Day, no eagerly looked for by all the minims of Irish descent, dawned clear and bright over Netro Dome college, presaging a day of rare enjoyment. Nor were the hopes of the children disappointed. celebrated by the little ones of Oar how to manago affairs. The country being Lidy in a special manner. The exercises | daughter of Mr. Jackson, when he remayed of to-lay were not inferior in point of excellence to those of preceding male. It is almost certain that somewhere years. On the convery new lustre was addin the land their prophesy has come true. ed to the occasion. The fact of it being the feast of their worthy and estcemed president, traordinarily in the course of a day at New the Rev. Fr. Morsn, whose health and York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, strength we carnestly beseech our Heavenly Quebec, Halifax or Toronto, etc., afterwards Father to spare him for many yrars to laber the weather-prophets compare their previo- in His vineyard, and to direct this institution hich has attained such a high standard of

POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

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JOHN WHITE'S CHANCE.

OTTAWA, March 15 .- It is reported to-day that in the event of Sir John Masdouald being confirmed in his sear for Kungston, Mr. White, who was defeated in East Hastings, will be the Conservative candidate for Carle ton.

EAST BRUCE.

The writ for a new election in East Bruce will be issued at once. Nomination will probably take place on the 24th and polling on the 31st Match.

MORE ABOUT DEPOSITS.

It appears now that the election deposits for the Tory candidates were not put up by their regularly appainted egents, out by the President of the Conservative Association. Had the retarning officer for Otiawa city a lopted the ruling of Mr. Darm, in Queen's County, N.B., he would have dichared the two Opposition chadidates elected.

MR. DUPOST DEFINES HIS POSITION.

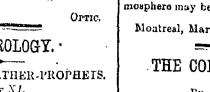
In a conversation with a leading Liberal at ily a sinthe a few days age Mr. Dupont, 1 P. Lie Bagat, protosto i agvinst his classi ton by the Fory er. a. a as a Government supporter, and emphatically dealared that he would be found true to the programme upon which the Libera's of this district permitted him to be elected by a connation.

EAST ERECE AND QUEFN'S.

That Sir John Macdenald and his colleagues feel that their position is perilous. and that even sample vore may be of immonse value to them next session, is shown by the means they employed to deprive Mr. King of the seat which the people of Queen's county, New Brunswick, decourd he chould fill. Now we hear the sextra reliably nears are to be employed to or the a valancy in East Bruce before any decision of the courts can be half and to give their candidate, Mr. Cargill, another shames of heavy har dror that ern (stiteency, this a multi-d the Mr. Cargilt dil not resign his office of pasts a der hefore he was nonsinated couldate, and that his cliction is theretoes word. But to plass him, apparently at bast, in a batta position, and store a vacuacy country existed, to make pretense of ere drug a value of and they take oste a pretext for holding and her olection impediately, Mr. Cargill, we least on a thority of the organ's correct on but, was appointed to a, other small office as non-as his election was gratter, A what is a new election, it -stated, will be inside nanodiately. All the are very evolutionary proceedings and show to what etraite the Tory Gaversment are reduced. Every 21 that i despirate expedients will not have them. -- Globe.

SEGATOR SAMOUD

Mr. W. E. Senford, of Russilton, who has just been interested Sensing, was been in New York in 1833. The Conacian Blographics Dictionary given the following account of his life to the mother and short. after his birth, and his father one ing his could on h. He was sent to in mole, Edward Judoon, Eq., of Hamilton He Tway command in one of the members a of New York and in this sixtuenth year a tered the employ of the well known produce ing firm of Power, Woodsteel: & Co., New York, in whom survey be recovered up to the twenty-first year, his remarked to fushing a ability being rewarded by an offer of part of stip. The death of the conier partner, new Each recurring anniversary of this day is ever, prevented this arrangement being our ried out, Shorily at ring americal the only to London. In 1861 Mr. Sanford caterat into partnership with Mr. Alexander Me Innes. This connection was a sintained ar der the firm of Sarlord, Melnn & & Co. for three years, when Mr. Melmus withcrew to enter the baciness relations which he now cust ins with his brother. In 1871 the from of Saulord, Vail & Backley was formet, of which Mr. Sanford, philough youngest in



striking them through their priests ! Could, first meeting of the House. He blamed Government are endeavoring to suppress by infatuated stupidity do worse? Over and over again the misuders of Ireland have been shown, and said he would condemn the proposed new the folly of their policy, and told, as the Pall- loan. He asked the Premier to state whe Mai' (lazette well puts it :--

" Any solution of the Irish-question to have even a prospect of being permanent must com-ply with the great natural conditions defined by the character of the Irish people and it must be fram d so as to make all these indigenous forces elemente of conservation, not of deseruction. That is to say, it must improve rather than impoir the Irishman's capacity to feed and cothe himself and his family; it must sutisfy the sentiment of nationality ; it must command

Still the Government will persist in putting.a cold-blooded Scotch Tory to govern Ireland, keep an army of occupation to guard and protect incendiary land usurpers, while they fire the cabins of the poor with petroleum, pass. bers. laws to gag the representatives of the people, pack juries, pervert justice, and now, as if to show what actonishing fools they can make of themselves because they know how, they have taken to arresting the priests. The end cannot. be far ofL

MR. BLAKE AND THE LEADERSHIP.

The Government press are bent upon reorganising the Opposition. To draw attention away from the notorious rifts and chasms that are ever widening between certain members of Sir John's Calsinet it is necessary to invent domestic diffi-culties among the Liberal Opposi-tica. It is solemnly announced, for instance, that Mr. Blake is to be withdrawn, and that Mr. Mowai, or some one else, is to be chosen as the Liberal leader for the Dominion. If there were any dissatisfaction with their leader in the Opposition ranks, the Globe would quickly become aware of it; for, whatever else they may do, Eeformers are not in the habit of concealing their grievauces from this journal. To say that Mr. Blake in universally admired, trusted and heloved by the Liberal party, is to state the facts in language of studied moderation. To my that they dream of seeking out auy other leader is ridiculously untrue. ing up Mr. Taillon's reference to the alleged Ine position has always sought Mr. Blake; | irregular practices in the Council, he said it he has never sought the position. We do ant know how the Conservatives manage party to de so, when his own party had their domestic concerns, but when a new Parliament is elected the Liberal memberschoose one of their number to lead them and voice their wishes in the House. We therefore would be much surprised if Mr. Blake did not take an opportubity, as we are informed tion was not made he had always done, at or before the first caucus of the new House, to lay his withdrawal from the leadership before his friends and to He asked Mr. Taillon himself to say how

the face. - Toronto Globe.

the Government for having called the Legislature before having prepared their work, ther he intended carrying out his threats made while in Opposition of abolishing the Legislative Council. He condemned the creation of a new Ministry of Agriculture and Colonization on the ground that there were

sufficient officers to look after those interests. The House took recess at 6 o'clock.

While Mr. Taillon was speaking, a deputation waited on the Government to ask for a subsidy for the new railway from St. Felix the sentiment of narionality; it must command de Valois to St. Gabriel de Brandon in Ber-the benison of Holy Church; it must allow the thier county. The deputation was headed by Inshman to manage or mismanage his own Inshman to manage or mismanage his own affairs in his own way; and it must afford free scope for the political instincts of the p ople. The present system traverses every one of these and aid was promised. The work will be conditions, which point unmistakably in the conditions, which point unmistakably in the an extension of the Joliette branch of the an extension of the Joliette branch of the enstern section of the Canadian Pacific Ruil-

> way. As is customary, the authorities of the Basilica here have placed a number of pews at the disposal of the Roman Catholic mem-

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Taillon concluded his address by declaring himself strongly opposed to the manner in which the Government was securing the resignation of certain members of the Legislative Council. He declared that the Opposition would fight the Government

loyally, but would give it no quarter, and predicted its downfall at an early day. This atter expression was received with applause by his friends, and groans from the other side.

Hon. Mr. Mercier rose at S, 15, amid great awakened memory, to lose those those the sentence and the sentence away elogrently and effectively. He denied his from us by death or distance; allegation that the lories had not fallen dist that the still reproaches of that honored. The men now in Opposition did mysterious principle in our nature, which not deserve the name of Conservatives. They points to the Eternal object of our existence, were the unworthy representatives of men stoul upward through the tumult of our paswho is the past had done the country nonor. He (Mr. Mercion) had been enabled to outlive the cowardly tactics of the Tories, who friend. The rocks and woods, the lakes and had done all to ruin him in public opinion. Referring to Mr. Taillon's defence or his conduct after the resignation of Mr. Ross, the speaker caid it was of the most abameful kind, and he (Mercier) was not at all sorry for what he had done on January eyes in the midnight chamber.

27 th last when he bad called upop his followers three times to condemn the Government. Tak-House in 1879. He defied Mr. Taillon to against the Government that any of the councillors had been bought out. If the accusa-

MR. TAILLON STOOD CONVICTED OF FALSEHOOD.

request them to relieve him of his onerous po-much he had given Mr. Richard to resign his sitto... We have no doubt that Mr. Meredith has done the same as leader of his amaller fol-sent Government was not Liberal, but St. Augustin, which he afterwards shed from distance somewhat greater than when she is based one the same as leader of his amaller fol-sent Government was not Liberal, but lowing in the Ontario Assembly. The sug- thoroughly National, and he (Mr. Meroier) a purer and lottier impulse; so here we are Gestion that any change in the Liberal leader-would not attempt in any way to impose his wou back to the love of innocence by the the preceding ones, to much so that a co-ship at Ottawa is contemplated as feasible by own personal views. In answer to Mr. postry of nature. She repreaches us with mor bacometer does not even indicate it. any one in his senses is simply absurd upon Taillon, Mr. Mercier said he was not going to having so long preferred, to her in The most thorough investigations have field it the face, — Toronto Globe, work to abolish the Legislative Council but finite varieties of form and color bcon made about the influence of the waxing hope.

nused in honor of their God, by men joyous | tions with the results of and thankful in the feeling of certain immortality-men whose fathers in their are found to have been true. youth had reverenced the Druid as a more than human counsellor.

None has painted with such magio brush as Ger.ad Griffig the ruins and beauties of Giendalough. Here are his words .

"A gantle morning in spring baheld the writer descending the sequestered road which leads to the Valley of the Seven Churches. This exquisite scene of loneliness and gloom was cheered at the moment oy a partial gleam of sunabine, which shone on the descried churches and flung the shadow of the round tower-a gnomon taised by time to count his centuries '-- across the uneven plain on which it stands. I paused to look upon the lake which lay beyond the ruins-a co'd and motionless expanse of water, prisoned in by mountains of rugged granite, with scanty traces of foliage to quality the rudeness of the clifted heights. Yet there was more of a religiousness sadness than of sternpess or terror in the character of the scene. It was a fitting solitude for the abode of those who fled to its quiet sanctuaries in ages long gone by, to repair the passionats excesses of early life, or to preserve their youthful innocence, and meditate in sorrow, rather than in anger,

on the thoughtlessness of men. Here it is, returning from the turmo 1 of London and agitating pursuits, that the war-derer feels all the folly and idleness of the life which he has led; and his heart sickens at the recollection of the dissipation of cities; that he opens his soul to nature acto a long fortaken mother, and thinks, with an aching

hosom, of the purity, the simplicity, the religious regularity of his childhood. Here it is, that we seem once more in the keepness of

sions and our interests, and speak to our hearts like the voice of a long-forgotten waterfalls, the ruins and the sober day-light, and the whisper of the persuasive wind, in scenes like this, convince the heart more readily than volumes of ingenious controversy, read over with aching head and weary

Here we feel the truth that is too bright even for the eagle eye of reason to contemplate. Ambition seems a dream, philosophy a guese; our spirit seems to mount above its tenement and sto behold the passions, the is certainly a little colder than when she is faculties, the sciences, and the occupations of further off, but the decrease of heat amounts was most unbecoming on his (Mr. Tailoa'e) tenement and sto behold the pressions, the literally purchasor five members of the man at that leisurely elevation, where alone it can become acquainted with their relative rise and make a straight accusation value. Here we discover all the superiority of virtue over knowledge, and remember with all that zest which feeling gives, even to the oldest truths, those fundamental principles of virtue whick, in our days of feverish inquiry, we were accustomed to despise for [dred and rights -right during the meon's

their want of novelty. As the thrilling music of the Christian churches first drew the tears from the eyes of

beervation in the various cities, and publish whatever of them We are finished with the weather prophets [C S. C. The choir under the able direction

to the question :

Has the moon icflaence upon the weather ? fluence upon the state of the weather is very general, not only with the people, but also among the better educated. What induces them to entertain is not real observation of nature, but a belief which is not without a semulance of truth. If, they say, the moon Las enough influence upon our waters to produce tides, it must exercise a still greater influence upon the sea of air surrounding us, and hence it must be of the greatest import ance to our weather.

This is, however, an illusion. A long time ago it was proved by Laplace that tides are caused by the great weight of a liquid. If the ocean were filled with mercury instead of water, the tides would reach a formidable height, a height proportioned to the respective weights of mercury and water. Tides. then, do exist in the atmosphere, but in comparison much less than in the water, because the sir is to much lighter. It happens that we do not live on the surface of the atmosphere, but in the lowest strata of this arry gent barometer observations.

this popular belief that therough observations and investigations have been made in order to settle the question.

These investigations were of three kinds :-1st What influence with regard to heat and coli has the nearness or remoteness of the moon upon our weather? 21d. What influence has the same upon roin or drynass in the atmosphere ? Ord. Has the change o tue moon any bearing upon the variability of our weather?

For the reply to these questions, some which time the temperature, pressure, and moisture of the air have been measured daily. These observations have been scrupalously examined; the conclusion arrived at is, that the moon is not quite without influence upon the state of our atmosphere; but this influence is so very small that it is not brought to bear

at all on meterorology. When the moon is nearest to the earth, it in the average scarcely to one-fifth of a degree, and this is a quantity entirely impercontillationar weather. As to rain, it is a little less frequent in the time of the nom's greatest distance from the earth; but this diff. reace, 100, is mparceptibly sciall. In ous incusand rate o mathere are four hangreatest distance end five hundred and neaver, but this difference is still less than

the preceding ones, so much so that a com-

. . . .

efficiency under his fostering care, so'cmn High Mass was celebrated by Ray, P. Moran,

for the present, and will conclude this series of Rev. C. Jelly, C. S. C., rendered the difof short letters, by instituting an inquiry in ferent parts of the Mass in a manuer worthy of the obcasion. The next little college chapel was tastefully decorated. Thus by The idea that the moon exercises an in impressive ceremonies and beautiful decorations Holy Church honors this bright gem in (her crown of saints. The evening's entertainment was the principal feature of the celebration. Among the audience we observed the Very Rev. Provincial, Fr. Lonage, Fr. Dion, C.S.C., Muster of Novices, Dr. Prendergast, Cate des Neiges, also the Rev. President, P. Moran, and members of the college faculty. Many residents of Montreal and Cote des Neiges were also present. The programme of the evening, though long, was laithfully carried out. It consists of declamations, vo: al and instrumental music. The appendance of Fr. Jolly as accompanist had quite a pleasing effect. The first item was a very pretty trio, accompanied by clarionstand violin. It was appreciated as only the lovers of music can appreciate an artistically readered production. A recitation by G. Rinfret was delightfully received and evinced the most careful training. Muster A. Denau gave a piago and W. Johnson a violin solo, both of which were last ned to with much pleasure. S. renade en mer," by L Pinsoneault, "C'est aca; and in these strata, where the weather un Oiseau qui vient de Fauce," by G. Turcot, manifeste itself, the effect of the tides in the were beautifully r idered and showed that upper air is so insignificant that nothing of it has yet been discovered in spite of most dili. the most pleading features to: the entertain-Learned men have had such a respect for ment was the chorus, "Far O'er the Stars his popular belief that therough observations there is Rest." It was well rendered and reflected great credit upon those who ra-ticipated in it; whilst the march of the little ones and their many maticuvres seemed to attract universal attention. The soloists were Masters Fleury and Tarcot. All the recitations and musical selections given were rendered with excellent tasto, reflecting great redit on the Rev. Prefect, Father Klien, Father Joliy and Brother Emcnd. The ages of the little lade ranged from five or six to ten or twolve years, but thanks to the naturalists have male observations for a cflorts of their leader, Brother Edmund, who period of nearly three-score years, during bad not spared himself in training them, and to their own brightness and aptitude for learning, they acquitted themselves in a manner which inclined to the marvellous. The

sweetness and purity of their fresh young voices, and the excellent time and harmony maintained, combined to produce an exquisite effect. The closing remarks were made by Very Rev. A. Lonage, in his usual pleasing on 1 paternal manner, congratulating the children on the success of their efforts thanking the perceptand friends for their kind eace erigement by their presence; feeling att tail that they were all pleased, as the very favored by number to which they, rea ived the different parts of the programme July test tief. Tans does not permit to give a longer report of the celebration ; but I can assure hey friends and readers that all left the halt deeply impressed with the spirit which val manifested throughout the entertainment, and warm in admiration of the ability displayed by the young participants in their respective parts. SPECTATOR.

"After congress, what ?" asks the Spring-The most thorough investigations have field Union. A long, peaceful summer, we

age, was senior partner.

THE COUNT-OUT IN QUEEN'S, N.B.

Not one Conservative here out of ten de fends the counting out of Mr. King in Ocean's, N.B , and it is questionable whether the flav crument will take a lyantage of the most an fair decision of the returning efficier. A pr minent offisial said to me the ay that he would not be supprised if on the opining of the House the Olerk of the Original in Class cory came down to the bar vya the wrished other documents, report or all the facts, and that then Sir John would read it has place and move the insort on of Mr. King's rane in place of Mr. Bona's. If the Premier for lows this plan he will under htedly gain in the estimation of those who as a rule do not worship him.---Ottawa Cor. Mail.

VAUDREUIL AND PRESCOTT GAILWAY.

A deputation consisting of Hon. John Hamilton, of Montreal, and Mr. McMillan, M. P. for Vaudreuil, waited upon the Minister of Rulways this afternoon to urge the clauns of the Vaudreuil and Prescott hailway to u Government subsidy. The line is projected to run from Vaudreuil to Caledonia Springs, with a possible extension to L'Orignal, a dis tance of forty-two miles. I: was pointed out to the Minister that the Government hitherto had extensively aided those enterprises, which have for their object the opening up of the country, and if the deputation could be assured of similar Government aid being given to this railway, which came within the category referred to, the contract for construction would be immediately dealt with. Mr. Pope promised to lay the matter before the Government. - Ollawa Cor. Mail.

BOOK NOTICE.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD ; a Monthly Magazine, New York : The Catholic Publication Society Co. Montreal : D. & J. Sudlier & Co. Price \$4 per year, 39 cents per copy.

The March number of this invaluable publication has been laid on our table. The contents furnish a rich treat for the most varied literary appetites. They are as follows :---

"The Negro Problem and the Catholic Church," Rt. Rev. Francis Janssens, D.D.; "In Port," Mrs. C. R. Carson; "The Church at Puteoli," Rev. J. Costello; "Scriptural Questions," No. 4, Rev. A. F. "Scriptural Questions," No. 4, Kov. A. F. Hewit; "Mr. Thomas Chivers' Boarder," Part I, R. M. Johnston; "Kitchens and Wager," Rev. J. Talbot Smith; "Sorrow's Vigil," Eleanor O. Donnelly; "Christian Public Schools," Rev. Patrick F. McSweeny, D. D. "The Claddock of Column", Manu D.D.; "The Claddagh of Galway," Mary Banim; "The Director," E. F.; "Henry scorge and his Land Theories." Rev. Henry A. Brann, D.D., LL.D.; "A Fair Emigrant, Chape. XXII.-XXIV., Rosa Mulholland; "A Chat about New Books," Maurice F. Egan.



As propared by M. H. BEISSETTE, O. Ney 'Ork Montreal, is ve. y highly "commonded fy all vora of both series and of, all ages. Deplotted por should - sk fot .: a d tare ho other. · fork L

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE LEGISLATURE OPENS.

HON. MR. MERCIER'S CABINET SUB-MITS ITS PROGRAMME.

6

Full Report of the Speech from the Throne -The New Premier Adjourns the House Over St. Patrick's Day.

QUEBRO, March 16.—In the a sence of Lieut.-Governor Masson, who has not yet returned to town. Chief Justice Stuart, administrator of the Province, came down to the House to day at 3 p-m. and read the speech from the throne. He was surrounded by Mr. Mercier and his Minis-ters and a brilliant military staff, while the floor of the Legislative Council chamber was occupied by members of the two Houses and by an immense number of ladies and lay and clerical dignitaries, foreign consuls, etc. The commissions appointing Hon. Messrs. Ross and Gilman to the Legislative Council were read, and the new members took their seats. THE SPERCH FROM THE THEONE QUEBRO, March 16 .--- In the a sence of Lieut.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE was then read. It was as follows :--

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council : Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

I am happy to be called upon to open the sixth Parliament of the Province of Quebec in the name of our Sovereign in the very year of her royal jubilee, which circumstance should be looked upon as a good omen for the success of your legislative labors.

While bidding you welcome within the pre-cincts of this Parliament, I earnestly prav that your deliberations may be conducted with dig-nity, that your debates be carried on with calmess and moderation, and that the measures you adopt may bear the imprint of true and enlightened patriotism.

THE GOVERNOR'S HKALTH.

I regret, and you will regret with me I am sure, that the health of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has compelled him to ask for a short leave of absence, but I am happy to inform you that he will shortly resume his duties, which he has always performed as head of the executive with so much tact and ability.

THE JUBILEE YEAR.

The people of this province, without distinc tion of race or creed, rejoice with their fellow subjects of the other parts of the British Enpire that Divine Providence has been pleased to prolong Our Gracious Sovereign's days tast she may celebrate the fiftieth auniversary of her coronation, and receive upon the occasion of this flad yent the honoge and congratula-tions of more than 300,000,000 of grateful subjects. You will not, I am co. vinced, fuil to tuite in one common feeling of loyalty and to enable me to lay at the foot of the throng the expression of your respect for the distinguished woman who governs us, and of your admiration of the wisdom which has rendered her reign so illustrious.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

The ministerial crisis which took place at the commencement of this session, and the exceptional circumstances which necessitated me colling on my present advisers, justify me in telling you that my Government will be able to iny before you several important measures which are actually under consideration, and which must be brought to your notice later <u>ор</u>, However, this will not prevent your being called on to examine some urgent measures which require your immediate attention.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION will rank first amongst these. The construc-tion of an immense railway, the erection of the legislative and departmental buildings, and of the Court House at Quebec, and the generous subsidies granted to railway companies, compelled former governments to raise considerable tours during the last twelve years. The loan of 1852, destined to comple e these undertakings, to pay off the balance of these subsidies and to liquidate the floating debt of the province, has been completely expended, and it has satisfied only a portion of these demands, There still remains unpaid a considerable amount of the floating debt, which has been increased by the putting into force last year of the law of 1886, authorizing the con-version of the subsidies in land granted to Several of these companies into sums of money. peopl Several of these companies applied for and day, obtained before the 1st of February last the when benefit of this law. To enable you to under-any 1 stand thoroughly the nature and extent of these engagements my Government has caused to be prepared by the heads of the departments, and will lay before you without dolay, a full and detailed statement of all the claims, old and new, over and above the consolidated detts which are actually pending and which compose the present debt, the uncontested portion of which must be paid within a brief delay, if the honor and credit of the provinceare to be maintained. My Government has not had time to form any plan for providing means to meet the emergency of the moment. The only alternative left is to suggest a new loan sufficient to pay off all lawful claims. THE PROVINCES AND THE DOMINION. My Government intend inviting the Govern-ments of the other Provinces and that of the Domiaion to examine *n* question of vital in-portance, namely, that of their financial and other relations with the Gederal Government. The obscurity in some respects of the British North America Act, 1867, and the interpretation given to some clauses of that Act under certain circumstances, have given rise to well founded fears for the maintenance of our local institutions, and necessitate an understanding between the Provincial and Federal Governments. the Provincial and rederal Governments, with a view to arrive at a state of things more satisfactory to all. The lapse of twenty years since Confederation has shown the insufficiency of the financial ar-rangement made at the outset. Upon entering into Confederation the Province of Quebec, lik the others, gave to the central power its portion of the customs and excise revenues, which have more than doubled since. It has received in return only a yearly fixed and settled grant. While the provinces gave up in this way the surest and most important of their revenues, they remained burdened with heavy expenses for the support of their local institutions, which expenses must of necessity increase with the growth of the population and the development of the country. Under these circumstances and for these reasons my Government believes the time has come for the provinces to consider the situation periously and to consult together upon the means to surmount the present diff. culties and prevent their recurrence. You will be made acquainted with the progress of the negotiations which may take place on this sub-ject and called upon, if need be, to pass resolu-tions suitable to the circumstances.

to enable my Government to deliver these statutes to the public during the course of next ummer.

.....

I have not as yet received the report of the commissioner appointed in 1884 to make an investigation into the management of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental railway, but my Government is taking steps with a view to obtaining the report and submitting it to you before the close of the session.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT. The share which the Department of Public

The share which the Department of Func-Instruction of our province took in the Colo-rial exhibition at London last year has been of a nature to make our school system known to the whole world and to do honor to the province.

THE FINANCES.

Genflemen of the Legislative Assembly : Recent and regrettable occurrences have shown that our system of keeping the public accounts was imperfect and required some alter-ations. This it is the intention of my Govern-

ment to make as soon as possible. The public accounts will be laid before you and subsidies will be asked from you for the next fiscal year. The public service also re-quires that you be called on to vote quite a considerable supplementary amount, sufficient to meet the exigencies of the present time. My Government intends to practice the strictest economy to effect certain urgent re-forms in the administration of justice with a view to secure speed and economy in litigation, and to sanction in all the branches of the public service only such expenditure as may be in-dispensable for the requirements of the efficient administration of the affairs of this province.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SKATS.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The disproportion existing between the popu-lation of certain electoral divisions of this province will necessitate before long the a doption of a measure calculated to ensure a repre-sentation which will be fairer for certrin interests, and you are invited to give this interests, and you are invited to give this important subject your attention. I pray God to bless your labors, to cause the union and harmony so necessary under the circumstances to prevail amongst you and inspire you with the best means to be adopted for assuring the prosperity of our dear province.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

On the return of the members to the Legis ative Ascembly the Speaker read the returns the re-election of Hon. Mesara. Mercier, McShane, Duhamel, Shehyn and Gagnon, and laid before the house statements of the affairs of a number of public institutions and the report of the Librarian of the Legi-lature. The Speaker laid be one the house a copy of the speech from the throne read by the administrator of the Province, whereupon it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Mercier, that the speech be taken into consideration on Friday nest.

HONOR TO ST. PATRICK.

Hon. Mr. Mercier then moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Lynch, that when the house adjourns this afterneon it stands adjourned until Friday at 3 o'clock. In support of his motion, Mr. Merciec claimed that when the house ad-journed in February last it was intended, journed in February last it was intended, in accordance with Parliamentary usage and tradition to adjourn till Thursday of this week, but looking at the date it was discovered that Thursday was the 17th of March, and the 17th was the festival of St. Patrick. Then it was decided to adjourn till the lift in order that the house mich the the 16th in order that the house might then adjourn over St. Patrick's Day as a mark of respect to the Irish race and nation. He spoke of the sympathy of the civilized world with the Irish people in their efforts to obtain that degree Canadian people, and referred to the unani-Cannotan people, and referred to the unan-motions adoption last session by the Legislature of motions of sympathy with the Irish people and of congratulations to Mr. Gladst ne upon his efforts in their behalf. He also referred to the patriotic action taken by his friend and col-league, Mr. McShane, in issuing invitations for a grand dinner to morrow in honor of the day. Hon, W. W. Lynch expressed his gratifica-tion at being afforded an opportunity of seconding the motion, and said it was a happy coinci-dence that the house should be in session and able to honor the national festival of the Irish able to honor the hattonin festival of the Frish people by adjourning its proceedings over that day. Thank God, the day had now arrived when Irishmen all over the world might say in any place what they thought of the efforts of their fellow-countryman in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. All eyes were now turned upon Worther the two great the jure Westminster hall, where the two great political parties of the day were spreed that justice must be done the cause of Irish liberty. He hoped that it might not be long before the same unanunity which had been displayed on this ques-tion on the floor of this House would distinguish the members of the British House of Comm .ns. (Applause.) Hon. James McShane Cauked his hon. friend, the leader of the House, and the Hon. Mr. Lynch, for the kind manner in which they had respectively moved and recorded the motion of adjournment over St. Patrick's Day. He appreciated their action highly, and was sure ail his countrymen would do the same. He expressed the hope that all the members of both Houses would join him to morrow evening in honoring the day, by assisting at the dinner for which he had issued invitations. (Applause.)

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Come each lad and lass, join your voices with me,

Let light-hearted laughter Bhake each falling rafter, Hurrah | for loved Erin | She soon will be free !

Yes, soon glorious freedom, we'll have thee smong us Yes, soon will we clasp thee, long-coveted prize! With thee and our brave sons, who is it dars wrong us? There's none !- our Commander dwells up in the

He'll watch o'er our Island. On us peace will smile, and The Harp and the Shamrock forever will be

Completely surrounded With pleasure unbounded-Hurrah ! for loved Evin! She soon will be free!

Yas, soon will that banner of Erin be a flying In freedom o'er Erin, the queen of my heart, Each wave of its folds crusi England defying, And Ireland's grandeur shail never depart. Farewell to evictions And kindred afflictions:

No more shall our eyes ever look upon thee. **Farewell** to privations!

Come join us all nations-Hurrah ! for loved Erin ! Bhe soon will be free! !

-P. H. DUFFY.

AN IRISHMAN'S TOAST.

Here's may the standard of freedom, unfurled,

From Houth's craggy summit to beauteous Cape Olear, From the glen of the Downs to the mountains

of Kerry, From the cascades of Wicklow to the fountains

of Derry, From the vales of Avoca to the sweet groves of

Blarney, From the bills of Tipperary to the Lakes of

Killarney, From the East to the North, the South and the

West, May its emblems be woven while Erin's op-

pressed ; And may it be wafted by each flowing gale Till independence is planted by Union's repeal. ENGLISHMAN,

IRISH NOTES.

The railway from Listowel to Ballybunion is to be immediately preceed d with. Mr. Gladstone is writing another article on

the Irish question for one of the magazines. The Irish members are expected to raise a fresh discussion on the report of the Address.

The extra remuneration received by the Attorney-General for Ireland in the year 1885-6 was £5,617, and by the Solicitor General for Ireland £1,269,

In the last half year there were 1,734 evictions. in Ireland, representing 9,034 persons, of whom 127 families, representing 657 persons, were re-admitted as caretakers.

A private circular has been issued to the County Inspector of Kerry, directing him to take no more recruits for the Constabulary from among the peasantry of that county. Mr. R. W. Shecklebon, Q.C., ex-scholar of Dublin University, has issued an address to the constituency in anticipation of the elevation of the Attorney-General to the Bench.

The amount of the advances made under Lord Ashbourne's Purchase Act up to the end o 1886 was £1,349,409, while the applications stil under consideration amount to £383,754.

At the request of Mr. Parnell and other prominent members of the Nationalist party, Mr. Richard Power has consented to withdraw his resignation as representative of Waterford city. General Sir Redvers Buller will vacate his temporary position as Under-Secretary for Ine-land early in April, when he will enter upon

on the outward passage to embark passengers a colony of Ulster Scots, severed from the and mails. national stem-shut out, by out own act,

"HURRAH FOR LOVED ERIN! SHE SOON WILL BE FREE!"
Lover up houses hearts in your Isle tross the ocean!
Cheer up, my bravelads, away over the sea, Such trials and suffering and stardy devotion Deserves, and will shortly bring freedom to thee!— Then bailsh your voices with me, Come each ind and lass, join your voices with me,
Label State State

IRELAND AND THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

In reply to a number of communications asking the co-operation of the Dundalk Board of Guardians in the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, the following spirited reply has been sent :-WHEBEAS, Through the operation of laws

based on injustice Ireland has been impoverished, and its population decimated to an alarming extent during the fifty years of Her Majesty's reign ; and

WHEREAS, Millions of the Irish people have fallen victims to famine which her Majesty's Government could, but did not, avert, and to landlord rapacity, cruelty and brutality to which her Government not only permitted but also sanctioned and encouraged ; and

WHEREAS, Numbers of the most noble hearted and pure-minded of the Irish race, who had the courage to protest against and to seek to remedy the deplorable condition to which their country was reduced by misgovernment, were condemned to endure the horrors of the dungeon or the scaffold, as the reward of their patriotism and philanthropy ;

WHEREAS, Her Majesty's Government is at present taking steps to secure the imprisonment of Irishmen, through whose abilities, devotion and self-sacrifice thousands of virtuous. industrious and peaceable subjects of Her Majecty have been saved from starvation or extermination at the hands of avaricious and unscrapulous land owners, whom even Government "pressure" failed to induce to act justly towards their tenants, and

WHEREAS, Her Majesty, in her recent speech from the Throne, instead of recommending Parliament to comply with the almost unanimous demand of the Irish people for the restoration of their legislative independence, has suggested another dose of coercion as a remedy for the present unhappy state of the country ; Be it therefore resolved that we, the guar-

dians of the poor of the Dundalk Union, decline to act the part of slaves or hypocrites hy participating in the rejoicings or taking part in the projects by which it is proposed to celebrate Her Msjestr's jubilee.

At a meeting of the Wexford Town Com-missioners on Feb. 9, Mr. Aldan Harpur in the chair, the circular letter from the Prince of Wales, on the subject of the Queen's Jubilee Memorial, was submitted by the chairman, and the following order made thereon : "That bearing in mind the present unhappy state of our country from the long-continued misgovernment, we do not consider ourselves under any obligation to contribute towards the proposed memorial of her Majesty's Jubilee." The above may be taken as fair samples of the manner in which the requests in relation to the Queen's Jubilee have been received in Ireland.

PATRIOTIC APPEAL TO THE PRES-BYTERIANS OF ULSTER.

In a recent issue of the new weekly journal, North and South, there is an admirable 'appeal to the Preabyterians of Ulster,' from the pen of Rev. Mr. Kerr, of Cork. The reverend gentleman earnestly exhorts his brethren in the North to throw in their lot with their fellow countrymen, and, ceasing to be mere colonists, boldly acknow, lege as their own the country of their adop-

try needs your help to day. For your coun-

attitude and become Presbyterian Irishmen.

SURNAMES.

والمصادر ومرافقهم والأراب والمروب والمعارف والمروب والمروب والمروب والمسارية والمسارية والمسارية والمسارية والم

NIGHT-WALKING.

There is no habit, be it known, which so fectually damages the reputation of a young girl as does the habit of being abroad on the street at night. Unfortunately, there are always to be seen on streets a large number of these girls, either not aware of the consequences or, alas ! utterly indifferent to them.

As a rule, young women do not be out at night, without protection. If they walk the streets without such safeguard, they are taken to be of light character and very apt to be treated as such. Hence the necessity of caution to those who would be deemed of good repute.

It is lamentable to read the daily papers, giving so many instances of some young women who dallied too long in this way with the danger, and who fell, their lives closing in some form of suicidal despair. Stay by the homehearth. Do not forget the lessons of virtue and religion taught you at your mother's knee. Don't be a night-prowler. Let no pretext of curiosity or love of exer-cise or any similar device induce you to throw

aside that modesty and innocence that has heretofore been your greatest charm, to run the risk of disgrace and ruin by making any public parade. Such practices come from vanity-the mark of a weak mind-and may bring upon you the unenviable title of being

a street-walker. Young woman, don't be a night prowler. Uatholic Columbian.

TREVELYAN AND LIBERAL RE-UNION.

LONDON, March 16 .- Sir Geo. Trevelyar speaking at Liskeard this evening, said his position as regards Ireland bad not changed. He hoped, however, that a basis of agree ment would yet be found by conciliatory methods. The Liberals were all agreed apon a general policy, and he desired a similar agreement with reference to Ireland. He repeated that the Galstone bills wer dead and buried and could be ignored. He believed there was very little real difference betwaen Lord Hartington's conditions for the settlement of the Irish question and those which Mr. Gladstone enunciated in Parlia ment, but the latter, the Unionists thought were not sufficiently embodied in Mr. Glad ctone's bills. He never expected that the leaders who had been separated from the Liberal party by their objections to the Glad-stone bills would return to that party unless their objections were definitely met, but he certainly believed it possible to reconcile the differences and to deal with the Irish question in a manner more thorough than the half hearted style of the Cooservatives.

BOOK NOTICE.

THE GENERLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF CANADIAN FAMILIES,

The third volume of the great work which Abbe Tanguay has been busy at during the last thirty years is to hand. The announcement of the issue of this third volume will be received, there is no doubt, by everyone with great satisfaction. Subscribers will find therein the faithful fulfillment of the promises made at the time of the publication of the second volume and those who are not yet subscribers will also find a complete guarantee that the work will be brought to a good end

temporary position as Under-Secretary for Ire-land early in April, when he will enter upon the important duties of his new military post in England. An agreement has been entered into with the steamship City of Rome will call at Queenstown on the outward passage to embra using stablishment of the Messra Senecal. Rarely has a book been issued by a publisher in so short a time and from all shares in the management of nawith such undeniable marks of extraordinary tional affairs, having estranged those who pains. had suffered with you, and who, if you had



MARCH 23, 1887.

CURE

Sick Headacho and relieve all the troubles incl. dent to a billow, state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Names, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Tain in the Side, &c. While their most remark

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilitearc equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the Stomach, stimulate the liver and complate the towels. Yen if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those wroe suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great beast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dosc. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentie action please all who use them. In visit at 25 cents; five i \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by max.

CARTER MEDICINE CO..

New York City,



HEAL THYSELF!

Do not expend hundreds of dollars for adver-

tised patent medicines at a foliar a bottle, and

french your system with nanseous slops that

poison the blood, but purchase the Great and

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial binding.

Contains more than one hundred invatuable pre-

scriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies

in the Pharmacoposia, for all forms of chronic and

acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific

and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Phy-

sician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid.

sealed in plain wrapper. ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL

young and middle aged men, for the next ninety

days. Send now or cut this out, for you may never sewit again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER

49-G

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass.

Standard Medical Work, entitled

A MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

The speedy settlement of the new townships of the province is emphatically the national cause. My Government, therefore, intends to devote special cars to this desirable object. With this view it will submit to you a measure for the establishment of a special ministry of agriculture and colonization, and will endeavor to favor still more bona fide settlers, while at the same time protecting the revenues of the Crown lands. My Government sees, with anxiety, the painful efforts of the settlers, and will strive to contribute as far as possible to better their position.

INSANE ASYLUMS.

The serious difficulties which have arisen respecting insane asylums and the occasion of putting into force the statute of 1885, relating to these asylums, render necessary the appoint-ment of a Royal commission empowered to discover, by consulting the most competent authorities, the real cause of these difficulties and the proper means to put an end to them, and to guide my Government in the preparation of any measure which may be deemed expedient.

THE CONSOLIDATED STATUTES.

The work of the commission appointed for the consolidation of the statutes affecting our province is terminated and a measure will be submitted to you to Big it legal sanction and

The motion was carried.

PURSUING THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.

The pursuit of the dollar is responsible for the wreck of countless lives. It makes young men old, and adds physical debility to the sorrows of old age. In the unceasing effort te obtain riches, the best objects of human existence are driven out of sight. Families are neglected, and the pleasures of home left untasted. In England, the prince merchant is content with what is gained by a few hours at the desk. The rest of his time is given to such enjoyments as his means may permit. He is enthusiastically devoted to his family, and in old age is as jolly as a sandboy ; sleeps well, eats almost too well, and is comparative'y free from pains and aches. It is a fact that thousands of our wealthiest merchants in their prosperity work as hard as they did when com-mencing life. Custom has grown into habit, and things without interest from the business point of view have no flavor. So long as good health remains such slavery has its compensations; but when the physical and mental condition will stand the strain no longer, the way to the end is gloomy and wretched, the pains and aches arising from presistent over work embittering every mo-ment to the last. -Herald of Health.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their busbands say so, too !

PATIENT WORKERS.

There is one class of laborers who never strike and seldom complain. They get up at five o'clock in the morning and never go back to bed until ten or eleven c'clock at night. They work without ceasing the whole of that time, and receive no other reward than food and the plainest clothing. Though harrassed by a hundred responsibilities, though driven and worried, though reproached and looked down upon they never revolt; and they cannot organize for their own protection; not evon sickness releases them from their posts. No sacrifice is deemed too great for them to make, and no incomptency in any branch of their work is excused. They die in the harness, and are supplanted as quickly as may be. These are the housekeeping wives of the laboring men.

Captain McHardy's report on the Belfast riots will recommend better barracks, more anid conveyance for the police during riots and the employment of mounted and plain-clothes shared their struggles, would have given you your full share of the spoils of victory; constables, with more prompt action.

Of 194,994 electors who voted at the last gen-eral election in Ireland, 36,722 were returned as but are, without any help from you, masters of the situation. Your last state will be worse than the first. Before, you had no illiterate. The number of illiterate voters who came to the poll in England was 38,587, and in Scotland 5,838.

A fourth edition of O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees" is passing through the press. It will be published, most likely, in a few months, and it will be the most elaborate and perfect work of the kind ever given to the public.

The Queen's warrant has been received anpointing Dr. C. J. Nixon, of Merrion square, senior physician of the Mater Misericordine Hospital, to the position of Senator of the Royal University of Ireland, vacant by the death of Dr. Robert Lyons.

The Irish National League have issued a circular to the branches throughout the kingdom urging the necessity of preparing for the next general election, the supposition being that the the Catholic Directory with the following result :-- In the alphabetical directory of fall of the Government is among the early possibilities of the near future.

The bill framed by the Irish Nationalist party for extending the Land Act to lease holders in-cludes clauses providing that the judicial rents shall run from the date of application, and that all proceedings for ejectment shall be stayed pending the decision of the Court.

In consequence of the appointment of Father Fagan to the pastoral charge, in succession to the late Right Rev. Mgr. Farrel, the spiritual direction of the Holy Family Sodality, St. John's, Blackrock, Dublin, has been allotted to the Rev. P. Gossan, late of Booterstown.

An extensive series of raids for arms have taken place in Ballyourney district, on the bor-ders of the counties of Kerry and Cork. Several farm houses were visited and shots fired, the tarm houses were visited and shots need, the marauding party numbering between forty and fifty men. Eight guns, a revolver, and some pistols were carried off by the moonlighters. The raids are ascribed to the fact that eviction matical bare here served in that hereity. notices have been served in that locality. in :

Mr. Gladstone, writing to a correspondent who wished to know the best books on the Irish land question, recommends Lecky's "Leaders of Public Opinion," Switt MacNeill on the "Grattan Parliament and how the Union was Carried," O'Connell's Memoir on Ireland, and Goldwin Smith's Essays on Ireland and on Pitt. Mr. Gladstone adds that useful works on the history of Ireland since the Union are about to appear.

We learn from the Buenos Ayres Southern Cross of January 14th that a very successful meeting was held on January 6th, for the purpose of completing the establishment of the association called the San Pedro Irish Union, It is an institution intended to promote a spirit of harmony, union and organization for the mutual benefit of all, and "to advance the interests of Jrishmen and their descendants"not of any particular class, but of all, without distinction

distinction. Their Lordships the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin; Right Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert; Right Rev. Dr. Healy, Co adjutor Bishop of Clonfert; and Right Rev. Dr. McCormack, Bishop of Achonry, Suffragan Bishops of the Province of Counaught, met at the architemiscone Underst Them. His Graces the the archiepisoopal valace. Tuam, His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly presiding, for the pur-pose of considering the selection of Bishop for Galway by the parish priests of that diocess. The result of their Lordships' deliberations has been duly forwarded to Rome.

The returns of local taxation in Ireland for get away from the poor house." 1885 have been issued. Taxation had risen from Teach her that a good, ste

SATISFIED CONFIDENCE.

J. B. H. Girard, of St. Edwidge, Clifton, P.Q., says: "I am well satisfied with the use of Burdock Blood Bitters ; it has cured me of choice but to take the lower place, and est dyspepsia that I had for three years. I used the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table; now you will have chosen this place of five bottles, and shall tell every person I know that may be attacked with similar sickness, and should not be altaid to guarantee every bottle used." your own free will, and as you make your bed so you must lie. Let me entreat you to be wise in time. 'The sands are running in the glass,' but it is not yet too late. The coun-

THE POPE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

try's sake, for your own sake, change your Rome, March 16 .- The Pope has sent a letter to the Emperor William congratulating him upon the ninetieth anniversary of his birth, adding that us the conditions of the AMERICAN PRIESTS WITH IRISH Papacy do not nermit the sending of a special representative the Pope hopes that his sin-cere good wishes will be equally acceptable. The Catholic Citizen has been looking over

A GOOD MOTIVE.

priests in the United States we notice there are 30 Bradys, 18 Brennans, 20 Burkes, 15 Byrnes, 24 Carrolls, 12 Clarkes, 12 Connollys, Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, agent for Fine Art Publications, states that he was so 12 Donohoes, 12 Duffys, 24 Fitzgeralds, 12 Fitzpatricks, 17 Gallaghers, 13 Gleasons, 12 troubled with deafness for eight years that he could scarcely attend to business, until he Gritfins, 17 Hickeys, 12 Hughes, 49 Kelleys, 14 Kennedys, 22 Lynches, 16 McCabes, 20 McCarthys, 12 McDermotts, 14 McGraths, 15 tried Yellow Oil. He desires to make this cure known for the benefit of others afflicted.

> A professor in the Maine state college has resigned to take a position with a heeling machine company. Is there more money in heels than in heads?

"For six years 1 suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored five years, and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. 1 tried B B.B. instead. One bottle cured mo, M. A. Squelch, Rag-

An amateur actor has been shot in Mississippi. Punishment to fit the crime.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's gave, when by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

The fireman is not always a good gardener, although he is accustomed to hot-houses.

DIED.

MURPHY .-- In this city, on March 14th, Edward Murphy, aged 42 years.

BREEN.-In this city, on March 12th, John Breen, aged 27 years, 5 months, 15 days. QUIGLEY.—At Longue Pointe, Monday, March 14th, Martin Quigley, aged 63 years, native of the County Galway, Ireland.

BRADY.-In this city, on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th of March, Rose Ann, eldest daughter of John Brady.

MCKAY.—In this city, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., Ann Monaghan, aged 78 years, be-loved wife of Michael and mother of Professor

dies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping oursdvos well forlified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." - Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMEGRATHIC CURMENTS, LONVON. ENGLAND

Marvellous Memory **DISCOVERY.** .

Wholly uplike Mnemonics-Cure of Mind Wander-ing-Any book learned in one reading. Prospectus, with opinions of Mr. PROCTOR, the Astronomer, Hons, W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAWK, Drs. Mryor, Wood, Stonyburst College and others, sent post FREE, by PROF. LOISETTE.

PROF. LOISETTE, 337 Fifth Avenue, New New York. 27-DD

\$55 to \$5 a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines not under the horses' fort. Writ: BRRWSTER'S SAFKTT REIN HOLDER CO. Holly Mich 42.G

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF PROVINCIS OF QUEEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 596. Notice is hereby given that hume Miriam F. Fluces, of Montreal, wife of Marks Kutner, of the same place, trador, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband Montreal, 14th February, 1887. T. C. DE LORIMIER, 29.5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any buby whose mother will send us the names of two or more other babies, and their 14611 parents' addresses Also a handsome Dia-mond Dyc Sample Carl to the metre and nuch volumble information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Moutreal. PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE A OF HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alun, lime, nor other de-

leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain virtues for s ong period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade, mark] on ackage.

PILES Instantrelief, Final curo and never knife, purge, salve or suppository. Liver, kidney and all howel from 2.2-especially constipation-cur-ed like maric. Succorr will learn or a simple remedy free, by addressing, J. H. HEEVES, 78 Nassau St. N. E. 11-G

NOTICE. — NOTIOE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, on the part of Dame Suzan Ash, of the Ciry of Montreal, in the District of Moutreal, and Province of Quebec, to obtain a bill of divores from her husband, William Manton, of parts unknown in the United States of America, on the ground of desertion, and because the said William Manton having obtained a divorce from the said Suzan Ash before the Supremo Conrt for the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, has contracted a second marriage. Montreal, 18th Beytenber, 1886. DUHAMEL, HAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attorneys for the said Frame Suzan Ash. 7 27

O'Briens, 24 O'Connells, 34 O'Connors, 18 O'Neills, 44 O'Reillys, 15 O'Sullivans, 19 Powers, 24 Quinns, 35 Ryans, 43 Smiths, 22 Sullivans and 53 Walshs. WHAT TO TEACH OUR DAUGHTERS. At a social gathering, says the Dispatch, of Charleston, S.C., some one proposed this question : "What shall I teach my daugh-ter ?" The following replies were handed

Teach her that 100 cents make \$1. Teach her how to arrange the parlor and the library.

Teach her to say "No," and mean it, or Yes," and stick to it.

Teach her how to wear a calico dress and wear it like a queen. Teach her how to sew on buttons, darn stockings and mend gloves.

Teach her to dress for health and comfort,

as well as for appearance. Teach her to cultivate flowers and to keep the kitchen garden.

Teach her to make the kitchen the neatest room in the house.

Teach her to have nothing to do with in-temperate or dissolute young men. Teach her that tight lacing is uncomely, as

well as injurious to health. Teach her to regard the morals and habits.

and not money, in selecting her associates. Teach her to observe the old rule: "A place for everything, and everything in its

place.' Teach her that music, drawing and painting, are real accomplishments in the home, and are not to be neglected if there be time

and money for their use. Teach her the important truism : " That the more she lives within her income the more she will save, and the further she will

Teach her that a good, steady, church. McKay.

McMahons, 15 McManuses, 65 Murphys, 36 A LUCKY ESOAPE.

lan, Ont.

MARCH 23, 1887.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Editrees is propared to answer all question tars connected with this Department

(Specially prepared for THE Post and TRUE WINESS.)

The following menu for Friday is taken from the New York Freeman :--Oyster Soup. French Baked Rice. Broiled Rock Fish. Boiled Onions. White Potatoes. Macaroni with Tomatoes. Lobster Salad Fig Pudding, or Biscuit and Apple Jelly. OYSTER SOUP.

Take 100 oysters or less, according to strain it, put it back in the stow-pan, and add the oysters. As soon as it begins to boil, add a teacupful of cream, and a little grated cracker, rubbed in one ounce of butter. As soon as the cysters are plum, serve them.

FRENCH DAKED BICE.

Patasmall cup of rice on to boil with a pint and a hulf of milk. When it is cooked quite soft and as stiff as it can be stirred turn it cut, sweeten, put a tiny pinch of salt to it, a large feaspoonful of vanilla extract, the grated rind of a lemon, and when it is a little cooled the yolks of two eggs beaten. It should now he about as thick as much. Butter a small shallow pan, square or oblong, cover it with bread crumbs and put in the rice, smoothing it over on the top. It should be in a layer about an inch and a half deep; or, oil a little butter (over the tea-kettle) and pour over the top, slant-ing the pan so that it will cover the rice equally. Sift fine sugar thickly over the top, and put into the oven to bake a light brown. Let it get cold in the pan. Then cut it into strips of an inch broad and two or three inches long, like a delicate cake. To make it very dainty, chopped almonds may be strewed into the sugar of the top before baking.

UROILID ROCK FISH.

When thoroughly cleaned and dried, split open so that when laid flat the back-bone will be in the middle; sprinkle with salt and isy on a buttered grid-iron, over a clear fire, with the inside downward until it begins to brown, then turn over. When done, lay on a hot dish and butter plentifully.

BOILED ONIONS.

Cut off the tops, wash, remove the outer layer of skin, and boil fifteen minutes in fresh hot water. Drain this off, cover the onions with milk and hot water, in equal proportions, salt slightly, and cook ten minutes after the boil recommences, or until the onions are tender. Drain, barely cover with hot cream, or rich milk, in which a lump of butter has been melted, salt and pepper, and send to table.

COLLED POTATOES.

l'are or merely wash them, as preferred, and put them in a covered saucepan of cold water, with a teaspoonful of salt; boil them till they are done (which can be ascertained by running a fork into them) and begin to break a little; then pour the water from them, and hold the saucepsn, with the lid off, over the fire for two or three minutes, shaking well at the end of the time ; but the lid loosely on so as to allow the steam to es. cape, and sprinkle a very little salt over them ; let them stand till wanted (the sooner the better), but they may remain in this way, f necessary, half an hour or more. Time, wenty to thirty minutes, or longer if very

MACARONI WITH TOMATOES.

large.

Stew the macaroni until tender: put a yer of it in your baking dish, then a layer

handful of fine salt and put to cook. Baste often with the drip in the pan but do not move from its hot place. Use a long-handled basting spoon. Cook from two to three hours, according to the degree of heat and size of the roast. If rare beef is desired watch the progress of cooking, as it soon becomes overdone. Thrust a long-tined fork to the centre of the rosat when nearly done and if the red gravy follows it is right. Remove to a warm platter, and pour the superfluous grease from the pan. Scatter a handful of dry flour over the bottom of pan (the water is all cooked out by this time), and mix with the brown gravy, pour in a little hot water and allow to boil up and thicken with constant stirring to make smooth and even. This sauce is reliehed by some, while others prefer dish gravy. Let each individual pepper his own meat. As Monday is the American day of days for washing from Maine to California, circumstauces—out of the liquor. To half of the liquor add an equal quantity of water. Boil it with one tesspoonful of crushed all-spice, a little mace, some cayence pepper and salt. Let it boil twenty minutes, then with warmed on gravy. Warm timest the Sunday roast should be calculated to with warmed up gravy. Warm biscuits will be in order for tea. Put two quarts of four in the mixing pan, add four even table-

> soda, and one of salt. Rub the ingredients through the flour until smooth, then ald two teacupfuls of sour milk. Mix up stiff, roll out and bake in a quick oven filteen or twenty minutes. If sweet milk is used, add a teaspoonful of cream of tartar to cash cup of milk.

spoonfuls of the beef drip, one teaspoonfal of

BAKED PLUM PUDDING-It is said to be the most wholesome and to defy dyspepsia. Mix well in a large pan half a pound of seeded fine rasins, the same quantity of currants, half a round of bread crumbs, half a ront of boiling milk, half a pound of fuely chopped suct, the yokes and whites of three well-beaten eggs, a quarter of a pound of moist white sugar, an ounce of candied lemon and citron, half a grated nutmeg with a tablespoonful of orange sherbet. Bake for one hour in a slow oven in a well-buttered mould or dish.

In cleaning silver, kerosene may be used to advantage.

Carpets may be brightened by dusting with a damp flannel mop.

Egg stains can be removed by rubbing them with common table salt Rub soiled furniture with a woollen cloth sat-

arated slightly with oil. Stains on wood can be removed with strong

vinegar or salts of lemon. Plain wood frames are the rule in the framing

of small etchings. Leather chair seats may be revived by rubbing

them with well beaten white of egg. Sandpaper will whiten ivory kuife handles that may become yellow with use or age.

White paint that has become discolored may be nicely cleaned by using a little whiting in the

water for washing. A small spirit lamp will enable one to get, with little trouble, a cup of hot coffee, tea or

chocolate at picnics. A good cement for china is ordinary carriage varnish ; if put together neatly the fracture will be hardly perceptible, and it is not affected by

vater. Galvanized iron pails are not desirable re-ceptacles for drinking water. The zinc coating is quickly affected by the water, forming a poisupous exide of zinc.

For cleaning brasses belonging to mahogany furniture, use either powdered whiting or scraped rottenstone mixed with sweet oil, and rub or with a chamois skin.

It is not known to every woman, but it is : fact, that matting can be sawed together. A stont thread is needed, and the edges must not be drawn too close together. as, of course, there must be no scam, but simply a joining of the odges.

ONTARIO'S FINANCES.

HON. MR. ROSS DELIVERS HIS BUDGET SPEECH IN THE ONTARIO LEGISLATCRE. owno March 15 -In the House

THE FARM.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The first bulletin of the experimental farm at Ottawa has been issued by Mr. Saunders, the director, and it will be read with some interest by farm 'rs generally. All farmers can obtain the bulletin free, on application at Ottawa. The following extract will be found of value,

SEED TESTING .- This department is now ready for work. It has been undertaken for the purpose of determining the value of the agricultural seeds which are sold to farmers from year to year, and to save them from some of the losses to which they are annually subjected by using old and inferior seeds. Every farmer in Canada will have the privilegeand the right to send to the experimental farm samples of any seeds of which he may desire to know the germinating power, and it is hoped that all will avail themselves freely of the advantage offered. A suitable glass structure has been erected for this work of a sufficient size to admit of the testing of a very large number of samples at one time.

The returns of the germinating power of seeds will not be based upon a single test, but every sample will be tested in duplicate, once in the soil and again out of the soil in the most approved form of apparatus devised for this purpose. Small seeds will also be examined for impurities, such as sand, dust, foreign seeds, chaff, &c., and the proportion of these given.

The samples sent should be a fair average of the whole of the seed from which it is taken. The quantities which should be forwarded will vary in proportion to the size of the seed. Of large seeds such as corn, peas, oats, &c., about four ounces will be required, while of the smaller seeds such as grass, clover, turnip, cerrot, &c., from half an to an ounce will be sufficient. The larger seeds not be put into small cotton bags each marked with the name of the seed, and these smaller bags enclosed in a larger canvas bag provided with a tag on which the address may be written. The smaller seeds may be folded in stout paper, each p reel marked and the whole enclosed in a trong envelope. Packages and communica-tions should be addressed : "Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada." All mail matter will be carried free to and from the Experimental Farm within the limits of the genera postal regulations as to the size and weight of packages. All seeds received will be entered in the order in which they arrive and the returns made as promptly as possible. The great importance of encouraging and stimulating tree planting among the farmers. especially in the Northwest Provinces, is beyond dispute. It is telt also that this can aly be accomplished on the scale of magnitude required by the planting of suit-able forest tree seeds, which can be gathered from the native trees growing in the Provinces or purchased at a small cost. This leads us to add a few words of advice on the general treatment of forest tree seeds. Many of the tree seeds which mature early

are better sown soon after they are gathered. This applies especially to the several varieties of elm and to the soft maple. The hard maple, box elder and ash seeds keep well over winter, provided they are stored in a cool place and not allowed to get too dry. Acorns, nuts and stone fruits are most successfully planted in the autumn, but if kept over winter should be mixed with moist sand and exposed to frost and planted as ealy as possible in the spring, taking care that they are at no time left in masses under conditions so as to beat. Many failures with seed arise from not sowing it in partial shade. If seeds are exposed alternately to hot sunshine and cold, while they are swelling, they will frequently rat before they appear above the surface. The requisize shade may be obtained by the use of brush wood, or a light layer of corn stalks or straw, removing this as soon as the seedlings are up and fairly established. Many nurserymen enclose their seedbeds with wooden frames, on which are 1-id light fr

mination may be hastened, especially with

seede of a hard texture, by pouring hot water on them and allowing them to soak for twenty-four hours before sewing. Seeds sometimes fail to grow from being

planted too deep. The larger nuts and acorns abould be covered with soil about as deep as

the seed is thick; other smaller seeds should not be covered with more than half an inch

of mellow soil, pressed gently with the back

of a spade so as to make the earth firm around

them, and when the young seedlings appear

they should be carefully weeded. Uc asion-

ally seeds will remain in the ground till the

NOTES.

ranking next to milk as a perfect food. When

cheap, as it is at present. it may often be fed

ness before drawing it from the meadow, for

Blue grass has the advantage of not run-

manure annually. It does beat on limentone.

.

breed, however good.

cur improved varieties.

the vital organs.

soils, but is grown in nearly all sections Orchard grass is a variety that gives early pasturage, and can be grown where many other grasses will not flourish. The English people-who, it need not be

said, have a great love for fine plants and flowers-prize our native American plants higher than we ourselves do. From this fact let planters take the hint-if they have no money to invest for nursery plants to make their homes beautiful, let them go to the woods and fields and dig some,

REMEDIAL AND REPRESSIVE. PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND. LONDON, March 17 .- The Daily News says the Government has assured the Unionist Liberals that it incends to introluce concurrently in jurliament remedial and repressive Irish proposals. The remedial measure is to be divided into two parts, one draing with pressing masters, such as the inclasion of leaseholders in the operations of

the Land Act and suspension of evictions. The other, to be introduced at next session, dealing with the land purchase and local government questions.

PARNELL'S INTENTIONS. LONDON, March 16, -Mr. Parnell will op-

rose any Irish land purchase bill based upon the existing judicial rants, which, it is gene. sily admitted, are at least 25 per cont. too high. During the Easter recess Mr. Parnell

will abstain from political work.

A young woman of Harriaburg, Pa., utilized for wire bustle the other day as a cage her a flying squirrel that she caught while in the country and wanted to carry



Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Lung Discasos, Liver and Kidney Dispases, Eladdor Disonses and Norv-ons Affections, cured here or at home, with or without seeing the patient. Come and see us, or send ten cents in stamps for our "Invalids' Guido Book," which gives all particulars.

MEN



CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000 "We do hereby erity that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi. Annual Drawings of the Louisiana Stats Lottery Company, and in per-son manace and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and is good faith toward all parties, and we authorite the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our simatus attached, in its advertisements.



We the undersigned Runks and Harvers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State - teries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louists in Nut'l Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Or caus Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educations and Charitable purposes—with a capi-tal of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$560,00 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution dopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879. The only Lottery ster world on and endorsed by the propie of any State. It accer scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Numiter Drawings take place Monthly, and the Senti-Annual Draw-ings regularly every six months (Jaue and Breember).

Con

Becember). A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WAY A FORTUNE, FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APTH 12, 1887-2036 Monthly Drawing. Car W 1.41

Capital Prize, \$150,000. Maives, 55. Fitths, S2. Teaths, \$1.

LIST OF BIZKS.

		int OF	RIADA.
1	CAPITAI PRD	(E O)	\$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE	COF -	50,000.
	GEAND PRIZE	: OF	20,000
	LARGE PRIZE		10,000
	LARGE PRIZE	s or	5,000
20	PRIZES OF		1,000
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100	••		300.
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			ON PRINKS.
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100			206
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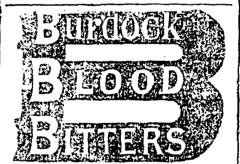
2,179 Prizes, amounting to..... \$535,000 Application for rates to cubeshould be made only to the office of the Commony in New Orleans. For further information write clearly giving full ad-dress. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary lette Currency

by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. BAUPHIN New Orleans, La

or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

Address Re~istered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beautregard and Early, who are incharge of the drawlags, is a parameter of absolute rainces and integring, that the chances are all equal-and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize. All partices therefore advertishing to guarantee Trizes in the Tottery, or holding out any other impossible inducements, are swinders, and only aim to decrive and derraud the nuwary.



WILL GURE OR RELIEVE.

DUZZINESS. DROPSY.

FLUTTERING

AP'DITY OF

DRYNESS

OF THE HEALKIN

THE STOMACH

OF THE SKIN.



NDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT O CANADA AND NEWFCUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

188----Winter Arrangements---1887

This Company's Lines are composed of the This Comrany's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyce-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tigh compartments, are unsurpassed for strength speed and comfort, are fitted up with all th modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record

\$150,00

10,00

20,00

20.60

20,000 20,000 25,100

:C. 0G

40,60

50.00

\$30,00

10.00

20,00

1		
	Vessels. Tonnage.	Commanders.
	Numidian 6,100	Building.
	Darisian	Cant. James West:
	Sardinian4.650	Lt.W.H. Smith, RNR.
	Polynesian 4,100	Capt. J. Ritchie.
	Samatian 3,600	" Hugh Wylie,
	Circassian 4,000	" W. Richardson
	Peruvian	" John France.
	Nova Scotian	
	Caspian	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R.
	Carthaginian 4,600	Capt. A. Maenicol.
	Siberian4,600	" R. P. Moore,
	Norwegian	
	Hibernian 3,440	J. G. Stephen.
	Austrian 2,700	A Ambrown.
	Nestorian	W. Dalziel,
	Trussian	Alay Mailan
	Scandinavian 3,600	Alex. McDouga
	Baenos Ayrean 3 800	John Park.
	Corean	
	Grecian	J. C. Menzies,
	Manitoban	
	Canadian	" R. Carruthers.
	Phoenician	
	Waldensian	
	Lacerne	
	Newfoundland 1,500	
	Acadian	
ł		" F. McGrath,

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line Balling from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURS-OASS, and from Halitax on - MURDAYS, calling as lough Foyle to receive on bond and land Malis and Passengers to and from Ireland and Sodland, are in-tended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX :

from the West. Rates of passage from Montreal, via Mulifax := Colon \$55.75, 773.75, 58:75, tAccording to accommodation, Intermediate, \$35.50, Merrage, \$20.50. Rates of passage from Montreal, via Portland := Colon \$57.50, \$72.50 and 82.50 (according to accommod) tion, Intermediate, \$35.60, Steerage, \$20.60.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE. The SS, NEW FOUNDLAND is Intended to perform , Winter Service between Halifax and St. John's Nid., a follows :

olows: FROM WALIFAX. March 1at, March 15th, March 20th, April 12th. FROM ST. JOHN'S. March 7th, March 21st, April 4th, April 18th.

Enter of passage between Halifax and St. Johns. Cabin \$20.00, Intermediate, \$15.00, Steerage \$6.00,

GLASGOW LINE, \$10.00, Steerage \$1,00, GLASGOW LINE, During the season of Winter Navkation a steamer will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Easter (via Ralifax when occasion requires), and regularly from Roston to Glasgow direct, as follows, Fig. 30

Invalids'Hotel #Surgical Institute EUFFALO, N. Y. Organized with a full Staff of eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians

and Surgcons for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

All particulars. All particul

FILE TUNIORS and STRICTURES treated with the gra test success. Book sent for ten cents in stamps. Address Would's Dispersary MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DISEASES OF discusses peculiar to WOMEN.

of bread crumbs and tomato, with bits of butter, pepper and sait; macaroni on top. Bake brown.

LOESTER SALAD.

Boil the lobster over half an nour ; remove For dressing take three or four tablespoonfuls Capital held and debts due by the of made mustard and the yolks of two hard hoiled eggs. Mix these ingredients well with the mest from the body of the lobster. Make a salad of lettuce and chopped red beets.

FIG PUDDING. Take any half pound of figs, chop with three-quarter pound bread-crumbs, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar, two ounces butter, half pint milk and two eggs. Butter a mold, spinkle with fine bread-crumbs, pour in the pudding and steam three hours. Serve with a lemon and sugar. DISCULTS.

Bran or " sea foam " biscuits make a nice dessert with apple jelly.

APPLE JELLY.

if at all mellow use less water. Boil until tender, strain through a flannel jelly-bag but do not squeeze if you desire the mos delicate jelly, as by squeezing enough pulp will be forsed through the bag to give the jelly a cloudy appearance, though the flaver will not be at all injured Measure the juice and return to the kettle boil five minutes and then add one pint of Provide a signar for every pint of juice and boil again; test by dropping from the end of spoon into cold water; if it goes to the bot tom it has boiled long enough (usually about fiteen minutes); remove from the fire the in stant it jellies, as too much boiling is ruin ous; pour into molds and seal as soon a cold. This is a very delicate and delicious jelly, which can be made at any time during cold. the full and winter months, after the hurry and rush of summer canning.

COTTAGE or "POT CHEESE."--Heat sou milk until the whey rises to the top ; pour i off, put the curd in a muslin bag and let i drip six hours without squeezing it. Put i in a wooden bowl, chop time with a woode stoon. Salt it to taste and work until it i toft as putty. A little ercam or butter will improve it at this stags. Mould it with your hands into round balls and keep in a cool place. "Pot cheese" is delicious with brown bread and butter and just a suspicion of red pepper on top.

How TO ROAST BEEF.-Save all the drippings-one has no idea without trying how useful they are, and so handy tor all kinds of homemade pastry and most varieties of cake tor family use. Beef, lamb and pork indeed pork drip is preferable to lard. In a roast of heef, especially if fat, there will irequently be a teacup full of clear grease, to good for shortening, quite equal to but ter for making biscuit, especially if the batter be poor or strong. In rousting beet, woman you have a roast of four or five pounds, have the oven quick when first put it; use hot water Twenty aufficient to cover the bottom of the pan ; to

Hone Mr. Ross (Huron), provincial treasurer, of one-inch strips and covered with cot-made his budget speech. He submitted ton or muslin. These are convenient statements showing the assets and liabilities and can be provided at small cost, at present payable and the estimated re-ceipts for the year 1887. The assets were as Suddings of evergreen trees grow slowly and require to be shaded and kept moist during hot weather all through the first year of their growth, and sometimes

Dominion to Ontario bearing interest. Other debts due to the province. Bank balances.	5,754,877 59,043 194,845	2.
-		

	Total. The liabilities of the province at	87,034,456 85 present pay
	able were as follows :	
	Balance due to municipalities re surplus distribution	3 1,468 40
	Surplus distribution Balance due to municipalities ie land improvement fund Quebec share of common school	3,961 1(
	fund, according to population cf 1881	368,687 4
'	Total	\$ 374,117 03

Surplus of assets after deducting APPLE JELLY. Wash, quarter and core, but do not peel, a The total receipts for the year 1886 were following season without germinating. Should

1.196.872 80

11	Subsidy	\$1, 196
g,	Interest on capital held and debts	1
et	due by the Dominion to On-	
b	tar10	279
78	Interest on investments	40
h	Crown Lands department :	
a.	Crown Lands	55
, ,	Ciergy lands	8
of	Common school lands	17
	Grammar school lands	
d	Woods and forest	675
of	Public institutions :	
t-]	Toronto lunatic asylum	32
1t	Loadon lunatic asylum	10
a - 1	Kingston lunatic asylum	4
n - 1	Hamilton lunatic asylum	
18	Orillia lunatic asylum	1
18	Reformatory for females	4
	Reformatory for boys,	
g	Central prison	-10
У	Deaf and Lumb institute	
	Educational department.	37,
	Education (School of Practical	
ır	Science)	
it	Casual revenue	- 30
it	Licenses.	192
ic	Lawstamps	
1	Algoma taxes	10
n	Drainage assessment	20
is	Municipal loan fund	49
11	Insurance companies' assessments.	3
ır.	Assessment of counties, re removal	

	Dominion to Ontario bearing	
. 1	interest	5,754,8
	Other debts due to the province.	59,0
1	Other debts due to the province Bank balances.	194,8
	-	

quantity of the best sour apples; put in a \$3,145,660.01, an excess of \$100,000 over the any fail to grow by the time spring is over, porcelain-lined kettle and pour on water to estimates. The total expenditure for the and, on examination, the kernels are found nearly, but not quite, cover the apples, which year was \$3,181,709. The estimated receipts sound, the seedbeds should be kept weeded should be quite firm (and only such for jelly); for the year 1857 were as follows :--

ļ	Subsidy\$	1,196,872 80	
	Interest on capital held and debts		Ifal
	due by the Dominion to On-		he is w
L	tar10	279,111 10	-
, '	Interest on investments	40,000 00	Cons
1	Crown Lands department :		opport
	Crown Lands	55 ,0 00 00	breed,
	Clergy lands	8,000 00	Expe
2	Common school lands	17,00 00	skinne
	Grammar school lands	300 00	cur im
	Woods and forest	675,000 00	
9	Public institutions :		Nob
•	Toronto lunatic asylum	32,000 00	much f
5	Loadon lunatic asylum	10,000 00	hardly
•	Kingston lunatic asylum	4,700 00	Und
۰i	Hamilton lunatic asylum	5,000 00	greats
3	Orillia lunatic asylum	1,600 00	than th
1	Reformatory for females	4,000 00	
,	Reformatory for boys	600 00	Dun
1	Central prison	10,000 00	plants.
	Deaf and Lumb institute	350 00	is bette
	Educational department.	37,000 00	It is
1	Education (Schoel of Practical		arrang
•	Science)	100 00	but the
;	Casual revenue	30,000 00	small
5	Lacenses.	192,000 00	
i	Lawstamps	63,000 00	hand.
1	Algoma taxes	10,000 00	The
	Drainage assessment	20,000 00	stock
	Municipal loan fund	49,891 32	that s
	Insurance companies' assessments.	3,000 60	activit
ľ	Assessment of counties, re removal		the vit
	of lunatics	6,000-00	Δ

2,000 00 ra Agricultaral hall

Total......\$2,788,125 22 Having liberally provided for the expenditure be did not expect a deficiency in 1887 of over \$30,000.

Women are so fond of trimmings and finery to advantage to the farm animals. It is not good policy to dry hay to brittlethat they even have their tempers rufiled once in a while.

that causes wasto in handling and reduces quality. Grass is well cured when it will rattle lightly in the handling, and then is the The woman you can call a poem is not the woman you call early in the morning to get time to store it.

Twenty widows own twenty adjoining sufficient to cover the bottom of the pan, to farms in Greene County, Ohio. A single the depth of a quarter of an inch. Do not man does not dare to approach the locality wash the roast ; rub it all over with a good, unarmed. ping as long as it receives a top dressing of

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is the result of this vast experience. longer. Seeds take some time to swell their coats after being placed in the ground, hence, if planted dry, they should be sown as soon as soil can be had to cover them. Ger-

is the result of this vast experience. It is a powerful Restorativo Tonic and Nervine, impure vigor and strength to the system, and cures, us it by magic, Leu-corrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, un-natural suppressions, prolapsus or failing of the nterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic conges-tion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness." It promptly relieves and cures Nausea and Weakness of Stomach, Indiges-tion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Sleeplessness, in either sox.

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H. & A. ALLAN, 4 Irdia street, Portland. 25 Common street, Montreal. Nov. 9th. 1886.

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NY. LLS, himes himes try.	 HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties r Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Ba Legg, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rul bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and even Aathma; For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Files, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skun Disesse; it has been kn v n to fail I doth ru and Ointment are sold at Professo: Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford streed London, in boxes and pots, at is. 11d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and SSs. each, and by all medi cine vendors throughout the civilized world.
ark, N.J	N.BAdvice gratia, at the above address daily between the hours of I and 4 or by

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



AWFUL HOLOCAUST.

Twenty-five Hotel Guests Burned Alive.

A Terrible Scene of Death and Destruction.

Heartrending Screams of Victims Encompassed by a Wall of Fire.

- CERALO, N. Y., March 18.- A then uses dis-ensure that 3:30 plutoele this meraling is the new Risbound Robel. The free department read rates promptly. The house contained a large number of guests as the first, and th f

BUARTRUNDING SHRIERS could be plainly heard! Ladders were raised and us many as possible were encol. At this writing, it is stated that a large cumber of guest shout twenty-five--were much to make in the Hames. Bunnell's Museum and of the off gent property are burned. Guestifree the barning hotel were seen ranning thread of its streads but scantily doubsed, ceek but thoses of shelter. Several mup with

and STREASING FROM THEIR FACES maning about the street, shouting for As four o'clout the entire Richmond, Bunneli's Museum and other property in the block were on fire, and doorned to carr in and op only destruction. The whole place burned like a tinder box, and once having a cond start in the notel, nothing could prevent the spaced of the fire. The corridor in the centre y the oalding acted as a great faar ', 'n i the flence streamed upwarts, wropping the releast wat the wordwork of the reverse

be Superintendent Morford, of the Michigan The judge said there was no legal justification be Superintendent Moriora, of the Midnigan Gentral railroad, lifted up the covering, but turned it down again, saying it was not the man. Morford was alterward found. The dead man had black hair and a full face, which, was covered with blood and could not be recognized. A middle aged man, with close-cropped black whickers and of beauty wild made his excans from the second heavy build, made his escape from the second or third floor on to the roof of James Cruighton's saloon building, a frame structure two stories high. He must have been severely burned internally, for he was unable to accept the means of escape afforded by a small ladder raised to him. He started to descend, but after proceeding a few steps he lost his balance and toppled over on the sidewalk. HE STRUCK ON HIS HEAD

and died almost immediately. The Lody was later identified as that of William Purcell, of this city, local agent of Bradstreet's. By six o'clock the fire way under control, nothing but wells remained of what was date a splendid hotel.

A BATHER SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE. The elegant residence of Jewett Richmond for whom the new hotel was ramed, was destroyed by fire a few weeks since.

THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS. At present writing the police report ten

doad at the various hospitals, and it is believed that there are from twesty-five to thirty killed or wounded in all.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 1S -The following is the list of injurod : Maggie Mulux, Fannie Harvey, Mary Nolan, servants, mortally in-jured; Geo. F. Michells, New York; H. P. Smith, Synamuse; Edward Whalen, New Yo.k ; Barry Davis, New York ; W. J. Mac-kay, N'agara Falls ; C. W. Duto's, Syracuse; Jaa. Finun, Cleveland; W. A. Haven, Montana; F. A. Kahan, New York, are at different hospitals, very hally burned. Mark Osborne, hotel clerk, was barned to decta. The register and books of the hotel were barned, and as the people who are being excavated from the ruins are unrecognizable it is impossible to tell who they are. One hundred and twenty-five guests were at the hotel. About forty are setually reported as burned alive; about twenty are severely burned, and most of these are not expected to live-A' out sixty-five are supposed to have ecoped with little or no injury. 10 B. Mosford, of St. Thomas, is registered at the Talla Hence this morning, a refugee from the burned R enmond.

FATHER KELLER'S ARREST.

the Meets With Great Ovations on the Way to Dubtly-Earouraged by A chbishop Croke-Mr. Dillon in the Bouse Protests Against the Priest's Arrest.

Dumas, March 13.-Father Keller on bit journey to Dablin we sovited at all stations. He was mut at Thurles by Archhistor, Groke and twelve pricets. The Archivishop assured Eather Keller of his sympathy and approval, and he warned the Government that an sttempt to crush the priesthood would fail. On his arrival at Dublin Father Keller was enthusiastically reserved. He was not con-veyed to jul. Entering the Lord Mayor's corrigge, he was driven through the city to the Imperial het I. The car lage was fol-liner by thousands of people with harners, isands of music, etc. The Lord M (yer in a speech said that toousenis of privats were ready to follow Father Keller to jail.

ENCOURAGED BY THE ABCHRISHOP. Addresses were presented to Eather Keller by the municipal authorities of all the towns t rough which he passed and as every station there were crowds of people with bours of music to greet him. Archaishop Croke, in his address to Father Keller, at Thurley, aid : "You represent two great principlesopposition to unjust action in regard to rept and fidelity to the confidences of your flock. No Government has ever grappled success fully with the Irish priesthood. The present Government will rue the day they threw down a freeh gage of hattle." Father Koller replied that he had no reason to regret bis action, Several members of the Heuse of Commers were in the eroved two interest till 1885, when he was elected for that await.d Father Keller at the Dublin East Marchester, which he has since represtation. The rolice were obligedd to retire before the people, who storand the train and bore Father Keller to the Lord Mayor's carriage. Upon arriving at the Imperial Hotel Father Keller was presented with an address by the Lord Mayor, In his speech he said his journey had been more like that of a conqueter than of an humble pistor. Standing in the midst of noble leaders he was ashained and humiliated to be made the recipient of such an address. The rick rented tenants, he said, had exhausted every means before they adopted the plan of campaign. They could be sure of his sympathy. They had coulided to him their hopes and fears, which he held sacred. He would never become an informer against his flock, not if he had to suffer death.

for his refusal, and 'said the question had no reference to the witnesses' spiritual caracity. Father Keller was then committed for contempt and was taken out of court and placed in a cab in custody of officers. ... The people made a rush for the carriage, removed the horses and dragged it through the streets to Killinham jail, where the priest was locked up. Archuishop Walsh, of Dablin, was among the spectators in coart, and he and Lord Mayor Sullivan and Timothy Harvington followed the priest to juil in carriages. Father Keller received an ovation on his passage from the court to the jail. The populace marched to Kilmainham jull, sloging alternately "God Save Ireland" and "We'll Haug Judge Bovd on a Sour Orange Tree." The people uncovered their heads upon arrivng at the scene of Emmet's execution. Father Keller entered the prison leaning upon Arch-istop Walsh's arm. Mr. O'Brien harapgued the crowd. He predicted that the conflict which had been began would end in the dretruction of Fory power and the "present infamous system of alien misrule."

OUR IRISH LETTER.

On the Verge of Coetcion-Hicks-Seacht Optimist of Brutal Candor-The Neurels that Overlook Rim-Defections from the Cabinet-Lord Randolph Churchill-The New Chief-Secretary-An Appalling List of Broken-Down Scoretaries-Ireland is as Ingovernable as Ever-Relfour's Dismai Prospect-The Coming Downfall of Ireland's Enemics.

[Special Correspondence of [mr. Pesr.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 7th, 1887. We are upon the very verge of correlon. Defeated by the Plan of Campaign, ballled by the people and their leaders, deserted even by their even packed juries, and utterly unable to the the country, the Government has at last epenly adopted the policy of desp dr. Swift retribution has befallen them. Their intention of introduc ing a Courcion Bill was definitely announced by Sr M. Hicks-Dach last week, and in making this declaration he accompanied it by a savage threat that, in future, people attempting to energise the constitutional right of public meet-ing in 1-cland, would, have to face something worse than n licensea's balons : in other words, that he was prepared to

SHOOT DOWN THE UNARMED PEOPLE

if necessary in order to make the despective This bread outbreak of candeur, the despective ery of a beaten and exspected man, was heard will dismay by his own tollowers in the House of Commons. Within two days Nemesis had overtaken him. He has already gone the way of everyone of his processors who ever op posed the people. Young and old, in the most undement of everyone of his processors who ever op posed the people. An event and children and the curses of earlied which the Court specified by the Government to table and haverupt in reputation. An or commons. We have already gone the way or everyone of his predecessors who ever op-posed the people. He havieft office shattered in health and backrupt in reputation. An uninistable iffluck is following Lord Salis-bury. One after enother every one of the few ment that to be found anomatic biergenera men of ability to be found amongst his gover-ment when he started last July has left him Lord Randoph was the first only has been him ban went the sole chance of a long lease of power for the Government. At present the versatile and a beautrous nobleman is chood recruiting his health, but he will shortly return to the House of Commons, and everyone knows, and none better than his late colleagues, that when he arrives they will have come to

THE BIGINNING OF THE END.

The Government lost their best lighting man in L rd Rindolph; "shortly afterwards death reach d them of the one upon in their ranks who was universally requested as a politician of transparent, housely in the person of Lord 1 dodeight; and now Sir M. Hicks Beach, their some remaining "first class" man on the Trensmy E. nch, has deserted them, or, what is lattle beiter, has been ferred to have them. In his place there has been appointed Mr. Arihar Ballour, who is a net hew of Lord S dis-

lary, and is an inexperienced politician and in-informatic end. The particulars supplied to the public about Mr. Balteur's antee denis are

m11.02 NEW CHIEF SECRETARY

man. The prevailing opinion here is that in a fortnight's time he will be in 's fleath struggle with the Government on the question of coercion, and my reading of the signs of the times induces downfall of our enemies. J. E. REDMOND, M.P. me to believe that the end of it will be the ter the second AN IRISH CANADIAN PRELATE

Archbishop Lynch's Letter to Lord Randolph Churchill-Noble Present tion of the

Irish Cause.

NEW YORK, March 21. - The Heraid publishes a letter written by Archbish p Lynch of To-ronto to Lord Randolph Churchill, on the 18th instant. The following are extracts from the letter :--"My dear Lord Churchill,-You must recol-

lect a prelate fr. in Canada who paid a visit to the vice-rogal lodge at Dublin in 1879 to that k your venerable and noble mother, the Duches of Marlborough, for her kindness, liberality and charity toward

THE STARVING IRISH.

I had the horor then of a short sequent nes with Yoar Lo dship. On that occasion I pre-ideted you would become a great statesman. The twinkling of your oriliant eyes, however, portrayed you would be a little restive for a few years. I have assiduously watched your course since then, sometimes with regret (Bel-fast) a other times with inv balance with fast), at other times with joy, but always with fast), at other times with joy, but always with great hope. The motives of your resigning a very honerable and important post in the exhaust of England proved the honor and self-respect of a great mind. Now, my duar Lord it indolph, the object of this letter is to beg waite you to

STUDY THE IEISH OUESTION

root and branch, not in a spirit of party, but of "justice to sll men." I run confident, from your character and honor, the you will even tor this once join Gladstone and bring peace for this order join (Hadstene and bring peace and prosperity to Ireland, and effect a more stable union between England Ireland. Your lerislip cannot but feel the dispractul creater discrimination of the present attitude of the Eritish Parimonal towards Ireland. On the case hand admitting the injustice of the land bords' exactions and the utter instillity of the tenents to meet them, the British House passes law appicating a commission to regulate reats, vhich tendts in their being reduced in many instances to one half or one-thad of their toe-in manuant. On the other hard the machinery of that turning (eing

SO CUMDERSOME AND SO SLOW

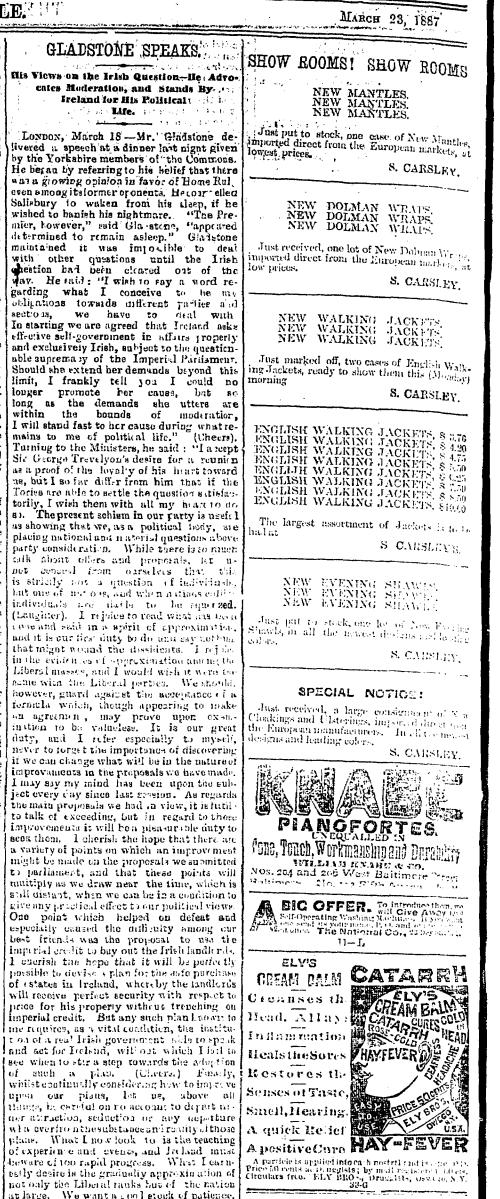
that fifty years seemed to scarcely suffice for the Learning of all cases. The Landlerds are availing themselves of this delay and are pushif necessary in order to make his rule effective. This branch outbreak of candeur, the despacing which should be secret, by granting the aid of

PRONOUNCED UNJUST.

Does this record with the true philosophy of just and legitimate government? When authority so far forgets itself the pie, ple will not be persuaded to respect it. The rule of infus-tice is a hard and hep-less task. Let the hardtice is a hard and hepdess task. Let the land-lords receive fair rent, not oppression, and 1 t them restore to the poor tenants the over pay-ments of past years. There are unnistakable signs in heghand of a growing volcano, which I trust Eaglish protence will avert. Evictions best friends was the proposal to use the have been very unwisely festered there. Will impirial evolut to buy out the frish landlerds. the time ever come when England will begin to have some regard for the England will begin to have some regard for the England will be particular of the world, civilized as well as uncivitized, which is to-day horrified at the news of the which is to-day horrified at the news of the informance spectracle of evictions, whose only equivalent, according to England's greatest sta esman of past or modern times, are

DEATH WARRANTS.

Unfortunate victims, however, shivering from cold and hunger after that said day of their see when to stir a step towards the adaption trials are debarred from warming themselves at of such a plan. (Cheere,) Femaly, the blaze of their own barring hoveds. How willstepatinually considering how to improve the blaze of their own burning hovels. How Loglish journals would with hypocritical zeal gloat over and publish the inhumanity of such deeds. How the Popa would be called monster inquity, murderer of his reople



the rest This guests found themselves IMPRISONED BY A WALL OF FIRE.

M my sticmpied to escape from the win-The servame of the guesta could be 1050 hear 1 for clocks. At many of the windows could be seen frightened guests in their night clothes eating wildly for help. At the third floor win low two guasts were seen by the erow i, which had now gathered, by

FALL BACK INTO THE FLAMES.

Clinton Bidwell, of Pitt-burg, who escaped from the top floor, between his groans, told his story in a half delivious way. A muffled sound of the gong, a grope for life down the stairs, and then a descent by sheets to the roof of a little building. "And ob, my God! doctor, they fell on that roof! Such a sound!" And then he groaned and tossed.

MR. STAFFORD, THE PROPRIEOR, was called out of his room by the night clerk. He stood on the corner opposite for a rainate and then burst into tears, mouning, "My God! My God! Some of them were burned, I can't bear to hear their cries," and he put his hands to his ears and would have failin it he had not been caught by his friends.

NAMES OF THE DEAD AND INJURED -HARROW-ING PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

Caracy's salorn was converted into an hospital. Eight men and women were there hereibty burned and bruised, besides many others who had escaped with nothing on but their night clothes. At 4 o'clock the entire Richmond, St. James holl, and other property in the block were on fire. The whole place burned like a tinder box, The roof of Murdeck's gallery and Pailacio's eigar store, adjoining the hot 1, both situated in a one and a half storey frame building, was crushed in by the falling walls. It is stated that the fire originated in the cloak room. Sergeaut Jordan saw three women fall back into the flymos from a window on the soath side of the botel. It is stated that the space occupied by the ruins of Creighton's sales and Pallacio's cigar store contains the remains of

SUVERAL UNPOLITUNATE QUESTS, who jumped from the windows on that side. A number of children are missing. Two little girls were rescued by the firemen. Three of the hotel girls are thought to have been burned to death. F. H. Bryant, a New York traveling man, was very bally burned a out the fact and hands. M. W. Barson, one of Oleon's most prominent citizeus, was burned aboat the bands. The numher of those injured is not exactly known. Many dragged themselves to neighboring hotels and salcons and had their burns dressed. A number of insurance men were in the building and several of them were

BADLY INJURED.

W J McKay, of Niagara Falls, was one of these. He tell from the fire escape and hurt his back badly; another, C W Dubeis, et Syracuse, was severely burned about the face and hands; W S Dawey, of Rochester, was also scorched; Mrs Mann, wife of one of the proprietors, and her young daughter were seversly burned; Mr Stafford, proprietor, and family, are safe though prostrated; Mark ing, supposed killed.

THE DEAD MAN

THE CASE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 18 .- Mr. John Dillon, in the House of Commons this evening, protest-ed against the arrest of Father Keller at Youghal te-day. Mr. Balfour, chief secre-tary for Ireland, denounced Mr. Dillon's violent language and his partisanship in accusing the Irish police of misleading the magistrate in the case and goading the people to resistance. Mr. Ba'four declared that the Irish agitators were really responsible for goading the people of Ireland into rebellion. Touching the arrest of Father Keller, Mr. Balfour said the Bankruptey Court had the power to summon anybody, whether priest or layman, as a witness, and if such summons he disobeyed the only option of the court was to enforce the law and imprison the recalcitrant. Mr. Labouchere reproached Mr. Balfeur for having, as he said, shirked his duty in failing to answer the charge of inhumanity brought spainst the rolice. He hoped that whenever Balfour turned looso his myridoms without consulting a magistrate the Irish people would resist as they were

now resisting. DUBLIN, March 19 .- Father Keller was driven to court to-day in the Lord Mayor's carriage, receiving an ovation from the people in the streets. He refused to give any testimony as to his custody of tenants' moneys as a trustee under the "plan of campaign," and was committed to prison for contempt of court. The judge declared that if the priest's action in disobeying the order of the court were permitted, the whole machinery of the bankruptcy law would be inachinery of the bankruptcy law would be upset. The scene in the street when Father that of an old man, and to day he is politically Keller was taken to court is unparallelod in the history of Dublin. Vast crowds had collected, and when the priest appeared riding in the Lord Mayor's carriage, cheer after cheor greeted him. The noise and excitement both inside and outside the court room was so great as to prevent the hear-Osborne, one of the hotel olerks, formerly of ing of the case, and the jrdge threatened the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, is miss to clear the court unless silence was maintained. Finally order was restored and Father Keller took the cath. He refused to lay in front of Dingen Brothers' store covered | testify, on the ground that he would disclose

The Right Hon. Arthur James, Balfour, M.P., is a nephew of the Premier, was born in 1818, and educated at Eton and at Trinity Cal-toge, Cambridge. Ho acts d as Private Secre-tory to Lord Solstony from 1878 to 1880, and him to the Realin Constants. and accompanied him to the Berlin Congress In 1874 he was cleated Mentber of Parliament for Hertford, and continued to remesent that constitue cy in the Conservasented. In Lord Salisbury's first administra-tion Mr. Balfour was President of the Local Government Board, and in the Ministry of 1886 he was appointed Scoretary for Scotland. The new Chief Scoretary for Ireland had dabblad to some extent in literature, and is the author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt." He is an honorary LL.D. at Edinburgh Univerbity.

HE HAS NOT A VERY DRIGHT PROSPECT BEFORE HIM.

He joins the Government at a moment when it has finally drifted in among the breakers. The attempt to rule by the ordinary law his been abandoned, and Mr. Balfour takes office to arry out an in ane attempt to conciliate passion ind assuage discontent by abrogating the contitution and resorting to methods of repression. He is going to certain failure, and, inasmuch as he knows the fate of there who preceded him in the task, his courage, at any rate, will not be doubted. It is most instructive to recall the number of Charf Secretaries who, since 1880, have gone to Ireland full of confidence and respect, and who have side left her shores dis-graced politicians and broken men. The list absolutely appalling :

Entered Left Duration of Office. Office. Utilico Forster...., April, 1880 May, 1882 2 yrs 6 mos Cavendish*, May, 1882 May, 1882 2 days Trevelyan... May, 1882 Oct., 1881 2 yrs 5 mos Bamerman, Oct., 1884 June, 1885 8 months Bartheric June, 1885 June, 1885 7 months Beach,......July, 1886 Mar., 1886 S months Balfour Mar., 1887

Assassinated.

Thus, in seven years there have been no less than nine different Englishmen of great weight in the c uncils of Great Britain sent across to Dublin Castle, and to-day

IRELAND IS AS UNGOVERNABLE AS EVER IT WAS, If we follow out the fate of those whose names appear upon the above list the strangeness of the thing will be even more apparent. Forster left Ireland a ruined man, discarded by his old friends and colleagues with a wrecked reputation and a weakened frame, and be sank into his grave within a few months, His successor, poor Lord Frederic Cavendish, paid a bitter penalty for the oppressions of his race when he sank blood stained and lifeless to the ground and blood stained and lifeless to the ground under the assassin's dagger in the Phoenix Park. The next on the list, Trevelyan, went to Ireland a dashing young man, full of hope, ambition and health. In six months his raven locks had as dead as Julius Grear. Bannerman, Hart-Dyke, Morley and Smith only experienced a few weeks of the pleasures and pains of

POWER IN DUBLIN CASTLE,

but Beach, whose term was longer, has now sunk under the load, and adds his name to the list of those who have fallen victims to the mad insistance of England to rule Ireland against the wishes of her people. Mr. Balfour is a young map, and he appears a strong one, but I venture to predict that before the summer tay in iront of Dingen Brothers' store covered testify, on the ground that he would disclose months arrive he will, should the government of by a mattrass. Poople who thought it might the confidence reposed in him as a priest. Insunce last so long, be a sadder and a wiser

dealt with as such, if, during his temporal power, he had permitted one townshand to be depopulated. Such wholesals and inhuman Crown. Her most gracious Majesty need not be grateful to her responsible ministers for disgracing her otherwise glorious reign of fifty years, by periodical oppression of poor and starving trish and finishing up by more than SAVAGE ACTS OF CRUELTY

and violation of all true laws and order. The Irish element in the United States is becomin; more and more powerful. Your English papers sometimes remark when statesmen in this country speak disparagingly of E gland. "That he is trying to catch the Irish vote." By that they acknowledge that the Irish vote is a great factor in America and the same may be said of Australia and other English speaking countries where the Irish congregate and mul

tiply and prosper. Hence, you must conclude that numbers will tell, and the combined Irish are a powerfal ingredient in the government of are a powerful ingredient in the government of this country and the power of their organ-ization is increasing every day. They hold already the balance of power in presidential and other elections. This is beyond dispute. You may judge of their temper from the tone which American's take in the present lishery dispute. It is said that we in Canada live under the British flue by toleration of the United States. When there was a question of enlisting voluctors for our defence, one of our chief statesmen said, "What we in this expense? The chief guart of rive millions of people, in fact of fifty, will be good behavior, but good behavior means now, it appears, to

LET AMERICA DO AS THEY LIKE.

Fuplish forces are distant. Better are good neighbors mar than clood relations at a dis tance. Should a misunderstanding bappen be tween Engla, dand the United States, Canada would son be overrun by American troops It would cost that republic very little, as th Irish-American mill any organization would well known that there are many annexationists have in C nath of packet loyalty, who think that an exation to the United States would bring them

MORE TRADE AND MONEY.

Let us finish, my dear lord, this perhaps too long letter, by imploring you again and again to help your country, England, out of the murky chaos in which the is, and induce her to do justice at length to Ireland. Don't wait for the opertunity of the oppressed Irish, England's difficulty. Ill-treatment and calumnies will never reconcile former friends or fors. union, strength and condition of the Irish at home and abroad does not add to the strength and honor of England. We must not forget how the great Roman empire fell. England is not beyond the reach of sternal justice.

I have been bothered with catarrh for about twenty years. I had lost my sense of smell entirely for the last fifteen years, and I had almost lost my hearing. My eyes were get PEAS. -- In this city at 67c to 67 to. per 60 ting so dim I had to get some one to thread lbs., and for May delivery affeat 68c is my needle. Now I have my hearing as well as I ever had, and I can see to thread as fine a needle as ever I did. My sense of smell is partly restored ; it seems to be improving al the time. I think there is nothing like E'y's May delivery 302 is asked. Cream Balm for catarrh.—Mrs. E. E. Grimes, BARLEY.—This is prob Rendrill, Ohio.

A fastidious man who hated military trap. pings and the fussiness of militia officers, having declined to accept a commission of declined to be general because he is particular.'

who over from the substance and rowity of those plane. What I now look to is the teaching of experience and evenes, and Ireland must beware of too rapid progress. What I carnestly desire is the gradually approximation of not only the Liberal ranks hus of the nation at large. We want a , oo I gtock of patience, composure and good humer, reflect upon the colidity of the ground begrath us, from which we cannot be shaken." Gladstone re-

a an **Life.** as ta

sumed his seat amid loud applause.

COMMERCE.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR-The past week's business has been by no means a poor one, quite a number of transactions having taken place both for local and outside account, at steady prices. We quote :- Patents, \$4.10 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4 40 to \$4.05 ; Strong Bakers' (Manitobau), \$4.20 to \$4.50 Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to to \$4.10; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.00; do, choice, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Extra Superfine, \$3.70 to \$0.00; Faucy, \$3.55 to \$3.60; Spring Extra, \$3 40 to \$3 50; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.75 to \$2 \$5; Middiings, \$2.15 to \$2.30; Pollards, S1.90 to \$2.00 ; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; do (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.70; do (superfine), \$1.35 to \$1.50; City strong in eacks of 140 lbs (per 196 lbs), \$4.35 to Si.40.

OATMEAL-Sales of ordinary oatmeal have been made at \$3.90 per bbl in car lots, and we quote \$3.90 to \$4.10 as to quantity. Our quotations are as follows :- Car lots \$3 90 to \$4 per bbl., jobbing lots at \$4 10 to \$4 25. Granulated S4 25 to \$4 50; in bags \$2 00 to \$2 10 for ordinary, \$2 10 to \$2 25 for granulated. Commeal, S2 30 to S2 50 per btl. BRAN-Stocks are light both here and in the West, and values have advanced fully \$1 per top, sales having been made of car lots at \$15 50 to \$16, and it is questionable if car on is could be had for \$16 on track. Sales et shorts have been made at \$1650 to \$17 per ton.

WHEAT .- In Canadian wheat there has been some enquiry for export, but at too low figures to enable anything to bo done. No. Canada red winter has been offered at 90c. figure by several cents. In Manitoba wheat, No. 1 hard is quoted at 92: to 93:, for milling purposes. Sales have been made of Duluth hard wheat for May shipment but terms were private. A good export business is expected during the coming season.

during the coming season. CORN.—There is nothing doing in this fine to finest, 190 to 21c; do, fair to good, cereal and prices are nominally unchanged at 17c to 18c; Brockville, fine to finest, 19c to 11c to 55c duty paid and at 47c to 48c in 21c; do, fair to good, 18c to 18c; Western, the to 55c duty paid and at 47c to 48c in 21c; do, fair to good, 18c to 18c; Western, bond.

PEAS.-In this city at 67c to 67 bc. per 60 asked.

OATS .- The market is dull and sales are very difficult to make. Offerings were made on this market at 2710 per 32 lbs., and for

BARLEY .- This is probably the duliest to 20c. cereal on the whole list, sales being simply impossible, and we quote prices purely pomi-ral at 54c for molting, and at 40c to 45c for feed.

Ryg .-- Prices are purely nominal in the general in the militia, a wag remarked, "He absence of husiness, and we quote 485 to 500. nominal at 42c to 43c per 48 lbs.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eons -Both American and Western freeh erge have been sold down to life per down, bal during the passenty or two in the reing has set in, and sales have the presint 15ke to 16. In huma eggs, there have been sales at 12: per dez-n. Duesse MEATS - Market unchanged.

Farmer's ir zen beer 45 to 50 for hinogest ters und et 3a to 4e for forequarters. Mutten carcases 55 to 649.

HONEY .- No change can be reported, prices being steady at 10c to 11c for pure white clover honey stanned. Honey in comb 10: to 15: per lb. as to quality. MAPLE SYRUP, &C .- Sales of last year's

eyrup have been made at 60c to Sheper can as to quality. In sugar there is no change, a few bases and barrels laving changed nands at itom 740 to 940 per 16, as to quality.

Hors -There is virtually no market for Canadian hops owing to the fact that Eog-lish, German and American are crowing the home product out of the market. Plies of Canadian are purely nominal at S : to loc per 1b, for 1885 growth, and at 55 to 75 for old.

POTATOES .- Are unchanged and prices are quoted at 75c tc90s per bag as to quality. ONIONS .- The market is steady at \$2.75 to \$3.00 per bbl.

CABBAGES .- Steady at \$2 50 to 4 00 per 100 as to size and quality. ASHES-The market is quiet and steady.

and last sales were made at \$4.35 to \$1.40 for first pots.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER .- The market remains firm for choice qualities of creamery and dary, but for grades below fine there is an extremely dull market. In Eastern Townships a straight

lot was sold to a Bonsecours market dealer at 18c, whilst choice selections have changed hands at 22c to 23c. In Western, choice lots are held at 1Sc, while: less desirable lots May, but buyers will not appreach that are quoted at 140 to 16c. There is some figure by several cents. In Manitoba wheat, Kamouraska offering, but the demand is light. Stocks are not very heavy, although they are ample for current needs. We quote :- Creamery, fine to fanoy, 24c to 25c ; do, good, 22c to 23c; Townships, fine to first, 20c to 22;; do, fair to good, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg,

fine to finest, 18c to 00c; do, fair to good 14c to 16c; low grades, 13c to 14c.

ROLL BUTTER .- The receipts of roll butter have been rather below the average during the week, and under a fair enquiry prices have remained steady with business reported at 1510 to 1Se in boxes and barrele, fine Morrisburg in baskets being quoted at 190

CHEESE-The prospects are that we shall have a large make in April, probably the largest ever known. In this market there is very little doing, probably in consequence of small offerings. We quote : Fincat fall colored, 13c to 13to ; finest, white, 13a to 13to; fine, BUCKWHEAT -- Market dull, and prices 120 to 1210; medium to fair, 101 to 110; lower grades, 00 to 00c,