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MUST BECOME CANADIANS

The Bill to Make English the Only Language to be Taught in the Ontario Schools.

TORONTO, April 3.—In the Local House to-night, Mr. Craig began the debate on the dual language question by moving the second reading of his bill respecting the language of instruction in the public and separate schools. The following are the main provisions of the bill:—

- 1. English shall be the language of every public and separate school in this province.
2. Save as provided by section 7 of this act no other language than English shall be taught in any public or separate school in the province.
3. No teacher shall be employed or permitted to teach in any public or separate school in this province unless he is capable of speaking the English language and of conducting the proceedings of his school according to the programme of studies applicable thereto in that language.
4. Nothing herein contained is to prevent a teacher, where it is impracticable by reason of any pupil not being able to understand the English language, from imparting it to him in any language which such pupil is able to understand.
5. It shall be the duty of the School Inspectors to report at least once in every six months upon every school under his charge in which any other language than English is taught, and in such a report to certify as to whether the provisions of this act are being complied with, and any violations thereof which have taken place, and also to report at least once in every six months the number of pupils attending each school under his charge who are not able to receive instruction by means of the English tongue.
6. Any teacher who shall be guilty of a willful violation of the provisions of this act shall be disqualified from teaching in any public or separate school in this province.
7. And, whereas, in certain portions of this province it has been permitted for years past that a language other than English be taught in the schools, and it is expedient to make temporary provision with regard to the schools therein; it is therefore enacted that in those parts of the province in which schools now exist wherein any language other than English is taught, such other language may, until the Legislature shall otherwise enact, be continued to be taught for such period not exceeding one hour per day, as the trustees may direct.
8. If it shall appear by the report of the inspector that the provisions of this act are not being in good faith carried out in any school, the provisions of section 7 shall cease to apply to such school.

WHY THE BILL SHOULD BE PASSED.

Mr. Craig's speech occupied nearly two hours and was very comprehensive. He denied any intention of endeavoring to excite a race and creed feeling. His idea was to ally any such feeling. He desired to see Ontario a united province and would gladly welcome French, German, English, Irish, Scotch or any other nationality, but they must become Canadians. The best place to educate them to become loyal was in the schools. He contended that in the counties of Prescott and Russell the schools are essentially French and great injustice has been done to the children of English speaking settlers by their being obliged to attend these

schools, where they were taught the tenets of the Roman Catholic church and suffered many other indignities. He quoted from the report of the commission that investigated these schools to prove that in many of them the Catholic catechism was regularly taught and text books were used which were contrary to the regulations of the Education Department. The commission also reported that in two of the schools they found altars erected for worship and in several others crucifixes and pictures of the Virgin Mary were prominently displayed. He concluded by declaring that all his charges were fully corroborated by the report of the commission and he called upon the House to pass his bill and thus declare once for all that English should be the sole language of instruction in the public and separate schools of the province.

THE CHARGES DENIED.

The Minister of Education made a lengthy reply, defending the administration of his department and refuted every charge made by Mr. Craig. He was followed by Mr. Meredith, who vigorously denounced the course of the Government in shrinking the question at issue. He declared that he was satisfied to leave it to the people to decide, feeling confident that their judgment would justify the stand taken by the Opposition. The debate was continued by the Attorney-General, Mr. Hess and Mr. Ewart until 2:30 a.m. when the Minister of Education moved an amendment giving the six months' notice to Mr. Craig's bill, which was carried by a vote of 51 to 30. The House will conclude in session all night and endeavour to finish all the business on the order paper.

EMPEROR WILLIAM

To "Save the Tattered Thrones of Europe." VIENNA, April 3.—A telegram from Berlin, which was delayed by the press censorship, announces the publication of a pamphlet entitled "He goes. What now?" It is reported that the Emperor himself was the author. In any case it betrays an intimate knowledge of affairs. It states that a secret society, including among its members the Emperor, Chancellor von Caprivi and Gen. Du Vernois, the minister of war, proposes to reconcile the democratic parties alienated by Bismarck, and that the Emperor has adopted the Socialist theories of Lassalle and Taine. It compares him to Savonarola and Constantine, and says he has taken the new social doctrine into his own hands to save the tottering thrones of Europe. The pamphlet has caused a sensation.

Vengeance Overtook Them.

RIVER BRADLETTE, Que., April 3.—On March 28 a man named Blinger tried to elope with another man's wife, a Mrs. Laframboise, both residents of the town of Lac-Estevan, but while trying to pass over to Port Lewis on the ice they broke through and both were drowned in the main channel of the St. Lawrence river. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE'S Bitterroot Pills.

SHERIFF CHAUVEAU DEAD.

His Illness Ends at Quebec Last Night—The Sheriff of Quebec Also Dead.

QUEBEC, April 4.—Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau sheriff of Montreal, died here at 7:30 this evening at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Vallee. Mr. Chauveau, has been ill for some time, and his death was not unexpected.

[Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau was born at Quebec on the 30th May, 1820, was educated at the seminary of that city, studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1841. He was elected to the Parliament of old Canada for the county of Quebec in 1844, when only 24 years of age, by a large majority, over Hon. John Neilson, and sat on the Opposition benches under Baldwin and Lafontaine. In 1851 he accepted the office of Solicitor-General in the Hincks-Morin administration on its formation, and in 1853 took its portfolio of Provincial Secretary. He continued to hold office in the succeeding Maconn-Borin ministry, but was left out in the shufflings caused by the retirement of Mr. Morin, whose place was taken by Mr. Tache. This was in 1855, in July of which year he was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction for Lower Canada. He was mainly instrumental in establishing the Normal schools and found the Journals of Education. At the time the seizure of the ship Trent by the United States authorities threatened to involve Great Britain and the United States in war, Mr. Chauveau organized among the officers of the department and pupils of the Normal school, a company of Chasseurs Canadiens, of which he was captain. This corps, in 1858, was the nucleus of one of the three battalions of the home guards formed in Montreal, Mr. Chauveau acting as lieutenant-colonel commanding. His colleagues in command of the other two battalions were Hon. James Ferrier and Hon. Henry Starnes. In November of that year, with Messrs. Cartier, and Macdonald, Mr. Chauveau started on a visit to Europe, he was to enquire into the educational systems of the old world, his fellow voyagers to arrange for the passage of the B.N.A. act. He visited the Three Kingdoms, France, Belgium, Germany and Italy, returning to Canada in June, 1857. Hon. Joseph Cauchon having failed to form a ministry, Mr. Chauveau undertook the task, and thus became the first premier of the province of Quebec. He was elected by the county of Quebec both to the Legislature and the House of Commons. He retained office till January, 1873, when he was appointed Speaker of the Senate. In January, 1874, Mr. Mackenzie in the mean time having come into power, Mr. Chauveau had to step down from the Speaker's chair, and resigned his seat in the upper chamber to contest Charlevoix with Mr. Tremblay, and most defeated. In April, 1878, Mr. Chauveau was appointed a harbor commissioner for Quebec, and was subsequently elected chairman of the board. In September, 1877, he was nominated sheriff of Montreal, a post he held till his death.

Mr. Chauveau, besides filling high political and official positions, found time to devote to literature, and won a high reputation on it. He was professor of Roman law of Laval and LL.D. of Laval, McGill and Bishop's, a member of the French Literary and Historical Society of the Royal Society of Canada,

has been president and vice-president of the society, and has contributed largely to its transactions. He has been president and honorary president of the Quebec Literary and Historical society, of the Institute Canadiane Francoise of Montreal, of the Quebec and Montreal St. Jean Baptiste societies, and of the Societe Historique and Numismatique society of Montreal. He was a titular member of the Academie des Sciences of France, a commander of the order of St. Louis, a knight of St. Gregory, and an Officier de l'Instruction Publique of France. He won some reputation as a poet and has contributed largely to current literature, also publishing a number of literary and historical works chiefly on Canadian subjects.

Mr. Chauveau married in 1840 Marie Louise Fiore Masse, and had eight children, six daughters and two sons. With the exception of Madame (Dr.) Vallee, of Quebec, his daughters are all dead. His two sons are alive, one of them, Alexandre, has represented Rimouski in the House of Commons, was Solicitor-General in the Joly administration, and is now Judge of Sessions at Quebec.

DEATH OF SHERIFF ALLEYN. QUEBEC, April 4.—Hon. Charles Alleyne, sheriff of Quebec, died this afternoon at 4 o'clock, aged 73 years.

Solicitor Shannon in Canada.

LONDON, April 3.—Doctur Aoland, a prominent West End physician, denounces the report that Mr. Shannon, the Times' Dublin correspondent who conducted the negotiations with Pigott, has mysteriously disappeared, as absolutely false. He declares that a friend of his left Shannon in Canada in the early part of March, and states that the same gentleman is now on his way to join Shannon, whose family are aware of his whereabouts.

Won't Abolish Himself.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 3.—The sincerity of Mr. Blair's Government in regard to the abolition of the Legislative council was tested to-day. Hon. Robert Young, leader of the Opposition, in council introduced a bill for the abolition of that body. The Government party opposed it on the ground that the bill interfered with the patronage of the Government and on motion for the first reading opposed it, the vote standing 6 to 6. Mr. McLeish, the recently appointed member, voted against abolition.

Spencer and the Land Purchase Bill.

LONDON, April 3.—Earl Spencer, speaking at Skipton, said Balfour's Land Purchase bill failed to meet the difficulty. Although he did not fear a general rent strike it was imperative to have a local buffer in Ireland between the Imperial Government and the occupiers of the land. On the whole he approved of the proposed method of dealing with congested districts, but it was essential to have it carried out by a body having the approval of the Irish people to carry out a large scheme of land purchase unless accompanied by home rule.

The Kaiser's Incomplete Education.

LONDON, April 3.—The Times has an editorial reproaching Emlin Pasha. It points out that after British money and enterprise

had extricated him from an untenable position he is now assisting Germany in an anti-British movement, and says Great Britain will know how to protect the substantial interests of her citizen, but must not be expected to embark in wild competition for unoccupied territory with every ruler who may still have his political education to complete. BERLIN, April 3.—The Freisinnige Zeitung condemns the Emlin expedition, and demands an explanation from the Government, as the Reichstag did not sanction the expedition.

To Repeal the Bait Act.

HALIFAX, April 4.—The Newfoundland Government has decided to repeal the "Bait Act," and hereafter French, American and Canadian fishermen will be permitted to freely purchase bait in Newfoundland harbors upon payment of tonnage and license fees, but the exportation of bait to St. Pierre, Mo., will be prohibited.

DOMINION FINANCES.

A Declared Surplus of over Four Millions.

OTTAWA, April 4.—The monthly statement of revenue and expenditure on account of the consolidated fund was issued to-day and is of a most gratifying character. The revenue for March was:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Excise, Post office, Public works, Miscellaneous, Total, and Expenditure.

Or a surplus of \$1,211,325. This shows an increase \$214,460 in the surplus alone over last year's. The total net debt on March 31 was \$231,637,261, showing a decrease of \$1,599,603 in the month. The expenditure on capital account for nine months has been \$4,206,149.

The Pope and the Centrists.

ROME, April 4.—The Vatican has instructed the Papal Nuncio at Berlin and Bishop Kopp to act in energetic accord with the leader of the German Centrist party and to yield to the Government on no point without securing in return a real and adequate concession.

An Evangelist's Startling Work.

KONOPO, Ind., April 4.—A travelling evangelist recently held a series of revival meetings at Hamilton, Madison county, and made many converts some of them being prominent citizens. The preacher required the new members to relate their sins publicly, and husbands made astonishing disclosures. Their wives have declared their intention of applying for divorces.

THE UNHAPPY CZAR.

A Revolutionary Storm Arising.

LONDON, April 4.—Advice received here to-day from St. Petersburg confirm the reports of the serious condition of affairs in Russia. They declare the Czar is suffering from nervous fever. The scheme for the Russification of Finland is resolved with extreme disfavour in that country and trouble is certain. The advice further say that all the universities in Russia have been closed by the Government. The students at the St. Petersburg university made an attack upon Lieut.-Gen. Gresselt, chief of the St. Petersburg police, who went to the university to quell the disturbances, and treated him in a very rough manner. He was thrown to the floor and while lying prostrate was kicked a number of times.

NOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

The students abandoned the meeting which they had proposed to hold yesterday, the attendance being very small. A number of the students who have been interdicted persisted in their declarations that the agitation arises solely on account of educational matters. In proof of this declaration the students assembled at the university and the Technological Institute and sang the anthem, "God Preserve the Czar." The Czar is greatly incensed because of the disturbances, and has signified his intention of closing all the higher public educational establishments for a year. It is feared by the Russian officials, however, that a year's idleness will foster the growth of disaffection among the students.

EXPLOSIVES IN THE PALACE GROUNDS.

The police at Gatolbina have discovered explosives on the grounds of the Imperial palace. The Imperial family has in consequence renounced the idea of going there to finish Lent.

The Czar for two days has suffered from a relapse of influenza which has compelled him to postpone audiences. His condition is not serious.

Among the students arrested are Prince Viazrinsky and a son of Nabokoff, a former minister of justice.

THE KEENEST EXPECTATION IS SURPASSED!

MURPHYSBORO, Jackson Co., Ill., Nov., '88. So writes the Rev. K. Schuverte of above place. I had heard of the wonderful cures of Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic while I was a student and during my professional calling I had opportunity to convince myself of the reliability of the Remedy, and my keenest expectations were surpassed, as a first 12 years of age was cured from the epilepsy by the use of six bottles of the Tonic.

The German Reichstag.

BERLIN, April 3.—The first question of importance which will be discussed at the opening of the Reichstag on April 21st, will be the matter of the Berlin labor conference, which it is expected will furnish material for an exciting debate. Intimate friends of Prince Bismarck are endeavoring to persuade the ex-Chancellor to enter the Reichstag and take part in the discussion, urging that it is his duty to give to the country the benefit of his advice and counsel and in the most public manner possible.

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Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances!

THE ONLY APPLIANCES HAVING ABSORBENT QUALITIES.

A New Lease of Life. - - - A Cure Without Medicine.

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

—READ OUR HOME TESTIMONIALS:—

- GEO. NICHOLSON, Zephyr, Rheumatism 18 years, after 2 days resumed work in the harvest field.
HENRY WHITE, Markham, Rheumatism, Shouldered Knees, cured after doctoring 10 years.
R. AUSTIN, 84 Adelaide Street West, Dyspepsia 6 years, Butterfly Belt did more for him than he expected.
S. M. OLAPP, Boot and Shoe Merchant, Toronto, Dyspepsia, cured in two weeks.
A. C. WHITTICKER, Morrisburg, Rheumatism in Knees 3 years, cured in 2 weeks.
WM. DRINKWATER, V.S. Dutton, Ont., a martyr to Rheumatism, cured in 3 weeks.
MRS. HATT, 342 Clarence Ave., cured of Blood Poisoning.
MISS LAURA GOSSE, 166 King street west, constitutional sore eyes, cured in one month.
F. WILLIAMS, 4 King street east, Toronto, pains through the Groins 2 years, cured in two weeks.
J. McQUAIG, Grain Merchant, Toronto, 9 months almost helpless with Rheumatism, cured in 2 months.
MRS. J. SWIFT, 87 Agnes street, Sciatica many years, perfectly cured in 6 weeks.
JAS. WERKS, 120 Queen street, Parkdale, 70 years old, Sciatica, cured in 15 days.
JOHN STOKES, 83 Louise street, says our Butterfly Belt is worth its weight in gold, Sciatica.
THOMAS HARTFORD, Penzance, Ont., a martyr to Sciatica and Lumbago, perfectly cured.
G. R. GLASSFORD, Markdale, Sciatica and Dyspepsia 15 years, cured in 6 weeks.
MR. T. MCKAY, 418 Crissie Ont., Sciatica 14 years, no pain from the first day.
C. C. ROCKWOOD, 16 Bulwer street, Toronto, cured of Lame Back in a few days.
G. S. PARDEE, 51 Beverley street, City, tells his friends our Butterfly Belt cured him—Lame Back.
A. G. HENDERER, Hudson, Ont., Lame Back, entirely cured.
EDWIN GALE, Glencoe, cured of Lame Back in 10 days. Belt ordered by his physician.
JAMES R. MILLER, Newcastle Bridge, N.B., Catarrh of the Bladder 5 years, pain lets in 3 days.
F. ROCHLER, 84 Adelaide street west, Lame Back 3 years, Butterfly Belt cured him.
MICHAEL KELLY, Acton, Rheumatism in Shoulder, after doctoring 10 years, perfectly cured.
JOHN FEATHERSTON, Thornhurst, reports his wife's Headache entirely cured.
SENATOR A. E. BOTSFOED, Sackville, N.B., says Actina is good for defective eye-sight, he tried it.
FRANK GRADY, Hearnfield, Man., Rheumatism, very much benefited in a short time.
MRS. CORNELL, Lambert Mills, Ont., broken rest every night for 2 years. Actina cured in one treatment.
WM. SMILLIE, Swift Current, N.W.T., perfectly satisfied with our Butterfly Belt.
B. C. McCORD, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., Butterfly Belt works wonders. Rheumatism, Back, Shoulders and Side.
J. CAMERON, Beaver, B.C., feels like a new man after wearing our Butterfly Belt 4 weeks.
MR. GREEN, Thessalon, Ont., Butterfly Belt cured him, pronounced "Bright" Kidney Disease.
F. B. DUPONT, Charlottetown, P.E.I., says Actina does its work every time.
JOHN ARNOTT, Iona, Ont., Lame Back, cured at trying everything.
D. D. GILLES, Leeknow, Dyspepsia and Kidneys, after suffering 8 months, cured.
DANIEL CAMPBELL, Port Talbot, Lame Back and Headache, after suffering for years, cured in less than a month.
MRS. LOTTIE COLLIER, Simco, Weakness and Spinal Affection, strength fully recovered.
MRS. G. M. WHITEHEAD, City, a sufferer for years, would not part with our Belts, female ailments.
MRS. WM. BENNETT, 14 King street west, after 15 years' sleeplessness, now never loses a wink. Butterfly Belt.
RICHARD FLOOD, 40 Stewart street, used Actina for 3 months for a permanent cure—Catarrh.
ALEX. ROGERS, Tobaccos, Toronto, declares Actina worth \$1.00—Headache.
ROBT. J. BELL, 109 Police, after spending \$75 in medicine, cured by Actina—Catarrh.
MISS ANNIE RAY, Music Teacher, considers Actina a little wonder. Throat Troubles.
MISS C. BUCHANAN, Campbellfield, 2 years doctoring, no relief, Actina cured—Catarrh.
W. J. CARLING, Exeter, Ont., finds Actina invaluable for Catarrh.
C. W. RUPERT, Walkerville, Ont., Headache for 15 years, Head Belt and Actina, cured.
L. D. GOOD, Berlin, Ont., recommends Actina for Tumor on the Eye in 2 weeks—Actina.
J. J. BRILL, Algoma Mills, finds Actina invaluable for Catarrh.
JOHN JAMES, George street, Colours, Ont., reports Actina doing its work well.
F. W. MARTIN, St. John, Newfoundland, suffered several years with Inflammation of the Eye. Actina cured in 2 weeks.
MRS. GEO. PLANNER, City, Liver and Kidneys, now free from all pain, and strong and happy.
THOS. RYAN, 341 Dundas street, General Debility, began to improve from first day.
JAS S. MÜSSELMAN, Berlin, General Debility and Catarrh, cured.
D. MOWBRAY, 37 Saurin street, Enlargement of the Liver, well in 3 months.
REV. CHAS. HOLBE, Halifax, N.S., recommends Butterfly Belt for General Debility.
CHAS. B. KING, Cedar Hill, B.C., Butterfly Belt and Suspensory are giving entire satisfaction.
CHAS. COSENS, P.M., Trowbridge, Ont., Nervous Debility, now feels like his former self. Your Belt and Suspensory has given me a new lease of life. H. S., Fleetwood, Ont. I have never had emissions since I used your Butterfly Belt and Suspensory. S. B. J., Jogging's Mine.
"Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of Impotency," writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J. McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says S. M. C.

GIVEN ON FIFTEEN DAYS' TRIAL--ACTINA--GIVEN ON FIFTEEN DAYS' TRIAL.

Will Cure all Diseases of the Eye, also Hay Fever, Headache, Neuralgia, Asthma, Bronchitis and Chronic Coughs, CATARRH IMPOSSIBLE under its influence. Remember, our Medicated Electric Belts are the only ones having ABSORBENT QUALITIES. They are the SIMPLEST in construction, lightest and most convenient to wear, QUICKEST in action, never have to be recharged. NO VINEGAR OR ACIDS USED.

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WEDNESDAY...APRIL 9, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 9, St. Mary Clasp. THURSDAY, April 10, St. Paternus. FRIDAY, April 11, St. Leo the Great. SATURDAY, April 12, St. Jullian. SUNDAY, April 13, LOW Sunday. MONDAY, April 14, St. Justus. TUESDAY, April 15, St. Basilissa and Anastasia.

Anti-Catholic Politicians—Their Characters, Methods and Objects.

The growth of Catholicity in countries governed under free institutions is a great fact of our age. Although certain fanatics assert that the Church is opposed to freedom, they are compelled to admit that wherever the people are free there the Church flourishes in a way that amazes them.

The Church flourishes, humanly speaking, because she meets the wants of the people. High and low, rich and poor, proud and humble, wise and otherwise, can all find refuge and spiritual help within her all-embracing arms.

Protestants do not understand this, hence their mistake. In this Dominion of Canada, as elsewhere, the Church has prospered exceedingly and the number of her children have gone on increasing till they have become a power in the State to which all governments must give attention.

This great fact of Catholic growth has alarmed the fanatics and all along the line a movement has been started with the avowed purpose of curtailing Catholic rights, depriving Catholics of their privileges, and, if possible, reducing legitimate Catholic influence in public life.

In Ontario and Manitoba particularly, an organized effort has been made to interfere with the privileges guaranteed to Catholics by the constitution. In Manitoba, Separate Schools have been abolished by Act of the Provincial Legislature, and in Ontario the Conservative Opposition, under the leadership of Mr. Meredith, has practically taken the same ground.

Mr. Meredith is too clear-headed a man of the world to be a bigot, but he thinks that by arousing Protestant fears he will be able to out Mr. Mowat, who is accused of being friendly to the Catholics. Therefore, if ever a man and a party deserved to be ignominiously defeated, he and his party are so deserving.

But, whatever may be the local aspect of the movement against Catholics and the Catholic Church, it is plain to everybody that a great conflict is impending. We would rather it were not complicated by the question of nationality, but we must look the facts of the situation straight in the face.

Thus regarded they reveal a plain duty incumbent on all Catholics. It is to re-organize themselves on the side of their French co-religionists in resisting the efforts now being made to deprive them of their educational rights. The Church is struck at over the shoulders of the French, and Catholics of all nationalities are assailed in the same manner, by the same weapons, and by the same hands, that are now engaged in the movement to Angloise the French Canadians.

In Manitoba it was a so-called 'Liberal' Government that worked the No Popery cry to its advantage, and the inherent meanness of the scheme is apparent in the conduct of the man mainly responsible for it. Mr. Joseph Martin, for a young man, is a very astute personage. By raising the cry of abolishing Separate Schools and the French language he diverted attention from his real object. What that was is shown by the fact that two years ago he entered the Greenway ministry a penniless attorney who had just emerged from the position of a common school teacher in a village adjacent to Ottawa.

He made hay while the sun shone. While he set the people by the ears quarrelling over questions of religion and nationality, he, who was a glimmer of the sun for a trace

of the other, filled his pockets by the most judicious methods he could devise, and retired in a blaze of gold and glory!

In Ontario the situation is much the same, but the men who have started the religious and nationality cry, care no more for either than they do for a situation with much work and no pay.

The real object of their crusade is to get hold of the revenues and resources of Ontario on the strength of Protestant prejudice. They think there is a chance of riding into power on the Protestant horse and they have taken the risk of a fall for the chance of success.

Should they unfortunately succeed, what a glorious old time they will have dispensing among themselves the spoils of the richest and heretofore best governed province in the Dominion!

It would not be long after they get there before Ontario would lose her proud distinction of being the only country in the world that has no public debt, whose resources are untouched and whose government is the most honest and economical that was ever known.

The men who are leading the assault on Catholicity are all Martins, and will do precisely as he has done if they can only succeed in fooling the Protestants into a belief that the Catholics should be checked because they are becoming strong by natural increase.

If ever common sense was needed by a people it is needed by the people of Ontario in the crisis created by designing and wholly unprincipled demagogues.

But, if the Liberal party will only stand true to themselves, they can prevent a change of government in Ontario, which, under the circumstances at hand, would be nothing short of a national calamity.

"Let Us Be Practical."

Some time ago, when Mr. Dalton McCarthy brought forward his anti-dual language resolution in the House of Commons, providing that English should alone prevail in the North-West Territories, and prefacing his little bill by a preamble calculated to insult and arouse the French Canadians of the Dominion, we ventured to predict that his course would more than likely produce results the very opposite of what he was seeking.

We have not had to wait long to see our prophecy verified. Had the fanatical member for Simcoe allowed events to take their course it is quite possible that within a few years owing to the overwhelming English speaking population of the Territories the French language would have fallen into disuse not only in the legislature, but in the Courts of Justice as well. The process adopted by Mr. McCarthy has provoked, as we anticipated, the deepest feelings in the breasts of French Canada, and as a result, we have the press of our compatriots sounding the note of alarm, and calling upon all true patriots not to allow the North-West to pass into the hands of the English-speaking section of the community. Under the heading given above, "Let us be practical," La Minerve speaks in effect as follows: Certain agitators are waging war on our race in Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West. They are supported by the Greenway Government, that has not feared to lay sacrilegious hands upon our institutions, our schools and our language. They are aided and abetted by the North-West Council, where a resolution has been passed, praying for the suppression of the French language. This agitation has been nowhere sanctioned, by the people of the localities referred to. Had they been consulted at the last question, on those subjects, they might have had the wisdom to choose other representatives, more anxious to ensure public interests. The North-West has just been the scene of a disastrous civil war. Those who live there will be careful not to revive the smouldering embers. For a long time to come, the Territories will need the helping hand of the federal authorities, and the French Canadian vote in the Commons, has its say vetting the subsidies. Will the people of the North-West defy them? That is a question worthy of their serious meditation. Let things go as they may, our duty is clear. While acting with due deliberation, giving no pretext, whatever, to justify the fanatic, we cannot back down before menaces. We have not wounded the dearest sensibilities of any section of the community. We are on the defensive.

The resistance movement has already been inaugurated. The unanimity of the French vote at Ottawa, is a remarkable proof of it. In Manitoba Rouges and Bleues coalesced against the government that seeks to oppress our race. What is the principal reason alleged for the prosecution of our people? They say we are not numerous enough in Manitoba or the Territories, to justify our claim for maintaining the French language on a footing with the English. That is not only a poor, but a brutal reason, what would these francophobes say, were we to invoke the same reason, in the Province of Quebec. No doubt, it would be a crime to avenge our injustice by another. Our generosity shall always be a most noble revenge, as well as a lesson for the other Province. Whatever we may think of the argument, let us destroy its force with the least possible delay. Instead of emigrating to the United States let us go to the North West and fortify the branches of the National tree there. We need not fear to depopulate the Province of Quebec; French-Canadians will continue to increase and multiply here. We made a great mistake in not having directed our people earlier to those territories. Thirty years ago the far-seeing Mr. Rameau urged us to organize a regular current of emigration to the Red River territory, and to settle there every year a fixed number of families. His appeal ought to have been heeded. It is not too late. Here follows an account of what is now being done by L'Abbe Beaudry, and La Minerve concludes its able article in these

words—"We have always entertained these ideas and the time has now come to express them more vigorously than ever. To-day we publish the circular letter of the Bishops of this province, dated 22 October, 1871. Let us hope that these authorized voices may find an echo in every patriotic heart.

We have deemed it important to give, nearly in full, the remarkable article of our influential contemporary. That appeal has the sound of the bugle note, and we are very much mistaken if it be not taken up all along the line. Should twenty or thirty thousands of French Canadians move from this Province into Manitoba and the Territories within the next couple of years, the effort of such a migration would be insuperable. One thing is certain that the Angloification of the country could not be effected, for when the French Canadian takes root, with his habits of industry, his sobriety and his tenacity for his institutions and his language he is there to stay and makes his influence felt.

The Provincial General Election.

Within a few weeks the Provincial Assembly at Quebec will be dissolved and an appeal made to the electorate. The dissolution is not, as some of our contemporaries assert, a mere party move. It has been necessitated by the Act of Redistribution. New electoral divisions having been created, it is legally required that a new Assembly should be elected.

In the present House there are 65 members; in the new House there will be 73. The new constituencies are: Rimouski, Saguenay, St. Saver, Richmond, Arthabaska, and three additional members for Montreal.

The present division of the Assembly on party lines is given by districts for convenience in future reference:—

District of Quebec—Ministerial: Rimouski, Kamouraska, L'Isle, Montmorency, Chateauguay and Saguenay, Charlevoix, Quebec West, East and Centre, Dorchester, Lovell, Les Isles, Portneuf, Megantic, Drummond and Arthabaska. Opposition: Gaspé, Bonaventure, Témiscouate, Bellechasse, Montmorency, Quebec County and Beauve.

District of Three Rivers—Ministerial: Champlain, Three Rivers and Maskinonge. Opposition: Nicolet and St. Maurice.

District of Richelieu—Ministerial: Richelieu, Berthier, L'Assomption, Joliette and Yamaska. Opposition, none.

District of Montreal—Ministerial: Montreal Centre, Montreal East, L'Assomption, Chambly, Vercheres, Soulanges, Ottawa (vaux), Huntingdon, Chateauguay, Beauharnois, Jacques Cartier and Hochelaga. Opposition: Montreal West, Laval, Vaudreuil, Argenteuil, Two Mountains, Pontiac, Terrebonne and Montcalm.

District of St. Johns—Ministerial: St. Johns, Iberville and Naperville. Opposition, none.

District of St. Hyacinthe—Ministerial: Rouville, St. Hyacinthe, Bsgot, Shefford. Opposition, none.

District of St. Francis—Ministerial, none. Opposition: Sherbrooke, Compton, Stanstead, Richmond and Wolfe, Missisquoi and Brome.

Total—Ministerial, 42; Opposition, 23—a majority of 19 for the Government, all told.

There can be very little doubt as to the result of the elections. Mr. Merolier goes to the country with a record that may well challenge criticism. But good as his record is its effect on the people has been enormously enhanced by the astonishing blunders of his opponents, their feebleness, want of brains, deficiency of tact, incapable leadership and inability to promulgate anything in the shape of a policy save a miserable record of exploded slanders.

A strong, vigorous, capable, watchful Opposition is the most desirable element in government by party, and this the Conservatives can secure by putting their best available men in the field in the coming contest. They have no lack of material of the right sort, if the right candidates can only be induced to run. More than such an Opposition they cannot hope to be under existing conditions. Our reasons for this opinion are simple and will occur to every one acquainted with Quebec politics. They are

- The Anti-Jesuit crusade, The Anti-French movement, The Equal Rights demands, The Separate School cry, Orange Incorporation.

In all these departments from the ordinary course of political action, Mr. Merolier, his government and his party have been made the targets for unmitigated abuse, the only effect of which in this province has been to elevate him to the position of champion, defender and upholder of French Canadian and Catholic rights. All the political artillery the Opposition can bring to bear against him on account of alleged faults of administration will fall harmless before these defences which his enemies themselves have erected around him.

On the other hand, Mr. Merolier's generous attention to, and compliance with, the reasonable desires of the Protestant minority has gone very far to soften the asperities indignantly created by the Equal Rights. Not only have the Protestants no reason to find fault with him, but they are honestly bound to admit that he has placed them under many obligations. While zealously upholding the interests of his own nationality and religion, he has been careful to guard the rights of the minority. This statesman-like course has obtained for him friends and supporters where his opponents hoped to deprive him of all sympathy.

It is said that, before going to the people, the cabinet will be reorganized and that in such reorganization the claims of the Irish Catholics to obtain representation will be complied with. On this point nothing is, as yet, positively announced, but there appears good foundation for the statement. At present Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, is mentioned as the most available representative. There are others, of course, but it matters little who the individual may be so long as the principle is recognized and acted on.

Thus taking a broad view of the situation,

we look to the results of the general election to give us a more acceptable cabinet, a stronger Opposition and better Assembly, but no change of government.

The Late Sheriff Alroy.

By the death Sheriff Alroy of Quebec a remarkable Irish-Canadian public character has been removed from the scene. Although for many years past he has not taken an active part in political affairs, there was a time when he held a foremost place in the public life of Canada.

Deceased was in his 73rd year when he passed away. He had long been in failing health and for the last two years was confined to his bed. Death was therefore, not unexpected. It came in the fullness of time to one who had borne the heat and burden of the day in the old stormy times of Quebec.

Sheriff Alroy, who was an Irish Catholic and the son of a captain in the Royal Navy, was in former years a prominent member of the Quebec Bar, and one of the Parliamentary representatives of Quebec City in the Old Parliament of Canada before Confederation, being regarded as a special representative of the Irish Catholic element before the appearance of D'Arroy McGee on the scene. Some of the most terrible and bloody election contests ever fought in Quebec occurred during his candidature, especially with Simard and Dabrot against Plamondon, Hout and Evanturel, when two men named Wallace and Newman were killed by a French-Canadian mob. Subsequently to this contest he entered and held a portfolio for a number of years in one of Sir John Macdonald's early Governments as Commissioner of Public Works, finally being appointed sheriff of Quebec on the death of the late Sheriff Sewell. He held this office singly for over twenty years, and jointly with the Hon. E. T. Paquet for some eight or nine years. In this time also he was a leading member of the Quebec City Council and of St. Patrick's Church, and president of St. Patrick's and other societies. He leaves a large family of grown-up sons and daughters. His wife, who was a Miss De Gaspe, died a few years since.

The funeral took place last Monday and was largely attended by the citizens of Quebec of all creeds and nationalities.

A Good Record.

The late session of the Quebec Legislature was fruitful of many beneficial measures carried through by the government. Among them we may mention the following:—

- 1. Abolition of the taxes on municipalities for the main tenance of the insane. 2. The grant of 100 acres of land to the parents of twelve children. 3. Aggrandizement of the provincial territory by the addition of several millions of arable land to the provincial domain. 4. Jury reform by increase of remuneration for jurors, and improvement as regards the lodging and food of petit juries at the expense of the crown. 5. Reform in the support of the insane, permitting in the future to place these unfortunate in houses of refuge or of health in their locality near their families, and permitting at the same time the government thus to give a small subsidy to various benevolent institutions scattered throughout the province. 6. A guarantee of six years interest on one million dollars in order to assure the construction of the bridge from Quebec to Lévis—one of the most colossal enterprises of the day. 7. Establishment of night schools which are at present affording instruction to 20,000 working people. 8. Redistribution of seats in the Legislative Assembly by which several counties obtain more just representation. 9. Another blow which has been struck at the oppressive restraint that had been weighing upon colonization, and preventing the settlers from cutting wood on their own lands. 10. Appropriation of \$100,000 to aid municipalities to build iron bridges to replace wooden ones. 11. Increase of the franchise, giving the right to vote to students, sons of farmers and others. 12. Aid to the extent of \$50,000 to increase the development of colonization in the Province of Quebec.

Balfour Belabored.

The Colonist Government are not enjoying a pleasant time just now. Their quondam ally, Lord Randolph Churchill, has, metaphorically speaking, taken off his coat the more effectually to demolish their land bill which appears to please nobody. The erratic lord seems more in earnest in his present attack than on any former occasion. His first letter in which he pointed out to him his opinions on the subject were not new to him and that he had notified the government long ago of his views, caused some excitement. Now he is out with another letter, in which he asserts that the present measure, if carried, will lead to jealousy and repudiation of rent among tenants when landlords refuse to sell. He gives the measure just five years to produce the worst results, throwing Ireland into anarchy. On the other hand the Nationalists are tearing the bill to pieces. Columns of amendments are to be proposed, and by the time the proposal has come out of committee, its author will not be able to recognize it. Verily the way of the transgressor is hard.

Irish Catholic Representation.

The Quebec Telegraph agrees with the TRUE WITNESS that an Irish Catholic representative in the Quebec Cabinet is a necessity. Our contemporary says:—"Sacrifices will have to be made somewhere,

It is not for us to say where, but Quotidian hints to a rumor in circulation that Mr. Merolier would be prepared to accept a young Irish Catholic in the person of Mr. O. Fitzpatrick, Q. C. He has proved himself to be a man of ability and is well up in the French, as well as in his own language. He is a good debater, and as an Irish Catholic he would be acceptable to his people. The Quotidian goes further by saying that Mr. Merolier would willingly give way to such an arrangement. As other divisions in the Province would gladly give way for the return of an Irish Catholic minister, we think Mr. Merolier would experience no difficulty in Quebec west.

Hon. Christopher F. Frazer.

The great debate in the province assembly at Toronto has revealed the pleasing fact that the Hon. Christopher Frazer has lost none of his old-time vigor and alighting eloquence. For nine years past the hon. gentleman, through ill-health, has refrained from taking a very active part in the debate, but in this momentous crisis in the affairs of the sister Province he has again come to the front, and displayed the ability which gave him such prominence in former years. Irish Catholic representation in the Ontario Cabinet is something to be proud of.

The projected bridge to connect this city with the south shore by way of Isle Ronde is an undertaking that will, when completed, confer immense advantages on both city and country. It suggests some reflections, however, which are worthy the consideration of those whose interests are centered in the progress of Montreal. The bridge is intended in the first place to give easy access to the city. But it will also enable its inhabitants to live more economically beyond its borders. Yet there is within the city limits ample room for ten times its present population. Why is it, then, that the suburbs are growing up all around at the expense of the city? Is it not because the business men and workmen of the city are forced to live at a distance from their work because of the stretch of waste land held by speculators and which make this a city of magnificent distances? But the trouble does not originate with the speculators in real estate or the holders of unimproved city lots. The value of this sort of property is based on speculative price, not upon its productive capacity. An unimproved city lot is practically worthless and would be abandoned by its owner were it not for the labor and enterprise of those who improve the lots in his neighborhood and by their industry bring business to the city. As has been frequently shown, speculation in city lots is reactionary and effects the value of farm property at first adversely and afterwards adversely. A rise in city property advances the price of adjoining farm lands, and generally results in increased mortgages. This at all events has been the experience gained at Montreal. A collapse of inflated prices lowers the mortgages and their interest bearing demands, but lowers the markets and decreases ability to pay interest. Then the farms come to be divided up into suburban lots, sold by the fact, and we must build railways and bridges to go to and from our places of business and bring people to the city who would never have left it if we managed our civic affairs on a common sense basis.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. JAMES J. WALSH.

Another grand old citizen has gone to the reward he has earned by a noble life. Peacefully and painlessly, at the advanced age of 80 years, Mr. James J. Walsh, one of Canada's pioneer lumbermen, rendered up his soul to God on last Thursday evening at 9 o'clock, surrounded by his sorrowing family. Mr. Walsh was born in Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1810, and came to Canada in 1827, settling in Quebec, where he entered Gilmore's lumbering firm, and gained such proficiency in this business that he rapidly rose to the position of manager, which post he held with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers for the long term of 35 years. In 1870 he entered into business on his own account in Port Hope, and after seven years—during which he was wonderfully lucky in several Grand Trunk contracts and other matters—retired to private life and came to live in Kingston in 1881, taking a house on Gore street, where he resided until his death. Mr. Walsh married, in 1852, Miss Mary Ann O'Neil, daughter of Mr. James O'Neil, a well known Kingston citizen. He leaves a family of two sons and four daughters, all grown up. His second daughter is married to Mr. F. Ciccolari, one of the proprietors of the Canadian Freeman.

WILLIAM PLAYS DEMOCRAT.

People Not of Noble Birth May Become Officers.

BERLIN, April 6.—Emperor William has issued an Imperial order that in view of the incompleteness of the reserve of infantry military officers, the system hitherto pursued, which provides that officers must come from the ranks of the nobility, must include those of noble character, in order that the sons of honorable middle class families may hold appointments in the army. The same rule will also apply to the civil service. The Emperor further disapproves the holding of commissions depending upon the private income of aspirant. He therefore decrees that the pay of officers of rifles, foot artillery and pioneers shall be increased by 75 marks, and that of officers of cavalry by 150 marks. At much length he enjoins commanders to set an example of self-sacrifice to officers and to check indulgence in unnecessary luxuries and the habit of making costly presents and giving frequent banquets, etc. It is the Emperor's pleasure that only commanding generals shall be exempted from this rule. It must not occur that staff officers who have made good services shall feel an anxiety about making sacrifices which might seem onerous upon them if they held regimental commands. The Emperor desires that lists of aspirants shall be

submitted to him, with the names of officers who do not conform to the rule prescribing a simpler mode of life. He declares that habits of luxury must be seriously and firmly opposed and intends to a large extent to reduce the capacity of the officers by this standard. The decree has made a great impression, especially as the wording conveys and apparent intention to exclude Jews.

EXIT MR. MARTIN.

A Liberal Paper's Compliments to the Attorney-General.

(Winnipeg Free Press and Sun.)

He tells the public that he is resigning because of the demands of his own private business. No doubt these are great; but he is going out because his party would not stand him any longer. There have been revolts time and again, but it was always represented as necessary that he should be retained in the Cabinet, and the rebellious ones had to submit. A more formidable revolt than usual broke out just on the eve of the present session. It was not Mr. Martin's well known dishonesty that they objected to. In that respect he was no better than Mr. Greenway, and the Government followers had become reconciled to mere ministerial recalcitancy. But they thought Mr. Martin was making too much of his opportunistic. He went into the Government two years ago, a better fixed man than himself, and now he was "in the front rank of provincial capitalists." He had got above his supporters, and they were jealous of him; he was driving them too hard and they resented it. Their endurance had reached its extreme limit, and something was bound to give. Mr. Martin had made all that was possible out of his opportunistic, and he was ready to step out. This was whispered into the ears of two or three of the leading rebels, and instantly the tumult ceased. Recognizing the danger of swapping horses while crossing the stream, it was resolved to allow the session to go on to the close. In anticipation of the coming change two of the next ablest of the Government followers in the House have been industriously qualifying for the position about to become vacant. And now that the session is at an end, the understanding is carried out, and Mr. Martin retires to look after his investments.

This may be said to be the close of the first chapter of "Liberal" administration in Manitoba. That it has been in every sense a disgraceful one we all know. A man who, two years ago, was a struggling country attorney goes out of office to-day "in the front rank of provincial capitalists." How he was enabled to do this has been patent to everyone. Yet he has been supported and his colleagues have been supported, by those members who were elected as Liberals. His disappearance does not cleanse the Cabinet. He was the most dangerous man in it, because the ablest and most reckless; but he was not the most corrupt or the most dishonest, and those same members, who have done so much to bring Liberalism into disrepute, will go on supporting it. But it will be the same old Cabinet, with corruption and immorality as the foundation on which it is based.

Mr. Martin, although driven out, was quite prepared for it. He had accomplished his purpose; he had made out of his official position and the opportunities it gave him all that there was to make. A thoroughly unscrupulous man, he has done much to corrupt the public sentiment and destroy the party with which he was connected. The harm he has done, the people of this province will feel for many years to come. But we are now rid of him, and for that let us give thanks. The lesson of the past two months would make it impossible that a Joseph Martin, with all his vulgarity, his greed, his selfishness and his utter lack of principle, can ever again be a controlling influence in a Manitoba Government. The Rump that is left, however, is not satisfactory, and will never commend itself to the confidence and respect of the honest men of the province. There must be further purging before the country will be at rest.

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Mr. Walsh was a brother of the late Rev. Father Walsh, a clergyman well remembered in Kingston, and whose remains lie in the vaults under St. Mary's Cathedral.

Mr. Walsh had few equals while at the lumbering business. By looking at a floating raft he could tell, within a few feet, the measurement of it. His ability was so recognized by the Government that his services were required by them on all surveys.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon. The attendance was large and representative, embracing citizens of all classes and creeds. At the Cathedral the funeral service was read by Rev. Father Murtagh, and the solemn Libera chanted by the choir, after which the cortege left for St. Mary's cemetery, the procession being led by His Grace Archbishop O'Leary.

A New Idea For The Solution of The French Shore Question.

LONDON, April 5.—The Chronicle's Paris correspondent says.—The French Government is considering the advisability of its despatching, after the recess, to settle in Newfoundland disputes by arbitration. The event of a decision favorable to French interests would be asked for French fishermen, in addition to compensation of a territorial character.



THE POPE AND WORKINGMEN.

Letter of the Holy Father to the German Emperor.

The Church the Friend of Labor—Labor's Dignity of Rights Vindicated by Leo XIII.—A Noble Document.

Pope Leo XIII. has taken up the cause of honest toil with a zeal worthy of the Vicar of Him who sanctified work, as the following letter to the German Emperor plainly shows.

Your Majesty: We thank you—Majesty for the letter you have been pleased to write with a view to interest us in the International Conference which is about to assemble at Berlin, with the object of finding means to improve the condition of the working classes.

"This cause has never ceased to engross us and the work undertaken by your Majesty responds to one of our dearest wishes. We have already, as we are reminded, expressed our thoughts on this subject, and in our utterances we have strongly upheld the teaching of the Catholic Church, of which we are the head.

On a more recent occasion we again referred to this teaching, and with a view to the just solution of this difficult and important problem, and to the proper safeguarding of the legitimate interests of

THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, we pointed out to the various Governments the duties and special obligations which are incumbent on them.

"Undoubtedly, co-ordinated action on the part of the various Governments will greatly contribute to the success of the end much desired. Utterances of views on legislation in the several countries will tend greatly to advance the general inquiry toward an equitable conclusion. Thus we cannot but welcome most favorably all the deliberations of the Conference which are likely to raise the condition of the working classes, as, for example, discussions upon the arrangement of the day of labor in the various countries, the special characteristics of each worker, the age or the sex of the laborer, rest on the Lord's Day, and in general, a discussion upon all those matters which tend to degrade the laborer to the position of a vile instrument, and have no regard for his dignity as a man, his morals, or his domestic well-being.

"We cannot, however, escape the notice of your Majesty that the successful solution of a matter of this importance will require, besides the wise intervention of the civil authority, THE POWERFUL CO-OPERATION of religion and the benevolent intervention of the Church. The religious sentiment, indeed, is the only thing that can give authority to law; and the Gospel is the only code containing the principles of true justice and those maxims of mutual charity which should unite all men as children of the same Father and members of the same family.

"Religion teaches the employer to respect the dignity of the workman and to treat him with justice and equity. It inculcates in the laborer a feeling of duty and responsibility, and makes him moral, sober and honest. It is because society has neglected and misunderstood the principles of religion that it is now disturbed by its very foundations. To question these principles and to fill them with new life is the only way to re-establish society and to assure to it peace, order and prosperity.

"Now, it is THE MISSION OF THE CHURCH to preach and scatter abroad throughout the world these principles and doctrines. It is fitting, therefore, that it should exercise a large influence in the solution of the social problem. This influence we have exercised, and we shall continue to exercise it, especially for the amelioration of the working classes. The Bishops and the lesser clergy in their part will follow out these lines in their various dioceses; and we hope that this salutary action of the Church, far from meeting with opposition from the civil powers, will receive from them aid and protection. We have as assurance of this, in the first place, the interest that the various governments are attaching to this question, and in the second place, the kind invitation that your Majesty has just addressed to us. Meanwhile, we earnestly pray that the work of the Conference may be full of the most beneficial results, and thoroughly satisfy the general expectation.

"Before closing we wish to express here our pleasure in learning that your Majesty has invited to take part in the Conference as a delegate, Dr. Kopp, Prince Bishop of Breslau. He will certainly feel greatly honored by this mark of your Majesty's esteem upon this occasion. Finally, it is with the liveliest satisfaction that we express to your Majesty our most sincere wishes for your Majesty's prosperity and for that of the royal family.

"Given at the Vatican the 14th of March, 1890.

LRO.

CHURCHILL'S ADVICE.

He Advises the Government to Withdraw the Land Bill and Appeal to the Country.

LONDON, April 7.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in a third letter on the Irish question, after testing that British credit can be given with safety only when it is given in answer to a spontaneous request of the Irish people, and on their offering a rate of revenue as security, and binding themselves by every obligation of national honor to repay, denies that such a state of things is the basis of a policy which would destroy the admission of home rule. He proposes that instead of continuing coercion Parliament give Ireland a popular local government, similar to the English and Scotch government, which, instead of inspiring despair, will lead to prosperity and contentment. If this were done the request for British assistance in the purchase of land would come in the natural course of things and similar demands for other public purposes would follow. Instead of dealing with the tenants directly, the state would deal with local bodies, whose chance of receiving credit would depend on their proper conduct. In the event of an isolated council falling into dis-

order, if the influence of the other councils failed to set it right it would be easy to suspend it. The councils would be unable to combine for reputation, because they would possess no central, powerful body, or parliament (such as Mr. Gladstone had proposed), which could serve as a channel of means for combining. Without saying the time is ripe for such measures, the writer thinks that the present is no occasion for insisting upon the passage of the bill, which will only embitter the situation. Finally Lord Randolph Churchill advises the Government, in the event of determined opposition, to confuse the separatists by withdrawing the bill. He adds that they could then, saving time, pass useful measures, and then appeal to the country with confidence, based on a good argument, and be secure of a patriotic majority.

NO EMIGRANTS TO SPARE.

A Controversy Between Mr. Labelle and a French Statesman.

A discussion has arisen in the Parisian press between Mr. Labelle and M. de Mohy, a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Reunion Islands and a former minister of the Republic, on the subject of emigration to Canada. The latter gentleman strongly insists that France has no emigrants to spare and that those who are bound to leave the country should be sent to the French Colonies and not to a foreign country. M. de Mohy in a letter to La Geographie admits this to a certain extent and declares that he never intended diverting the current of emigration to Canada from its legitimate source, but what he does want is to induce the French who leave for foreign countries to come to Canada where they will find "their religion, their language and their customs." He calls upon France to help in building up "that young nation which is being formed in North America." Capitalists, he claims, can always find safe investments here. He hopes that France will see further into the future than it did in the past when it bartered away Louisiana, and seize the opportunity which is now given it of extending its influence in America.

FRENCH SETTLERS.

Many Arriving at Winnipeg—Aid for the Hudson Bay Railway—Farming Prospects.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 5.—Six thousand settlers have come to the North-West this spring to locate and special trains heavily loaded arriving daily. About a thousand French Canadians were among the number. The Catholic Church is anxious to increase its population and influence in Western Canada and is taking this means of doing it. The Church sees that by the abolition of separate schools and the use of French as the official language in the country, it is to retain any hold it must act promptly and in a practical manner.

Private advices received here state that a French syndicate has put up \$15,000,000 to build the Hudson Bay Railway, provided aid is given by the Canadian Government, which amounts to a four per cent. guarantee on ten millions.

Gifts of seed grain to farmers by the Canadian Government are being taken advantage of by a large number of settlers. The half breeds in the far North-West are in rather bad shape owing to the great drought of last summer, but with assistance given they will be able to recover the position they formerly occupied.

St. John, N. B., Exhibition.

An Association formed of the leading citizens of St. John, New Brunswick, has been incorporated for the purpose of holding Exhibitions in that city and are now making good progress in their arrangements for the first annual Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Fair. The Exhibition will be opened on the 24th September and continued until the 4th October. The Association have large permanent buildings, affording ample space, also extensive grounds, including a fine speeding course, and every arrangement is being made for the accommodation of a very large number of visitors to the city. All the committees have been organized, have their work well forward, and from present prospects the Exhibitions will assume large proportions. As it is probable this will be only important Exhibition held in the Maritime Provinces this year, our people should secure space and take advantage of this means of cultivating a trade in that section.

In addition to offering a very handsome lot of prizes (competition for which is open to the world) a number of attractions of a special character are being secured. Several new features are also included in the programme, giving this Exhibition an international character. One of the leading novelties will be a large exhibit of the products of the West India Islands. A collection will be made of the products of the mines and forests of the Maritime Provinces as well as the fish, fishing appliances, etc. The Marine section particularly is a department which will be of special interest to the western people. The delightful summer climate of St. John, New Brunswick, is sufficient attraction for most people, but with this additional inducement we have no doubt there will be a good number of western visitors as well as exhibitors. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing the Secretary.

Set a Priest on Fire and then Robbed Him.

A despatch from Diersell, P.Q., gives details of a burglary at the presbytery of that place last week and of a brutal assault committed on the parish priest, Rev. F. Corrivault, by the burglars, who made good their escape with some \$54 in money. It seems that the rev. gentleman, who slept on the second floor, was awakened in the night by an unusual noise, and going to the door of his room with a lighted lamp was seized by two disguised men who threw him violently down stairs. The lamp exploded, setting his clothing and adjoining woodwork on fire, when the ruffians, fearing the flames might reach to a premature exposure, extinguished the fire and dragged their victim outside, where they rolled him in the snow and left him insensible. When he came to he was managed to drag himself into the house when he found that the burglars had rifled the place and carried off the sum mentioned. Mr. Corrivault is seriously burned about the face, head and hands, and has three severe wounds on the skull. There is no trace so far of the perpetrators of the outrage, who are supposed to be tramps, a number of whom infest the locality.

Death of Judge Botsford.

MONROTON, N.B., April 6.—Judge Botsford fell through a second story window in the Monoton Club last evening and struck the sidewalk, 15 feet below, on his back. He was putting on his coat and is supposed to have fainted. He was picked up unconscious. It was found that no bones were broken, but that he had sustained serious internal injuries. He regained consciousness during the night, but could not say how the accident occurred. He grew steadily worse till noon to-day, when he expired. The internal injuries consisted of paralysis of the bowels,

heart and spine. Deceased was seventy-seven years old and weighed over 200 lbs. He was a pioneer member of Royal Arch Masons, belonging to the lodge bearing his name. He was subject to fainting fits, to which cause his fall is attributed. Judge Botsford was born at Sackville, N. B., in 1814, and came to Monoton in 1836 to practice his profession. The Botsford family have taken a prominent part in New Brunswick and Canadian history, the deceased being the seventh son of the late Hon. Wm. Botsford, who was Speaker of the New Brunswick Assembly and a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province. Judge Botsford represented Westmorland in the Assembly for many years, and was Speaker and Surveyor-General. His wife, three daughters and a son survive him. He was a brother of Senator Botsford.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Halifax Societies' Annual Meeting and Report.

The annual meeting of the above society was held in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral on March 2nd. His Grace Archbishop O'Brien presided. The usual opening prayer was said, and a spiritual reading given by the Rev. Father Edward Murphy, the spiritual director of the society. The minutes of the last annual meeting being read, the president of the council, M. B. Daly, submitted and read the report of the operations of the society for the year beginning December 1st, 1888, and ending November 30, 1889. The following is a condensed report:

This particular council, in presenting to their friends and benefactors the thirty-sixth annual report of the operations of the Halifax branch of the society of St. Vincent de Paul, have no state that the several conferences have been doing the usual amount of good in the last, as in the previous years. The conferences of St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, and St. Joseph's are united by a central or so-called particular council, which holds monthly meetings, and has under its supervision the work of the society. The poor are relieved at their own homes, so that every opportunity is given to members bestowing the relief to discriminate in favor of those who are worthy objects of assistance. The means for dispensing charity are obtained from the collections of active members at their weekly meetings, the subscriptions of honorary members and benefactors at the annual meeting, collections at the churches of several Catholic churches, from the interest accruing on legacies and such other sources as may be available to the society. During the year ending 30th November, 1890, the total receipts of the general treasurer (including balance to credit on 1st December, 1889), was \$2,640.18.

Comparing the amounts paid to conferences in 1889 with those of 1888, we find a net decrease in favor of last year of \$74.96. It affords us pleasure to present the above statement to our friends and benefactors, who will see that notwithstanding the resources of the society were larger by something over \$200 than during the year previous, the expenditure by the conference was \$124.77.

The number of persons relieved during the year was 192, comprising 937 individuals. Total number of visits paid by active members, 4,465. Compared with previous years our report presents no material variation. We have to return our thanks to our many kind friends and benefactors who have heretofore so generously responded to our appeals on behalf of the poor. To the amateur dramatic club our thanks are due for the handsome donation of \$75, being a portion of the proceeds of their entertainments last winter. We cheerfully invite all who feel charitably inclined to make themselves acquainted with the working of the society, so that in their desire to relieve the wants of the poor they may become convinced that the better medium can be found than through the society of St. Vincent de Paul.

We have to acknowledge with gratitude the kindly co-operation of the societies of the Children of Mary. Among other things they perform good work in providing children with shoes and clothing to enable them to be kept at school.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Shows subscriptions and donations to date with interest on bequests etc., amounting to \$2,610. Expenditure \$2,135, leaving a balance of \$504.

On the motion for the adoption of the report the Archbishop took occasion to address the meeting. In speaking of the work performed by the members, he urged the propriety of providing relief to the poor. He thought that the different societies might form a labor bureau if possible, and devise some scheme for providing work. Stone breaking was right enough, but he would like to see all work, women as well as men. By this means the poor might be elevated and taught how to provide for themselves rather than be recipients of charity. After the motion for the adoption of the report was carried a subscription was taken up and the sum of \$520 subscribed, \$335 75 of which was paid in. In addition to the amount received at the meeting, there were taken up at the door of St. Mary's \$433 98; at St. Patrick's \$176 15; at St. Joseph's \$78 30, making the whole amount collected \$768 39, which added to the sum subscribed at the meeting makes a total of \$1,297 78.

On motion of M. B. Daly, the Rev. E. F. Murphy was called to the chair and the former proposed a vote of thanks to the archbishop. In doing so he thanked him for the kindly suggestions he had thrown out to the members of the society, and for his interest in the work of the conferences. Mr. Speaker Power seconded the motion, which having passed, was conveyed to His Grace.

FROM OTTAWA.

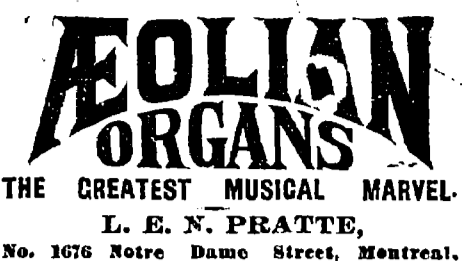
OTTAWA, April 5.—A return brought down shows that the number of blinders exported from Canada during the past three years was 106, reapers 50, mowers 136. The principal countries to which these machines were sent were Great Britain, Australia and South America, and the drawback allowed on the exportation was \$746.

It is proposed to incorporate the Canadian Interior Conduit Company, limited, for the purpose of manufacturing conduits and tubes for containing electric light, telegraph and telephone wires. The chief places of business will be Toronto, and the capital stock \$150,000. The names of the applicants are E. D. Dwight, of Toronto; Thos. Leggett and C. G. Clouston, of Montreal; J. H. McClelland and Edward H. Johnson, of New York.

As we previously announced, Sir John Macdonald has given notice of a bill to amend the Railway Act, which will provide that railway companies to be compelled to plough a strip of land on both sides of their track as a fire break. This amendment has been brought about by the strong representations received from the Northwest urging the Government to devise means whereby prairie fires may be obviated as far as possible, it having been shown that many fires are started by sparks from railway locomotives.

Over 2,500 applications for two-rowed English barely have been received at the Experimental Farm and the staff is working night and day in order to expedite distribution. Those farmers who desire samples for seeding this spring should communicate with Prof. Saunders without delay.

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs was interviewed to-day by Chief Timothy and Chief John, from the Oks reserve, in reference to the proposed removal of the remnant of the tribe from Oks to Muskoka. They sought to explain to the Superintendent the reasons advanced by Dr. Boer. The chief of the Oks strongly disapproved of the removal, and strongly disapproved of the terms offered, although their band friends think they ought to come to terms with the Saminary.



L. E. N. PRATTE, Sole Agent for Montreal, Fishers and Dominion Pianos and Dominion Organs.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Closed by Lieutenant-Governor Campbell—His Speech on the Session's Work.

TORONTO, April 7.—The Ontario House closed this afternoon. The Lieutenant-Governor's speech referred to the public measures passed, having for their object the improvement of municipal law and the better administration of the province, the simplification of the procedure in respect to mechanics' liens, the promotion of agricultural interests and the protection of valuable live stock, and the amendment of the registry and insurance laws which, he said, he was persuaded in public interest would be found to have been framed with a due appreciation of the ends to be attained. He said—

I cordially approve of the amendments made to the public and separate school acts. Although it was already clear that no person was to be ranked as a separate school supporter except through his own voluntary act, nevertheless, directions are now given to municipal officers with respect to assessments and school training. I cannot dismiss the subject of education without referring to the excellent impression made everywhere by the intimation that a sister province has donated to the University of Toronto a substantial sum to assist in rebuilding that institution.

I am pleased to note that the measure which you have adopted providing mining regulations engaged in mining operations. The act will, doubtless, be of service in promoting the safety, health and comfort of the operatives, and gives assurance that work in the mines of the province will be carried on upon improved methods.

The measure amending the general Mining act will afford to those desiring of purchasing to the public and separate school acts. Although it was already clear that no person was to be ranked as a separate school supporter except through his own voluntary act, nevertheless, directions are now given to municipal officers with respect to assessments and school training. I cannot dismiss the subject of education without referring to the excellent impression made everywhere by the intimation that a sister province has donated to the University of Toronto a substantial sum to assist in rebuilding that institution.

The amendments made to the Free grants and Homestead act will, I trust, beneficially affect not only those who may be within its immediate operation, but the free grant districts generally.

The speech expresses a belief that the abolition of certain exemptions from municipal assessment will be found to be in the public interest. Pleasure is expressed at the amendments made in the liquor license law and at the increasing amount of private legislation enacted during the session. The concluding paragraph is as follows—

I now devolve upon me to bring to a close this, the last session of the sixth legislature of Ontario. In doing so I wish to assure you that I take leave of you with a due sense of the wisdom and patriotism which have guided your deliberations. My hope is that your success in their duty to our common country, and that like you, they will at all times show a just appreciation of the high trust which as representatives of the people will have been committed to their safe keeping.

Secretary Blaine Refuses to be Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The State Department is like a clam. It is practically shut up. The officials who are easy of access are not as likely to say anything for publication, and Secretary Blaine, who is to be seen in his office, has not found out anything about the recent or pending negotiations about the fisheries question, or the seal fishery question in Behring Sea, or the reciprocity negotiations with South American Republics, have been futile. The State Department officials will not even admit that such negotiations are in progress. They have been so far as to refuse to admit that Mr. Charles Tupper was in Washington, when he could be seen any day at the Arlington Hotel, from which he has made frequent visits to the residence of Secretary Blaine, half a square distant. In fact, but little or no information of public interest is given out from the State Department, and Secretary Blaine, since the death of Walker Blaine, who was the medium of communication between the public and the secretary, has lost in the estimation of many of his warmest friends much reputation by his secretiveness about affairs, of which the public had a right to be informed.

THE PRIESTLY OFFICE.

Cardinal Gibbons Explains the Functions of the Priest.

On a recent Sunday His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons continued his series of Lenten sermons at the Cathedral. All the available room of the spacious edifice was occupied by attentive auditors. His Eminence spoke upon the duties, responsibilities, and sacred character of the priesthood. His text was—"Let a man so account of us as of the ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God." He said, in part—

"In these words the Apostle speaks of the exalted dignity of the Ministry, and of the labors and dangers which the apostolic ministry encountered, and also of the indifference with which he looked upon the opposition of men. The Catholic clergy are too important factors in the civilization of the world to be ignored. Those outside the Church speak of these ministers to the people, of their works of charities, their hospitals, of the children orphans and the number of converts received; and yet they can know nothing of the close relations which the priest bears to his people. Those relations are only registered by the recording angel. The priest's badge of authority is his sacred office. He exercises more authority in promoting social order than the whole band of constables. They go the homes of their people to alleviate suffering and distress. They are with them in their hours of happiness as well as sorrow; and even when they come with their sin, the priest is the daily repository of tales of affliction and distress. He reconciles the father to the child, and the husband to the wife. He sees more of life's shadows than of its sunshine.

"Whence arises the people's confidence in our clergy? The Apostle tells us the source of this confidence when he writes 'for Christ we are ambassadors of God.' If a nation's ambassador to some foreign court is exalted, how much more so is a minister of Christ who is sent not to one, but all nations; for Christ said, 'Go ye into the world and preach My gospel to every nation.' Such is the commission given to the priests of God.

"And you, my brethren, are commanded not only to listen but also to obey these ambassadors. Our Lord said to His disciples, 'Whatever city you enter and they receive you not, shake off the dust of your feet against that city; it shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the judgment than it shall be for that city.' Our Lord also says, 'He who despiseth you despiseth Me, and he who despiseth Me despiseth Him that sent Me.' Contrast a statesman with the clergy, A

statesman addresses his constituents on the events of the day, but an ambassador of God presents the eternal principles of God to his people. I had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Hayward, when he was Secretary of State, and he expressed to me his appreciation of the dignity of our calling, when he said to me—'Archbishop, what you say carries such weight with it that on any subject whatever that you speak upon no one dares to contradict you, and, therefore, you are always free to say all you may please on any subject, knowing that it will be appreciated.' I replied—'Yes, Mr. Byrd, that is true, inasmuch as we are, as God's ministers, always expected to tell the truth.' 'God expects respect and reverence to be paid to His sacred ministry. The best garment God's priests can wear is the white robe of innocence. Judicious criticism of God's ministers is perfectly legitimate and may have good results, but censure against them is the vilest and greatest of sins, for if it is a sin to slander an individual, how much greater is it to injure the influence of a priest of God. There is, indeed, a sacred office, as I have expressed it, when he says—'How beautiful on the mountains are the feet of him that showeth forth so great salvation.' We cannot conceive of a higher, nobler obligation than to be called to preach salvation to a world deluged with sin, and to tell of that Gospel which comforts affliction and assists the oppressed.

WHEN DANCING IS WRONG.

A Few Wise Suggestions that can be made of Practical Value.

If you are wise, if you hope that the future holds much for you, you will learn to be particular as to your partner in dancing. Dance with no man with whom you have only a ballroom acquaintance, and if you really are anxious to gain the respect of people in your own set, you will remember among your partners only your best friends, or some very intimate friends. It is all very well to say there is no harm in dancing. There isn't. But there is harm in dancing about you, a sweet, pure girl, kept as much as possible from the wickedness of the world, the art of a man who may be a profligate, and not possess the first instinct of a gentleman. My little girl, dancing indiscriminately will teach you to forget how to blush; and with that knowledge departs one of your greatest charms. Dance, sing and be merry, but remember that only one does the world judge us by the company we keep, but just as you and I are made better and nobler as being with those who are true and good, so we are instantly made poorer and meaner in heart and brain when we consort with those of less degree in morals.

The Late Father Meehan.

That eminent band of Irish writers which the Forty-eight movement brought into the world, and whose names are being thought of more and more by the band of officers in the person of the Rev. C. P. Meehan disappears one of the ablest and the brightest of the number. Father Meehan wielded a facile and graceful pen, and in the fresh paths of Irish history which he struck out for himself, his reach will always prove not only interesting, but highly valuable. His 'Rise and Fall of the Irish Republic' is a masterpiece. 'Flight of the Earls' are monuments of patient investigation, and his edition of the poems of that child of genius and misfortune, James Clarence Mangan, has been of immense service in popularizing the writings of a poet whose brilliant productions are but too little known even to his own countrymen.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

A Spiritualistic Fraud.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 6.—Dr. Walter E. Reed, president of the Michigan Spiritualistic Society, has been convicted of using magic for fraudulent purposes in the United States Court here on Saturday. Reed published a spiritualistic paper in which he inserted an advertisement to answer letters addressed to persons who have passed to "spirit life" with breaking the seals. His fees for answering questions in a number sealed in the ordinary manner was \$1; if sealed with wax or sewed with thread \$5; and if an extensive business and rapid quick profits until his methods were brought to the attention of Postmaster-General Wanamaker. Sentence was deferred to give counsel time to prepare a motion for a new trial, the respondent being required to give bail for \$1,000.

Remarkable Hypnotic Experiments.

LONDON, April 5.—Sixty eminent physicians and dental surgeons conducted some very remarkable hypnotic experiments in Berlin in the case of a girl whose tonsils were removed by an absolutely painless operation. During a state of coma the patient obeyed the slightest suggestions of the hypnotizer. Another patient was hypnotized by letter, in the absence of the operator, written to a surgeon named Turner, and worded thus—'Go to sleep, by order of Dr. Branwell. Obey Mr. Turner's commands.' Dr. Branwell also hypnotized another patient by a note sent by the hands of his daughter, and still another by a message sent by telegraph. These statements are vouched for by the London Lancet.

Who Gets It.

By a newly invented machine, now in operation in the new mill at Manchester, N. M., one girl is able to sew on 3,000 buttons in a day—Portland Argus.

And yet the "wrecker" who doesn't get any higher pay for 3,000 buttons than she used to get for 100.

There's the whole labor problem in a nutshell. Civilization enormously multiplies the productive power of labor, but somehow or other, the benefit of the increased production does not go to labor.—Boston Globe.

Hymeneal.

At Leavenworth Kansas, in the Cathedral, on March 24th, Mr. M. Murphy of Aspen, Colorado, and Miss Mammie O'Leary of Huntington, Canada, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Right Revd. Bishop Fink officiating. The new married couple arrived in Aspen over the Midland Rail.

Sheriff of Montreal.

Mr. L. O. David, M.E.P. for Montreal East, has been offered the Sheriffship of Montreal by the Hon. the Governor in Council, late Hon. E. J. O. Chabreau, who died at Quebec last Friday.

New Post Office.

A new Post office was opened at Compton's station, Que., on the 1st of this month. Mr. E. E. Bartlett, Postmaster.



NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA Remedies in their valuable properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disgusting, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and head, with loss of hair.

ASTOR-FLUID!

Registered—A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of the hair, and is a hair dressing for family use. 25c. per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 316 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE AND THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

A Stirring Appeal.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel has addressed the following letter to the members of the Gaelic Athletic Association: The Palace, Thurles, March 18.

MY DEAR FRIENDS: I ask leave to state a case to you, and to solicit a favour. The case is this. His Grace of Dublin, in conjunction with a large number of the Irish Bishops, has proposed to celebrate the approaching centenary of Father Matthew by a simultaneous advance, all along the line, against intemperance, to result in the spread, throughout the country, of temperance societies, or of total societies, or both associations combined.

I am entirely with his Grace of Dublin, and so are the priests of Cashel, in this matter. The excessive use of strong drink, everywhere hurtful, and unhappily on the increase, is, and has been, simply monstrous in Ireland. What need is there to recall the numerous instances of its hideous and horrifying results? It has made countless homes desolate. It has given victims without number to the grave, to the goal, to the prison, to the workhouse, to the ocean. It stains shamefully our otherwise blameless, and even brilliant, record. It has cast a stigma on our name and nation. For centuries it has largely contributed toward making us slaves and keeping us so: and to this very day it is constantly flung in our face, both at home and abroad, even by those who indulge in alcoholic excesses to a far greater extent than we do.

Banish drunkenness from Ireland, and she would be, I believe, not only the fairest, but the happiest, the most flourishing, and least sinful nation on the face of the earth. Such is my case.

Would you, as a body, join in a holy crusade against drink? That is the favor I now solicit at your hands. The athletes of old in Greece and Rome had to undergo a dreadfully severe training. They took their food modestly, and ate and drank in moderation. They found food made of wine as having formed a portion of their dietary. In modern times it is much the same. Athletes in our days, to excel, must not only be sober, but even rigidly abstemious. It has been sometimes charged on the G.A.A. that, either before or after play, much drinking was done by the contestants that was to their advantage for them. Be that as it may, the truth now comes to prove that such a charge can no longer be reasonably made against you. Banned under the banner of the good Father Matthew. Join the Temperance Association that will be established, next Sunday, in your respective parishes. Do so as a body, and in your uniform. You will thus serve the cause of temperance, and secure the stability of your association, and wipe a foul stain from off the face of your country.

I remain, My Dear Friends, Your very faithful servant, T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel.

IN THE LONELY PRISON.

Kemmler Claims to Have Been Converted.

NEW YORK, April 7.—An Auburn despatch to the Herald says: "Strange news comes from the lonely cell where William Kemmler, the wife-murderer, of Buffalo, awaits, almost in solitude, the execution of his crime. Dead to law and good, he sits in his chair which science has devised to rid the State of its assassins, this strange man has suddenly claimed to have received a change of heart and melted into a seeming of man. Last Wednesday morning, just after midnight, he claimed to have a vision of Christ and from that vision he has found conversion. He says he has seen at least two angels who have seen him believe in it. The correction says hundreds of persons are filing applications for permission to witness the execution. All the scientists in the country want to get in and the most absurd claims are made upon the Warden, who is limited to twenty-two, and cannot satisfy the demands of the entire population. The electrical commission continues its attempts to keep out the newspaper writers, the fact that an alleged 'scientist,' who is under contract to be present, has engaged to write up the execution for a paper. Kemmler has not asked to see a clergyman.

Sudden Death of Mr. A Hamilton.

By the sudden death of Mr. A. Hamilton the Board of Assessors loses its youngest member, and the corporation a painstaking and reliable official. The deceased gentleman was appointed as an assessor six years ago, and last year filled the position of Chairman to the Board. On Saturday he was in the City Hall as usual, and when he left complained of a pain in the region of his left breast, believing it was of a transient nature, but Sunday morning, while in company with his wife in his home, 1269 St. Lawrence street, he suddenly fell back and expired before medical assistance could be procured. The cause of death is supposed to have been heart disease. Mr. Hamilton was born in St. Luc and came to Montreal at the age of eighteen, where he was for some years in the employment of Messrs. Morgan & Co., and afterwards, twenty-four years ago, started business on his own account on St. Joseph st., being one of the first merchants on that thoroughfare. He died as the age of fifty-seven, leaving seven children, three daughters and four sons, one of the former being a nun in the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE

For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable Medicine in use.

THE SONG OF THE SEA.

The song of the sea was an ancient song in the days when the earth was young; The waves were gossiping loud and long...

The song of the sea took a human tone In the days of the coming of man; A mournful meaning swelled her moan...

The song of the sea was a hungry sound As the human years increased; For the notes were hoarse with the doom and drowned...

The song of the sea is a wondrous lay, For it mirrors human life; It is grave and great as the Judgment Day...

LADY KILDARE; Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Continued.

The young lord laughed, in his relief and joy, and tossed back the tawny locks from his fair brows as he answered, with a glance down at his simple garments...

He then hurried on on foot, and approached the cabin. Here, moving cautiously and almost silently, he circled the cabin several times, keeping both sight and hearing on the alert...

The lonely and isolated position of the dwelling confirmed his convictions that the Lady Nora had been brought to this spot, and was now detained here a prisoner.

Some instinct assured him that she was near him, and his eyes glowed and his cheeks burned with longing to free her and clasp her in his arms.

"She is here! she is here!" he said to himself. "I know that she is here! But which is her window? In what room is she imprisoned?"

Again and again he looked at the tiny square aperture in the wall, which served as window to the room in which the Lady Nora was actually confined, but he had no idea that this belonged to her room, and he dared not make closer investigations, for fear of alarming the household.

"There are but two in the family," he thought, "the sons being away. Surely I can deal with the old couple. But how?"

He looked keenly around him. The night was dark, thick shadows falling heavily upon land and sea. The waves beat with ceaseless swell on the rocks of the point, their mournful roar pulsing heavily on the air...

He crept out on the rough and jagged point, over drifts of slippery sea-weeds and coarse-matted nets spread out to dry, falling against a rowboat turned bottom up, and finally gained a spot on the extreme end of the reef of rocks, where the furious swell threatened to carry him off his feet with its swift lunge.

Then again he turned his eyes seaward. All was gloom and intense darkness under the heavy clouds veiling the sky. Not a star was visible. The eye could trace the white caps of the waves and catch the phosphorescent gleams of light on the waters for a little distance, but beyond that all was shadow.

O'Neill quietly rose up from his concealment, glided to the cabin, entered it, and closed the door.

Then he looked around him, in the light of the sea-weed fire, and called softly: "Nora! Nora!"

CHAPTER XXIX.

OLD ROUGH MEETS HIS MASTER.

There came no answer to Lord O'Neill's low cry—no answer, although he called on Nora's name yet more loudly.

"Not here!" he whispered to himself, his fair, bronzed face paling. "Not here! Is all lost after all? My poor Nora!"

He glanced around the room swiftly and keenly. And then his eyes fell upon the wooden bar of the inner door—the door of the young Lady Nora's prison, into which she had been thrust on the preceding day.

With one wild bound he gained the barred door, and beat upon it with his hands. Then he orled out in a passionate voice, clear as a single call, and rich and deep:

"Nora, Nora, darling! Are you here? There was a moment of breathless suspense then a swift rush was heard within the little room, a low, passionate, eager cry sounded on the other side of the door, and Nora answered, in her high sweet voice, broken now and panting:

"Larry! it's not Larry!" In the wild joy and excitement of that moment, the young Lord O'Neill forgot his prudence and the proximity of the young girl's enemies.

With a joyful exclamation he wrenched the wooden bar that guarded the door from its sockets, and pulled the door open.

And then a slight, girlish figure came flitting out into the fire-lit room—a figure with floating dusky hair and a white, eager face lit up by a pair of dusky, passionate eyes.

And this figure flew to his arms as if to a rightful home.

"Nora! Nora!" cried O'Neill his soul in his voice. The girl answered with hysterical laughter and tears.

"Oh, Larry, I've been longing for you to come to me," she said, her voice quivering. "You don't know what I've suffered since I left Point Kildare! Take me away please, where are the Fogarty's?"

His Lordship started as they were recalled to his mind.

"They are out on the rocks, looking for the wreck of their smack," he said, smiling. "But how pale and thin you are, Nora, my dear! You have been starved and ill-treated, it's easy to see; but that's all over. We'll be going now."

He put his arm around her slender waist, and drew her toward the door.

"One moment," said Nora. "Wait one moment, Larry."

She broke from his clasp and ran into the inner room, returning immediately with her hat and cloak on. Then she put her arm in his, signifying her readiness for departure.

Too late. They had not taken a step toward the threshold when the door was burst open and old Fogarty and his wife, bringing with them the wreck of the broken lantern, which had fallen on the rocks, rushed into the room.

"The other lantern," cried old Rough. "Av the halloo was given, we must look for the boys. Av it were the cry of some murderin' ghost, we ought to know it. Oh, begorra. What's this?"

His glances had rested upon the young pair in his error and astonishment, he leaped back several paces, uttering a shrill yell. This yell was echoed by Mrs. Fogarty, who followed her retreating spouse with such impetuosity as to knock the remnant of the lantern from his hand.

"A—A ghost!" ejaculated old Rough. "A spalpeen of a man who wants to rob us of our five pounds a week," cried Mrs. Fogarty, more sensible than her husband. "Bate him out, Rough! 'Way with ye, ye miserable thafe!"

"You are not very choic in your terms of address, madam," observed Lord O'Neill, coolly. "But I am willing to overlook your discourtesy, in consideration of your excitement."

"Aan!" exclaimed the utterly bewildered Mrs. Fogarty. "Spake English, will ye, ye blackguard?"

"Certainly I will!" declared his lordship, with a quizzical smile. "I am here to take away this lady, and I'll give you just one minute to get away from that door, so that we can pass out. Dye mind that, now!" he added, with an assumed brusqueness that would have done credit to a native of Kerry.

Mrs. Fogarty understood now, but by the sunken, angry look on her face, one might judge she was no better pleased than before. Old Rough had by this time recovered from his temporary paralysis, and was now himself again.

He closed the door, bracing his broad back against it, demanding surlily: "Who are ye now? And what are ye wantin'?"

"I have no objections to telling you who I am," returned the intruder, his bold blue eyes looking from one to the other of the grotesque couple. "I am Lord O'Neill, of County Antrim."

"Wild Larry of the Glen?" asked Fogarty.

"The same. And what I'm wanting is this young lady, the Lady Nora Kildare, my promised wife. I've traced her here, and I shall take her hence with me."

"Not while I am to the fore," said old Fogarty grimly. "Whether you're Wild Larry of the Glen, or whether you're some markin' blackguard from Dublin or beyond, I don't know. What I do know is, that while the young lady stays here for country board, I'm her netheral protector. I'm payed five pound a week for keepin' her, and kape her I will!"

"Ye'll see about that," said Wild Larry, his blue eyes flashing. "You can let the Lady Nora go peaceably, or you can let her go after you have had her broken. Take your choice."

"I'll have a fight for her, anyhow!" said old Fogarty resolutely. "Aan, quit your snivelling and fetch me my shillelah. The one I had over to Kilkool, mind."

Mrs. Fogarty ran to bring the desired weapon, a great, knotted blackthorn stick on the shelf, over the fire, and handed it to her husband.

He flourished it over his head, cutting the air with it sharply.

His confident female reassured Lady Nora. She sat down on a bench near the slow-burning fire.

"Come on!" cried Fogarty, waving his big shillelah, and uttering a cry that would have done credit to the "Ball of Balaun." "Come on, will ye? I want to give you the taste of Limerick timber! Come on!"

"I am coming!" said Wild Larry, smiling. And he went! One swift bound brought him to old Rough's side. Fogarty raised his club to crush or fell the audacious young fellow, but, with a movement as agile as that of a panther, his lordship knocked the weapon out of the old man's hand to the floor.

And before Fogarty could stoop to pick it up, the young lord had caught it up.

"I've come, you see!" he said, still smiling. "Do you want to feel my presence also?"

As he spoke, he gave the old man a playful tapping on either side of the head with the shillelah.

His rage at this point was fearful to witness. He had long been the bully of the coast, and was noted as a brawler and fighter. To have his laurels torn from him by "a young aristocrat," to be disgraced in the eyes of his own wife, who had the family veneration for muscle and contempt for physical weakness, was not to be borne.

With a yell and a roar, he hurled himself against the young lord.

"Let 'em fight fair!" muttered the old woman, seating herself on a bench and rocking her body to and fro. "Let 'em fight fair. But Rough will beat. He always does!"

The Lady Nora could scarcely keep back the cry of fear that trembled on her lips. Yet even in that moment she could not resist a thrill of admiration, as her lover's bright and dauntless face and lithe, active figure flashed again and again across her vision.

He did not look like one to be easily beaten. He looked rather, in his bold, spirited attitude, like one born to be a conqueror in everything he undertakes—like one who knows no such word as fail.

Presently his lordship flung away the shillelah, and a vigorous hand to hand conflict succeeded. The white fire hands of Wild Larry pummeled his adversary with crushing force, now parrying a blow, now striking one home in the burly breast or in the red and puffy face of the old smuggler.

"All that's gone has been play!" said Lord O'Neill, when old Fogarty began to pant for breath. "This is earnest!"

He accompanied the words with a blow so unexpected and so stunning, delivered full upon the fisher's thick skull, that the old man reeled and stumbled to the floor, where he lay for a moment as if stupefied.

"It was a fair fight—a fair fight!" muttered old Mrs. Fogarty, rocking herself with greater vehemence. "Old Rough has met his match at last—and—and," she added, under her breath, "I'm glad of it!"

The fallen man glared up at his conqueror. The latter looked down upon him, untroubled, unperturbed, and smiling easily.

"Now you know why they call me Wild Larry," said the young lord quietly.

"Aye, I know," gasped old Fogarty. "I know to my cost. And why didn't they call ye the devil, while they were naming ye?"

"Hearing you praise your Limerick blood," remarked Lord O'Neill, "I thought I'd let you know the quality of Antrim blood! You see, my good man, that Antrim ain't far behind Limerick! Perhaps now," he added, as the burly Fogarty struggled to his feet, "you might like a look at this?"

He drew out his pistol, the one he had purchased in Dublin, and turned it over carefully in his hands.

Old Rough and his wife uttered exclamations of terror. Like many who pride themselves on physical prowess, they had an exaggerated horror of fire-arms.

Old Fogarty, blind and dizzy, staggered to a seat.

"Put up yer fowling-piece, my lord," he said humbly enough. "For the first time in my life I've found my better. Av he lived in County Down, I'd move out of it. I have nothing more to say."

"I presume not," observed the young lord, smiling coolly. "And now we'll leave you to search for Mike and Tom, whom you seem to have temporarily forgotten."

Wild Larry took up the small parcel of the Lady Nora's effects, gave the young girl his arm, and led her to the door. He opened it, and they passed out together into the lonely, dreary night, with its dull, heavy shadows, its chill autumn wind, and the roaring murmur of the sad sea waves.

But to the young Lady Nora the night was gloriously beautiful. Had she not been saved from a fearful bondage by the one she loved best on earth, and was not Larry with her now?

The lovers did not speak until they had crossed the garden patch and gained the high-road beyond.

Then Lord O'Neill gathered the young girl to his heart, and she whispered softly, as his kisses fell upon her perfumed hair:

"This moment pays me for all. The future looks dark to me, Larry, but this moment has brightness enough to gild all its gloom."

"There'll be no more trouble for you, darling!" cried the young lord in his passionate joy. "No one shall ever again dare harm you. As old Fogarty says, 'I'm to the fore!' I shall never lose sight of you again!"

CHAPTER XXXI.

TAKING THE OFFENSIVE.

Lord O'Neill conducted the young Lady Nora along the road to the patch of shrubbery in the shelter of which his horse was waiting. The lovers walked leisurely, having no fears that old Rough Fogarty would again attack them, or willingly encounter the risk of another pummeling from the hands of the young nobleman.

They were right. The old ex-smuggler was too thoroughly humiliated and demoralized to entertain a thought of attempting to recover his late captive. Besides, he was still stunned and bewildered, his head was dizzy, and half of his ordinary strength had deserted him. In short, he was in no condition to go to war with his recent conqueror.

On arriving at the spot where his horse was secured, a new difficulty presented itself. How was the Lady Nora to ride without a lady's saddle? The young girl solved the question for herself.

"I can easily manage," she said cheerfully, seeing her lover's look of dismay. "The horse is strong enough and can easily carry double. I will ride behind you, Larry, and obligo to you so that to fall off would be impossible! But us try it!"

They did try it, and the young lord thought the arrangement admirable when he felt the slender clinging arm around his waist. He decided in his own mind that he could not have improved upon this plan if he had tried.

ceded by a calm reflectiveness, his lordship said: "Ah, Nora, I never knew how I loved you till these perils overtook you! I shall never dare to let you go from me again. Michael Kildare has proved himself an unworthy guardian, and he must never assume authority over you again. When I went to Dublin, in obedience to Alison Mahon's summons, and went with her to Yew Cottage, and made my way to your lithe and dark prison cell, I vowed within myself that this false kinsman of yours should never have you in his charge again. I can hardly believe that that lithe, soft-voiced, mild-eyed, deprecating man is the villain at heart he has proved himself. I can hardly credit the fact that he shut you up to compel you to marry the new earl!"

"He did worse than that, Larry."

"Worse, Nora?"

"Yes. He hired Mrs. Fogarty's son to kill me!"

Lord O'Neill uttered an exclamation of horror.

"It is true, Larry," affirmed the Lady Nora sorrowfully and gravely. "He hired Tim Fogarty to convey me out to sea and push me overboard, or throw me over, when I should fall asleep. And Fogarty would have obeyed him, to the letter, but that he fancied it would be a better speculation to keep me alive. Oh, Larry, you will hardly believe the baseness and treachery of Michael! And I loved him so, Larry? I trusted him so!"

"But there must be some hideous, frightful mistake in all this!" cried Lord O'Neill, with a shudder. "My darling, the plan you attribute to your kinsman is one of a foul and awful murder. And that lithe, soft, smiling, dapper man—he who has always seemed to love you so—could he deliberately plan to destroy your young life? To kill you because you refused to marry the man he desired? It is incredible! Nora, Nora, darling, you have been deceived. It is impossible!"

"Ah, no, Larry. I would give much to know it impossible. But it is true, as you will acknowledge when you hear my story. Listen, Larry!"

And with flashing eyes, cheeks flushing redly in her just indignation and horror, and in a voice impetuous and passionate with her terrible grief, the young Lady Nora told her story. She began her recital by telling how she had returned to her guardian's house from a walk at nightfall, and had gone into the library and the alcove adjoining; how the lawyer and the new earl had come in and talked together privately; how she had openly avowed her presence; how they were rendered thereby desperate and frightened; and she detailed the stirring interview that had followed; and which had ended in her transportation to Yew Cottage and her imprisonment there in a dark cell. Then she related the circumstances attending Michael Kildare's visit to her, and how, in her indignation, she had declared to him her knowledge of his baseness and hypocrisy. She concluded by narrating the incidents, fresh in the memory of the reader, of Tim Fogarty's night visit to her room, his pretended reason of her flight with her to Black Rock, and from that point out upon the channel; detailing also his revelations to her of his employer's baseness, and all that had followed, up to the moment of her lover's opportune appearance at Rough Fogarty's cabin.

Lord O'Neill listened to this narrative breathlessly. And, as the clear utterances fell on his hearing, his doubts of Michael Kildare's intended blood-guiltiness gave place to a conviction of his utter baseness and wickedness.

"My poor Nora!" he said, tenderly and compassionately. "This has been a fearful experience for you, whose life till this new Earl of Kildare came was bright and joyous! And you met all these perils alone! That was hardest of all."

"I did not meet them alone, Larry," replied the girl, in a low, reverent voice. "I never felt alone when I was out with my onager on the waters! He who guards the helpless and the lamocet was with me, and I was not afraid!"

The young lord took one of the little hands from its close clasp on his coat and raised it gently and reverently to his lips.

"The conversation you overheard in the lawyer's library must have been of great importance," said the O'Neill, after a brief silence, "since it could drive Michael Kildare to plans of murder."

"It was of gravest importance. He told the new earl that, Redmond Kildare, was early by Michael's sufferance. He told him that there was a flaw in his claims, which, if it were known, would cast him back into his former obscurity, and give back to me my old wealth and honor."

Lord O'Neill started.

"Can this be possible?" he asked.

"It is. Redmond Kildare has, in truth, no legal claim to Point Kildare nor to the family title."

"Then why does Michael support his claims?"

"Perhaps because he is paid for it. Perhaps for some deeper reason. There is some mystery in Michael's conduct which I cannot fathom. All I know is that he has risked everything on the chances of Redmond's success, and that he would sacrifice me, because he fears I may make his favorite trouble."

"Then Redmond is not really the earl?"

"No; he is not!" the girl answered resolutely.

"And you are lawfully the heiress of Kildare, Nora?" questioned the young lord.

"Yes, Larry."

"Since this is the case," said Lord O'Neill, "and these two men have banded together against you, and Michael Kildare has tried to destroy your life, you are not safe Nora. Even in the care of Sir Russel Ryan you would not be safe. These two Kildares are dangerous enemies, and the sturdy old Sir Russel will not be able to defend you from them. He will have no conception of their baseness, their villainies, their intrigues. He is his intimate friend of Michael Kildare, who is his lawyer in Ireland, and one word from Michael will outweigh a hundred from you. My darling, you are in a position of the utmost peril."

"I know it," said the Lady Nora quietly. "Then what is to be done?" asked the young lord, turning in his saddle so as to partially face her. "You are still a minor, and as such are subject to your guardians. One of these is villainous, and seeks your life. The other is the confiding friend of the first, and would believe nothing against him. Nora, never in your life did you need a friend and protector as you need one now. Let me take you over to the Scottish shore, where you can be married by good old Mr. Cowan. Once my wife, Michael Kildare's authority over you will cease. Once my wife, Nora, my dear, you will be safe. I will watch over you day and night. I will watch over you day and night. I will defend you with my life. Say yes, Nora—say yes."

(To be continued.)

A Race Track Grand Stand Collapses.

LONDON, April 2.—During the races at Fowey, Cornwall, to-day, the grand stand collapsed. More than 2,000 persons were thrown to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and many were injured, some, it is feared, fatally.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Myoepichondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

St. Paulin, Co. Meath, Feb. 10, 1890. To Mr. Emile Boissvert, General Manager Koenig Medicine Co., of Chicago, Montreal:—

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

Yours truly, J. E. LAFLEUR, Priest.

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HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT?

A line may be a long one and yet be the shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has over 3,000 miles of road; a magnificent and well equipped and managed, it is one of the greatest railway systems of this country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksonton, Moorhead, Grand Forks, Grafton, Fargo, Devils Lake, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful route of the Manitoba Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; to rest the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker; the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. I. WHITNEY, G. F. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a freeman in a lovely land write for the "Great Reservation," read it and resolve to accept it. It is golden.

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"Loyalist" Opinion of Balfour's Bill.

LONDON, April 2.—The criticisms of the Conservative Dublin Express on the Government's land purchase bill are the most significant comments on the measure that have yet been made, the utterance of which cannot be ignored by the Ministry. The Express has hitherto defended the Government through thick and thin, and its expressions of opinion have repeatedly been quoted by Tories in the House of Commons as representing the sentiments of the Irish followers of the party. This being the fact, there is much curiosity in Liberal circles to observe whether the Government will accept its condemnation of the bill, as a "public bribe to the peasantry and a measure in direct violation of the principles of the Unionist cause," as a frank expression of loyal public opinion in Ireland.

BURLINGTON ROUTE. HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, O. B. & Q. R. R., will sell on Tuesday, April 22nd and May 20th, Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets at Half Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Northwest and Southwest. Limit thirty days. For folder giving details concerning tickets, rates and time of trains, and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agent, or address P. S. Ezzius, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill. [22-2, 49-16, M7, 14]

Showing up Russian Despotism.

LONDON, April 2.—A number of members of the House of Commons are supporting a movement looking to the publication in this city of a monthly magazine devoted to the discussion of the gross abuses in the Russian Government, and to full reports and debates of the horrors of the prisons in Siberia. The gentlemen who are engaged in the first steps of this enterprise are Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Bart and Mr. Paine, all Liberals and adherents of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy.

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 remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaint

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

What Colors will Photograph.

The time was when the photographer required certain colors in dress to produce good effects. Now, with experience and the improvements in chemicals, these restrictions are removed. He can photograph white as well as black. The capable artist prides himself on his ability to show the most delicate and elaborate lace-work on the bridal dress.

With these restrictions no longer necessary, I would say wear your most becoming dress.

Blue and pink will photograph white. Purple will appear many shades lighter than it is in reality. Red and deep yellow appear black, or nearly so.

Strong contrasts in dress or trimmings will give a gaudy effect.

Subdued and quiet colors make the neat picture. For example, the pictures of nuns, or the lovely pictures of Quaker ladies.—*The Ladies' Home Journal.*

If You Want to be Loved.

Don't contradict people even if you're sure you are right.

Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friend.

Don't underestimate anything because you don't possess it.

Don't believe that everybody else in the world is happier than you.

Don't conclude that you have never had any opportunity in life.

Don't believe all the evil you hear.

Don't repeat gossip even if it does interest a crowd.

Don't go nautily on the plea that everybody knows you.

Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.

Don't over or under-dress.

Don't express a positive opinion unless you perfectly understand what you are talking about.

Don't get in the habit of vulgarizing life by making light of the sentiment of it.

Don't try at anybody's religious belief.

Don't try to be anything else but a gentleman—and that means a woman who has consideration for the whole world and whose life is governed by the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would be done by."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

The Child of a Modern "Rocker."

One of the great wants of the age is the right kind of a cradle and the right kind of a foot to rock it with. We are opposed to the snarling of "patented self-rockers." When I heard a small boy calling his grandfather "old daddy," and see the youngster try to slip his mother over the face because she will not let him have too-corn and lemonade in the same stomach, and holding his breath till his face black in the face, so that to save the child from the mother is compelled to give him another darning, and he afterwards goes out into the world stubborn, wilful, selfish and intractable, I say that boy was brought up in a "patented self-rocker." The old-time mother would have put him down in the old-fashioned cradle, and sung to him

"Hush, my dear, He sit and lumber, Holy angel! guard thy bed"

and if that did not take the spunk out of him she would have laid him in an inverted position across her lap, with his face downward, and with a rousing spunk make him more susceptible to the music.—*The Wilt Tamage, in Ladies' Home Journal.*

When Before the Camera.

Look as you always do. The attempt to put on an extraordinary expression for the occasion, has spoiled many a picture. The instantaneous plate is a grand thing in the hands of the operator of judgment; he can snap the shutter when he sees the natural expression, and before his sister has assumed an expression for the occasion. This is desirable, and to the person of good sense, is satisfactory.

Remember, the photographer is not to make you look like he is; he is to copy your looks. He will endeavor to execute it the best advantage; but it must be as you are, and not as you would like to be.

Complaints by women of their pictures being "too old" are numerous. I only remember one where the complaint was "too young."

I cannot conclude these few words of advice to women when sitting for their portraits, better than by saying briefly:

Dress simply and becomingly;

Act in your natural manner;

Be yourself.

Then, if the operator be a good one, you will get a satisfactory picture.—*A Bogardus, in Ladies' Home Journal.*

When Girls Are Engaged:

You have a little band around the third finger of your left hand in which is set a turquoise, and when it was put there you remembered that the Hindu said: "He who hath a turquoise hath a friend." Now, that's what you have in the man you love best, and whose wife you are going to become—a friend. He is your sweetheart, your lover, it is true, but because to you his heart seems best worth having, his love the richest gift you can possess, you will not vulgarize, as many girls do, the tie that binds you. It is true you go "thim alone to hear some wonderful music, or look at some fine pictures, but I hope it is not true that when you are at a party, or in your own home, you two pair off and make yourselves the objects for silly chatter and idiotic jesting.

He can love you with his whole heart, but he must not make you an object of ridicule. He can think you the most unselfish girl in

the world, but he must not show his own selfishness by expecting you to devote your evenings exclusively to him, ignoring those who are at home. Let him come in and be one of them—there's a dear five minutes when he can speak to you, when he can kiss you on the lips that he knows are only the gates to sweet, pure speech, and when he can whisper the lovely nothings that mean so much to you both. Then, too, don't let him feel that he must give up all his friends for you; don't accept valuable presents from him, and don't assume an air of proprietorialship with him. Tell him nothing about your family affairs, for the secrets of the household do not even belong to the man you are going to marry. Guard yourself in word and in deed; hold his love in the best way possible; tie it firmly to you with the blue ribbon of hope, and never let it be eaten away by that little fire that destroys so many loving ties and which is called familiarity.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

How to Keep Your Friends.

A girl, I know, said: "I'm a great one for making friends." I sounded as if she ought to be very happy, but when I had a minute to think I wondered if she were good at keeping them. Making friends is easy to the girl who is bright and happy, whose society gives pleasure and is genial. But the keeping of them depends on form than this.

If you want to keep a friend don't get too intimate with her.

Have your own thoughts, and permit her to have hers.

Do not demand too much of her in the way of confidence.

And do not be too aggressive, wanting to know why she hasn't done this, and why she doesn't think as you do.

If you think your friend's style of dress is not beautiful, don't tell her; you only offend her, because deep in her heart she is convinced that she knows a great deal more about it than you do.

Do not find fault with your friend's friend, and do not expect to be the only one given a corner in her heart.

Be as considerate of her feelings as if she were a stranger, and remember that politeness is an every-day garment, and not one intended only for high-days and holidays. To sum it up in one sentence, preserve the courtesy of the beginning if you wish to keep your friendship to the end.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Queen Victoria's Costly Mistake.

Queen Victoria is said to have a great fondness for pearls. She has taken care that all her daughters shall have fine pearl necklaces. One of her first purchases, after the birth of each, has been two or three pearls, and every year, until their marriage, she has added a pearl or two to her stock until the necklace she required was ready. In this quiet, economical way she has been enabled to make up almost a complete rope of pearls for each of the princesses, and those who have seen the necklaces at court, say that the daughters are so far as pearls go, well supplied with jewelry. There hangs a tale. Some years ago her Majesty bought from a well-known London jeweler three very valuable pearls, the united cost of which was not far short of five hundred pounds. A little while after the purchase had been made, the merchant was surprised to receive a letter from a lady at court, which read: "The Queen wishes very much to know whether pearls will burn." The reply to somewhat tartly scientific inquiry was an assurance that if her Majesty wished to oxygenize pearls for her amusement she would find that they would burn in an ordinary fire. The rejoinder brought the secret to light. The Queen had placed the pearls on her writing desk, wrapped in a piece of tissue paper. As she was writing one morning, she used the tissue paper to wipe her pen, and then threw it into the fire. The pearls, all unobserved, went with it. The ashes of the grate were searched for them in vain. They had been destroyed so utterly as to leave no trace. The Queen win her own hand had cast three splendid jewels, worth more than the average income of her middle class subjects, into the blaze.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Medicine in Vegetables.

The following information may be useful to some at this season of the year, if not to many.

Asparagus purges the blood. Celery acts splendidly upon the nervous system, and is a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia. The common dandelion, used as greens, is excellent for the same trouble. Tomatoes act upon the liver. Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers. Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effect upon the system.

A FORT LEAVENWORTH COTERIE DRAWS \$5,000.

Twelve members of Co. K, 13th Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, have just received through the Pacific Express Company, \$5,000, their portion of the \$100,000 prize in the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. The money was paid to Sergeants Theo. Merritt and by him divided between the twelve who had pooled their incomes. Each put in 50 cents and as luck would have it, one of the six tickets purchased drew one-twentieth of the \$100,000 prize.—*Leavenworth (Kins.) Times, Jan. 30.*

Good Boys.

Are tidy. They never come to the table with soiled hands and crumpled hair.

Are orderly. They have a "place for everything and everything in its place."

Are neat. They endeavor to keep their shoes blacked and their coats and hats brushed.

Are polite. They speak low and gently. They apologize for mistakes. They are as kind to mother and sisters as they are to strangers.

Are patient. They do not grumble if meals are late or things go wrong.

Are helpful. They run on errands, or do little acts of kindness when asked.

Are careful. They enter the breakfast room with a pleasant "Good morning." They bear disappointments bravely and cheerfully.

Are independent. They sew on their own buttons, and take care of their own traps.

Are temperate. They never smoke, nor chew, nor drink anything that intoxicates.

Are prayerful. They kneel night and morning and ask God's blessing upon themselves and their friends.

Are you a good boy? Will you try to be?—*Catholic Youth.*

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

Mr. J. S. George, Tottenham, Ont. writes: "I have been troubled with catarrh for five years. Seeing Nasal Balm advertised I procured a bottle, and although I have only used part of it, I do not hesitate to pronounce it the best remedy in the world for catarrh. It is easy and pleasant to use, instant in giving relief, stops the droppings from head into the throat and removes all the symptoms of catarrh and cold in the head. In fact if the directions are faithfully followed nothing but a cure and permanent cure can be the result.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

MOUTH-BREATHING AND THE TEETH.

It may become necessary to add "Breathe through the nose" to the rules usually laid down for the preservation of the teeth. A British dentist, Dr. Soanes Spiess, has been struck with the frequency with which carious teeth are associated with nasal obstruction, and he believes that a relation exists between them. Mouth breathing, which in such cases is enforced may act as a predisposing cause of caries of the teeth in various ways. Exposure to the cold air tends to cause inflammation of the tooth pulp, produces congestion of the mucous membrane and a secretion of stringy acid mucus and dries the mucus so that it forms a fertile soil for the disease germs.

EXERCISE FOR CHEST DEVELOPMENT.

Exercise of strength lead rapidly to an increase in the size of the thorax. It is the same with exercises of speed when they need very energetic movements. No exercise develops the chest as rapidly as does running, unless it be wrestling. Mountaineers all have large chests, and the Indians who live on the high plateaus of the Cordillera in the Andes have been noted for the extraordinary size of their chests. This great development in mountaineers is due to two causes which act in the same direction; frequent ascent of sharp in climbs, and constant residence at great heights at which the air is rarefied. The climbing of these slopes needs a great quantity of work, which causes increase of the respiratory need; respiration in a rarefied atmosphere obliges a man to take deeper breaths in order to supplement by the quantity of air breathed, the insufficiency of its vivifying properties. Singers, with no other exercise, but singing, acquire great respiratory power and a remarkable increase in the dimensions of their chests. Numerous observations prove that it is enough voluntarily to take a certain number of deep breaths every day, to produce, in a short time, an increase in the circumference of the chest which may amount to two or three centimetres.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

ANTISEPTIC IMPREGNATION OF AIR.

A recently devised method of supplying buildings with antiseptic vapor has met with considerable success, the plan consisting, briefly, in forcing fresh air from the purest available source outside into the building, by means of a rotary fan or air-blower; this fan can be driven by the waste steam from an engine on the premises, and the atmosphere at the same time heated by the fan. The temperature thus given to the air is regulated by the simple device of mixing cold air with it in the proportions required; flues or pipes convey the warmed air to the various parts of the building where it is desired, and the outflow from the pipe is controlled by simple regulators—both the temperature and supply being thus under the complete control of the persons in the building. The advantages of forcing the fresh air into the building under a slight pressure are that cold draughts are excluded, and the vitiated air is forced outwards by every available opening. In a building supplied with electric-lighting apparatus, the waste steam of the dynamo engine is used to warm and ventilate it at the same time. By inserting in the flue tray of porous material such as cotton wads, soaked in essence of eucalyptus, globules, or any other antiseptic and aromatic extract of a volatile nature, the air in its passage to the various rooms of the building, or it may be to any one particular room, it is impregnated with antiseptic vapor. For hospitals, this system is regarded as well adapted, and, for private individuals, suffering from diseases of the breathing organs, it is said to be equally applicable, whether in the office or the home.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WELL KEPT FARMS.

Well-kept buildings and fences add wonderfully to the attractive appearance of our farms, and not only appearance but definite value in dollars and cents. If a fence board is loose, one nail will fasten it; if the buildings are weather stained, a coat of whitewash will brighten up things vastly.

It is much easier and cheaper to keep a place in repair and everything neat and in good trim than to wait until a general dilapidation takes possession of everything. Neatly graded for dwellings, barns, outbuildings and fences are evidences of the thrift and intelligence of its owner.

DRAINAGE NOTES.

If the soil in full of water the roots of the plants and trees will be found nearly upon the surface. Standing water kills out the best grasses and brings in the worst. We always have a very poor pasture upon wet land; this will increase all crops, some of them as much as 100 per cent. Drainage improves the texture of the soil, renders it more friable and more capable of retaining moisture during times of drought. Manures applied to wet lands are to a certain extent lost by being carried off with the surface water.

Drainage does away with the unwholesome ditches, whose banks are the nursery of noxious weeds and a harbor for snakes; drainage prevents diseases, such as fever and ague, and the contamination of wells and cisterns from stables, closets, and cesspools. These are but a few of the advantages of the drainage.

The depth of the drainage must be governed by the outlet. They should, if possible, be laid at a depth of three feet, and four feet would be better. Water will run four times as fast in a tile drain than in an open ditch of the same grade. Lands mostly benefited by drainage are all alluvial lands and uplands with clay subsoils.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE HOLSTEIN COW.

Dairy Commissioner D. H. Sherman of Iowa says: "The Holstein has been designated as the skim milk cow; the quality of her milk as a rule, when she first comes to the country, was the result of her treatment. Fed on the coarse, sour grass of the lowlands of Holland, the country that has been rescued from the sea by its stolid, plodding, patient, diligent, persevering inhabitants, and bred for generations for quantity of milk, without ever even having the smell of corn, no wonder she earned the appellation of skim milk; but by intelligent breeding, care and feeding, with a bountiful supply of Iowa corn, the Holstein in this country has demonstrated the fact that she can be made, not only a dairy cow, but a prize winning butter cow as well."

WHEN TO REMOVE THE CALF.

Charles I. Flint says on the subject of the relationship existing between the cow and her calf: "If the calf is soon to be taken away, I should prefer not to suffer the cow to become attached to it at all, since she is apt to withhold her milk when it is removed, and a loss is sustained. Some object to removing the calf from the cow in this way on the ground of its apparent cruelty. But the

objections to letting the calf suckle the cow for several days, as they do, or, indeed, of leaving it with the cow for any length of time, is that she invariably becomes attached to it and frets and withholds her milk when it is at last removed from her. She probably suffers a great deal more after this attachment is once formed, at its removal of the object of it, than she does at its being taken at once out of her sight. The cow's memory is far greater than many suppose, and the loss and injury sustained by removing the calf after it has been allowed to suck her for a longer or shorter period is never known exactly, because it is not usually known how much milk the calf takes, but it is without doubt very considerable. If the udder is all right there seems to be no good reason for leaving the calf with the cow two or three days, if it is then to be taken away.

WEED OUT THE SCRUBS.

Farm and Fireside plainly remarks: There never was a better time than during the present period of low prices of cattle for the farmer to get a start in well-bred stock. Let the scrubs go for what they will bring. The scrubs must go if you wish to stop losing your labor and money in the business. Good, pure-bred stock can now be purchased for less than their actual value. By the time your herd is improved and ready for market prices will almost certainly be better than they are now.

RIPENING FOR CHOICE MEAT.

In order to get tender, lean, juicy hams and pork, a breed of swine must be kept, which, like the Berkshire, produces them naturally. These have hams weighing fifteen to thirty pounds or more each, with a rim of fat not over one to two-thirds of an inch thick, the side pork corresponding to this, all the rest of the meat lean—nicely marbled; that is, the lean well streaked with very fine lines of fat, which tend to make it tender and juicy. There are other breeds of swine which, if properly reared and fed, will produce more or less such flesh, but they cannot be depended upon for a large proportion like the Berkshire. This can only be known by experimenting with them. The best feed to grow lean meat is to turn the pigs on to a grass lot—of which clover is the best—as soon as weaned, give all the milk that can be spared for them to drink and all the wheat bran or middlings they will eat three times per day, barley or buckwheat meal—a tolerably good substitute for oats—even ground wheat may be used. With the above grain supply all the pure water the pigs will drink three times per day, unless there is a running stream through their pasture. If the grass becomes short in summer or autumn feed a moderate quantity of any kind of vegetables, or squash, or pumpkins, but not enough to secure. A good hog or so before altering commence mixing clover with Indian corn with the wheat bran or middlings, and gradually increase this to full three-fourths at the end; then also mix vegetables to a small amount; but the pigs may not mix with dry bottoms to smother them in the corners or as cold weather advances.—*B.W. Messenger.*

HOME HINTS.

JELLY CAKE.

One cup of powdered sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one and one-half cups of flour, one-half cup milk, three eggs, and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. This is to be added last. This will make three layers.

LAYER CAKE.

Break one egg into a tescup. Add the two yolks melted butter and fill the cup with sweet milk. Add to this one cup sugar, one and one-half cups flour, one tablespoonful of cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda.

FRENCH SALAD DRESSING.

One tablespoonful of salt, one half salt-spoonful of pepper, three tablespoonfuls of oil, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of onion juice, one tablespoonful of vinegar. Mix in the order given, adding the oil slowly.

CLAFFER PUFF PASTRY.

Two eggs, six pound crackers, three pints of sweet milk, butter two sizes of eggs, one cup of raisins, a little salt, and nutmeg or the juice and grated rind of a small lemon. Bat with a sweet sauce, or sweeten before baking with one cup and a half of sugar.

TO PREPARE ORANGES.

Take the rind and the thin white skin from the oranges, cut them into irregular pieces, beginning at the outside and cutting towards the core, leaving the seeds like the core of an apple. Sprinkle with sugar and squeeze each core for the juice. Serve with any plain cake.

MASHED PARSNIPS.

Boil the parsnips until tender, then strain and mash them very fine. Warm in a saucepan with a little milk, a good piece of butter and pepper and salt, when warm put in the dish in which they are to be served; smother the top nicely, brush over with beaten eggs and put in a hot oven to brown.

BAKED RED SNAPPER.

Wash the fish in plenty of cold water and salt, then dry it and put it into a dripping-pan and sprinkle it with salt and pepper. Chop fine a small clove of garlic, or onion, and put it over the fish, and last of all add a pint of canned tomatoes for each three or four pounds of fish. Put the pan into the oven and bake the fish for half an hour, or until the flakes of the fish separate. Then take it up as whole as possible and serve the tomatoes around it.

STIMULANTS BETWEEN MEALS.

Although all persons who indulge in alcoholic stimulants well within the margin of actual drunkenness speak of themselves as moderate drinkers, there are two special classes of them which bear no resemblance to each other except in the circumstance that they never at any time take sufficient to intoxicate themselves. The one class is that which only partakes of stimulants while eating; the other indulges in them between meal times. To the latter habit is applied in this country the title of sipping, while in the East it is spoken of as "padding." And this is the most pernicious of all forms of drinking, from the fact that stimulants taken without at the same time partaking of food, though only libbered in small quantities at a time, have most deleterious effects on the internal organs. A man who habitually indulges in a glass of sherry in the forenoon, a brandy-and-soda in the afternoon, and a whisky-and-water in the course of the evening, does far more injury to his constitution than one who partakes of a larger quantity of alcoholic stimulants at meal times.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

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

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may not be aware that Intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you have not a victim of this habit, and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfeil's Antidote for Alcoholism.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to effect a positive cure in from three to five days, and the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle, to you the afflicted, will amply hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists. On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen of the part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

PFEIL & CO.,

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Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Buttermilk, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equalled.

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At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

Capital Prize, \$200,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halfway \$10; Quarter \$5; Tenth \$2; Twentieth \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF \$200,000	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 10,000	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 5,000	100,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000	250,000
100 PRIZES OF 500	500,000
200 PRIZES OF 200	400,000
500 PRIZES OF 100	500,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of \$500	\$50,000
100 " " 300	30,000
100 " " 200	20,000
300 " " 100	30,000
500 " " 50	25,000
1,000 " " 25	25,000
2,000 " " 10	20,000
5,000 " " 5	25,000
10,000 " " 2	20,000
20,000 " " 1	20,000
50,000 " " .50	25,000
100,000 " " .25	25,000

\$100 Prizes, amounting to \$100,000.

Some Technical drawing Capital Prizes are not set out to Technical Prizes.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

ABERNETHY—HUNTER—March 6, Jas. Thomas Church, Dublin, James W. Abernethy, H.M. Island Revenue, to Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Hunter.

DOUGLASS—HALDANE—February 24, All Saints' Mission, Bombay, Robert Douglas, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Punjab, to Jane Constance, only daughter of James A. Haldane, Esq., W. S., Flowerburn Cottage, Portree, N.B.

GOWAN—GARRETT—March 7, at Windsor Presbyterian Church, Belfast, William, second son of the late John H. Gowan, to Annie, eldest daughter of N. A. Campbell, Mount Prospect, Belfast.

JOHNSTONE—ROBINSON—March 6, at Christ's Church, Tancy, Dundrum, William Kerr Johnstone, LL.D., solicitor, 37 Collegreen, Dublin, third son of the late John Kerr Johnstone, of Clontarf, Park, Dundrum, to Eleanor Constance, daughter of the late Jas. Robinson, of Herbert Hill, Dundrum.

POLSON—KIRKPATRICK—March 10, at Gasown Church, county Dublin, Joseph Francis Polson, eldest son of the late T. A. Polson, Esq., of Dublin, to Mary Kirkpatrick, third daughter of William Kirkpatrick, Esq., J. J., The Hermitage, Mohil, county Lond., and granddaughter of the late Charles Lordell, Esq., J. P., Fadane Castle, county Galway.

THOMSON—FORSTER—March 7, at Chisurrah, near Calcutta, James Gibson Thomson, Manager Good Hope Tea Estate, Western Dooras, India, to Henrietta Charlotte, third daughter of John Forster, Esq., Wynstanty, county Dublin.

DIED.

ABBOTT—March 10, at Conlonstown, Ballynacargy, Robert Abbott, in the 71 year of his age.

ALLEN—March 14, Very Rev. Thomas Allen, P. P., V. F. St. Mary's Drogheda.

BRAN—March 11, at his residence, Main street, Rosin, county Wick, William Bran, eldest son of the late J. Bran.

BANNON—March 14, at his residence, Rathfarnham, county Dublin, Patrick Bannan.

BUTLER—March 13, at St. Monica's House, 28 Belvidere place, Dublin, Mrs. Henry Butler, at an advanced age.

BRINK—March 11, at his residence, 23 South Richmond street, Dublin, Joseph Byrne, of the firm of J. Byrne & Co., 2 and 3 Upper Kevin street.

CANTWELL—At his residence, 11 Duke street, Dublin, Patrick Cantwell.

COGAN—March 7, at his residence, Leixlip, county Dublin, Miss Eliza Cogan, in the 72nd year of her age.

COSGROVE—March 12, at his residence, 57 Lower Sackville street, Dublin, J. J., Cosgrove, in the 82nd year of his age.

COUGHLIN—March 13, at the residence of his uncle, Mr. John Ward, Kildare, John Thomas, only son of the late Michael Coughlin, aged 21 years.

DEEPLY—March 6, at High street, Tullamore, Thomas Joseph Deely, aged 18 years.

DIXON—March 12, at 5 Clontarf, Dublin, Mrs. Deary, aged 82 years.

DOYLE—March 13, at 35 Belvidere road, Dublin, Miss Kate Doyle.

DUNN—March 14, of pneumonia, Robert Dunn, formerly of 35 Upper Canal and street, Dublin, aged 49 years.

EAGAN—March 6, at his residence, 52 Mountjoy square, Dublin, M. S. Egan, E. L. G. Depot, Dublin, aged 18 years.

EVANS—March 12, at the Royal Hospital for Insane, Dublin, Mr. Henry Eden.

EVANS—March 12, at 11, Hill street, Dublin, John, younger son of Edward and Anne Evans, aged 47 years.

FREEMAN—March 11, at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, Patrick Freeman, late member of the Farmers' Association, Brickeen street, Drogheda.

FROST—March 8, at the Irish College, Paris, the Rev. P. Frost, in the 23rd year of his age, a native of Cashel, Down.

FUSHEE—March 11, at his residence, Violet Bank, Clontarf, Dublin, King's County, Eugene Fushee, in the 77th year of his age.

GILL—March 6, at 10, St. Paul's, 4 Edinburg terrace, Donnybrook, Dublin, Julia, to be loved wife of John Gill, D.M.P.

GALLAGHER—March 11, at Swoole street, Thos. G. Gallagher, aged 36 years.

GEORGE—March 7, at Rathgar, Carrow, George, wife of William H. G.

HEATH—February 26, at Market street, Ennis, Bridget, second daughter of the late Michael Healy.

HOYLE—March 11, at his residence, Clara, K. Kenney, after a tedious illness, Rev. Patrick Hoyle, C.C.

HICKS—March 12, at Our Lady's Hospital for the Dying, Harles Cross, Dublin, Thomas, only son of the late J. Hicks, Kingstown.

HUGHES—March 12, at his residence, 11, Park Hill, Ennis, Bridget, wife of Patrick H. Ennis, Brickeen street, Drogheda, Dublin, in the 82nd year of his age.

HUGHES—March 11, at Urdingford, county K. Kenney, Cath. rite, relict of the late John Hoyle.

KEENE—March 11, at her father's residence, 44 North William street, Dublin, Mary Keene, relict of the late Mr. Keene, late member of the Farmers' Association, John Keogh, D. M. P., aged 16 years.

KIRWIN—At Kill, county Kildare, Rev. Michael Kirwin, C.C.

LAVEN—March 13, at her residence, Kibice, county Wick, Mary Anne, wife of John Laven, merchant.

MCARDLE—March 13, at his residence, Temple street, Dublin, Catherine McCarthy, late of 81 Francis street.

MCCANNES—At her residence, Sunner hill, Dublin, Mrs. Eliza McCanness.

MURPHY—March 4, at 8 Avon road, South Circular road, Dublin, James Albert Murphy, youngest surviving son of J. Ingram Murphy.

MCDERMOTT—At his residence, 21 Botanic road, Glasnevin, Dublin, Henry McDermott, shipbroker, 17 City quay.

MAHER—March 10, at his residence, Mill street, Tullow, county Carlow, John Maher, merchant.

MILNER—March 10, at his residence, 14 Charlemont street, Dublin, Henry Milner, coachmaker.

MURPHY—March 12, at 4 Auburn street, Dublin, Clara, dearly beloved child of Laurence and Clara Murphy.

MARLY—March 11, Maud Christina, dearly beloved child of Robert and Elizabeth Marly, 88 Augher street, Dublin.

MCDONNELL—March 9, at 141 Fishborough street, South Kensington, William McDonnell, late of Turvey House, Donabate, county Dublin, aged 66 years.

NOON—March 12, at 27 Granville street, Dublin, Maryanne Noon, mother of John Noon, band teacher.

O'SULLIVAN—March 10, at his residence, Carrick on Suir, of congestion of the lungs, Patrick O'Sullivan.

POWER—March 10, at 36 Parliament street, Dublin, Miss Kate Power, aged 24 years.

ROUGHAN—March 4, at her residence, Carrigrohane, county Clare, Margaret, wife of Patrick Roughan, Esq., in the 55th year of her age.

SHERIDAN—March 1, at his residence, Main street, Cashel, Thomas Sheridan.

SCULLY—March 10, Denis Scully, aged 77 years, of Silverport, Rock of Cashel.

TOBIN—March 11, at Ballypatrick, Clonmel, James, the eldest son of Nicholas and Anne Tobin, aged 29 years.

WHELAN—March 11, at Tankardstown, Daniel Whelan, E. L. G. (late of Barrow House), aged 74 years.

The Missouri Wheat Crop.

St. Louis, April 4—Secretary Chubbuck, of the State Board of Agriculture, says the condition of the wheat crop in Missouri, as shown by the monthly crop report to be issued to-morrow will not exceed 85 per cent. The bad condition is due to the freezing weather in March. The weather during the past week has been such as to considerably improve the condition of wheat.

PADRE AGOSTINO

And The Labour Question.

A Thrilling Discourse on a Burning Topic - The Workingman - His Troubles and Temptations - Where he is to find Consolation.

The Church of San Carlo, in the Corso, Rome, was last year crowded every day during Lent to listen to the distinguished preacher who is justly so popular in the English classes as well as with the intellects of Italy.

At the present crisis, when the labouring classes all over Europe are in a state of agitation and especially so in this great centre of commerce, Liverpool, we think it most appropriate to give a résumé of the great address on labour delivered by Padre Agostino.

Brethren, there is in society a class of men who pass quickly through many phases, subject to varied and sudden changes, being now venerated, now despised, now loved, now hated.

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ROCKWELL'S BAKING POWDER

IS PURE, HONEST GOODS.

Will do MORE WORK for SAME COST than any other composed of equally safe Ingredients.

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY GENUINE.

Creator, No, the laborer is not an accursed thing, but the only worker. God is the primary man but the secondary worker.

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your minds. Believe, and remember always, that these specious theories are very chimeras, fables invented by those who would cheat you.

KNABE PIANO FORTES

UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability

WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW! For if you do not it may become consumptive.

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

Health Before All. Illness Detected at Eye Sight. EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE

CERTIFICATE. I deem it my duty to present the present Certificate in order that the public may become aware of the marvelous cure effected on me by the Herb Medicine of Madame Desmarais.

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"PERSIAN LOTION"



For whitening the complexion, imparting or preserving its rose hue, or removing freckles, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions.

The PERSIAN LOTION is a ROSA FINE preparation, unique of its kind. It is a true specific for the skin.

S. LACHANCE, proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

COMMERCIAL MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 4,625 bushels against 3,711 the week previous.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the week were 6,745 bushels against 4,000 the week previous.

CORN.—Receipts during the week were 5,450 bushels against 3,350 the week previous.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—Receipts of pork during the week were 80 hbls. against 500 the week previous.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 1,158 pkgs. against 1,899 pkgs for the week previous.

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has assumed a decidedly stronger tone, and prices have moved up in Liverpool, the public cable having advanced to 54s.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—Receipts during the past week were 1,667 packages, against 1808 packages for the week previous.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES, &c.—The season's export trade may now be regarded as about closed.

FISH AND OILS. FISH.—Herrings.—The close of the Lenten season has demanded local markets lifeless.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending April 5th, 1890, were 450.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending March 29th, 1890, were as follows:

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN

CARSLEY'S Dressmaking has so increased this season as to require three first-class entries, each having separate cutting rooms and separate sets of work.

NEW ULSTERS. NEW ULSTERS. NEW ULSTERS. NEW ULSTERS. NEW ULSTERS.

NEW WATERPROOF POLYMANS. NEW WRAPS. NEW PARIS WRAPS. NEW PARIS WRAPS. NEW PARIS WRAPS.

NEW PROMENADE SCARFS. NEW MANTLES. NEW PARIS MANTLES. NEW PARIS MANTLES. NEW PARIS MANTLES.

NEW WRAPS. NEW BRAIDED WRAPS. NEW BRAIDED WRAPS. NEW BRAIDED WRAPS. NEW BRAIDED WRAPS.

NEW CARPETS: BRUSSELS. BRUSSELS CARPETS. BRUSSELS CARPETS. BRUSSELS CARPETS. BRUSSELS CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS: TAPESTRY. TAPESTRY CARPETS. TAPESTRY CARPETS. TAPESTRY CARPETS. TAPESTRY CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS: WOOL CARPETS. WOOL CARPETS. WOOL CARPETS. WOOL CARPETS. WOOL CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS: SPECIAL ATTENTION. SPECIAL ATTENTION. SPECIAL ATTENTION. SPECIAL ATTENTION. SPECIAL ATTENTION.