

SNOWED UNDER IN THE WEST.

The Western Half of the United States Cut Off From the East—Many Trains Blocked.

Chicago, January 21.—The snow blockade on the railroads in the West and Northwest continues. There has been no train east of Ogden, U. T., on the Central Pacific railway since Thursday, nor on the Oregon Short Line for six days. Twenty-seven relief engines were sent out from stations on the Central Pacific on Saturday, and to-day they are stuck in the drifts, as are also several of the passenger ploughs. The Central Pacific ordered one of the Bagg snow ploughs from the East, and word that it is blocked at Sherman, U. T., went to-night that there was no assurance of getting this plough through before June.

Despatches from Reno say that the storm ended there last night, but that stockmen say half the cattle and sheep in Nevada will perish. Sparks & Hinkle, whose ranch is in Northern Idaho, have lost three thousand head of cattle. Reports from the Qin River section of Idaho say that all the stock there will die. A train that left Ogden for San Francisco Friday went out to Reno and returned to Ogden yesterday. The train men report that in the canyons in Nevada the snow is from thirty to sixty feet deep. Stockmen in that country say four-fifths of the live stock will perish.

No such storm has been known since the first white man penetrated the Rocky mountains. George Grayson, a wealthy stockman of Nevada, is feeding twenty tons of hay daily and says he will lose a thousand of his feed and all that are on the outside. Four hundred west bound passengers are stranded at Baker City, on the Oregon Shore Line, waiting for the opening of the blockade. They have now been accumulating there for six days. It is thought the blockade will not be broken Tuesday. The passengers are getting anxious, as the accommodations are poor. Several snow ploughs are at work from both sides of the blockade.

A TERRIBLE SNOWSLIDE. It is reported that a terrible snowslide occurred at Red Jacket Mountain Saturday, destroying buildings and tramways at the mines. No lives were lost. As a sample of the experience of the railroads with the storm it might be stated that at Truckee, Cal., hundreds of snow shovellers are working day and night on the drifts. Five engines undertook to work their way to Reno, but were only able to go one mile, where they were stopped for ten hours in a drift. Five engines were sent to help them out, but they were doomed to the same fate. After shovelling snow for several hours they were able to back up to Truckee.

Eastern people on their way to California are now at Truckee enjoying the California climate with a vengeance. S. Jacobs, a line repairer sent West from Truckee Saturday, has not been heard from, and it is feared he has perished in the snow. Snow sheds are breaking down, rendering it dangerous to use the snow ploughs, so that shovellers must do the work. Even hundred men reinforced the gang in Blue Canyon yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon it began snowing again heavily, and reports from the blocked trains at Enigrant Gap showed that the cleared portions of the track were again filling fast. The delays seriously affect the mail facilities. No Eastern mail has reached San Francisco since last Tuesday evening. The Western Union Telegraph Company has a large force of men in the mountains clearing the wires of snow. Telegraph lines in some places are entirely buried under the drifts, notwithstanding that the wires are strung on poles thirty-five feet high.

The situation is equally as serious on the California & Oregon road in the Northern State. The train which left San Francisco Tuesday evening for Portland is still at Redding. A force of shovellers who were working from Danvers returned after forty-eight hours' work. An engine was brought in. Others are snowed in without wood or water. Another force was started out again with three engines and a plough to reopen the cutaway road. The officials say they expect to have the Central Pacific and the California & Ogden roads open to-morrow.

WASHED OUT BY RAINS. The Southern Pacific road has been badly injured in the Tennessee mountains by washouts, and beyond Los Angeles the floods have done much damage. The only unobstructed road now is the Atlantic and Pacific, but as this depends on the Southern Pacific connection between the Mohave Desert and San Francisco, and on the washed out Southern Pacific line between Los Angeles and San Francisco, travel on that may also be delayed at any moment, as it has been raining heavily in Southern California for days past, while it is snowing in the north.

Not only has travel become an impossibility on the western divisions of the Central and Northern Pacific, but the telegraph companies are equal sufferers, and every through wire is down on both these routes. The only means of telegraphic communication with the Pacific coast in the States now is by the Indefatigable route of the Southern Pacific, and the amount of business transacted is necessarily limited. Washington and Oregon are shut off from communication with the entire world, with the exception of one little zigzag wire that still holds feebly between San Francisco and Portland. When this wire goes down the two Northwestern states will be further away from New York than China, so far as Western Union telegraphic communication is concerned, as the trains are not running, and the snow blockade renders it impossible for the telegraph lines to reach the scene of the break. The Western Union repeaters are snowed up at a half-dozen points in the West, and there is little prospect of renewed communication until the railroads have mastered the elements.

THE SITUATION IN WYOMING. CRYSTINE, W. T., January 21.—In the western end of the Territory hay sells for \$20 to \$25 a ton, and the holders are not very anxious to dispose of the commodity even at these figures. Dozens of range owners who were once practically wealthy when winter set in are now practically paupers. In Uinta county about twenty stock men have formed a pool for the purpose of rounding up their cattle and sheep and shipping them to Nebraska, where food is plenty. It is estimated that from forty thousand to sixty thousand head of stock will be driven into Kansas and Nebraska for feed during the next month. This is the first season in many years that the range has not been open, with plenty of feed. Two thousand head of Snake river cattle in Carbon county are reported to be in a starving condition. All game has been driven from the mountains, and there has been an appalling amount of pot hunting. While helping fawn steers to their feet a cowboy named "Red" was compelled to take to his heels, leaving a mountain lion to feast on his prey.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

—AT THE TIME OF THE— CRUCIFIXION.

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

and defensive alliance between Austria and Great Britain against Russia. Salisbury was sorely tempted to acquiesce in the views of the German chancellor, but, fortunately, before he consented he made enquiries at Berlin as to whether in the event of war Bismarck would pledge himself to use all his influence with the Porte and France for the British fleet to have free passage of the Dardanelles. To these enquiries he received either no answers or evasive answers. It is an undoubted fact that during the last five years Turkey has acted entirely under German inspiration.

SAVED FROM AN INSANE ASYLUM. PARKSON, Davison Co., Dak., Dec. '88. My wife had to be watched day and night three months on account of some nervous trouble, from which six physicians, the best of care and friends could not relieve her; it was therefore concluded to bring her to an asylum, and just then I heard of the wonderful cures of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, which created some little hope. So I got a bottle of it, and after my wife took but one-half of it her mind showed improvement of reason, rest and sleep returned, and after three bottles of the Nerve Tonic were used she was completely cured. We are now all happy and glad to have found a remedy which will save the helpless from exclusion of family and friends, and therefore express our sincerest thanks. P. SCHROENFELDER.

THE ENGLISH LIBERALS. The Future Policy of Mr. Gladstone and His Party. Since the close of the meeting held recently at Manchester of representatives of English Liberal organizations, it is impossible for the Conservatives of England to deny to the political party of which Mr. Gladstone is still the chief proponent the possession at least of a definite program and policy. It is difficult to discuss the chief points in this program, as developed during the course of the Manchester Convention, but it must not be assumed that we approve of every one of them. It is sufficient for our present purposes that our readers should be able to arrive at a fairly complete idea of what English Liberalism promises the English people.

No less than three thousand delegates, representatives of the various English provincial Liberal organizations, were present at the Manchester meeting. These delegates were practically unanimous in demanding considerable reform in the law regarding the registration of letters. They advocated the reduction of the qualifying period to three months, and the making successive occupation universal, and the appointment of responsible registration officers. With reference to Parliamentary reform, the majority of those present advocated the adoption of the principle of one man one vote, and of the payment for returning officers' elections out of the rates. A strong expression of opinion was uttered in favor of the payment of members, as well as of the effecting of such changes in the law as will ensure that all elections shall be held on the same day, that the duration of parliament shall be extended, and that the House of Lords be "elected" or "elected."

These reforms would be as efficiently sweeping in character, but the Manchester Convention had others of a different kind to enunciate. Taking up the questions connected with land law and social reforms, the delegates advocated: 1. More complete security for compensation to be given to tenants for their improvements, and the process of obtaining such compensation simplified. 2. The enfranchisement of leaseholders. 3. Compulsory powers, with simplified procedure, for the acquisition of land for purposes of allotments and small holdings, and for the provision of dwellings for the working classes, to be placed in the hands of representative local authorities in town and country. 4. All restrictions upon the free sale and transfer of land to be abolished. 5. A just and equitable taxation of land values and ground rents. 6. The taxation of mining royalties. 7. The better housing of the working classes. 8. The extension of the Factory Acts. 9. The popular control of the liquor traffic; or, as Sir Wilfrid Lawson intimated the Conference to interpret the phrase, direct popular vote of the liquor traffic by the localities directly affected.

With reference to improvement of the Local Government system, the delegates favored the establishment of district and parish councils, and demanding that all representative governing bodies in London and elsewhere should be put in possession of all the larger powers now enjoyed by other great municipalities in the counties. With reference to Taxation and Education strong and decided views were expressed. Most of those present at the Convention were in favor of the abolition of the present duties on necessary foods, such as tea, coffee and oysters; and of the equalization of the death duties upon real and personal property, of the just division of rates between owner and occupier, of the provision of free education in schools under proper representative control, of the establishment of continuation schools, and of increased facilities for technical and intermediate education.

It will at once be perceived that there was very little in the policy advocated, and the chief points of which we have here enumerated, to which any fair-minded man could, with the exception of those relative to education, take objection. Nearly all of the reforms broached are admittedly of necessity, but the alterations suggested in the educational arrangements of the country would be likely to prove extremely mischievous unless accompanied by a full and frank recognition of the dominion principle. This, however, it would be hopeless to expect from English Liberalism as at present constituted. There is no use in denying that this fact is the one which most strongly marks the difference between the party of political progress in England and in Ireland.

Irishmen are not now, and are never likely to be, converts to the narrow species of secularism which seems to possess so many charms for the average English Liberal. If Irishmen desire progress they mean to seek its attainment under the inspiration and the guidance of religion. For this reason we regret that the Manchester Convention witnessed the practical adoption by its members of the principle that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Churches in Wales and Scotland is necessary, as well as that the application of the same to purely national purposes is desirable before Irish Catholics could conscientiously advocate what would virtually amount to an attack upon the outward and formal organization of what has come to be the national religion of England, they would require to be convinced

THE WEST END SOANDAL.

An Editor Sentenced to One Year for Libelling an Earl.

LONDON, January 15.—The case of the Earl of Euston against Editor Parke, of the North London Press, for criminal libel in charging that the earl was implicated in the West end scandal, came up for trial to-day. Sir Charles Russell counsel for the earl, said he would prove Parke had published a libel. Mr. Lookwood, for the defence, censured Sir Charles for withholding the Earl from cross-examination at the preliminary hearing until the evidence for the defence was given. Mr. Lookwood declared that the Earl had shirked going into the witness box and preferred to rely upon Sir Charles' attack upon the witnesses for the defence.

A coal dealer named McLoughlin, living 27 yards from Hammond's house on Cleveland street; a railway porter named Grinley, a barman named O'Loughlin and Hannah Verger, residing opposite Hammond's were called to identify the Earl as a visitor at Hammond's. After some hesitation, the Earl in the meantime standing, they said they had seen him enter the house on different occasions. Sir Charles commented upon the hesitation shown by the witnesses and declared that their identification of the Earl was valueless. John Saul testified that in May, 1887, he met the Earl in Piccadilly and drove with him to Hammond's house, where they committed a criminal act.

The Earl of Euston testified that, with the exception of the time when in consequence of receiving the post placette card in Piccadilly he visited Hammond's house and left it indignantly upon learning its true character. He was never in Cleveland street in his life. He did not know the witness Saul, and denied he had made any of the visits to Hammond's house that were testified to by the preceding witnesses.

EDITOR PARKE GETS ONE YEAR. LONDON, January 16.—The trial of Mr. Parke, editor of the North London Press, on the charge of criminal libel preferred against him by the Earl of Euston, was concluded to-day. Justice Hawkins, in summing up, spoke of the great and manifest discrepancy in the testimony of the witnesses called by Mr. Parke's counsel to identify the Earl of Euston. He said if the story told by the witnesses Saul, who testified to the criminal act in Euston's house on Cleveland street was true, as marvelled that Saul had not been prosecuted and that a warrant against the Earl of Euston had not been applied for. Mr. Parke was found guilty of libelling the Earl of Euston and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

A CLERK'S LUCK. Samuel Baker, a clerk in one of the principal jewelry stores and living at 1934 Bond street, is in luck. As the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company was held himself, he had secured a prize of \$15,000, he having purchased a coupon of ticket No. 33, which drew the capital prize of \$300,000.—San Francisco (Cal.) Call, November 30.

Prominent Liberal-Unionist Dead. LONDON, January 16.—Alexander Craig Sellar, Liberal-Unionist member of the House of Commons for the Partick division of Lanarkshire, is dead. He was one of the most active of the Liberal-Unionists. Alexander Craig Sellar, son of the late Patrick Sellar, Esq., of Westfield, Morayshire, was born at Morloch, Strathclyde, in 1835, and educated at Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated with first-class honours in 1858. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1862, and was appointed Assistant Commissioner to the Education (Scotland) Commission in 1864; was Legal Secretary to the Lord Advocate of Scotland from 1870 to 1874; served in the Parliamentary Commission on Endowed Institutions (Scotland), 1873. He unsuccessfully contested Devonport in 1880, and in 1882 was elected Liberal member for Haddington district, and now represents the Partick division of Lanarkshire. On the Home Rule question Mr. Sellar separated from Mr. Gladstone, and became one of the most active of the Liberal-Unionist. In spite of this, however, he was re-elected by his constituents at the general election of 1885.

The death of Mr. Alexander Craig Sellar, Unionist member of Parliament for the Partick division of Lanark, is in more than one respect a serious loss to the Unionist faction. Mr. Sellar was a Unionist who, acting in that capacity, did invaluable service to his organization, while he was sufficiently popular with his constituency to preserve his seat. His removal fills the Liberals with confidence that they will be able to overcome the Tory Unionist majority in the division Mr. Sellar represented, and the Tories are fearful lest the seat be lost.

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

Don't Care for the Ozar. WASHINGTON, January 15.—The Senate in executive session to-day discussed for an hour and a half the Russian extradition treaty, and finally recommitted it to the committee on foreign relations. Senator Sherman, in presenting the treaty, said no change of importance had been made since it was recommended to the committee last year. The clause specifically setting forth that the murder of the czar shall not be considered a political offense was not retained. To this clause objection was made by various senators, the principal speeches being made by Senators Eaton and Teller. It was urged in support of the text of the treaty that the czar and family were entitled to the same protection that was proposed to accord to any of his subjects. The rejoinder was made that the treaty without that special definition placed the czar and peasant on the same level and afforded them the same protection. The treaty provides for the extradition of

THE LATEST BLOW AT THE VATICAN.

Blues—How To Get Them.

We do not refer to the low spirits and downhearted feeling which sometimes goes by the name of blues. Everybody knows how to get that kind. We refer to dark blue, indigo blue, light blue, and navy blue dyes, which will not crock, fade, or wash out. There are some people who do not know how to get these colors. They can be made easily on all kinds of goods by the use of the proper color of Diamond Dyes.

Like the other colors of Diamond Dyes, these blues are very easy to use and will give perfectly satisfactory results. Diamond Dye Indigo Blue is a new color recently added to the list of Diamond Dyes. It is the result of years of experiment finally crowned with perfect success. It is a thoroughly fast and most reliable color, and is especially recommended for use in the dyeing of clothes intended for hard wear.

In dyeing cotton goods, Diamond Dye Blue for Cotton should be used. Diamond Dye Dark Blue, Indigo Blue, and Light Blue are intended for silk or wool goods only, but Diamond Dye Navy Blue will color either silk, wool or cotton. Try these dyes once, and whenever you want beautiful, rich blues you cannot be induced to use any other dye.

Fast Black Stockings. Every woman has been troubled in obtaining black stockings that will neither crock nor wash out. Then, too, the price charged for a fair quality of black stockings is more than the average person cares to pay. Fortunately, a new color recently added to the list of Diamond Dyes now makes it possible for every woman to obtain black stockings that will hold their color perfectly, and which cost her but little more than ordinary white ones.

This new color, which is giving satisfaction wherever used, is Fast Stocking Black Diamond Dye. A ten cent package colors five pairs of cotton stockings. A just black that will not crock or wash out. Stockings dyed with this color are improved in looks by washing in soap suds. It simply needs a trial to convince any lady that this is not only the most economical way of obtaining black stockings, but also the easiest. After using one package, you could not be induced to buy black stockings, or wear anything but those colored with Fast Stocking Black Diamond Dye.

Generous Tribute to Catholicity. Unitarian in creed is the Christian Register, of Boston, and here is the generous tribute that it gives to Catholicity:— "However P. O'SHEA may differ from Catholics in their view of the late Baltimore Congress, on fact must be readily admitted by all impartial observers, and that is that the Congress was thoroughly American in its spirit. Taking the country through and through, there are no more loyal citizens to the general principles of Republican government than are found in the Catholic Church. In the great war, the Catholics did their share in sustaining the nation, and would do so again if called upon. In discussions of the school question, the matter of loyalty to the government may well be dropped. None are more American than those who would like to precipitate a religious war."

Success always attends our preparation for removing the dross from your hair, because it is in no way unnatural, and costs, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We always have a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as warts and eruptions, remove with the without pain, but in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powder, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infallible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

M. LACROIX, JR., Successor of M. DESSARIS, No. 1263 Mission St., corner St. Elizabeth St. Hearing Mass. The duty of worshipping God on Sundays and holidays is, indeed, so essential a part of the Third Commandment, that the church has, by its precept, made it a matter of strict obligation to hear Mass on these days. As to hearing instruction, going to the sacraments, spiritual reading and attending Vespers and Benediction, it is left a good deal to our own discretion when we fulfill these duties of looking after the care of our souls; but we must, at least, hear our Mass on these days. This is not left to our discretion. We are bound to do them if we can. If we fail to keep the Sunday holy in this respect, through our own fault, it is a grievous sin.

Of course it is no sin if we miss hearing Mass because there is no Mass within reach, or because we are unable, from any cause to attend it. We are not bound to put ourselves to serious loss or inconvenience in order to do so. In doubtful cases, if there is no opportunity of obtaining the judgment of a priest, we shall be safe in acting in this matter by the rule of what men would consider impossible, or seriously inconvenient, in a matter of their own pleasure or gain. If we could not, and would not, go out to work, or to buy things, or to an entertainment, or to accept an invitation of our friends, under our present circumstances, then it is no sin to lose Mass for the same cause. But often excuses are made of being weak, or wanting better clothing, or too great a distance, or of weather, or engagements at home, when the same reasons are not sufficient to keep people at home when they want to go out for their own purposes of work or amusement. The teaching reminds us that in this matter it is not only a duty to hear Mass ourselves, but also to provide for those under charge doing so likewise.—Sacred Heart Review.

English and Irish Landlordism. The Tory Government is really at the head of the present devastation of Ireland by the Irish landlords. There is no doubt that the Smith-Barry combination for the extermination of the tenants on the Posenoy estate has been prompted and directed by the agents of the Irish executive. Revelations now brought to light by the Dublin Freeman's Journal leave no doubt whatever on the point. Here is what Divisional Commissioner Heard writes to the chief of his department in the Castle on the 31 of May, 1889: "All chance of a settlement appearing to be at an end, and the sooner the landlord puts the law in force by evicting the tenants the better." It is quite evident that the affairs of the Posenoy estate and the work of eviction are regarded as part of the Government's business.

PERSONS CHARGED WITH MURDER OR MANSLAUGHTER.

The opponents of the treaty insisted that the provision was broad enough to protect the czar. Mr. Edmunds joined in the demand for recommending the treaty, saying there were two or three of the provisions which I did not altogether approve. It is the impression that, with the clause relating to the czar and family eliminated, the treaty will be ratified by the Senate.

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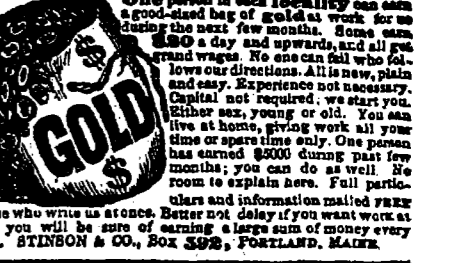
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THE LATEST BLOW AT THE VATICAN.

The temper of King Humbert's Government toward the Vatican grows more and more aggressive, and now threatens not only the security and dignity of the Pontiff, but the very existence of the Catholic religion in Italy. The so-called Pious Work bill, which has lately been carried through the Chamber of Deputies, has the effect of stripping the ranks of the clergy and of depriving them of the lever of influence which they hitherto have wielded in the capacity of charitable confraternities, which number about nine thousand, are to be withdrawn from the ecclesiastical hands by which they have been administered and turned over to Boards chosen by the municipalities. Priests are expressly made ineligible for membership in these Boards. As each of these confraternities has up to this time had its chaplain, who acted as almoner, it is obvious that at least nine thousand of the minor Italian clergy are stripped of their stipends at a stroke, and that whatever gratitude the poor may henceforth feel for assistance rendered from eleemosynary funds will be gathered or expected by lay officials and not by the priest-hood.

This measure, viewed in connection with previous encroachments on the real estate and personal property held in trust by clerical authorities for conventional or educational purposes, reveals a settled purpose to starve the Church into submission to the civil power. This was far from being the wish of Victor Emanuel, who, in his first speech to the Italian Parliament after the occupation of Rome, declared his resolve to acknowledge the fullest independence on the part of the pontiff of the Holy See. This resolve took the clearest legal form in the legislation on the subject of the Papal Guarantees, whereby not only was the Pope recognized, as an autonomous temporal sovereign, but a large annual subsidy was offered to him by way of indemnity for the loss of his territorial possessions. Since then, however, under the successive Ministries of the ex-Garibaldians, Cairoli and Crispi, power has fallen into the hands of the advanced Radicals and the legislature has shown itself as violently anti-clerical as is the atheistic section of the French republicans. No candid observer of the recent trend of things in Italy doubts that the law of Papal Guarantees is regarded by the Radical majority of the present Legislature as a dead letter and that if Leo XIII. should now signify a willingness to accept its provisions, he would be informed by Signor Crispi that his acquiescence would be regarded as an acknowledgment of the Vatican, which is still theoretically acknowledged, has in practice become a law that little remains to do but to deny to foreign Ambassadors all access to the person of the Pontiff. The Radicals, apparently, will not be satisfied until they have degraded the Pope from the headship of Catholic Christendom to the position of an Italian Metropolitan.

Those Italian Radicals, who are republican at heart, may survey the ultimate results of this policy with equanimity; but King Humbert has any loyal supporters, they ought to see that the interests of the Savoyard dynasty are seriously imperilled through the course pursued by the anti-clerical majority of the Chamber. The blows, which are now levelled not only at the dignity and influence of the Pope, but at the numbers and resources of the clergy, are obviously meant to shake the hold of the Catholic religion upon the masses of the Italian people. In any event the hostile demonstrations on the part of the legislature cannot be so detrimental to the House of Savoy. If they fail to alienate the bulk of the Italian population from their ancient faith and traditional religious teaching, recent and indignation will lead faithful Catholics to welcome any external or internal movement against the existing regime. If the anti-clerical succeed in wounding the great body of Italians from Catholicism, the result will not be Protestantism, which in contemporary Europe makes no converts, but atheistic Socialism. What has taken place in France and Germany will be witnessed in the Italian peninsula. The Continental workmen, who in our day adore Catholicism, does not become a follower of Luther or Calvin, but of Karl Marx. The author of "Das Kapital," unlike the reformers of the sixteenth century, assents to no compromise with princes, and is not more hostile to the altar than to the throne. It was Bismarck's recognition of the fact that Socialism is the alternative of Catholicism that caused him to abandon the Kulturkampf. It is strange that Signor Crispi, who professes devoted loyalty to King Humbert, and who studies so carefully the conduct of the German Chancellor, should not have profited by this lesson. He should, as in Germany, whatever may be the upshot of a duel between the civil power and religion, the cause of monarchy is sure to suffer. But, perhaps, Signor Crispi renders only lip service to his sovereign. An avowed atheist, an ardent admirer of Mazzini, and an ex-Garibaldian, he could scarcely be expected to deeply deplore the prospective advent of an Italian Republic.—N. Y. Sun.

Don't deceive or frighten (by bugbears) children into obedience. Don't manifest a spirit of partiality. Children are sure to detect this.

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M. LACROIX, JR., Successor of M. DESSARIS, No. 1263 Mission St., corner St. Elizabeth St. Hearing Mass. The duty of worshipping God on Sundays and holidays is, indeed, so essential a part of the Third Commandment, that the church has, by its precept, made it a matter of strict obligation to hear Mass on these days. As to hearing instruction, going to the sacraments, spiritual reading and attending Vespers and Benediction, it is left a good deal to our own discretion when we fulfill these duties of looking after the care of our souls; but we must, at least, hear our Mass on these days. This is not left to our discretion. We are bound to do them if we can. If we fail to keep the Sunday holy in this respect, through our own fault, it is a grievous sin.

Of course it is no sin if we miss hearing Mass because there is no Mass within reach, or because we are unable, from any cause to attend it. We are not bound to put ourselves to serious loss or inconvenience in order to do so. In doubtful cases, if there is no opportunity of obtaining the judgment of a priest, we shall be safe in acting in this matter by the rule of what men would consider impossible, or seriously inconvenient, in a matter of their own pleasure or gain. If we could not, and would not, go out to work, or to buy things, or to an entertainment, or to accept an invitation of our friends, under our present circumstances, then it is no sin to lose Mass for the same cause. But often excuses are made of being weak, or wanting better clothing, or too great a distance, or of weather, or engagements at home, when the same reasons are not sufficient to keep people at home when they want to go out for their own purposes of work or amusement. The teaching reminds us that in this matter it is not only a duty to hear Mass ourselves, but also to provide for those under charge doing so likewise.—Sacred Heart Review.

English and Irish Landlordism. The Tory Government is really at the head of the present devastation of Ireland by the Irish landlords. There is no doubt that the Smith-Barry combination for the extermination of the tenants on the Posenoy estate has been prompted and directed by the agents of the Irish executive. Revelations now brought to light by the Dublin Freeman's Journal leave no doubt whatever on the point. Here is what Divisional Commissioner Heard writes to the chief of his department in the Castle on the 31 of May, 1889: "All chance of a settlement appearing to be at an end, and the sooner the landlord puts the law in force by evicting the tenants the better." It is quite evident that the affairs of the Posenoy estate and the work of eviction are regarded as part of the Government's business.

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