## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

化偏差 化结合剂 网络鼠鹬属鼠鹬鼠 化性化的 法法的法律保险性的 计算法 "你们不能是你就是是我们的人

Mr. Dalton McCarthy's Attempt to Have it Abolished.

HIS SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

Boz. Mr. LaRiviere Slakes a Fervid Defence of Mis Compatriois-The Fruits of Mercier's Nationalist Crusade.

OTTAWA, January 22.-The Speaker took the chair as 3 o'clock.

After routine business, Hoz. John Costigan introduced a bill to amend the Adultoration act. He pointed out that in certain cases a fee would be charged instematics for analyzing certain samples of goods. At present this was borae by the country. His bill would provide that when goods were found to be adulterated after an analysia took place the owner would be called upon to pay the fee. If the goods were found to be pure, then no fue was charged and ocuso. time.

ABOLITION OF FRENCH IN THE NORTHWEST. Mr. McCarthy, in introducing his bill to smend the Northwest Territories act, said that some explanation ought to be offered, although no defence or apology was necessary from him for bringing the matter before him. In Toronto he (Mr. Laurler) said he the House. It was a most extraordinary thing that in the Northwest Territories in 1877 a dual language was imposed on the pople without any request from them. It was also necessary to give come explanation Massue, the Conservative candidate, than why this clause which he now desired to expunge was to be found in the Northwest Territories act. Some two or three years before the passage of this act, when his hon. friend who now leads the Government occupied a similar position, it was found neceseary to give some form of government to the Northwest territories. Later on, when the Mackenzie Government was in power, Mr. Mills brought in a bill to amend the Northwest Territories act, but that bill did not contain the clause to which he now objected. In the Senate it was amondal by the introduction of the clause in quastion. It was said that the clause was introduced at the inscigation of Senator Scott, although he could not wouch for that statement. Indued, he (Mr. McOarthy) could searcely believe that this was correct as, when the bill was returned from the Senate, his hon. friend, Mr. Mills, seemed to be surprised, and regretted the introduction of the clause, which provided for publication of the minutes of the Northwest conneil in English and French, and only allowed it to provide ause other wise the bill would not have gone through the session. With these objections the amondmonts were concurred in. Finally, last assion, a proposition was submitted to the House by the Gavernment to amend the Northwest not and egain the same clause was to be found and no o jections appear to have been made. As he was either in the House at that time, or chould have been, he was equally to blams with the others for premitting thia.

## From several members-(Hear, hear.) NOT IN THE TREATY OF PARIS,

Mr. McCarthy-Oco would imagine that when a constitution was prepared for a new country no stipulstions would be made for two languages, yet that was what was done in regard to the Northwest Torritories. It was an extraordinary piece of legislation,

ality. We have had a national policy, but that was embreded by the whole of the Dominion. The national party in Quebec was for the purpose of consolidating a race and creed.

Several French Canadian members-No.

no. Mr. McCarthy, continuing, said that he could accept his honorable friends' disclaimer. What was the meaning of the word national ?

Mr. Amynt-We will tell you ister on, Mr. McCarthy-National maans French nationality. What, he asked, did Premier Marciar say, speaking in the presence of the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Laurier) at Quebco last S5. Jean Baptiste Day ?

Mr. Laurier-1 spoke for myself.

Mr. McCarthy-I asid in your presance. Mr. Laurier- You are opeaking in my presence now, but you cannot express that I agree with you.

### MEDCIED'S ST. JEAN DITTIOTE SPEEVA,

Mr. McCarthy, continuing, said that Mr. Marcler then said : "Rouge and Bleu should give place to the tri-color. They must be united so as to make their nationality great and powerful. It was a triumph for the pational cause. For the sake of their nationality, for the make of their religion, they must quently honest trade would not soffer from be united. To strengthen the French-Cau-the imposition of this additional fee. The dian people lay in the union of the people be united. To strengthen the French-Causbill also provides for the better prosecu- with the clergy. By coupling the name of tion of certain cases. It was read the first the Jesuit here Breitouf with that of Jacques Oartier they said to those insulters, we will never cease to be French and Catholic. This monument declares that after a century we are still French. More than that, we will re-

main French and Catholic." This was, said he, continued in the presence of the leader of the Opposition, and no disclaimer came from was not in favor of a French sytionality, but when, returning to his own province, he was congratulated for his speech by the electors of Richelson giving a larger majority for Mr. belle, there was no other apparent reason for the change in the sentiments of the people of that county less than opposition to the doclaration made by the leader of the Opposition when in Torento.

Mr. McCarthy then quoted from the French Canadian proza in Quebec to show the support that was given to the national cause, and said that the whole question now came to the domain of practical politics and should, accordingly, be dealt with before more difficulties arose in the new territories of the Dominica.

## ONE RACE AND ONE LANGUAGE.

There should be one race and one netional language in this constry. He quoted from a publication called The Month, which showed that a great barred existed between the French 202 Erglish speaking people in Quebec province, (Laughter.) From the ine authenity he read to the cifed that the France Canadiane were losing their ground, Sir John Macionald-1 don't think so,

Mr. McCar.hy-Neither do I. Proceeding, he read from the Catholic

World, a New York publication, to show that the sevent for abeliabing the French language and French rights was annexation to the United States.

Mr. Lourier-Have you become an annexationis; ? Mr. M.Carthy-No ; I believe that in this

Daminian of ours the question will be cetticd. Proceeding, he said that no interference could be made with the British North America zot, which gave the French longuage to Quebec, but he desired to undo that which was granted by the Dominion Parilament to the Northwast territories.

## NO HOSTILITY TO THE FRANCH.

In this connection he read a patition passwhich appared to have been algoritor to on ciby the Northwest Assembly and forward-two of thread first not on bons with utanyot- of to the Government in favor of the abolition of the French language, and remarke t that it was supported by all the newspapers number of persons held that it was. It could in the territories who referred to it. In con-not be often enough repeated that this was clusten he said : "I disclaim any bestility against the French race."

them of their privileges. (Applause.)

A GRAVE OUESTICN.

Sir John Macdonald said the question raised by his honorable friend from North Simcos was a most serious and grave question, so serious that they must take full time to consider the arguments presented by him and what they would lead to. He hoped the discussion would not be carried farther, bat that the bill would, in accordance with the custom of the House, he read a first time; then they could have time to consider the speech of his honorable friend and deliberate upon this grave questien.

## LORD ELGIN'S WORDS.

Hor. Mr. Chapleau had no wish at that stage to prolong the discussion, but he wished to read an extract from a document written by one of the ablest statesmen of the time of the Uoion. That statesman had confessed the fully of all actompts to douasionalize the French, because, generally speaking, they would have an opposite officet. All attempts to Anglicize the French must have the effect of osusing them to rally together. For himself he was convinced that the last hand which weuld wave the British flag on the continent would be a French Canadian. Those words were written by the noble Lord Elgin, and he (Mr. Camplean) asked his honorable friends to meditate upon them.

## TOO MANY WORDS USED.

Hon. Mr. Laurier did not wish to prolong the discussion, but he desired to tell the hon. member for North Sincos that it would have been better if, in introducing the bil, he had not made use of so much controversial matter. A good deal of what had been said could have no effout except to cause ill-feeling and the bill could not be considered on its merits. He would reserve his own opinions until the second reading. The bill was then read the first time.

## MATTERS AFFECTING OURBEG CITY.

Soveral raturns were moved for, including those by Mr. Francois Langeller, for the correspondence between the Government and the Cauadian Pacific rallway, or between the Government and the Board of Trade of Quebec, respecting the North Shore railway ; for orders in-council, etc., respecting the superannuation of certain employees of the Quebeo Post Office ; for the correspondence respecting the establishment and closing of the Marine Hospital at Quebec, and for orders in council, etc., respecting the recent disaster caused by the rock slide at the Quebec Citadel. On the first and last of these the member for Ouebec Centro made attacks upon the policy of the Government, alloging that Quebee had been deceived by the promises that it would be the summer termines of the Canadian Pacific railway, and also that the Government was criminally to blame for the deaths of the victims of the landslides. The Government promised that the papers should be brought down, and S.r Adelpha Caron assured Mr. Langeller that he would be ready to discuss and justify the Government's policy in re the Ultadel classfer when the papers were before the flouse.

OFTAWA, January 23 - Mr. Dalton Mc-Carthy has been answered aboner than he probably expected in his attack upon the use of the French larguage in the Northwest territories. During the course of his able speech-for even the most determined opponents of his proposal mast admit it was able-the momber for north Simoos laid much stress and the unabianty of the people in the territorics in favor of the proposal set forth in his bill. The Legislative Assombly had, no said, practically unsuimously passed a potition in favor of the abelition of French and every raper of prominence in the territe: las, with one exception, had declared in favor of the proposal. So that, according to Mr. McCarthy, the people of the Northwost were a unit on the question,

SIGNIFICANT PETITIONS.

Chicago. Yet the first business in the Commons this afternoon was the presentation by Mr. Davis, of Alberta, of six peticions, each emunatiog from different public manifege, pro testing agains: the pis age of any legislation home. which would affect the rights of the popu-lation as regards the official use of French in the territorice. The pathlone, which are all in the same tonor, state that French is guaranteed under the constitution and laws as one Maryland. of the two official languages in the Dominion, and that under the Northwest Territories act Frence is, equally with English an official language, and the suppression of its use in the Northwest would be a flagrant injustice to the settlers of French origin who were the pioneers of the country, and towards these of the same race, who, upon the faith of the constitution and existing laws, established them: elves in the Northwest and contributed with other nationalities to develop the resources of the country. For those reasons they ask that their rights be protected. Tae patitions were from Anthraoite, Fish Creek, Banif, Chamore, Gnoal River and Lethbridge, all in Mr. Davis' constituency, and it is a noticeable fact that each one of the petitions bears an English speaking name. among the twelve signers of the six petitions being such names as Donoboe, Siattery, Mc-Kavist, Tobin, Gillies and McDonald. It meems to be the general opinion this evening that the bill will not come up again for a fortnight and that it is probable before then Patrick.' that legislation will be introduced in the direction of leaving the matter to plebisoite of the people of the territories or some other mode of sottlement which will satisfy the majority and still protect the rights of the minority.

TRENCH IN THE NORTHWEST countrymen in that province, giving no un- defence of their rights and offer a firm yet the cause of temperance was a blow struck conducted tourist. As it is in Lendor, very wise quoted Father Nugent, the great tema cohitecturally, it ranks enly second to West-

miniter Abbey. It stands near the south end of London bridge, with wharves and perance erator of Ecgland, who, during fiftytive years of spiritual ministrations to over 200,000 convicts in one of the largest peniwarehouses on the one side and the railway reptiaries, "that out of every ten convicts viaduots on the other ; so that it is not very eight had been led to the penitentiary by in-temperance." In Philadelphia, his own naaccessible, and most people only get a glimpse of it as they pass in the train between Oantive city, high license in one year had dimin-ished the number of valoons from 6,000 to Church of St. Saviour, a favorite dedication 1,000, and the number of convicts by 8,000 ; in mediaval England, and it dates from the had doubled the revenue to the city by the twelfth century, though much of the building license tax, besides saving the enormous same belongs to a later period, when architecture that would have been required for the sup-port of so many convicts. "Let us try high had become more ornate than was the fashion when St. Savlour's was first consecrated to license in Montreal," continued the speaker ; Catholio worchip. The church is sadly in need of repair, and although it is now in "let as separate the liquor from the grocery trade; let us diminish the number of taverne. Protestant hands, we are glad for the sake of and by a high license tax increase the re-venue of the city and Government. Let us its Catholic associations and artistle worth that an effort is being made to raise funds for ubolish the low groggeries which are leading its complete restoration. Its probable desciour people, not by hundreds, but by thou-sands to crime and pauperism. Let the Sunnation is to be the cathedrel of a Protestant diocese of Southwark, but we may have the day law be most sigurously enforced not only | those who are no repairing the church are by fines, but if no cosary by imprisonment. really, though they know it not, preserving the grand old building for its future restora-tion to the service of that religion to whose Then will our society and the numerous societios of temperance in the city be enabled to Eght for their cause against less fearful odds, antiquity in England its very scones are still and succeed in elevation and making prospersilent but eloquent witnesses. ous the now degraded poor who have not the strength to overcome the numerous tempts. tions which beset their daily path through There are persons whose lives are rendered life. Legislators, give us high licenses. Voters. miserable by always contrasting their own

# O. M. B. A.

Resolutions of Condolence Adopted by Branch 41.

see that your representatives respect the will

M. B. A., in their hall, on Tuesday, the president, Mr. P. O'Rollly, in the chair, the following resolutions were adopoted :---

Whercas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our late brother, Edward Cummings, Second Therefore, be it resolved, that while bowing

in humble submission to the Divine will, we mourn the loss of one of our mest worthy members, whose family is deprived of a kind and elegant furnishings that money can supply. affectionate husband and father ; Resolved. That a copy of this resolution be She is the joy and ornament in cue.

presented to the bereaved family of our de-ceased brother and also inserted in the press. The following resolutions were also adopted at the same meeting : --

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take to himself the mother of our esteemed brother, James McEiroy ; Therefore, be it resolved that while bowing to Divins will we extend our heartfels symplichy to the family of our brocher, which is deprived of a kind and affectionate mother : Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to our brouther and to the bereaved family of the deceased, and also inserted in the Dress.

## Catholics in American History.

The founder of San Francisco and a: Apostle of California was the Cataolio Missionary Junipero Serra, a Pranciscan. The first newspaper in America that gave accurate reports of the debutes in the Legis-

lature was established by Matthew Carey, a Catholio, The admiral of the fleet that first sailed around the world and the discoverer of the straits which bears his name, was a Catholic, Ferdleand Magellan.

Charlos Carboll, of Carrollien, whose signature on the Diciertation of Independence supertures attached, sit conversionation bespeaks sterilog courage and unselfish pa trastion, was a Catholio.

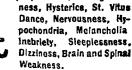
General Sheridan, where fame is immortal. was the son of Irish Catholic parente. He lived and died a Catholie, and his sulegy was delivered by Cardinal Gabbons. Gen. James Shields, the hero of the Mexi-

can and of the civil ware, hailed from Obua v Tyrens and professed the Catholie falls. He obtained the first charter for the city of

Washington's headquarters at the battle o



**MERVETONIC** 



3

SOUND ITS PRAISE UNTIL DYING. NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 1888.

trouble with which I suffered for ten years was nervous exhaustion. I tried many remedies and many doctors with varying results, my mest broable was incomania, being unable to get scarcely my sleep, but got the most sub-stantial benefit from Koevig's Nerve Tonic. I will sound its praise until my dying day.

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

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a woman has grown petulant and lost the charm of a pleasant nature by dwelling on

the difference in her neighbor's tilau and

velvets and the plainer fabrics which her

small means compel hor to wear. It is hate

foolish and daugerous to allow such though

to disturb the cercuity of one's mind. It

fosters discontent, and orcates an ambition

which too often seeks evils ways for its grati-

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JA Enely

Concadisationers.

We the understand for the real landers will pay all Processing in the basis and state habortes which was be presented to bur country.

00,900 90,900

fication. Each Individual's life is distinctively his own, and can be lived well and happily only when his mind is sensibly adapted to the circumstances which govern it. Inere is something, however, to be envied ; something both prettier and pleasanter than costly equip ages or fine dress, and that is-a sunny happy spirit. A wife and mother with such nature is worth more in a home than all the

At a regular meeting of branch No. 41, O.

of their constituents."

ections being related. I was not to be found In the Treaty of Parir, although a very large not so. There was not a word of truth in the statement that French was included in the treaty after the corquest.

Mr. Amyst-Coled.

Mr. M Cathy, continuing, said that the habitance of this constry at that time. The treaty grasted to the French their religion and the Quebee not gave them their civil lags. The next stop and in 1791, when the province of Lower Canada was constituted. The longuage way rot then dealt with, although the French mombars of the Assembly used with Isuguages. This was not by stainte of low. Is was only by resolution of the assembly.

THE CAUSE OF THE REBELLION. This, has sidd, brings up down to the time of the roballion and the union of the proviuces, in 1840 41, and so far from French being allowed, is was found from the report of Lord Darham, scat out here to investigate the cause of the rebailion by the Imperial use of the French language that these troubles arose in the Lower Province, although due in the Upper Provinces to the cause of miswas granted in 1849. The clause was then the French in the Dominion. That was a repeak i from the Union not. This brought tribute to the bravery and patriotism of the him (Mr. McCarthy) down to 1867, to the Flanch Canadians. Act of Confederation of British North America. There we found that a dual language was permitted, but restricted to this Parliament and the Legislature of Queboc. to Rupert's Land. To those territories it was given by the will of this Parilament.

INFLUENCE OF LANGUAGE ON THE PEOPLE.

He saked if it was not a matter of vital Importance whether the French language was to be allowed to encourage and foster throughout the Dominico of Canada. In the formation of the obseractor of a people there was nothing more important than the language they spoke. Reference had been made to the Swits and the use of that language in Switzerland. That, however, was an exception, and, therefore, could not be treated as a governing rule. At the time the country was coded there were only some 60 000 or 65,000 French in British America. Had the correct pelley of the use of one Lunguage b.c. pursued at that time instead of encouraging the use of the Fronch language-he did not mean by the adoption of haroh measures (ironical hear, hear)-the result would have hach different to-day. His friends from Quabee would be as much English as these who had gone to the other side of the line-not morely in name but in truth and fact. He again referred to Lord Darham's report. Sir John Macdonald-Lord Durham did

net write the report. Mr. McCarthy, continuing, said that if Lord Durham did not write the report it was written by Mr. Buller, a gentleman in every way equally as capable of writing it as Lord Durham was himself.

MERCIER'S "NATIONAL" POLICY.

Mr. Meroler, Promiey of Queben , who was for his overwhelming defeat last year upon cading a large majority of his follow : another question, but they remain firm in the

## Mr. Bargeron-Hear, hear.

Mr. McCartay-I deelre to say that I have no such feeling. My only desire is for the welfare of us all in this country to have one French language was not given to the in- race, one national life and a language common to us all.

## MR. LARIVIERE'S LINGUAL JOKE.

Mr. Larlylove, speaking in French, as ha cald It was a French question, said he had hetened with much interest and curloaity to the discourse of the member for North Sincoe. There mush, of course, be no astonishment at an Unterio member seeking to astack the French Canadians, but Mr. Mo-Carthy only spoke for bimself. He did not voice the views of his party, or even of the people for whom he purported to speak. His policy was a direct attack upon one of the dearest rights of the French prople of the Northwest. It was cowardly for him to begin his attacks upon a fow Motis dipersed Gevernment, that it was very much to the thoroughout the great Northwest country. If he wanted to abolish the French language, why did he not move that it should be abolished in the whole Domision, fastead of government. It was, therefore, prohibited. seeking to deprive a few Freach sections of This was followed by the Assembly of the their descent rights. The member for North united provinces asking for the repeal, which Simeos had talked much about the power of

### ME. M'CARTHY CORRECTED.

He had also dwelt upon the fact that in no other part of the British Empire was French In fact, it was not contended that the act ap- an official language. The hon. member for-plied to any of the other provinces, much less got Guerneey and Jersey, both of which, though British possessions, used French officially. The anti-French ory had been raised in both Switzerland and Belgium, but in both of these countries the attempt had recoiled upon the heads of those who had sought to interfere with it. In making his attack apon the French Canadians the member for North Simcos had put much stress upon Lord Durham's report. That report could not be relied upon. It had been written by a rabid brancophobe. There was a false impression in this country that Canada had been con-quered. That had never takon place. Canada had been ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, which not only protected the religion of the French Osnadians, but also their rights and oustoms, and these one toms included the use of the French language. The greatest insult one could offer to the French Canadians was to say that because they spoke French they were not loyal to England.

## AS LOYAL AS ANY OTHER.

That statement made in the House and the country was a scandalous falsehood. The French Canadians were as loyal as the people of any other province. (Appiause.) The beat prool of this was shown during the war of 1812, when the Americans sought to conquer this country. Then the French Canadians were found in the first ranks of the supporters of the country, and it was due to them that Canada was still an English possession. that Oanada was still an English possession. make their influence felt among our politi-The hon, member for North Simcos sought to clans and legislators for the cause of high Mr. McCarthy then turned his attention to revenge himself upon the French Canadians

The Golden Jubilee of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

On Tuceday evening, 21st inst., the officers, members and friends of the above society met in S:. Patrick's Hall to learn from the lips of the president, Rav. J. A. McCallen, what arrangements had been made for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the society. Me, P. Doyle, vice-president, occupied the chair. Father McCallen announced that the celebra tion of this most interesting anniversary of the oldest Oatholic temperance organization on this continent would be both religious and social. On Sunday, February 16, the reli-gions celebration would take place in St. Patrick's Church, and would consist of a general communion of all the members of both wexes and both branches of the society at the S s.m. mass. The mass would be celebrated by His Grace Archbishop Fabre, the great patron of the temperance cause, who had also kindly consented to give a solemn benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament after the temperance lecture at 7.30 o'clock on the evening of the same day. The social celebra-tion would take place in the Queen's Hall on Monday evening, February 17, at S o'clock, and would consist of a grand concert given by a choir of sixty voices and several talanted soloists under the direction of Prof. Fowler. and of a lecture by Father McCallen on "Lights and Shades in Human Character." The rev, speaker then urged his hearers to

Brandywine was in the house of an Irish American Catholic, John Holahan, who disde "the father of his country" fast perfoctly at

The Catholic founders of Maryland were the first to establish religious liberty in America. The idea: embodied in the Councilon are found in the oarly laws of the Catholics of CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300.000

The discoverer of the Atlantic Sintes of th's 100,000 Tickots at Twenty Dollars each. flavos \$10; Quartors \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentions \$1. Republic was John de Verrezeni, a Catholie. He coasted along the shore from a polatine. iar from Washington, in North Oaroliua, as far north as Newfoundland.

John Carroll, who was sent by the Continental Congress to Canada with Franklin and Onase, to win the neutrality of the Canadlaus, was a priost who later was made the first Catholio bishop in the United States, George Washington was an honorary mom-

cause in which we are embarked.' Tas Irish-American Untholics contributed so materially to the success of American arms that on the day of the Britleh ovacuation of Biston-Mirch 17th, 1776-George Washington honored them by making an Irishmun Gen. Sallivan, the brigidier of the day and giving as a countersign the name of "St.

So uniformity were Catholics on the sile of the Republic in the struggle with Eagland, so Oathelic were its allies, that the great arch-traitor of the Revolution, Benedict Arnold, made it a pretext for his course ic. going over to the English. Hi: zeal for Protestantism would not permit him any longer to remain in a service where he was not constantly brought into contact with Roman Catholics. We certainly must feel the highest respect for the zeal and plety of Benedici Arnold.

Ecolesiastical vs. Civil Authority DUBUQUE, Ia., January 28.-Judge Ney has rendered a decision in the case of Father Jean vs. Bishop Hennessy, of this Catholic diocese, Father Jean was sontenced a few years ago by the Lishop for disobedience. His suit was to recover \$100,000 damages syainst the bishop. Judya Ney decided that the bishop acted within his ecclesiastical authority in deposing the prist, and the case was one a civil court could not review, belonging colely to coolesiastical authority. The plaintiff will appeal the case.

## An Old Catholic Church.

There is in existence, says the Liverpool Catholic Times, comparatively few of the old churches in London that once were Catholic. The great fire made such a clean sweep of the older portions of the city on the north side of the Thames that the Cathedral of St. Paul and most of the parish churches date only from the rebuilding of London by Sir Christopher Wren. There are some exceptions, as, for instance, the noble old church of St. Bartholomew, and the beantiful crypt and chapel of the old palace of the bishops of Ely, now happily restored to Oatholic worship as St. Etheldreda's, But on the south side of the Thames there is an old church, once license. Re quoted His Eminence Cardinal | Oatholio, which, if it were anywhere else but Gibbons, the great champion of the laboring in London, would be one of the sights to be class, as saying that every blow struck for i conscientionsly "done" by every properly i CO., Holly, Mich .

W. WALMALDY, Pres. Louisi STERRE BANAUX, Pres. State Entlocal Barb. a Radon Pres. Yow this one Neth Rank. CARC KOHN, Pres. Sulon Sutiona) Bank.

At the Academy of Sinsle, New Brieans, Tuesday, F. braary 11, 1890.

LIST OF PRIZES.

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