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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

PROTESTANT VIEW

Heber Newton Praises Catholicism From His Pulpit.

Admiration and Reverence Boldly Expressed.

(New York World Fcb. 20th.)

It was a large congregation which filled All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church last Sunday morning, and as Rev. R. Heber Newton began to preach he was listened to with deep attention. As he proceeded there were many evi dences of surprise on the part of his parishoners. and when they left the church there were lew who were not astonished. This Sunday morning discourse of Rev. Heber Newton has been the surject of animated discussion among his parishioners ever since. The cause of all this trouble is Dr. Newton's view of the Catno-

lio Courch. L ke most clergymen of Protestant denomin ations, he has not hesitated in years past to freely discuss the Church of Rome, and, indeed, was at one time among the severest of her critics. He opposition to "Papal aggressions" and "Romanism" was well known. A week ago last Sunday Dr. Newton, after an elaborate and searching criticism of one of the leading Protestant churches, announced that Catholicism that the the street of his next Sunday. would be the subject of his next Sunday's sermon. The congregation naturally expected that the Roman Church was going to be pitched into as usual and come in large numbers. The sermon, however, was highly eulogistic.
Dr. Newton said at the cutset of his sermon that few people were awars of the strides which the R man Catholic Church had been making in this country during the past hundred years; that it had grown in numbers during that time

from an insignificant handful of 30,000 to over % The Roman Catholic centennial of last December," said he "was a very significent event. It has riveted the attention of the coun try, and has set all intelligent citizens thinking very earnestly concerning the future relation-ship to the state of a church so large, so rapidly growing, so thoroughly organized, so perfectly drilled in obedience, so overflowing with enthusiasm, but with historical record so full of warning to lovers of intellectual and political freedom. But for the Roman Catholic Church the modern world would have been an impossione modern world would have been an impossi-bility. Through the Dark Ages the Church preserved what little there was left of culture. In the Middle Ages the Church proved the nursing mother of the new-born life of human-

in the modern world the Roman Catholic Church continues her indispensable ministry to the rude masses society, which without her strong, firm hand might prove the barbarians within our civiliza-tion against whom Macaulay warned us. Among whole classes of which our Protestantism seems whose diameter of which our revolutions seems as yet powerless to reach the still keeps alive, as of old, the spiritual nature and educates it. The Church is to be recognized by us as truly Christian.

The Roman Catholic Church extorts from us cur unfeigned admiration for her powers of organization and her skill in management. In every growing town the choicest sites you will find forestalled by heroutstreaching hand as the positions for her future colleges and seminaries. Protestantism, in its missionary work, seems the bushwhacking of a mob, while the coward movement of this great Church is as the tramp of a regiment.

The Roman Cathelie Church commands from us our reverence for her special culture of saintahip. How raw and crude seem our provisions for that imperious houger of the human heart for eacrifice, for renunciation of the world for absolute consecration, in comparison with what the teachings of this great Church have wrought. Her history is a long bead-roll of men and women of whom the world has not been worthy. And still to day from avery land she presents to us such types of self abnegation as have awed the hearts of self indulgent Protestantism ina Cure d'Ars and a Father Damien He who in some unfriendly hotel, in a foreign land, has had a child lie at the point of death and found at his right hand a Catholic Sister ready by day and night to nurse his boy back to life again, without money and without price, can never again feel towards this Church of saints as he did in the complement days of his callow Protestantism, wherein he saw only her

Much of the evil that has characterized this Church," continued Dr. Newton, "bas grown out of the work which she has had to do as her out of the permission. Her materialization of Christianity was inevitable because her work called her to deal with the material masses of mankind. In this land the mass of her constituency is no longer ignorant, illiterate, uneducated. The Church layman is beginning to think for himself as never before. The Catholic clergy are not exempt from the scientific spirit. If the fact could be known it would be found to be, I am sure, that to an extent undreamed of the in-tellectual difficulties of our modecn world are

penetrating their minds.

"As never before, this natural tendency in the Church of Rome in strong nationalities to the Church of Rome in strong nationalities to nationalize itself is asserting itself in this the strongest and freest of lands. There is no one who tollowed the course of that Congress but who must have been profoundly impressed with the thorough loyalty of its members to the nation. The American spirit is at work in the Catholic Church in America, and for one I look in the natural course of events for a repetition in the natural course of events for a repetition on a larger scale of the step towards national with w freedom which the Gallican Church has most death. notably exemplified in the past and with more pronounced results."

Dr. Newton concluded by hoping that wis dom would be given to those who lead this great Church whereby they shall be not only churchmen but statesmen, men of the state as well as men of the Church, Americans as well as Catholics.

Repatriation.

The Mercler Government last summer employed Mr. Choquette, an able man, to study the repatriation question, and report on its feathe repatriation question, and report on its leasibility. Mr. Choquette reports that it would be impossible to induce any considerable number of French Canadians to return from the States. In the first place, they are doing well lation for separation. Mr. Waddington replied there and have no disposition to come back. In the part place, first place for separation. Mr. Waddington replied that the had no information of any such prothere and have no disposition to come out that, econing.

they are accustomed to factory work and would be absolutely useless on the bush farms which the Province has to offer them. This report will probably end the repatriation business, upon which Mr. Mercier's predecessors speak so much money and secured so small results. Mr. Mercler will try to govern the Province in a way calculated to keep the present copulation at home. His predecessors governed so badly that people were driven away by the thousand every year. The policy of the Ottawa Government is directly responsible for an enormous exodus of Canadians who can never be brought back. Canada is one of the finest countries in the world and something must be done to check the alarming exodus of its children. A charge of government at Ottawa would do wonders in that direction.

Lent.

In the Old Testament we find the richest commendations of the practice of fasting. Its pages furnish us with examples of the observance of fasting from the bour when "Moses entering into the midet of the cloud" fasted for forty days and forty nights, down along their record. In the Old Law its merit and its advantages have been alike proclaimed. In the New Testament the example as to fasting is given us by the Saviour of the World. "And when He had had fasted forty days and forty nights He was afterwards hungry,"

The Lenten fast which obtains in the Church finds its date in the days of the Apostles. The

season of fast and abstinence commended by the Church is also a season for vigilant introspection of self. It is a time for the exercise of acts of piety; for the generous bestowal of alms according to our means; for the placing a rigid guard over our thoughts and actions and for abstenation from scenes of levity and amusement; for the abstraction of our thoughts from things of earth and for the more frequent approach of the sacraments. It is a time "to be constant in prayer," In the early days of Christianity the fast was rigorous; the fervor of the followers of the Cross found a boly joy in its observance, but as that fervor lessened, the Church mitigated the rigors of its conditions. Now it is indeed trifling in comparison to what was the first required even in the earlier portion of the present century. But is regrettable to notice that with the relaxation of the Law on this subject by the Church has been seen a preserr disregard to its observance. Some deem about its robing perstage to they the presents of that it is not imperative to obey the precepts of the Church with respect to her legislation as to fast and abstinence and that disobedience of them is almost immaterial and does not make a man a less worthy Catholic.

It would be well for such to reflect that the eating of the apple was of little consequence ex-cept that it involved the disobeyal of the law. It would be well to bear in mind that the com-mandments of the Church are laws approved by

But dispensations can be obtained? Yes if the causes for them exist and the reason be stated to the priest, the dispensation will doubt-less be granted, but is not premissible for anyone because he is certain that he will obtain a dispensation from his priest, to conclude that he may act as if he procured it. He must, in obe dience, go to his priest and set forth his claims for a dispensation, if it be possible to reach one, before he makes any relaxation of the laws of fasting and abstinence proclaimed by the bishop of his diccess.

An Australian Millionaire.

Mr. Daniel Brophy, an Australian M.P., was on Thursday, the 30th ult., received in private audience by the Holy Father, Mr. Brophy is at once a mil.ionaire, a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and an Irish patriot. He left Castlecomar, Co. Kilkenny, when a boy of f urteen years, in the "black famine" period of 1847. He went first to the United States, whence he emigrated to Australia, in the days of the gold fever, and took up his residence at Ballarat, where he made a fortune Mr. Bro-phy was chairman of one of Mr. John Dillon's most successful meetings, and he is able to give personal testimony not only as to the success of Mr. Dillon's Australian tour, but also to his improved health.

The New Divorce Bill.

LONDON, February 23.-Lord Knutsford, the colonial secretary, has advised the Queen to give the Royal assent to the Divorce bul. The bill accepts as grounds for divorce descriion for three years, either on the part of the man or woman; habitual drunkenness, coupled with cruelty, or neglect of bossehold durise on the wife's part ; sentence for crime and violent assanlt. The wife is entitled to divorce on the ground of infidelity in case the offence is committed during conjugal residence or coupled with aggravating conditions, or in the event of the act being repeated. The law on this point is unchanged with referenced to an

More Fighting in Makololand-

Lisbon, February 23.—By intelligence from Mozambique, dated January 8th, it is reported that the Makoldo, incited by the agents of the East African Lakes company, had attacked the Portuguese. The natives were supplied with arms and ammunition by the agents. The Scotch missionaries at Blantyre, who were opposed to the proceedings of the agents, inter-fered and arrested hostilities and restored

A Murderous Divine Hanged.

OZABE, Ala,, February 22. - Rev. Henry Duncan, a white minister of the Free will Baptist denomination, was hanged here yesterday for poisoning his wife. The crime was actuated by Duncan's love for a handsome young woman with whom he eloped the day after his wife's

The Glamorganshire Election.

LONDON, February 20.-The election yesterday to fill the vacancy in the House of gabshire, caused by the death of Mr. Talbot resulted in the return of Mr. Evans (Liberal) who was unodposed. Mr. Talbot was a Liber al, but he refrained from voting on Gladstone's Home Rule bill.

An Unimaginative Prevarioator.

PROTESTANT INCONSISTENCY.

Confession and the Real Presence

THE CHARGE OF GOSPEL CORRUPTION

The following sermon, on a question which has a particular interest in Canada just now, was preached by Rev. Dr. Sullivan a few weeks ago in the Church of the Sacred Heart at

ago in the Church of the Sacred Heart at Cumberwell, England,
"Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."
The "corlet woman," he said, was the title by which the Church was known by her enemies half a century ago in England.
Nothing was easier than to string together a catena of statements, lay down in emphatic lancatena of statements, lay down in emphatic language the essential corruption of the Gospel of Jesus Christ by the Bishop of Rome. A Bishop of Lincoln held that the Pope was Antichrist.
It was a wide pread sentiment that the Church
of Rome had corrupted the Gospel of Jesus Chr st. If there was one book that had carried this idea further than another it was one entitled "Plain Reasons Against Joining the Church of Rome." This work was

A FARRAGO OF MISSTATEMENTS,

and however men like the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of York could sllow that book to appear under their au-pices was more that he could understand. It was set forth in that book that the Church of Rome had introduced doctrines not taught by the Apostles, and it kept numbers of rouls outside the Church who, but for this falsehood, would have entered into her fold. How could they say that the Church of Rome had corrupted the doctrine of Jesus Christ when it was making converts from other bodies while no other body made a converts from her? The statement was ab least a very extraordinary one. It being alleged that the Church was corrupted, he supposed there was nothing easier than to point out the particular doctrine of the corruption of which Power had been will. tion of which Rome had been guilty. If a man was held up to public obloquy, the first thing his accuser would be asked to do would be to produce evidence in support of his charge, and surely what applied to the individual should apply in this instance to the Church. Yet, marvellous to say, if you asked what was the corruption of Rome no two men of the Protestant sects of England could agree as to the doctrines which used to be denouned as inven-tions of the devil were now being re-introduced into the Church of Englad; moreover, that Church tried to prove that it never denied them. Let them take the doctrine of confession. Here was a sacrament that used to be looked upon as a typical in stance of the Romish corso hat py as when it was dilating upon the supposed horror of the confessional. There was

" RECAPED NUN

who went about the country denouncing those horrors who could not count upon a full hall of people to hear her, and a substantial return in the shape of gate money afterwards for her lecture on the iniquities of the confessional. He remembered reading a lecture on the Catho lic hierarchy in England, which wound up with a resolution that the meeting defied the Pope and the devil, and renounced the abominable doctrine of the confessional. It was also on the record that an Anglican Bishop had etated that any one who heard confession should be treated as if he had been guilty of s capital effence. This was deliberately asserted in London in 1850 Yet in our own day here in the Church of England they saw Anglican directors arrayed in Roman.

CASSOCKS MADE BY CATHOLIC TAILORS, going through that act of confession denounced by their predecessors as a wilful and wicked corruption of the Church of Rome. A recently republished article of Mr. Gladstone's, in which the confessional was incidentally touched upon, xcited nothing but praise from the Anglicane, while it was warmly denounced by the Noncon formists. The men who adopted doctrines of this kind naturally made some extraordinary blunders when carrying them into execution for the first time. One instance would show how obsolete the doctrine and practice of confession had grown in the Church of England. A care tain renowned member of the Anglican com munion was hearing the confession of a lady, and when she poured forth the account of her wrong doings he saked her whether she had not forgotten some sins under this other head. She torgotten some and under this other near. She replied she had not. "Surely you are mistaken," he said, When she persisted that she was not he burst out, "Yes. I was mistaken, I was thinking of your sister." He quoted that instance to enforce his point by showing that one of the first rank in the English Church rould be guilty of rould be guilty of

SO HIDEOUS A BLUNDER.

This clergyman was one who had kept hundreds of people from entering she Church by standing in their way and saying to them that he took the responsibility for their souls before God. Never had there been an instance known in which a priest had divulged a single word of what had been made known to him in the confessional. All through the horrors of the French Revolution, though many priests had foresken the Church, there was never such a case occurred. Then there was the doctrine of the Resi Presence, as to which he could quote from authors from the sixteenth century down to our own day to show that it was denied. The muffin man going round the streets with his bell remained to this day as evidence of our belief in this doctrine by the reformers. The muffin man was intended as a parody and hideous mockery of the devotion to the Blessed Sacrament. In 1837, on

THE GREAT CARDINAL WISEMAN giving a course of lectures, Dr. Turpen, afterwards Bishop of Ely, wrote a pamphlet on this subject, setting forth that it was through the poverty of the language in which He spoke our Saviour was obliged to say, "This means or represents My Body." In the Times of the represents my Body." In the Times of the morning after the appearance of the pamphlet, Cardinal Wiseman awept the ground from under the writer's feet by giving no less than forty-two words which meant or signified "my body." That showed what was thought of the dontrine of the Real Presence at that time. And now it was said by Anglicans that this doctrine was never denied, and Ritualistic persona incurred quasi martyrdom for holding it.

deceit. What had they to say to people of this character, who stated that the Church had corrupted the dectrines of Jesus Christ and then absolutely preached these corruptions. In this try this final argument. It was perfectly connection he would give them an instance of another blueder committed by an Anglican clergymen who held this doctrine of the Real Presence. One of his congregation came to him Fr. sence. One of his congregation came to him saying he was going abroad, and stated there was no High Church d'ergyman in the country to which he was going. He believed in the doctrine of the Real Presence. Yet he would not go to a Catholic priest. The case was a grave one, and the Anglican minister took some time to consides it. A few days afterwards he contains a particular a backet of refere. sent his parishioner a basket of wafers. Could anything be more piteous than that? A man who would go through such trickery and jugglery to stay outside the Catholic Church, and in the same breath say the Catholic Church was orrrupt and corrupted the doctrines of our Blessed Lord, how could thinking men regard him? This was a strong instance of the incon gruity and incoherency of those who held.

THIS UTENABLE POSITION. Then there was the doctrine of purgatory-of middle state—and prayars for the dead. As he had told them on the preceding Sunday, that doctrine of purgatory was by Protestants called a "fond thing, vainly invented"—an idle imagination, in short—and Catholics were condemned for denying God's word when they effected up a prayer for their departed friends and yet they now saw that this very doctring was accepted by an important section of the Oburch of Eogland as true. Indeed, so far had that Church departed from its former position n relation to this doctrine that the doctrine of eternal punishment was steadily declining amongst its members, and hell itself was being turned into purgatory, that find thing, vainly invented. Men said deliberately that there was

ULTIMATE ESCAPE PROM HELL,

thus making it purgatory, and by one of the strange ways in which this old Catholic doctrine was re-introduced into the Protestant Church Protestants were now found denying that truth that out of bell there is no redemption, and not only by Low Church ministers, but by those of the High Church was this cardinal point of Christian doctrine denied. There they had Christian doctrine Genied. There they had some spec sio instances of doctrines, denounced first as corruptions, which were now being reintroduced as parts of the Gospel, which had never been denied by the Church of Eegland. Was it possible to place any credence whatsoever in an institution which had gone through such phases as that? If in his social intercourse or in the had been entitled and or in his business a man had been guilty of such tergiversation as to accept as true that which he had previously denounced as false, and at the same time to charge with corruption those who had never changed their opinions on the matter, he would, to use the popular phrase, he boy cotted as not being a man of principle. There was no more flagrant instance of an utter dere liction of principle than this of which the Protestant Church had been guilty, and it ought to stand condemned in the eyes of every honest map. In spite of all the persecution to which the holders of those doorrings to which he had referred had been subjected the true Church had preserved them uccorrupted and unchangd, and now this Protestant Church was atead ly reintroducing them all, one by one-even to the Immaculate Conception of our Blessed Lady. Further than that, there was a Protestant clergyman in London, the vicar of church not far from where he speke, who some time are dedicated a termon to His Holiness Leo XIII., in which he,

A PROTESTANT, UPSELD THE POPE'S INVALLE BILITY.

and vet that gentleman remained a member of that Courch which had constantly and without ceasing bounded down Catholice, and which charged them with corrupting the doctrines left to us by our Blessed Lord and His Apostles. Yet the Catholic Church was the only one which was listened to—no one listened to the others.
Suppose the Archbishop of Canterbury said the Bishop of Lincoln was right, or that he was wrong, who would be in the least moved by that? It would indeed puzzle the ingenuity of any man to justify himself in giving his allegi ance to that body which in England called itsel a Church, and indeed a part of the Church of God. He had only been able to bring before them a small proportion of the doctrines which this body had first denounced as false and then reintroduced as true; but before going more deep'y into the subject a Catholic was entitled to sek Protestants where the Church had cor runted the Gospel, and when they had agreed Carbolics would listen to them. To pass to an other point. Amengst the number of sects and Churches which they found in London there was discoverable one point of agreement, and one only—that Rome was wrong He remem bered when he was in Rome that a deputation

PROTESTANTS HAD WAITED ON KING HUMBERT

after his visit to the cholera patients. After the presentation of the address the King en tered into conversation with members of the deputation, and having saked them incidentally to what sects they belonged, he sfierwards re-marked that they all seemed to be diff rent. They, however, wish one voice searred him that they were all one in spirit and mutually tolerated one another. I suppose, said the King, because you are all opposed to Rome. Yes, they agreed that was their bond of union, and on this the King politely left them, because, though now in difficulties, he has never denied his Church. Rome was precisely the Church which gathered the fairest fruits from those bodies. Amongst those men who became Catholics one could not be mentioned who was not of intense spiritual earnestness-distinctly a man deeply in eargest, and who thoroughly realized that God having put a Church in the world he was bound, like St. Paul, to find it out. If the Catholic Church was not the Church of God then it was clearly incombent upon those who denied it to find out which was the true Church. If that was corrupt, which was the primitive Church? The Church of England was divided into parties utterly divided as to doctrine and practice, and so were all the sects and churches into which Christi-anity was split up in England. When we neked ants was spit up in England. When we asked for the institution which was the Church of the Living God none of them could be accepted. Did God send numbers of contradictory present him? And if not, who then was the accredited teacher if not the Church of Rome? There was a dead stlence on that question, and from the thirty-six millions of Englishmen there was no answer to be had to it. Let them write to any of their Protestant friends asking this question, or ask the Wesleyans or the people at the Tabernacle, and if any one of them replied claiming that his was the only true

clear from the Gospel that there does exist a visible Church, otherwise our Lord's words meant nothing, and the seventy-eight passages in the Gospe's referring to that Church meant nothing if not that God, through His Son, instituted a visible Church into whose fold all men were bid to enter. Now that Church of Christ must be

A COMPOUND OF TWO OR MORE CHURCHES. or some indivdual Church. If it were a compound of other Churches, we should be driven to conclude that God stood strety for a lie, these Churches all diametrically contradict one another, and that being so there only remained the Catholic Church which could be scorpted as the individual sect which Jesus Christ founded. Where was the in dividual sect which could be accepted as the pure, true, and unadulterated Church of Jesus Christ, putting the Catholic Church aside? Eternity was a stake on the issue of that question, To one Church only had our Lord said, "I am the world;" In taking leave of them, he hoped he said, that he had not hurt the feelings of any individual. He may have uttered some hard words, but the represented hard truths, and it called upon us to make sacrifices, but that did not alter the fact. His argument had been chiefly addressed to their intellects, for he looked upon appeals to the emotions not based intellectual arguments as frivolous, and he should consider himself as insulting them were he to try to al lure them to join the Church on emotional grounds without first convincing their under-standing. Truth had such a face and such a mien that to love it needed only to be seen, and he hoped it would allure their hearts as it had done so many of their fellow countrymen's al ready. He dared say he had convinced some of his Protestant hearers by the arguments he had need that this Church was the Church of God, but conviction alone would not do, the Divine hand must be laid upon their hearts, and with that hope he commended them one and all to the Heavenly Father. And to the same Divine care he commended his Catholic breth

NO LOYALTY FOR THEM.

ren, praying that God may keep them inflexible in their faith and true to His Holy Church,

The National Club Denounces the Action of the House of Commons.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Club National last Friday evening a resolution was proposed by Mr. R. Lemieux and almost unani-mously adopted to the effect that the address of layalty to Her Majesty the Queen adopted by the House of Commons was inopportune, and will probably have no other result than to will probably have no other result than to alienate American sympathies from us just when public opinion calls loudly and energetically for the establishment of closer commercial relations between the United States and Canada.

The resolution winds up as follows :- " While we profess sincers admiration for the English constitutional government, we, the mer this club, desire with all our hearts the estab lishment of an independent nationality in the vast dominious of British North America, tree from all European connections." The resolution was supported by a number of enthusiastic apeeches.

Another resolution was adopted congratu lating Mr. Beausoleil and those who supported bis amendment to the McCarthy Bill. Before the close of the meeting, a discussion took please on that bill, which was denounced as tending to deprive all French Canadians of their acquired rights.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR DEAD.

The Largest Real Estate Holder in America Suddenly Expires.

NEW YORK, February 22.—John Jacob Aston died suddenly at 4 o'clock this morning at his residence, Thirty third street and Fifth avenue. His death was unexpected by his family. It is supposed to have been due to heart failure. The bulk of his fortune will go to his son, William Waldorf Actor. [Mr. Aster was simply an enormously rich

man. He was distinguished for nothing else. His father, also named John Jacob, started in ife as a free trader in the Northwest, and with the sacrife trader in the Northwest, and with the inoney thus made he, with the help of, and in centected with Aaron Burr, managed to get at a very small figure the real estate in and about New York belonging to the Royalists who light that city hurriedly after the close of the Revolution in favor of the Americans. This property was the basis for the great landed interests of the Aston (amilin the Largest in interests of the Astor family, the largest in America. John Jacob, jr., inherited all the fortune of his father, and this has since acoumulated until it is estimated that the value of the estate be leaves will reach \$150,000,000. The deceased's only public benefaction was the founding of the Astor library in New York, which he did through the persuasions of Washington Irving and FitzGreene Halleck, the poet.

The Coteau Bridge.

Work on the Canada Atlantic bridge at Cotean was completed on Saturday of last week. Trains now run regularly over the structure between Ottawa and New England points. Besides shortening the time on this shrough rouse, the improvement is expected to be of considerable local banefit. Among other things it gives Valleyfield a shorter route by the North Shore to Montreal.

Chicago Gets the Fair.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—Chicago has the ai. The eight official ballot was:—Chicago, 57; New York, 107; St. Louis, 25; Wash-157; New ington, 18; total, 307. Necessary to choice, 154. Chicago thus had three more than neces sary for choice. The announcement was greated with chaers and the House adjourned. On the with cheers and the House adjourned. On the first ballot Ohicago, had 115; New York, 72; do Louis, 61; Washington, 56; Cumberland Gap, 1. The galleries were packed wish pectators. Second vote: Chicago, 121; New York, 83; St. Louis, 59; Washington, 46; necessary to a choice, 155. Third ballot: Chicago, 157; New York, 89; St. Louis, 53; Washington. Washington.

The annual barquet of the Board of Trade at New York was addressed by Erastus Wiman, Sir Richard Cartwright, who responded to the tosst of "The United States and Canada," They had the Bishop of Lincoln, whose case Church what a to-do there would be in the next Hon. C. A. Boutelle, ct Maine, and others, in the court a short time since, going through week's papers, and how the rival sects would Leiters of regret were read from President Harthe form of the Catholic Mass which his Church fall upon him. Only one Church could holdle sien. Secretary Windom, Six Julian Paunce. had formerly declared to be a lable and a tay, I have the truth, and all the others are fore, Sir John A Macdonald and others,

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

The Rev. William Tatlock, late curate of Christ Church, Olapham, has just been received into the Church at the Brompton Oratory by the Very Rev. Sebastian Bowden, Superior. Mr. Tatlock is a graduate of the University of London.

The French Government has just deprived two additional parish priests of their stipends on the charge of having interfered in political matters. They are the Ab'é de Roquelaure and the Abbé Loubet, both of the diocese of

The Pope, through Cardinal Ramp Ila, offers his thanks for the expressions of sympathy called forth by the death of his brother, Cardinal Pecci. Cardinal Jacobini and Monsignor Stoner, both of whom have been seriously ill,

are now convalencent. Mr. Petre, British Min ster in Portugal, who has won more renown during the last few weeks than he ever did before in the whole course of his life, though he has been in the Diplomatic Service for forty four years, is a member of a very old Catholic family.

Mother Sebastian, Superior of the Mother House of the Sisters of Mercy, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Sister Katharine (Miss Drixel) have gone to St. Argustine, Fla, to minister at the bad-side of the Rt. Rev. James O'Jonnor, Bishop of Omaha, whose health seems to be failing very

The Vatican observatory is now, complete, and Father Denza is arranging the system of daily and nightly observations to the darried out by himself and his assistants. The observatory is fitted with the best modern instruments for the study of meteorology, magnetism, seismology and satronomy.

Archbishop Ireland has organized a congregation of colored Catholics in St. Paul, Miun., and has leased and remodeled for them a building which was formerly a Methodist meeting house. An every day occurrence-Protestants build churches, fail to secure congregations, and are forced to lease or sell them to Catholics.

The Pope received in private audience, on the 30th ult., Mr. Algar L. Thorold, only son of the Anglican Bishop of Rochester. His Holi-ness received Mr. Thorold with that singular grace and kindness for which he is so well known, and at his special request gave Mr. Mr. Thorold a special benediction for his father.

Monsignor Corrigen, Archbishop of New York, arrived in Rome on February let, with Mr. Farren, also of New York. His Grace has come on important business with the Holy Sec. As his health is not very good and he has need of rest from overwork, he will probably accompany Mr. Farren and Com. M. Harry Cassel, Prive-Chamberlain to his Holiness, on a trip to the Holy Land.

Bishop Foley, of Detroit, Mich., lately addressed a large gathering of newsboys in their hall in that city on the invitation of Superintendents Sheriff and Crane. The Bishop spoke to them on the honorable character of their calling, exhorted them to ever conduct themselves in a becoming manner, admonished them never to make u e of profane language, and urged them to strive after as good an education as they could. In conclusion, the Bishep made the munificent offer to educate two newsboys, Protestant or Catholic, at his own expense. "I will," said the Bishop, "provide them with the best education that can be obtained in Detroit, the selection to be left to Superintendent Sheriff."

The Berlin press has informed us that the Pope is now engaged on an Encyclical Letter concerning "The Duties of Princes," which is soon to see the light. Upon inquiry it has been asserted on the most authentic authority that there is no truth in or foundation for such a report. The Paris press, on the other hand, more harny in their conjecture than their German confreres, states that another Encyclical Letter of Leo XIII, will very soon be published but it will be on the social question. On the highest and most perfectly reliable authority it is stated that the Holy Father has taken up the subject for his next Encyclical from where the last one left off, but, owing to the great pressure of business, it is quite prems-ture to speak of its being published for a long

Distinguished people still enter the Catholic fold, as sincere and humble converts, convinced of the claims of that Courch to be the one duly commissioned by Christ to extend a knowledge of His gospel throughout the world. One of late instances is that of a Miss Nesmith, of Franklin Falls, New Hampshire. Her father, who is now over 90, but in full possession of all his sense and faculties, studied law with Daniel Webster. Some time ago, Miss Nesmith applied to the Sisters of Mercy to instruct her in their religion; and her conversion soon followed. Another of the late converts is a Miss Quincy Adams, of Boston, whose ancestry it may be seen at a glance of the name, carries the mind back to the days of revolutionary patriotism and history.

The Catholic church in Germany has sustain ed a severe loss by the death of Mar. Hettinger, Profes or of the University of Wurzburg and Domestic Prelate of the Holy Father. Not, perhaps, quite the equal of Dr. Dollinger in erudition, he was far superior to him in moral qualities. Mgr. Hettinger was not only a learned man but a devoted child of the Church, and he leaves a reputation without blemish. He was the author of a large number of theological works, the heat known and most successful of which is "The Apology of Christianity," a book which has been translated into various languages. In 1868 he had the honor of being called to Rome to engage in the labours pre-paratory to the Vatican Council, and it was on this occasion that the Holy Father testified the esteem he held him by appointing him a prelate

At an opportune moment his Eminence Cardinal Manning has published his recent contributions to the magazines and reviews on the subject of national education. The Cardinal's purpose has been "to show that the only adequate remedy for our present piecemeal system it to be found in a higher, larger, and equal law, which shall give ample and efficient educa-tion to all children of school age, and shall firmly guard botthe liberty of conscience and the vital heirloom of Christianity." The publica-tion ought to be in the hands of every Catholic, for we are all deeply interested in the great educational struggle which is now approaching such an acute stage; and there is no man who can speak to Catholics so authoritavely or to whom shey can so securely look for light and and leading in this matter as the Cardians and bishop of Westminister.

The Third of the Series by a Priest of the Diocese of Trenton.

Text-" Many walk, of whom I have often told you," &c. Phil. iii; 18.

DEAR FRENDS :-- What strange words for the Apostle to use? When he spoke of people making a God of their belly he could not have alluded to any of ce, for none of us is an enemy of the Cross of Christ. Some may drink till their reason is lost, but if called upon in their sober senses they would shed then, are the sammes of the Cross? Who, then are they for whom St. Paul weers? Who. then, are they whose end is destruction? They are the drankards of the land. Let us see then, what is drunkenness.

Drunkenness is an impostor and a magician. For as the famous sorceress, Circs, by her drugs, changed the companions of Ulyses into pige, ac drunkenness transforms man into a beast. Hence the drunkard insults God, whose image he is, and destroys the end of creation, of which he was to be the ruler and master. He created man from particles of the mineral world, and infused into that epitome of creation a beautiful spiritual subatance—the 4 nl—and, therefore, man is like to God. When, therefore, man debases him-self by drunkenness, and lowers himself to the brute creation, he carries with him the heavenly created image of his God. Therefore, he offends his Creator, and consequently recedes from the end of his being—he sins. For a time his reason is lost. His mind is gone, and hence Saneca calls drunkenness "voluntary ineanity." St. Basil calls it a voluntary demon." For as the demon sulpably was transformed on account of his pride, from an angel of light into an angel of darkness, so by drunkenness a child of grace or light is transformed into a child of ain or darkness. In fact his fall is worse than Satan's, for the latter did not forfelt his natural glits, but the drunkard not only loses grace, but also the natural use of his reason. When the demon takes up his abode in manthe Temple of the Holy Chost !-he uses man's tongue for his own language. In like manner the demon uses man's members at will, so that the drunkard is more like a demon then a man. He is simply an instrument of the demon. Hence drunkenness makes man the organ of the demon. Drink speaks of him; not he of the drink. He does what he would not do if reason roled; fully he seeks drunkenness. The drunkard offends God, for God's

greatest gift to man he renounces or sells for full directions for preparing for using. Sent by a transitory pleasure. Are we not proud of a title of monor conferred on us by a college or by a great man? The am liest present given us by a college or by a President or a Governor we guard with jestous care. But God, the universal Governor, gave man reason. Now if you trample under foot the titles and honors of this world, how great the insult! Finmes Suddenly Break Out In a Catholic How inconceivable an insult the drunkard Orphan Assium-A Terrible Panic off re to his Creator when he barters his reason for drink !

Drunkenness is a detractor, for it takes away man's name and reputation. Hence women make wie men fall eff." Drunken. Pharisees saw Christ eat and drink they said. Behold a man that is a glutton and a walk leading to the asylum, believing quite wine-drinker." For the same reason the naturally that strong arms, and many of them Greeks deeplaced drunkards. Many hated the would be required to carry the panic stricken names of Philip and Alexander, because they chileren to places of safety. Similar thoughts tion of trust as unworthy of their confidence, The Spartans inspired hatred of drunkenness grounds. in their children by exhibiting before them a drunken slave. In all lands he is looked upen as an ontcast.

Drunkenness is a betrayer, for it reveals the service of the heart. "Drunkenness," says the holy writ, "manifests scorets." "There is no scoret where drunkenness reigneth." found, And we often heard, "From the eyes, Inside the asylum the scene was quite the purse and cup we find out the reverse of what anybody imagined. The character of a man." It opens first intimation of the fire in the roof receivable purse-strings and the thief easily steals ed by Sister Mary Martha, who is at the head

evil.

Drunkenness is a robber, for it robs man of his riches and his substance. Hence God part of the Sister an invitation to a general says "A workman that is a drunkard shall panio. Hastily aummoning another of the not be rioh." We too often see these words Sisters, Sister Mary Martha gave her the varified. We see the rich become poor and keys to the rooms in the attic and told her to the poor rich by drunkenness. The drunkard go up quickly and explore the scene. Then, will work six days of the week, and on the seventh he will spend his hard-carned money. the last sound of little feet had informed her St. Ambrase truly says, "The drunkard drinks the labor of several days in one day." Who does not see the insanity of this? The Greeks of old to a large bell which hung in the lower dered his meney to be buried with his ancestors, but he had to be buried with the worst oriminals of the community. A citizen of Athena wasted his substance on drink so that | enly drilled. he was obliged to go almost naked for want of mency to buy clothes, and the Athenians pointed him out to the strangers as a living signal rang out through the building, but if monument of drick. Ississ says, "They are no none of them gave any evidence of it. swallowed up with wine." Yes, the druck. In each class room the children arese and ard's meney, clothing, houses and business formed into column of twos as quickly and are swallowed up in the whirl-pool of extravagance. Cities have been burned to ashes ; kingdoms have been over turned; trains mind. Down the stairs they marched from have been wrecked, and steamboats have been | the several stories in the most perfect order,

ter. Hence, God says, "Drink goeth in turnished an hample haven for the 414 little pleasantly. But in the end it will bite like herger, whose ages range from five to fourteen a snake and will spread abroad poison like a years. hasllisk." A famous philosopher once said

the heart and robs one of the treasures of grace? Indeed, the drunkard errs if he looks of rescue. for pleasure in drunkenness, for it closes the door of all pleasure and opens the gates of sorrowand disease. Fewthink of the sufferings speak of it. It is enough for us to know a death by destroying life, the greatest glit of pullding.
God. The drunkard cannot understand how Three l the Carthusians live without meat or

the Carthuelan starves his and gives it interruit them. The damage to the hulli life. Unhappy is he who is called before ats | ing by w. t.r will probably reach \$10 000, time to appear before the Judge of the living and the dead. Surely the drunk-ard shall fear God's indignation, of over \$40,000. and eternal damnation, for he hastens his own judgment, Foolish would be the soldier who would give up his sword with the enemy in sight. Now the sword by which we fight the devil who is ever watching us is reason. With reason unclouded we can conquer the demon. St. Peter gives us the keynote of all our life, "Be sober and watch." Some may say that although they drink they nover get drunk. Well, they are

not greater than the patriarche Noah and Lot, and they were overcome and deceived by drink. If your son gave the keys of your treasure to burglars, who could restrain your anger? Drunkenness does this, for it furnishes keys to all kinds of vices, and robs you of intellect and will. Let us not be wise in our own concelts. We must not be drunk with wine wherein is luxury, but we must walk circumspectly, not as unwise, but as wise, and we must be filled

with the Holy Ghost. For the drunkard total abstinence is his only hope, for all total abstinence insures eternal happiness. To the drinker I would say "Become and watch," and to the druckard I would say "Watch and be sober," and to all I would say, do all you can to be temperate, and you " will one day sit down with Abraham, and Issac and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven."-New Jersey Catholic Journal.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India musionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of does what he would not do if reason roled; Consumption, Bronchitis, Catharrh, Asthma and hence he ceases to be a man, and be- and all throat and Lung Aff-ctions, also a homes a brute. Indeed, the insane are positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility worthy objects of pity, and are looked upon by all with commisseration, for insanity is and all Nervous Complaints, after having test and all strong fellows. Actuated by this fully he seeks drunkenness. will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recips in German, French or English, with

NOT A CHILD QUAILED.

Averted by the Fire Drill.

[New York World Feb. 13th.]

It may be that a mouse, away up in the the inspired writer assures us that " wine and southeast corner of the top story of the Roman Cathelio Orphan Asylum, on Fifth ness carries away all the beautiful virtues avenue, botween Fifty first and Fifty second that adorn the soul of the best and the street, was responsible for the stirring scenes bravest, and buries them forever. We ad- which cocurred shortly after 8 o'clock yester-

make himself a prisoner of drunkenness? though the attention of Policeman Ros, at We frequently hear it said : "Mr. So & So Fifth avenue and Fifty first street, was almost would be a leader among men, but for simultaneously attracted by the territying Hence, when the Scribes and the sight. The latter, after turning in an alarm, were victims of drink. The Romans perhaps filled the breasts of the Carbolic despised the drunkard so much that they priests as the clatter of the approaching firewould remove him from the Senate or a posi-tion of trust as unworthy of their confidence. for, led by Father Lavallee a dezen of them, In Spain, for ages, a drunkard was not interrupted at their devotions, fiew to the allowed to give evidence in a court of justice. nearest means of ingress to the asylum

Passers-by on Flith avenue seemed to reallz; in common the presumable danger of panic among the army of children in the

Inside the asylum the scene was quite the reverse of what anybody imagined. The the vistim's money. With equal facility the of the institution, was brought to her by the world knows the secrets of his mind. In a citizen who preceded Officer Ros. Breakfast word, drunkenness reveals him in his true being just over the children were still trooplight. His hidden crimes are published for ing up the stairs on their way to the various his reason being, as it were, askep, he obeys class rooms. To have shared the excitement his inferior nature, which is ever inclined to of the messenger who brought the news, to have screamed, as many another woman would have done, would have been on the "The that the children had all left the halls and

This first ascertained, she stepped quickly to a large bell which hung in the lower hall would not permit the drunkard who equan- and sounded three loud and distinct taps. It was the fire-drill signal, with which every inmate of the asylum was acquainted, and in the response to which they had been repeat-

Perhaps there was terror in the breasts of some of the teachers as the unexpected moment anthoipated by each little juvenile sent to the bottom of the blue deep by each class or group led by it duly appoint the demonisc hand of drink. Drupkenness is an executioner and a tormen- | flagged play ground in the rear of the asylum

Scarcely had they reached the playground that the vine brings forth three kinds of when the firemen arrived, and, carrying the grapes ; one gives health, the second gives hose to the attic, began to turn volumes of pleasure, and the third produces sadness. By water in upon the smoke and flame, which a singular providence of God drunkenness were speedily subdued. It was evident brings with it a train of afflictions, pain in however, even to many of the children, that the head, shatterring of the nerves, &c., and | their neat little beds in the demitories of thus drunkerds are punished for their folly, the south wing and the furniture in the the land used in connection with churches. For God told Cain if he sinued his sin would chapel under the dormitories on the ground. The balance of the question was answered

tentment and pleasure. We would run from company which has been organized among the enemy that would strike us, and why not the larger orphan boys of the institution, run from the enemy drunkenness, that not stepped up to Sister Mary Martha and, AN INSTRUCTIVE DISCOURSE only batters and bruises the head, but steals touching his cap, begged to be allowed to muster his command and assist in the work

At first the good Sister was reluctant to consent, but perceiving that the fire was extinguished, and that the only danger was of the drunkerd. I need not stop here to now from water, she accepted the Colonel's offer, and five minutes later 100 little fallows, drunkard shall never possess the kingdom of in excellent military order, were rendering beaven. Hence it is hard to see how the most efficient aid to their elders in removing drunkard can hope for heaven if he hastens beds and furniture to dry quarters of the

Three hours after the discovery of the fire the four hundred and odd children were drink. But their lives are happier and again in their class rooms, which were in their future lives are more certain of the north and uninjured and of the bullhappiness than the drunkard's. The ing, pursuing their stadies industriously drunkard pampers his body and kills it; as though nething names I had occurred to covered by insurance. The bulling had

IN MEMORIAM.

EX-ALDERHAN STROUD.

Why do you weep, my poor wom in, to-day? Has sudden affliction sprung upon your way? Your fatherless children, too, it appears Give vent to wild grief in a torrent of tears. "Ah, sir, blame us not if we widely express The paper of our heart in this day of distress; The friend of the orpnan, who never feit proud-We wall his departure, we wiep him aloud; That form so noble is wrapt in a shroud, And stilled is the voice of dear Alderman Strond,

For they've laid him to rest on the Mountain.'

I turned away from the poor widow's tear To the city's gay throng for its solacing cheer, But, alas! every step heard some pi lful sigh, And sad was the story of each passer-by. Of Asylume they spoke, of Homes how they felt, At the great crushing blow that so lately was dealt They spoke of his enavity, praised him aloud-He was an humble soul, never felt proud. Alasi he is clad in a sorrowful abroud, And sad is our hearts for dear Aiderman Stroud. Who has gone to his rest on the Mountain.

Oh ! Sous of St. George, weep for Albion's child. Whose heart was in bued with the charity mild, That medits the palm which the Savior decreed To him who would give to the poor when in used. The sous of St. Andrew, St. Patrick, do know That charity's flame at his heart all notion: To cherish his name sure they'll ever feel proud, And his praise will they chant with affection aloud They'll love the dear spot where he lies in h a shrand Oh! peace to the soul of dear Alderman Stroud, While his body res s up on the Yountain,

Here! You hard-hearted, who heard up your pelf, Reflect the rais more to be thought of than self; Here is a mid-1! Go, copy his deeds. And heal where the he rt of hum.nity bleeds, Ere that dread hour - or, unwept and forgot. You shall lie 'neath the sod of your country to rot; Oh! better by far if you had but allowed A tithe of your means to the suffering crowd, Whose tears would be shed on your sorrowful shroud As to-day they embalm that of Alderman Stroud, Who so peacefully sleeps on the Mountain.

P. J. LEITOR.

Insect Pests.

The naturalist, the progressive farmer and all intelligent and thinking persons will be interested in the series of six articles on the study of in ects to be begun in the New York Ledger of Murch 1st. The series is by Professor John H. Comstock, of Cornell University, the eminent naturalist, and will describe the insect peste which annually injure the fruit and vegetable crops of the country to the extent of \$100,000, 000. Particular attention is given to the pests which ravage cotton, rice and grain fields and orchards, gardens and vineyards. Professor-Comstock shows that the cotton worm of the South has been responsible for an average loss year yof \$30,000,000 to the cotton crop. He mire the man that will not tamely submit to day morning.

In the man that will not tamely submit to day morning.

A citizen, whose name is unknown, was the seeks to see him act the coward. What does the drunkerd overcome first to discover a small job of flame issuing bester the cotton worm, have been blessings months of one hundred years was presented to bester the cotton worm, have been blessings months of one hundred years was presented to coward. What does the drunkard overcome first to discover a small jot of flame issuing bestle and the cotton worm, have been blessings with drink do but pull down his colors and from the southeast corner of the asylum, all in disguise, as they have shown the possible powers of those once de pised creatures and have occupied the attention of the leading scientiets of the world to such an extent, that growers may reasonably ht pe that the ravages of the insects mentioned may be confined within certain bounds. Professor Comstock also treats of insects useful to the farmer. His articles are of the greatest value.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Desiness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it free to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John street,

Generous Response to Sister Rose Gertrude's Appeal.

Broker Robert E. Downing, of New York, who gave the use of his warehouse for the tem-porary storing of contributions for Miss Amy Fowler, who, as Sister Rose Gerbrude, is to spend her life among the lepers at Mulukai astonished at the generous response to Miss Fowler's appeal. Large numbers of bundles, big and little, are received every day. They come from all parts of the country, and contain a countless variety of articles, ranging from needles and thread to old and new clothing, and including even candy. Large sums of money are also received. One day's contributions included \$190 in money. Suckholder George G. Havens, who gave Miss Fowler a Steinway piano, is having a silver plate engraved for it as T.ffany's with the words "Sister Rose Gertrude." Through the kindness of Mr. E. Hawley, the New York agent of the Southern Pacific Railway, the plane will he forwarded to San Francisco free of charge. —Puot.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and c sts, including a box of cintment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand 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 gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the akin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have and concess at the detects of nature, we have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

MM. LACROIX, JR.,
Successor of MDME. DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mig-

nonne st., corner St. Elizabeth st.

Capt. O'Shea vs. Mr. Parnell. LONDON, Feb. 18 .- Captain O'Shea has filed a supplementary petition in the matter of his suit against his wife for divorce, extending the period of her adultarous relations with Parnell. In consequence of this, the time for which answer may be filed has also been extended, Mr. Won: ner, Captain O'Shea's solicitor, ex-presses a doubt that the trial will take place before autumn.

Question of Tax Exemptions.

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 18 .- At a special meeting of the City Council to consider the subject of exemptions from municipal taxation and to or exempsions from municipal taxation and to answer the question propounded by the provincial secretary, the taxation of churches was recommended by a vote of eight to six. By a vote of nine to five it recommended taxation of geniab him. St. Basil says, "As dranken floor would be ruined by water if not re- quickly. It was suggested that the buildings are destroys riches, moved. The Cathedral priests and severa and grounds of and attached to public educa-

or the public wiscout less for tuttion and re-creation purposes. Is was recommended shat the annual income of any person derived from personal earnings should be exempt up to \$700. The council also endorsed the views of the committee that the legislature be strongly urged to repeal section 363 of the municipal actenabling councils to exempt manufacturing and other establishments from baxation and also to repeal sub acction 10 of section 479 enabling such bodies on certain conditions to grant bonuses.

ZANZIBAR'S SULTAN DEAD.

Skeiched,24 Seen With H's Brother, by Thos Stevens.

ZANZIBAR, Fabruary 13,-Toe Sultan of Zansibar died suddenly to day. Seynoid Ali, his brother, succeeds him. Dr Charles Worth, attached to the British Consulate, and D. Martia, surgeon of the man of war Buddices, examined the body and found no external evidence that the death was unpatural.

Suyyid Khalifa Ben Said has had a very short reign. He ascended the throne on Murch 27, 1858, on the death of Sayd Bargarch Ben Said. His reign was not a pleasant one for himself. and most of the time he was in hot water either with the Germans or English, who were usually coercing him for concessions of some sort or other. As the instance of Germany and England he issued an edict empowering the commanders of English and German warships to search all Zanzibardhows and other bats. The decree als, provided that every person who entered helf-ominions should be free. In December list, during the Stanley fore, he was presented with the English Order of St. Michael and St. George and the Grand Cross of the German Order of the Red Eagle. All the available Bri ish men of war went there for the purpose of giving eclat to the occasion. Mr. Evan Smith officiated as representative of Her

Majes'y. There was a grand ceremony in the presence of an immense Durbar.
Thomas Stevens, The World's special commissioner in Africa, described him recently as a rather proud and aristocratic but kindly man. "Some," he said, "bave colled him dull, but he impressed me as a man who knows a thing or two more than he tells to everybody. He looked less sensual and blace than most Eastern princes, and there was a merry twinkle in his eye that suggested a certain sense of humor The only jewelry he wore was a magnificent solitaire diamond ring on the little fing r of the lefe hand." During the interview with him, Mr. Stevens had the opportunity of seeing the new Sultan, Seyroid Air, of whom he wrote: "This young man, the Sultan's younger brother, who sat on one of the chairs to the left, looked decidedly unhappy. He wore a peni-tent and lugubrious expression. For sume time he had been living under the shadow of his royal brother's displessure for some reason hence the long face he wore at court in the presence of the notables."

Colored Catholics of Philadelphia.

The Most Rev Archbishop of Philadelphia paid his first visit to the Caurch of St. Peter Claver (colored) a few days ago. He was re-ceived at the entrance by Father McDermott, CSSp, rector of the colored musion; Father Elhoue, of St. Joseph's Home, and Brothers of the school. The Reverent Prelate celebrated Vespers, assisted by the above mensioned cleraymen. The church was densely crowded so much so that scarcely standing room c. uld be obtained, and this large audience was all colored. In the front paws eat the Sunday school children, immediately in rear the members of the young ladies' ecdality, while colored acolytes assisted in the sanctuary. The Archbishop was much pleased with the vocal efforts of the congregation, and made a thort address after Varpers. He expressed his pleasure at being surrounded with so many colored members of the faith, and explained the variou plane in view to elevate that race by means of the true and only faith. The Catholic Church embraced within its pale all nationalities and races; made no distinction between rich and poor, as is evidenced in the elevation to the highest ecclesiastical honers of the children of the poor. He reserved to St. Polyckrp, who was sold in the market as a slave, and in years after became the Bishop of that town, Symrus. Two pupits of the night school connected with the Church of St. Peter Claver took stenographic notes of the prelate's sermon. A reception was tendered Archbishop Ryan after the services at She has never had a day's sickness, and for the past forey-five years has received Holy Communion every Friday throughout the year.

Confidence in the Priest

The Catholic Columbian recently published the following as an example of the confidence the Catholic priest mapires in the heart of a dying man.

A noteworthy feature of the Catholic Church is the priv of reverence ever manifested even under the most trying circumstances towards God's anointed.

A singular illustration of this quivershl truth

was show at Milford Centre, O., Tuesday night of last week. A poor unfortunate stranger was caught under the night vestibule train on the Big Four R.R., and his lower limbs mangled in a horrible manner. Amputation of one leg and part of the other foot was found accessary. The man giving his name as John O'Connell, 6th ward, Philadelphia, had called for a priest and Rev. John Hickey, of Marsville, w.s. nobified by telegram to come on the first train which would arrive about 2 o'clock, a.m. Father Hickey did not wait for a train but drove over any miles in a buggy and was at the unfortunate man's side during the painful operation. Upon regaining consciousness the poor fellow was plied with a number of imperiment questions and reasonably refused to profier any satisfactory information. Father Hickey at this moment whispered to the man asking him if he didn't wish the priest; replying in the affinative, the attending physicians told him that it was the priest then at his side. A ray of brightness flashed on the poor man's countenance and turning he said in the most affectionate manner—"Father, please excuse me."

His whole manner changed and he became as gentle as a child while all windres from the waiting room of the station, leaving the priest and the panitent in the presence of

It was but another proof of the power of faith

in the Catholic heart and won the admiration of all who, peering through the station windows, were amazed at the specuacle. Father Hickey at once telegraphed to the Sister's Haspital at Columbus and the poor afflicted man was taken there by the early

Haidimand goes Conservative. CAYUGA, Ont., Ecbruary 20.-The election in

morning train.

CAYUGA, Ont., Be ordery 20.—The effect of the House of Commons, caused by the unseating of Mr. Colter (Libera), took place to day under the recently revised voters' lists. Dr. Montague, the Conservative candidate, has again been elected by a mejority that is likely to reach a hundred. Mr. Colter's majority in January last year was 46.

Lord Hartington's Opponent in Rosgendale.

The selection of a candidate to oppose Lord Hartington in the Rossendale Division is an citing keen interest in the Liberal coup. The Pall Mall Gazette insists that the choice ought to fall on Mr. Morley or Sir Charles Russeil, "Obviously," it says, "the best Liberal manad-arms is Sir Charles Russell. He is su Irishabarms is Sir Charles Russell. He is an Irenman; he is an orator; he is a heavy weight
and fully capable of holdidg his own against
the Uniomst Goliath. He has, moreover,
achieved a great triumph in the Parnell Commission. There is no one whose name would
be received as enthusiastically after those of
the sacred three (Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morely,
and Sir William Harsourt.) It is quite possible
that Sir Charles may not wish to go north. that Sir Charles may not wish to go north,

and as continual loud noise hurts the hearing so the season of the public without fees for tuition and responses, and drags us from the road of conhe ppiness, and drags us from the road of conhe profices, and drags us from the road of conhear and as continual loud noise hurts the hearing of the military of the public without fees for tuition and reto the public without fees for tuition and reorganized among the military of the milit

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 colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets. Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:80 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:20 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.

But his own predilections must not be allowed to stand in the wey of the cause of his country." Sir Charles ought certainly to occupy a fore-most place where the fight is thickest, if hard campaigning be a title to it.

The Pope's Visit to His Brother.

Rome, February 18 .- It is reported on good ROME, February 18.—It is reported on good authority that the Pope, during the illness of his brother, Cardinal Pecci, broke his vow not to leave the Vatican during the reign of the house of Savoy and visited his bro her at the Barbarini palace. When the Pope received news that Cardinal Pecci was at the point of death he could no longer retrain his affection and entered a cardinal's coach and drove to the palace, taking no precautions to disguise himselother than by holding a handkerchief to his face. His presence was a su prize and a conso-lation to his brother. Both were greatly affected. The Holy Father remained an hour by the bedside. Then giving his final by the beds de. Then giving his final benediction and bidding farewell to the dying cardinal, he returned to the Vatican quietly and unobserved.

Mr. Gadstone's Successor.

LONDON, Feb. 19 .- The speech delivered by Mr John Morley in the House of Common last night, in support of Mr. Parnell's amend ment to the address, created a veritable sensation and intensely delighted his friends, who see in him the legitimate successor of Mr. Gladatone in the leadership of the Home Rul-Liberale. That Mr. Moriey is the strongest man in all respects in the Liberal party next to Mr. Gladstone, nobody denies, but in spice of this recognision of his ability, there are others among the followers of the ex-Premier who expect the mantle to fall upon them and will fight hard against its descent upon other shoulders.

The Extradition Treaty Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 -The Senate debated at some length this afternoon the British ex radition treaty and at 2.30 a vote was taken on Mr. Gray's moti n to strike out the clauses relating to manslaughter and obtaining money under take pretences. The motion was defeated. Some unimportant amendments were made and the treaty was latified.

NO EXAGGERATION.

Mr. Jas. G. Ternent, residing at 34 Daly Street, O:tuwa, thus expresses himself:-1 am pleased to state that Nasal Balm has alr adyrelieved my catarrh to a very grea: extent. I have not used one bothe, but the nauseous droppings from the head and throat have almost dessed. I breathe easy now; get better sizep and situgether feel and appreciate the wonderful virtues of the "Balm." Its merics cannot possibly be exaggerated for catarrhal troubles and as a Cure I believe it to be

Bismarck's Premonition.

Berlin, Eebruary 20 .- When Prince Bismarck entered the voting post this evening, he was greeted re-pecifully by every one present. In acknowledgment, the Unancellor remarked: "This is probably my last vote." Responding to expressions of doubt in view of his vigorous appearance, the Chancel or continued—"I am now 75 years of age. Five years longer is a long time."

LUCKY HAMILTON LADIES.

The Times received word to day that Mr. Jona B. Young, No. 33 Hannah etreet, west, had been so fortunate as to held a winating ticket in the Louisiana S reporter called on Mr. Young who informe the Times representative that his wife and her sister had taken a chance in the great lettery, the drawing taking place on Dec. 17:b. The ticket was a one-fortieth of No. 98 455, and drew the first capital prizecf \$500,000. The ladies received the money-\$15,000 -promptly from a New Orleans bank, by draft through one of our leading banks here .- Hamilton (Ont.) Times, January 4.

The Emperor's Labor Rescript Laughed at.

Benlin, Feb. 20.—The German Socialists have never prosecuted an election campaign with more vigor than that which has marked their work at the polls to day, and from all appearance never with greater success. They have unquestionably made great gains in B.r.in and their unceasing work in other parts of the country is place y apparent, even in the measre accounts of the politing thus far received.

Emperor William's unit-tary to prise in ordering
the Berlin garrison to Kausberg is generally condemned as ill-timed, and the socialists have taken advantage of the popular alaim to de-counce the act as at effort to influence the election by staropeding voters, and as an evidence that the Imperial professions of solicitude for the workingmen's weifare and to make just concessions to the general democracy are not

Mr. M. G. Mulhall, the well known Eritich statistician, in his recent important work entitled "Fifty Years of National (British) Progress," devotes an entire chapter to the wrongs, wants, and wors of Ireland. He says the pre-cent reign has been most disastrous since that of Elizabeth, as the following statistics amov: Died of famine, 1.225,000; persons evicted, 3,668,000; number of emigrants, 4,186,000; rotal, 7,079,000.

Sr. Louis Mo., March 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Gentlemen :- We have now used your Refisetor about three mouths. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x60 fs., with ceiling 30 fs. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.

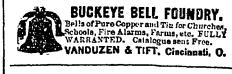
Very respectfully,
J. H. Holmes,
Chu, Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church. Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs :- The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a builliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness. Very sincerely yours,
G. H. Grannis,
Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo

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TO PARENTS.

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhos, or Teething Pains, use DB. CODEREE'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.







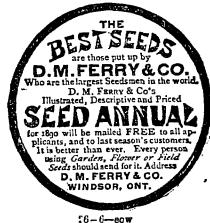


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LITTLE FIELD PREACHERS.

Only the grasses, Blossoming grasses, Loading with incense and beauty the air; Rach little preacher An eloquent teacher Of the good God and his marvellous care.

" If He so clothe us, If He so clothe us,"

Softly they murmer in solum accord,
"Shall not your Father Child of His promises, heir of His word?"

"Do but consider A lily, and bid ner Disclose how she grows, in such beauty arrayed

As Solumon's splendor Never could lead her,— Queenliest blossom that God ever made!"

" If he so dress us, If He so bless us, Lily and grasses in unison sing,
Why should you borrow
Care for the morrow. Ohild of Evernity, heir of the King ?"

Dearest of teachers, Christ's little preache Learning His wisdom I sit at His feet; Never a sorrow Or care I will borrow: No anxious thought for my raiment or meat.

He whose good pleasure Bids me seek treasure Laid up in heaven, regardeth my need ! God for the raven Has food and a haven, Surely His child He will shelter and feed.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

On the Rights and Duties of Capital and Labor.

At the banquet given at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., on the evening of January 29th. Archbishop Irel and spoke to the toast— "Employers and Employees." We subjoin the Archbishop's words:

Mr. Chairman and Gentleman, -- There is no need, I trust, to explain the presence of a clergyman amid the fastivities of the evening. The suggestion present: itself at once to your minds that the contractors and master mechanics of St. Paul are good, plous Carlitians, and that they have no abjection to making the fact known to the members of the Na-tional Convention. I take pleasure in contion and salvation of wayward cities of the land-Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington and New York. But there are deeper reason, that are rooted in the natural ailance between the Caurch and your profession. The Church demands from the hands of builders dwellings for her spirit upon esit; and the noblest works of builders are the manuments erected by them under the sky-reaching inspirations of the Church. The pride of religion and of art is the majustic Cathedral, enshrining the memorial of the Last Sapper. Its religious conception was the resolve to do as slight the edifice rose from the earth and spread upward through the air its entrancing lines, the builder exhausting his art on every stone and every beam, made portal and window, arch and turret resonant of the voices and teachings of the heavens.

labors to religion. Confraternities of builders were the Church's most loyal devotes ligalms; it will not in the eyes of a man or Now, however, he took the opportunity of telling the house and the country that the statement of religion with the bullers art making of the forting. The purest and we must asserbe the sublime temples of West truest charity is social justice to those be still gave his support to the granul policy of the Erst Minister (190 ch. 2) he would stand minister and Paris, of Cologne, Bargos and Milan, the despair of our more amoitious and materially more potent but less spiritual and less religious-minded nineteenth century. A priest is among allies and co-workers when he accepts from builders the right hand of fellowship. Nor does religion desist from blessing you when trowel and plane are plied upon edifices destined to more secular purposes, the homes of the people, the asylams of letters, the counting-bouses of commerce. Religion is the breathing of God's love over men, and whatever the efforts tending to the Intellectual and moral elevation of men to their social happiness, to the diffusion among them of the birthrights of God's children, religion amiles upon them, and delights to co-operate with them. The narrow-minded and narrow hearted man, be he in talk the most religious, who fences within the chancel rail priest and priestly influence, or limits them to portions of the human race, or of its labors and aspirations, misunderstands religion and its author. It is well, too, for the world that religion co-mingles with its thoughte and its endeavors. Men are the blooks of granite and sandstons which are to

be worked into the social structure. Religion is the soul and never-falling spring of charity, justice, purity, sacrifice, oardinal virtues which render human society possible. These virtues are begotten of the principle of religion, and are preserved by the graces of religion. The names might exist when religion has deserted man; they would be the names of the ghosts of things long ago consigned to the tomb.

I have not forgotten as much as you are perhaps thinking of the toast to which I have been asked to reply, "Employers and Employees.

These words tell the burning question of the hour, which is upon us in full force, and which the safety of society will not permit us to shirk. Several causes operate in pressing it to a crisis in these times—the diffusion of education, urging the working classes to think for themselves and to seek a betterment of their condition; the general restlessmess and love of revolutions pervading at the present the whole human race, the gigantic strides of industrialism, exciting the liveliest competition and leading to the confounding of men with machines, and I believe I may add, an increasing greed of money, consequent upon the increase of possibilities to become rich. There is an absolute need of religion. It will temper passion, quicken our instincts of charity and justice, and teach all men, employers and employees, capitalists and laborere that all appellations of one another among men are adventitious and accidental save that of brothers-brothers by the blood flowing in their veins, by the love which the common Father of Men bears to us, by the one salvation which Christ preached to all men. Examined in the light of our brotherhood, the most difficult social problem will be directed

ployse limit the liberty of fellow employee. Mr sympathies go out to the employee—he he is the more helpiess party, and his burden is heavy. But I always stop and protest when employees seek by force to compelful low employees to join them in a strike, or when employees declare that the children of their brothers chall not learn to be as them.

The debate on Mr. McCarthy's Bill was those brothers chall not learn to be as them.

The debate of Commons on Tuesday moreland)—117. their brothers chall not learn to be as themselves-tradesmen, capable by skilled labor to earn an honest and honorable livelihood. Employers are before me, and those I will

lecture the more willingly. It should be easy for the American employer to deal in charit, and just co w.t. his employee. In Europe the social state are almost fixed as the state of gaslegy. Not so in America; the employee of yesterday will he to-morrow the employer, and unless he keeps a level head, the next day he may be back upon the lowest ruose of the lodder. It is not real for him to have the kindest feelings toward those who were, or may be companions in labor or in tabl. The whole spirit the country, its constitution and laws, bring men near to one another in mutual estiom and regird, amounts off the edges of class divisions and removes from the relations of man toman the harsbness which is the fruit of social pride, and of the bill of that some are born troommand and others treeve. It is the mission of America to solve for the whole woll the problems of modern times, and notably that of our til and labor.

There are duties for the employee; there are more serious ones for the employers. Elvvation and power bring responsibilities. A just and generous employer will by his the French language before the people had time ewest manusced ways and his atlant act, to learn English. This would be a cross in mirroring his notil; soul, do more to prevent, justice to the Northwest settlers. He made mirroring his noti; soul, do more to prevent and qualifabor ebuilt one than I girl tive enactments or regimental bayonets. The laborer is disposed to be reasonable, and if he is led to see that he is dealt with in a kind, just way, and that the employer forgets no more the right; and interests of labor than tinee of capit l, he will accept his I t, and be est slied in unrommerative periods with lesser wages and harder jobs. An effort should be made to give to 1 bor correct and full information as to the labor market and the fluctuation of the industrial tide. It is well to appeal to his let lligence. He is a part for in every exterprize, as essential to it as employer and capital, and he has to be treated as such. The time when the masses had but one right—to do the bidding of superiors—is gone by, never to return. They are not machines; they are not slaves; they are free men and tuinking beings.

A fatal error, the result of the teachings of economists of the school of Adam Smith, lies at the bett m of the grievances of labor. It is this, that capital has the right to seemre human labor at the lowest prices to which it can be reduced, either by taking advantage of the stress of circumstances or by forced combinations adverse to its freedom. Man, in his view of things, is a mere piece of wood firming the suggestion, and inviting you to or iron, and the sole question regarding him spread abroad the good news to the edition is, how these can be be made? This view of our bretter is inhuman, un-Christian, un-American, will never to any extent obtain in this country. Man is a child of God, sent by his Maker into the common inheritance of the earth's fruits. As the result of personal -milten laioca eldablovanu lo bna seillappen tions, there will be always inequalities in the actual possession of the inheritance, but each one is entitled to a sufficiency of it, enabling him to live as a human belog, and to raise his family without degradation of the dignity of human beings. This is not slways all wood to each one. There are industrial centers distinguished to ethersal divine beauty where more attention is given by the master while crystalizing it in material forms, and as it to the beast of burden than to the man who drives it, more attention to the metalic machine than to the child or woman that atands in front of it. Blasts and machines are replaced at greater cost than human beings, and this is all there is to the matter gs of the heavens.

In medieval times builders vowed their percentage of enormous gains may afterware be dispensed by an ostentations hand in pubneath us. Our mode in industrialism has its norrors as well as its splendid achievements, and until those horrors cease there will be

> I am aware that competition from those above you, and trose above, will at times make difficult of execution your own desires to treat honorably and justly t use below you. You are intermediaries between higher capital and the mere journeyman, and the exactions of the former distate toward the latter a policy which your own hearts do not approve. Still, permit me to say, remember as you can the liberer and intracronan, and use your influence in union with that of others in permeating the whole community with lave for their fellow-man, and justice toward the poorest as well as the richest. "Justice exalteth a nation: but sin maketh nations miserable." More than all our palaces and ratiroads and factories will justice bring to the land peace and plenty and happiness.

Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, N.S., February 20.-The provincial Legislature opened to day in the midst of a blizzard, which raged with great violence. It worst storm of the neason. The snow drifted badly, and business was practically suepended. Governor McLullan delivered a lengthy speech from the throne. The Government, on the eve of the election, has become quite hopeful, and the speech congratulated the Legislature on the large measure of prosperity that our province has enjoyed during the past year. Our fishermen in some localities did not share in that prosperity as fully as other classes, but good prices in some degree compensated for a short catch. In mest branches of industry there was gratifying activity. Good harvest rewarded the labors of the farmer. Cual mining operations were extensively carried on. Gold mining was prosecuted with much success. The condition of business thoroughaut the world gave prosperity to our shipowners and revived our shipbuilding industry, and trade and commerce generally were much improved. The Nova Scotia Central railway from Middleton to Luenburg has been opened. The local Government will subsidize a railway from the Intercolonial to Ironfieleds on East river. Picton, where smelting works are to be estalished. The business of the Crown Lands office have been unusually large and contributed materially to the provincial revenue. The bills to be submitted include abolition of imprisonment for deut, and to amend the Arbitration, Edu-cation and Mines and Mineral acts.

The address in reply to the speech was moved by Messes. Roche, of Halifax, and Haley of Hants.

The Tariff and the Farmer.

If the farmer will trace his grain to its final If the farmer will trace his grain to its final destination he will find that it goes to Liverpool, a free trade market, and there the price is fixed. That which is consumed on this side of the occan, which is of course a very large part, it is sold at the Liverpool price, freights off. If he will figure a little further, he will find that he buys his clothing, machinery and other supplies in the protected market of his own country, which has the advantage of an arbitrary doby. The removal of this bariff mac I dislike to lecture the absent. The employees are not with us to night. If they were I would say to them, as I have often said when among them—strive for your rights, while allowing the rights of others. The vital construction of society demands labor and capital, employees and employer; to abolish capital would be to render labor fruitless; to depy the rights of the composer of the construction of society demands labor and capital, employee and employer; to abolish capital would be to render labor fruitless; to depy the rights of the composer of the construction, and fixed his publishment of the farmer gets for his grain.

I dislike to lecture the absent. The employees are not with us to night. If they in distinct the polyment of the protected market of his own country, which has the advantage of an arbitrary duty. The removal of this sariff may not advance the price of grain, but it will or. The vital construction of society demands labor and capital, employees and employer; to abolish capital would be to render labor fruitless; to depy the rights of the employer would be constructed by the charge would be construct

resumed in the House of Commons on Torsday by Mr. Chapleau. He thank-d the leaders on the Opposition benches for the moderation of their remarks and the endeavors expressed by them to arrive at an amicable solution of the question before the House. The legislation put forward by his honorable friend was not likely to produce good, but it was retrograding. If the member for Simone had been looking around him when talking of minorities and would have to come to Quebec he would have seen that the minority there had a council of public instruction Sime of those members were saying that the minority in Quebec was illtreated. That was a statement without foundation. They talked of the power of the church, but surely the Catholic church did not extend its authority over the Protestate churches. He quoted a statement written by S. E. Dawson, of Montreal, whe said that if the minority in Quebec was not happy they ought to be since the people in the other provinces seemed to be so much distressed on their account. Coercion, he said, was at the bottom of the bill introduced by the member for Simone, and it was comprary to all British laws, and to the laws of all countries, who have shown their wisdom in the administration of their affairs He referred to the money that was expended in building the Canadian Pacific railway, promoting colonization companies and advancing immigration and vet this bill proposed to abilish several quotations from a book written by Sir Charles Dilke on Canada, which testified to the loyalty of the French-Canadians. The first member who spoke for responsible government in Canada was Mr. Lefentaine. He did not speak in that House as a French-Canadian. He quoted from a speech of Principal Grant, delivered in Montreal before the St. Andrew's society, when that great advocate of Canadian nationality said that we in this country were one Scotch, or another French, but all Canadians. He concluded by saying that that if the member for Simcos wished to deface French he ought to begin higher and deface it from the motto of the British arms. Sir Richard Cictwright started out with sur-

prise that the members opposite, including the member for North Simcoe, who had not taken such an interest in provincial rights for Ontario were now suddenly smitten with tender regard for rights for the Northwest territories not yet a province The provinces had their rights and this Perliament had also its rights. No good can come and no good was intended to come by introducing such a question in this House. (Hear hear) He (Mr. McCarthy) was guilty of throwing an apple of discord on the floor of the House We are asked to decide this question and Perliament should decide it. The the House We are asked to decide this ques-tion and Perliament should decide it. The House should minimise the mischief which careless hands have done. Turning to the bill, he could not but regard the preamble of the bill as off-naive and as calculated to arouse national and creed jesiousies. That presmble was not necessary to the bil, it should never have been there and was intended to offend his French friends. The way chosen by Mr. McCarthy was not the way to build up a nation here. Kather should they adopt a policy of peace and fair play. The honorable gentleman could never succeed by legislative enactment in depriving a million or a million and a half of our people of the use of their tongue in these legislatures and in that Parliament. There was no case known to history in which such an end could be brought about by such a crusade as Mr. McCarthy and undertaken. Did the honorable member for North Simcoe want to return to that House with a party of Protestant boys who would hold balance of power. He concluded a long speech by hoping the House would adopt an equitable compromise that would be just to the French people.

Mr. McOarthy replied at great length, claiming his motives were pure and honest. In impashioned tones he denied the assertion that he was playing the game of the Premier or was a tool in his hands. That charges had been ban-died about the country, but he had not thought it necessary to deny such an abaurd charge. the First Minister ("oh, oh,") he would stand alone, if necessary, on this matter, and, if he could, overthrow the evils he saw; but if his and until those horrors cease there will be connection was an injury to the party he would social grievances, and our civilization will be willingly leave it. He would still be able to on its trial. one party and not accepted by the other. That was his position and he wished it to be thorough-ly understood. Men who aroused race and creed prejudices by misrepresenting his views were man who were enemies of the country, not he who tried to solve the problem from which the country was suffering. He denied that there had been any taint of bitterness in his "Deeches against his French-Canadian friends (sughter) Honorabla members might laugh, but he had a perfect right to his opinion, and he repeated that the best interests of the country would be subserved by a unity of language and that the unity of the Dominion would be best worked out by the communities speaking the tongue of the majority, which willultimately be spoken by this continent of British North America. This was not an injustice to his French fellow members. Is might be unpalat able, but that was no reason why he should be prevented from exercising the right of free speech. After replying to each of the speakers who had opposed him in the debate he proceeded to say that he never dreamed of interfering in the province of Quebec with the dual language or in that chamber (the Commons), although the time would arrive when that question would have to be dealt with. As to separate schools, the time would come when it would be necessary to take that act from the statute book, which limits and fetters the neople of the province of Ontario now. He differed with his leader on that question. Now he was charged with raising race cries because he dissented from the school laws of his own province. Dealing with the remarks of the memter for West Durham (Mr. Blake), the latter said that the Northwest had no mandate to deal with this question. Had be a mandate to deal with the death of Thomas Scott in the Provincial legislature and intrduce Irish resolutions into the House of Commons,

which many of them objected to.

After a few remarks by Mr. Davin, the House divided on Mr. Beausoleil's amendment to the amendment, which was rejected by 63 to 117. Tne division was as follows—

Yeas-Amyot, Audet, Bain [Soulanger] Beausoleil, Bechard, Bergeron, Bernier, Boisvert, B urassa, Brien, Casey, Casgrain, Cimon, Cook, Costigan, Coulombe, Couture, Curran, Daoust, Dawson, De St. Georges, Desaultiers, Derjardne, Dessiut, Doyon, Dupont, Fiser, Flynn, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gigault, Girouard, Godbout, Grandboit, Guay, Holton, Ives, Jonean Godbout, Grandbois, Guay, Holton, Ives, Joncas, Labrosse, Landry, Langeller [Montmorency], Langevin [Sir Hector], Lariviere, Laurier, Lepine, McGreevey, McMillau (Vaudeuil). Massue, Meigs. Mitchell, Montplaisir, Neveu, Perry,

Prefontaine, Rintret, Riopel, Robllard, Ste Marie, Therien, Turcot, Vanasse, Wilson (Argenteuil, Wright 63.

Nays—Armstrong, Barnard, Barron, Bell,
Bargin, Borden, Bowell, Bowman, Boyle,
Brown, Bryson, Burrett, Campbell, Cargill,

Oarling, Carpenter, Cartwright (Sir Richard) Chapleau, Charlton, Cochrane, Cockburn, Colby, Corby, Coughlin, Daly, Davies, Davin, Davis, Denison, Dewdney, Dickinson, Earle, Eisenhauer, Eilie Ferguson (Leeds and Gren-

moreland) - 117.

AN AMENDMENT BY FIR JOHN THOMPSON. Sr John Thompson, after a brief speech, proposed the following amendment:-

That all the words after "resolved" be expunged, and the tollowing specifituted—
That this House, having regard to the long continued use of the French language in old Canada, and to the covenants on that subject ambodied in the British North America act, cannot agree to the declaration contained in the asid bill as the basis thereof, namely, that it is expedient in the interest of the namenal unity of the Dominion that there should be a comor the Dominton that where should be a com-munity of language among the people; that, on the contrary, this House declares its adherence to the said covenants, and its determination to resist any attempt to impair the same; that, at the same time, this House deems is expedient and proper and not inconsistent with those coven-us that the Legislative assembly of the Northwest territories should receive from the Parliament of Canada power to regulate after the next general election of the assembly the proceedings of the assembly and the manner of recording and publishing and the manuer of recording and publishing such

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

Thursday's Proceedings. Mr. Mitchell resumed the debate on Mr. Mo-Carthy's bill. He neither agreed with the bill nor the object which it was supposed to attain. He was prepared to give his approval to the amendment of the Minister of Justice as the best way out of the difficulty. Some days ago he prepared a resolution which be intended moving, but as he saw no chance of doing so now he would vote for the amendment of Sir John Thompson. The amendment he prepared was as follows : -

That all the words after " resolved" be struck

out and the following substituted:
That it was expedient to further amend the law relating to the Northwest territories, but that this question should beliefe untouched un til Parliament was prepared to gwant to the said Territories a full measure of provincial govern-ment such as is now enjoyed by other provinces of the Daminion of the Dominion.

In regard to the question of rehools which came up during the debate he objected to the view of the hon member for Simcoe, as to carry out his idea would be so make a large number of people grow up gnorant by compelling English to be used. To teach French children a knowledge of English it was necessary that the knowledge of Roglish it was necessary that the teacher should have a knowledge of French. He referred to the good will that existed between the French and Eaglish prople in the past and regreted that ill-feeling should now be stirred up between the two races. The Government, he added, ought to take the responsibility of sattling this question. ty of settling this question.
Sir John Macdonald followed. He strongly

appealed to the House to austain Sir John To impson's amendment. After a very interesting insportical review of the question he said it is of the greatest consequence to bury this question as soon as possible. It is true, as the hon member from West Durham says, that a small spark kindles a great conflagration, and we shall be withinly himselble if one greation of shall be wiifully blameable if, on a question of sentiment, on a question of feeling, we set race against race on a matter which all thought had been buried for ever in 1867. The credit of Canada would be ruined in foreign countries aye, in the mother country, when it is known on the Stock Exchange in L nden that the two races are drawn up against such other in s matter of sentiment and feeling and in matters of prejudices aremore important and less easily settled than more material questions. Why, it will stop the development and future progress of this country, and if we suffer this country to lose its credit in the eyes of the world because of our insensate quarrels, we will thus destroy the credit and prestige of the Dominion and ruin its future. He pointed out that in 1793 the legislature of Upper Canada sitting at New rk. legislature of Upper Canada sitting at New ra, now Niagara, ordered its proceedings to be pinted in French for the benefit of the few french settlers in Essex county. He concluded in the sex county of the conduction in the second of the sec In the name of civilization, in the name of the progress of this country, I appeal to our friends on both sides of the House, without reference t party, without reference to what may be incon renient when they go back to their constituents. discarding all this at the present moment, to sink everything in the great desire to make Canada, whether French or English, one pe withou, any hostile feelings, without any differ ence of opinion. By doing such we shall have our reward in seeing this fire kindled by a small spark excinguished forever, and we shall 40 on as we have been doing since 1867, as one people, looking to one future, with the expects tion to lay the foundation of one great country Mr. Edgar followed in Opposition to the Bill Mr. White of Renfrew praised the stand taken by Mr. McCarthy and declared the would not support the amendment. Mr. Barron took sim Isr stand.

Mr. Cook followed in an attack upon Mr McCarthy, whom he accused at one time of baving taken a special train from Collingwood to Toronto in order to obtain Archbishol Lynch's support in North Simcos. He accused the Conservative party of having two organs in Toronto, one of which supported the Premie and the other supported Mr. McCarthy. did not like the amendment of the Minister o Justice and would much prefer to see the bi met by a direct motion for the six months hoist. He hoped the time would gome when Canada would unlose herself from the apron strings of England and go on for herself, but he did not think the policy of Mr. McCarthy was calculated to hasten that time. In view of the fact that the Processants of Quebec were only 10 per cent. of the population and had ter members in the Quebec Legislature, while it Ontario the Roman Catholics, numbering one sixth of the population. had only six representarives in that House, he thought the French Carbolics of Quebec were more liberal than the Protestants of Optario.

Mr. Bechard, Mr. Dewdney and Mr. Masson spoke against the Bill. Mr. Davies did not think the amendment would properly settle the question and said he would vote against it. The debate was shortly after adjourned.

Priday's Proceedings.

This morning caucuses were held by both par ties when a number of dissatisfied conservative agreed to support the Thompson amendment and the Liberals agreed to leave it an oper

guestion. The proceedings in the House after this decision was arrived at were tame in the exspeecher, which were nearly all explanatory of the votes which their authors were going to give. 'Ine House was in an impatient mood. Many members, both from Quebec and Ontario, desired to go home to recover from the excitement of the past week or two, and it was with difficulty that they restrained their impatience. The end came shortly before ten o'clock and was welcomed with cheering, applause and

The House then divided on the amendment of Sir John Thompson, which was carried by 149 to 50. The division was as follows:— Yeas-Audet, Bain (Soularges), Barnard Bechard, Bergeron, Bergin, Bernier, Blake, Brisvert, Borden, Bowell Bowman, Brien, Braver, Borden, Bowell Bowman, Brien, Brown, Bryson. Burdest, Cameron, Campbell, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, Carey, Cargrain, Chepleau, Cocquette, Chouinard, Comon, Coctrane, Cockburn, Colby, Cock, Corby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davin. Davis, Dawson, De St Georges, Desaulaiers, Desjardios, Dessains, Deworney, Wicker, Diskinger, Donoth Boyle, Edward Edward,

Langelier (Montmorency), Langelier (Queceo, Langelier (Montmorency), Langelier (Queece, Langevin (Sir Heeter), Lariviere, Laurie (Lieut. General), Laurier, Lepine, Lister Lovett, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald. McCulla, McDonald (Victorie), McDonald Pictor), McDongall Pictor), McDongall (Oap-Breton), McGreevy, McIntyre, McKay, McKeen, McMillan (Vaudr uii), Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Massue, Megs, Mills, (annapolie), Mills (Bothwell), Mitchell, Moffatt, Moncieff, Montplasir, Perley, Pope, Porter, Prior, Purcell, Putnam, Rufret, Riopel, Robillard, Roome, Ross, Rykert, Scarth, Shaely, Skinner, Small, Smith (Sir Donald) Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Therien, Thompson (Sir John),

Donald) Smith (Ontario). Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Therien, Thompson (Sir John), Trow, Tupper, Turcot, Vanasse, Walkace, Ward, White (Oardwell), Wilmot, Wilton (Argenteun), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright Total 149.

NAYS—Amyot, Armstrong, Bain (Wentworth), Barron, Benusolcii, Bell, Bourassa, Charlton, Couture, Davies, Denison, Doyon, Ellis, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gillmor, Hale, Innes Landerkin, Lang, Livingston, MacDonald (Huron), McCarthy, McMillen (Huroe), McMullen, McNeth, Mullick, Neveu, O'Brien, Pat-Mullen, McNeill, Mulock, Neveu, O'Brien, Paterson (Brant) Perry, Plate, Prefontaine, Robertson, Rowand, Sie. Marie, Scriver, Semple, Somerville, Sutherland, Tyrwhite, Waldie, Watson. Weldon (Albert). Weldon (St. John), Welsh, White (Renfiew), Wilson (Eigin, Wilson (Lennox), Yeo.—Total, 50.

THE CRONIN TRAGEDY.

Alleged Arrest of "Cooney the Fox"-He Denics His Identity-But is Positively Identified by Chicago Officers.

CHICAGO, February 18 .- A man was arrested at St. Louis last night, at first supposed to be Cooney, "the fox," but who since turns out to be Smith, the friend of Coughlin who came from Michigan, and for whom Coughlin hired Livery Stable Keeper Dinan's white horse, behind which Dr. Cronin, with Smith as driver, was carried to bis death.

DENIES HIS IDENTITY.

Sr Louis, February 18.—The man arrested here last night by detective Thomas, of Chicago under the belief that he is Smith, the Haucock, Mich., friend of Dan Coughlin, for whom the latter hired Dinan's white norse, denies that he is in any way connected with the Cren'n case. He says his name is J B Kelly. He has been living at a cheap lodging house here since last August. He pretended to be a pedier of pocket dictionaries. His habits were irregular and he was never long enough out in the daysine to sell any books. The proprietor of the house always regarded him as a suspicious person. He is a surly man, very independent and refuses to answer questions. He answers in all essential particulars the description given by Mr and Mrs Canklin, Dinzu and others, as the man who drove the buggy in which Dr Crons was taken to the Carlson cottage to be murdered.

DID HE MAKE A CONFESSION.

Recorders were admitted to the prisoner's cell to day. The prisoner appeared dazed and be-wildered. He made surly answers to several questions. When told that he was arrested as a surport in the Cronin case he affected a care-less air, and said he knew nothing about the Cropin case and did not know any of the par-ties interested in it, except Thomas Desmond, of San Francisco. He had never belonged to the Clangus Gael and was not an active Irish sympathizer, although of Irish parentage.

"Mr Kelly, did you not tell Chief of Police
Huebler that you were the man the Unicago police were after, but that you are innocent of the

crime charged against you?" The face of the au pect paled and he grew the race of the surpect patent and he grew confused, then he made a strong effort to recover his composure and laughed, but not very cheerfully. His lips twitched as he said: "Well, I never saw him but once, and then only said good marging to him."

good morning to him." WON'T BUIN HIS FUTURE.

Then, after mumbling something incoherent, he continued, "I wish you fellows would get out of here. I am not going to say ganything about my crime." This ended the interview. Afterwards the

prisoner sat on a bench and buried his face in his hands. When a reporter asked him a quesruined by answering your questions." POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED.

Detectives Collins and Clark. rived to night and identified Kelly as the man approved to be Smith, who took Oronin to the Carlson outtage.

YAILURE OF THE PROSECUTION.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—In the trial to-day Kavanaugh said he had no interest in the Cronic suspects but believed the Irish nation was on trial. Kavanaugh had reported to Mr. Forest, counsel for Coughlin and Burke, that Hosgian was "all right" and inquired about another man named Clarke, who was summoned as a juror, and reported him "all right" to Mr.

Eddie Hoagland, the last principal witness for the state, was then called. He testified that O'Donnell told him he should get on the jury and get the boys off as light as possible : that there would be a lot of money in it for him, s bonsand dollars

The State then announced the case closed. Motions were made by the defendant's attorney that the court instruct the jury to bring a verdict of acquittal on the ground that there was no evidence against the prisoners.

The judge allowed the motion on behalf of Kavanaugh, but overruled it in behalf of O'Donnell. Kavanaugh will be formerally acquitted on

the opening of the court to morrow. DEFECTIVE MEMORY OF A WITNESS.

CHICAGO, February 20 -At the opening of the jury briding case this morning, Judge Waterman entered an foreer acquisting Kavan agh. The trial of O'Donnell was then resumed. deveral witnesses testified to the prisoners good character and reputation and a number of others swore that ifoagland, the principal witness against O'Donnell, bad a had reputation and they would not believe him under oath. O'Donnell then took the stand and testified that he had never told any one that he could corrupt Eddie Hoagland, nor gave his name to any one to be summoned as a juror. He had never offered Hosgland \$1,000 or instructed him how to answer questions to get on the

O'Donnell's cross-examination by States Attorney Longenecker occupied the greater part of the day. The widnesse's memory proved very defective. When asked to remember the statements hemade in the State Attorney's office decision was arrived at were tame in the ex-treme. Everybody knew that the end was near at hand and there was no interest in the expectage which contradicted his direct evidence that he had never said anything to Hoagland about instructing him how to get on the jury. In the direct examination O'Donnell said he had no sleep the night or day before he was examined in the State Attorney's office, and had nothing to eat for twelve hours, and was sick and excited both there and before the grand jury. The defence not having any witnesses ready, the State's Attorney called two witnesses, who testified to Hoagland's good obstacter and reputation. The trial will be continued to morrow.

O'DONNELL CONVICTED. CHICAGO February 22 —The jury in the Cronin jury brising case this morning brought n a verdict finding the only temaining defendant, on trial, Jeremiah O'Donnell, guilty and fixing his punishment at three years in the

VERTIGO OURED.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., '88.

Since seven years not a week had passed, in which I got 2 or 3 attacks of such severity, that I would fall to the floor, when I could not get hold of something-but since I took one bottle of Pastor Koenigs Nerve Tonic, these attacks

F. HARMBORHLUR.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE

Not Imperial Federation.

Mr. David's resolution on the paper of the Legislative Assembly, Quebec, respecting Imperial Federation, reads as follows:

Considering that the declarations and acts of important political men of England and of Canada, are of a nature to give a certain official character to the Imperial federation movement; considering that the constitutional changes pro-jected will endanger the material and political position of Conada and particularly of the Pre-vince of Quebec, and that it has consequently become nucessary to make known the sensiment on the subject of this prov nee.

Resolved, that this House is hostile to Imperial Federation which will prevent Canala from

having with the peoples of the American contiment relations the most favorable to commercial and industrial prosperity, and to its social and political development.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE DO-MINION.

Sixty Lives Said to be Lost With Her. Boston, Feb 23.-It is reported that the steamer Dominion, from this port for Nova Scotta, has foundered and that sixty lives were

Stirring Times Ahead.

OITAWA Feb. 23 -There are rumors of stirring times ahead. It is said that some Ontario Catholic member will seek to obtain the sense of the House on the separate school question in the hope of procuring an expression of opinion from the Government which will tend to miure Mr. Meredith's campaign cry in the coming Onbario elections.

Then it is announced that one of the Lang-elier brothers intends to introduce a resolution elier brothers intends to introduce a resolution denouncing Imperial federation on the lines set forth by Mr. David in his notice of motion at Quebec. If that is done another stirring debase may be expected, for the Imperial federationists in the House, though small in numbers, are fighters and may be reckoned on to keep up their own end of an argument. Such a motion, unless coupled with strong allustons to independence, might carry. Thus all the

signs point to a long session.

The order p per is now well filled. The Goveroment's measures to amend the Banking act and the Northwest act sure to occurv a good deal of time, and if tariff changes are of the considerable nature ninted at by Sir John a few days since another series of debates on the fiscal policy may be expected.

Parnell Commission Report.

LONDON, Feb 22 .- Mr. William O'Brien bas published stinging articles in the current issue of the Speaker on the report of the Parnell Commission, and its reception by the House of Commons. The case of the Times as presented before the Commission, he asserts, was planned to intimidate the Irish party, but the result has been that the report has so intimidated the control of the c the Government that it is already looking for-ward to a dissolution of Parliament in the fall and an appeal to the country on the question of punishing the Parnellites, whose skirts the Commission does not regard as entirely cleared of the charges made against them. As to the result, Mr. O'Brien says the public are much more likely to demand that Mr. Walter and the cabinet of Lord Salisbury be consigned to the nillory together than they are to ask that the Paraellites be punished.

Chamberlain's Crooked Progress.

LONDON, February 22.—Mr. Joseph Chamber-lain's speech in the House of Commons last night, in opposition to Mr. Ackland's free edu-cation amendment to the address, has moved the Pall Mall Gazette to reproduce a speech which that gentleman delivered in 1885 on the same surject in contrast to which the utterances of Mr. Chamberlain on the present occasion place him in a very awkward light in respect of consistency.

Tory Leaders Sounding Public Opinion.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Conservative leaders in the House of Commons have instructed the provincial agents and managers of the party to report, as soon as possible, the effect which the report of the Parnell commission has had in their respective localities, preliminary to action on the report in the House. The agents are in-formed that no action will be taken on the report until the Government is advised as to the manner of the reception of the document by the people, therefore no delay should be permitted n the collection of the data required.

A New Building Material.

LONDON, Feb. 22 .- The experiment of constructing a large building chiefly of paper has been successfully made at Hamburg, where an immense hotel with its facade and other important parts composed of that material has een erected. It is claimed that the building is absolutely fireproof and also impervious to the action of the elements which render brick, stone or wood unsightly or unsafe under prolonged exposure.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. says:

"A Catholic newspaper in a parish is a perpetual mission. Let all who truly and from their souls desire that religion and society defended by human intellect and literature should flurish, study by their liberality to guard and protect those productions of the Uatholio press, and let every one, in proportion to his income, support them by his money and influence, for to those who devote themselves to the Oatholic Press we ought by all means to bring helps of this kind, without which their indusiry will either have no results or uncertain and miserable



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 ento be victim of this habit and wish to did yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so it you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enset a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. Re one thus afficied should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists.
On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

PFIEL & CO., 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Ps.

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR, COURT, NO. 2663 DAME MARY ELIZABETH FEATHERSTON, wife of JAMES CUNNING-HAM, both of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, and the said JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Defendant. An action on appears. tion de bien has this day been entered by Plain-tiff against Defendant.

Montreal, 10th February, 1890.

MAULAREN, LEGI, OMITH & SMITH.
29 5 Attorneys for Plainte Attorneys for Plaintiff.

AND OATHOLIO JHRONIOLE IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, F.b. 25, St. Ethelbert. THURSDAY, Feb. 27, St. Leauder. FRIDAY, Feb 28, Lance and Nells. SATURDAY, March 1, St. David, Patron of SUNDAY, March 2, Second Sanday in Lent. MONDAY, March 3, St. Aldred.

Banking and Currency.

TOBSDAY, March 4, St. Casimer.

Banking and currency are being discussed just now in England and the United States as well as in Canada. Although there are not the same reasons in those countries that exist in this for the discussion, there nevertheless appears to be an uneasiness among financiers which betckens something unusual. It may, however, be noted that the trouble arises from the vast and constantly increasing stores of capital for which it is becoming more and more difficult to find legitimate employment. Not only is there a glut of merchandise, but also a glut of money and, while new markets are being sought for for both, the one has an advantage not possessed by the other. This consists in the fact that merchandise can be disposed of in various ways, while money being cosmopolitan and held for it; value in loans has depreciated and it Is depreciating at a rate which brings bankers, money-lenders, investors of all sorts within eight of the time when interest on large amounts will reach a minimum. The prollem befor the bankers is, therefore, how to keep up the price of money and at the same time pay dividends on capital without using it. But, as tramp steamships came Into operation when there was a glut of ships, so tramp capital has come into existence, and the syndicate with millions is reaming the earth for employment. Thus the Greenbackers' millenium of cheap money is coming about, not through an irredeemal!; paper currency, but through the accumulation of savings. A proof of the difficulty experienced in finding paying investment: is to be seen at every city on the continent in the magnificart buildings erected by monied corporations. We may be sure these institutions would not indulge in architectural extravagances at great risk for small or hypothetical returns if they could find a mere profitable use for their money. Currency, of course, acts in sympathy with capital, and governments are not flow to see the advantage they are getting over the money-landers by a process for which the peoples owe neither of them any thanks. Yet, while capital depreciates, the currency must not, and the value of the dellar is regulated by its purchasing power. Here again the bankers are face to face with another problem. The dollar will purchase more of a given article than the dellar can produce through the combined efforts of capital ond labor with the raw material thrown in. The resources of the earth, the enterprise and labor of men are vastly, nav. inexhaustably, greater than the needs of mankind and their development has been so rapid of late years that the existing system is threatened with disruption. A change is, however, inevitable and a worll-wide orisis can only be averted by bringing it about

Ottawa County Wardenship.

A few days ago Mr. Charles Davlin, ar., was elected Mayor of Aylmer, Que. A better selection of a oblef magistrate for the ancient and picturesque town could not have been made, and we heartly congratulate the townsfilk on securing the service of so atla civic affairs.

It is now proposed to effer Mr. Deviln the wardenship of the county of Ottawa as a further recognition of his capacity and standing in the community. Upon this subject the Aylmer Times contains some remarks which will be warmly endersed by sli who have the plusaure of knowing Mr. Devlin. The only discordant voice is one raised by interested parties in Hull, through the columns of a paper published there, who, as the Times says," makes a mean appeal to sectional feel-It protends that in the event of Davlin's election the interests of Hull would suffer. We were under the impression that in matters municipal Hull was distinct from Ottaws county. If so, is it not somewhat importinent on the part of this Hull paper to diotate to an outside municipality who shall be its chief magistrate. Spectateur dees not know The the Mayer of Aylmer when it affirms that he would lend countenance to any movement derogatory to the interests of any portion of the county of Ottawa. He is

WITHESS electing Mr. Devlin Warden the council would be doing him as much honor as he would be doing it by accepting the position. Charles Daylin is well known in O tawa county, corved its interests faithfully in trying times, upheld the dignity and honor of Osta-At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal. Canada. wa county even when the flushy writers of the Spectateur were still obscure scribblers .-He is one of the venerable figures of our county, beloved by Conservative and Liberal alike, yes, popular in all parts of the county and much esteemed in the city of Hall. He is a man of sterling honesty and broad heart and we venture to say that when in March the county council re-assemble, no man will be made more welcome, more warmly greeted. than Mr. Deviln. We know not what his intentions are; we know that it was with difficulty that he was induced to accept the mayoralty of Ailner. Perhaps he would refuse the Wardenship of Othawa county, but, whether or not, it should be offered to him. The Specialeur says that it is strange that a Conservative council should have elicted Mr. Davlin its mayor; and why strange? Does it ignore that it was the general desire of the people that Mr. Devlin should return to the position which he filled with so much dignity and ability. Mr. Davl'n was not selected because of his politics, but rather because of his moderation and generosity in matters politioni. Mr. Devlin an enemy of Hull! But did he show much enmity when he and his son-at the sacrifice of their business ictirests here—seponsed and warmly supported Mr. Rochen's candidature ! Mr. Davila the enemy of the lower end of the county ! Did he show himself such when he endorsed the candidature of Mr. Papineau ! He is sufficiently known to be entrusted with any position in the gift of the people of Ottawa County.

"If It is our turn to have an English speak. ing Warden, much as we respect all the members of the council, it will not be too much to say that no member deserves the position more than Mayor Devlin. His past services are sufficient warranty that he will discharge the duties of the position in a most | their behalf. acceptable manner."

The Late Mr. Biggar, M.P.

The death of Mr. Biggar, M.P., causes the deepest sorrow throughout Ireland and in the hearts of Ireland's sympathisiers the world over. He was a man of rare power, unflinching in principle and indfatigable in his exertions for the triumph of the cause of his native land. Mr. Parnell had no more devoted & llower, more disinterested friend or wiser counsellor than Mr. Biggar. His career is too recent not to be well known to our readers. The universal testimony from all sides to his stirling worth, patrictism and integrity is simply gratifying. Saldom have we seen the verdict of the public so unanimous in praise of a departed statesman. The ardor and uncomprimising vigor he put into his battle for Ireland's cause must have made of him not only a redoubted but a hated for to many. Yet. to-day, associate and adversary join in their praise of his noble character. Ireland has lost a valiant son whose place cannot easily be filled. Let us hope there may be many amongst the ranks of those who would serve her to imitate his noble example.

Parnell.

The vindication of Mr. Parnell from the foul aspersions cast upon him by his bitter enemies, is becoming day by day more emphatic. The report of the Royal Commission, could not do lese, than remove all imputations from him and his collegues on the criminal charges. The rest signifies nothing. The Times has paid for its slanders, not only in cost, but in loss of prestige and reliability. And now we have the latest slander gradually vanishing into nothingness. It appears the solicitors of vile Captain O'Shee, have thrown up his case and refused to act any longer for their client, who has been forced to engage other and less reputable professional men to act in their stead. The day is not far distant when daylight will break in on the latest dodge of the enemy and, once more. we shall find the great Irish leader laying his

Germany.

The recent elections in Germany have proved a surprise to the leaders of the old Lineral and Conservative parties. The Socialist element has doubled its straugth and its success has been altogether unprecedented. In some places grave riots have taken place and serious collision, between the people and the military, resulting in less of life. Should the socialist element make much more headway, it is difficult to predict, what the result may be. Bismerck is now an old man, being in his 75th year. There does not appear to be any statesman in the Empire capable of filling his place. Undoubtedly, no one will ever be able to control the affairs of the State, as he has done and is and worthy a gentleman to preside over their still doing. The young Emperor appears to be training. What the world wants to day are wilful and capable of taking action, any day, that may precepitate a crisis. Without the controlling influence of the great chancellor, elements of danger, now kept under, would immediately make themselves manifest, and not the least, is the strength now being displayed by those who abhor Bismarck and his policy.

The Debate Closed.

At length the great debate on the dual language question has been brought to an end. Mr. Dalton McCarthy has bad an opportunity of judging how far his views are in accord with those of his colleagues in the House of Commons, and the people of Canada, have enjuyed the spectacle of the two great political parties joining hands, to frown down intolerance and njustice. Whilst all good men regret that fanatics should seize upon every pretext to arouse passion and prejudice. they have reason to rejoice that the leading minds of the country. without distinction of political proclivity, have given the strongest evidence, that they are most auxious that Canada should be the home not only of teleration but of the breadest liberty. The amendment of the Minister of Justice. a man of duty, and places duty before any which was carried by an overwhelming majori-

future when the question shall have been submitted to the people most directly concerned, when a new distribution of seats in the North west shall have been arranged so as to ensure to every element its voice in the determination of the question, meets the requirements of the cocasion. Let us hope that we have heard the met of Mr. McCarthy's pet projects for some time to come. The cost to the country of the recent debate in Parliament would have met the whole expense of the French language in so far as official printing is concerned for the next quarter of a century.

The Redistribution Bill and St. Ann's Ward.

The Government of the Province have intro duced into the Legislature resolutions whereon it is intended to base an act increasing the representation in the Legislature of certain portions of the Province. With the general features of the scheme there is no fault to be found. It seems as far as it goes to be a step towards representation more in proportion to the population and importance of the sections of the Province dealt with.

We desire, however, to call attention to what seems to be an injustice in the distribution of representation between the wards of this city. We find that whereas the present Montreal West is to be given two members, St. Antoine and St. Lawrence Wards being allotted each one, Montreal Centre is to stand as it is with the exception that the East Ward is lopped off. The anomaly in this arrangement is that while St. Lawrence Ward is to have a member of its own, St. Ann's Ward, with a population some ten thousand and odd greater than that of the former ward, is to form part of a constituency and to have its choice of a representative controlled by the votes of the West and Centre Wards. Will the Premier please explain the reason of this discrimination against what is considered the distinctively Irish-Oatholic Ward of the city? Will the member for Montreal Centre in the Legislature tell us what he intends to do about it? We doubt if the electors of St. Ann's Ward will be perfectly satisfied with this arrangement, and think it would be advisable for their representative, if he purprese again sesking their votes, to areak up on

CRITICS of our militia system who find fault with the Government for not enrolling and drilling a larger active force do not sufficient'y study the situation. This country has all the militla it requires, and, if the reserve be merely a skeleton establishment, that is a'l it was ever intended to be, except in case of an invasion, when it would be called up as a second and third line of defence. But apart from the militla, Canada really possess. es a highly trained, compact and efficient regular force in the military schools. The artillery, cavalry and infantry arms are all that could be desired and quite large enough in point of numbers for all practical purposes. Parliament has always been penurious in grant ng militia supplies and whenever the spirit of economy was started the militla estimates were the first to suffer. Experience has likewise demonstrated the exceeding difficulty of keeping country corps in a state of officiency, and as there has been no need of their services for a number of years past, they have been allowed to dieband. Neither no probabilty of their services being required. Thus Canada has all the military forces she has any use for. It would be sheer folly to spend more money on them. The cost of maintaining the present or tablishment'is grit; large enough in proportion to our population, and there is no prospect of the country having any cause for the employment of a larger army than it at present possesses.

Our of seventeen thousand pupils attending the High Schools of Ontario eight theurand are training for the profession of teachers. It would seem from this that state education is being greatly overdone in one direction in the sister Province. There cannot be remunerative employment for so many teachers. But the evil of so many young people crowding into an already overcrowded profession is emphasised by the fact that the great mejority of them are sons and daughters of farmers whose great ambition is to get away from farm life and work and obtain what they erroneously consider more genial employment. In spite of all that has been urged against leaving the farm, the young people will leave it whenever they get the chance. The facts that but few of those who sought city omployment succeeded in their ventures, and that the failures are many and painful, do not deter the younger generation from making the same fatal mistake. There is, however, a sort of education much needed and one which is sure to open a career of of usefulness and success; it is mechanical educated hands, not heads atuffed with "ologies" and crammed to pass a cut and dried examination. Mechanical training schools where boys and girls may be taught useful handicrafts are the great need of these times. Really first class mechanics are scarce and command good pay, where mere schil. actic acquirements are at a discount and their possessors poorly paid.

In anticipation of trouble at Hull on Tues. day the 18:h inst., the date fixed for Miss Wright's evangelical meeting, the Premier Mr. Mercier took measures to effectively preserve the peace and protect her against violence. Judge Dagas and twenty Montreal policemen were in Hull, and, though there were no signs of opposition to the evangeliz. ed by an earthquake. We do not believe log young women, she did not appear. There was no public meeting and no disturbance. As Miss Wright had appealed to Mr. Mercler for protection which he at once granted, her failure to hold the meeting must power of modern ordnance may be formed be taken as showing that she has come to the from a description of a big gun made recently prisonment. It was decided to remit the wise conclusion that a mission like hers for for the Russian government by Krupp. This sentence and conduct him to the frontier. The be taken as showing that she has come to the from a description of a big gon made recently the "cenversion" of Catholics is not re- monster weighs 185 tons, is 44 feet long, 161 Dake will accordingly be taken to the frontier

newspapers have long been regarded with merited suspicion, as they are usually concected with a view to what will tickle American readers rather than with a strict regard to truth. One of these correspendents announces that all negotiations between Eagland and the United States as affecting Canada have narrowed down to correspondence in regard to the Behring Sea and Alaska boundaries questions. A satisfactory settlement of these matters is hoped for before very soon. If "narrowed down" means that an arrangement satisfactory to both governments has been reached on all other questions, this will be regarded as good news. But if it means that only these two questions have been arranged, while glad that so much has been done, the people of this country would prefer that, instead of narrowing down, there should be widening up. The policy towards this country is spitefully childish, and is giving as much annoyance to American business interests as to Canadian. The visit of our city fathers to the cities of the west has shown an enermous, solid and increasing community of interests between those cities and this city as the natural ocean cutlet to the vast commerce of the west along its natural highway by navigation and rail down the St. Lawrence. The rail route from Minneapolis, via Sault Ste. Marie, to Montreal is an air line that might be fitting y described as "as straight as the crow flies," The value of the argument in favor of the abortest land haul to the sea is irresistable, and really estabilahes a stronger bond between the American West and the Canadian East than any political considerations can ever unde. By making Montreal fully capable of accomedating this trade, a great advance will be given to proposals submitted by business men fer a mutually agreeable arrangement of all possible disturbing questions.

THE facility with which divorce may be obtained in several States in the neighboring Republic has led to a curious social development. What are known as "aight mar rlages" are now of commen occurrence. These are marriages made with the understanding that the union is a mere temporary arrangement to be dissolved when the parties have grown tired of each other or met with some other "affinity" that pleased them better. Society where such proceedings are tolerated must have became so loose that a time cannot be far off when the ceremony will be dispensed with altogether, and wide-spread demoralization will be the result. Occasionally, hewever' judges are found who put a wholesome check on these temporary marriages. In Milwaukee a couple who had been married on sight sought divorce on the usual plea, but the judge refused to grant a separationin toto. He ordered that they live apart for men nor efficers could be found to give up the three years, and advised them in that time to their corps when it was plain that there was | minds to live happily together ever afterexcellent plan for curing quarrelsomeness smong young couples and also of putting a stop to the marriage on sight. But what a terrible state of society that must be where such doings are tolerated.

> THE departure of the British Government from its traditional attitude towards the Vatican, in sanding general Simmonl on a addesion to the Pope; has given rise to consideralds speculation as to the reasons which led to the step. These are now explained. The opening of Africa to the colonization enterprises of European nations has brought into prominence the relations of the missions in various parts of that continent to the governments which have undertaken to parcel out the land. It is therefore held of the utmost importance for each power to be master in its own colonies. England is seeking some control of the Catholic missions, to the exclasion of French influence, and Lord Salisbury wants to have the Archbishop of Malta made scolesiastical head of all missions in the British dependencies likely to be formed in Northern Africa and Egypt. The point is a very important one, as missions under foreign control could be made very troublesome. It is said that a satisfactory understanding has been arrived at.

CHOLERA, which has for mort's hung about the valleys of Tigris and Euphrates, is reported as having made considerable inroads itt: Pereis. News of it having crossed the western boundary of that empire has been recelved from time to time, and it is new announced to the faculty of medicine at Paris that there is an alarming increase of the disease in Central Persia and the Turco-Paralan frontier and that the inhabitants are fleeling northward. The fact that influenza has almost always preceded visitations of chelera has increased the alarm felt at the spread of the latter disease. But the Medical Record says there is no reason for slarm. Oholera has existed many times before in the East, but has not necessarily come West, "Cholera may come to America next sum. mer." it says. "New York may be destroy. either event is probable." Still it would be well to be prepared for all possibilities.

An idea of the enormous dimensions and

that when persons possessed of more seal miles. It is capable of firing two shots per than discretion go where they know they are minute, each shet being estimated to cost one obnexious and where their preaching is more apt to create had blood than to lead to good chis; and the projectile, tour feet long, weighted the projectile of the project of the pro obnexious and where their preaching is more thousand five hundred dollars. At a trial of on the Baltic are to be armed with these gons, also the Russian naval stations on the Northern Pacific and on the Black sea, They are the heaviest guns yet constructed. Nothing equal to them can be mounted on ship-

> SHOULD Prince Bismarck undertake the role of peacemaker between Russia and Austria, he will succeed if it be within the power of mortal man. Germany, after all, has most to fear from a war, because she would have enemies on both sides of her, while her latent strengthis one of the strongest guarantees of peace. The fact is that all nations are feeling the tension of present strained relations to the point that either peace on a clear under standing, or war which will result in such an understanding, must soon be decided on. But the best sign that the former will prevail is to be found in the even tenor of the money markets of the world. Were the danger of a conflict really near, this would not be the case. There are, however, influences at work which many prove too explisive even for Governments to control. Particularism, as it is called, the struggling of races and nationalities for separate recognition, is one of the greatest of these. Pansclavism in Russis, the mutual distractions of Croats, Zache, Hungariane, Greeks, and Germane, constitute an interminable knot of quarrels for which there appears no solution without modifications of frontlers to which none will agree. Underneath all is moving the unknown forces of revolutionary unrest, and this really supplies one of the most powerful influences in favor of peace among the orowaed beads.

ECONOMICAL conditions must have become strangely tangled in the United States, when Kansas farmers are burning corn for fuel and coal-miners in other states complain of scarcity and cost of food. The alleged reason of this is that coal is dearer per bushel than corn. This is a reversal of natural conditions owing primarily to the government allowing natural deposits of coal to pass under absolute private ownership. Had the Government retained the right of regulating the production of coal, or at least legislated to prevent its being cornered by trusts, the farmers of Kansas would have cheaper coal, the miners cheaper food and both would have a larger return for their labor. What both loss under the present system may be approximately estimated by the price American nabobs are willing to pay European princes and noblemen for condesending to marry their daughters.

A TRADITION has long been cherished by the Datchmen of Holland that their country was invulnerable. in case of invasion they fixtered themselves that all they would have time needed for preserving the efficiency of settle their difficulties and make up their to do would be to open the sluices and the incoming sea would soon settle the invaders. wards. If the old saying "absence makes From this sense of security the have just had the heart grow fouder" be true, this is an awakening. Chevalier Tindal, and old army officer, has written a pamphlet in which he shows that the strongest fortifications in Holland would be at the mercy of ironclade with long range gune in the North Sea. In case of war between France and Garmany it is more than likely that Holland would be seized by Germany at the start, in order to secure the great maritime advantages that belong to Holland. This would invite French occupation of Balgium and make that country again the theatre where the fate of nations is decided.

> A MEDICAL authority is of opinion that the scandals which are constantly coming to publie notice, are not so much the result of full; and weakness as ovidences of incipient in. eanity. By examining the merits of cases involving the character of men who have lived lives without reproach, and then suddenly fell into evil, the existence of disease was discovered. If this be the correct view of the distressing cases alluded to science and charlty are at one as to the way they should be regarded. But what a strange revolation of an unspoken fear it makes. More than eyes it should warn all men to be on their guard against themselves, for it is also a sad dis covery made in this inquiry, that the most intellectual are often liable to this danger, though in their case scandal is more likely to be a sign of disease than of vice.

> The Boston Republic referring to the craze of American heiresses for marrying titled husbands for the sake of the titler, truly

observes :-"It is a bad sign of the times. It bodes no good to the future of the republic. Money is the only real standard of respectability here now, and it furnishes the main avenue to preferment whether in society or in politics. And meanwhile the race for wealth goes on, The poor are equeezed down tighter and tighter that the rich may grow richer and richer. Some day there will be a rude awakening. Injustice and greed and selfish. ness cannot always prosper. There are etsinal principles of right which may be trusted to assert themselves some day. All plutocracles have felt their power in the past. And history always repeats itself."

The Duc d'Orleans Parconed.

Panis, Feb. 23.—The cabinet at a meeting nday considered the case of the Duke of Orleans, recently convicted of violating the expulsion act and sentenced to two years' imcather consideration. We question whether by ty, relegating the dual language question to the quired in Hull. It may be called by the profound secret.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The principal feature in the TRAWNAYTAWY

lation of so important a literary work. A fine portrait of the author of the poem; who is member of the French Academy, appears on the cover of the marazine, which also contains articles by Emile Begerat, Henri Rochefort and Henry Maret, discussing the suppression o the play. In this number is begun a series (the play. In this number is brown a series (I newspapers, by Guy de Maupassant, entitled "Vagrant Life." The opening paper is a lashing criticism of the Paris Explaition, and especially of the E fiel tower. The magazin presents another interesting novelty in beginning the publication of a newly-discovered manuscript by Arthur Schopenhauer, the father of Pessimism. This manuscript consists of a series of brilliant This manuscript consists of a series of brillians epigrams, and was found by a tourist in a hotel at Frankfort. Other features are a graphic account of the life and death of the famous Spanish tenor, Gayarre; a critique of Walter Besant's sequel to Ibsen's "Doll's House"; a continuation of Dumas' Max ms; a poem by Lord Tennyson, and the conclusion of the serial, "Rosmerbolm." The music is a delighted song by Edward Grieg. "The Young Princess" (words by B) ruson), and the rois an extended sketch of the 1 fa of this greatest of Norweigan composers, (328 Washington St.) Boston. \$2.00 a year.)

THE ARENA .- It is evident that the editor of The Arena intends to keep his places of openess to all sides in the discussion of the great religious, social, ethical, and sconomin problems of the hour. The March number of The Arena will contain the first paper the Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D.D., on od's Voncher for the Verbal Infallability of His Word and Man's Destiny through Esernity. Bishop Spaulding, and Canon W. H. Fremantle, of Oxford, England, representing Probestantiam, are announced to review Col. Ingersoll's paper on God in the Constitution at an early date. The March Arena will also be peculiarly interesting to the lovers of dramatic art, as Mo jeska a description of her debuts in San Francisco and London appear in this issue, and are written in a manner that is sure to captivate all readers. A fine portrait of Modjeska as Ophelia accompanies this paper. A. C. Wheeler (Nym Crinkie), the brilliant dramatic critic. also has a thoughtful paper in this same number entitled, "The Ex-tinction of Shakespere" The "Divorce Question" as hitherto handled by the American Review, says the editor of The Arena, has been conspicuously incomplete in the presentation of all sides of this great problem, -in fact, a vast body, embracing many of the most competent reasoners on this great question, have not been heard because of the conservatism and timidity

which is the bane of journalism to day.
W. R. H. Murray begins a beautiful Canadian idyl, or Indian legend, of the nurthren tribes entitled, "Ungave." It is a prose poem of a high order, much resembling "Mamelons, which appeared in the January and February

DONAHOR'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for March is not behind in interest to former issues. The leading article gives still further details of the history of Newfoundland; St. Brenden the first discoverer of Americe, is an interesting paper; No Place Like Home will be read in every family. The following are the other principal articles—Matthew Aracld's Poor Substitute for Religion. The Flag on the Schools. The Trans Conservation of St. Paul Schools. The Triple Consecration at St. Paul. Glimpses of Irish Industries. A Girl's Stratagem. Three Colleges for Negroes. Commisgem. gem. Three Colleges for Negroes. Commis-sioner Morgan ve Senator Vest. A Martyr of Charity. Papal Encyclical. The American Child and the Christian School. The B ston Herald and Father Damien. There are in all thirty five articles, not including the juvenile department, and twenty pages of events of the month. \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Address Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mass,

THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL

Mrs President Harrison holds the position of honor in the March Ladies' Home Journal as the surject of an unusually interesting article Mrs Harrison in the White House by A. J. Halford, brother of the President's private secretary. Mr Halford certainly presents the best picture of domestic life in the Executive mansion ever printed. Mrs Harrison has personally authorized this article, and a new and a most beautiful portrait of her accompanies views of her own room, Mrs. McKee's rcom and other apar ments in the White House not usually photographed. The famous English novelish The Duches tells young women, in a most read-able article, How to marry Well, while Dr. Talmage also talks to them about love of secrety and fashion in a way girs will like and profit by. A clever artile on A man's Liess of Home Comfort is by Percy Vere, while a prominent New York adutor sketches The Home and Haunts of Walter Scott beautifully illustrated. Maud Howe, Mrs. Whitney and Kate Tannant Woods furnish splendidly illustrated stories; Louiss Chaddler Noulton and Rose Hartwick Thorps each has a poem; while other articles cover such such entertaining topics as How Women can make money. "Farev Work for Odd moments, Side-talk with Girls, Words for Young Authors, What Constitutes Success, All About Flowers, Practical Housekeeping, Hints for Home Dressmaking, The Latest Fashions. Sames, stories, poems for children, needlework for the industrious, suggestions for mothers, and a thousand and one other things cover every subject in which women are interested. The Journal is certainly a pleudid magazine, growing better all the time, and yet is kept at its low price of One Dollar a year. Published at 433 435 Atch Street, Philadelphia.

Extradition.

HALIFAX, 6th Feb., 1890. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIE, - Does it not seem very remarkable how dynamite plots crop up so regularly when the extradition treaty comes up for discussion? The Irish constabulary are adep's at working up crimes and conspiracies when an example is vanting to the "law and order government" in Ireland. Soutland Yard is to be depended on in England, and there is a well paid and well distributed consingent of the Le Caron stripe to cond their off rts in the United States and Canada, and always ready at the right time to excite animus against Home Rule, Home Rulers, et hoo genns omne.

The new draft of the Extradition Treaty doesn't suit the Salisbury Balfour Government; it is only the best of a bad bargain for them They would prefer to let all the international thieves and swindlers run amuck, to giving up the dear privilege of hounding the bated Irish over the world. Quite suddenly they have evinced a most suspicious horror at the immunity it would give to such oriminals as Guitean, not to speak-not for the world to speak-of the Phonix Park murderers. All the while it is remarkable how reticent they are about Orsini this time. It makes quite a difference whose ox is gored. They would be one-tent to made every complexion of sconndrel for Irishmen who love their country. Some of them it may be with the love of despair. Irish of the orthogox stamp they want or nuching per ins at refus. Here then is the real explanation of the explosive found in the Rotunda of the Washington capital.
Yours truly,

HOME RULES.

Retreat at St. Patrick's Church. The annual spiritual retreat of the men of the parish of St. Patrick's church began last Surday evening at 7.30, the Rev. Pather James A. McCallen delivering the first sermon, taking for his addiest "The delay of Conversion." The



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity rength and wholesomeness. More econ in cal man the officers with the multitude of low test, and, we make no doubt, by Mr. Biggr himshort weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Biggar was but a young member of Parliament, and when a movement was at the first and when a movement

The Late Joseph Gillis Biggar M.P.

A cable dispatch last Wednesday afternoon briefly announced the sudden death by heart dis ase of Mr. Joseph Gillis Biggar M.P., for North Cavan. The news sent a thrill of sorrowamning the Irish people of America among whom the sturdy, uncompromising but genial and loving "Joe Biggar" was held in the warmest regard. He had been in his place in Parliament as usual the night before his decrease and had acted as taller at the division on Mr. Parnell's amendment. Now he is gone but among the many true hearts who remain, none are truer, none bear a more unselfish and devoted love for Ireland than he whose death we lament.

A talex tid Irish journalist has given a good skitch of the remarkable parliamentary career of Mr. Biggar. When Mr. Parnel! entered the house of commons the young man from Meath found the so-called Irish party in a somewhat fimp and lamentible condition. Numerically it was a fairly good party, but from a working point of view it was unstable as water, and cortainly did not excel. Its majority was composed of veritable children of Reuben, weak-kneed. stumbling, uncertain, secreely knowing their right hand from their left, and desperately anxious to combine patriotism with the good grace of the house of commons. But in the very heart of all this feeble, fluctuant mass there was a little knot of men who meant business. This little knot of men had a course of their own; they walked their own wild road whither it led them like Carlyle's Mirabeau and they did not care in the least whether the house of commons as a whole approved of their conduct or did not approve of it. They were a law unto themselves but they acted up to their own law with a zea and a vigor which not a little amazad the house of commons and not a 1 tile disgusted their own timid colleagues. At the head of this little handful of men was a man who had been in parliament for about a year, and who was known to the world as Joseph Gillis Biggar, and to his friends as Jos.

Fow men have been more persistently denonneed, and few men have cared less for denunciation than Mr. Biggar. When he Ireland what she is. first began to get famous in the House of Commons he was made the mark for all manner of attacks, fair and unfair. There are fair attacks in political life; a man whe goes into the arena expectato be assalled and to hell his own stoutly. But there are unfair attacks, too, and of those Mr. Biggar received more than his due proportion. For years he was the object of all manner of coarse obliquy in the press, and of all manner of offensive personal attack in the House of Commons. To all these onelaughts Mr. Bigger paid not the alightest attention. 44 f don't care what they say," was his composed comment on the fiercest of his assailants, and he went his way unmoved, doing the work he was appointed to do as composedly as if he were an affable amateur gardener planting roses instead of the most conspicuous of modern politicians setting a whole senate by been the two key-notes of Mr. Biggar's purpose, the two secrets of his success. When he made up his mind to anything he went on with it to the end, and never allowed himself to get excited. During the wildest and stormiest scenes in the Hause of Commons, during moments when men's blood flamed at fever heat, and when all the satenic passions of primitive man appeared to be waking up In the breasts of a Pollistine parliament, at such moments Mr. Bigger still remained as cool, as unroffied, as initially speculative as ever. He was always the very man for a fortorn hope.

was a funcinating study. He stood hard by the sergeant-at-arms and watched with ke n. imperturbable eyes the slow marshalling of his forces as trey passed steadily before him into the Aye or the No Lobby, as the case might be. There was a glow of triumph in his heart as he noted man after man of the sacred six and eighty go by him; but the triumph was not wholly untempered with a tinge of pensive melanoholy. As he couned over every faithful soldier of the old guard and the new, as he noted with satisfaction the goodly mustir who now rally beneath the banner of Mr. Parnell, as be smiled to ree them troop along in cordial unison with a staunch and practically unanimous Liberal party, he may well have felt the triumph that attends upon success after a well-fought | pulitical fight. But, with the natural instincts of an old soldier, Mr. Biggar regretted the fiercer hours; the more turbulent struggles; the are the days when "Joseph Gillis Biggar, with a big Bine Book," as the Lord Mayer's lyric has it struck affright into the coul of Mr. Speaker ; gone are the days when Mr. Bigger, with perhaps only a man on either side to act with him, might, if he had ever condescend to quote poetry, have observed

A STANLEY

On the nights of great divisions Mr. Biggar

isms, and the epigrams of Mr. Biggar. He had a quick caustic humor, and a neat turn for epi-grammatic expression, which lent a peculiar charm and flavor of their own to the sayings which his friends delight to treasure up in their memory. Who that heard it was likely to forget his immortal description of a solemn old member of Parliament, of the dullest and driest school, who is now one of the dullest and driest of the peers, as "just the thing for a night watchman with a salary rising to thirty shillings per week." The way in which he defined another distinguished statesmen, now no more, as "an industrious man, but dishonest," had a terreness and decision about it which showed that its author made up his mind quickly. The favor with which Mr. Biggar regarded what he happily baptised as a "policy of adjournments" is well known to the world at large, and there is another great theory of political life which Mr. Biggar was always ready to inculate into the studious mind of the would be statesman. "My dear sir, never resign s nything, was, it is said, the excellent advice that Mr. Biggar gave a friend who once for some reason talked of throwing up some appointment. Alas, that great men are not always found entirely faithful to their own axioms. Mr. Biggar was once guilty of an act of resignation which was afterwards sincerely regretted by his admirers, an I when a movement was set on foot for the establishment of a new Liberal club in London. The Reform was felt to be vaguely fossilizing, and a new venture was resolved upon. All supporters of Lib-ral principles rallied around the new venture, and among the number was Mr. Begar. But Mr. Biggar in common with another man of very different opinions but of equally indepenent thought and character, Ad-miral Maxse, resigned his membership of the new body when it was announced that, as an act of homage to the great Whig family of which Lord Hartington is the hope, the new club was to be called the Devon-hire club. It cannat be denied that Mr. Biggar's motive in resigning was admirable, but neither can it be denied that Mr. Biggar was a trifly impulsive in going against the theory which has been attributed to him. Had Mr. Biggar remained a member of the Devonshire club the history of the world might have been sensibly altered The presence of so vignetues politicin as Me. B ggar in such a body must necessarily have had a bracing effect upon it. Very possible we should have had no Liberal Unionists now if so wholesome an influence as Mr. Biggar's had been at work among the somewhat inert and languid material of the Devenshire club. But it was not to be. Mr Biggar yielded to an honorab'e impulse, and though he cou'd bave easily managed both the House of Commons and the Devonshire club the preferred to devote his energies altogether to the older and more important association.

The historian of the future will note with a curious interest that the man who for so long a term of years was the object of so much abuse, visuperation and insult from the Edglish press was at the same time regarded with the warmest affection and the intenset admiration by his fellow countrymen. That Mr. Biggar was very dear to his personal friends need not have counted for much, but it is surprising that even to the mind of the most vapid of j urnalists it must not sometimes have dimly fixted like the pallid ghost of an idea that a man who could make himself so beloved by the Irish people ought to have impressed him, and what will im-press the future historian is that Mr. Biggar was exceedingly popular, not with his country men alone, but with the English democracy. The London Radical workingmen and the Radical workingman of the big English manufacturing towns knew Mr. Biggar well, and likeed his sturdy, democratic mell and liked his sturdy, democratic spirit, and his unflinching purpose, and his straightforward, simple speech and manner. For long enough the English press, and especially the London press, did not represent the English majority at all. Often while it pretended to speak in its name, it knew nothing whatever of what the English democracy really thought, and so it often dedemocracy really thought, and so it often denounced in the name of the democracy men whom the democracy thoroughly understood, appreciated and sympathized with. Things are better now. The voice of the English democracy is heard and well beard in some English. organs, most notably and honorably in the Pall Mall Gazette. The Irish representatives are understood, the entente cordiale of Irish English radicalism is complete, and Mr. B ggar, like the rest of his brothers in a me, received at last due justice for the rare qualities which have made

Ireland herself can never be sufficently grateful for the judomitable spirit, the untiring pati ence, and the unfailing courage with which Mr. Biggar served her cause. No man worked harder, no man struggled against odds, no man has nore persistently dified disappointment and defeat and despair. It is hard for the men of to-day, members of a solid Irish party, members in a sense of a gigant of Radical party, to realize the nature of the fight which Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell had to fight in the dark hours of parliamentary agitation. But the memory of that atruggle is green in the minds of the Irish people, and will remain green for generations ofter the hope for which those men struggled has become an abiding reality. Among the names which regenerated Ireland must always delight to honor, a high place will be acgorded to the name of one of the sincerest, the most strenuous and the most single minded men that ever gave his time and his thought to the service of his country.

Mr. Biggar never married, but he had many

affairs of the heart. He was born in Belfast, Aug. 1st 1828, and received his education, such as it was, in the Academy in that city. In his seventeenth year he went into the office of his father, who was in the provision trade, where he worked as assistant until 1861, when he suc ceeded to the business, and in 1830, having amassed an ample competency, he was enabled to retire. His family were staunch Uister Presbyterians, but Mr. Biggar became a convert to he Roman Catholic Courch in 1877. He was first elected to Parliament as a Home Ruler from County Cavan in 1874, and was re elected continuously by the same constituency. Mr. Parcial was the first to hear of his death. He was greatly grieved. He said "He was my first collegue. It is terribly said that he could not have lived for the three or four years which would have seen the triumph of the cause for which alone he appeared to live. There was no man more determined, more sincere. It will be im possible to fi'l his place." Biggar had the control of all the business arrangements of the party. He was one of the tru tees of the Parliamentary Fund, which he managed with con-scientious care. He is believed to have left about £50,000, which he made in the bacon trade and inpressed by judicious investments. His intimate personal friend was Tim Healy, who it is thought will benefit under the will.

MR. BIGGAR'S FUNERAL.

A Great and Respectful Crowd Follow the Body in Liverpool.

LONDON, February 21 -The funeral of the late Joseph Bigrer, Parnelitte member of Parliament, was the occasion of a great religious ceremony at the Roman Catholic Church Chapham, in spite of the hostility of his sisters, whose pulitical opinions are dimetrically opposed to those of the late patriot. The Irish members of Parliament mustered in great force by twelve o'clock, when the service commenced, among them being Mr. T. C. O'B ien and Mr. Michael wild, adventurous days when he and Davist, who acred as pal-bearers. After the Davist, who acred as pal-bearers. After the against Liberal and Tory, and against members to the railway station and put on board the 4 o'clock train for Liverpool, on their Rulers - and held their own well. Gone are way to Cavan, Ireland. On the arrival in Liverthe days of orations four hours long; gone ; pool a painful incident occurred. The shell in which the coffia was inclosed proved to be too large to go into the hearse, and men were sent horrying here and there to get a screw driver in order to take out the coffin. This caused a delay of an hour, but at last the procession was formed, consisting of twelve carriages and thousands of sympathizing I cishmen, who, marshall condesoend to quote poetry, have observed led four deep, formed a column over a mile that "When three men at and together the long. The streets along the route to the boat kingdoms are less by three." What may be called the Scating literature of who uncovered their heads and seemed visibly marking its rich to a utterances, the aphore affected as the coffin passed by.

CABLE GOSSIP.

POOR BERTIE'S TROUBLES. The Prince of Wales is reported to be very angrees with the Queen, who said, after the Osborne House theatricals, that something should be done to muzzle the British papers. The Prince adds that English papers are worse than American, because nothing that they say is true, and everything is denied next day. Since the marriage of the Princess Victoria and the Duke of Fife the princesses are allowed more freedom, and young noblemen are permitted to call at Marlborough house, and to talk and first with them. Bequets and candies

enough to stock a store come every day. On Valentine's day a hand cart full of valentines was received by the porter. When the princess es drive in the park there is always a civalcade surrounding them. The Prince says it is a "confounded nuisance," and the Princess of Wales does not like it. It is plain that the object is not marriage, but merely to be seen in the princely circle on terms of intimacy. Besides, though the Prince and Princess are fond parents they both like to be looked upon as young people. The Prince is an awkward but indeferment. indefaugable waltzer, and the Princess lik-s attention as much as ever she did, and both are sensitive to sporoaching age. The Princess has forty wigs and keeps two special experts to disguise her coming wrinkles and the crow's feet. Another trouble is where to draw the line of rank. There are not more than half a doz m

noblemen in England who could possibly be regarded as worthy spitors, and complications may arise with the crowned families of Europe as to the propriety of royal personages legally marrying below their rank. The courts of Germany, Italy, Prussia and Spain regard the matriage of Fife, Lorne and Buttenberg as merely morganatic alliances, which causes humiliating incidents, when the Princesses visit these courts with their husbands. The Marquis of Lorue has been snubbed in every court in Europe, and last year, when the Queen was visiting the Queen Regent of Spain, Prince Henry of Battenberg was forced to give procedence to several Spanish grandees. The Queen and Prince of Wales have decided that it is necessary for the safety of thrones that the halo of Bornly about the procedence of Regular should be approximately as the content of the safety of thrones that the halo of Royalty should be preserved intact, so next season the English court will be made to understand that the Princesses are not in the home market, but are reserved for foreign crowned heads. This, however, is for the present carefully suppressed. The Princess Maud of Wales is in love with the handsome young son of an English Eul who was once received graciously by the Prince and Princes, but now will be advised to tarvel and probably be sent to India and the Princess Maud is to go for

a long visit to her cousin. LITIGATION FOR A TIPLE.

The Aberdeen banker will not be Earl of Caithness after all. Another cousin of the late Lord Sinclair of Broynach asserts that he belongs to the elder branch of the family and that the title has been usurped by the younger branch since 1772 on account of a lack of evidence of a marriage, which evidence bas lately hand discovered agrees, when elder proper in the been discovered among some old papers in the the secret drawer of a deak. A contest is I kely to ensue which may last for years, before the House of Lords can decide who is the rightful

LORD SALISBURY'S HEALTH.

Lord Sali-bury s health causes much uneasiness to his friends. He is ordered to the seaside and has, in consequence, gone to Borne-mouth, and is forbidden to attend any but the

FRANCE SUPPORTS PORTUGAL.

President Carnot has received Minister Lincoln in private, before his return to London. Mr. Lincoln considers the Portuguese claims untenable, but in spite of Mr. Lincoln's mediati n France will support P ringal because for centuries she has exercised the right of apportioning the territory of the native chiefs, and the Catholic missionaries are twice as numerous as the American and English. Carnot is deter-mined that the French people in Africa. whether missionaries or not, must not be in-sulted by English agents.

Mr Soulier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. has been instructed to decline further part in the Belgian conference on the ground that England refuses to define the limits of the territory assigned to the Portuguese and other

CUBATES FOR AFRICA.

The English missionaries in South Africa are growing jealous of the Americans, who greatly communion them and are much better organized. Pifty curates of small purishes in Scheland and Wales have been ordered to sail from Southampton next week for the dark continent. The Irish Roman Catholic Courch also intends to send a contingent to Nyassaland.

A SCARE FOR BERLIN GARRISON.

Berlin, Feb. 20.-Early this morning the Emperor suddenly ordered a general alarm of the gardisch of Burlin. The infintry turned out at double quick, and the cavalry at full trot to Tempelhofer. The Emperor arrived on the field very soon, dressed in the full uniform of a general, accompanied by three Generals, a set of liveried servants, and a body of gend'armerie, carrying the imperial purple standard. The spectacle caused great excitement and rumors of

elc**c**toral disorder. A SIMPLE MINDED MINISTER.

M. Fallieres, Minister of Education in France, has ordered all references to the reign of Henry IV. to be omitted in the history books, and the vacant spaces filled up by dots.

SNUBBING BRAZIL

The Brazilian Charge d'Affaires wished to submit to Lord Salisbury an account of a wan-ton outrage committed by som- English settlers at Rio, who refused to comply with the new law that virtually made them Brazilian citiz ne. The Englishmen chucked the Brazilian officials out of the window, triuting several, then bar ricaded themselves against arrest and appealed to the British minister to protect them as British aubj ots. Lord Salisbury, although annoyed at the occurence, anubbed the Brizilian charge d'affires and refused to recognize him as the epresentative of Bazil at the Court of St.

REPORT OF A FERIAN PLOT.

Enquiries at the American legation to-day illicited an emphatic denial of a statement that Fenien plat to create a general agiration in Canada in favor of an Independent Republic had been officiall revealed to the authorities at Washington. Hirherto the legation had treated t bese rumers with contempt, but to-day it was considered necessary to deny them formally, because not only the action of the home rulers, but intrigues in higher spheres, intimately asociated with the French lega ion in London. render it indispunsable that the French an thorities should repudiate all complicity in such

PRINCE OF WALES COURTS POPULARITY.

The persistent attendance of the Prince of Wales in Parliament is exciting astonished comment. People ask—"Is this another 'Prince Hal' reform?" Ever since the session began, his Royal Highness has never missed a night. When tired of the Lords he strolls into the Commons, ch. ifs the Lord Chanceller in the first and the Speaker in the second and drinks at the Peer's buff to He even node to the Irish members, and is hail fellow well met with every body.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The Carteil majority is absolutely destroyed at the German elections. The entire Catholic parcy has sustained unexpected loss. At Munich the Liberals spand much better than was at first supposed. Lu-dec. Fraeger and Uartell have lust their seats for Glogan, Gruenberg and Schleswig.
The Berlin Workmen's Protection conference

will meet next March, The Swiss conference is postponed lud finitely.

THE KAISER'S "POPPY COOK,"

The Stuttgart Gazetic save that the Emperor speaking to Count Waldersee remarked, "I regard it as my holy duty to in ercede on be-

half of the working classes. I know not what illegal violence used by the Irish executive may become of it, but I wish to be free in future during the Clongarrie evictions. In the dead of of the charge of having left anything undone in pight a body of emergency men, sasisted by a this emergency."

The second of th

U. S. EXTRADITION TREATY.

Lord Salisbury intimated to day, that he would accept the United States S-nator's changes in the extradition treaty, therefore, the future parleying between Mr. Lincoln and His Lordship would be short and easy.

THREAT OF A RELIGIOUS WAR. The Grand Vizier notified the American missionaries McDowell and Wishert that the American consul holds 500 Turkish pounds for each, as compensation for the plup sering and ill treatment of the gaptlenen last summer by Nestorians. The Sublime Ports thus reluctant ly makes tardy reparation, but complains to the powers of the machinations of the American missionaries in Asia Minor, which, he says, may be precursors of another war in the east.
Signor Crispi, the Italian premier, declines to insert any reports furnished by Americans to the Italian consul in the parliamentary green book, because these reports are, he says, biased by the Russian consul.

NEWS OF THE WEFK.

EUROPEAN.

Mr. Gladstone is reported ill with catarrh. The cholera is spreading in Mesopotamia and

the mortality is very high. Leprosy is spreading in New Caledonia. Three thousand aborigines and many convious have been attacked.

Lord Tennyson is suffering from a severe attack of influenza at his home on the Isle of

Wight. His condition is serious. Advices from the C.pseay that the Transvasl Government has forbiaden the Boer expedition

to go into Mashonaland. Mr. Ackland, M.P., has moved an amendment to the address in the Imperial House of Commons regretting the absence of reference to

p.imary education. Lord Salisbury has intimated that he would accept the United States Senate's changes in the extradition treasy, therefore, the future parleying between Mr. Lincoln and His Lordship

would be short and eary. The Right Hon. Edward Stanbope, Secretary of War, in reply to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, as to whether the recent article from the pen of General Lord Wolseley, published in Harper's Magazine, was not an i fraction of the military regulations, expressed the opinion that it was not. He had, however, communicated with Lord Wolleley on the subj ct, and the latter had answered that he had not intended to infringe the army regulations, and assured him that the act questioned would not be repeated.

AMERICAN.

A fire at Toledo destroyed property to the ex ont of \$200,000. Col. Hemingway, State treasurer of Missouri, has been found \$250,000 out in his accounts.

A Mrs. Marshall laughed so heartily at a joke yesterday, at Dubuque that alle opened her mouth so wide that the bones became fixed and she could not shut it. A physician had to break nne of the jaw bones to close the mouth.

Public officers in Lawrence County, Illnois, have been found defaiters. Ex Sheriff E tward Ryan, Republican, is short \$2.658; ex-County Cierk L. G. Pitman, Dem cras, \$1,081; extreaurer J. W. McCleave, Democrat, \$58,-

A fire at Helens, Mont., destroyed all the Legislative jurnal, bloks and papers. The legislators were rejucing over the end of their layers and were skylarking throwing fire-crackers, hence the fire. They had sat for ninety days and not pushed a single bill.

The New York Post's Washington despatch says the American Z liverein has run foul of the United States tariff in the nature of things, and is io a badly wrecked condition. The committee of the Pan-American conference having the matter in charge has not been able to make the slightest seadway, and will report recommen ling no action, but pointing to negotiation of separate reciprocity treaties as the only thing feasible.

CANADIAN.

M. ffat, the Ontario bank clerk, now under arrest at Toronto, has been admitted to ball will surely be exciting and important. The by the Court of Queen's Bench in the sum of Opposition's amendment will not reflict on the \$8000.

A fire in the Gendron Manufacturing Co's. premises, Toronto, and neighboring stores destroyed property to the extent of \$60,000

The members of the Manitoba millers' depu tation, being interviewed at Winnipeg, said they were satisfied that the Government would grant what Manitoba asked in respect of flour

Investigation proves that Meyerley, the faulting Police Court clerk, of Toronto, now as officer in the Brazilian Republican army, has been stealing at the rate of \$1500 per annum

from the fees of his office. Samuel Bordon, aged 77, of Cambridge, Kings, N. S., was found lying beside his horse with an ugly wound in his temple. It is supposed that he fell in a falot and that the

horse kicked in his temple, causing instant death. During the terrific snow storm on Thursday nigot, Captain Archibald McEachero, storekeeper and watchman at the railroad wharf at Part Hawkesbury, is supposed to have lost his way and perished. No trace of him as yet been

At the Fqual Rights convention, held at Sarnia, Mr. John D. Beatby was selected as a candida e for West Lambton in in the Provincial election. He has not yet decided to acceps. Mr. Beatty has hitherto been

d:acovered.

a Reformer. The statement of the Post Office Savings Bank business for January shows diposits during the month of \$540,380, and withdrawals of \$729,351, leaving a halance at credit of deposit

tion of \$22,415,663, as compared with \$21,667, 265 in January 1885. The body of a man with an ugly wound be

hind the left hear has been found in a wood nea Princeton, Ont., and adjaining a farm in the possession of a family named Hersee. No weapwell dressed and his cuff buttons bore the name of "W West." Pieces supposed to have been marked with his name or thinials were one from several parts of his collar and underclothing with a knife and his right hand pants pockat. The body was removed to the undertaking establishment of J. H. Swarts, where it awaits identification. A coroner's inquest was held by Dr. McLay of Woodstock which has been sjourned to allow the body to thaw out and a post mortem examination in ide.

THE CLONGARRIE EVICTIONS.

Another Attack on Balfour's Irish Misrule, LONDON, February 25 -In the House of Commons to day Mr. Morley gave notice that he would move as an amendment to W. H. Smi h's motion that the House adopt the Parmail report, that the House reprobates the charges of the gravest and most obvious falsebood, based pon calumny, that have been made against members of the House and, while expressing sati faction at the exposure made of the evil doers, regrets the wrong infleted and the suffering and loss endured from those acts of

fisgrant iniquity.
Sir Charles Edward Lewis, member for Antrim, gave notice that he would move that the House deplores that Mesers. Dillon and O'Bran and seven other members have, by an official commission been declared parties to a treasonable conspiracy and that Mr. Parnell and many others have been deplaced carties to a criminal conspiracy and that the House finds the conduct of such members deserving of severe condem-

nation. THE EVICTIONS AT CLONGARBIE. Mr. Serton moved to adjourn. His purpose was to call the attention of the House to the

large body of armed police, burned the houses over the beads of the tenants to be evicted, making many families homeless, while charit-able neighbors who endeavored to provide shelter for the victims were roughly assailed, the police marching to the farm where huts were in source of creation and arresting the workmen in gross violation of law. Another lawless outrage by the police was their breaking into tenants' houses and arresting seventeen workmen. Could the police break into houses for the purpose of making arrests execution a charge of ictury? What was the charge against these men? Father Kensella, who had tried to recreat them had beth again to prove them. tried to project them, had been sent to prison by a complacent magistrate for opposing the illegal command of a policy officer, all of which proved once again that Ireland was not governed by law, but ruled by a horde of unscrupu-lous instruments of a practically absolute

MR BALFOUR'S DENIAL.

Mr. Balfour denied that the police had destroyed the property of tenants. Mr. Sexton, he said, appeared to think that evicted persons should be allowed to violate the law with unpunity. Poverty might excuse much, but it could not excuse organized and wholesale law lessness. The men evicted at Clongarie, were, however, such enough to subscribe to the Plan of Campaign. Tuey were rich enough to offer the land agent certain payments entition that their friends were let out of prison. Certainly landlards should be in ring n the use of violent methods of eviction, yet if it was once admitted that the law migh os defied whenever resistance was backed by a werful conspiracy a most injurious blow would a struck at the order and property of Ireland. (Cheers).

MR. BALFOUR'S DESPOTISM.

Sir Charles Russell maintained that the Govrament precedure in Ireland constituted a system that could not long stand beside that of country governed according to constitutional principles. (Hear, hear.) The proceedings at Clongarrie presented an instance where police measures were purely arbitrary, without either legal sanction or legal jurisdiction. The despotiam of Mr. Balf or directly endangered the pasce of the country. The House should remember the case of Clongarrie as another instance of how Mr. Balfour always stood by the color of contracts the case of the country. police in enforcing the law, however bruish their conduct or great the interference with the rights and the liberty of individuals. (Cheers.) The House voted against the motion to adjourn, 196 to 154

WILL RAISE A RUCTION.

Labouchere Proposes to Bring up the Lord Euston Affair.

Parnell Will Demand an Enguiry Into the Forgery Conspiracy and the Attempts of the "Times" to Suborn Evidence.

LONDON, February 23 -It is a robable that Labouchers will find a chance still week to at ack the Government for shielding the Cleveland street gang and allowing ari-tocratic criminals to eac pe. A quantity of new evidence has come into the possession of Parke's friends about Lord Easton, and they are now talking

of forcing the Government to issue a warrant for him. Pressure is brought to bear on Lubouchere not only by Tories but by friends in his own party to abandon his intended attack, but without avail. From the personal aspect of these crimes and the names of eminent swell-concern ed, it is expected that Lord Arthur Someteet will not play an important part in Laborch-re's

debate. His main object is to brand Lord Salisbury's government with the stigms of assisting niscreans soils and their vile confederates to escape. Those who have been able to maintain some 1d a cf what Labby has up his sleeve anticipate grave trouble for the Ministry.

But for the moment politicians are preoccupi-

ed with the prospects of the debate on the report of the Parnell Commission next week, which Judges, but will enable an exhaustive discussion to be had on all the p ints involved. Par-nell and Harrington have bee busily engrged in preparing their case for the Select Committee, They propose to demand an fuguiry into the forgery conspiracy and the athempes to subern evidence by the Times, particularly in America, Parnell has several letters which passed between the Times' ugents in America and Iron-don disclosing startling facts concerning their transactions. It is suggested that if the Gov-ernment refuses an inquiry Parnell should torce them to do so by disclusing his information, but he considers that this would be imprudent, as it would enable the Times to make up a def nee. The inquiry would be granted in the next Par-hamens if not in this. It could be conducted far more off crively when the Linerals have the machinery of the Government in their hands.

Speaking of the Times, there wer a meeting of responsible directors this week, when the journal's falling fortunes resulting from the disastrous Parnell c usade were v gorously discussed. A proposal was breached to make it a penny paper instead of threepince. Walter, see, appeared the idea, but Walter, jo, who was lately made manager strongly favored it, and was backed by an influential following. Since the Commission the circulation of the Times dropped to 25,000. Its expenses in connection with the Paruell Commission, have been footed

ap and will reach nearly a unlifon do lar.

Mr. Biggar's death is felt more keenly than ever since the question of finding a sure-sor has tien considered by the party. He had the en-tire control of the funds of the Itish party and guarded them with r gid economy. His record for fearlessness enabld him to maintain the apricess due plins. He was an able buriness man and made affairs of his party his sole concern in life. There ere two possible successors under consideration by the Irish leaders-for-rets Byrne, member for Wicklow, and Xavier O'Brien, member for Mayo. Byrne is a prosp-rous, shrewd commercial man; O'Brien was Bozar'a figancial assistant.

The Irish party is jubiliant over the effect of the cebare on Panell's amendment. Barfond looks sick of a fight by which he is gaining nothing but opprobrium. He is again ageng rapidly. His speech the other night, though clever, was a disappointment to his friends. He gave no proof that his policy is making head way. The Irish party intends to keep at the vernment with pertinacity and is most hope ful of forcing a dissolution.

CHRISTIANIZE THE NEGRO.

Cardinal Glibbons's Solution to the Great Ruce Problem.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23. - Cardinal Gibbons began to-day at the solemn high mass a course of henten sermons. The congregation was very large and profoundly attentive. The Bultimore Cathedral does not furnish the finest field for pulpis oratory, but the precise and clear enunciation of the Cardinal made every word to be heard and to tell. The subject was "Penance." The arrmons in the course to follow will also be erched during the high mass.

Before beguining the sermon to-day Cardinal Giphony made an appeal to the congregation in behalf of the negro and Indian missions. His Eminence reminded his hearers that, in compliauce with the decree of the Plenary Council of Baltimore, an annual collection was taken up in behalf of those missions on the first Sunday in

behalf of those missions on the first Sunday in Lant in all the churches of the country.

"There are naw," said His Eminence, "about 7,000,000 urgross in the United States, and the negro question has become a serious problem to the American people. The best solution of this problem, in my judgment, will be found in Ohristianizing the negroes. In some sections of the country, if reports are true, their religion



THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scarp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, conomically and permanently cured by the Cuttoura Remedies, when all other rem dies and methods fail.

rein dies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin CUTC, and CUTICURA SOAF an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally and CUTICURA RESOLVENT the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of akin and blood disease from pimules to scrotula.

Soid everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c RESOLVENT, SL50. Prepared by the Potter Drug and CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin to prevented by Curicura Soap.

Ralief in one minute, for all poins as d weak-ness, in Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster. 30c. 50G

has degenerated into a kind of fetishism, and is entirely emotional, devoid of all religious restraints and obligations. The megro race are naturally a religious prople. They are kind, affectionate and graveful—submissive to authority, and their conduct towards the close of the late war, when they had the power to do mischief, was above all praise. By proper religious and Constian instruction they are sure to become a most useful element in the community.

The congregation made a generous redonaid

A Political Compact.

LONDON, February 24.-The Gladstonian Parnellite compact, which is quite generally believed to have been designed to operate in the interest of the Irish Carbolics, is raising an enormous howl from the Conservative-Unionist alliance, designed to appose everything which promises to benefit Iroland or the frish. It is true, however, that the Torica are making an immense amount of party copied out of the master, which, though apparently harmless, is matter, which, though apparently harmless, is none the less a creat mistake on the part of the Liberals and Nationalists in the present critical state of affairs. Every available spit in the north division of St. Pancras, where an election will be held on March 4 to fill the vacancy caused by the succession of Mr. Cochrane-Baillie to the paragraphs overed with alloweds in the to the peerage, is covered with placards in the interest of the parties, each presenting its version of the findings of the Parnell commission. In addition to those affiches the Tories have caused the circulation by the thousand of handbills denouncing the Liberals for having entered into an agreement with the Parnellites, pleoging the Liberal party to the support of measures designed to throw the Irish schools into the hands of the Catholics.

Intelligence in Animals.

At the regular meeting of the Union Catho I que held last Sunday, under the presidency of Mr. Edward McMahon, a rectation, embled "The S-rgeant," was given by Mr. C. Lacasse, ami sub-equently a discussion took place on "Intelligence in Animals." The debate was opened by Mr. O. G.adu, and he was followed by Mr. R. Dumeuchel, who argued that animals were possessed of intelligence. Mr. Pierre Tradel took the opposite view, and contended that animals were only endowed with metinch and had no intelligence at all. The meeting generally appeared to enderse Mr. Trudel's

Rev. Mr. McLeod has been appointed post-master at Fredericton, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Patrick McPeake.

CARSON-In this city, on the morning of Tuesday, 25 h February, 1893, after a severe illness, William Carson, a networ of Gortmore, Co. Cavan, Ireland, acod 57 years.

Funeral will leave his late residence, 216 St. Antoine street, on Thursday, 27th insb. at Z p.m., for St Stephen's Chorch, thence to Mount Reyal Com tery. Friends and acquaintance will please accept this intimation. [Ostawa papera please copy.]



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EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE

Office Hours from 9 s, m to 8 p. m. Closed on sanday. CERTIFICATE.

I. Madama Zanophile Taugas, cartify that for five weeks I suffired with poverey of the blood and got no relief from medicine administered to My husband convulted Madame Demarais & Lactor and received from them a purgation prescription, which in ten days completely cared me. I will be pleased to give any information to those suffering from the disease with which I was efflicted.

MADAME ZENOPHINE TOUGAS,
252 Fullum street.

Montreal, April 15th 1831. MM. LACROIX FILS, Successor to MDME, DESMARAIS, 1263 Mignone St, cor. St. Elizabeth,

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode

rate prices. We would request everyone to inform themselves regarding us before paying us a visits so that they may be the better satisfied.

We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula. Parents, bring your sick children. We cure completely. All those who treat this disease cause eruption by means of ointments, and consequently the disease is not eradicated but appears in a different form. We remove it completely with our medicines.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN

LADY KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XIX, Continued. Yes my lady. I own her and run her and down the coast on excursions and trips, and now and then I take a party over to Liverpool-"

The young Lady Nors interrupted him

esgerly. "Oh, Mr. Fogarty!" she cried, in her eager, passionate voice. "You must know that my guardian and kinsman, Mr. Michael Kildars, shut me up in this house! It is he who holds me prisoner. Your met ler will detect my escape in the morning and will gend a message to him! He will be at Kingstown before the boat goes out, and will bring me back! He is my guardian, and has the Fegarty! Take me to Liverpool in your sloop! Let us start to night before my guardian learns of my escape! I have money in my pocket. For the love of heaven, befriend

She clasped his arm in her earnestness. She looked up into his face with eager, plead-

Fogarty appeared to be couched by her ap--weel.

"I'll do it! Shiver my timbers if that land shark shall get hold of you!" he cried, In his best nautical style. "You shall be in Eugland abead of the packet, and along of your other guardian, while this one is search. death would be an advantage to him." ing high and low for you !"

The young girl expressed her gratitude in earnest terms.

"Jest wait here, my lady, while I go into the house for a basket of provisions. We may have a long sail, if the wind ain't right," taid Fogarty.

He went back into the house, soon return-

ing with abasket of food. This he carried on his arm, and the two stole along the garden to the front gate. "I've got to go for the horse and wagon," said Fogarty. "I engaged it to be here just

at ten, and it's behind hand. Ah! here it comes! The Lady Nora retreated into the shadow

of a tree, as a vehicle, drawn by a large, powerful horse, came up and halted at the

The driver, a youth of twenty, sprang out giving the reins to Fogarty. The pretended sailor tossed him a half-

crown, and said : "All right, my fine fellow. You shall have

concealment, and was assisted into the vehicle by Fogarty, who was very courteous in his role of gallant deliverer. He aprang in after her, touched up his horse, and they went swiftly down the street.

"Free! free!" said the poor young Lady
Nora, in a very costasy of jay.

"I left a man aboard the elcop, my lady," the remarked. He's a part owner, and takes the can't go along this voyage, on account of his family—"

"I've got rid of my partner," said Fogarty, putting his basket into the boat, and assisting the Ledy Nora to follow it. "He don't suspect ever a bit. We are safe, my lady, for which the saints be praised."

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He sprang into the boat and pushed away from the pier with an oar. Then he are the putting his basket into the boat, and assisting the Ledy Nora to follow it. "He don't suspect ever a bit. We are safe, my lady, for which the saints be praised."

He sprang into the voil.

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"I've got rid of my partner," said Fogarty, putting his basket into the boat, and assisting the Ledy Nora to follow it. "He don't suspect ever a bit. We are safe, my lady, "

"I've got rid of my partner," said Fog

Nora, in a very sentacy of jay.

Alas! she did not know what was before sloop alone."

'' Oh, yes, my lady, I always do," said the "Oh, yes, my lady, I always do," said the "Rat it occurred to me the villain at her side!

OHAPTER XXI. WHITHER ?

The Osteber night sky was bright with chill gloom of jots at some distance coul i be traced with considerable distinctness. There | fear you !"

toxicated her almost as if it had been wine. Mother says, if she were some day to be Mrs. low and small for sleeping purposes, and After her long fortnight of imprisonment in Michael Kildare My and can play the served as pantry and locker. The remaining the nath of suits is full of thorns. a dark cell, everything looked strangely beau- grand ludy to perfection. The doctor's elder tiful to her. The starlight, the shadows daughter married a man of inferior social around her, the way-side houses, all had their rank, a thriftless, joliv, drinking fellow, charms, and her gaze lingered upon them as upon the various features of a rare and glorithat marriage. My father died when I was ous plcture. The wind blowing among a child, and my mother made her living by eweetest music she had ever heard.

She had no doubt; or fears of the sinister man who sat beside her in the light wagon. rescued her from her imprisonment? Did he her stern old guardian, Sir Russel Ryan, who and I saw it! Did you never hear of me, would protect her from her enemies and bat. my lady—of Mrs. Lifley's nephew, Tim tle for her rights ?

Instead of suspecting her rescuer, her heart was filled with a glow of gratitude toward "I knew very little of Mrs. Liftey, very lithim, and siresdy she was planning how she the of Michael Kildare's household. While would reward him for all his goudness to papa lived I used to visit Dablin often, but

road for some distance at a swift rate, and then turned into a road leading to the south

He had gone but a few yards upon this new course, when the sound of a vehicle rapidly driven came to his ears from the road he had just acquitted.

This vehicle, drawn by a single horse, was proceeding toward Clondalkin, and had evidently come from Dablin.

Fogarty looked back, as dld the Lady Nora.

At the moment that the vehicle which had

It was simply a dog-cart, and was occupied by a man and a woman. Both these persona had their heads turned towards Fugarty's wagon, their faces being in shadow. For a moment or so only was the oppor-

tunity for scrutiny continued. Then the dogcart sped on toward Clondalkin, and the light wagon hurried on its course, presently turning into another road.

Ah ! If but some subtile instinct had told the fiseing girl that the tenants of the dog-cart were her lover, the young Lord O'Nail, and her faithful maid, Aleen Mahon! If only she could have guessed that they were on

their way to Yew Cottage to rescue her ! And if only Wild Larry of the glen had suspected that the young girl he looked at with such idle curiosity was the imperiad lady of his love, what dangers, what sorrows, what anguish, might have been saved to them

heth 1 But the distance between them, the soft, fleecy shadows, and the rapid motion of both webelcles, prevented the recognition, and they went their separate ways, the poor young

and well for a disguise, Mr. Fogarty ? I fear. all right and say never a word." ed that the man in that dog-cart was Michael

as wouldn't fancy. I could handle him as

easy as a child." The girl smiled faintly, and shook her glauces. head.

"I should have said the same a monththree weeks ago," she said. "But I know Michael Kildare now, and I did not know him then, although I have been on intimate Michael Kildare now, and I did not know shadow of the pier. There were other small He chuckled grimly. Then he deliberately him then, although I have been on intimate draft in the vicinity, but there was no sign of terms with him all my life. It is odd how we life about them. Except for the three figures bowling on over the waters toward the may be acquainted with a person all our mentioned, the pler and the bay seemed delives and think we know him perfectly, and serted of human beinge. wake up some day to find that we have been staring at a mask all those years, and that the real person is bidden under the mask, and we know him no better than if we had never esen him. That has been my experience with | tious tone. Michael Kildare. I sat on his knees in my childhood; I told him all my petty, childieb griefs; I gave him almost a daughter's affection, and I never once distrusted his love for me, or his nobleness of nature or purity of right to control my movements. Oh, Mr. | soul. I thought him soft and gentle as a woman, tender and kind and affectionate, with a rather week and womanish character. perhaps, but good and honest. And now I have found, under all his flowery softnessiron. He would be a dangerous opponent

even for you, Mr. Fogarty."
"I am not afcald of him," said the pretended sailor, touching up his horse.

"You would be, if you knew him better," said the Lidy Nora, "He is like a glittering serpent, deadly! I have a horror of him now, a sickening horror. He pretends still to love me, but I believe he would not acruple to cut short my life if he believed my

ogarty flushed guiltily, and whipped up his horse smartly. He knew only too well that Michael Kildars was capable of the wickedness of which the Lady Nora suspected his ability, and he knew also that Michael Kildare had decreed the young girl's death, nothing about them, and thinks I, 'lovers is Was Fogarty not now, by the lawyer's orders, fools,' begging your pardon, 'and won's conveying the Lady Nora to Black Rock, there to decoy her aboard the sloop he had being becalmed, or blown out of her coorse, chartered, and had not Michael Kildare told him that the young girl must be cast over- a shtore of things aboard, which you'll find board in mid-channel? None knew better 'em in the locker." than Fogart, Michael Kildare's capacities for crime.

They rode on swiftly, passing through Roundtown, and making their way steadily toward the coast. The Lady Nora sank into a reverle, and Fogarty meditated upopa his work and wove plans by which he intended to

enrich himself for life.

As they approached Black Rock, Fogarty slackened the speed of his horse, permitting him to walk. He was a little shead of time, and, besides, he had no desire to arouse the

pretended sailor. "But it occurred to me you might feel afraid to put to sea with me alone-that you might be afraid of me, like !"

" Afraid of you who have resoued me from a terrible imprisonment—perhaps from a terstars, which gleamed through the clear, frost / rible fate !" orled the young heiress warmly. atmosphere with strange and glowing beil. "No indeed, Mr. Fogarty; I trust you as I "Now we'l be off! hesaid, pulling up the liance. There was no moon, but in the pale, would trust a brother! You have shown anchor. "The sail-'ll catch the breeze in a your kind, good heart too plainly for me to minute. Ab, here she takes us !"

strange and sweet that it was absolutely an architect named Lary, and lived like a sivily for planter and excursions She his late comrade might be planted.

Lady. She is Mr. Kildare's housekeeper, and had a halt deck, occupying one third of her and intending to betray him. She breathed in the brackeg air, and it in. I wouldn't wonder, to judge from what my hull. The cable under this half-deck was too the trees sounded to her exsited senses the various humble ways. My aunt, Mrs. Liffay, aweetest music she had ever heard. I got a decent education. I wanted to be a doctor like my grandfather, but fate was too his attention fixed upon thehorse. Had be not strong for me. Being of a roving disposition," he added, wish ironical emphasis and concesinet wear a sailor's garb, were not sailors al. ed meaning-having reference to his transways kind-hearted and true and honest ! portation at government expense to a penal And was he not taking her to England and to coleny-" I set out to see the world.

Fogarty ?"
"Never, replied, the young Lady Nora. we stopped at a hotel, except once when we Fogarty, as we may as well call the man stayed a whole season and pape took a house. first introduced to the reader under the false | And since papa's death I lived on at Kildare name of Murple, proceeded along the quiet Castle with my step-slater, as papa desired me to do. He said he wished me to grow up among the tenantry, to know them all intims ely, to win their love, and to love them all in return. He expected me to spand most of my life at Point Kildare, and he did not want me to go off to Dablia and get a taste for gayeties, such as would unfit me for my quiet fature And so it has happened that I gloom, know so little about Mrs, L ff.y." Foga

"That was a feelish question of mine," observed Fogarty, with a breath of relief, having experienced a momentary fear that his antecedents were not unknown to the aroused their attention passed the junct on young girl. "How should a great lady like of the two reads, both had a clear view of you have heard of a poor fellow like me? But ners we are at Black Rock. You still think, Howth Head grew brighter and brighter, my lady, that you had better go shoard the lights from the ships in Dublin sloop and set off immediately for England? Bay also faded. The sloop was out You would not think it better to wait for the

packet?" "Oh, no, no! Bafore the packet sails, Michael Kildare will be at Kingstown watching for me. Escape in her would be impos-sible. It is not as if I were of age. My only safety lies in g lng to-night l" oried the

young belress impetuously. Fogarty smiled grimly under his false

beard. "You are right," he said. "You must sail to night. And you cannot delay, my lady, to produre a wednau to attend upon you. We should be off at once."

you. We such Yes, at once." "I was over to Black Rook this morning," said Fogarty, "and told my partner I should be off for a voyage to night. You see, my lady, I made up my mind this morning to reacus you, and so I teld my partner I should

bring a young lady aboard to-night-" "You told him that? Oh, it he should have betrayed me! He may suspect-"
"No; I took my precautions, I pre-

Lady Nora driving straight to a peril from which her lover would have given his good that I was going to clope with a young woman named Flaherty, and the fellow hasn't the ghost of a supplicion of the low hasn't have a bold on the lawyer then, and he'd have a bold on the lawyer then, and he'd have a bold on the lawyer then, and he'd have a bold on the lawyer then, and he'd have a bold on the lawyer then, and he'd have a bold on the lawyer then, and he'd have a bold on the lawyer then have to have a bold on the lawyer then have to have a bold on the lawyer then have to have a bold on the

The Lady Nora complied with the sugges-

The sloop he had engaged lay near at hand. the sloop-master in it, lay rooking in the

"Sloop, ahey!" said Fogarty, in a low volce.

"Aye, aye, sir!" returned the man in the rowboat beside the pier, in a similarly cau-"A word with you, my hearty," said

Fogarty. The sloop-master sprang out on the pier, Billyconnor. and the two men withdraw a few pages, leaving the Lady Nora alone on the end of the pler looking off upon the bay, whose phos-

phoresont gleams and white caps shone

through the pale gloom.

"About the security for the sloop," whispered Fogasts, keeplog an eye upon the slender, dainty figure at a little distance, with fluating hair and garments blowing in the wind. "Here's the watch I promised," and he handed over his mot ser's greatest treasure, an old fashioned gold watch, which he had purloined during the day at a convenient street there, which, if you'll keep till I come

back-" "That I will!" cried the sloop master, well pleased. "I'll take the horse and wagon and drive home, and you can be off in the sloop. Or shell I go aboard with ye?"
"No. Is there water aboard?"

"Water and provisions a plenty. Ye said fools, begging your pardon, 'and won's think of such a thing as a wind contrary, or says I to myself, and so I made boold to put

"I'll make it all right when I get back," said Fogarty. "And now I'm off. Goed-

The two men separated, the sloop-master putting the gold watch in his pocket, and hastening to ascertain the value of the horse and wagon left as additional security for the sloop, and Fogarty hurrying to the rowboat, a rope from which was secured to the pier, "Now, my lady," he said.

The slender, girlish figure turned and came toward him, the pale and levely young face still hidden under the folds of her vell.

sloop's side, and the Lady Nora climbed over into the larger vessel.
"I'll have to let this boat trail after us," said Fogarty, dropping his baskst over into the thop. "I'll make her fast."

He unstaned to do so, securing the loose end of the rope attached to the row-boat to the stern of the sloop, and then crept cau-

stously tate the larger vessel "Now we'l be off! hessid, pulling up the

The sloop gave a lurch and a bound as the

two-thirds of the vessel comprised simply an open space, around which ran a cushioned divan. When the sun shone there was an awning to serve as a roof over the passengers, but this awning of sail cloth was now of course hidden away under the half-deck.

Fogarty unrested his sails, the sloop awang around to her course, pointing her nose directly out into the bay, and toward St. George's Channel, and began to move like a horse warming to the race. "Afloat ! afloat!" the girl murmured,

"We are leaving the dangerous I and." Yes; but to embark on the more dangerous sea. Of all the perilathat had ever threaten-

ed her young life, the darkest was gathering about her now. The girl looked back at the receding shores

of the Irleh coast, all her sorrow, all her auguish, and the light of a great hope shining in her sunny brown eyes.
"Farewell, dear old Ireland i" she whispered soitly. "I leave you a poor, homeless got to fly with ?"

fugitive. I will come back to you to resume my cli place, and to take up again my old honera. The lights gleamed from the towns along

the coast, from Kingstown, Black Rock, Banterstown, Sindymount, and Dublin, and the greater lights beamed from the lighthouse towers at Kingstown, Dallin, and away across Dublin Bay, off the Bill of Howth, like bright eyes peering through the

Fogarty took his place at the tiller, and sank into respectful allince, addressing now and then some observation about their course to the girl passenger.

They swept on w'th increasing speed. The lights low on the shore died out from view. The gleam from the Balley light house off the m.det of the white caps and the phosphorescent gleams, and was bounding forward like some loving creature, the light spray dashing from her boweprit, and coming now and then in a shower over her sides.

Au hour-two hours passed. The shore had long since disappeared behind them. The light gloom had settled down all around thom. A strange loneliness, a mighty desolation, seemed brooding over the

restless waters. The young Lady Nora gave herself up to her dreary yet hopeful thoughts. She was werk from her long imprisonment and her miserable, meager prison fare. She was wearled with her ride and the excitements of the night. And so, by and by, the little glossy head drooped to the low bulwarks, the sunny eyes closed wearily, and over the pale, sorrowing young face orept the peaceful un-

opreciousness of alamber.

Figarty's eyes gleamed with a wicked sense of power, as he lifted them to ward her in a

have to pay me well, now not a mayor to be the sad account of the death of Queen to kill his ward? He might have me arrested Elizabeth can allow that her death was "calm Elizabeth can allow that her death was "calm have to pay me well, but he'd have a tighter | ing." ed that the man in that dog-cart was Michael to meet the small for face. Fogarty drove down to kill his ward? He might have me arrested the street of the small fown, halting near the for the murder. The girl's a prize in the right and resigned;" rather the determined woman

grappling from fixed into his finh in a way and, taking his basket of provisions in his to do it. You won't go to England, nor to hand, he conducted his fair charge down the pier, scanning the adjacent bay with keen place you'd like. You are in my power, and glauces.

The sloop he had angued law near a band of the state of the s Whether you'll live or die I shall decide, and ready to sail. A small boat from her, with I haven't made up my mind fully yet. And where I shall take you I don't yet know."

He chuckled grimly. Then he deliberately altered the course of the alcop, and they went

Alas ! poor Lady Nora !

CHAPTER XXII. DISCOVERED.

She remained in her own rooms, slone or with her maid, whose companionship was her chief sclace at this lonely and serrowful period. She walked daily alone to her gardons, tall and fair and stately, richly robed and envised by her people, but in her heart all ways crouched the demon Care. Nearly every day she drove alone and in state through her well-kept park, and down the things street, bowing to the obsequious shopkeepers and the friendly villagers and shopkeepers and the friendly villagers, and but few there were who received her bows and greetings but noticed how pale and thin moment, "And for greater accurity," he she was growing, and what a weary smile added, "there's my horse and wagon on the curved her lips, and what a sorrowful look there was in her lovely szuro eyes.

She sellom met Bassantyne, cave at the table. He never intruded himself in her apartments. He contracted the habit of lunging in the drawing-room, which he had to himsel. He appropriated a pratty ovalshaped room, known as the coder pail ir, as his smoking room, and here spent hours. He catechised Delanev, the steward, by the hour concerning the Lady Kathleen's revenues, and tried to ingratiate bimself with | m a y Mrs. Dolaney, the housekeeper, for a similar purpose. But the worthy old couple were long one uncommunicative, referring him for the information he desired to their mistress. mation he desired to their mistress.

It was fully understood at the hall by this est between time that the Lady Kashleen's marriage with given points.

Bassantyne had not been a love match. Her For instance ladyship's maid, Mary, had lot fall a few rether St. Paul, marks that pointed toward the true state of aff its, for the girl was eadly distressed con-atraid of Bassantyne. Nevertheless, as the road; maggnif-maid knew little or nothing beyond the bare icuntly equipped facts of the fraudulent marriage, and as she and managed, forebore to tell all she knew, it was supposed in is one of the in the household that the bridegroom possessing restest railway sysel qualities that had appealed to the Lady tems of this country; ed qualities that had appealed to the Lady Kathleen's ambition, such as lefty connections and great wealth, although her ladyship to the same reasons it is the travelor's favor possessed both of these in such high degree that she could well have permitted herself to like the same reasons it is the travelor's favor possessed both of these in such high degree to all points in Minnethauther and the same reasons it is the travelor's favor possessed both of these in such high degree to all points in Minnethauther and the same reasons it is the travelor's favor possessed both of these in such high degree to the same reasons it is the travelor's favor possessed both of these in such high degree to the same reasons it is the travelor's favor possessed both of these in such high degree to the same reasons it is the travelor's favor possessed both of these in such high degree to all points in Minnethauther than the same reasons it is the travelor's favor possessed both of these in such high degree to all points in Minnethauther than the same reasons it is the travelor's favor possessed both of these in such high degree to all points in Minnethauther than the same reasons it is the travelor's favor possessed both of these in such high degree to all points in Minnethauther than the same reasons it is the travelor's favor possessed both of these in such high degree to all points in Minnethauther than the same reasons it is the travelor's favor possessed both of these in such high degree to all points in Minnethauther than the same reasons it is the travelor's favor possessed both of the same reasons in the same rea marry any one she had liked.

But gradually a feeling against "the mast. Falls, the future manufact. er' grew up in the household. The dark face and sinister, gloomy eyes of Bassantyne repelled others as they repelled his bride. His River Valley; and offers a choice of atrange ways, too, aroused the dislike and three routes to the Coast. Stillitis

strange ways, too, aroused the dislike and suspicion of the Dilaneys. He scomed at times to be afraid almost of his shadow. He would look over his shoulder with wide and glaring eyes. He would start at an unexpected sound, and would awear violently at a servant for approaching him without noise. It was as if he expected to find at any moment the stern grip of a pursuer on

The eccentricities grew upon him as the days passed, and still his valet, the se-oxiled Murple, did not make his appear-

The young Lady Nora Kildare, fiseing from her late prison at Yew Cottage, in charge of the escaped convict Fogarty, toward the ceast, felt her heart bound exclantly within her, and her soul thrill with joy so wild and a physician. Yet I am. My grandfather was a physician. Yet I am. My grandfather was a physician a physician a physician and a physic that his fellow fugitive had been killed in some drunken brawl, and eiten he fancied that his late comrade might be playing him false, and intending to betray him.

It was not a pleasant life, by any means, books and mans, books and

Not all the grandeur of being the acknowledged husband of Lady Kathleen, and the write for the master of Connor ball; not all the satisfac "Great Retion of riding a magnificent hunter through servation, the streets of Billyconnor, and being greeted | readitiond on every side with profound respect, could resolve to pay Bassautyne for his eleopless nights and secopt

anxious days. He grew haggard and nervous and holloweyed. He loaded his pocket pistols daily, firing them at a mark, and acquiring a deadly practice. He watched the postbag with eager attentiveness, looking for a letter from Fogarty, or Murple, as he preferred to call him,

but the letter did not come. At last he grew desperate. One afternoon as he stood by the window of his amoking-room, his sallow features working nervously, he said to himself :

"This cannot run on this way much longer. If Murple intends to betray me, I may have to fly at a minute's notice. And what have I He took out his packetbook and investigat-

ed its contents. They consisted of a fivepound bank-note, four covereigns, some pieces of silver, and a few half pence. " Not much capital to go to the Continent with," mused Barattyne gloomily, "I feel as if there was something in the wind. I

must see Kathleen and procure some money (To be continued.)

Queen Elizabeth's Tomb.

from her."

Every one goes to look at the tomb of Queen Elizabeth, says a correspondent. She filled a large horizon in English history and a large place in the hearts of English men and women. As we went round the beautiful monument on one of the free days at the abbey we noticed that some one had placed a rose in the queen's

to support the folds of her skirts.

Overhead are conventional gilt octagon roses, her Tudor badge, and in one side of the canopy is written "Benti Pacifict," on the other "Dieu et Mon Droit." The Latin epitaph tella that Elizabeth was "the mother of this her country, the nurse of relievon and learning, for perfect skill of many languages, for glurious er.

Him new i.

"Den't ye have no fears, my lady," said pler. Here he sprang out, assisting the Lady hands. She knows in much about his met her late of number of numbers of numbers. The girk's a prise in the religion of life, by no means legged lawyer was to beard us, he'd find my

He secured his horse to a convenient post, can make my fortune out of her, and I mean the resignation to death.

A NATURAL REMEDY Dance, Nervousness, Hy pochondria, Melancholia TERVETONIC Inchriety, Steeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Waskness

NO MORE FAINTING SPELLS.

LITTLE ROCK, July, 1888. I have been suffering for nearly two years. Before I took this medicine I doctored a great deal but to no effect, the doctors always said my During the weeks of the Lady Nora's Imbounded in Yew Cottage, at Cloudalkin, up thelp me; at certain times I would feel so nervous and weak, so that I would faint away, late life of the Lady Kathleen Bassantyne, at have used Koeng's Nerve Tonic I have not had a fainting spe l Mis Katie Schoepf,

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DELAYING BRITTISH LEGISLA. TION.

The Parmell Question Must be Settled. LONDON, Feb. 50 .- In sp te of the undoubted

disposition of members of all parties to settle down to the consideration of the immense volume of important business confronting them, there is a general felling that Parliament will be unable to proceed with this much desired legislation until the report of the Parnell com-mission shall have been finally disposed of. The newspapers are devoting columns of space to this question, and the Radioals, who daily demand that Parliament shall either exonerate or expel the Irish members accused by the Times, are gaining an immense number of adherents to their contention. In the circumstances it to their contention. In the directions of the bardly seems possible that the Government can successfully pursue the policy of silence which the ministry has manifestly adopted. Justice to the Government as well as to the acquised men deman is that the matter shall be finally settled as far as the standing of the indicted members in the House are concerned, and it is the opinion of many of the leading members, Conserva-tive as well as Liberal, that the Government is losing ground by delay.

Rebellion in Morocco.

TANGIES, Fcb. 20.—An alarming rebellion is in progress in Morocco. The traces were de-feated by the rebels at Wassou, and afterwards besieged the town.

Earl Sidney Dead.

The title of Earl Sidney becomes extinct by the death of one of the most interesting old noblemen of England. He was 85, and began his coreer of service in the royal household during the reign of George III, being throughout her whole reign the Queen's trusted financial adviser. In person he was the last surviving type of the elegant old gentleman in a blue type of the elegant old genteman in a nue frock cost, brass buttons, and reservedly pomp-cus demeanor, and was the model from which Dickens drew the physical attributes of Sir Leicester Dedicck. This and his lifelong intimate association with the inner court make it seem rather queer that he should to the last have been an ardent Home Ruler. His deep off-ction for Mr Gladstone doubtless accounted for this, and the feeling was warmly reciprocated. He was twice Mr, Gladstone's lord chamberlain, and made his tenure of the office memorable the last time by a well-meant but highly-comical attempt to put long skirts on

THE ANTI-IRISH IRISHMAN.

From Polar Seas to torrid climes, Where'er the race of man is found, What common feeling marks our kind And sanctifies each epot of ground? What virtue in the human hears The proudest tribute can command. The desirest, purest, holiest, best.
The lasting love of fatherland?

Then who's the wretch that basely apurns The ties of country, kindred, friends—
That barters every n. ble aim For sordid views, for private enda? One slave alone on earth you'll find Through nature's un versal span, So lost to virtue, dead to shame-The anti-Irish Irishman.

Our fields are fertile, rich our floods. Our mountains bold, majestic, grand Our air is balm, and every breeze Wings health around our native land-But who despises all our chaims.

And mocks her gifts where'r he can?

Why, he, the Norman sucaking slave, The anti-Irish Irishman,

The Norman's spawn of fraud and guile Ambitious sought our peaceful shore,
And leagued with native guilt despuiled,
And deluged Erin's fields with gore!
Who gave the foeman footing here? What wretch unholy led the van? The prototype of modern slave, The anti-leish Irishman!

For ages Rapins ruled our p'ains, And Slaughter raised his "red right hand, And virgins spricked, and roof tree blaned, And desclation swept the land ! And who would not tho e ills arrest, and the patriotic plan To burst the country's galling chains? The anti-Irish Irishman.

But now too great for fetters grown, Too proud to bend a slavish knee. Lov'd Erin mocks the tyrant's thrull. And firmly vows abs shall be free! But, mark you, treacherous steals the knave That bends beneath his country's ban :

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seepterless hand, and this touch of life made us realize that, after nearly three hundred years, the great queen still lives, and that "good Queen Bess" still rules in the hearts of the people whom she truly loved, if after a curious fashion of her own.

The monument is worth a close inspection. The monument is worth a close inspection. The face is very perfect, the culine fine and delicate, and her closely curled hair is covered with a smiple cap. Her ermine closk is thrown back; in her left hand the "imperial orb" is berefs of the cross, and in her right the staff of the scepter is broken off; but in spite of these emblems of royalty having gone, Elizabeth's emblems of pure white marble on which after ests, and columns of black marble bear up the heavy canopy above, at the top of which are lious and unicorns, and another lion with a charming expression lies at her feets and helps to support the folds of her skirts.

Overhead are conventional alls categors rank.

Tyour Belt and Supensory have cured of impensor, "Your Belt and Supensory have cured not impensor," writes G. A. "I would not be induced to part with the benefits restrict to the skirts.

Coverhead are course from the close is the covery of the without work and in the skirts of the without work.

REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax. N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits recoived from our Butterfif general covering the special covering the s

"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 Mr. S. M. C. These letters are on file, MR. McCLINCHY, Theseslon, cured of rheumatism in back and legs, very bad cane; laid up a long time. Many more such testimonials on file.

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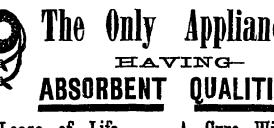
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What is a Model Wife ?

"What is your idea of a model wife?" In no wise different, my dear reader, from the ides held by us all. A model wife is the woman in whom the

heart of her hu band doth safely trust. Sie is the woman who looks after his household, and makes her hospitality a de-

light to him, and not a burden. Wno has learned that a soft answer turneth away wrath.

Wno keeps her sweetest smiles and most loving words for her husband. Wao is his comfort in sorrow or in joy, and who does not feel the necessity of explaining

her private uff ire to the neighborhood. Wao respects the right; of husband and children, and in return has due regard paid

to her. Wno knows that the strongest argument is her womanliness, and so she cultivates it. Wno is sympathetic in joy or in grief, and

so dads work for her hands to do. Wno makes friends and keeps them. Was is not made b (te:) y trouble, but who atrengthens and sweetens under it. Wao tries to conceal the faults of her hus-

band rather than blazon them forth to an uninterested public. Toe woman whose life-book has love written

on every bage. Wao makes a home for a man-a home in a house and in a heart. A home that he is sure of, a home that is full of love presided

over by one whose price is above rables.

She is the model wife.—Home Journal.

Stone jars for lard and grossy ple plates can be cleaned by boiling them for two hours in a kettle with ashes or sai sods. Let them cool in the water.

For a cough boil one ounce of flax seed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one cance of rock candy and the juice of three lemons? mix and boil well. Drink as bot as possible.

A fine tonic for the hair is one-half water and one half bay rum, made bitter with quinine. This must be rubbed into the scalp twice a day. But it is thought to darken the colour of the hair.

When beating up the whites of eggs, add a tiny pinch of salt, because this will cut them up and make them frothy much quicker, as well as make the froth more 'neady' than it | well ask, is not the danger of degradation otherwise would be.

A very small bit of red pepper put in the water in which either meat or vegetables are boiled will, to some extent, deedorize the steam and save the disagreeable odour arising from cabbage, onions, &:.

No matter how large the spot of oil, any carpet or woollen atoff can be cleaned by applying backwheat plentifully and carefully brushing it into a dustpan after a sport time, and putting on fresh until the oil has all disappeared.

In ovater stew or anything where one wishen to use the liquor let it come to a boil so as to take off the soum. Never boll oysters, as it taghens them; simply let them come to a boiling point. It should simply boil around the edges.

Heartburn may be relieved almost lustantly if half a teaspoonfut of table sait be dissolved in a winegiass of cold water and then drank. When the eyes are tired and weak, if they are bathed in slightly saline water they will soon become scothed.

Lemons can be kept fresh for many weeks at a time by putting them into a cleen, tight jar or cast and covering them with cold water. Keep in a gool place, out of the sunshine or light and change the water ofcen, not less than every third day-every second day would be better.

The temperature of sleeping room during the night ought not to be as high as that of sitting room, during the day : 75 degrees for plane. Many men are kept out of the gutters the sitting-room and 55 for the sleeping room is about right. The thermometer should hang in the middle of the room at about the height of the mantle.

water is used have it freshly drawn and put gowns as an example to poor, but proud, genin a little soda to soften. Nearly all vege- llswomen. tables should be thoroughly cooked, and are apolled if either over or undone. Those young and tender require less time than those more mature.

Sprains are among the most severe accidents to which we are liable. When a juint is sprained swelling comes on gradualty. In dissprained swelling comes on gradually. In dis-location the swelling and loss of motion of the erect. and with a superb figure, she is at once joint happen immediately after the acoldent. A aprained limb should be kept perfectly quiet, To prevent leftamation, use poultices | yet shows tints of pale gell. of wormwood, hops, or tanay.

Modern Degralation of Wemen.

While the world is congratulating itself the removal of the restraints and limitations which have hitherte kept the sex down, woman is rising more nearly to a rightful equality with man, there is another aspect and may well excite alarm. By granting the moving every barrier to its progress which conventiouslism has rendered sacred, are we not exposing woman to a new and peculiarly aubils temptation? We are moved to such inquiries by the prevalence of a certain shameless independency and mannishness of behavior among ladies, which finds expression in public places, in professions where women are associated with men, and especially in the moral atmosphere which surrounds the young lady of the period. The notion is growing, that wemen are no longer to be claves, in any respect, to men, and that the more emphatically and openly they display thair modern independence, the mere hener arch St., Phila. Pa.

and benefit they are conferring upon their wex. That this misconception of personal freedom should have followed so long a per iod of complete repression, is, but natural. That it should be allowed to pass for either wisdom or virtue, however, is wrong. The tendency should be made to appear danger-one, as it is in reality dangerous. That it is of the nature of a reaction, affords ground of hope that it connot be a permanent or progressive tendency. Woman has been credited with a lion's share of that rare quality, common sense, and it is to be hoped that she will assert it before the judgment of mankind ciaims a forfeit?

Among these forms of excess springing from the new found freedem of woman, we would mention one or two of the most dangerous Financial speculation is, perhaps first. It is now no strange thing for ladies to fling themselves into unhealthy excitement of stock speculation, of gambling, betting and other forms of risking honest money. A New York journal illustrates the gambling tendencies of the ladies of that city by the popularity among the fair sex of betting at races. Instead of being limited, as formerly, to bon-bons and extent, and care likewise leaves its ear marks boxes of gloves, it takes a more mercenary and dangerous form. Women, it is said, now find it convenient to dispence with the com-pany of their brothers and husbands, the work of buying and cashing tickets for the pools being done more expeditionaly by messengers on the grand stand for a small percentage. At Brighton Beach the gambling mania is exhibited in the most marked manner, and the result as affecting their pockets is all that the women who bet are concerned in. They care nothing for the races themselves.

A reporter says that at a recent race at Sheep's Bay a woman who sat behind him became so excited during the progress of the off ir that she nervously clutched his arm, begged him to tell her the probable result, and was horrified at the prospect of losing. It turned out that to make up for previous losses, she had used fifty dollars which her husband had laid aside to pay interest on a loan. "Had my horse really been beaten," she afterwards said, "I am afraid I could not have faced my husband."

Another dangerous tendency in the modern freedom of woman is her growing disregard for domestic life. Not being kept at heme, as formerly, by her social limitations and restric tions, she flies to the ct nor extreme, and becomes either a gad about or a great public phtlanthropist. Society and societies are engalding the beautiful domestic life of the ideal woman. Home is to her but a nightly lodging place, and her family so many guests or horts, as the case may be. How sadly does such a life as this contrast with the old time pictures of the model home, with its household penates, and its priestess of love and devotion?

One other dangerous tendency in the modern life of woman is the spirit of rude compatition with man, which is fostered by entire free iom from social restraint. There is, practically, hardly a department of labor, a profession, an indust y, which is not now open to women; and while we must admit that she has abundantly shown her ability to vie with man in every intellectual or skillful pursuit, we cannot but regret the evidence coarsening which such competition produces. A woman seems no longer a woman when she stands shoulder to shoulder with man, and toils with him at the forze of life. Her natoral place is at the hearthstone, rather than at the forge. There is an insensible lowering of character, and of the estimate of character in the constant association of the sexas in the pursuit of any sordid aim. The associations of society, or church, and club and neighborheed and home are ennobling and benefiter t to both sexes, but association in the pursuit of money is not, and never can be, elevating to either sex.

Such being the temptations and perils to which the modern woman is exposed, we may greater for her than it has ever been in the past? Should not something be done to counteract the influences which have been pointed out? If women themselves will only open their eyes to the danger, and will re-assert their old-time ideals, especially to the ideal home, and, so far as is necessary for them to mingle with the busy world, will keep aloof from this particular temptation, the question we think, will answer itself, in the restoration of all this is admirable and amiable in the woman of the past to the woman of today.-Ex.

The Good Influence of Woman.

The world is growing better, but it is not due so much to weelth or to business enterprise as to the influence of good mothers and gentle women. The man of the world has no time to train his children in moral ethics. He may take time to punish them for over immurality, but it is the mother who plants the seeds in the young hearts and nourishes the growths of gen. la care.

Next to the mother ranks the sweetheart. By demanding gentleness and deportment. moral rectitude and refinement in manner, she encourages the devolpment of that which the mother had tenderly watched and nourished, It is natural for mun to endeavor to please those he loves; and for the sake of enjoying the emil s and favors of the woman upon whom his affoorions are centered he will endeavor to rise to her social and moral ny their love and respect for pure, good women,-Pitteburg Gazette.

The Princess of Wales in having her Suft water is much the best to use for cook-daughters taught dressmaking has deter-ing vegetables if pure and clear, but if hard mined that they obtain make some of their own

> A California woman, in trying to make s oradle for her baby, hit on an idea and invented an orange bax. She now owns and runs the factory which makes ninetenths of the orange boxes for the Pacific coast.

The ex Empress Engenie, it is said, at 11 to be recognized as a grand dame. Her complexion is admirably preserved and her hair

Miss Clara Barton, of Rad Cross fame, is a Massachusetts woman, a daughter of one of "Mad Anthony" Wayne's cli soldiers. She organized the first public school ever started that the status of women is very much high- in Bordentown, N. J., and was a copyist in er than it has been in the past, and that, by the patent office at Washington for some years before the war.

In Surrey County, North Carolina, there is a remarkable natural curlosity in the shape of the situation which demands attention, of a mountain representing the famous sphinks | ere are cautioned against purchasing them, of Egypt in all its details. It lies east of the except in trial lots. sex the fallest freedom of action, and re- Blue Ridge mountains, on the Pisdmont plaine, like a gigantic lien; its body at right angles to the ridge and with head reared alaft as in the act of rising. The head is of solid rock, several hundred feet in height. The shoulder and breast are finely proportioned, and at the distance of a few miles it loke like a thing of life and latelligence. It rises about 1,500 feet above the plain, and can be seen for a distance of many miles.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE THERMOMETER IN BUTTER MARING. Our object is to emphasize the importance using a thermometer to make sure of having the temperature of the cream just right, so as to insure but's good quality of butter and less labor in churning. On this 2. When we stop starving our calves and point an extract from an article in the lambs, and feed liberally from the start to the Farmers' Review, by A L. Orosby, brings end. the matter right to a focus, as follows: "If you have no thermometer, get one before you churn again; it will cost you fifty cents and save you \$50—that is, if you value your time and the quality of your butter."

MUTTON THE FIRST CONSIDERATION.

At one of the Wisconsin farmers' institutes, S. A. Pelton, of Reedsburg, expressed the opinion that mutton first and wool second should be the aim of every flockmaster, While opinions differ as to breed, the farmer can ill afford not to heed the fact that the market demands that certain conditions be fulfilled. Feed it fluences breed to a great unmistakably prom nent in overy flock.

HOW TO PAINT BEE HIVES. A successful bee keeper tells in American Rural Home that all bee hives ought to be painted to protect them from decay. He says: "We are all aware of the fact that the exterior of hives needs a coating of some description, else they would shortly leak and shackle down. The admixture that I prepared for the purpose is impervious to water, and the component parts are as follows : One third rosin to two-thirds beeswax with a little tallow added to any given amount desired for the work I have to do. Dissolve the three ingredients together, by heat, and apply it while warm. The wood surface should be kept mode ately heated during he process, especially in the joints and parts that are most liable to shrink or admit of air and water. This kind of emulsion is an adhesive wood filler; retains a firm, good body a long time under all conditions of weather. Much pains and care should be taken to spread even and regular over all the surface in a skillful manner as rapidly as possible, etc.

THE BUSSET APPLE.

There are two or three varieties of russet varying considerably in quality. The kind most commonly grown, according to American Cultivator, is the English russet, of not very high quality, but valuable for produc-tiveness and as a late keeper. The golden russet of western New York is a better apple, equally productive, and is of better quality later in the season than any other apple. All the russets have rich flesh, and are not very julcy. Cider made from them commands a nigher price than from other apples, though only those too small for market or otherwise form its principal constituents; and unsalable are used. The russet tree comes that, on the other hand, it does early into bearing, as it never makes an imthrive and become very fatal where floods moderate growth of wood. Its spreading hatit of growth checks the leading shoots and induces fruitfulness. After it gets to bear and decomposed by floode, after which tog, it needs very high manufag. It would comes a growth of sour grass and bitter aften be better if the fruit were thinned, as the fruit sets abundantly, and in its early stages its thicker akin and sourness make it less likely than some other varieties to be thinned by the codling moth.

BUTCHERING ON THE FARM.

Butchering on the farm, which is usually at its height before the holidays, has in many sections been deferred bayond the usual period on account of the unprecedentedly moist and warm weather that has been prevailing far into winter. It should be the aim to kill hoge in dry, frosty west ier, when they may hang out over night and become thoroughly cooled through. Pork is more often lost from the effects of uniavorable weather at killing time, such as we have been experiencing for weeks, than from improper salting after wards.

It is far better to keep hoge already fat enough to kill until the atmosphere is exact ly right than to kill them in warm, muggy weather. Fat hogs cool slowly, and unless the animal heat is entirely gone before the meat is packed away there is great danger of its spoiling. After bogs are killed, if the weather immediately sets in warm and rainy the carcasses cannot be kept waiting long for a cool change to come, and where cut up and salted while in a soft and slippery condition, far more than the namel care will be required to save the meat. On the other hand, a re tention of animal hear sufficient to work injury may be occasioned by allowing the newly dressed hogs to hang in an atmosphere so cold that the outside will be frezen hard before the internal heat has been expelled.

A GOOD BEAN HARVESTER.

Onite a good bean harvester, according to Country Gentleman, may be made by remuving the mold board from a plow and fastening the handles to land side; then drill two holes through the point and bolt on a steel blade, we'l sharpened, about filteen inches longer than the point, which can be done by any blacksmith. One horse is generally used by lengthening the clevis that the horse may walk between the rows. A man follows with fork to shake earth and pitch into pile. The point runs under ground and outs off roots and atalks.

SHEEP ON ROUGH LAND.

If you have rough broken farm and smal oaplial, you can hardly do better than to secure a few good sheep. These will be a nucleus around which will gather, under good management, a large flock in a short timean investment that will pay interest a: shearing time at the rate of 100 per cent, and dividends from each lamb, besides leaving the pasture lot fertilized in the best possible manner for a crop of winter whast.

WHAT CATS YIELD TUE BEST. What out vield the best! What nats have the straugest straw? Which is the mou profit it! variety to cultivate? The Rura New Yorker's records show that nearly every variety, or so called variety, has been tried as the Rural grounds, and, except during the part three or four years, the results have been placed before its readers. With what result Inat there are only about half a dezen dicinct kinds that sde worth cultivating at all while these are offered by the seedsmen of the country under not I-se than twenty-five dif ferent names. The Rarai New Yorker press. ed this fact upon the attention of growersand seedsmen for a number of years with so little avail that it has held its place for the past two or three seasons. As again so called new varieties are offered at very high prices, read.

Dakota Chieftin, White Bigian, Race Horse, Olydesdale, Australian, Badger Queen and White Canadian are all the same, viz-White Australian or Welcome, Yanks Prolific, Zealand and White Navelty are the White Russian, Mold's Ennebled in the Black Tartarian, Pringle's Hulless is the Chinese Halless. Many other varieties, such as Triumph, Improved Swiss, Challenge, American Beauty, American Banner and Challenger, though differing from older

termined. authority that there are as many chances for nature will then do her duty.

a good crop with White Sob can as with any of the above named varieties. A concluding cantion is, "fry new vatleties of cats in a small way."

WHEN SHALL WE GET BETTER MEAT?

1. When we have better bred animals. Cattle and sheep not kept principally for milk and wool, for beef and mutton.

3. When we feed better grass. One past-ures are often disgraceful. If land is too rough to plow and too poor too grow white beans or buck wheat, we keep it in pasture, or if it is natural y rich, alluvial land, we let the water drown out the valuable grasses and weeds, rushes and coarse grass take their

place.
4. When we make a regular business of fattening a few cattle and sheep every win-

5. When people are educated a ufficiently to know good meat from bad-especially to know fat from tallow.

6 We will not say that we shall have better meat when people are willing to pay for it. In all conscience, the butchers charge us enough now! People are willing to pay a good, even an extravagant price for good meat, if they are certain of getting it. But tha truth is that we pay big prices for poor meat and matton sold for 14 cents per pouch that, as compared with good, well-fatted bacf, is not worth five cents a pound. From 60 to 70 per cent. of it is water. After deducting the water, the bone, the tough skin, the hard sinews, gristle and tallow, how much tender, julcy nutritions firsh and fat are there left? We wish people knew what good meat is, and would stop buying poor lean meat at any price. Let the sausage makers have it, or the manufacturers of fertilizers.

7. We shall have better meat as soon for best effect. The materials should be rub-bed on with a pad of compact rags. One cost properly managed will do if well saturated. This practice of having butter for dinner, joined with the inability to tell tallow from rat, is one of the obief reasons why many object to fat meat. They do not know that fat is fully as nutritious as butter, and far more palatable than poor butter.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

EVFECT OF CLIMATE UPON CANCEROUS DIS EASES.

An English writer presents some interesting facts and observations relation to the geographical distribution of cancerous diseases in the British Isles. There is, he arserie, abundant evidence in that land to show that cancer does not thrive in high, dry localities, where the soil is kept sweet by the absence of floods and the nature of the which either underlie it or prevail, where their em-nations are sheltered and intensified, where vegetation is killed plants, which scour and otherwise disease the horses, cattle and sheep that feed upon them. This writer maintains, therefore, that those who would give themselves the best chance for avoiding these local conditions which are coincident with a bigh death rate from canoer, should sun ly study the various factors above named, and which characterize differ ent dietricte.

ORGANIC MATTER IN DRINKING WATER,

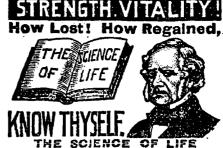
A very simple experiment may be performed to show the solvent power of a liquid, namely, by taking a small vial of camphor water, or a quantity of alcohol with as much camphor dissolved as it will hold, then adding to this a drop of water; if it is as clear as water itself until a drop is given, when the solution is weakened so much that it cannot noid the cambor longer in solution, and be, ins to give it up in a white cloud, allowing it to rain down to the bottom of a glass. Now. about the same process as this is effective when a specimen of drinking water is to b xamined for a test of organic matter, which which it may contain in solution. The solvent power for this impurity is reduced by giving the I quid something better to dissolve, or something to dissolve for which it has s greater liking, augar being one of the best known substances in this respect; thue, when a spoonful is added to a flask, and corked up tight in the sunlight, the water drops the organic matter and adept; the ingredient it has a greater affinity for-all that a required being to watch for the minute black specks which will be seen floating in very portion of the liquid when water for drinking purposes is to be tested for purity.

CHINESE THEORY OF EVOLUTION. The rocks are the bones of the divine body, the soil is the flash, the metals are the nerves and veins; the tide, wind, rain, clouds, frost and dew are all caused by its respertions, pulsations and exhaltions. Originlly the mountains rose to the firmament, and the seas covered the mountains to their tops. At that time there was in the divine body no life except the divine life. Then the waters subsided; small herbs grew, and in the lapse cycles developed into shurbs and trees. As the body of man, unwashed for years, breeds vermin, so the mountains, unlayed by the seas, bred worms and insects, greater creatures developing out of lesser. Beetles in the course of ages became tortoises; sarth worms became serpants, high flying insects became birds, some of the turtle doves became pheasants, egrets became cranes, and wild cats became tigers. The praying mantis was by degrees transformed into an ape, and some of the apea became hairless. A hairless ape made a fire by striking a crystal upon a rock, and, with the spark struck out, ignited the dry grace. With the fire they cooked food. and by eating warm victuals they grew large, strong and knowing and were changed into men.

PRESERVE THE EYESIGHT.

The best preservation of eyesight isoutdoor exercise. A cold bath every morning stimulates the circulation, and with an active bounding of the blood through the arteries assimilation elimination bring about good results. Heated rooms with poor illumination are prolific source of weak eyes. Reading or writing with the light falling directly on the page and reflecting its rays into the eyes often brings about a sparm of JAMES EPPS & OO., Homeopathic Chamists, the little muscles which govern the accomo dation, and the resul; is to exhaust the eyes. Tue light should slways come from behind the individual, and fall of lquely over the left shoulder. People who indulge in overfeeding, are careless about clothing, travel with damp feet, or dine irregularly, all auffer sooner or later with defective vision. A habit quite common among fashionable ladies to whom nature has denied a black or brown eye, is too seek the secrets of the chemist's shop, and apply a weak solution of belladona or homotrophine to dil te the pupil and render the corona more brilliant. Even the colonge bottle has been drained of its contents to give brillancy to the eye. Such kinds to some extent, are, in fact, in ne babits are only to be spoken of to be con-way superior so far as these trials have de- demand. Let the natural lubricant be the only cosmetic used. See that the tear ducts The statement is made by this well known are kept healthy by the proper means and

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Irish Marriages and Deaths.

K (\$1) - 15 - 15

MARRIED.

BOILE—WELDON—January 27, at the parish church, Lianchardatowo, Thomas, second son of the late Thomas Coyle, to Margie, third

daughter of the late Patrick Welden, Eq., Hollywood, Rath, co. Dublin. DOOLEY-Bregin-January 29. at St. Savionr's Church, Lower Dominick street, Dublin, Edward, eldest son of the late James Dooley, Cloubenne, Birr, to Margaret, fourth daughter of Mr Daniel Bergin, The Leap, Roscree. Genachty—Headon—At the Catholic Church,

Naw Ion, county Galway, by the Rev. P. Geraghty, brother of the bridgeroom, James Geraghty, M.D., Grange View, Louphrea, to

Geraghty, M.D., Granga View, Loughrea, to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of the late J. Headon, Jigginstown Lodge, Nass.

Howard — Murphy—January 28, at the Church of SS. Peter and Paul. Cork, by the Rev. John Murphy, C.C. Donoughmore, John P. Howard, Bellmount, to Mary, second daughter of J. M. Murphy, E. q., Macroom.

Mullyn—Treanon—January 28, at the parish church, Monsghan, Peter Mullen, merchant, Ballybay, to Marian, daughter of John Treanor, T.C., merchant, Monsghan.

McDonald—Dowling—Jan. 20, at the Cathe

McDonald, Dowling—Jan. 20, at the Cathe dral, Carlow, by the Rev. Patrick Gorry, C. C. John, youngest son of the late Alexander McDonald, formerly of Carlow, to Elizabeth,

youngest daughter of James Dowling, 4 Dublin atreet, Carow. McGovern NoGarry Jav. 28, at the Catholic Church, Casti rea, by the Rev. Patrick Hally, P.P., V.G., Patrick McGovern, to Annie M McGarry, Casticrea, eldest daughter of the late M McGarry, Rabeela, Frenchpark,

CO. ROSCOMMON.
O'CONNOR-BYENE-Jan. 21. at the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, Sandymount, Dublic, Won P O'Connor, second son of the late Patrick O'Cor nor, Edermine, county Wexford, to Maggie, second daughter of Laurence Byrne, Thorncastle street, Ringsend, Dub

PHILIPS-McManus-Jan. 30, in the Catholic Church, Strokestown, by the Rev. P. Kelly, P.P., V.F., assisted by the Rev. B. Covne, C.C., John, third eldest son of the late Thus. Phillips. E.q., Airmount House, Bawnboy, county Cavan, to Grette, only daughter of the late Ches. McManus, E.q., Strokestown, co. Roscommen.

DIED.

BOYLAN—At 39 Thomond terrace. Dublin, an advanced age, Mrs. Bridget Baylan, relict of the late Thomas B. Boylan, and mother of Rev. Thomas Beylan, O.P.,
BUEGESS—January 31, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. O'Neill, 26 White friar street,

Dublin, John Burgess, slater. Cashin—J.in. 27, at her residence, 4 Upper Eroe street, Dublin, Ro-anne Gertrude Cassin, only daughter of Michael Cassin. Chinon—January 26, at her residence, 3 Tritonville road, Sandymount Dublin, Eliza-

both, wife of Peter Crinion. CASKY—January 31, as Jervis street Hospital, Dublin, Martin Casey, late of 6 Findlater's piace, Crancy-At her residence, 36 Great Western

square, North Circular road, Dublin, Mary, wife of Francis Ciancy.

DEANE-January 27, at the residence of her brother, Post Utlice, Maynooth, Mary Catherine Deane.

DUNNE-January 27, at her residence, Baldoyle, county Dublen, Anne, widow of the late James Dunne. DONNELLY-January 26, at her residence, 16 Baver road, Donnybrook, Dublin, Harriett

Braver road, Donneybrook, Dablia, Harriele Donnelly, aged 64 years.
Elron. January 26, as her residence, 48 Patrick etreet, Dubl u, Margaret, wife of Henry Elron, in her 37th year.
English January 27, at Windmill Hill, Wextord, El zabeth Katherine, daughter of Mr.

John English, aged 15 years. English - January 27, at his residence, 1 Sombern View Place, Cork, Mr. James Eng-Excussit January 19, at her residence, Tipperary, Margaret Mary, widow of Theobald Eigheb.

GERRARD-January 31, at his residence, Grange Barne, Trum, co. Meath, Edward Gerrad, P.L.G. FILZGERALD-January 26, at Beach Buildings.

Queenstown, after a long illness. Mary, aged 32 years, wife of Edward Frizgeralo, Ecq., GIRNEY- January 30, at the residence of her parents, Kneckmareen, Cou El zabeth, eldest daughter of John Gibney,

aged 18 years. Hogy January 30, at her parents' residence, 4 Caperat., Dablie, Rosanna, daughter of John and Kats Hosy, aged 24 years. lackson-At his mother's residence, 3 Norman

terrace, Jone's road, Dublin, Reter Joseph Jackson, eldess con, aged 25 years. Kenneny-Jamary 28, at 56 Wellington street, Dublin, Mr. Daniel Kenney, one of the oldest memb re, and P.D.C.R., of the Ancient

Order of Feresters. Mekkeley-Jonusry 28, at Henrietta street, Wexford, Mary, wife of Mr. Mokeley, aged 81 years. Musphy - January 27, at Barrick street, Wex-

MURPHY-January 27, at Barrick street, Wextord, suddenly, Mr. Peter Murphy.

McDremott-January 31, at his residence, Cultimourtin, Mis. Catherine McDermott.

Monally-Jenuary 39, at her father, residence, Kells, ecunty Meath, Mary, fourthedropher of Patrick McNally.

Maonaman-Jan. 31, at Adelaide street, Kingstown, James McNamers, Eeq., of 75: George's street, Limerick, aged 82 years.

Manon-Jan. 36, Margare, wife of Thomas.

Markon-Jan. 30, Markare, wife of Thomas: Markon, Valleymount, Blessington. Murray-January 30, at his residence, 62 Sandwith street, Dublin, in the 41th year of his age, George, second son of the late John

Murphy.

McLikan-January 25, at Sligo, Michael Mo-Leau, father of Rev. Michael McLeau, C. C., Hill street, Rosc: mmon. Morketssky-January 30, at & bbeyleix, William

J Morriseey.

MAC-ONNELL-At his residence, Fairy Hill,
Lamerick, John MacDounell, J. P., in his 85th year. MURPHY-Jon. 28, at St. Aone's Retreat, Sutton, St. Helen's, England, Thos. Murphy (in religion Brother Francis, C.P.), late of Dublin, son of John Murphy, Thomaga, Dumeer

CO. Louth.

O'Brien—January 27, the beloved wife of Partick O'Brien, Ballybough, cc. Kildare.

O'Connell—January 29, at his residence, Black Mill street, Kilkenny, James O'Conneli.

REYNOLDS-January 29, at St Paul's Retreat. Mount Argus. Dublin. Bay Father Hubert-Reynolds, U.P., aged 24 years. Rogan—At his residence. Ballycumber, county Wicklow, James Rogan, aged 81 RCGAN-At bin

years. RELLY-January 28, at his residence 91 Lower Tyrone street, Dublin, John Reilly, aged 46 vears. SHANK-January 26, at his residence, Tulls,

county Clare, Mr. James Shank, aged 36 Years TAAPPE-January 30, at his residence, Collon, county Louth, of apoplexy, Rev George Taaffe. fe, P.P. TENNANT-January 25, athis residence, Upper George's at., Wexford, Nicholas Walter Ten-

nau:, E.q. Pranor-January 23, Rev Philip Treanor, P. P., Movbologue. WELDEN-Ac her residence, 47 Upper Welling von sh., Dublin, Lizzie, with of Daniel Welden.

NORTHUMBERLAND ELFOTION

St. John, N. B., Feb, 20.—Surveyor General Tweedie has carried his departmental election. in Northumberland by about 500 majority.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can bespeedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE's. Butternut Pille.

HOW THE BATTLE GOES.

News of the Home Rule Movement.

Proceedings in Parliament—Parnell's Amendment Defeated-Tory Sympathy for the "Times"-Land Purchase Scheme.

LONDON, Feb. 18.- In the House of Common this evening Maurice Healy asked the Govern-ment whether it was true that John Daly, now a convict in Chatham prison, had been grossly ill-treated and nearly puisoned, since he had refused to give testimony which would connect the Parnellites with dynamicers. Mr. Healy requested that a sworn inquiry be made into the matter, or that members of the House of Commons be allowed access to Paly in prison, the same as the *Times* had been.

Home Secretary Matthews said he had no authority to grant the inquiry asked. He denied the allegations that Daly had been illtreated and stated that Dalv himself made no The dispenser of medicines in the complaint. prison, who had carlessly put an overdess of belladonus in a prescription for Daly had been

suspended from duty.

In reply to a question by Mr. Labouchere,
Mr. Jackson, financial secretary to the treasury,
said that no demand for the payment of expenses of witnesses who testified for the Parnell Commission had been made on the

treasury. Mr. H. C. Campbell Bannerman resumed the debate on the address. The Government, he said, had wilfully resorted to coercion when such a course had been proved to be worse than useless. There would be no profication of Ire-land while the masses were alienated from the Government, and their confidence in the ad-ministration of justice was destroyed.

Mr. Balfour defending the policy of the Ministry, said that brutal attacks had been made upon his Government, precisely the same as Mr. O'Brien in the press had made upon Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelvan.

Mr. U'Brien protested apa'net Mr. Balfour's imputation of "bru'al attacks" upon him, whereupon Mr. Balfour wishdrew the epishes "brutal," but quoted an article in Mr. O'Brien's paper Cenouncing Earl Spencer severely. Such wild phrases as those employed by Mr. O'Brien were current coin with the Parnellites now.
The Government simed to free the Irish from the bondage of an unscrupulous conspiracy, to suppress intimidation and to give to the people the common rights enjoyed by individuals in every civilized country. His opponent, Mr. Balfour said, had admitted that Ireland was now peaceful and prosperous. He trusted that the house and the country would continue to support the policy which had so greatly bonefitted Ireland.

A division was taken on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address asking the repeal of the Coercion Act, with the result that the amendment was rejected by a vote of 307 to 240.

A STRAW THAT SHOWS THE WIND.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Conservative magnates are subscribing to defray the expenses incurred by the Times newspaper in the Parnell commission, and the Primese League has been asked to contribute.

BIR HENRY JAMES ON THE PARNELL CASE-MR. MORLEY'S REPLY.

LONDON, February 19 .- In the House of Commons yeaterday, Sir Henry James declared that the inexorable facts were against the Parnell party in their endeavors to prove that the present tranquility of Ireland was to a union of hearts to that understanding due between an English and Irish party which it was presented promised the triumph of their ideas. The truth was that a similar improvement was observed under the influence of coercion as it was enforced during the ministry of Mr. Gladstone. He thought Mr. Parnell, from what he said, must be ignorant of the condition of Ireland. Instead of boycotting being milder than formerly it was now absolutely fiendish. Ireland wished to be left alone, and members like Mr. Lefevre would really assist in the solution of the A fficulties only by ceasing to interfere between landlord and tenant.

depending upon coercion and menace should approach the projected remedial measures with deepest misgivings. Mr. Ballour had asserted at Edinburgh that the laws against combination were alike in England and Ireland, and this had drawn out a denial from several Conservatives. He invited those gentlemen to repeat their denial in the coming election for St. Panoras. He reminded the House that Luri Salisbury, at the election of 1885, took the stand that aw could not touch boycotting. He challenged the Government to exhibit courses, enough to denounce the Times, their ally, whose language was worse than that of United Ircland, or, if they believed its charges, to expel their colleagues whom it charged with murder.
He described as a farce the proposed legislation
that need the co-operation of the Irish people and their leaders under a policy of coercion and .exasperation.

WHY O'BBIEN JOINED THE LEAGUE.

DUBLIN, February 18 .- William O'Brien has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal in which he says that he accepts the report of the Parnell commission as the worst that three honorable Tories, restrained by the obligations of judicial propriety, can say against the Nationalists, that the Times, he says, ought to be placed in the pillory of history beside the most heirous propagation of false charges. Mr. most neurous propagation of raise charges. Mr. O'Brien denies that he joined the league to secure the separation of Ireland from England. He was convinced years before the league was formed that separation was impossible. He joined it because Parnell's action in Parliament induced Dillon and himself to believe that the aims of Ireland could not be obtained by parliamentary methods.

MB SMITH'S IMPOTENCE AND IMBEDILITY.

LOVDON, February 18.—The News describes Mr Smith's reply to Mr Parnell's question in the House of Commons as the most ludicrous question of of impotence and imbeditty that ever proceeded from a responsible minister upon

Lord Randolph Churchill's liquor bill hits hard at the clubs, and puts strict limitations upon the liberty they have enjoyed in the sale of alcoholic baverages. It does not injure the compensation scheme, that being a measure which he holds, the Government should initiate. The bill is unlikely to appear during the present

Mr. Matthews, home secretary, replying to a deputation of miners yesterday, told them he could hold out no hope that the Government would support an eight hour bill.

O'SHEA'S SUITS DISMISSED. London, February 18.—In the Probate Divorce and Admiralty division of the High Court of Justice to day, Justice Buth refused to grant the application made in behalf of O'Shea for write of attachments against the managers of the Star and the London edition of the New York Herald for publishing certain comments relative to the action for divorce brought by O'Shea against his wife, in which Mr Parnell is named as co-respondent. In the case of the Freeman's Journal of Dublin against the manager of which similar application was made, the court imposed a fine of £100 besides

PARNETL'S SECRETARY GETS DAMAGES. DUBLIN. February 18.—Henry Campbell, member of the House of Commons for South Fermanagh and private secretary to Mr. Parnell, to day received two hundred pounds, damages from the Bellant News Letter for publishing a statement that Campbell had provided the knives with which Lord Frederick Caven-dish and Under Secretary Burke were murdered

in Phoenix park. TARMELL AGAIN CONGRATULATED. strength shown by the Socialists at the polls, it must be assumed that the number of the people seven Liberal federation has passed resolutions con- of Germany who prefer Democratic socialism to slone.

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gratulating Parnell and his colleagues upon the result of the investigation, regretting that the authors and all persons responsible for the forgeries were not called to account by the com mission and demanding that the Government offer reparation to Mr. Parnell.

LAND PURCHASE SCHEME.

LONDON, Feb. 19.-The Government's land purchase bill will provide for the combination of the Landed Estates Court and the Land Commission in a single tribunal for the settlement of disputes, with a view of simplifying the transfer of land. The amount involved is unlimited, but it is believed that twenty million this district. In the fifth the Progressist 11,567, pounds sterling will cover the expense of the operation of the act.

NO LANGUAGE STRONG ENOUGH.

LONDON, February 21.-Mc. Caine, in a letter to his electors, says he cannot find language strong enough to express his horror at the foul conspiracy against Parnell or his opinion of the conduct of the Times in lending itself to the printing of infamous libels on the flimeiest possible evidence of their supposed

THE COST OF PARNELL COMMISSION WITNESSES. LONDON, February 21.-In the House of Commons to day, Henry Matthews, home secretary, replying to Mr. Labouchere, stated that Le Caron, the epy, had not received any payment from the government since he appeared as a wit-ness before the Parnell community.

Mr. Labouchere demanded that a list of the witnesses summoned to appear before the Parnell commission should be furnished before a vote was called for on the expenses of the

W. H. Smith said he could not give as sursuce that the Government would furnish any information in regard to the expenses of

Mr. Stanfield's amendment for the formation of parochial councils subordinate to the county uncils was defeated. 254 to 181. Mr. Ackland moved to amend the address

by an expression of regret that there was no mention of free education in primary scnools.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, February 21.—Seventy parsons were arrest at Newbridge, County Kudare, to day while engaged in re-creeting the houses of ten-ants evicted from the Clangary estate. A large crowd assembled at the scene, but were dis persed by the police.

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

A Surprisingly Large Vote Police by the Socialists -- The Covernment May Not Have a Majority.

Berlin, February 21.—The weather yester-day was pleasant. There was tremendous voting in the afternoon. One great point in the vote in Berlin was the complete absence of the anti-semitic faction. The indications are that the Deutsche Freissinige party may secure the best two seats in Barlin, and it is not un-likely that this party will lose all others throughout the country. The great fact of the election is the enormous and unexpected increase in the Socialist vote. The Socialist vote in Berlin is increased to 200,000, the Deutsche Preissing 3,000 and the Conservatives have lost 34,000. The election of two Socialists in this city is certain. In four districts no candi date has a majority.

SOCIALISTS DOUBLE THEIR VOTE.

The latest apparent result is that the Government parties have lost 15 seats and the Socialists throughout Germany have doubled their vote. Liebnecht and Singer (Socialists) are elected. The latter defeated Eugene Richter, leader of the Liberal party. Richter, however, was elected for Hagen. Singer is the man whose libel case against the Staatiburger Zei tung made a great deal of noise in December. He gained his case and the editor was com-pelled to pay a fine and this fine the Emperor remitted, using his royal prerogative to set aside the verdict of a cours of justice. This made a great sensation and Singer's cardidacy became a rallying centre for protest against such an abuse of power. In Hamburg the Socialists Bebel, Dietz and Metzger are elected. MORE SOCIALIST VICTORIES.

Grillenberger, Schmidt, Seifart and Harm, Socialists, have been elected to the Reichstag in Nuremberg, Mittweids. Sohneebe g, and Elberfield respectively. The returns thus far received show the election of 5 Conservatives, 2 members of the Imperial party, 18 members of the Centre party, 20 Liberals, 14 Socialists, 1 National Liberal, 2 Poles and 2 Alsatians. Raturns have also been received from 76 other districts. In four of these the polis were head ed by Concervatives, in 3 by members of the Imperial party, in 17 by National Liberals, in 10 by members of the Centre party, in 16 by Liberals, in 23 by Sicialists, in 2 by Guelphs and in 1 by an Alsabian, but second ballots will be necessary, as a majority is required to elect. Compared with the last preceding election the Social st vote in Berlin shows an increase of 33,000 and the Liberal vote an increase of 8,000.

The Conservative vote decreased 35,000. In three ditricts second ballots are necessary. The Socialists carried Magdebury, Alton, Hamburg, the Dresden district, the Leipsic district,

Chemnitz and Sewickan. THE GOVERNMENT IN A VIX.

Twenty Socialists are known to be elected. Twenty Socialists are known so beleased, Socialists will also contest thirty-three districts in which secret ballots are necessary. The Centre party and the Liberals hold their ground The Cartel parties have sustained severe losses. The National Ze tung estimates from the returns thus far received that the Cartel parties have already lost eighteen seats. The paper says owing to these losses of the Cartel parties the Government will he unable to secure a mejority in the Reichstag.

SOLDIERS AND SOCIALISTS COLLIDE. ALTONA, February 21.- Cavalry with drawn sabrer and infantry with fixed bayonets were posted on the Hamburg frontier to prevent the meetings of the Socialists. The Socialists constantly cheered the soldiers, who finally charged them, severely wounding eight civi There has also been an exacing collision at Cobbus, a province of Bradenburg, between soldiers and civilians, which has resulted in several wounds and much bloodshed.

IMPERIALISM VERSUS SOCIALISM. LONDON. Feb. 21.-The result of the German parliamentary elections has astounded the German parliamentary elections has astounded the Emperor and abundantly justified the opposition of Peince Bismarck to the practical application of the ideas of State Socialism entersatued by his Imperial master. In view of the remarkable strength shown by the Socialists at the polls, it must be assumed that the number of the reserve.

Imperial socialism is greater than the Emperor had believed, and also that the number must largely increase in the near future through the enthusiastic sgitation of the victorious Demooratic leaders. The Socialists are wild with j.y at their successes, and compratulations are pouring in upon them from every country in Europe. Comparatively little disorder has been observe. Comparatively little disorder has been observe able, a fact which is due in a great measure to the advice of the Socialist leaders, who realize that immoderate conduct on the part of their followers will certainly destroy their chances of further advantage.

RESULT OF THE BLUCTIONS.

The results of yesterday's elections, as far as known, are as follows: Elected—Conservatives, 22; Imperials, 10; National Liberals, 9; Centrists, 52; Freissings, 11; Socialists, 20; Poles, 10; Aleatians, 10; Demograts, 3; Danes, 1; Independent Liberals, 1. Re-ballots will be contacted for pinct, two seats. necessary in the contests for ninety-two seats, which will be fought for by 11 Conservatives, 13 Imperials, 53 National Liberals, 14 Centrists, 36 Freisings, 40 Socialists, 2 Guelphs, and 9

PRINCE BISMARCK RESIGNING.

The fact that Prince Bismarck is personally attending the inventory of his effects at his official residence in Berlin, separating his personal belongings from those of the Government, is revarded as conclusive evidence of his inten-

tion to resign the chancellorship. BERLIN, Feb. 20.-In Berlin Herren Liebknoht and Singer, Socialiste, have been elected, the latter defeating Herr Richter, Liberal. Supplementary ballots in four districts will be necessary. In Hamburg Herren Bebel, Dietz and Metzger, are elected. In the first B-rlin district the Progressiat candidate receives 6,700 votes; the Conseravtive 4,800, and the Socialist 3,560. In the second, Virchow receives 18,001, the Socialist candidate 19,010, and the Conservative 14,017. In the third, Progressist 11,567, candidate pollos 10,100 and the Socialist 7,240. In Madgeberg Herr Vollmese, Socialist, is returned. In the first district of Munich a reballot is necessary. In the second the Sacialist candidate is returned. In Stratburg the National Liberal candidate is elected. A second ballot is necessary in Leipsic, and Herr Hagen, Pro-gressist, is returned from Nuremberg. A Socialist is returned from Meerane, and Herr Auer, also a Socialist, is elected in Zwickan. Herr Stolle. Socialist is elected in Dantzic. In Zittan, Doenigsberg, Stettin and Luebeck second ballots are necessary. Meiningen returned a Progressist. At midnight the returns indicate that the Government has lost fifteen seats in the Reichsteg and that the Socialists have doubled their voting stgength throughout

the kingdom of Prussia.
In the forth Berlin district the socialists received 40,500 votes, Richter 14,100. In the fifth Herr Baumbach, Freisenig, 10,060; Auerbach, socialist, 7,231; Luedake, conservative, 43, 234. Herr Schippel, socialist, is elected in Chemnitz by 23,847 majority.

In Leipsin City a reballot is necessary to dacide between Herren Bebel, Socialist, and Goerz. National Liberal. In the Lipsin district Geyer, Socialist is elected. The returns thus far received, complete, indicate the elec tion of four Conservatives, one National Liberal, eleven Centrists, seven Socialists two Poles two Alastians end ten Freissinigs.

London, Feb. 22 —The German elections are still the foremost European topic in all circles. The success of the Socialists has created a feel ing of amazament and chagrin in Garman official quarters, which is intensified as the full significance of the increased Socialist Democracy is real zed. The fact that the Socialists polled 125 000 out of a total of 230,000, votes in Berlin, accentuates the importance of their victory, especially when it is considered that the increase in the capital of 33,000 votes since 1888 is merely a fair sample of the augmented strength of the Democracy in other congested parts of the Kingdom. The majority of the Cartel party have been completely destroyed, the Government chances of passing any of the bills contemplated introducing are so small as to be unworthy of consideration. The defeat of Professor Virchow is a heavy blow to his party though it cannot be said that his successful opponent is likely to make his mark as a profound or astute statesmap. He is a bookbinder by profession, a Pole by birth and a man of very ordinary educational attainments. He speaks German indifferently, but it is said to be a convincing orator in his native tongue. The St. James Gazette says that these elections show conclusively that it is unsafe to extend the franchise to the ignorant commonalty. The leason which has just been taught to Germany by the too liberal extension of the franchise, it says, applies to England in regard to the matter of free education and many other questions which unthicking politicians bring forward from time to time.

A Significant Speech.

Albert Traeger, the famous poet, addressing German Liberals to day in Berlin, utbered these significant words: "My friends: The signs of the times point to this fact, that in the fucure there will be only two classes in the German Empire, the millionaires and the paupers, and who can blame the latter if they become Socialists and try to spatch the bread of life from the cruel hands that offer them a stone, for the present Socialists' bill, liberal as it may appear on the surface, is nothing but a sham, an much to the word's justice, and a crying shame before all free nations." A hurricane of applause followed the poet's prophetic and glowing words.

Tory Tactics.

London, Feb. 22.—Several embassies in London are expressing great irritation at the supposed tampering with latters from office. It is certain that Lord Saliebury has in many instances shown himself facquainted with their secret contents before the legation themselves received them.

A Priest Sentenced.

DUBLIN, Feb. 22.-Father Kinsella has been sentenced to two mouths' imprisonment with hard labor for connection with the recent resiscance to evictions from the Clangory Estates.

The anti-Monopoly League of New York protests against the proposed telegraph bill before the United States Congress. The labring men say that the telegraph is mostly used by specu-tators and gambiers, and only 8 per cent of the business was social. Over a million a year was spent by persons in New York in the sporting business over baseball, lotteries, etc. This was myre than the entire social business of the vaole country. The working people did not use the telegraph.

On the feast of Epiphany, this year, there was celebrated the sacrifica of the Mass for the first time since 1528 at Giengen, in Wurtemburg. In that year the doctions of Luther was preached by one Caspar Pfitelman. The magistrate of the town, or mayor, became an adherent of the new creed, and called upon one of Luther's friends, Rauber, to take charge of the consciences of the inhabitants and appropriated the livings connected with the twelve Catholic churches for the benefit of the town freasury. One priest remained until 1583. In 1631 the Catholic religion was to be re-established by a decree of the Emperor, but met with no response. At present, the Catholics have permission to use a Protestant oburch jointly with the laster denomination. The bishop of Rostenberg has furnished all the necessary paraphernalis to cell-brate Mass. The building was crowded with Catholics on the day above mentioned, who completed the occasion with a banquet in the evening.

A Rome correspondent says that presistent of the probable raffacence of the Berlin labor conference without success as yet.

The Temps says that the Russian loan was seven times covered by subscriptions in Peris



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PIANO FORTES

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

BALTIMOBE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street, New York, 148 Fifth Ave. Washington, 817 Market Square. WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR GRAIN, &c

FLOCE.—Receipts during the week were 4,559 bbls, against 6,156 bbls the week previous. In strong bakers there is still a fair business doing at \$4.90; but in other grades dealers report a most disappointing market. Recarding the sales of low grade flur reported by us a week or two since, it is said to have reference to the sale of a lot of about 3,000 sacks to close out a shipment. And as this was bought at a pretty low figure re-sales have been induced by the reasonable figures it was offered at. Superfine in quoted at \$3.45 to \$3.55, and fine at \$3 to \$3.15 in round quotations. Straight rollers are buiet at \$4.50 to \$4.50 in car lots as to brand. The sale of a lot of 90 per cwt patents was mentioned at \$4.70, and we quote \$4.65 to \$5. Unnapeoted fine is said to have sold as low as

Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Patent spring, Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Fatent spring, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Streight roller, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.20; Superfine, \$3.50 to \$3.80; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.25; City Strong Bakers, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Strong Bakers, \$4.60 to \$4.90; Ontario baga—superfine, \$1.65 to \$2.00; Ontario baga—fine, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

CORN.—Receipts during the week were 1,114

bush, against 1,191 the week previous. Sales are reported of No. 2 corn at 48c to 50c, and lower qualties 450 to 47c duty paid. Mill Fred.—There has been a decided

advance in bran owing to short supply from the West, and we quote \$13 50 to \$15 as to quantity, being a rise of \$1 per ton. Some millers in the West aak \$16 delivered here, but of course they cannot effect sales. Shorts are also higher, and quoted at \$16 to \$17. Moullie \$22 to \$23 per ton.

OATMEAL, &c.—Receipts during the week, 548 barrels. Market quiet and steady. Standard in bags at \$1.80 to \$1.90 and granulated at \$1.85 to \$1.95. In bb's granulated \$3.80 to \$4 \$1.85 to \$1.95. In bb's granulated \$3.80 to \$4 and ordinary standard at \$3.60 to \$3.75 Rolled loads \$3.80 to \$4.25 per bbl, and at \$1.80 to \$1.95 in bags. Peral barley \$6 to \$6.30 per bbl, and pot barley at \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas, \$3.70 to \$3.90.

WHEAT.—The Receipts during the week we \$5,002 busbels, against \$8.56 bush the week previous. The market is quiet for Manitoba and we quote prices \$1.03 to \$1.04 for No. 1 bard, and \$1.01 to \$1.02 for No. 2. Sales, how-

hard, and \$1.01 to \$1.02 for No. 2. Sales, how-ever, are reported along the line at \$1.04 to \$1.05 for No. 1 hard. Chicago No. 2, spring has advanced 12c from lowest, closing

to-day at 785; May.

Pras.—Receipts during the week were 45,650 bush, sgainst 12.768 bush the week previous.

Prices here are nominal at 660 to 670 per 66 lbs, and in the week at 140 to 550 per 60 lbs. The sale is reported of a lot for the English market on p t., but said to be at 27s 6d.

Bankey.—Receipts during the week were nil bash, against 2,400 bush for the week provious. Prices are lower in the States, and it is very difficult to tell. We quote 47c to 48c, Rys.-Prioss nominally 500 to 510

BUCKWHEAT .- Market very duil. We quote 35c to 4/c.
MALT. - 80c to 85c per bushel in small lots.

MALT.—200 to one per busher in small loss, large quantities at 700 to 75c.

SEEDS.—Timothy is firm, American being quoted at \$1.45 to \$1.60. Canadian is quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 per bushel. Red clover is quiet at 6 to 7 to per lb. A sike 10 to 12 pr lb, blue grave \$1 to \$1.50 as to quality, and red top 50c to 75c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.-The volume of business made at \$12 50, but the sale would not be re- regard to the Farnell Commission.

peated. In lard sales of Cauadian are reposted at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per pail of 20 lbs, and Chicago

at \$1 45 to \$1.50 per pail of 20 lbs, and Chicago at \$1 574.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$12 75 to \$13 25; Chicago short out clear, per bbl, \$12 75 to \$13; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$12 75 to \$13; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$12 75 to \$13,00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 100 to 11½c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 720 8c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 00 to 000; Bacon, per lb, 100 to 11c; Shoulder 00c; Tallow common, refined, per lb, 6c.

Dressed Hogs.—The season is about over, and what few fresh lots arrive meet with fair demand at firm prices. We quote \$5.85 to \$6 as to weight and quality.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the week were 2.661 pkgs, against 1,334 pkgs for the week previous Fune goods are soarce and wanted, and se is at steady prices. Medium goods, however, are slow sale. In creamery jobbing lots of choice September goods have brought 23c to 24c, and choice Eastern Townships 20c to 21c, although it is difficult to get the outside figure. In Western, choice selections have sold at 15c to 16c. ern, choice selections have sold at 15c to 16c, but the medium qualities are quoted at 13c to 14:. We quote: Creamery, 20c to 23c; do Summer, 16: to 18c; Eastern Township, 14c to 20; M. rrisburg, 14c to 18c; Western, 13c to 15c; Renfrew, 12c to 14c; Inferior, 10c to 11c.

Retail selections are sold to the local trade at the usual margin above regular quorations.
CHERE. Receip's for the week were 80 hoxes, against 1,347 boxes the week previous. The market has assumed a decidedly firmer front, owing to the action of English buyers in forestalling the London firm, who had made arrangements to handle all the cheese on this side on consignment. Some large sales have been on constanger. Some large sales have been made during the past week aggregating nearly 10.000 boxes, at an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$. above ruling prices two weeks ago. Sales have been made at 10c to \$1 \frac{1}{2}\$, one firm selling about \$4,000 boxes at these figures, and we quote \$1 \frac{1}{2}\$0 to \$1 \frac{1}{2}\$0. for finest, and 910 to 10c for other grades.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Ecos-Receipts during the week were 646 pkgs, against 457 pkgs for the week were 646 pkgs, against 457 pkgs for the week previous. There is no improvement in the egg market, owing to heavier receipts, and sales of nice Montreal limed were made at 12c to 13c a single case might bring 1 to, and Western at 7c to 10c. Shipmenes of eyes have been received from Shipments of eggs have been received from Morrisburg recently that were in such a fear-fully bad condition that a portion of them had to be dumped in order to get rid of the powerful sau de colegne odor, and but for this prempt action of the commission firm their store would undombredly have been raided by the health officers. A few sales were made of these re packed rattlers at 50 per dozen, and a load of about 10 cases was sold for \$10. In fresh eggs, strictly new laid Canadian have declined lo per dozen to 175 to 193. Amerio n fresh sel ing at 15c to 17c. We heard of one lot of fresh Ameri can selling at 144c.

BEANS.—Market quiet. Small lots \$1.50 to \$1.75. Car lots \$1.40 to \$1.50 per Maple Syrup &3 -Syrup 50c to \$1 per tin as

to quality, and maple augar 7c to 8c per lb as to Honey,—Extracted, 10c to 11c as to quality.

Hors—Fine Canadian hops are quoted at
14c to 16: Medium to good 10c to 14c and old

hops 5c to 9a.
BERSWAX —Market quiet at 25c to 25c per lb. HAY.—Good timothy \$8 on track, but ordinary qualities \$6 to \$7 per ton, and fancy \$10 to \$10.50.

FRUIT. &c.

Apples.-The market on spot is quiet but steady with sales of good to choice selection at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per bol. Round lute of Western are quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Advices from Liverpool are very encouraging sales of Canadian apples being reported last week at 22s to

25s for firsts, and 16s to 20s for seconds.

URANGES—Valencias easy at \$4 to \$4.50 per case. Florida \$3 25 to \$3 50, per box.

LEMONS—Steady. Choice stock at \$4.00 to \$4 25, other qualities \$3 to\$3 50 per box.

DRIED APPLES.—Market dull at 6c per lb. EVAPORATED APPLES .- 9c to 10c for new,

83 to 84c for old.

Bananas—Yellaw, \$4 to \$5 per bunch. Change Bries-Selling at \$4 to \$9 per brl as to quality.

quart. DATES-50 to 60 per lb. Nurs.—Grenoble walnuts, 13c to 14c per lb. Figs.—In 1 lb boxes 9c. in 10 to 20 lb boxes -In 1 lb boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb boxe

PINEAPPLES-Extra large 35c to 40c each and

250 to 800 each. POTATORS.-65c to 70c per bag; retail, 80c to

He to 12c, and in bage 5c to 6c per lb.

ONIONS. -- Canadian \$3.50 to \$4.00 per brl.

FISH AND OILS.

SMOKED AND DRIED FISH .- Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.25 per hox; ordinary kinds, 90c to \$1. Pure boneless fish in 25 to 45 lb boxes at 34c to 4c per lb. Finnan haddles 64c to 7c per b Boneless cod 6a to 64a.
Oils —Steam refined seal firm at 50c to 52a. Cod oil steady. Newfoundland at 37c to 38c Halifax 32jc, Newfoundland cod liver

oil 50c to 55c. Fresh Fish,—Lake Manitoba white fish 85.25 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs in round lots. Tommy cods at \$1 to \$1.25 per bbl. Fresh cod and haddock \$\frac{1}{2}\text{c} to \$\frac{1}{2}\text{c}\$. Fresh herring \$1.30 to \$1.50 per 100.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending Feb. 22ad, 1890, were as follows: Oattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calves.

Over from last week. 53

Totol for week..... 847 43 146 112

Left on hand..... 20

Owing to the large receipts and the com-

mencement of the Lenten season there was but a poor demand for cable, and trade generally was "off" The class offered was fair, but butchers held off or bought at their own prices, nothing going above 4 cts. Sheep—Receipts small; in good demand. A shade higher prices for good hegs. Calves more

We quote the following as being fair values: Oattle, Butchers' good, 32c to 4c; Butchers' med., 32c to 32c; Butchers' culls, 22c to 32c; Sheep, 32c to 42c; Hogs, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Calves, \$4.00 to \$8.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Feb. 22nd, 1890, were 253; left over from previous week 29; total for week 282; shipped during week 162; left for city 20; sales for week 46; on hand for sale 54.

The horse trade at these stables during the week has been better than expected, the feeling generally has been brisk, and we report quite a number of sales, though at low prices. We look for a good trade for coming week, having some good workers and drivers on hand owned by Messrs. Hay, Rand, Forbus and McTavish, and a nice fancy saddle horse by T. O'Neil Several carloads to arrive. American buyers expected.

Public Indignation Wasted.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—There will shortly be a monster mass meeting in Hyde Park of work-ingmen of all classes to express condemusion of the Russian penal system and its accompanying outrages. The meeting is being arranged by labor leaders who recogn ze in the so-called political prisoners of Russia the friends of universal reform and progress both in respect to social and political conditions, The great interest taken in this matter in America has found an echo here.

They Will Swallow the Pill.

LONDON, Eeb. 22 -The Standard says the has been fair in pork during the week, low Liberal Unionist, will not heed Mr. Caine's prices inducing a fair consumption. The sale words in regard to the Times and the Governof a round lot of Canada shore cut pork was ment, but will support Mr. Smith's motion in

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

THE \$1 00 WHITE DRIES SHIETS At S. CARS. ley's are the best velue in the market.

S. CARSLEY has decided to clear out several lines of Eoglish Walking Jackets at awasping prices before the opening of spring goods.

SPRING 1890.

PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS	EXHIBITION EXHIBITION EXHIBITION EXHIBITION EXHIBITION	SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS

On Monday, the 24th February, we shall have our first show of Silks for the coming sea-

Ladies will be pleased to hear that we have purchased a large los of Fancy Brockee and Oriental Silks from the PARIS EXHIBITION. These goods are Novel, and nothing approaching the style has been introduced in Montreal before. Some of the qualities have taken Prizes for their beautiful Co orings and Workmanship.
We would recommend an early visit to get first choice.

S. CARSLEY.

COURT DRESSES COURT DRESSES

DINNER DRESSES DINNER DRESSES

TEA GOWNS TEA GOWNS

These Brocaded and Striped Silks are the same as used in London for Court Dresses, and in London and Paris for Dinner Dresses and Tea Gowns. But f-om the simple fact that they have been displayed in the PARIS EX. HIBITION, we are in a position to sell them as about Quarter the usual price.

S. CARSLEY.

SUNSHING SILKS SUNSHING SILKS SUNSHING SILKS SUNSHING SILKS

AND SHANGHAI SILKS SHANGHAI SILKS SHANGHAI SILKS

This lot also contains a number of fancy Sun. shing and Shanghai Silke, suitable for summer costumes and bioucer, also plain, from 650 up-

S. CARSLEY.

BLACK SILKS CACHEMFRE DE SOIE MERVEILLEUX FAILLE FRANÇAISE RHADAMAS SURAH SATIN DE LYON SATIN DUCHESSE LINEN BACK SATINS

Our stock of Black Silks is now replete with all the standard makes, and ladies can quite depend upon the wear, as these goods are bought with special care.

8. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

MISSES' NEW JACKETS MISSES' NEW JACKETS MISSES' NEW JACKETS MISSES' NEW JACKETS MISSES' NEW JACKETS

Just opened a shipment of Misses' Jackets, in STRAWBERRIEY.—Choice Florids, 40e per Fawo, Drab, Navy, etc., all the leading styles

Wool Vests at a Great Reduction.

at lowest prices,

MISSES' REEFER JACKETS MISSES' REEFER JACKETS
MISSES' REEFER JACKETS
MISSES' REEFER JACKETS
MISSES' REEFER JACKETS

For elegant Resier Jackets come direct to S. CARSLEY'S.

600 Jerseys to be sold at half price.

MISSES' TWEED SACQUES MISSES' TWEED SACQUES MISSES' TWEED SACQUES MISSES' TWEED SACQUES MISSES' TWEED SACQUES

A large assortment of Tweed Sacques in all sizes, colors and styles at

S. CARSLEY'S.

MISSES' CLOTH JACKETS.

\$1.70 JACKETS, WORTH \$2.25 \$1.75 JACKETS, WORTH \$2.35 \$2.35 JACKETS, WORTH \$4.00 \$3.30 JACKETS, WORTH \$4.00 \$3.30 JACKETS, WORTH \$4.75 \$3.50 JACKETS, WORTH \$4.75 \$3.80 JACKETS, WORTH \$5.00 \$1.00 JACKETS, WORTH \$5.00 \$4.15 JACKETS, WORTH \$5.00 \$4.15 JACKETS, WORTH \$6.00

This importation being larger than previous years, enables us to sell them at lower figures.

S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SEWING COTTOR.

Above all other "Threads" it towers. Is gifted with all wondrous powers. Ins fame for smoothness leads the van. Use "Clapperton's Thread" whene'er you can ONCE USED ALWAYS USED

> CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. EVER-READY DRESS STEELS

Come as a boon and a blessing to all who wist to economize time. Invaluable to dressmaker and a great saver of labor, Used in every household.

EVER-READY DRESS STEELS. are waterproof and perspiration proof. S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 778, 1775, 1777,

NOTRE DAME STREE

CARSLEY'S COLUMN