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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1890.

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A PROTESTANT VIEW.

Heber Newton Praises Catholicism From His Pulpit.

Admiration and Reverence Boldly Expressed.

(New York World Feb. 25th.)

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 evidences of surprise on the part of his parishioners, and when they left the church there were few who were not astonished. This Sunday morning discourse of Rev. Heber Newton has been the subject of animated discussion among his parishioners ever since. The cause of all this trouble is Dr. Newton's view of the Catholic Church.

Like most clergymen of Protestant denominations, 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. His 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 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 outset of his sermon that few people were aware of the strides which the Roman 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 8,000,000.

"The Roman Catholic centennial of last December," said he, "was a very significant event. It has riveted the attention of the country, and has not only interested the masses of every country, but has also attracted the attention of the world. It is almost impossible to estimate the number of them who are flocking 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 a different place. 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 humanity.

"In the modern world the Roman Catholic Church continues her indispensable ministry to civilization. She polices the wide masses of society, which without her strong firm hand would have become a chaotic mass of savagery. She is the bulwark against whom Macaulay warned us. Among whole classes of which our Protestantism seems as yet powerless to reach she 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 exerts from our unfeeling admiration for her powers of organization and her skill in management. In every growing town the choicest sites you will find forestalled by her outposts and her seminaries. Protestantism, in its missionary work, seems the bushwhacking of a mob, while the onward movement of this great Church is as the tramp of a regiment.

"The Roman Catholic Church commands from us our reverence for her special culture of saintship. How raw and crude seem our provisions for that impetuous hunger of the human heart for sacrifice, 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 lead-roll of martyrdom. And still to-day from every land she presents to us such types of self-abnegation as have awed the hearts of self-indulgent Protestants in the Cure d'Arce and a Father Damien who in some unfriendly hotel, in a foreign land, has had a child lie at the point of death and found in the Dark Ages the 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 commonplace days of his shallow Protestantism, wherein he saw only her defects.

"Much of the evil that has characterized this Church," continued Dr. Newton, "has grown out of work which she has had to do as her peculiar mission. 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 exempt from the scientific spirit. If the facts could be known it would be found to be, in an sure, that to an extent undreamed of the intellectual difficulties of our modern world are penetrating their minds.

"As never before, this natural tendency to nationalize itself in asserting itself in this the strongest and freest of lands. There is no one who followed 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 as work on the Catholic Church in America, and for one I look in the natural course of events for a repetition on a larger scale of the step towards national freedom which the Gallican Church has most notably exemplified in the past and with more pronounced results.

Dr. Newton concluded by hoping that wisdom 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.

Reparation.

The Mercier Government last summer employed Mr. Choquette, an able man, to study the reparation question, and report on its feasibility. 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 there and have no disposition to come back. In the next place, Mr. Choquette points out that

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 reparation business, upon which Mr. Mercier's predecessors spent so much money and secured so small results. Mr. Mercier would not govern the Province in any way calculated to keep the present population 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 this alarming exodus of its children. A change 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 hour when "Moses entering into the midst 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 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 abstention 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 holy joy in its observance, but as that fervor lessened, the Church mitigated the rigors of its discipline as time and circumstances demanded. Now it is fasted in a more liberal manner than 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 greater disregard to its observance. Some deem 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 us to reflect that the eating of the apple was of little consequence except that it involved the disobedience of the law. It would be well to bear in mind that the commandments of the Church are laws approved by God. But dispensations can be obtained? Yes if the causes for them exist and the reason be stated to the priest, the dispensation will doubtless be granted, but is not permissible 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 obedience, 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 diocese.

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 as one a millionaire, 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 17 years, in the "black famine" period of 1847. He went first to the United States, then he emigrated to Australia, in the days of the gold fever, and took up his residence at Ballarat, where he made a fortune. Mr. Brophy 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 bill. The bill accepts as grounds for divorce desertion for three years, either on the part of the man or woman; habitual drunkenness, coupled with cruelty, or neglect of household duties on the wife's part; sentence for crime and violent assault. 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 reference to an offending wife.

More Fighting in Makooland.

LISBON, February 23.—By intelligence from Mozambique, dated January 26th, it is reported that the Makoolas, 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, interfered and arrested hostilities and restored peace.

A Murderous Divine Hanged.

OSAGE, 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 death.

The Glamorganshire Election.

LONDON, February 20.—The election yesterday to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the Middle division of Glamorganshire, caused by the death of Mr. Talbot, resulted in the return of Mr. Evans (Liberal), who was unopposed. Mr. Talbot was a Liberal, but he refrained from voting on Gladstone's Home Rule bill.

An Unimaginative Prevaricator.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Lord Salisbury has complained to Mr. Waddington of some French intrigues, including the Canadian agitation for separation. Mr. Waddington replied that he had no information of any such proceedings.

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 Cumberland, England. "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." "The scarlet woman," he said, "was the side 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 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 widespread sentiment that the Church of Rome had corrupted the Gospel of Jesus Christ. 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 FABRAGO OF MISSTATEMENTS,

and however men like the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of York could allow that book to appear under their auspices was more than they 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 souls 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 is making converts from other religions while no other body does converts from her? The statements were as plain as a highway. 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 Rome had been guilty. If a man was held up to public obloquy, the first thing he would 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 sect of England could agree as to the doctrines which used to be denounced as inventions of the devil were being introduced into the Church of England; 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 instance of the Romish corruption. The Protestant imagination was never so happy as when it was dilating upon the supposed horror of the confessional. There was no

"RECALLED" NUN

who went about the country denouncing those horrors who could not count upon the return in the shape of gate money afterwards for her lecture on the iniquities of the confessional. He remembered reading a lecture on the Catholic 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. The Bishop had stated that any one who heard confession should be treated as if he had been guilty of a capital offence. 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 Rome.

CASSOCKS MADE BY CATHOLIC TAILORS.

going through that act of confession denounced by their predecessors as a willful and wicked corruption of the Church of Rome. A recently republished article of Mr. Gladstone's, in which the confession was incidentally mentioned, excited nothing but praise from the Anglicans, while it was warmly denounced by the Nonconformists. 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 become in the Church of England. A certain renowned member of the Anglican communion was hearing the confession of a lady, and when she poured forth the account of her wretched doings he asked her whether she had not forgotten some sins under this other head. She replied she had not. "Surely you are mistaken," he said, "when the priest said that she was not to be afraid of what she said, she 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 would be guilty of

SO HIDEOUS A BLUNDER.

This clergyman was one who had kept hundreds of people from entering the 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 forsaken the Church, there was never such a case occurred. Then there was the doctrine of the Real 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 man remained to this day as evidence of our belief in this doctrine by the reformers. The man was intended as a parody and hideous mockery of the devotion to the Blessed Sacrament. In 1837, on

THE GREAT CARDINAL WISERMAN

giving a course of lectures, Dr. Turpin, 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 morning after the appearance of the pamphlet, Cardinal Wiseman swept 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 doctrine of the Real Presence at that time. And now it was said by Anglicans that this doctrine was never denied, and Ritualistic persons incurred great martyrdom for holding it. They had the Bishop of Lincoln whose case in the court a short time since, going through the form of the Catholic Mass which his Church had formerly required to be a Latin and a

deceit. What had they to say to people of this character, who stated that the Church had corrupted the doctrines of Jesus Christ and then absolutely preached those corruptions. In this connection he would give them an instance of another blunder committed by an Anglican clergyman who held the doctrine of the Real Presence. One of his congregation came to him saying he was going abroad, and stated there was no High Church clergyman 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 consider the matter. He had been 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 corrupt and corrupted the doctrines of our Blessed Lord, how could thinking men regard him? This was a strange instance of incongruity and incoherence of those who held.

THIS UTERABLE POSITION.

Then there was the doctrine of purgatory—a middle state—and prayers for the dead. As he had said them on the preceding Sunday, that doctrine was the story of the day. It was a "fond thing, vainly invented"—an idle imagination, in short—and Catholics were condemned for denying God's word when they offered a prayer for their departed friends, and yet they now saw that this very doctrine was accepted by an important section of the Church of England as true. Indeed, so far had the Church departed from the doctrine of the Real Presence in relation to this doctrine that the doctrine of eternal punishment was steadily declining among its members, and hell itself was being turned into purgatory, that fond thing, vainly invented. Men said deliberately that there was

AN ULTIMATE ESCAPE FROM HELL,

thus making it purgatory, and by one of the strange ways in which this Catholic doctrine was introduced into the Protestant Church Protestants were now found denying that truth and that out of hell 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 some specific instances of doctrines, denounced first as corruptions, which were now being introduced as parts of the Gospel, which had never been denied by the Church of England. 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 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 change his opinion, and without having been changed their opinion on the matter, he would, to use the popular phrase, be boycotted as not being a man of principle. There was no more flagrant instance of an utter dereliction of principle than this of which the Protestant Church had been guilty, and it ought to stand condemned in the eyes of every honest man. In spite of the persecution to which the holders of those doctrines to which he referred had been subjected the true Church had preserved them uncorrupted and unchanged, and now this Protestant Church was steadily reintroducing them all, one by one—even to that of the Immaculate Conception of our Blessed Lady. Further than that, there was a persistent refusal to recognize the vicar of a church not far from where one of our countrymen had dedicated a sermon to His Holiness Leo XIII., in which he,

A PROTESTANT, UPRIDED THE POPE'S INFALLIBILITY.

and yet that gentleman remained a member of that Church which had so steadily and unflinchingly bounded down Catholics, 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 allegiance to that body which in England called itself a Church, and indeed a part of the Church of God. He had only been able to bring before them a small portion of the doctrines which this body had first denounced as false and then reintroduced as true. He had not time to go deeply into the subject; a Catholic was entitled to ask Protestants where the Church had corrupted the Gospel, and when they had agreed Catholics would listen to them. To pass to another point. Amongst the number of sects and Churches which they found in London there was discovered one point of agreement, and one point of difference. He remembered when he was in Rome that a deputation of

PROTESTANTS HAD WAITED ON KING HUMBERT

after his visit to the cholera patients. After the presentation of the address the King expressed his appreciation of the members of the deputation, and having asked them incidentally to what sects they belonged, he afterwards remarked that they all seemed to be of different religions, but with one voice assured him that they were all in spirit and mutually tolerated one another. I suppose, said the King, because you are all of different religions. Yes, they agreed that was their bond of union, and 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 engaged, and who thoroughly realized the God having put 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 incumbent 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 Christianity was split 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 preachers, each opposing all the others, to represent Him? And if not, who then was the accredited teacher if not the Church of Rome? There was a dead silence 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 he was the only true Church what a do there would be in the next week's papers, and how the rival sects would fall upon him. Only one Church could build up, I have the truth, and all the others are

wrong. No other Church was conscious that it had God's commission to teach the truth to her children. He would clench the whole matter by this final argument. It was perfectly clear from the Gospel that there does exist a visible Church, otherwise our Lord's words meant nothing, and the seventy-arch messengers in the Gospel 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 individual Church. If it were a compound of other Churches, we should be driven to conclude that God stood surety for a lie, these Churches all diametrically contradict one another, and that being so there only remained the Catholic Church which could be accepted as the individual Church which Jesus Christ founded. Where was the individual 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 bid them the feelings of any individual. He may have uttered some hard words, but he 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 on intellectual arguments as frivolous, and he should consider himself as insulting them were he to try to allure them to join the Church on emotional grounds without first convincing their understanding. 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 already. He dared say he had convinced some of his Protestant brethren by the arguments he had used that this Church was the Church of God, but conviction alone would not do, the Divine light must be laid upon their hearts, and that he hoped he commended them one and all to the Heavenly Father. And to the same Divine care he commended his Catholic brethren, praying that God may keep them inflexible in their faith and true to His Holy Church.

NO LOYALTY FOR THEM.

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 unanimously adopted to the effect that the address of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen adopted by the House of Commons was inappropriate, and would probably have no other result than to alienate American sympathies from us just when public opinion calls loudly and earnestly for the establishment of closer commercial relations between the United States and Canada. The resolution winds up as follows:—"While we profess sincere admiration for the English constitutional government, we the members of this club, desire with all our hearts the establishment of an independent nationality in the vast dominions of British North America, free from all European connections." The resolution was supported by a number of enthusiastic speeches.

Another resolution was adopted congratulating Mr. Beaudry and those who supported his amendment to the McCordy Bill, and the close of the meeting, a discussion took place 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 Astor died suddenly on 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 Willard Astor. [Mr. Astor was simply an enormously rich man. He was distinguished for nothing else. His father, also named John Jacob, started in life as a free trader in the Northwest, and with the money thus made by, with the help of, and in connection with Aaron Burr, managed to get at a very small figure the real estate in and about New York belonging to the Royalists who left the 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 Astor family, the largest in America. John Jacob, Jr., inherited all the fortune of his father, and this has since accumulated until it is estimated that the value of the estate he 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 persuasion of Washington Irving and FitzGreene Halleck, the poet.]

The Coteau Bridge.

Work on the Canada Atlantic bridge at Coteau 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 branch route, the improvement is expected to be of considerable local benefit. 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 157; New York, 107; St. Louis, 25; Washington, 18; total 317. Necessary to choose 154. Chicago thus had three more than necessary for choice. The announcement was greeted with cheers and the House adjourned. On the first ballot Chicago, had 115; New York, 72; St. Louis, 61; Washington, 56; Cumberland Gap, 1. The galleries were packed with spectators. Second vote—Chicago, 127; New York, 83; St. Louis, 69; Washington, 45; necessary to a choice, 155. Third ballot—Chicago, 157; New York, 89; St. Louis, 63; Washington.

The annual banquet of the Board of Trade at New York was addressed by Erasmus Wiman, Sir Richard Cartwright, who responded to the toast of "The United States and Canada," Hon. O. A. Bostelle, of Maine, and others. Letters of regret were read from President Harrison, Secretary of War William B. Ewing, and others. 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, Clapham, has just been received into the Church at the Brompton Oratory by the Very Rev. Sebastian Buryden, 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 Abbé de Roquesaure and the Abbé Loubet, both of the diocese of Pauiers.

The Pope, through Cardinal Rampolla, 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 convalescent.

Mr. Pedro, British Minister 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-two 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 Katherine (Miss Uxrel) have gone to St. Augustine, Fla., to minister at the bedside of the Rt. Rev. James O'Connor, Bishop of Omaha, whose health seems to be failing very fast.

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

Archbishop Ireland has organized a congregation of colored Catholics in St. Paul, Minn., and has leased and remodelled 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 20th ult., Mr. Agor Le Flouard, only son of the American Bishop of Rochester. His Holiness 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 Corrigan, Archbishop of New York, arrived in Rome on February 1st, with Mr. Farren, also of New York. His Grace has some important business with the Holy See, his health is not very good and he has need of rest from overwork, he will probably accompany Mr. Farren and Gen. M. Harry Cassel, Privy-Chamberlain to his Holiness, on a trip to the Holy Land.

Bishop Foley, of Detroit, Mich., lately addressed a large gathering of newboys 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 use of profane language, and urged them to strive after as good an education as they could. In conclusion, the Bishop made the magnificent offer to educate two newboys, 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 ascertained on the most authentic authority that there is no truth in or foundation for such a report.

The Paris press, on the other hand, is very angry in their own country. Their German contractors, 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 premature to speak of its being published for a long time.

Distinguished people still enter the Catholic fold, as sincere and humble converts, convinced of the claims of that Church to be the one truly 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, has in a succession of all his sons and families, studied with the Rev. 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 sustained a severe loss by the death of Mr. Hettling, Professor of the University of Wurzburg and Domestic Prelate of the Holy Father. Not, perhaps, quite the equal of Dr. Dullinger in erudition, he was far superior to him in moral qualities. Mr. Hettling 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 best 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 preparatory 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 of his household.

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 is to be found in a higher, larger, and equal law, which shall give an efficient education to all children of school age, and shall firmly guard both the liberty of conscience and the vital holiness of Christianity." The publication 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 open his eyes to Catholic so advantageously or to whom they can so securely look for light and guidance in this matter as the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

LITTLE FIELD PREACHERS.

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

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 Ireland spoke of the toast: "Employers and Employees." We submit the Archbishop's words:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—There is no need, I trust, to explain the presence of a clergyman amid the festivities of the evening. The suggestion presents itself at once to your minds that the contractors and master mechanics of St. Paul are good, pious Catholics, and that they have no objection to making the fact known to the members of the National Convention. I take pleasure in confirming the suggestion, and inviting you to spread abroad the good news to the education and salvation of a new world of men.

In medieval times builders vowed their labors to religion. Confraternities of builders were the Church's most loyal devotees and the objects of her special patronage, and to the union of religion with the business of building we must ascribe the sublime temple of Westminister and Paris, the noble cathedrals and the towers of our most magnificent 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 desert from blessing you when trowel and plane are piled upon edifices destined to more secular purposes, the homes of the people, the asylums of letters, the counting-houses of commerce.

Religion is the soul and never-failing spring of charity, justice, purity, sacrifice, cardinal virtues which render human society possible. These virtues are begotten of the principles 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 shrink. 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 restlessness and love of revolutions prevailing at the present time; 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 laborers that all applications 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 toward a felicitous outcome.

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 whole construction of society demands labor and capital, employer and employee; to abolish capital would be to render labor fruitless; to deprive the rights of the employer would be to deprive the employees of their living shield of justice. No one should em-

ployee limit the liberty of fellow employees. Mr. sympathies go out to the employee—he is the more helpless party, and his burden is heavy. But I always stop and protest when employees seek by force to compel fellow employees to join them in a strike, or when employees declare that the children of their brothers shall 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 equity, and just as with his employee. In Europe the socialists are almost fixed as the touchstone of justice. Not so in America; the employee of yesterday will be to-morrow the employer, and unless he keeps a level head, the next day he may be back upon the lowest rung of the ladder. It is natural for him to have the kindest feelings toward those who were, or may be competitors of his, in the past. The whole spirit of the country, its constitution and laws, bring men near to one another in mutual esteem and regard, smooth off the edges of class divisions and remove from rival nations of men the harshness which is the fruit of social pride, and of the belief that some are born to command and others to serve. It is the mission of America to strive for the whole world the problems of modern times, and notably that of capital and labor.

There are duties for the employee; there are more serious ones for the employer. Elevation and power bring responsibilities. A just and generous employer will by his sweet mannered ways and his silent acts, mirror his soul; and do more to prevent and quell labor rebellions than light ever can do. 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 rights and future of labor than those of capital, he will accept his lot, and be satisfied in unassuming periods with lesser wages and harder jobs. An effort should be made to give the laborer correct and full information as to the labor market, and the fluctuations of the industrial tide. It is well to appeal to his intelligence. He is a partner in every enterprise, 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 talking beings.

A fatal error, the result of the teachings of economists of the school of Adam Smith, lies at the bottom of the grievances of labor. It is this, that capital has the right to secure 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 or iron, and the sole question regarding him is, how cheap can he be made? This view of our brother 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 world to be happy and to do good. The result of the economic inequalities and of unworkable social institutions, there will be always inequalities in the social possession of the inheritance, but each one is entitled to a sufficient of it, enabling him to live as a human being, and to raise his family without degradation of the dignity of human beings. This is not always allowed to each one. There are industrial centers where more attention is given by the master to the least of his burden than to the man who drives it, more attention to the metallic machine than to the child or woman that stands in front of it. Blasts and machines are replaced at greater cost than human beings, and this is all there is to the matter in the eyes of greed and ambition. A slight percentage of enormous gains may be secured by the dispensing by an ostentatious hand in public aims; it will not in the eyes of a man of God repay for injustices committed in the making of the fortune. The pursuit and quest of charity is social justice to lose no soul. Our mode of industrialism has its horrors as well as its splendid achievements; and these horrors are not there will be social grievances, and our civilization will be on its trial.

I am aware that competition from those above you, and those above, will at times make difficult of execution your own desire to treat honorably and justly those below you. You are intermediaries between higher capital and the mere journeyman, and the exactions of the former dictate toward the latter a policy which your own hearts do not approve. Still, permit me to say, remember as you can the laborer and journeyman, and use your influence in union with that of others in permeating the whole community with love 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 railroads 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 was the worst storm of the season. The snow drifted badly, and business was practically suspended. Governor MacLellan delivered a lengthy speech from the throne. The Government, on the eve of the election, has become quite hopeful, and the speech contained a number of promises. The Legislature on the large measure of prosperity in our province has justly 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 most branches of industry there was gratifying activity. Good harvests rewarded the labors of the farmer. Coal mining operations were extensively carried on. Gold mining was prosecuted with much success. The condition of business throughout 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 Lunenburg has been opened. The local Government will subsidize a railway from the Intercolonial to Ironbridge on East river, Pictou, where smelting works are to be established. The business of the Crown Lands office has been unusually large and contributed materially to the provincial revenue. The bills to be submitted include abolition of apprenticeship for debt, an act to amend the Arbitration, Education and Mines and Mineral acts.

The Tariff and the Farmer.

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 ocean, which is of course a very large part, is sold at the Liverpool price, freight added. 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 duty. The removal of this tariff may not advance the price of grain, but it will certainly increase the purchasing power of the 10 or 20 cents the farmer gets for his grain. A dollar after all, is only worth what it will buy. And if 60 cents to amend the tariff will buy a bushel as a dollar under protection, the farmer is certainly the gainer by the change.

THE DUAL LANGUAGE DEBATE

(Continued from last number.)

The debate on Mr. McCarthy's Bill was resumed in the House of Commons on Tuesday by Mr. Chapleau. He thanked 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 Simons had been looking around him when talking of minorities and would have come to Quebec he would have seen that the minority there had a council of public instruction. Some of those members were saying that the minority in Quebec was ill-treated. 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 Protestant churches. He quoted a statement written by the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, who said that the minority in Quebec was not so much as to be since the people in the other provinces seemed to be so much distressed on their account. Corcoran, he said, was at the bottom of the bill introduced by the member for Simons, and it was contrary 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 great advocate of Canadian building the Canadian Pacific railway, promoting colonization companies and advancing immigration and yet this bill proposed to abolish the French language before the people had time to learn English. This would be a gross injustice to the Northwest settlers. He made several quotations from a book written by Charles Dillie on Canada, which testified to the loyalty of the French-Canadian. The first member who spoke for responsible government in Canada was Mr. Lafontaine. 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 Canadian. He concluded by saying that if the member for Simons wished to deface French he ought to begin in gber and deface it from the motto of the British arms.

Richard Inglis started out with surprise that the member opposite, including the member for North Simons, 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 the Parliament had also its rights. No good could come of 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 Parliament should decide it. The House should minimize the mischief which careless hands have done. Turning to the bill, he could not but regard the preamble of the bill as offensive and as calculated to arouse national and creed jealousies. That preamble was not necessary to the bill; 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. Rather than to adopt a policy of peace and fair play, the honorable member could not be pleased 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 had proposed. The member for North Simons wanted 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. McCarthy replied at great length, claiming that the member for North Simons was playing the game of the Premier or was a tool in his hands. That charges had been bandied about the country, but he had not thought it necessary to deny such an absurd charge. Now, however, he took the opportunity of telling the House and the country that the statistics were not correct. The member for North Simons still gave his support to the general policy of 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 connection was an injury to the party he would willingly leave it. He would still be able to do a great deal of good, and he would do it on his own party and not according to the other. This was his position and he wished it to be thoroughly understood. Men who aroused race and creed prejudices by misrepresentation his views were men 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 attempt to divide the French and English speakers against his French-Canadian friends. (laughter) Honorable members might laugh, but he had a perfect right to his opinion, and he repeated that the best interests of the country would be served by a unity of language and that the unity of the Dominion would be best served by the communities speaking the tongue of the majority. He said that he was spoken by his constituents of British North America. This was not an injustice to his French fellow members. It might be unpalatable, 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 dividing 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 his statute book, which might be done in the future. He said that he had no objection to the French speaking in that question. Now he was charged with raising race crises because he dissented from the school laws of his own province. Dealing with the remarks of the member for West Durham (Mr. Blake), the latter said that the Northwest had no mandate to deal with this question. He said that he was speaking in the Provincial Legislature and introduced 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. Beauséjour's amendment to the amendment, which was rejected by 63 to 117. The division was as follows:—

Yes—Amoy, Auden, Bain (Soulages), Beauséjour, Bédard, Bergeron, Bernier, Buisson, Byles, Carleton Place, Campbell, Caron, Cook, Cottage, Coulombe, Couture, Curran, Doust, Dawson, De St. Georges, Desautels, Desjardins, Desautels, Doyon, Dupont, Flier, Flynn, Gauthier, Geoffroy, Giguas, Girouard, Godbout, Grandbois, Guay, Hovine, Ives, Jones, Labrosse, Landry, Langlois (Montmorency), Langlois, Lavoie, Levesque, Lyster, Macdonald, MacGillivray, MacMillan (Vaudouin), MacNeil, Meigs, Mitchell, Mounplaisir, Neveu, Perry, Prefontaine, Rindret, Riopel, Rohland, Ste Marie, Therien, Turcot, Vanasse, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wright 63.

No—Armstrong, Burnard, Barron, Bell, Bérin, Borden, Bowell, Bowman, Boyle, Brown, Byrnes, Burnett, Campbell, Caron, O'Brien, Carpenter, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Chapleau, Cheriton, Cochrane, Cookburn, Colby, Corby, Coughlin, Daly, Davies, Davin, Davis, Desjardins, Dewdney, Dickinson, Earle, Eisenhauer, Ellis, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Renfrew), Ferguson (Welland), Fisher, Foster, Gilman, Gordon, Gault, Hagarty, Hale, Heslop, Hickey, Hudon, Jones, Jackson, Jones (Digby), Jones (Halifax), Kirk, Kirkpatrick, Landierkin, Lang, Lister, Livingston, Lovitt, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Huron), MacDonnell, McCarthy, McColla, McDonnell (Victoria), McDonnell (Proton), McIntyre, McKay, McKee, McMillan (Huron), McMillan (Renfrew), McMillan (St. John), McMillan (St. Lawrence), McMillan (St. Mary), McMillan (St. Patrick), McMillan (St. Vincent), McMillan (St. James), McMillan (St. George), McMillan (St. Andrew), McMillan (St. Nicholas), McMillan (St. Elizabeth), McMillan (St. 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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

The Late Joseph Gillis Biggar M.P.

A cable dispatch last Wednesday afternoon briefly announced the sudden death by heart disease of Mr. Joseph Gillis Biggar M.P., for North Cavan.

Mr. Biggar was a man of a high and noble character, and his death was a great loss to the country. He was a member of the House of Commons for North Cavan for many years.

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isms, and the epigrams of Mr. Biggar. He had a quick caustic humor, and a neat turn for epigrammatic expression, which lent a peculiar charm and flavor to their own to the sayings which his friends delight to treasure up in their memory.

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, vilipendium and insult from the English press...

Mr. Biggar never married, but he had many affairs of the heart. He was born in Belfast, Aug. 1823, and received his education, such as it was, in the Academy in that city.

MR. BIGGAR'S FUNERAL. A Great and Respectful Crowd Follow the Body in Liverpool. LONDON, February 21.—The funeral of the late Joseph Biggar, Member of Parliament...

CABLE GOSSIP.

POOR BERTIE'S TROUBLES. The Prince of Wales is reported to be very angry at the paragraph in the papers saying that his second daughter is going to be married.

half of the working classes. I know not what may become of it, but I wish to be free in future of the charge of having left anything undone in this emergency.

THE CLONGARIE EVICTIONS. Another Attack on Balfour's Irish Harshness. LONDON, February 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Morley gave notice that he would accept the United States Senator's changes in the extradition treaty...

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN. Mr. Gladstone is reported ill with catarrh. The cholera is spreading in Mesopotamia and the mortality is very high.

AMERICAN. A fire at Toledo destroyed property to the extent of \$200,000. C. H. Jennings, State treasurer of Missouri, has been found \$250,000 out in his accounts.

CANADIAN. Mr. Fitz, the Ontario bank clerk, now under arrest at Toronto, has been admitted to bail by the Court of Queen's Bench in the sum of \$100,000.

REPORT OF A GERMAN PLOT. Enquiries at the American legation to-day indicated an apprehension of a statement that the Emperor had ordered a general agrigation in Canada in favor of an independent Republic.

THE CLONGARIE EVICTIONS. Another Attack on Balfour's Irish Harshness. LONDON, February 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Morley gave notice that he would accept the United States Senator's changes in the extradition treaty...

illegal violence used by the Irish executive during the Clongarrie evictions. In the dead of night a body of emergency men, assisted by a large body of armed police, burned the houses over the heads of the tenants to be evicted.

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 impunity.

WILL RAISE A RUCTION. Labouchere Proposes to Bring up the Lord Euston Affair. Mr. Labouchere proposed to bring up the Lord Euston Affair in the House of Commons to-day.

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How to Cure Skin & Scalp DISEASES with the CUTICURA REMEDIES. THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are especially, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES...

has degenerated into a kind of fetishism, and is entirely devoid of all religious restraints and obligations. The negro race are naturally a religious people. They are kind, affectionate and grateful—submissive to authority, and their conduct towards the slave of the latter world, when they had the power to do mischief, was above all praise.

Intelligence in Animals. At the regular meeting of the Union Catholic League held Sunday, under the presidency of Mr. Edward McLaughlin, a resolution, headed "Intelligence in Animals," was given by Mr. O. L. Carson.

DIED. CARSON.—In this city, on the morning of Tuesday, 25th February, 1893, after a severe illness, William Carson, a native of Gortmore, Co. Cavan, Ireland, aged 75 years.

Health Before All. ILLNESS DETECTED AT EYEGLASS. EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Closed on Sunday. CERTIFICATE. I, Madame ZENOPHONE TOCOAS, certify that for five weeks I suffered from poverty of the blood and got no relief from medicine administered to me.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. For Consumption, Cough, or the most reliable medicine in use.

LADY KILDARE

Or the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XIX. Continued.

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

The young Lady Nora interrupted him eagerly.

"Oh, Mr. Fogarty!" she cried, in her eager, passionate voice. "You must know that my guardian and kinsman, Mr. Michael Kildare, shut me up in this house! It is he who holds me prisoner. Your mother will desert my escape in the morning and will send a message to him! He will be at Kings-town before the boat goes out and will bring me back! He is my guardian, and has the right to control my movements. Oh, Mr. Fogarty! 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, befriended me!"

She clasped his arm in her earnestness. She looked up into his face with eager, pleading eyes.

Fogarty appeared to be touched by her appeal.

"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 England ahead of the packet, and along of your other guardian, while this one is searching high and low for you!"

The young girl expressed her gratitude in earnest terms.

"Just 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," said Fogarty.

He went back into the house, soon returning with a basket 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 gate.

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 your horse in the morning."

The driver nodded assent and hurried away.

The Lady Nora then emerged from her concealment, and was assisted into the vehicle by Fogarty, who was very courteous in his role of gallant deliverer.

He sprang 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 ecstasy of joy.

Alas! she did not know what was before her! If she could but have read the heart of the villain at her side!

CHAPTER XXI.

WHITHER?

The October night sky was bright with stars, which gleamed through the clear, frosty atmosphere with strange and glowing brilliancy.

There was no moon, but in the pale, chill gloom of spots at some distance could be traced with considerable distinctness. There was a good breeze blowing.

The young Lady Nora Kildare, rising from her late prison at Yew Cottage, in charge of the escaped convict Fogarty, toward the coast, felt her heart bound exultantly within her, and her soul thrill with joy to wild and strange and sweet that it was absolutely painful.

She breathed in the bracing air, and it intoxicated her almost as if it had been wine. After her long fortnight of imprisonment in a dark cell, everything looked strangely beautiful to her.

The starlight, the shadows around her, the way-side houses, all had their charms, and her gaze lingered upon them as upon the various features of a rare and glorious picture.

The wind blowing among the trees sounded to her exalted senses the sweetest music she had ever heard.

She had no doubt or fears of the sinister man who sat beside her in the light wagon, his attention fixed upon the horse. Had he not rescued her from her imprisonment? Did he not wear a sailor's garb, were not sailors always kind-hearted, and true and honest? And was he not taking her to England and to her stern old guardian, Sir Rassel Ryan, who would protect her from her enemies and battle for her rights?

Instead of suspecting her rescuer, her heart was filled with a glow of gratitude toward him, and already she was planning how she would reward him for all his goodness to her.

Fogarty, as we may as well call the man first introduced to the reader under the false name of Murple, proceeded along the quiet road for some distance at a swift rate, and then turned into a road leading to the south and east.

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 quitted.

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

Fogarty looked back, as did the Lady Nora.

At the moment that the vehicle which had aroused their attention passed the junction of the two roads, both had a clear view of it.

It was simply a dog-cart, and was occupied by a man and a woman. Both these persons had their heads turned towards Fogarty's wagon, their faces being in shadow.

For a moment or so only was the opportunity for scrutiny continued. Then the dog-cart sped on toward Clondalkin, and the light wagon hurried on its course, presently turning into another road.

As if by some unwillful instinct had told the fleeing girl that the tenants of the dog-cart were her lover, the young Lord O'Neill, and her faithful maid, Aileen 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 imperial Lady of his love, what dangers, what sorrows, what anguish, might have been saved to them both!

But the distance between them, the soft, fleecy shadows, and the rapid motion of both vehicles, prevented the recognition, and they went their separate way, the poor young Lady Nora driving straight to a peril from which her lover would have given his good right hand to save her.

grappled from fixed into his fish in a way he wouldn't fancy. I could handle him as easy as a child."

The girl smiled faintly, and shook her head.

"I should have said the same a month—three weeks ago," she said. "But I know Michael Kildare now, and I did not know him then, although I have been an intimate term with him all my life. It is odd how we may be acquainted with a person, all our lives and think we know him perfectly, and wake up some day to find that we have been staring at a mask all these years, and that the real person is hidden under the mask, and we know him no better than if we had never seen him."

"That has been my experience with Michael Kildare. I sat on his knees in my childhood; I told him all my petty, childish 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 soul. I thought him soft and gentle as a woman, tender and kind and affectionate, with a rather weak and womanish character, perhaps, but good and honest. And now I have found, under all his flowery softness—iron. He would be a dangerous opponent even for you, Mr. Fogarty."

"I am not afraid of him," said the pretended sailor, touching up his horse.

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

Fogarty flushed guiltily, and whipped up his horse smartly. He knew only too well that Michael Kildare was capable of the wickedness of which the Lady Nora accused him, and he knew as well that Michael Kildare had indeed desired the young girl's death. Was Fogarty not now, by the young girl's orders, conveying the Lady Nora to Black Rock, there to decoy her aboard the sloop he had chartered, and had not Michael Kildare told him that the young girl must be cast overboard in mid-channel? None knew better than Fogarty, 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 reverie, and Fogarty meditated upon 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 ahead of time, and, besides, he had no desire to arouse the town's people from their beds. It was his way, like Michael Kildare's, to move as secretly as his nefarious schemes.

"I left a man aboard the sloop, my lady," he remarked. "He's a part owner, and takes charge when I'm absent. But he can't go along this voyage, on account of his family."

"It's just as well," interposed the Lady Nora. "I am sure that you can manage the sloop alone."

"Oh, yes, my lady, I always do," said 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."

"I'm afraid of you who have rescued me from a terrible imprisonment—perhaps from a terrible life!" cried the young heiress warmly.

"No, indeed, Mr. Fogarty; I trust you as I would trust a brother! You have shown your kind, good heart too plainly for me to fear you!"

"I am only an ignorant chap," observed Fogarty, after an embarrassed pause. "You would think, to look at me, my lady, and hear me speak, that I am the grandson of a gentleman. Yet I am. My grandfather was a physician. His younger daughter married an architect named L'Foy, and lived like a lady. She is Mr. Kildare's housekeeper, and I wouldn't wonder, to judge from what my mother says, if she were some day to be Mrs. Michael Kildare. My aunt can play the grand lady to perfection. The doctor's elder daughter married a man of inferior social rank, a trifling, jolly, drinking fellow, named Tim Fogarty. I was the offspring of that marriage. My father died when I was a child, and my mother made her living by various humble ways. My aunt, Mrs. L'Foy, took a fancy to me and sent me to school, and I got a decent education. I wanted to be a doctor like my grandfather, but fate was too strong for me. Being of a roving disposition," he added, with ironical emphasis and consequential meaning—having reference to his transportation at government expense to a penal colony—"I set out to see the world. And I saw it! Did you never hear of me, my lady—of Mrs. Liffey's nephew, Tim Fogarty?"

"Never, replied, the young Lady Nora. "I knew very little of Mrs. Liffey, very little of Michael Kildare's household. While papa lived I used to visit Dublin often, but we stopped at a hotel, except once when we stayed a whole season and papa took a house. And since papa's death I lived on at Kildare Castle with my step-sister, as papa desired me to do. He said he wished me to grow up among the tenantry, to know them all intimately, to win their love, and to love them all in return. He expected me to spend most of my life at Point Kildare, and he did not want me to go off to Dublin and get a taste for gayeties, such as would unfit me for my quiet future. And so it has happened that I know so little about Mrs. Liffey."

observed Fogarty, with a breath of relief, having expatiated a momentary fear that his antecedents were not unknown to the young girl. "How should a great lady like you have heard of a poor fellow like me? But here we are at Black Rock. You still think, my lady, that you had better go aboard the sloop and set off immediately for England? You would not think it better to wait for the packet?"

"Oh, no, no! Before the packet sails, Michael Kildare will be at Kingstown watching for me. Escape in her would be impossible. It is not as if I were of age. My only safety lies in going to-night!" cried the young heiress impetuously.

Fogarty smiled grimly under his false beard.

"You are right," he said. "You must sail to-night. And you cannot delay, my lady, in procuring a woman to attend upon you. We should be off at once."

"Yes, at once!"

"I was over to Black Rock 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 rescue you, and so I told my partner I should bring a young lady aboard to-night."

"You told him that? Oh, if he should have betrayed me! He may suspect—"

"No; I took my precautions. I pretended that I was going to elope with a young woman named Flaherty, and the fellow hasn't the ghost of a suspicion of the truth. So, my lady, if you'll just put the veil over your face, my partner will think it all right and say never a word."

The Lady Nora complied with the suggestion, veiling her face. Fogarty drove down the street of the small town, halting near the pier. Here he sprang out, assisting the Lady Nora to alight.

He secured his horse to a convenient post,

and, taking his basket of provisions in his hand, he conducted his fair charge down the pier, scanning the adjacent bay with keen glances.

The sloop he had engaged lay near at hand, ready to sail. A small boat from her, with the sloop-master in it, lay rooking in the shadow of the pier. There were other small craft in the vicinity, but there was no sign of life about them. Except for the three figures mentioned, the pier and the bay seemed deserted of human being.

"Sloop, ahoy!" said Fogarty, in a low voice.

"Aye, aye, ahoy!" returned the man in the rowboat beside the pier, in a similarly cautious tone.

"A word with you, my hearty," said Fogarty.

The sloop-master sprang out on the pier, and the two men withdrew a few paces, leaving the Lady Nora alone on the end of the pier looking up upon the bay, whose phosphorescent gleams and white caps shone through the pale gloom.

"About the security for the sloop," whispered Fogarty, keeping an eye upon the slender, dainty figure at a little distance, with flaring hair and garments blowing in the wind. "Here's the watch I promised," and he handed over his mother's greatest treasure, an old-fashioned gold watch, which he had purloined during the day at a convenient moment. "And for greater security," he added, "there's my horse and wagon on the street there, which, if you'll keep till I come back—"

"That I will!" cried the sloop-master, who pleased. "I'll take the horse and wagon and drive home, and you can be off in the sloop. Or shall I go aboard with you?"

"No. Let me water aboard."

"Water and provisions a plenty. Ye said nothing about them, and thinks I, 'lovers is fools,' begging your pardon, 'and won't think of such a thing as a wind contrary, or being belmored, or blown out of her course,' says I to myself, and so I made bold to put a store of things aboard, which you'll find 'em in the locker."

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

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 to the slender, girlish figure turned and came to alight on the pier, and lovingly peering face still hidden under the folds of her veil.

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

He sprang into the boat and pushed away from the pier with an oar. Then he rowed rapidly toward the sloop.

Fogarty steered the row-boat against the 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 basket over into the sloop. "I'll make her fast."

He hastened to do so, securing the loose end of the rope attached to the row-boat to the stern of the sloop, and then crept cautiously into the larger vessel.

"Now we'll be off!" he said, pulling up the anchor. "The row-boat is on the breeze in a minute. Ah, here she takes us!"

The sloop gave a lurch and a bound as the wind swelled her sails, and moved slowly out into the bay.

The Lady Nora sat down, holding to the vessel's side.

The sloop was a small affair, of some five or ten tons burden, and had been built exclusively for pleasure parties and excursions. She had a half-deck, occupying one third of her hull. The cabin under this half-deck was too low and small for sleeping purposes, and served as pantry and locker. The remaining 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 unreeled his sails, the sloop swung 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 when the wind was in the race.

"Afloat I float!" the girl murmured. "We are leaving the dangerous land."

Yes; but to embark on the more dangerous sea. Of all the perils that had ever threatened her young life, the darkest was gathering about her now.

The girl looked back at the receding shores of the Irish coast, all her sorrow, all her anguish, and the light of a great hope shining in her sunny brown eyes.

"Farewell, dear old Ireland!" she whispered softly. "I leave you a poor, homeless fugitive. I will come back to you to resume my old place, and to take up again my old honors."

The lights gleamed from the towns along the coast, from Kingstown, Black Rock, Banters-town, Sindy-mountain, and Dublin, and the greater lights beamed from the lighthouse towers at Kingstown, Dalnoe, and away across Dublin Bay, off the Bill of Howth, like bright eyes peering through the gloom.

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

They swept on with increasing speed. The lights low on the shore died out from view. The gleam from the Bailey light house off Howth Head grew brighter and brighter. The lights from the ships in Dublin Bay also faded. The sloop was out in the midst of the white caps and the phosphorescent gleams, and was bounding forward like some loving creature, the light spray dashing from her bow-pipe, and coming now and then in a shower over her sides.

An hour—two hours passed. The shore had long since disappeared behind them. The light gleam had settled down all around them. A strange loneliness, a mighty desolation, seemed brooding over the rest.

The young Lady Nora gave herself up to her dreary yet hopeful thoughts. She was weak from her long imprisonment and her miserable, meager prison fare. She was wearied with her ride and the excitement of the night. And so, by and by, the little girlish head drooped to the low bulwarks, the sunny eyes closed wearily, and over the pale, sorrowing young face crept the peaceful unconsciousness of slumber.

to do it. You won't go to England, nor to Sir Rassel Ryan, my lady, nor yet to any place you'd like. You are in my power, and your life and death are in my hands. Whether you'll live or die I shall decide, and 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 sloop, and they went bowling on over the waters toward the north.

Alas! poor Lady Nora!

CHAPTER XXII.

DISCOVERED.

During the weeks of the Lady Nora's imprisonment in Yew Cottage, at Clondalkin, no prominent incident had occurred in the desolate life of the Lady Kathleen Bassantyne, at Ballyconner.

She remained in her own rooms, alone or with her maid, whose companionship was her chief solace at this lonely and sorrowful period. She walked daily alone in her garden, tall and fair and stately, richly robed, and envied by her people, but in her heart always crouched the demon Care. Nearly every day she drove alone and in state through her well-kept park, and down the village street, bowing to the obsequious shopkeepers and the friendly villagers, and but few there were who received her bows and greetings but noticed how pale and thin she was growing, and what a weary smile curved her lips, and what a sorrowful look there was in her lovely azure eyes.

She seldom met Bassantyne, save at the table. He never intruded himself in her apartments. He contracted the habit of lounging in the drawing-room, which he had to himself. It appeared a pretty oval-shaped smoking room, and here spent hours. He smoked long, and here spent hours. He smoked long, and here spent hours.

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A NATURAL REMEDY

Epileptic Fits, Falling Stitches, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insobriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

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 blood was very poor, but all the medicines would not help me; at certain times I would feel so nervous and weak, so that I would faint away, but since I have used Koenig's Nerve Tonic I have not had a fainting spell!

Mrs. KATIE SCHOFFER, Little Rock, Palauki Co., Ark.

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

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

IN MONTREAL

By E. LEONARD, DRUGGIST, 115 St. Lawrence Street.

Agents:—B. E. McGALE, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, cor. Bleury and Craig streets; Picault & Contant, cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; L. Lachance, St. Catherine street. Price, \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager, Province of Quebec, Drummondville, Que.

HOW CAN THE LONG

BE THE SHORT

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CATARRH AND GOLD IN HEAD HOW CURED. NASAL BALM NASAL BALM. A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

What is a Model Wife? "What is your idea of a model wife?" In no wise different, my dear reader, from the idea held by us all.

What is a Model Wife? A model wife is the woman in whom the heart of her husband dwells safely.

What is a Model Wife? She is the woman who looks after her household, and makes her hospitality a delight to him, and not a burden.

What is a Model Wife? She is the woman whose life-book has been written on every page.

What is a Model Wife? She is the woman who makes a home for a man—a home in a heart.

What is a Model Wife? She is the woman who is full of love besides over by one whose price is above rubies.

What is a Model Wife? She is the woman who is full of love besides over by one whose price is above rubies.

and benefit they are conferring upon their sex. That this misconception of personal freedom should have followed so long a period of complete repression, is, but natural.

Among these forms of excess springing from the new found freedom of woman, we would mention one or two of the most dangerous.

Another dangerous tendency in the modern freedom of woman is her growing disregard for domestic life.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

OUR OBJECT IS TO emphasize the importance of using a thermometer to make sure of having the temperature of the cream just right, so as to insure but good quality of butter and less labor in churning.

At one of the Wisconsin farmers' institutes, S. A. Felton, of Ruedsburg, expressed the opinion that mutton first and wool second should be the aim of every flockmaster.

A successful bee keeper tells in American Rural Home that all bee hives ought to be painted to protect them from decay.

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 very high quality, but valuable for production and as a late keeper.

Butchering on the farm, which is usually at its height before the holidays, has in many sections been deferred beyond the usual point on account of the unprecedentedly moist and warm weather that has been prevailing for into winter.

It is far better to keep hogs already fat enough to kill until the atmosphere is exactly right than to kill them in warm, muggy weather.

Quite a good bean harvester, according to Country Gentleman, may be made by removing the mold board from a plow and fastening the handles to land side.

If you have rough broken farm and small capital, 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 time.

What oat yields the best? What oat has the strongest straw? Which is the most profitable variety to cultivate? The Rural New Yorker's records show that nearly every variety, or so called variety, has been tried at the Rural grounds, and, except during the past three or four years, the results have been placed before its readers.

What oat yields the best? What oat has the strongest straw? Which is the most profitable variety to cultivate?

a good crop with White Scotchmen as with any of the above named varieties. A concluding caution is, "Try new varieties of oats in a small way."

When we make a regular business of fattening a few cattle and sheep every winter, we should be careful to select the best of the breed.

When people are educated sufficiently to know good meat from bad—especially to know fat from tallow.

When we shall have better meat as soon as we learn that putting butter on a dinner table is neither "stylish" nor economical.

An English writer presents some interesting facts and observations relative to the geographical distribution of cancerous diseases in the British Isles.

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.

The rocks are the bones of the divine body, the soil is the flesh, the metals are the nerves and veins; the tide, wind, rain, clouds, frost and dew are all caused by its repulsion, pulsations and excitations.

The best preservation of eyesight is outdoor 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.

Should they be spoken of to be condemned. Let the natural lubricant be the only cosmetic used. See that the tear ducts are kept healthy by the proper means and nature will then do her duty.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY. How Lost! How Regained. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.

KNOW THYSELF. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLD MISERIES. Resulting from Polly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overexertion, Exhausting and unifying the victim for Work, Business, the Artistic or Social Relations.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED! L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

AGENTS WANTED. FOR CURE RATES, or any further information desired, write to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAEPHIN, New Orleans, La. Washington, D.C.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills."

EVERYBODY. Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the purest materials, and contain nothing injurious.

Irish Marriages and Deaths. MARRIED. BOYLE—WILSON—January 27, at the parish church, St. Michael's, Dublin.

MARRIED. DOOLEY—BROWN—January 29, at St. Saviour's Church, Lower Dominick street, Dublin.

MARRIED. HOWARD—MURPHY—January 28, at the Church of St. Peter and Paul, Cork.

MARRIED. O'CONNOR—BYRNE—Jan. 21, at the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, Sandymount, Dublin.

MARRIED. PHILLIPS—McMANUS—Jan. 30, in the Catholic Church, Strabane, by the Rev. P. Kelly.

MARRIED. CLANCY—A'Her residence, 36 Great Western square, North Circular road, Dublin, Mary, wife of Patrick Clancy.

MARRIED. DONNELLY—January 26, at her residence, 10 Beaver road, Donnybrook, Dublin, Harriett B. Donnelly, aged 64 years.

MARRIED. MURPHY—January 27, at Barrack street, Westport, Mr. Peter Murphy.

MARRIED. MURPHY—Jan. 28, at St. Anne's Retreat, Sutton, St. Helen's, England, Thos. Murphy (in religion Brother Francis, O.P.), late of Dublin, son of John Murphy, Thomagh, Dumeer, Co. Louth.

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

DIED. BOYLEAN—At 89 Thomond terrace, Dublin, an advanced age, Mrs. Bridges Lyall, widow of the late Thomas B. Boylean, and member of the Rev. Thomas B. Boylean, O.P.

HOW THE BATTLE GOES.

News of the Home Rule Movement.

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

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Commons this evening Maurice Healy asked the Government whether it was true that John Daly, now a convict in Osham prison, had been grossly ill-treated and nearly poisoned, since he had refused to give testimony which would connect the Parnellites with dynamite.

Home Secretary Matthews said he had no authority to grant the inquiry asked. He denied the allegations that Daly had been ill-treated and stated that Daly himself made no complaint. The charge of poisoning in the prison, who had carefully put an overdose of belladonna 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 willfully resorted to coercion when such a course had been proved to be worse than useless. There would be no pacification of Ireland while there were attempts to coerce the Government, and their confidence in the administration 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. Trevelyan.

Mr. O'Brien protested against Mr. Balfour's imputation of "brutal attacks" upon him, whereupon Mr. Balfour withdrew the epithet "brutal," but quoted an article in Mr. O'Brien's paper denouncing Earl Spencer severely. Such wild phrases as those employed by Mr. O'Brien were not in the House of Commons.

The Government aimed at the Parnellites, the bondage of the Parnellites, the Parnellites, 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 benefited 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 magazines are subscribing to defray the expenses incurred by the Parnell Commission in the Parnell case, and the Parnell League has been asked to contribute.

SIR HENRY JAMES ON THE PARNELL CASE—MR. MORLEY'S REPLY.

LONDON, February 19.—In the House of Commons yesterday, 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 a union of hearts to that understanding due between an English and Irish party. 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.

Mr. Morley said that surely a government depending upon coercion and menace should approach the projected remedial measures with deepened might and vigor. He had been astonished at Edinburgh that the laws against intimidation were alike in England and Ireland, and that had drawn out a denial from several Conservatives. He invited those gentlemen to repeat their denial in the coming election for St. Pancras. He reminded the House that Lord Salisbury, at the election of 1885, to the effect that the law could not save boycotting. He challenged the Government to exhibit courage, enough to denounce the Times, their ally, whose language was worse than that of United Ireland, or, if they believed its charges, to expel their colleagues whom it charged with murder. He described as a farce the proposed legislation that left the co-operation of the Irish people as their levers under a policy of coercion and exasperation.

WIT O'BRIEN 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 heinous denials of the Irish people. 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 means.

MR. SMITH'S IMPOTENCE AND INDEBILITY.

LONDON, February 18.—The News describes Mr. Smith's reply to Mr. Parnell's question in the House of Commons as the most audacious question of impotence and imbecility that ever proceeded from a responsible minister upon a serious occasion. 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 beverages. It does not include the compensation scheme, that being a measure which, he holds, the Government should initiate. The bill is unlikely to appear during the present session.

MR. MATTHEWS, HOME SECRETARY, REPLYING TO A DEPUTATION OF MINERS YESTERDAY, TOLD THEM HE WOULD HOLD OUT NO HOPE THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD SUPPORT AN EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

LONDON, February 18.—In the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice today, Justice Butt refused to grant the application made in behalf of O'Shea for writs of attachments against the managers of the Star and the London edition of the New York Herald for publishing certain comments relating 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 costs.

PARNELL'S SECRETARY GETS DAMAGES.

DUBLIN, February 18.—Henry Campbell, member of the House of Commons for South Fermanagh and private secretary to Mr. Parnell, today received two hundred pounds damages from the Belfast News Letter for publishing a statement that Campbell had provided the knives with which Lord Frederick and Charles Stewart were murdered in Phoenix Park.

PARNELL AGAIN CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, February 19.—The Council of the Liberal Federation has passed resolutions con-

COOKS FRIEND BAKING POWDER IS PURE, HONEST GOODS. Will do MORE WORK for SAME COST than any other composed of equally safe Ingredients. McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY GENUINE.

Mr. Parnell and his colleagues upon the result of the investigation, regarding that the authors and all persons responsible for the forgeries were not called to account by the commission 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 Landlord 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 pounds sterling will cover the expense of the operation of the act.

NO LANGUAGE STRONG ENOUGH.

LONDON, February 21.—Mr. 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 finest possible evidence of their supposed genuineness.

THE COST OF PARNELL COMMISSION WITNESSES.

LONDON, February 21.—In the House of Commons today, Henry Matthews, home secretary, replied to Mr. Labouchere, stating that the cost of the Parnell Commission had not been received from the government since he appeared as a witness before the Parnell Commission.

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 commission.

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

Mr. Stanfield's amendment for the formation of parochial councils subordinate to the county councils was defeated, 254 to 151.

MR. ACHESON MOVED TO AMEND THE ADDRESS BY A RESOLUTION OF REGRET THAT THERE WAS NO MENTION OF FREE EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, February 21.—Seventy persons were arrested on Monday, County Kildare, to-day while engaged in re-erecting the houses of tenants evicted from the Clangary estate. A large crowd assembled at the scene, but were dispersed by the police.

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

A Surprisingly Large Vote Polled by the Socialists—The Government May Not Have a Majority.

BERLIN, February 21.—The weather yesterday was pleasant. There was a general election in the afternoon. One great point in the vote in Berlin was the complete absence of the anti-socialist faction. The indications are that the Deutsche Freisinnige party may secure the best two seats in Berlin, and it is not unlikely 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 Freisinnige 3,000 and the Conservatives have lost 40,000. The election of two Socialists in this city is certain. In four districts no candidate 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. Liebknecht and Singer (Socialists) are elected. The latter defeated Eugen Richter, leader of the Liberal party. Richter, however, was elected for Hagen. Singer is the man whose libel case against the Staatsbürger Zeitung made a great deal of noise in December. He gained his seat and the editor was compelled to pay a fine and this fine the Emperor refused to remit. The verdict of a court of justice. This became a rallying centre for protest against such an abuse of power. In Hamburg the Socialists Babel, Dietz and Metzger are elected.

MONARCHIST VICTORIES.

Grillenberger, Schmidt, Seifart and Harm, Socialists, have been elected to the Reichstag in Nuremberg, Mittweida, Schneeburg, and Elberfeld respectively. The returns thus far received show the election of 5 Conservatives, 2 members of the Imperial party, 18 members of the Centre party, 29 Socialists, 14 National Liberals, 2 Poles and 2 Alsatians. Returns have also been received from 76 other districts. In four of these the polls were headed by Conservatives, 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 Socialists, in 2 by Catholics and in 1 by an Alsatian. The majority will be necessary as a majority is required to elect. Compared with the last preceding election the Social vote in Berlin shows an increase of 35,000 and the Liberal vote an increase of 8,000. The Conservative vote decreased 35,000. In three districts second ballots are necessary. The Socialists carried Magdeburg, Alton, Hamburg, the Dresden district, the Leipzig district, Chemnitz and Sawikau.

THE GOVERNMENT IN A FIX.

Twenty Socialists are known to be elected. Socialists will control thirty-three districts in which secret ballots are necessary. The Centre party and the Liberals hold their ground. The Centre parties have sustained severe losses. The National Zeitung estimates from the returns thus far received that the Centre parties have already lost eighteen seats. The party strong in the losses of the Centre parties the Government will be unable to secure a majority in the Reichstag.

SOLDIERS AND SOCIALISTS COLLIDE.

ALTONA, February 21.—Cavalry with drawn sabres 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 civilians. There has also been an exciting collision at Coburg, a province of Prussia, 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 Emperor and abundantly justified the opposition of Prince Bismarck to the practical application of the ideas of State Socialism entertained by the Imperial master. In view of the remarkable strength shown by the Socialists at the polls, it must be assumed that the number of the people of Germany who prefer Democratic socialism to

Imperial socialism is greater than the Emperor has believed, and also that the number must largely increase in the near future through the enthusiastic agitation of the vicious Democratic leaders. The Socialists are wild with joy at their successes, and congratulations are pouring in upon them from every country in Europe. Comparatively little disorder has been observable, 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 ELECTIONS.

The results of yesterday's elections, as far as known, are as follows: Electors—Conservatives, 23; Imperialists, 10; National Liberals, 8; Centre, 52; Freisinnige, 11; Socialists, 20; Poles, 10; Alsatians, 10; Democrats, 3; Danes, 1; Independent Liberals, 1. Re-balls will be necessary in the contests for ninety-two seats, which will be sought for by 1 Conservative, 15 Imperialists, 53 National Liberals, 14 Centre, 38 Freisinnige, 40 Socialists, 2 Catholics, and 9 Democrats.

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 effects from those of the State, is regarded as conclusive evidence of his intention to resign the chancellorship.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—In Berlin Herr Liebknecht and Singer, Socialists, have been elected, the latter defeating Herr Richter, Liberal. Supplementary ballots in four districts will be necessary. In Hamburg Herr Babel, Dietz and Metzger, are elected. In the first Berlin district the Progressives polled 4,800, and the Socialists 3,560. In the second, Vorbow receives 18,001, the Socialist candidate 19,010, and the Conserv active 14,017. In the third, Progressives 11,557, Socialist 12,280. Second ballots will be necessary in this district. In the fifth the Progressives polled 10,100, and the Socialist 7,240. In Magdeburg Herr Vollmer, Socialist, is returned. In the first district of Munich a re-ballot is necessary. In the second the Socialist candidate is returned. In Strassburg the National Liberal candidate is elected. A second ballot is necessary in Leipzig, and Herr Hagen, Progressist, is returned from Nuremberg. A Socialist is returned from Meissen, and Herr Auerbach a Socialist is elected in Zeitzau. Herr Stolte, Social, is elected in Danzig. In Zittau, Dönnigsberg, Steint and Luebeck second ballots are necessary. Meiningen returned a Progressist. At midnight the returns indicate that the Government has lost fifteen seats in the Reichstag and that the Socialists were elected in 15 districts throughout the kingdom of Prussia.

In the fourth Berlin district the socialists received 40,500 votes, Richter 14,100. In the fifth Herr Baumhach, Freisinnig, 10,060; Auerbach, socialist, 7,231; Ludcke, conservative, 43,234. Herr Schipper, socialist, is elected in Chemnitz by 23,447 majority. In Leipzig the Socialists are necessary to decide between Herr Babel, Socialist, and Goetz, National Liberal. In the Lipic district Geyer, Socialist, is elected. The returns thus far received, complete, indicate the election of four Conservatives, one National Liberal, eleven Centre, seven Socialists two Poles two Alsatians and ten Freisinnige.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The German elections are still the foremost topic in the news columns. The success of the Socialists has created a feeling of amazement and chagrin in German official quarters, which is intensified as the full significance of the increased Socialist Democracy is realized. The fact that the Socialists polled 125,000 out of a total of 230,000, votes in Berlin, accentuates the importance of their victory, which is not only a record, but also 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 Centre party have been completely destroyed, the Government chances of passing any of the bills contemplated are vanishing, and 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 statesman. He is a bookbinder by profession, a Pole by birth and a man of very ordinary educational attainments. He speaks German in English, but his chief credit is as 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 lesson which has just been taught to Germany by the too liberal extension of the franchise, it says, applies to England in regard to the extension of the franchise to the masses of unthinking politicians bring forward from time to time.

A Significant Speech. Albert Traeger, the famous poet, addressing German Liberals to-day in Berlin, uttered these significant words: "My friends: The signs of the times point to the fact, that in the future there will be only two classes in the German Empire, the millionaires and the paupers, and who can blame the latter if they regard Socialists as their only hope, but his bread of life from the cruel hands that offer them a stave, for the present Socialists' bill, liberal as it may appear on the surface, is nothing but a sham, an insult to the world'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 letters from office. It is certain that Lord Salisbury has in many instances shown himself acquainted with their secret contents before the legation themselves received them.

A Priest Sentenced. DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—Father Kinisella has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor for connection with the recent resistance to evictions from the Clangary estates.

The anti-Monopoly League of New York presents against the proposed telegraph bill before the United States Congress. The league represents the business and gambler, 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 more than the entire social business of the whole country. The working people did not use the telegraph.

On the feast of Epiphany, this year, there was celebrated the anniversary of the Mass for the first time in 1629, in the Church of St. Wenceslaus. In that year the doctrine of Luther was preached by one Caspar Pöfelmann. 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 living connected with the twelve Catholic churches for the benefit of the town treasury. One priest remained until 1633. 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 church jointly with the latter denomination. The bishop of Hrobenberg has forbidden all his members to participate in the celebration 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 persistent efforts are being made to secure an underrating of the price of wheat at the Berlin labor conference without success as yet.

The Temps says that the Russian loan was seven times covered by subscriptions in Paris alone.



DR. SEY'S REMEDY

DR. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French Remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, Constipation and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels.

DR. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest aromatics which stimulate the digestive organs, and which, far from weakening like most medicines, imparts tone to, and strengthens the system.

Further it contains a substance which acts directly on the bowels, so that in small doses, it prevents and cures constipation, and in larger doses it acts as one of the best purgatives.

It is important to note that Dr. Sey's Remedy can be taken in any dose without disturbing the habits or regime of those who take it.

Sold by all Druggists, \$1.00 per Bottle.

S. LACHANCE

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Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumption. For Consumption, Croup, Hoarseness, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

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Is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the week were 4,559 bbls, against 6,156 bbls the week previous. In strong bakers there is still a fair business done at \$1.90. But in other grades dealers report a most disappointing market. Regarding the sales of low grade flour 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 resales have been induced by the reasonable figures it was offered at. Superior flour is quoted at \$3.45 to \$3.55, and fine at \$3.15 in round quotations. Straight rollers are quoted at \$4.55 to \$4.65 in car lots as to brand. The sale of a lot of 90 per cent patents was mentioned at \$4.70, and we quote \$4.55 to \$5. Unspouted fine is said to have sold as low as \$2.75.

Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.30; Patent spring, \$5.00 to \$5.30; Straight roller, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.20; Superior, \$3.50 to \$3.80; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.25; City Strong Bakers, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Strong Bakers, \$4.60 to \$4.80; Ontario bags—superfine, \$1.65 to \$2.00; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

CORN.—Receipts during the week were 1,114 bush, against 1,191 the week previous. Sales reported: No. 2 corn at 45c to 50c, and lower qualities 45c to 47c duty paid.

MILK FEED.—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 ask \$10 delivered here, but if course they cannot effect sales. Shorts are higher, and quoted at \$16 to \$17. Molasses \$22 to \$23 per ton.

WHEAT.—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 bbls granulated \$3.80 to \$4 and ordinary standard \$3.50 to \$3.75. Rolled, \$3.80 to \$4.25 per bush. Shorts are higher, and quoted at \$1.95 in bags. Peral barley at \$4.25 to \$4.30 per bush, and port barley at \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas, \$3.70 to \$3.90.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the week were 5,002 bushels, against 8,836 bush the week previous. The market is quiet for Manitoba and we quote prices \$1.05 to \$1.04 for No. 1, and \$1.01 to \$1.02 for No. 2. Sales, however, are reported along the line at \$1.04 to \$1.05 for No. 1 hard, Chicago No. 2, spring has advanced 1/8c from lowest, closing to-day at 78 1/2c.

BARLEY.—Receipts during the week were 45,000 bush, against 12,768 bush the week previous. Prices are nominal at 65c to 67c per 60 lb. and in the West at 65c to 67c per 60 lb. The sale is reported of a lot for the English market on p.t., but said to be at 2 1/2c.

RYE.—Receipts during the week were 2,400 bush, against 2,400 bush for the week previous. Prices are lower in the States, and it is very difficult to sell. We quote 47c to 48c, and 48c to 49c for No. 1.

BUCKWHEAT.—Market very dull. We quote 35c to 40c.

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PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The volume of business has been fair in pork during the week, low prices inducing a fair consumption. The sale of a round lot of Canada short cut pork was made at \$12 1/2c, but the sale would not be reported.

In lard sales of Canadian are reported as \$1 1/2c to \$1.50 per pair of 20 lbs, and Chicago at \$1 1/2c.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$12 7/8 to \$13 1/2; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$12 7/8 to \$13; Ham, city cured, per lb, 10c to 11c; Lard, Western, in pairs, per lb 7 1/2c to 8c; Lard, Canadian, in pairs, per lb, 6c to 7c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulder 00c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c; Dressing Hogs.—The season is about over, and when fresh lots arrive meet with fair demand at firm prices. We quote \$5.35 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. Fine goods are scarce and wanted, and sell at steady prices. Medium goods, however, are slow sale. In creamery jobbing lots of choice 5-lb. goods have brought 25c to 24c, and choice Eastern Townships 25c to 24c, although it is difficult to get the outside figures. In Western choice selections have sold at 15c to 16c, but the medium qualities are quoted at 13c to 14c. We quote: Creamery, 20c to 23c; do Summer, 16c to 18c; Eastern Township, 14c to 20c; Western, 13c to 15c; Brockville, 14c to 18c; Western, 13c to 15c; Retraw, 12c to 14c; Retail, 10c to 11c.

Local selections are sold to the local trade at the usual margin above regular quotations.

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 80 boxes, 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 made during the past week aggregating nearly 10,000 boxes, at an advance of 1/2c to 3/4c above ruling prices two weeks ago. Sales have been made at 10c to 1 1/8c, one firm selling about 4,000 boxes at these figures, and we quote 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c for finest, and 9/8c to 10c for other grades.

EGGS.—Receipts during the week were 646 pkgs, against 477 pkgs for the week previous. There is no improvement in the egg market, owing to heavier receipts, and sales of Montreal mixed were made at 12c to 13c, single Shipment of eggs have been received from Morrisburg recently that were in such a fearfully bad condition that a portion of them had to be dumped in order to get rid of the powerful and noxious odor, and but for this prompt action of the commission firm their stock would undoubtedly have been ruined by the health officers. A few sales were made of these so-called rotten eggs at 5c per dozen, and a load of about 10 cases was sold for \$10. In fresh eggs, strictly new laid Canadian have declined 1c per dozen to 17c to 19c. American fresh selling at 15c to 17c. We heard of one lot of fresh American selling at 14c.

EGGS.—Market quiet. Small lots \$1.50 to \$1.75. Car lots \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bushel.

MAPLE SYRUP, &c.—Syrup 50c to \$1 per tin as to quality, and maple sugar 7c to 8c per lb as to quality.

HONEY.—Extracted, 10c to 11c as to quality. Honey.—The Canadian hops are quiet at 1c to 1 1/2c. Medium to good 10c to 14c and old hops 5c to 8c.

BREWERY.—Market quiet at 25c to 26c 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 bush. Round lots of Western are quoted at \$1.50 to \$2.75. Advice from Liverpool are very encouraging sales of Canada apples being reported last week at 22c to 25c for firsts, and 16c to 20c for seconds.

ORANGES.—Valencia 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 5c per lb. EVAPORATED APPLES.—5c to 10c for new, 8c to 8 1/2c for old.

BANANAS.—Yellow, \$4 to \$5 per bunch. CRANBERRIES.—Selling at \$4 to \$9 per bbl as to quality.

STRAWBERRY.—Choice Florida, 40c per quart.

WATER.—5c to 6c per lb. PEAS.—Greenish walnuts, 13c to 14c per lb. FIGS.—In 1 lb boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb boxes 11c to 12c, and in bags 5c to 6c per lb. PEANUTS.—Extra large 35c to 40c each and 25c to 30c each.

POTATOES.—65c to 70c per bag; retail, 80c to 85c.

FISH AND OILS. SMOKED AND DRIED FISH.—Yarmouth blowers, \$1.25 per box; ordinary kinds, 90c to \$1. Pure haddock fine in 25 to 45 lb boxes at 4c to 4c per lb. Finnan haddies 6 1/2c to 7c per lb. Boneless cod 5c to 6c.

OILS.—Steam refined seal firm at 50c to 52c. Cod oil steady, Newfoundland cod liver oil 50c to