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# THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION

Recognition of the Fact By the Congress of Paris-M. Thiers, Prince Bismarck, and Mr. Gadstone - Discourse by the Bishop of Salford.

[Liverpool Oatholic Times, Feb. 1st.] THE BISHOP OF SALFORD preached on Sunday morning last to a large congregation at the Oratory of the Holy Family, Grosvenor-square, Manchester. The few words he proposed to address to them, he said, were connected with the head of the Catholic Church, and the subject was one which ought to inte-

rest every Catholic. For over eighteen years the Church of God throughout the world had been in a state of discomfort and distress on account of the position in which the Vicar of Just Christ, the head of the Catholic Church, still found himself. Over eighteen years ago he had been absolutely robbed and despoiled of the guarantee of his spiritual independence time the Vicar of Christ had been practically for all intents and purposes, a prisoner in his | Protestant, borne one, educated one, expect to house. He had not been able prudently to die one, but I say now that the system adopted by the Landers of Louise education. I am a go forth frem his own residence even into the streets of Rome. They would remember that while the corpse of Pius IX. was being translated quietly in the night from the Onurch of St. Peter to its last resting place on the other side of Rome, great mobs had assembled and tried to throw the corpse into the Tiber and failing in that, had oried out, "Let us throw it in the public sewer." They threw stones at the carriages which contained the prelates who were accompanying the corpse, and did all they could, by violence and in-sults, to make that sad procession as shocking and as perilous as possible, and had it not and as perilous as possible, and had it not been for the extreme devotedness of those who had loved Pius IX., and who closed around the hearse which bore his corpse, the body of the dead Pontiff would have been hurled into the Tiber or into the public streets. The Catholic Church throughout the world, during these eighteen years, had been in a state of continual distress and discomfort. They had been told again and again that the Mission who had been fifty-two years among of continual distress and discomfort. They had been told again and again that the Roman question was dead. The Italian newspapers, the Italian statesmen for many years had endeavoured to persuade the world that no one cared about the position of the him at his little room in the Mission he was Pope, and at that time last year many persons declared that the question was practically sons declared that the question was practically again and now could be no longer entersons declared that the question was parameter performing surgical operations on each recurring dead; and now could be no longer enter- performing surgical operations on each recurring dead; and now could be no longer enter- performing surgical operations on each recurring dead; and now could be no longer enter- performing surgical operations on each recurring dead; and now could be no longer enter- performing surgical operations on each recurring dead; and now could be no longer enter- performing surgical operations on each recurring dead; and now could be no longer enter- performing surgical operations on each recurring dead; and now could be no longer enter- performing surgical operations on each recurring dead; and now could be no longer enter- performing surgical operations on each recurring dead; and now could be no longer enter- performing surgical operations on each recurring dead; and now could be no longer enter- performing surgical operations on each recurring dead; and now could be no longer enter- performing surgical operations on each recurring dead; and now could be no longer enter- performing surgical operations on each recurring dead in the surgical operation of the longer enter- performing surgical operations on each recurring dead in the longer enter- performing surgical operations on each recurring dead in the longer enter- performing surgical operations of the longer enter- performing surgical operations of the longer enter- performing surgical operations of the longer enter- performed enter esting to the general public, and that no one cared any more about the position of the Pope.
But during the last twelve months a great
change had come over the public opinion of the world. The Catholic Oburch in all parts of the world had raised her voice against the position in which the Holy Father had been placed; from every country had gone forth wratests signed not merely by bishops and priests, but by persons of the bighest rank socially, and by the great masses of the people, so that it might be satu the Catholic Church throughout the civilized world had raised her voice and was continually raising her voice against the position in which the head of the Catholic Church had been placed by the revolutionary government of Italy. It was not that Catholics wished to interfere with the making of the kingdom of Italy. They raised no question as to whether Italy should be a united kingdom or not. That was not a matter concerning them. All the Catholic Church called for was that her head should cease to be dependent upon a certain local government: that he should be absolutely and perfectly independent, and should have a guarantee for his liberty which would render him free from the interference of any partionlar government, and that he should not only be independent, but that his independence should be known and felt. That was the claim which the Sovereign Pontiff had made, and which the whole Catholic Church throughout the world repeated, and would never cease to repeat till that claim had been I asked Father Van Court, the Fatherin charge Why was it so important that the secured. Vicar of Christ should be absolutely independent, and should not be subject to any pendent, and should not us surjour to day! ed from the fact that they had taught not now particular civil government as he was to-day! ed from the fact that they had taught now now particular civil government as he was to-day! ed from the fact that they had taught now now particular that they had taught now now are interested in this question. I call the attention of had only a male school. I call the attention of national power. He was not like, for in atance, the head of the Wesleyan body, or like the Archbishop of Canterbury, or like the chief authority of any sect which was national and local, which resided within a certain kingdom, and in which its power, such as it was, was confined. But the power of the Pope was not mearly a localized and national power; it was a power order to maintain his position with his fellows, which was absolutely international. The became a worse barbarian than he had ever been chief power and authority of the Catholic Church was found to exist in every country and community of the civilized world, so that, as Prince Bismarck had truly said, the Pope of Rome was in no coun'ry a stranger : er. He belonged to every country because he was the recognized head, the spiritual and moral head of Coherent and spiritual and the spiritual and moral head of Coherent and spiritual and the s was the recognized head, the spiritual and thieves on earth. They go back, and instead of moral head of Catholics spread throughout teaching the other Indians, in ninety-nine cases all the countries of the world. And then, moreover, he was not the head of some extremely insignificent body of men, but he was the head of about two bundred and thirty millions of people who compose the largest body of Christains, and and who believe with a firm and unshaken faith that he was not an ordinary person, not meanly the elected and representative of a certain class of people, but they believed that being the successor of the Committee on Ludian Affairs, ordinary person, not meanly the elected and will find me any tribe of blanket Indians on the Continent of North America—I do not speak of the five civilizations in Georgia and Alabama the successor of the five civilizations in Georgia and Alabama the successor of the five civilizations in Georgia and Alabama the successor of the content with the whites—but St, Peter, he was absolutely the Vicar of our land by immediate contact with the whitea-but Lord Jesus Christ. This, the largest body of Christians held most firmly that they were bound to guide their consciences and their land, the control of the Flatheads who have been mader the control of the Jesuits for fifty years. conduct by his authority, and therefore his nations. It was felt among politicians, states in these swaying masses of the properties the heavenly employment between these swaying masses of the properties and in Properties they had not made a word it teuched the conscience; the heave size of our properties o The state of the s

and conduct of Catholics wherever they were to be found. Therefore they could see the importance from a moral point of view of this civilization, you find the relations of husband and wife and of father and child scrupulously supreme moral authorite baing absolutely and wife and of father and child acrupulously independent and free from the control or any observed. I say that one cures of experience one civil power. Catholics everywhere felt that if their conscience were to be directed, if their conduct was to be dictated, by the Sovereign Pontiff, he must be independent, and that there must be no suspicion of his being under the control of any civil prince. (Continued on sixth page.)

#### JESUITS IN MONTANA.

THEY ARE THE ONLY PRACTICAL MISSIONARIES AND EDUCATORS.

The Testimony of a Hissouri Senator, Who Says He was Brought Up in a school That Taught Wim to Look Upon a Jesuit as being Very Much Akin to the

When the Indian appropriation bill was uner consideration recently in the senate. Hon George G. Vest, Senator in Congress from the State of Missouri, a Protestant, said:

Now as to education, in all my wanderings in Montana last summer I saw but one ray of light on the subject of Indian education. I am a by the Jesuits is the only practical system for the education of the Indians and the only one that resulted in anything at all.

When the Senator from Massachusetts, the Chairman of the Committee on Indian affairs said the other day that the reason of the success of the Jesuits more than any other sect was that they devoted their whole lives to the work, he struck the keynotes of the entire situation. Take a Protestant clergyman and send him to the West, I do not care how active and zealous he may be, he goes there with his family ties; he goes there looking back to civilization, he goes there half devoting himself from a sense of duty to this ungenial life.

nd what is the result? To-day the Flathead Indians are 100 per cent, advanced over any other Indians in point of civilization, at least in Montana.

Fifty years ago the Jesuits went among them and to-day you see the result. Among all those tribes, commencing with the Shoahones, the Arapshos, the Gros Ventres, the Blockfeet, the Piegant, the River Crows, the Blocks and Assinabones, the only ray of light I saw was on the Wisthead reservation on the Jesuit mission the Flathead reservation on the Jesuit mission schools, and there were boys and girls, fifty boys and fifty girls.

They raise cattle; the Indian boys herd them.

They have mill; the Indian boys attend them. They have blackenish shops; the Indian boys work in them. When I was there they were building two school-houses, all the work done by the coholars at the mission. They cannot raise corn to any extent in that climate, but they raise vegetables and enough cats to supply the whole school; and I never saw in my life finer herd of cattle or horses than they had upon that mission. Five nuns, sisters, and five fathers constitute the teachers in the respective

We had school examination there, lasting through two days. I undertake to say that never in the state was there a better examination than I heard at that mission of children of the same age with those I saw there.

The girls were taught needle-work, they were taught to sew and teach, were taught music, they were taught to be phouse. The young men were taught to work upon the farm, to herd cattle, to be black-smiths and carpenters

and millwrights. Here is the whole of it in one single sentence: of the mission to give me his experience as Indian teacher, and to state what had given the school its remarkable success. He said it resulted from the fact that they had taught both boys the senators who are interested in this question

to this single point.

He said when he educated the boys and graduated them at the school they went back to the tribe; they were immediately received with jeers and reproaches, told that they had white blood in their veins, that they talked like the white people, and that they were apostates to their race. The result was, that the Indian, in before.

I do not want to say anything against the schools at Hampton or Carlisle. I undertook on that expedition to use one or two of those scholars as interpreters. All, it seemed to me, they had advanced in was to learn to deplete out of a hundred they relapse into barbarism.

Ido not speak of any denominational prejudices in favor of Jesuits; I was taught to abhor the whole sect; I was raised in that good old Presbyterin church that looked upon a Jesuit as very much akin to the devil; but I know if the Senator from Massachusetts, the under the control of the Jesuits for fifty years, I will abandon my entire theory on this sub-

THE FOUR BISHOPS. AN ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE STUDENTS OF ST MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

Last Wednesday morning the Roman Catho lic bishops of Ontario, Mgrs. Waleh, Cleary, Dowling and O'Connor, paid a visit to St Michael's College, where an address was presented to their Lordships and suitable replies made by each. Bishops Dowling and O'Connor alluded very touchingly to their connection with St. Mobael's as students. The pleasant proceedings drew to a close by their Lordan ps giving the boys two full holidays. Following is the address :

To the Right Rev the Bishops of Ontario: MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,—It is with no ordinary feelings that we approach to testify to your Lordships, not only the loyalty and obedience which are due from the students of a Oatholic institution to those occupying your high position, but also our gratitude and affiction for the interest you have shown in visiting

us to-day.

The auspicious occasion of your Lordships' visit to this city was a very great gratification to us, because in it we saw the accomplishment of a venerable priest's master-work of zeal—a priest, too, who is an old student of this house. We take the earliest opportunity of offering our congratulations to the Bishop-elect of Peterboro', Mgr. O'Connor. Your life, as a student of this house, has often been held up to us for our implication, and your continued interest in our imitation, and your continued interest in every succeeding generation, your annual do nation of a medal for the advancement of study, and your generosity to the Courch of St. Basil, are the repeated expressions of your loyal devotion to your Alma Mater We wish your Lordship long life, continued health, and abundant graces in the exalted station to which, we

rejoice, you have been raised. We are glad to welcome to our midst your Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, being the first of the former students of St. Michael's raised to the purple, we have a special reason for looking upon you with pride; whils the interest you, like Bishop O'Connor, have taken in the course of studies here, as well as you high literary attainment, renders you the creditor of our gratitude and a model for our guid

Although your Lordship of Kingston has not Although your Lordship of Kingston has not had such close relatious with St. Michael's College, still we welcome you with the deepest affection and respect. Your learning, your zeal in the cause of eduation, are a household word in the great land of our fathers. And it is with the greatest joy we find the interest you take in our own modest college.

Last, but by no means least, we address your lerdship of London. We feel that you have been with us from the beginning. Your interest has not been confined to the college, but has extended itself to the whole Basilian community, until, under your fostering care, a child of this house has grown up and flourishes now for many years in our own diocess.

years in our own diocese.

It is a proud day for us when the hierarchy of this province stand in our midst, and will be long remembered by the most thoughtless amongst us. We express our pride in our faith and holy religion; and we express our pride in helonging to a college which now numbers bishops and a long line of zealous priests amongst its old students. We offer to your Lordships our continued prayers for all blessings, for your life and your different dioceses. We ask in re turn your prayers and your blessings upon our selves, our work, the college, its superior and

St. Michael & College, Toronto, Feb. 20, 1889.

#### PURGATORY. BY CARDINAL WISEMAN.

As a practical doctrine in the Cathelic Church, purgatory has an influence highly consoling to humanity, and eminently worthy of a religion that come down from heaven t second all the purest feelings of the heart Nature herself seems to revolt at the idea that the chain of attachment which binds us together in life can be rudely enapped asunder by the hand of death, conquered and deprived of its sting since the victory of the Cross. But it is not to the spoil of mortality, cold and disfigured, that she clings with affection. It is but an earthly and almost unchristian grief which sobs when the grave closes over the bler of a denarted loved one; but the soul files upward to a more spiritual affection, and refuses to surrender the hold which it upon the love and interest of the spirit that hath fied. Cold and dark as the sepulchral vault is the belief that sympathy is at an end when the body is shrouded in decay, and that no further interchange of friendly offices may take place between those who have laid them down to sleep in peace, and us, who for awhile atrew fading flowers upon their

But sweet is the consolation to the dying man who, conscious of imperiection, believes that even after his own time of merit is expired, there are others to make intercession in his behalf; soothing to the officied survivors the thought that instead of unavalling tears they possess more powerful means of actively relieving their friend and testifying their affactionate regret by prayers and supplication. In the first moment of grief this sentiment will often overpower religious prejudices, cast down the unbeliever on his knees beside the remains of his friend and anatch from him an unconscious prayer for rest. It is an impulse of nature which for a moment, aided by the analogies of revealed truth seizes at once upon this consoling belief. But it is only like the fitting and melancholy light which sometimes plays as a meteor over the corpses of the dead; while the Catholic feeling, cheering through with solemn dimness, resembles the unfailing lamp which the plety of the ancients is said to have hung be-fore the sepulchres of their dead.

It prolongs the tenderest affections beyond the gloom of the grave, and it infuses the inspiring hope that the assistance which we on earth can afford to our suffering brethren will be amply repaid when they have reached their place of rest and make of them friends, who, when we in our turn fail, shall receive us into everlasting mansions.

A Brave Woman Pound to Voluntary Exile

Among Hawalian Outcasts.

Among the English passengers stranded upon

the shoals of our Custom House on the arrival of a steamer last week was a pale frail little woman with spectacles. That she was in severe distress was yery evident. Not far at her right was a disturbed old lady explaining to a deferential inspector how some dozen of silk half-hose and a large supply of red flanuel underwest of such attrugly masculine persuasion, and such abnormal length, sould possibly be for her own personal use."

The spectacied little woman watched her nervously, and when her own turn came disclosed the secret of her inmost heart and declared the secret of the lower layer of her truck. Blushing furiously she laid before the officer a complete set of priest's vastments, beautifully embroidered and exquisitely fine.

"They was the Father Daniel, the lener

"They are the Farher Daniel, the lener priest of the Sandwich Islands, and I am taking

them out," she said.

This made no impression whatever upon the sordid soul of the Inspector, and he insisted that the owner should pay the 50 per cent duty, or as she called it in English idiom, "the 50 per cant impressive." Neither mouth he had the called the said of the same impressive. cant. imposture." Neither would be heed her woman's request that she might take the things with her "just to show to some friends," on her "solemn word of honor that she was going to take them straight out to the Sandwich lands within a month." The upshot of it all was that the restments were shipped direct to San Francisco, there to be claimed on the departure of her ship, and with that Miss Flavin was forced to be content.

was tored to be content.

When seen at her pleasant quarters in the city Miss Flavin quite willingly told the story of the vestments, and also the story of her strange mission to the Sandwich Islands.

"Yes," she said with a strong English accent, and in a deprecating sort of way, as if it were quite the most natural ambition in the world, "I am gains out to Mallei in the tenth of the strong strong

quite the most natural ambition in the world,
"I am going out to Molokai as volunteer nurse
to the lepers there. It has been my intention
for two years past, but it is only now that there
is a hospital creeted and a suitable shelter for
women. As soon as the was done I was notified, and now I am on my way."

"But when do you return to England?"

"Return? Why, I can never return! When
once I take up my work I am an exite and an
outcast as much as one of the poor wretches outcast as much as one of the poor wretches whom I shall purse. I have a brother and two sisters living in England whom I shall never see again, but it is so completely a spiritual ambi-tion with me that I have been able to conquer even my love for them. For the two years I

even my love for them. For the two years I have been waiting I have studied everything possible, theoretically speaking, on the subject of leprosy, and have gone through a course of hospital training as well. Of course there are no opportunities for studying the actual disease in London though I did see one instance in a hospital there." Are you the only woman nurse to be out there!"
"No; there are six more. Two years or

more ago the call was sent out from the Church of Rome to over fifty different orders of won but only one responded and that was at Syra-cuse, N. Y Six Sisters from the convent there

have already gone," "Father Damien is the head of the leper colony, is he not?"

"Yes, and has been for sixteen years. He went out from Zelgium a well man. He was nurse, priest, orother, gravedigger, everything, and it was impossible almost for him to avoid taking the loath-ome disease. He noticed it first Unres years ago, but it is quite probable that ne had been a leper for several years befor e. I have heard from an assistant of his that is condition now is very bad, that leprosy had done its work in turns at his ears, his eyes, nose, throat, his hands and his lungs. The poor Father is completely disfigured; his voice is almost extinct."

"Is the disease as horrible as we believe it is!"

Miss Flavin.

" More loathsome than anything you can imagine. I fancy repulsive in every way.

"Oh, no !" as mildly as a child.
"You expect to escape it, then!"

"I expect I shall be as others—I shall be contaminated when my time comes. I am not seeking for notoriety, for reward for anything eave the apiritual comfort of doing for the dying creatures what their condition keeps others from doing.
The settlement to which Miss Flavin, who is,

by the way, a native of Liverpool and a Roman Catholic, is going was established in 1865 by the Hawaiian Legislature to prevent the spread of the disease. The people of the islands seemed so determined to smoke the pipes, wear the clother and sleep on the mats of the lepers that the contamination was increasing at a horrible rate. In 1878 there were 400 lepers still hidden by their friends and families. However bloated the face and glazed the eyes, or however swollen or decayed the limbs were, the persons so affected seemed never to disgust their friends, and when the time for parting came the dismal wailings and the accuized partings when friends and relatives clung to the victims of the awful disaste made the separation the more painful. This work of segreg stion has been faithfully pursued by the Government, in pitiful hope of stamping out the disease. There are at present 100 leper orphans alone in the great settlement.

It is to this place, then, that Miss Flavin has exiled her-elf, a land vividly described by Mrs Bird as the most horrible spot on all the earth; a home of hideous di-ease and slow-com ing death, with which science in despair ha cased to grapple; a community of perplesocially dead "whose only business is to perish." ifeless husbands, husbandless wives, children without parents, parents without children, mer and women who, without hope, are condemned to watch the repulsive steps by which each o their fellows goes down to a losthrome death knowing that by the same they too must pass.— N. Y. World.

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF PRAYER. "Pray without casing."—Thes. v. 17. Such is our dependence upon God, that we ought not only to do His will, but we ought to desire to know how we can please Him. How unspeak able a happiness it is to be allowed to approach able a happiness it is to be allowed to approach our Creator with confidence, to open our hearts to Him, and, through prayer, hold intimate communion with Him. He invites us to pray. "Will He not," says St. Cyprian, "grant us those glessings that He commands us to ask for?" Let us pray then with faith. Happy the soul that is blessed in its prayers with the presence of God! St. James says, "If any among you are afflicted, let him pray." Alas! \$76.0ften think this heavanly smallowmen.

GOING TO NURSE THE LEPERS. and it shall be opened; seek, and you shall find. If we had only to sek for riches, in order to obtain them, what eagerness what assiduity, what perseverance we should display! If by seeking we could find a treasure, we could remove mountains for it. If we could by knocking enter into the counsels of the king, or a high office, with what raiterated strokes should we make ourselves heard! What are we not willing to do for false honor; what rebuffs, what orcses will we not endure for the phantom of worldly glory! What pains will we not take for miserable pleasures that leave only remorse in their path! in their path!

The tressure of the favor of God is the only one we cannot submit to ask for, the only one that we are discouraged from seeking. Still,

necessity of religion in schools Mr. Niorige T Gerry, President of the So-ievy for the Prevention of Oruelty to Children

in New York City, recently said that "there were thirty thousand bad women in the city." He said his calculation was well based. He sorrowfully asserted that American people were deteriorating, and instanced the numerous di-vorces all over the country. He came to the conclusion that our public school system was answerable for this. It was a huge political machine. The only remedy was in going back to the time-honored system of teaching religion in the schools. The new generation was growing up godless and immoral, highly educated

but to no purpose.

The Metropoliton press would take issue with
Mr. Gerry's last statement, and hold that even in the matter of secular knowledge the public school system is highly defective, at least in New York City. The Sun regards the whole system as little better than parrot training, in which the judgment is suffered to lie idle, and the memory is overcrowled to bursting point. This is not education. But Mr. Gerry is entire-In its is not education. But his Gerry is entirely right in demanding religious instruction in
the schools. He does not go far enough, however;—for the truth is that the whole public
school system rests on a false principle, namely,
that the State, and not the parent, should educate children. The principles of natural justice
may be disregarded for a time, but when the
evils that spring from a disregard of them come
home to a repole with the proper force the home to a people with the proper force, the reign of order will prevail, and an equitable apportionment of school taxes will furnish a remedy ter a great, impending danger.—Colo rado Catholic.

# THE POPE'S DECISION.

BUMORED DISTRIBUTION OF THE AMOUNT VOTED UNDER THE JESUITS' BILL.

QUEBEC, February 20 -A report is current ere to-night that the Pope has made a disposition of the \$400,000 voted by the Quebec Legislature last session to the Jesuits. It is stated that the Society of Jesus is not by any of the same institution, one hundred thousand to the Ruman Catholic hierarchy for the purpose of higher education, and the remainder, one hundred thousand, to the Jesuita. It is stated, moreover, that His Holiness refuses to allow the incorporation of the society. but confirmation on this point is lacking.

#### THE "WORLD'S" POW-WOW PROTESTANTS VS. PROTESTANTS.

The Toronto World has made a complete burleique of itself of late over the Jesuit Bill so have those Pretestant clergymen, who floundered about their pulpits, in Montreal last Sunday, seriving to gain a point against Hon. Col. Rhodes and Hon. Ross. The World, will find in the Mercier Government Protestants of more staunch a character and more devoted to their faith and religion than the poor cade who are shining in Ontario under the cloak of the Protestant religion to raise an issue against Hon. Mr. Mercler. won't work and the World knows it. The Protestants of Lower Canada intend to send a mandate to their colleagues in Ontario, to attend to their own affairs in the alster Province. - Quebec Telegraph.

The Irish Temperance League Journal says

The question raised by the Rev Charles Garrett about the employment of girls in public houses is well worthy of the attention of philanthro pists and legislators. He says there are 200 of girls employed in public houses in the United Kingdom, and some of these perhaps many of them, are kept "120 hours per week in the focid air," while mill girls, by Act of Parliament, are only allowed to work fifty seven hours per week. In Victoria, the Temperance refor mers refuse to allow barmaids to be employed but our Parliament at home seems unable to devote attention to such particular matters as devote attention to such particular matters as health and morals of the people. Probably the House of Lords would forbid such I gislation even if her Majesty's faithful Commons cared to take the matter up. In our judgment there is no speedier way of ruining, morally, a young girl than to put her in a public-house, or behind a bar. Her customers are mostly of the sort that can only corrupt her, and if there he sort that can only corrupt her, and if there be any truth in the ancient maxim about evil communications corrup ing good manners, she is indeed in an evil case. This is another case against the existence of the public Employments that can only tend to the demoralization o: all who are in them ought

### GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Perseverance is the best school for manly What sunshine is to flowers, smiles are to humanity.

Poverty is in want of much, but avarioe of everything. Wit is a merchandise that is sold, but can

never be bought Sow good services; sweet remembrances will

grow from them. The winner is he who gives himself to his work, body and soul. Happiness is like the echo; it answers you,

bus it does not come. The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother. Fig. that wreetles with us strenghtens our

nerves and sharpens our skill. Great men and geniuses find their true places Ask, and it shall be given to you; knock, in times and great events.

# WILLIAM O'BRIEN,

His Great Speech at Manchester.

Balfour Arrayed Before an English Jury.

The following is the speech delivered by William O'Brien before the great meeting in to secure this, we have only to ask for it; for Manchester, on the evening of January 29th, the word of Jenus Christ is true, it is our conduct that is unfaithful.—Fenelon. quoted largely by the English Liberal press as not only the best effort of Mr. O'Brien's public life, but the most cruehing arraign-ment of any English Ministry, for misuse of the powers entrusted to them, since Burke's historic impeachment of Warren Hastings. Mr. O'Brien—whose unhoped for appearance on the platform was hailed with a trem! endous outburst of enthusiastic welcome that lasted several minutes spoke as follows :-

You may rest assured that, he my life a long or a short one, I will never forget this

wonderful scene of enthusiasm and of wel-

come to-night. I have come pretty far to see

you, but my heart would not be an Irish heart if I did not feel a thousand times re-

compensed for whatever trouble or anxietics

I have had for the last few days by this marvellous scene in the heart of England (applause.) I promised my friend, your esteemed representative, Mr. Bright, to come to Man-chester. I little imagined that I would have to come as an outlaw, with almost, I might say, a price upon my head (shame.) But so it is. I appear before you with I sourcely know how many warrants and prosecutions and sentences hanging over my head; and the most extraordinary thing is that if I were a political refugee belonging to any other land under the sun except Ireland, I could claim to-night an inviolable sanctuary on the soil of England. If I were a French or a Russian refugee, England would fight to her last man before she would surrender, me. But I am only an Irishman, striving with all my might and with all my heart to unite and to knit together the hearts of these two nations; and the extraordinary thing is that what the Frenchman can claim, what the Russian can claim, that I cannot elaim. I am an Irishman only, and to night, as soon as this meeting is over, I can be dragged from the midst of your great city (shouts of "No") —I say yes; aye, and from the heart of this great, free land, to be handed over to Mr. Ba'four, to be subjected to the miserable It is little torments and worries and defilements by any by which it seems to be his delight to endeavmeans to receive the whole of the amount. One or to defile men he cannot conquer. I do not hundred thousand dollars is to go to Laval complein of it in the least. I know the Eng. people cannot help it t until the next general election. But I do want you, Englishmen, to ponder ever the case-to think over the fact that any common Irish policeman can come into this great city of yours to-night and violate the sanctuary of English freedom; that any Irlsh police-man can do to-night what Lord Palmerston once defied all the armies of France to do in the case of a revolutionist of somewhat more dangerous character I think than I am. What is the argument of the Tory party upon this subject? Do they ask any serious Englishman to believe that we-who have been condemned to long periods of imprisonment for a public speech in Ireland-that we are guilty of more fligitious crimes than the interesting Parisian dynamitard or the Russian minility, who can claim security and freedom under the English flig? Do the Tories them. selves believe, does Mr. Balfour himself believe that we are the children of darkness they represent us to be-we, whose votes they bargained for a few years ago, and whose leader they were proud to send their Tory Lord Lieutenant to negotiate an Irish Parlia-ment for Ireland? No, they do not believe it; and the most wooful feature of these persecutions of the representatives of the Irish people is that they are part of a deliberately concocted policy—a policy concocted in cold blood by mere politicians—for the purpose of lacerating and wounding the feelings of the irish people, and of tearing open afresh those cruel old wounds between the two countries which, thank God, are healing and are dis-appearing in spite of them under the benign spell of Mr. Gladstone's conciliation (cheers). Well, they say to you "the law in Ireland is the same as the law in England." It is nothing of the kind. It is dishonest, and it is untrue, to say anything of the sort. What was

> ment the other day? It is the fellowing sentence :--"If you want to know how to deal with the land grabbers ask the Primrose dames. Ask how they deal with the Radical shop-keepers who are guilty of a tenderness for Mr. Gladstone. The Primrose dames don't go round shouting 'Boycot them!' in hearing of the police; but they do it a thousand times more effectually when they meet them in the street They give them the out direct ! They leave them severely alone; and instead of sending those high and titled Primrose dames to the 'plank-bed,' Mr. Balfour makes pretty speeches to them and he receives bouquets of flowers from them."

> the very gravamen of the speech for which I

was condemned to four months' imprison-

I was innocent enough to say, "Well, I suppose we can also tread the primrese path of boycotting." So we can. But with this diff-rence, that the primrose path of boycotting in Ireland leads not to garlands of flowers or ladies' smiles, but leads to the plank-hed nd the county jail. Let me trouble you with one more extract from this oriminal speeck of mine, and I only trouble you with it as an illustration of the fair play that we Irish members receive from the Times newspapers. I said that the self-protection against the land-grabbers was the first principle of self-preservation of hundreds of thousands of the defenceless people of Ireland. I said :-

(Continued on fifth page.)

The represches of enemies should quicken us to duty and not keep us from it.

LE CARON.

BY WILLIAM STOKES. Where'er the crimson current thrills the daunt less Celtic heart,

Where'er the scorn of British rule from Irish glances dart. That blood revolts in proud disdain, those eyes grew fierce and wary, At mention of the perfidy of Corydon and

And now another gory wretch has sunk his gleaming fangs
On struggling Erin's throat and there in raven

Le Caron bears his perjured soul while mankind shrinks aghast,
As though it felt from Hades' gates the hot sulphureous blast.

Iscariot-Arnold, get the gone ! no more thy blighted name Shall men in withering scorn apply to villainy

For e'en as Lucifer beyond the fallen host is Of darkest human infamy Le Caron stands con-

In language unctuous, calm and clear, the nightmare he reveals, And on ! the deep, demoniac joy his lizard

At broken oaths, at honor scoffed, at trusting men betrayed,
And hog like revels in the filth that he himself has made.

With serpent wiles he wriggled in the patriots He hatched the plot, he urged the deed, with

specious words and strong, He laid the mine, he lit the match, then flew the foe to tell. Like Satan's self he urged the sin, then dragged

them down to hell!

O, baseness inconceivable ! O, libel on thy kind ! Than be as then I would be stricken deal, dumb and blind !

To eat, drink, laugh and live among the men whose blood you sold Full twenty years! For what? O, human nature blush!—for gold!

Shall Allen, Larkin and O'Brien mount the gallows tree,
And earth, in shrinking horror, bear the weight
of such as thee? Shall Emmet, Tone, Fitzgerald die a "traitor's

death, forscoth, And thou live on? Forbid 1t, heaven, humanity and truth!

Britannia ! rich and powerful, thy guile the But were the powers of darkness banded in thy cause as well, Thine efforts all were futile, thy might of no

To shield that gory traitor from the yengeance of the Gael !

#### LADY LEOLINE.

By May Agnes Fleming.)

CHAPTER XXI.—CONTINUED.

"Up to this time she had been quiet and passive, bearing her fate with a sore of dumb resignation; but now a spirit of vengeauce, fiercer and more terrible than his own, began to kludle within her; and kneeling down before the ghastly thing, she breathed a wisha prayer—to the avenging Jehovah, so unut terably horrible, that even her husband had to fly with curdling blood from the room. That dreadful prayer was heard-that wish fulfilled in me; but long before I looked on the light of day that frantic woman had repented of the awful deed she had done. Repentance came too late; the sin of the father was visited on the child, and on the mother. too, for the moment her eyes fell upon me, she became a raving maniac, and died before

the first day of my life was ended.
"Narse and physician flad at the sight of me; but my father, though thrilling with horror, bore the shock, and bowed to the retributive justice of the angry Daity she had invoked. His whole life, his whole nature, changed from that hour; and kneeling beside de alterwards told me. he vowed before high Heaven to cherish and love me, even as though I had not been the ghastly creature I was. The physician he bound by a terrible oath to silence; the nurse he forced back, and, in spite of her disguet and abhorrence, compelled her to nurse and care for me. The dead was buried out of sight : and we had rooms in a distant part of the house, which no one ever entered but my father and the nurse. Though set apart from my birth as something accuraed, I had the intellect and capacity of-yes, far greater intellect and capacity than most children: and, as years passed by, my father, true to his vow, became himself my tutor and companion. He did not love me-that was an ntter impossibility; but time so blunts the edge of all things, that even the nurse became reconciled to me, and my father could scarcely do less than a stranger. So I was cared for, and instructed, and educated; and. known not what a monstresity I was, I loved them both ardently, and lived on happily enough, in my splendid prison for my first ten years in this world.

"Then came a change. My nurse died: and it became clear that I must quit my solitary life and see the sort of world I lived in. So my father, seeing all this, sat down in the twilight one night beside me, and told me the story of my own hideousness. I was but a child then, and it is many and many years ago; but this gray summer morning, I feel what I felt then, as vividly as I did at the time. I had not learned the great lesson of His then-endurance; I have scarcely learned it yet, or I should bear life's burden longer; but that first night's despair has darkened my whole atter-life. For weeks I would not listen to my father's proposal to hide what would seed all the world from me in loathing behind a mask; but I came to my senses at last, and from that day to the present-more days than either you or I would care to count it has not been one hour altogether off my

41 I was the wonder and talk of Paris when so far as to asy it was allowing to my wonder ful unheard-of beauty that I was thus mysterivoice, and a tolerable shape; and upon this, Sir Norman, in his horrified flight, would my father and I kept our own council, and George arrested him by a loud shout. let them say what they listed. I had never been named, as other children are; but they essied me La Masque now. I had masters tranted face; "but, it seems to me, you are and professors without end, and studied astronomy and astrology, and the mystic lore a low me to say, unless we hurry we will of the old Egyptians, and became noted as a sourcely reach the count by sunrise. prodigy and a wonder, and a miracle of learn-

ing, far and near.
"The arts used to discover the mystery and make me unmask were innumerable and almost incredible; but I b. fied them all, and began, after a time, rather to enjoy the sensation I created than otherwise.

Tuere was one, in particular, possessed of even more devouring curiosity than the rest, a certain young countess of miraculous beauty, whom I need not describe, since you have her very image in Lecline. The Marquis de Montmorazoi, of a somewhat inflammable nature, loved her almost as much as he had done my mother, and she accepted him, and they were married. She may have loved

្រាស់ ស្រាស់ ប្រជាជាក្រុម

discover the secret of La Marque than from any other cause. I loved my beautiful new mother too well to let her find it out; although from the day she entered our house as a bride, until that on which she lay on her deathbed, her whole aim, day and night, was its discovery. There seemed to be a fatality about my father's wives ; for the beautiful Honorine lived scarcely longer than her predecessor, and she died, leaving three children—all born at one time-you know them well, and one of them you love. To my care she intrusted them on her deathbed, and she could have scarcely intrusted them to worse; for, though I liked her, I most decidedly disliked them. They were lovely children-their lovely mother's image; and they were named Hubert, Leoline, and Honorine, or, as you knew her, Miranda. Even my father did not seem to care for them much, not even as much as he cared for me; and when he lay on his deathbed, one year later, I was left, young as I was, their sole guardian, and trustee of all his wealth. That wealth was not equally divided-one half being left to me and the other half to be shared equally between them; but in my wicked ambition I was not even with that. Some of my father's fierce and cruel nature 1 inherited; and I resolved to be clear of these three stumbling-blocks, and recompense myself for my other misfortunes by every induigence houndless riches could bestow. So, secretly, and in the night, I left my home, with an old and trusty servant, known to you as Frudence, and my unfortunate little brothers and sisters. Strange to say Prudence was attached to one of them, and to neither of the rest-that one was Leoline, whom she resolved to keep and care for, and neither she nor I minded what became of the other two.

"From Paris we went to Dijon, where we dropped Hubert into the turn at the convent door, with his name attached, and left him where he would be well taken care of, and no questions asked. With the other two we started for Calsis, an route for England; and there Prudence got rid of Honorine in a singular manner. A packet was about starting for the island of our destination, and she saw a strange-looking little man carrying his lug-gage fron the wharf into the boat. She had the infant in her arms, having carried it out for the identical purpose of getting rid of it; mit strangers in La Masque's absence.' and, without more ado, she laid it down, na "Bab! you old simpleton!" remark seen, among boxes and bundler, and, like Hagar, stood afar off to see what became of it. That ugly little man was the dwarf; and his mazement on finding it among his goods and chattles you may imagine; but he kapt it notwithstanding, though why, is best known to himself. A few weeks after that we, too, came over, and Prudence took up her resi dence in a quiet village a long way from London. Thus you see, Sir Norman, how it comes about that we are so related, and the which he had mounted that staircase last. wrong I have done them all."

You have, indeed !" said Sir Norman, gravely, having listened, much shocked and displeased, at this open confession; "and to one of them it is beyond our power to atone. Do you know the life of misery to which she

has been assigned?" "I know it all and have repented for it in my own heart, in dust and schee! Even I, unlike all other earthly creatures as I amhave a conscience, and it has given me ro rest night or day since. From that hour I have curiosity. They were classics, Greek and never lost sight of them; every sorrow they have undergone has been known to me, and added to my own; and yet I could not, or res, novels, and poetry, and a few rare old would not, undo what I had done. Lecline English books. There were no papers, howknows all new; and she will tell Hubert, since destiny has brought them together;

"But you are not dead," said Sir Norman; "and there is repentance and pardons for all. Much as you have wronged them, they will forgive you; and Heaven is not less rainbow fire before him now. Around one merciless than they !"

"They may; for I have striven to atone. In my house there are proofs and papers that will put them in possession of all, and more given to my sisters when I am dead." an all, they have lost. But life is a bur den of torture I will bear no longer. The of diamonds, rubies, and opals were Leoline's death of him who died for me this night is the and with the energetic rapidity characterist crowning tragedy of my miserable life; and the energy friend that morning the

cause of so much guilt and suffering. What when a small brass slide in one corner caught

"Would you, too, see?" she asked, in a terrible voice, "and die?" "I have told you it is not in my nature to die easily, and it is something far stronger

than mere curiosity makes me ask." "Be it so! The sky is growing red with day-dawn, and I shall never see the sun rise more, for I am already plague struck !" That sweetest of all voices ceased. The white hands removed the mask and the float-

ing coils of hair, and revealed to Sir Norman's horror-struck gaze, the grisly face and head, and the hollow eye-sockets, the grinning mouth, and fleshless cheeks of a skeleton He saw it but for one fearful instant-the next she had threw up both arms, and leaped headlong into the loathly plague pit. He saw ber for a second or two, heaving and writhing in the patrid heap; and then the strong man recled and feel with his face on the

ground, not feigning, but sick unto death.

Of all the dreadful things he had witnessed that night, there was nothing so dreadful as this; of all the horror he had felt before, there was none to equal what he felt now. In his momentary delirium, it seemed to him she was reaching her arms of bone up to drag him in, and that the skeleton face was grinning at him on the edge of the awful pit. And covering his eyes with his hands, he sprang up and fled away.

CHAPTER XXII.

DAY DAWN.

All this time the attendant, George had been sitting, very much at his case, on horseback, looking after Sir Norman's charger and admiring the beauties of sunrise. He had seen Sir Norman in conversation with a I did appear; and most of the surmises were wild and wide of the mark:—some even going proximity to the plague-pit, was rather lmpatient for it to come to an end; but when he saw the tragic manner in which it did ously concealed from view. I had a soft and, his consternation was beyond all bounds. presume, they founded the affi mation. But have fairly passed him unnoticed, had not

"I beg your pardon, Sir Norman," he exclaimed, as that gentleman turned his dis running away. Here is your horse; and,

Sir Norman lean d against his horse, and shaded his eyes with his hand shuddering like one in an ague. "Why did that woman leap into the playue-

pit ?" inquired George, looking at him our-iously. "Was it not the soreeress, La Masque ?" 164 Yes, yes. Do not ask me any questions you have any mere morning calls to make, I now," replied Sir Norman, in a smothered shall beg leave to take my departure. As it voice, and with an impatient wave of his is, I know we are behind time, and his ma-

hand. "Whatever you please, sir," said George, with the flippancy of his class; "But still I

neck pace into the city. George, almost unable to keep up with him, followed instead of leading, rather skeptical in his own mind whether he were not riding after a moonstruck lunatic. Once or twice he shouted outasharp-tonedinquiryas to whether he knew whore he was going, and that they were tak-ing the wrong way altogether; to all of which Sir Norman deigned not the slightest reply, but rode more and more recklessly on. There were but few people abroad at that hour; indeed, for that matter, the streets of London, in the dismal summer of 1665 were, comparatively speaking, slways deserted; and the few now wending them way homeward were tired physicians and plague-nurses from the hospitals, and several hardy country folks, with more love of lucre than fear of death, bending their steps with produce to the market place. These people, sleepy and pallid, in the gray heze of daylight, stared in astonishment after

the two furious riders; and windows were thrown open and heads thrust out to see what the unusual thunder of horses' hoofs at that early hour meant. George followed daunt lessely on, determined to do it or die in the attempt; and if he had ever heard of the Flying dutchman, would have undoubtedly have come to the conclusion that he was just then following his track on dry land. But unlike the hapless Vanderdecken, Sir Norman came to a halt at last, and that so suddenly that his horse stood on his beam ends, and flourished his two fore limbs in the atmosphere. It was before La Masque's door; and Sir Norman was out of the saddle in a flash, and knocking like a postman with the handle of his whip on the door. The thundering reveille rang through the house, making it shake to its

anatomy who acted as guardian angel of the catablishment. "La Marque is not at home, and I cannot

centre, and harriealy brought to the door the

admit you," was his sharp sainte.
"Then I shall just take the trouble of admitting myself," said Sir Norman shortly. And without further ceremony, he pushed selde the skeleton and entered. But that outraged servitor sprang in his path, indig-

nant and amezed. "No sir : I cannot permit it. I do not know you and it is against all orders to ad-

"Bab! you old simpleton!" remarked Sir Norman, losing his customary respect for old age in his impatience, "I have La Masque's order for what I am about to do. Get slong with you, directly, will you? Show me to her private room, and no nonsense !"

He tapped his sword-hilt significantly as he spoke, and that argument proved irresistible. Grumbling in low tones, the anatomy stalked upstairs; and the other followed with very different feelings from those with His guide paused in the hall above, with his hand on the latch of a door.

"This is her private room, is it ! demanded Sir Norman,

" Yes. "Just standaside, then, and let me pass, The room he entered was small, simply furnished and seemed to answer as bedchamber and study, all in one. There was a writing table under a window, covered with books, and he glanced at them with some Latin, and other little known tongues-perbaps Sauscrit and Chaldaic, French belles lett ever, and those were what he was in search of ; so spying a drawer in the table, he pulled But yet they might; for they have long and fairly dazzled him. It was full of jewels of happy lives before them, and we can forgive incomparable beauty value, strew as careleasive everything to the dead." of gems at the midnight court seemed to him as nothing compared with the Golconda, the Valley of Diamonds shooting forth sparks of magnificent diamond ne sklace was entwined a scrap of paper, on which was written:

if my hour were not at hand, I should not awept them out on the table, and resumed his swept them out on the table, and resumed his "But you have not told me the learless search for papers. No document was there ble oye. Instantly he was at it, trying it every way, shoving it out and in, and up and dowr, until at last it yielded to his touch, dis- you only knew what she is to you?" closing an inner drawer, full of papers and parchments. One glance snowed them to be slater!" what he was in search of-proofs of Leoline and Hubert's indentity, with the will of the marquis, their father, and numerous other documents relative to his wealth and estates. These precious manuscripts be rolled together in a bundle, and placed carefully in his doublet, and then seizing a beautifully-wrought brass casket, that stood beneath the table, he swent the jewels in, secured it, and strapped it to his belt. This brisk and important little affair being over, he arose to gr, and in turning, saw the skeleton porter standing in the door-way, looking on in speechiess dis-

may. "It's all right, my ancient friend!" observed Sir Norman, gravely. "These papers must go before the king, and these jewels to their proper owner."
"Their proper owner!" repeated the old

man shrilly; that is La Marque. Thiefrobber-housebreaker-stop!" "My good old friend, you will do yourselt a mischief if you paw like that. Undoubtedly these things were La Masque's, but they are

so no longer, since La Masque herself is among the things that were !" "You shall not go !" yelled the old man. trembling with rage and anger. " Help! help!

help!" You noisy old idiot!" cried Sir Norman, losing all patience, "I will throw you out of the window if you keep up such a clamor as this. I tell you L's Masque is dead !" At this ominous announcement, the ghastly

perter fell back, and became, if possible, a shade more ghastly than was his went. "Dead and buried !" repeated Sir Norman. with gloomy aternness, "and there will be somebody else coming to take possession and there will be

How many more servants are there

here beside yourself?" "Only one, sir-my wife Joanna. mercy's name, sir, do not turn us out in the streets at this dreadful time !" "Not I! You and your wife Joanna may

shortly.

stagnate here till you bluemold, for me. But keep the door fast, my good old friend, and admit no strangers but those who can tell you La Masque is dead !" With which parting plece of advice Sir

Norman left the house, and joined George, who sat like an effigy before the door, in a state of great mental wrath, and who accosted him rather suddenly the moment he made his appearance.

the count, I mean, is not one who is acoustomed or inclined to be kept waiting."

we will be late ; and my master, the count, is with you, quick as you like."

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bow, as furiously as if on a steeplechase, with Sir Norman close at his heels; and they rode, flushed and breathless, with their steeds all afoaming, into the court-yard of the royal palace at Wnitchall, just as the early rising ann was showing his florid and

burning visage above the horizon.

The court yard, unlike the city streets, swarmed with busy life. Pages, and attendants, and soldiers, moving hither and thither, or lonoging about, preparing for the morning's journey to Oxford. Among the rest Sir Norman observed Hubert, lying very much at his case wrapped in his closk, on the ground, and chatting languidly with a pert and pretty attendant of the fair Mistress Stuert. He out short his flirtation, however, abruptly enough, and sprang to his feet as he 83 W Sir Norman, while George Immediately darted off and disappeared from the palace. " Am I late, Hubert?" eaid his hurried questioner, as he drew the lad's arm within his own, and led him off out of hearing.

"I think not. The count," said Hubert, with laughing emphasis, " has not been visible since he entered yonder doorway, and there has been no message that I have heard of Dabtless, now that George has arrived, the message will soon be here, for the royal procession starts within half an hour." "Are you sure there is no trick, Hubert

Hunert shrugged his shoulders. "He may be; we must take our chance for that; but we have his royal word to the contrary. Not that I have much faith in that !'

Even now he may be with Leoline!

"If he were king of the world instead of only England," cried Sir Norman, with flash ing eyes, "he shall not have Leoline while ! wear a sword to defend her!"

"Reguide!" exclaimed Hubert, holding
in affected horror. "Do my

ears deceive me? Is this the loyal and chivalrous Sir Norman Kingsley, ready to die for king and country—"
"S:uff and nonsense!" Interrupted Sir

Norman impatiently. "I tell you, any one, be he whom he may, that attempts to take Leoline from me must reach her over my dead body !" "Bravo! You ought to be a Frenchman.

Sir Norman. And what if the lady herself, finding her d-zzling sulter drop his barn-yard feathers, and soars ever her head in his own eagle plamer, may not give you your dismissal, and usurp the place of pretty Madame S nart," "You cold-blooded young villain! if you

insinuate such a thing again, I'll throttle you! Leoline loves me and me alone !" "Doubtless she thinks so; but she has yes to learn she has a king for a suitor?"

"B.h! You are nothing but a heartless cynic," said Sir Norman, yet with an accions and irritated flush on his face, too. "What do you know of love " More than you think, as pretty Mariette

yonder could depose, if put upon cath. But seriously, Sir Norman, I am afraid your case is of the most desperate; royal rivals are dangerous things !" "Yet Charles has kind impulses, and has

been known to do generous acts." "Hay he? You expect him, beyond doubt, to do precisely as he said; and if Leoline, different from all the rest of her sex, prefers the knight ic the king, he will yield her unresistingly to you," "I have nothing but his word for it!" said

Sir Norman, in a distracted tone. น เมาส์ เล present, can do nothing but bide my time." "I have been thinking of that, too! I promised, you know, when I left her last night, that we would return before daydawn, and rescue her. The unhappy little beauty will doubtless think I have fallen into the tiger's jaws myself and has half wept her bright eyes out by this time !"

"My poor Lection! And O, Hubert, if "I do know! She told me she was

Sir Norman looked at him in amazament. "She told you, and you take it like this?"
"Certainly, I take it like this. How vould you have me take it? It is nothing to

go into hysterics about, after all !" "Of all the cold-blooded young reptiles I ever saw," exclaimed Sir Norman, with infinite disgust, "you are the worst! If you were told you were to receive the crown of Franco to-morrow, you would probably open vour eves a trifle, and take it as you would a new cap !"

"Of course I would. I haven't lived in courts half my life to get up a scene for a small matter! Besides, I had an idea from the first moment I saw Leoline that she must bs my sister, or something of that sort."

( To be Continued )

ROYAL BEGGARS.

Prince Arther, Dake of Concaught, is the most popular of the Queen's sons, a good rider to hounds and a very fair soldier. He is a present in India, in the command of a brig ade, and will in due course blossom f rih into field marshal, Commander-in chief of the British army, a post at present filled by the old Dake of Cambridge, cousin of the Queen. Prince Arthur receives the same yearly allowance as his brother Alfred, \$125,000, and his pay as a Major General Prince Leopold, Dake of Albany, who died suddenly at Cannes four years ago, bad the same allowence Toe daughters of the Queen, except the Prin cers R yal already referred to remeived \$150,000 each on marriage, and get \$30,000 per annum each. They are all married to Germans with the exception of Princess Louise, who wedded the Merquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Dake of Argyil, who, to the intense disgust of his royal connections, took unto himself a second wife a few years ago, The Queen's cousin, the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-chief, receives \$60.000 yearly allowance, and his military salaries and the profits of a number of sineoure offices make the total about \$100,000 A miscelleneous crowd of aunts and cousins add to the big Most of these royal pensioners are provided at the public expense with palaces in which to live, and each has a cotorie of relatives and hangers on, for whom place and pay have to be found. When members of the royal family ravel the cost is often borne "I tell you what, Sir Norman Kingsley, if by the state—always in the cases of the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

Archbishop Walsh, in forwarding a bank order for £100, sent to his grace from Melbourne as the subscription of the "St Pat-"I am quite at your service now," said Sir ricks Society " of that city to the Paraell Inmust repeat, if you do not mount instantly, Norman, springing on horseback; "so away demnity Fund says: "I do not send for publication the letter which accompanied this and they were marvied. She may have loved not one who brooks delay."

George wanted no second order. Before subscription. The publication of delay."

George wanted no second order. Before subscription. The publication of delay."

George wanted no second order. Before subscription. The publication of delay."

it is an outspoken expression of conifidence in Mr. Parnell, and an indignant protest against the proceedings of his opponents. There is probably as much genuine respect for the courts of law in the colony of Victoria as there is in England or in Ireland. But somehow our colonial friends and kinsmen do not yet seem to have reached the point at which they could safely be trusted in these countries to rpeak with freedom on the points at issue in the proceedings now in progress. Probably from their knowledge that one of the parties before the court is allowed, without check or hindrance, to drive a large trade in the circulation of pamphlets affirming and re-affirming that the truth lies at one side of the points at issue, they seem to think to themselves at liberty to express with equal openness their view that it lies at the opposite side! It may be better, then, that I should not ask you to publish their very outspoken letter."

SOME MASSACHUSTTS LIBERALS.

In Haverhill, Massachusette, has just terminated the trial of certain Catholic parents who were charged with violating the law reguluting attendance upon public schools, because they sent their children to parochial schools. The court held that the law does not require that a child must be educated in the public schools, but only that it must be furnished with the general means of education. and further, that a parent is not bound to send his child to such a school only as may be approved by the School Committee or Superintendent. The defendants were discharged without costs.

The decision of the court is plainly sensible and right, otherwise it would be necessary to "ecure for private schools, boarding schools, young ladies' "seminaries," church schoole and kindergartens the approval of local school committees, and to so revise and regulate the various institutions as to make them public schools. For this the community are certainly not prepared.

It would be interesting to know whether the Haverbill liberals who brought this complaint, understood what it logically involved if admitted. We have no idea that they would dream of making against a Methodist or Unitarian mill-owner why he sends he daughter to a Church school or a fashionable institute, the same charge that they brought against a number of humble French Canadians who choose to send their children to their Courch school. This attempt to hinder Ustholic citizens from giving their children a religious education was pitiful for itelillagion! and stupid llindness, and contemptible for its really petty bigotry. Only a very dull person, or one blinded by prejudice, could suppose that the law required all children to be educated in the public schools. It would be no more absurd to say, because the State supports insane asylume, that all citizens must become their inmates. The judge's statement of the law may let a light in upon some very cloudy intellects.

HENRY WATTERSON ON IRISH LAND-LORDISM.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.] There is a curious menagerie of efficialism engaged in this stupendous work (of the Irish Land Courts) which gives to this land arios at the expense of their more honest fellow-citizens. There is the "sub-commis-sion," the "valuers," "land commission," "civil bill court," and all that. Tois phe rarily of rent adjusters between landlords and tenants involves a direct medium of straightout communism to the end of atoning for a netional crime-a orime which will always stand as a brand of ornelty and dishonor on the national escutcheon like that on the brow and the memory of Cain. The bottoming lien on the land acquired by the "Lords of he l'ale," and all English tenures was fraud : and this scheme originated in half-conceived national remorae, which was brought to sbrtion by irresistable re-assertion of the domination of hate and avarice over all restrainte of justice, humanity, and what is paramount in English estimation, common sense. The result was of course agrarian robb-ry on the wholessle, and so barren of justification or pretext that against the victims there was such an absence of grounds of complaint that they remained in peace and free to become virtually the slaves of their despoilers. The land scheme has been converted into a scheme to make the life of the despoiled Irish peasant unbestable, and that, under the guise of "protection," a rank-smelling villainy to our nostrile peculiarly, because we witness at home a similar roopery or survivors under the name of a type of "protection," under the name of a type of the protection. It home a similar robbery of American farmers equally false and even more destructive. is, of course, the plot to drive from their paternal soil all the troublesome animated reminelscences of the crime perpetrated on a

SOUND SENSE FROM A PROTESTANT JOURNAL.

is more significant that they are troublesome

and expensive, that their room is more de-

sirable than their presence.

In a late issue, the Atlanta, Georgia, Constitution says: "The latest outbreak of tolly is a league sgainst Catholicism, just organized in New York. The leaders of the movemenpleage themselves to work until the whole Protestant world rises against the ' Pope and his lieutenants.' Do not the misguided men engaged in this crusade know they are warring against everything most sacred and guaranteed by our constitution to all menthe right to believe in whatsoever religious creed a citizen may freely choose? If the members of the league are in earnest about promoting the cause of pure Christianity let them go into the slums of their city and evangelize the masses. Let them go to work to convince agnostics and infidels. This effort to execute a feeling of hostility towards a great religious body of good citizens in our midst is worthy only of cranks and bigots, The sensible thing to do would be for Pro-testants and Catholics to join hands in fight ing the great evils which menace civilization, Caristianity and society itself. We have outgrown the age of persecution, and we must now respect the religious opinion of others or take a long step backward."

A Michigan grocer is willing to admit that A Michigan grocer is willing to admit that Cacada about twenty six years ago. Parties honces tee is the best policy, but when it having any knowledge of the when about the same and the same comes to conse, he doesn't believe in running Ellen Elligate are requested to address the thing in the ground.

JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio. the thing in the ground.

DOMESTIC READING.

A Japanese proverb says that a friend at hand is worth all your relations at a distance.

He that cheats me once, shame fa' him ; he that cheats me twice, sheme fa' me.—Scotch Proverb.

Good manners are thoughts filled with kindness and refinement and then translated into behaviour.

The doubled reward of kind words is the happiness they cause in others and the happi-

ness they cause in ourselves. Our true self is what we are in God's mind, what he wishes us to be in our day and gen-

eration, so as most to benefit the world amid which His design has placed us. A man is happier for life from having made one a agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure,—

Sydney Smith. Oh ! how we simplify life and preserve the freshness of its first years when we learn to labor cheerfully under the paternal care of God, never disaming what the world will think of us. -Golden Sands.

It is none other than Charles Loyson-ex-Pere Hyacinthe—who said this the other day -"What can you put in the place of the Church of France? A new religion is impossible; Protestanism has no future, and Atheism is no religion, but only the denial of all faith.

"A child died drunk," is the horrible story that came from New York a few days ago, The custom of familiarising children with the taste of liquor is to be reprobated. Soon enough will the temptation of drink surround the young without their natural protectors beginning the devil's work.

On! if people were but acquainted with plety they would not fear it so much, or give it so unattractive a character; 'tis the balm of life, and perhaps in the world it is believed to consist of bitterness, harshness, uncouthness; but, take my word for it, nothing is more gentle, more yielding, more loving

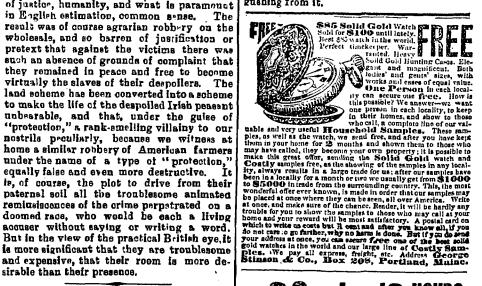
than a plous soul .- Eugenie de Guerin, The race of mankind would perish, did they cease to aid to each other, From the time that the mother binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it from their fellow mortals; no one who holds the power of granting, can refuse it without guilt.

The best thing about a girl is cheerfulness. No matter how ruddy her check may be, or now velvety her lips, if she wears a scowl even her friends will consider her ill-looking; while the young lady who illuminates her countenance with smiles will be regarded as bandsome, though her complexion be coarse enough to grind nutmegs on. As perfume is to the rese, so is good-nature to the lovely.

Over the triple door-way of the Cathedral of Milan there are three inscriptions apanning the splendid arches. Over one is carved beautiful wreath of roses, and underneath is the legend, "All that which pleases is only for a moment." Over the other is scriptured a cross, and there are the words, "All that which troubles us is but for a moment." Underneath the great central entrance in the main sisle is the inscription, "That only is important which is eternal."

There exists a feeling among many that too strict an adherence to the forms of religion tends to make us stiff, solemn and priggish. These people, if the truth be told, are not over friendly so those whom they style as a term of reproach "pious." Surely this feel ing must be a mistake. If they whose lives are in accordance with the higher law are not free, happy and fearless men and women, who can be? A happiness and a manner of thimble-rig the appearance of a scheme to habitually laid before the Almighty, we may living and thinking that shrinks from being rest assured, are not in the best sense healthy. True religion is not a kill-toy, but make joy, nor can there be too much of it.

THE MONARCH STILL A MAN. - Who forgets the anecdote of Napoleon and the village bells of Brienne? He was riding late one day over a battle field, gazing, stern and unmoved, on the dying and the dead that strewed the ground by thousands about him, when suddenly those "evening bells" struck up a merry peal. The emperor paused to listen ; his heart had softened; memory was busy with the past; he was no longer the conqueror of Austerlitz, but the innocent, happy school boy at Brienne; and, dismounting from his horse he seated himself on the stump of an old tree, and burst into tears. Tae rock was smitten and living waters came gushing from it.





10-10 eow PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
DISTRICT OF MON REAL } No 2503.

SUPERIOR COURT. DAME MARIE FONTAINE, vise common as to properly of NOKL RONIN, hotel-keeper, of the city and district of Moureal, duly authorized to est ren justice, Plaintiff, vs. the su OBL BONIN, Defendant. The Plaintiff has lasticuted an action for separation as to properly, against the Defendant in this case. Moutreal, 1st February, 188%.

AUGE & LAFO TUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 285

INFORMATION WANTED of one Elligett, daughter of John Elligett, deceased, who lived in the Parish of K lkon-nelly, County of Kerry, I cland, Bla k-mith. The party who desires this information is James. Elligett, a brother of Ellen The last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for

The second of th

#### FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. THE FI: HERMAN'S GIRL.

The bold cliffs gaze with a frowning face, The bold clind gaze with a frowning to
The and waves toos their spray—
An ocean's readless, trackles space
Faithful can love portray,
The sedges dank, and the rocky shore,

The sedges dank, and the rocky secre, Ay, even the sea guils whirl, Wish face, the smile, and the soft "factors i Of the fisherman's handsome gul.

The dim mist over the mountain clears, Once more, in her robes of gray, The dawn, with a rosy lamp appears To light in another day.

And, see, in my dreams, a picture fair,

And, see, in my With brow, like the spotless pearl, With brow, like the spotless pearl, Framed, by the morn in a vista bare The fisherman's handsome girl.

The breezes play with her raven locks The blue cloak close enfolds A form, whose picturesque beauty mocks All art, by its witchery, holds
The eye and heart, neath a mystic spell—
My senses were all a twirl And I loved her, more than I dare to tell, The fisherman's handsome girl.

The fisherman's but, neath a sheltering crag, Was a heaven of rest to me,
And the old man mending his net would brag Of his naturns liberry.

Free, he would say, the foundered at sea

By adverse laws, that whe m Eria's ship can but anchored be With Irish hands at the helm.

I'm far to-night from the Irish coast, The old see rolls between, And lost mid the shades of life, almost,

And lost mid the shades of life, almost,
Is the home of my Celtic queen.
Yet, the flush of the dawn recalls, once more,
The rocks, and the sea gull's whirl,
With the smiles and the youthful dreams galore
Of the fisherman's handsome girl. GRACE O'BOYLE, Obtawa.

Raster Sunday Toilets, and Spring Styles-Hints for Home Comforts-Glimpses at the World of Woman's Endeavers.

for the springtime—what my fine lady will wear on Easter Sunday?" writes a New York lady correspondent. "Listen then. It will be a fine wool coetume, in a faded tone of color, woven with a mottled effect, like size dry entirely before putting on the var-nish. "Would ye know what's to be the thing Scotch mixed wool. It will have a woven border, consisting of graduated bands of a dark shade which will encircle the petiticoat Toe draperies will be made up without seams, In such effects, for the goods are forty-six inches wide; and the border follows all one side of it. On some pieces a diminutive border is woven along the out edge for sleeve and waist trimmings. Should this not be fine enough for madame, there is a novelty much more costly. The same kind of wool material, yet even inner and softer with a conventional pattern border embroidered in black embroidery sitk, a la Chinnolee, for the embroldery is alike on both sides. In all these colors does it come—black on old rose, black on serpant green, black on electric blue, black on copper, black on red, etc. By the and boil two or three hours, or put in a par way, speaking of reds, it is evident there are and steam three hours. expectations that "the ladies" will fall down before the reds, the flishy, dashy, striking is best to lay in a large supply. reds! France was one blaze of bright colors last year. It is our turn next. Perhaps the drinks, but not in excess. For the voice the most effective thing in red was a fine American Druggist recommends cooca as the wool, woven in stripes three inches wide, divided by a bair line of black, white or blue. These would look smart enough up among tions of singing than any alcoholic beverage. the mountains or on the dack of a yacht. Let for must not be taken too strong, nor when is hope the salasmen will keep them in nice, it has been drawn too long, for it then beamouth, even folds until wanted for such pur- comes acid and has a bad influence upon the poses. But what did they have for tailor- mucous membranes of the throat. There is made suits? Soft wool, even checke, of white always a sensation of dryness after taking a

LOW-CROWNED HATS AND CHIGNONS.

The new Paris hats are to have crowns so low as to be hardly perceptible from the front view. It is tought also that since the bustle has disappeared from the body the chignon of some years ago will again fasten itself to the head. Already great rolls of hair are to be seen at the back.

LORD SALISBURY'S TRIND SON'S MARRIAGE. The bridesmade at the wedding of Lord Salisbury's third son were drossed in white Irish poplin, having vests, collars and ouffs of red velvet, with full undervests of monsseline de soie.

### A MATRIMONIAL POINTER.

An exchange volunteers the information that if white clothing, say a dress, is put away in a drawer or closet it will become yellow, but if placed in a box lined with blue paper or wrapped in a dark blue cloth it will come out as white as ever, no matter how long it lies.

DID SHE WANT TO TRADE ? This advertisement lately appeared in

London paper: "A young married lady, who dresses well and often itres of her things when quits new and fresh, would like to hear from a lady who takes the same measurments; height, hve feet seven inches, bust 36 inches, waist 24 inches; court dressmaker." KEEP WARM.

Rose Terry Cooks says: " If you want to be happy keep warm. Women are eaten up with neuraliga, say the doctors. No wonder. Women are eaten up They sit all the morning by a hot register, and then tie the five or six inch strip of bonnet over their back hair, a bit of lace film over their bangs, put on kid boots, with silk or thread stockings under neath, and dawdle along the pave with bitter winds of winter smiting their temples, their delicate ears, their throats and the bases of what should be their brain. Their outward nerves abrink and quiver under this barbarous exposure. But no matter; their chests are well covered with fur cloaks and sacques, but cold fest, the numb sars, the reddened temples, the exposed neck will have their own story to tell. Then you won't wear flannel next to the akin. Why ! B cause your waist will took too large, and it is the style to be as near in shapeliness to that delightful and lovely insect, the wasp, as humanity can be forced. Do you really like to sobe and groan and to be laid aside every few days with agonizing headaches or panting, laboring hearts ? Strange, it

### PIXINGS.

"When are you the happlest!" I asked a pretty young girl I know.
"When I can go to a big ball and be the
best-dressed girl there," she replied pro-

mptly.

"But how about partners!" I suggest-

"Oh, they do not bother me. I always

to it what cost ".
"Fixings," I was told, meant a protty pair of slippers, silken stockings, long Suede gives, a uig isn and a ribbon to reason it; on embroidered handkerohisi, lace for the neck and sleeves, and flowers and hairpins. All tre .sns.

these trifles cost money, and they must all be of the incest, or even the effect of the most costly toilet would be spolled.

TASTE IN DRESS.

Dress an average women in close fitting serge or quiet natural tinted tweed; give her a spotless linen collar and culls to match; take away chains and gewgaws, and say if she ever looked better unless it was in pink cut ton cambric on a summer's morning with a rose at her throat instead of a broach. Well built women will do well to rember this when they seek to cover themselves with ribb n braids and gimps, that serve only to frittaway the figure and are absolute death to the clear, fine outlines that should be followed with the greatest exactitude. After simplicity—a costly simplicity, if you will, or rather as a consequence of it-comes fresh ness, that most desirable quality which to woman's dress is much the same as a filr healthy skin to her face. To be simple, then to be fresh at every point, are two long step gained toward being well dressed. The third is a little longer and harder to take : it is to dress suitably, not only to your station and sge, but to your house. Take your complexion first. If you are fair, with blue eyes, then you can wear every shade of blue from szure down to violet; but if you have green, grey or brown eyes you will only create a discordancy if you suffer a morsel or blue near you. On the other hand, a per fectly fair, green eyed woman adds weirdness and charm to her fairness when she array herself in all the palor shades of green. For brunettes scarlet and amber, white and orange, though if there be the smallest time of amber in the skin, orange may only be ventured on at night. Some women who might come under the heading of blonds stand vivid yellows and cranges well, but they must have some color and a skin trans parently fair. But up to the age of 40, and sometimes beyond it, the typical healthy fresh-looking women is at her best in white and at her very worst in black.

#### RECIPES.

TO SIZE A FLOOR. The floor should be sized after it is stained not before. After the stain is onite dry or the floor put a pound of size in a basin with

GRIDDLED OYSTERS.

Wash quart of cysters and dry them by spreading on a towel. Have the griddle ho and put a bit of butter on it. Put the cys oyster over as it browns and serve bot or buttered toast.

BOILED OR STEAMED PUDDING. One cupful of beef suet chopped fine, o one-half cupful of butter, one cupful c molisses, two cupfuls of sweet milk, some baking powder in the flour; make it just i little thicker than pound cake; one cupiul o raisons, one cupful of currents or one cupfu of blackberry jam, one teaspoonful of allepice

cleves, cinnamon, one nutmeg ; tie in a clot Vinegar improves by keeping, therefore i

Tea, coffee or cocoa are three admissabl best. A cup of thin cocoa, just warm, is more to be recommended between the exer-

Bail one pint of rich milk, add half a teacupful of butter, one teacupful of sugar and of sponge cake and bake ; cover with meringue and let it brown. Eat with lemon sauce. BERKSHIRE COOKIES,

Oue capial of molasses, a tempoonful of soda, dissolve in a half cupful of cold water, a despertapoonful of salt; a tablespoonful of melted butter, one dessertspoonful of ginger, flour enough to roll out to the thickness of an tnob. Bake in a quick oven for about ten minutes.

### THE BRIDESMAID'S MUFF.

The flower muff carried by bridesmaids this winter in preference to the loose bouquet of cut flowers are very elegant and beautiful little affairs, costing \$16 when wrought of ordinary flowers, and increasing in price according to the rarity and quantity of the blossoms used. They are formed upon a frame like other flower pieces. covered with moss on the side tow rd dress and with a pretty arrangement of maiden har fern or rose leaves at either end to a need the absence of the lining. At an early winter wedding in the chrysanthemum season some pretty and effective multi-were made of yellow and white ohrysanthemums, with a spray of roses and maiden hair tern for the center decoration. Now that the violet season may be said to have fair ly begun, the most beautiful muffs are viol-t muffs set in maiden hair fern with roses back of a color harmonizing or contrasting with the britesmaid's toilet for their decoration. These muffs are so ingeniously fashioned, even when wrought of fresh flowers, and not the creations of dried moss and artificial flowers sometimes supplied by the milliner in the place of the beautiful ephemeral work of the florist, that they furnish a very convenient recentacle for the lady's handkerchief and fau.—New York

### THE EVILS OF CARPETS.

Nothing seems more certain than that carpets muse be generally discarded in a few years time.
The continued ravages of the car, ot moth, which
no means thus far discovered seem to succe afuly no means thus far discovered seem to succe atuly orrounwent has hastened the adoption of hard word floors, and matring for summer months. Individuals who are building houses for their own use are generally building them with substantial floors, which may be oiled, waxed or shellacked, and simply furnished afterwards with rugs, which my be readily taken up and thoroughly swept and shaken, and are therefore not liable to the objection against our pets that not liable to the objection against curpets that they retain the germs of diseases and conceal dust and even organic impurities of the atmosphere.

### WESTPORT BAZAAR.

The following are the winning numbers at

the Westport bizzer:

93 103, 376 601, 705, 754, 874, 900; 1008, 1246 1310 1339 1374 1863 1906 1954,1955, 2138, 2174 2186 2209 2211, 2806 3213,3243, 3309 4107 4253 4306 5400, 5429 6447,7384, 7408, 7544 7642, 7629, 8104 8563, 8592 9243, 3309 4107 4253 426, 8621, 10170 10819, 10001 have enough, but it's the fixing for my ball 9283 9425 9630, 9631, 10170, 10819, 10901, drass that trouble me. You see, it does not cost very much for a dress, but all the fixings to it what cost."

("Fixings," I was told, meant a pretty pair 17518, 19456, 19472, 19551, 19661, 19686,

19851. The only reliable snake-charmer—Delirium

# THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED

HOFFMANNS' CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, the official Directory of the Church in the United States and Canada (Hoffmann Bros., Publishers, Milwaukee, Wis.), furnishes the following Summary of Statistics, showing the status of the Church in this country.

Clergy.					ET.   10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10							. 1	اغ	寶玉.	Vital Statistics.					
Archdioceses and Dioceses.	Regular.	Secular.	Total.	Churches,	Stations.	Chapels.	Orphan Asylums.	Orphans.	Theological Seminary.	Theological Students.	Colleges.	Academies	Parochial Schools.	Children attending Parochiul Schools.	Infants.	Adulta.	Total.	Marriages.	Burtals,	Estimated Catholic
		82	Ĕ			턴					1									
BALTIMORE	170	140	310	141	35 43 20 31 30 40 16	47	10 20	600 125		90 5	81	19 3	89 8	16,600 480	8,277	550	8,827	1,698	4,000 209	8.
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St. Augustine	2	14	16	15	31	14		<b>-</b> l	••••			7	. 16	1,318					,	15,
Savannah	11	17	28	28	30	12	1	155	••••	4	1	10	11	1,503	140	35	175 906		374	20,
Wheeling	3	32	28 35 22 14	62	40	12 8 4	1 2 2	103	••••	4	1)	6 2 3	14	1,800 2,000			300	•••••	314	16.
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Hartlord	3	160	169	140	34	36 8 8	2 3		• • • •		···:	8 5	36 28 15	14,318 6,500	•••••	- • • •	6,961			200,
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Providence		119	126	65		22	2 2 4	275		30	î	12	26 24	9,200						190,
Springfield	111	140	151	92	14		2	218		50	1		24	9,523						165,0
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CINCINNATI	85 33	137	2:22	165	25	32		595	2	99	3	7	813	$z_1, s_0 y_1$		246	7,821	1,598	4,172	189,
Cleveland	33	172	222 205	226	70	32 22 9	7	606	1	46	14	5	125	25,863		• • • • •	8,123	1,624	2,783	200,0
Columbus	18	64 52	82	92 46	70 28 28	. 9	2	323 165	••••!	17 5		10	35 30	7,032 6,000		••••	2,200	468	.021	51,0 40,0
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Ft. Wayne	42	76	118	126		19 10	ž	150	1	2-3	]	7	61	8,364	]		1,994		582	61,
Grand Rapids	42 8 39 13	55	63	104	58	10	1			35	ا:۰۰۰	الين	33	6,852	3,966	148	4,101	619	1,154	80,0 135,0
Louisville	39	36 15	135	120	92 40	22 10	3	<b>40</b> 0 <b>12</b> 0		16 6	4	25 5	128 16	9.750			745	194	325	18,0
Vincennes	38	107	28 145	36 155	12	16	2		::::	30	'	"	10	14,000	3,726	230	3,956	830	1,650	82,
MILWAUKEE	30	197	227	268		20	5	225	1		4	G	125	20,000					. <b></b>	180,0
Green Bay	20	88 73	108	162		٠	32253227	170		4	{	ا	69		• • • • • • {		4,375	699	1,468	90,0
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Little Rock	10	18	28 38	38	241	7				7	1	1	231	1,300	453		510	101	201	9,0
Mobile	20	18	38	46	50 42	10	2	100		12	1	6	18 20	1,200 1,603	561	31 193	592 63	139 135	274 288	18,0 15,3
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TOTAL															l	<del></del>	<del></del>	·		( <del></del>

\* Returns not complete.

# DOMAIN OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE

Interesting Stories in Brief Space

and faded tones of color; dig gay Scotch plaids; fine smooth Henrietta cloths. Oh! tong.

Those Henrietta cloths in such soft pleasing colors were there. Those all woolare to be professed with the flogers, with pressure, farred to the silk wrap for they do not grow stringy nor shiny as quickly."

Low-grounded as a means of reflect from sorrow by a writer, who mentious a good woman whose surfices were there, who mentious a good woman whose surfices while a few months of her hard and of property as well. Trained to no work as a girl, she seemed helpless. But her little garden demanded attention, and her lesses and the property as well.

Chocolate Meringue Pudding. comp hed her to work with her hands. Here, occupation worked its marvels in recovering be-lith, contenument and a spirit of self-bely

> BEST TIME FOR EXCREISE -In order to be b neficial, exe ci-e should be taken when the system is sufficiently vig rous to be able to meet it, as is the case after a lapse of from two to four hours alter a moderate meal. If exercise be delayed till some degree of exhaustion from the want of food has accured, it speedily dissiputes the strength which remains, and impairs digestion enstead of promoting it. Early morning exerces has been favored, but it is as much to be reprobated as early mental or physical lab r, because at that time vitality is at its lowest cob, and needs stimulation rather than further depletion; certainly none but the gen-tlest exercise should be taken until the exhausted system has been supplied with abundant ngurishment

STATISTICS COMPILED BY ELECTRICITY. Electrical science seems to be branching out into new fields almost daily. One of the latest de-velopments to be explained and illustrated in electrical press is an electrical aid to the the electrical press is an electrical aid to the rapid compilation of statistics, now in use in the office of the Surgeon General, U.S. A. for compiling the army health statistics. The facts in the individual record are punched from uniformly printed recording cards, and the tabulation of these cards is entirely mechanical and electrical, the cards being run through a press and the resulting electrical connection theory. and the resulting electrical connection through the punched holes being recorded upon a series of counters arranged to register to ten thousand.

Any desirable or possible combinations of the Any desirable or possible combinations of the Any desirable or possible combinations of the date recorded upon the cards may be electrically tabulated. It is proposed to employ this machine in the direction of the statistics of the Besides, the ecclesiastical laws lately passed Italy between the census, which is soon to be taken.

The proposed to employ this is the rights of the Holy Sec.

Besides, the ecclesiastical laws lately passed Italy between the census, which is soon to be taken.

FAST VESSELS OF WAB.-The speed attained FAST VESSELS OF WAR.—The speed attained by the Vessevius has only been exceeded by the following small vessels:—A twin screw torpedo boat, built for the Italian Government by Yarrow & Co., with a deplacement of only 140 ft.; beam, 14 ft.; with which a speed of 25 knots was abtained ('he developed borse power not being given) The Court r, a green torpedo boat, built by Thornycroft, of about 150 tons displacement; length, 1475 ft; beam, 145 ft.; draught, 5 ft; which in a trail trip developed displacement; length, 1475 to; beam, 145 ft.; draught, 5 ft; which ma trail trip developed 1.550 I. H. P., or 10 horse power to a ton of displacement, attained a speed of 26 knots per hour. And also a small torpedo boat for the Dutch Government, for which a speed of 27 knots per hour is claimed.

HYPNOTIZED BY THE PHONOGRAPH.—Dr. Pinel, of Paris, is band to have succeeded in hypnotizing several subjects by means of the phonograph. All the commands given through this channel were, he declares, as readily obeyed as those which he uttered directly, and "engges tions" of every possible fort were as effectually communicated through the medium of the made viva voce. The conclusion chine is if made viva voce. The conclusion which he deduces from his experiments is that the received theory of a magnetic current passing from the operator to the subject in entirely baseless, and that the real cause of the phenomena of hypothism is nervous derangement on the part of those subject to them.

DAKOTA'S TIN MINES,-"If you ever hear DAKOTA'S TIN MINES.—"If you ever hear any one say in the future that all the tin comes from Cornwall, England, just tell them that there is a country out West called Dakota that can give Cornwall cards and spades and best it said Capitalu M. C. Conners in Chicago a familiary ago. Captain Captain Chicago a familiary ago. Captain Captain Chicago a familiary ago. Captain Chicago a familiary ago. Captain Chicago a fami 4 18 18 18 18 18

he is in Chicago to buy mining machinery. The Captain says the mining of tin is destined to be one of the greatest industries of the country.

"We pay," aid he, "\$8,000,000 yearly to foreign countries for tin, while the Black Hills contain not only enough for home consumption, Relief From Sorrow.—Gardening is recom-but to supply the world. Tin was first discov-mented as a means of relief from sorrow by a ered in Dakota about six years ago. The Boapure tim. This we do now, but with the ma-chinery I am buying we can have an output of 5.000 tons a day.

THE SUOTCH CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND THE HOLY SEE.

An address in Latin, of which the following is a translation, has been presented by the Scotch Carbolic Bishops to his Holmess Pope

Ten months ago the clergy and people of the Scotch Courch approached the feet of your Holiness and expressed the feeling of joy which they experienced on the fiftieth anniversary of your ordination to the priesthood. But a weighty sorrow soon succeeded our joy. For since that time the sub-alpine power which eighteen years before impionly seized the Pontifical States has begun to become more and more aggressive from day to day, has drawn more ely there bonds of slavery in which it cru-lly bound the Vicar of Christ, and has passed

most iniquitous laws bostile to the Italian clergy as well as to the liberty of the Church. We, therefore, the Archbishops and bishops of Scotland, publicly declare that the supreme Pontiff, on whom Christ our Lord conferred a primacy of jurisdiction over kings as well as primacy of jurisdiction over kings as well as over their subjects, out to be subject to no civil power, and that an earthly sovereignty was given to him by God in order that he might be able to discharge freely the office of Supreme Pastor. Hence it is greatly to be regretted that men should be found to lay sacreligious hands on that region which the Roman Pontiffs have held under their sway from the most are have held under their sway from the most anciant times; nor are they at all to be listened to who saters that such an impious occupation can be tolerated consistently with the preservation

encroach upon the rights of the clerky who have merited well of Italy, and claim for the civil power authority to mix itself up in affairs which belong altogether to the spiritual domain. God grant that these most iniquitous laws may not result in present injury to religion, and that this frightful evil may not be increased by be-

oming lasting.

But, relying on the Divine promises, we have Roman Church amidst the hearty approval of all men of good will; and that this may tak-place whilst you are happily reign ng is our

place whilst you are happily reign ng is our earnest prayer to God, the Author of every gift, in Whose hands are the hearts of kings.

Meanwhile, prostrate at the feet of your H. liness, we humbly beg the Apostolie Benediction for ourselves, and also for our clergy and the people committed to our care.

† WILLIAM, Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh.

Edinburgh. CHARLES, Archbishop of Glasgow. JOHN, Bishop of Abrideen.
JOHN. Bishop of Galloway.
Angus, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles.

# MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

T. S. REDEMPTEUR, CO VAUDREUIL. At a meeting of the Council of T. S. Re dempteur held on the 4 h, instant, in their public hall. John McOabe, E q., J P. was re-elected Mayor of said Council for the eighth term, and Mr. Joseph Laframboise was re-engaged Secretary Treasurer.

\_\_\_\_

#### VARIOUS MATTERS.

INTERESTING STEMS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS THE WORLD.

A curiosity in Wallingford, Conn., is a dog with three tails.

Madrid theatres are allowed by law to use only the electric light.

There are more than 4,000 people in the United States who are over 100 years of age. The slot device for energing pennics, nickles, dimes and quarters originated in

Eugland. The angual income of the population of the United Kingdom is estimated at £1 200,000,-

The Arctic whaling season for 1888, which

is about over, resulted in a cutch of 164 whales, against 293 last year. The cheapest Christmas present sold by

one jeweler in New York city cost eight onte; the most expensive cost \$50,000. A musical manuscript of M zert was sold lew weeks ago in Berlin for 555 marks, and letter from Lessing for 500 marks.

It is said that after fifteen or twenty more interments are allowed in Westmiester abbov. the room will be all occupied.

The Eskimos are naming their children after "By Thunder," "Go to Halifax" and other expressions used by English sailors. Philadelphia has 847,000 people and 179, houses, while New York, with 1,200 000 in-habitants, is said to have but \$2,000 houses.

The water is colder at the bottom than at the surface. In many bays on the coast of Norway the water often freezes at the bottom before it does above.

In the single industry of iron and steel in the United States 37,750 men are employed. who receive every two weeks \$939,500 in wages, or \$23 487 500 a year.

An alum mine has been discovered in Utah. It yields 80 to 96 per cent, pure alum, which can be extraced by simply placing the crude material in boiling water.

An Hoglish joker took down the calender in a business office, and hung up one two years old. Dates for important papers were taken from it, and a loss of \$30,000 was the result.

. The latest of the coal supply of the world gives us fuel for the next 800 years, by which time some genius will have invented a way to make one corncob heat a big house for a wook.

TWO LUCKY DAYTON BOYS DREW £15.000.

Two of the luckiest young men in the city of Dayton are Edmond C. and George C

Athert, who held the one-twentieth of ticket No 56 621, which drew the first capital prize of \$300 000 in the November drawing of the Louisania State Lottery. George is eighteen and works at the shop of the National Cash Register company, while Edmond is twenty and at stoddard's Machine shop. Both are honest and hard working. Their father, Casper Albert, a respectable barber, died several years ago, and they have had hard and uphill work, assisting their widowed mother to support the family. They now own their cary cottage home on Maple street, and the I fo the prize they have won has given them places them in comfortable olroumstances. Dayton (Ohio) Democrat, Dec. 6:h.

Subject to blues-The sky.

Old Neptune commands the most formidable body of white caps extant. A bird on a sold hat is worth two in a mil-

liner's anoworse.

#### HOMELY PHILOSOPHY.

The ring of coin is often the knell of friend-

Insincerity is often mistaken for a lack of

Adversity undermines many a structure of

prosperity. They never need fear a fall who never scale the heights.

He who wirely uses his wealth need not leave it for his tombatene.

True genius lurketh under cover, while arre sance stalks abroad in the full light of day. The sight if a man's money is oftimes the antidote for the odor of a very bad character.

If you would avoid the suspicions of your neighbors never carry your molasses in a demi-

Prosperity awaits all men, and even pursues some, but it is never fund in the haunts of

The wisest fish long escapes the most dauge-rous hooks and is finally caught with a bent-up

The most wouderful work of God is man but brand him standerer and God will disown

The ambition of youth looks forward to the triumphs of age, while stated age turns back a wistful eye. Ing the rosy path of youth,

It is well the book of life is opened to us page by page. Were all the bard lines hared at once the task would be too hard to master. Not only should carless statements regarding

our neighbors be ignored, but facts themselves should be often subdued in the interest of right thinking and fairness to our fellows. - Arkansau Traveller.

#### FACTS, FUN AND FANCY.

Something you can't see through-A glass Very few persons can hold their own on their

first sea voyage. Explorer Stanley seems to be a good deal like woman's pocket-hard to find,

If Utah comes into the Union she will probably be called The Matrimonial State. Miss B-"Do you play Handel?" Mr. C.
"Do you take me for an organ grinder?"

The Utes threaten to make mince meat of the Piutes. Then we shall hear of the mince-Sumebody has invented a "waist attach-

ment," but the girls say the right arm will never go out of general use. Blicks—" Hello, Jinks, glad to see you as the club once more Wife gone away, eh?" Jinks—" No; she's got back."

Singerly-"Jawkins, did you ever hear me Jawkins-" No, nor within a mile of any other

"Don't you think it extravagant, Henry, to pay 10 guineas for a diamond ring for our wife?" "Not at all; you seem to forg now much I shall save on her glove bill."

Colonel Kentuck—"Dr. Highfee says I've water on the lungs." Mrs. Col. Kentuck—" Why, Colonel, he must be mistaken; I've never seen you drink water in all my life." What is the difference between two sleepy young ladies and one wideawake one, seated

near one another in church? The two close their eyes and the one eyes their clothes. Miss Wabash -" Didn't Mr. Waldo say to you as I entered the parlour last night, Clars, is that the beautiful Miss Wabash?" Clars,—"Yes, dear, with the accent on the 'that'"

Emma (to her intended) —" Just think Albert, Judge So and so proposed to me yesterday." Albert —" What did you say to him?" "I told him that I was very sorry, but that I was already engaged."

Foreigners generalty speak with a foreign accent. A corpentor with a broad-axe sent. A writer of plays with a four or five accessent. An Indian with a little-axe-sent (toma-hawk). And a butcher with a meat-axe-sent.

An austere-look ng lady walked into afu rier's recently, and said to the yellow-headed clerk—"I would like to get a must" "What fur ?" demanded the clerk. "To keep my hands

warm, you simpering idiot, "exclaimed the lady. That is quite an excusable slip of the tongue Federation meeting the other evening. he said, referring to Canada, "has completed her twenty-first year; she has attained to her manhood.

### A PUDDING IN FIVE MINUTES.

Here's a good "sudden visitation" pudding. It is made in five minutes. Crumble about 10 ounces of stale bread and mix into it 6 onnees of augar, a little grated nutmeg, cinnamon and citron peel, the yolkes of three eggs, and a tea-cupfur of oream or boiled rich milk, into which Latter put a lump of butter the size of an egg.
After it is well-benten together put it into a
tart dish and over the top place a layer of any
nice preserved fruit you may chance to have by
you. Add a wineglass full of rum. It takes about half an hour to bake, and is really a moss delicious and refined little pudding .- [Irish

### GRAINS OF GOLD.

Times.

Every ladder has a top round to it. Try to see yourself through the eyes of those around vou.

A broken friendship may be soldered, but never will be sound. Keep all thy thoughts on purest themes, keep

from thine eyes the motes and beams. Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

Humanity is never so beautiful as when praying for forgiveness, or else forgiving another. His heart was as great as the world but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a

Be always at leisure to do good; never make business an excuse to deny the offices of hrman-

Many men have just enough faith to make them miserable, but not enough to make them bopeful.

Not to enjoy one's youth, when one is young, is to imitate the miser who starves beside his treasures.

It is the strongest possible argument to our immortality that nine of every ten human beings believe in it.

Never fear to bring the sublimest motive to the smallest duty, and the most infinite cons-fort to the smallest trouble.

Contentment is a pearl of great price, and whoever procures it at the expense of ten thousand desires make a wise and happy purchase. Kind words, kind looks, kind acts and warm hand shakes—these are the secondary means of grace when men are in trouble, and are fighting

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

their unseen battles.

931 Arch St., Phila., Pa, The minister who divides his discourse into many heads will find it difficult to procure

attentive cars for all of them. Cowper says that "the tear that is wiped with address may be followed perhaps, by a smile." If it is woman's tear the perhaps is: unnecessary-you can always dry it with a

dress. While reading a few chapters of Noah

Webster's entertaining novel, we learned that when they embels a men they fill him up Surest way to secure a woman's heart—At A law seldom subject to appeal—Mother with aromatic apices. Now we know why a medical college, 

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year .....\$1.50

All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN, Proprietor of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q. DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether be has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the pener is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be

instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-

office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is prima facic of intentional fraud.

WEDNESDAY ..... FEBRUARY 27, 1889

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Feb 27, St. Landre. THURSDAY, Fub. 28 Ste. Honorine. FRIDAY, March 1, St. Aubin. SATURDAY, March 2, St. Simplice. SUNDAY, March 3. Ste. Cunegonde. Monday, March 4 Quinquiagesima. Tuxsday, March 5, St. Gérasime.

#### A Possible Coup d'Etat.

A' few days ago the Ottawa correspondent of the Terente Mail informed the public that stramor was "floating about the corridors to the effect that at the present session of Parlia ment a joint resolution will be submitted in both Houses keylting the oldest son of the Prince of Wales to visit Canada at as early a date as would be convenient for him. This idea is alleged to have originated in the brains of the 'Imperial Federationists,' who expect that the event would bring out a burst of leysl feeling such as was created by the visit of the Prince of Wales to Usnada and the United States in 1860. Although originating with the Imperial Federationiate the Government will father the resolutions. It is understood that the visit of the young prince will receive public endorsation from Father Dowd, of Montreal, who has great influence with his countrymen and co-religionists throughout the Dominion."

Reports to the same effect appeared at the same time in a number of American papers, with the forther information that the moveidly growing throughout the country, in favor time, and prepared to resist a deep-laid ment was intended to offset the feeling, rapof Annexation, and to help the Tory party in scheme which a wily, unscrupulous man with the general election, which, it is said, will be towering selfish ambition would saddle upon sprung upon she country shortly afterwards. The mention of Father Dowd's name in this connection is rather ourious, and, we hope, unwarranted. Why he should lend his name | centrived to get up a religious furore. In- | the friendship of the Irish has been secured to a scheme which the Irishmen of Canada would regard with indifference, and, perhaps, contempt; is hard to understand. We do not | At present the Jesuita' Bill has furnished a | fied and the antagonism of the Irish in Ameribelieve he has, and the use of his name to induce his fellow-countrymen to join the ing through the land. It is turned against in American politics and policy. In like \* hooray "of snobs and flunkeys for pulling the Tory machine out of the mud, only shows to what straits that party is driven in its resistance to the popular tide.

The : Irish are as loyal as any class in Canada, but they are not Imperialists. A son of the Prince of Wales, a grandson of Queen Victoria, stirs no feeling in the Irish heart save unpleasant memories. During her reign of fifty-one years Hor Majesty has spent seven days in Ireland. During that long half-century the history of Ireland has been one long, sad story-of wretchedness, misery, famine, eviction, tyranny, coercion and mutterable woe. Yet Irishmen will seek in vain through the long vists of those years for one act of royal beneficence, one word of royal sympathy, for her unhappy Irish subjects! But they will remember that in the midst of the horrors of the most relentless eviction campsign, last year, the Queen contentationally sent her reyal words of thanks and approval to the Irish Censtabu. shown themselves weefully lacking in the lary and a donation of £50! This, too, at a colonizing instinct and that ability for dealtime when the press of the world was ringing | ing with savage races which was the secret of with reports of the cold-blooded murders and brutal batonings perpetrated by this same constabulary !

Canadians, as a people, may be excused for not allowing their feelings of legalty to be affected by these things, and they would doubless extend to the princely visiter a welcome worthy his exalted rank and their own spirit of hospitality, but it is too much to expect Inshmen to become enthusiastic and join a glorification that would, by implification, emphasise their own degradation.

But, apart from the Irish view of the suggestion, the idea of diverting popular sentiment, by a device so whimsical, is anything but flattering to the manliness and good sense of our whole people. Canadians of all classes, with the exception, perhaps, of placemen and combinesters, are desply consolous of the dangers looming ahead of the Dominion skip. white light of Annexation !" Still anotherbarked on heard the ship look for one who can take the helm and guide them to a safe. permanent anchorage.

the substitution of "Dominion" for "Kingthe day. But he managed to retain the anachronism "House of Commons," which still stands as an indication of his darling, neverabandoned scheme of a legislative union with If raid strictly in advance...... 1.00 king, lords and commons, on the old fashioned English plan of a realm with three estates. But in spite of him the democratic idea has triumphed, and is growing so strong in the naval strength to an equality with that of her direction of commercial unity, at least with military greatness. Should she absorb Holthe adjoining republic, that he finds a move in the direction of Imperialism imperative Therefore, acting on the advice of the ancient cookbook, "first catch your hare," he goes to work to catch his Prince. When a scion of the royal house of Guelph,-or Vatten, which is it !- has been secured, fitted to found a dynasty of Canadian kings, would it not be easy, when he had him here, to get up a loyal craze for royalty, -- carry the scheme with a rush, offer the youngster a brand new crown, and, everything having been arranged with the Tory Government of England, transform the Dominion into the Kingdom of Canada before the country had time to rereames at revoc

The royal family is getting inconveniently numerous, not to mention its Hesses, Battenburgs et al. and we can imagine with what satisfaction this good little mother at Windsor, who, like Madame Marion Opessum in the story book, has so many children on her back, would hail the transfer of a portion of her burden to the backs of Canadian taxpayers. Then would Sir John Macdonald aspire to a place in history along with the Kingmakers, with Warwick, Bismarck and

We have not created this formidable dream of stateoraft from our unaided imagination. A dissolution and general election is not only possible but probable. The signs of the times are ominous for the Tories. The trade of the country is falling off at a tremendous rate, while debt and taxation, predicated on prosperous years, must, should the decrease centiane, become unsupportable before the remaining three years of the parliamentary term will have passed. Years are crowding on the aged Premier, and what he has to do he must do quickly. To give the Opposition this extended time to work up their cause before the country, with the popular tide in their favor, would mean the overthrow of Macdonaldism and the everlasting destruction of the hope of founding a new British empire in North America.

Thus a coup d'etat of most imposing dimensions is looming up within this very year. If the people of Canada would save themselves from being forever enslaved to the hideons European dynastic, military, ariatocratic, class system, they must be warned in them before he dies.

going to the country Sir John Macdonald has the Irish go, so go the United States. Once and press have raised the Protestant cry. land, American ideas of liberty will be satisconvenient pretext, and the howl goes echo- | ca to England will cease to be a ruling factor the Liberal Opposition now, as it was turned manner the advent of Mr. Laurier to power against the Liberal Government of Mr. Mackensle when Hackett was killed. In response to the Mail's ory for s man to lead the Protestant crusade, a correspondent of right and proper leader of the Pretestant hosts. He is blind, indeed, who cannot read

### England, America, Canada.

England's supremacy as a maritime and colon'zing power has been radely called in question by recent events in Samos. It is not that England has deteriorated either in risen to a position where she can challenge equality with the British in distant seas and uncivilized countries. But the Germans, in their efforts to cope with the British, have English success. Because German immigrants have done well in the United States, · here the English-speaking races had already established civil institutions, the German government thought it would not on the initlative. The effort, however, has been abortive and, in East Africa, disastrous. This is not to be wondered at. In the German mind individual enterprise, liberty and respect for moral obligations to weak peoples are considerations of small weight. The pernicious doctrines of state socialism, philosophically inculcated and sublimated into a politicomilitary system for the preservation of an Imperial dynasty, having been literally drill-ated, and the hope again excressed that such a distribution of home rule would be passed by the ed into the German people, their individuality has been merged in machinery impelled by a centralized force. Hence their failure as colonisers, their success as an armed nation projected in successive waves for purposes of heard. One voice is heard amid the tunuit men, the Dutch, the Germans are not a marishouting—"Steer for the red light of Imperial Federation!" Another—"Go for the for freedom and adventure. But even the conquest. Unlike their neighbors and kinsperial Federation !" Another-" Go for the for freedom and adventure. But even the Dutch are far less successful than the British Heave to! Stay as you are, and drift!" In dealing with uncivilized races, as witness But these whose lives and fortunes are am. their doings among the Zulus in South

But the peculiarity of the present situation is the humiliating position England has been It is quite possible that the astute head of compelled to take at Zinzibar and Samoa, the federal ministry is convinced that to where her navy has played a very subordiadone the mollar of delfaing le only another, mete sevent fiedle to the Gerniau arate, Tamway of bringing about annexation, and has pered, possibly, by continental complications, resolved upon a soup d'etat. It will not have the Selletury government has submitted to

been forgotten that in the first draft of the humiliations at the hands of Bismarck which Act of Confederation he styled this "The knowld make Englishmen feel ashamed, which smiceble rettlement of all matters in dispute kets. Surel, if there is a polloy which could be tween Canada," and only consented to bas aroused the Lagues press to strong of between Canada and the welfare of pressions of disgust at the evident timidity of the Mojesty's subjects in this Dominion.

The Tory Ministry, and which have given the granting of home rule to Ireland is this."

The Tory Ministry, and which have given the Mojesty's subjects in this Dominion. dom" at the urgent request of certain of his the Tory Ministry, and which have given colleagues, backed by the British ministry of foreigners the idea that British power and spirit have greatly declined from the historic standard.

Be this as it may, the grand fact now established is that "Britannia rules the waves" no longer. The fleets of France and Italy are fast rising to an equality with hers, and Germany is making prodigious efforts to raise her land, as anticipated when the present king now on his death-bed passes away, Germany would at once fall heir to a colenial empire, a maritims prestige, a seafaring power second only to that of Great Britain and ondangerous equality with it. Indeed Germany, including Holland and the dependencies thereof not forgetting in the African problem the unconquered and unconquerable Netherlanders long settled in South Africa, would be a rival with which England could not hope to compate in the nineteenth century as she competed with France, her great rival in the eighteenth century.

Thus it is plain that the rise of Germany marks, if it does not involve the decadence of England, Henceforth England must lear more and more on the friendship of America whither it has long been avident the spirit of enterprise, expansion and conquest has emigrated from the British Isles.

The considerations suggested by these wellsupported views of the position of England will show anyone who takes the trouble to think them out how singularly unwise is the policy of irritation insanely pursued by the Maedonald ministry in Canada. The military authority quoted in our last issue has demonstrated how absolutely the Dominion is at the mercy of the United States in the event of war. The inability, the intility of Bogland even attempting to give effective assistance to Canada in so woeful a contingency, is a truth now theroughly assimilated by both Americans and Canadians. As yet no one except the present writer has had the bold ness to state it plainly in Canada, and insist on its far-reaching consequences. We see in the growth of German power and the character of German aggression the indications of a conflict which must result disastrously to Rogland should she fail to secure the active friendship of the United States before the fatal day of conflict arrives. Two great obstacles, created and perpetuated by Tory stupidity, stand in the way of that most desizable of consummations. These are misgevernment in Ireland and the persistent hostility of Canada to the Great Republic. Torylam in England and its counterpart Macdonaldism in Canada are directly responsible for the continuance of both these svile. A British statesman truly wise and great would find in the happy solution of the problem here presented a task worthy of the highest geniue. The mind naturally reverts to Mr. Gladstone as such a man, for he has taken the first step It must not be forgotten that always before | In the enunciation of his Irish policy and, as or England by the granting of justice to Ir. would mean a reversal of the policy of irritation towards the republic on this side of the

Thus the two things most needed for the that paper names Sir John Macdonald as the preservation of British power at the present time are the overthrow of the Tory ministry of Lord Sallabury in England and the defeat the handwriting on the wall and translate its of the Macdonald administration in Canada. To the accomplishment of this twin purpose the Liberal party of England and the Liberal party of Canada are now patriotically devoted. In both countries the signs of success are many and cheering. On both sides class interests, greed for power, false ambition. paralysing traditions, governmental stupidity, popular ignorance, sectional passion and power or enterprise, but that Germany has prejudice have to be overcome. The great Liberal idea of nationality, enlarged to its utmost sweep of cosmopolitan destiny, must occupy the minds of the peoples of Great Britain and America. But the immediate thing must be done first-

Drive the Tories from power in England ! Drive the Torice from power in Canada!

### A Ringing Resolution.

The Home Rule resolution placed before the House of Commons by Herman Cook is conceived in the highest spirit and expressed with protound sagacity. It reads as fol-

That the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1883, adopted a humble address to Her Majesty, expressing the hope that a just measure of home rule should be granted to the people of Ireland; and that in the year 18:6, by resolution of the House of Commons, the sentiment of that address to the Queen was earnestly reiter-

Imperial Parliament.
That in the year 1887, by resolution of the House of Commons, profound regret was expressed at the introduction of a Coercion Bill for Ireland into the Imperial House of Commons, and a hope was expressed that a measure sub-versive of the rights and liberties of Her Ma-

That this House has learned with profound been granted to Ireland, but that the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland have been subverted by the Coercion Bill against which this House protested in the year

That the Coercion Irish Legislation of the Imperial Parliament and the administration of Irish affairs in accordance therewith have aroused among Canadians and the people of the United States actate of feeling which projectionally affects the relations between the Dominion of Canada and the United States. .... 160 46 400 and That this state of feeling conduced to the re-

omit rejection of the Fisheries and Extradition | ourselves with the worst of taxes in order to dignation and wrath. How perfectly Byron's

will not only gratify Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the Dominion but will materially assist to establish on an enduring basis profitable and perfectly friendly relations between this Dominion and the United States, with the offect of relieving Her Majesty's Government from

dangerous complications.

That the present resolutions be forwards 4 to the Right Hon, the Marquis of Salir cury. Prime Minister of Great Britain, and to the Right Hon. W. E Glasstone, M. P., and to Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P.

No clearer terms sould be o'nosen wherewith to express the disgust of the Canadian Parliament with the disgraceful conduct of the English government. It contains a censure, a rebuke and a warning. Canada has suffered enormously through the cruel, vindictive, short-sighted policy of the Tories towards Ireland, and it may be truly said that the strained relations now existing between the Deminion and the United States are largely owing to that policy. Furthermore, we cannot hope for an amicable adjustment of those difficulties till a disposition is shown by the government of England to do justice to Ireland on the lines laid down by Mr. Glad-

We can well believe, as reported from Ottawa, that the resolution was drafted by Mr. Blake, and will have the unanimous support of the Liberal party. Possibly before this paper reaches the hands of subscribers the matter will have been debated and a vote taken. But writing in advance, we can well imagine the furious opposition the resolution will receive from "trooly loisi" members on the government side of the house. We can also funcy with what rage Sir John Macdonald will gnaw its sentences, and how he will exhaust every device to burk it. Like wise, we can reflect, with feelings not unmixed with pleasure we must confess, on the constornation it will cause among that noble but awkward squad of alleged patriots who bear without a blush the trade-mark of Macdonaldism.

But what satisfies us most is the proof the resolution gives of the earnestness and determination of the Liberal party to strengthen the hands of Mr. Gladstone, the Liberals and the Home Rulers on the eve of the reassembling of the British parliament. Even should the resolution be defeated, the fact that the Liberal party of Canada has taken so bold and aggressive an attitude towards the government of England on the broad ground of Canadian right to protest against a policy inimical to British interests on this continent. will in itself have a profound effect on English public opinion and swell the tide of popular disapproval now rising against the Coer-

nioniate. We do not, however, anticipate defeat, un less, indeed, Sir John Macdonald is prepared to take the life of his ministry in hand with the certainty of losing it. The resolution offers a crucial test of his sincerity, for neither he nor his apologists can plead in palliation of their desertion of the Irish cause that it is a dodge of the Liberals to catch the frish vote. A general election is far off unless the government by its own act precipitates a dissolution, and the whole aspect of the question is more than likely to be changed before the end of three years. Excuses and special pleadings will be of no avail on this accasion.

### Federation vs. Reciprocity.

Alarmed at the growth of public sentiment in favor of Unristricted Reciprocity with the United States, emissaries of the Macdonald government have been busy endeavoring to boom Imperial Federation as a sort of counter irritant. The ministry as a whole is not committed to the scheme which is as yet one of the most nebulous imaginable. Even its most pronounced advecates are unable to agree on any practical programme. Vague, illusive generalities are the atmost they will venture on, but so vast a scheme should be presented in some practical shape, so that the young and growing nationalities who are expected to surrender their future may obtain an idea of what it means. It serves the present purpose, however, of distracting public attention, keeping the public mind unsettled, and that is about all its promoters expect or, possibly, desire.

Confederation has not been a success. It has simply enabled a set of politicians and speculators to amass enormous fortunes by getting control of the vergin resources of half a continent and borrowing unlimited sums on the strength of them. A few cities have been benefitted by having the industries formerly scattered throughout the country concentrated under combinations of capital. The rural regions have suffered, and farming to-day is less profitable and prosperous than it was twenty years ago. The National Policy, vaunted as a panacea for all our ills has been resolved into a grand conspiracy of capitalists manufacturers to flesce the farmers and working classes, and the advocacy of imperial Federation by the men who carried protection is in reality a confession of failure and a prophecy of collapse.

Sir John Macdonald is credited with saying that there is no use in arguing in favor of reciprocity, because the United States will not grant it. Precisely the same may be said of Imperial federation. There is no use advocating it because England will not en-Farrar has stated this very clearly. He abstain from taxing thom, but are to burden rence, without feeling his blood boil with in rights, and certain endowments or grants for

المهاج والمعارض والمراجل المواجعة المناه والمناه والمراجعة والمراجعة والمناهمة والمناهمة والمناهمة والمناهمة

The same writer goes farther and shows ho a utherly impractical any scheme would be shich should involve restriction on British trade. His reasoning on this point is concluwive. "Suppose," he writes, "that we (England) have excluded the United States corn from our market, and that Canada has admitted English goods freely to her market, what will be the condition of things? The United States may leave things alone. In that case, England will find herself suffering the van of nations in freedom, enlightenment from insufficient supplies, from a contracted market for her goods, and from the new competition in manufactures which she will have forced upon the United States. She will be tion of an Ivan or a Caligula. Hence, the discontented and disgusted with her bargain, and with the other party to it. Or the United leving hearts a Kossuth, a Mazzini, a Gari-States may retaliate by prohibiting English goods. In that case England will be still more discontented and disgusted. Or the to free the slaves of the West Indies, drove United States may do that which it must be the desire and object of every honest Fair fore the hot breath of their indignation, have Trader and Reciprocitarian to make them do they may offer to throw open their market fellow beings, no anger against the men who to English goods on condition that England are defiling the nation with shame, horror will again throw open her market to United and bloodguiltiness in their name? States corn. In that case England will be more than ever disgusted if her bargain with Canada prevents her from accepting their clenched hands. The sneering Salisbury and offer. Indeed, it is scarcely within the limits of possibility that such a bargain could under such circumstances be kept. That England, which now does a trade of 140 million pounds and beery screws who cheer them on in their a year with the United States, even under unholy work. If they but knew what lies the present Protectionist tariff, and of 21 million pounds with Canada, should refuse the proffered trade of a country which has between 50 and 60 millions of people and the they would turn sick and dissy from a task finest soils and climates in the world, for the that human power is incapable of performing. purpose of nursing a trade with a country which has between 4 and 5 millions of people, and a far inferior soil and climate, is too has been touched by Gladstone, Scotland has much to expect of human nature. And if the spoken with trumpet voice, Wales has conced bargain is not kept, or if the terms of the the cry, and the indignant masses but await, bargain with Canada are such as to allow England to accept the United States' offer, what will be the position of Canada when she is thrown over, and the United States are inical ministry and renegade parliament. again admitted to free competition in the English market? She will have been misled into an unnatural course of industry and expenditure, and she will be left to her own resonress when it saits the convenience of Eogland so to leave her. The Fair traders have some hazy inkling of this difficulty, for they propose that the fixed duties on foreign food are to be steadily maintained for a term long enough to develop our own instead of foreign territories. But do they really think that this is possible; that our own people would submit to years of privation in order to develop a possible future in Canada or Australia when that privation might be at once changed into plenty by admitting foreign produce ! We may be quite certain that any ferced attempt at unnatural union, any unbusinesslike sacrifice of interest to sentiment, will only destroy those feelings of kindness which

nestion from an English point of view must convince all sensible men of the absurdity of Imperial Federation. It does not satisfy the first demands of common sence and dissolves into moonshipe when submitted to analysis. With regard to the alternative proposition of Reciprocity with the States, Sir J. H. Farrar MASS. is not less clear than in the passage already quoted: "It may be all very well to say," he remarkes, "as a matter of theory, that when nations are divided by great natural barriers, such as hundred of leagues of sea or mountain, there is all the more reason for abolishing artifical barriers. But this is not to the ordinary mind. I feel the need of dealing freely with my neighbor across the street long before I understand that the same exists need for freedom in my dealings with an alien in China. It was by the obvious ab. surdity of an artificial barrier between Surrey and Middlesex that Cobden brought home to men's minds the much less obvious absurdity of an artificial barrier between England and France. If, therefore, any strong case arises again, such as an approach to commercial union between Canada and the United States. or between any of the Australian colonies and their neighbors, we take it for granted that the one principle of equal treatment, which we have hitherto maintained, will give way, and that in this, as in other matters of taxation, the colonies will exercise and enjoy complete self-government."

it is the object of all to promote."

This hard-headed way of dealing with the

## The Curse of Cromwell.

Mr. Gladstone's letter, read at a Liberal meeting in Edinburgh the other day, protesting against Mr. O'Brien and other members of Parliament being imprisoned for acts called crimes in Ireland, but which were not crimes in Eagland, voices the revolt of humanity everywhere against the brutal persecution by which so many Irish representatives are made

Such tyranny is unknown outside Russia, and covers the name of England with disgrace, and turns the boast of British liberty and fair play into a scoff and a repreach.

The gentlemen now languishing in felon cells by orders of the most cold-blooded tertain it. And England will not entertain scoundrel that ever blotted the record of it because she will not tax her food supplies Ireland's wrongs—in saying that we exhaust for the benefit of the colonies. Sir T. H. the terms by which infamy can be described -are among the best, the purest, the most says :- "In the last century we alienated brilliant patricts of modern times. Yet upon the history and provisions of the legislation of our colonies from the mother country by them are heaped all the personal indignities, taxing them. In this century our colonial all the physical and mental suffering and torreformers wish to alienate the mother coun- ture the lapguid, dandified miscreant Billour try by making her tax herself. They seek to dare inflict. No man of generous impulses licity and Protestantism. Under English uitu our colonies to us by leaving them free can read the reports of these horrors, ourtly liegistation, the Catholics, the Mpls opening of these horrors, ourtly liegistation, the Catholics, the Mpls opening of the property of these horrors, outly liegistation, the Catholics, the Mpls opening of the property of the p to tax our products, while we are not only to cabled to the press as matters of dally county nized as having cortain distinctive spleads.

lines on Castlereagh apply to Balfour :-

"Cold-blooded, smooth-faced, placid miscreams Dabbling its sleek young hands in Erin's gore And thus for wider carnage issuant to pass, Trepartered to gorge upon a sister shore, The valuement tool that typespy could whate, with just enough of talent and no mo To longthen festers by another fact, And offer poison long already mix'd,

"If we may judge of matter by the mind,
Bensecalated to the marrow. H
Eath but two objects, how to serve, and bine.
Desming the chains it wears even men may is:
Entropius of its many masters,—blind
To worth as freedom, windom as to wit
Fearless, because no feeling dwells in ice,
Its very courage stagnates to a vice."

Here in the blaze of the closing years of nineteenth century civilization, under the government of a nation that boasts of leading and christianity, mankind is challenged to witness exhibitions of dastard power that would add a shade of infamy to the reputa people of England who took to their liberty. baldi, who chased a Haynau for his life through London streets, who spent millions the "unspeakable Turk" out of Bulgaria bethey no bowels of compassion for their Irish

Twenty millions with Irish blood in their veins are looking on with set teeth and his lisping nephew little know the pent-up wrath that is ready to burst upon their devoted heads and the heads of the bleary Jawa behind the calm that sits on the front of the Irish movement-

"Still as the breeze, but droudful as the cherm!

But fortunately for them and happily for England, the conscience of the British nation as they have been trained, the constitutional opportunity to vindicate the British name from the foul stain put upon it by a tyran-

Nothing but the certainty that the end is near keeps the peace. But for the final disposition of those who have prolonged the agony let the future tell.

"The mile of God grind slowly, They grind both great and small."

# LITERARY REVIEW.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for March is rich in its table of contents. We merely mention a few of the principal articles. The Nun of Kenmare, an autobiograpy, an article that deals lepiently with Miss Cuesck and her ourlous book; Peter McCorry is the reviewer. Some Thoughts en Passant, by Thomas Hamilton Murray, is of interest to all readers; The Paracy, by his Grace the Archbishop of Philadelphia, will be red with avidity; The Biographical Sketches of the Deceased Bishops of the United States commence with its first Bishop, Carroll. These articles, prepared by William Collins, will run through several numbers. An interesting history of "Margaret," a charitable woman of New Orleans, with an illustration of a monument erected to her memory. Light for those in Darkness gives some recent Colored Congress; the address of Cardinal Gibbons is given. There are besides in prose and postry, twenty-six articles, on as many different subjects, besides the event of the month. One dollar for six months. Address, Donahor's Magazine, Boston,

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY RE-VIEW, Philadelphia : Hardy & Mahony, Publishers and Proprietors, Philadelphia: January, 1889.

This number of the American Catholic Quarterly Review opens with an article on Land and Labor in France and the United States," by Mgr. Bernard O'Rellly, D.D. abolishing artifical barriers. But this is not The title of the second article is "Savonathe way in which the facts present themselves rola," by "P." This article is a plain statement of the actual facts connected with 'Savonarola's" career and execution. It clearly shows that he owed his downfail and death to the action of political causes together with his own impetuous seal. "Scripture Poetry" is the subject of an article by Rev. Anthony J Mass, S J. It is a critical disoussion of the rhymical structure and laws of Hebrew verse and the poetical parts of Sacred Scripture. "Lulworth Chapel, Blakop Car-roll and Bishop Walmesley," by Rev. Thos. L Kelley, is a paper which gives a number of very interesting details connected with the Episcopal Consecration of Right Reverend John Carroll, first Bishop of Baltimore, at Lulworth Chapel, Dorsetshire, England, by Bishop Walmesley, assisted by the Reverend Charles Plowden and the Reverend James Porter, on the Feast of the Assumption, in "The Last Four Years in Belgium," treats of the remarkable change which has been schieved in Belgium, in favor of the rights of the people, home rule, tolerance social order and religion. "Bostonian ignorance of Catholic Doctrine" is the subject of an article by John Gilmary Shea, LL.D. "The Progress and S gnificances of the Parnell Commission," by John Boyle O'Reilly.
"The Year 1888—A Retrospect and a Prospect," by A. D. G. "The so called Problem of Evil—A Protest," by Rev. M. A. Walsh, S.J. The eleventh arcticle is an exhibit, by Brother Barbas, of "What the Languages owe to the Catholic Church." The Scientific Chronicle, by Rev. D. T. O'Sullivan, S. J., describes several forms of new and more per-fect phonographs, points out uses to which it may be practically applied and suggests some methods by which it can perhaps be still further improved. The latter pages of the Review are occupied as usual with oritical notices of a number of important publi-

The article most interesting to Canadians is on "The Canadian Separate School System," by D. A. O'Sullivan, L L.D (Laval). This paper is worthy of careful study not only by Catholics, but also by the increasing number of non-Catholics who see that the Public School System is constantly becoming more irreligious, with consequent injury to the morals of the children who are educated under that system. The writer of the paper sketches Canada respecting education, and leaves his readers to draw his own conclusions from the facts he presents. The population of Canada is almost equally divided as respects Oatho-

ng ting a Table i Salah kacamatan kabangan kabangan kabangan kabangan kabangan kabangan kabangan kabangan kaban Kabangan ka

educational purposes were provided for the adherants of each of these religious bodies. When the Canadian civil government estab-Mahed Public Schools it soon became evident maneu russis schools do not and cannot afford any guarantee to a parent for the religious instruction which he may and ought to deem matruorou which he child. Moreover, where religious training of the character which a majority of the parents desire is introduced, that training will necessarily antagonize the belief of the minority. Hence, the Catholics, where they were the minority, demanded provision for seperate schools for their children, and the Protestants, where they were the minority, made like demands for their children. These demands were recognized as reasonable and just, and a general school law was formed to meet them. Under the provisions of this law :-

1. Any number of persons not less than five, noing heads of families, resident within any township, or within any ward of any city or town, and "being Roman Catholics may convene a public meeting of persons desiring to establish a separate school for Roman Catholies, in such school section or ward, for the election of trustees for the management of the same.

2 A like provision is made for Protestant heads of families.

3. Every person paying taxes who gives notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic or a protestant, and a supporter of a seperate son ol in the district in which he is a taxpayer, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of Public Schools, etc.

4. A provision is also made by which each seperate school shall be entitled to an equitable share of all public investments and allotments for school purposes, according to the number of scholars actually attending and she length of time that the school is kept epen during the year.

By these provisions the gross ir justice inflicted upon the religious rights of parents by the public school system of the different States of America is in a great degree prevented in Canada.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

ENTERTAINMENTS BY THE YOUNG MEN OF ST. ANN'S AND THE YOUNG LADIES OF ST. MARY'S PARISE.

A large audience filled the hall of the St-Ann's Young Men's Society on Wenesday evening last on the occasion of a grand entertainment by the Dramatic section of this enterprisment by the Dramatic section of this enterpris-ing society. After a few opening remarks by the president, Mr. Morgen J. Quinn, the in-tensely interesting melodrama in four act "Falsely Accused" was produced, and that in a manner that would do credit to an older and more experienced organization. Mr. W. J. Ryerson as Blinkey Brown, kept the house in roars while he was on the stage, and he was ably supported in supplying the comedy element by Mr. J. Quinn as Squinty Smith. The leading role of Jasper Ruseblade was portrayed with great care by Mr J. J. Gettings, as was also that of Jonathan Rozeblade by Mr. J. Morgan. Messrs. Geo. Howard and W. E. Finn as the villians of the piece. succeeded well in winning the batrad f the audience so naturally rescally was their interpretation. In the court scene Messrs. R Barke as d O'Brien as the respective work. The remainder of the cast, including Messra. J Rully, W J. Costigan, W J. McCaffery, T Jones, J. F. Kavanagh and P Q inn, gave good support.

A full orohestra under the directorship of Mr.

P. Shea r ndered some very choice selections between the acts. At the close of the entertain. ment Ald. Kennedy, Messrs. P. O'Reilly and M. J. Quinn, on behalf the Temperance society, the C. M. B. A. and the St. Ann's Young Men, respectively returned a vote of thanks to Rev. Fathers Wissel, Stubl and Huber for the mission which they had just concluded in St. Ann's church. The reverend missionaries made brief replies in which they expressed a hope to be able to return for a renewal of the mission, and the gathering dispersed thoroughly pleased with the evenings entertainment.

### IN ST. MART'S PARISH.

on Wednesday last, and proved, as do all such eu wednesday last, and proved, as do all such events under their direction, a pronounced success. The programme was of a varied nature and was greatly appreciated. After an opening chorus by the school girls, Miss A. Brennan chorus by the school girls, Miss A. Brennan gave a pianoforte solo in a brilliant manner. Miss Katie R. an's song was well readered. The "A. B. C." duet, as sung by two little girls—Misses Annie Murphy and Lezzie Hoolahan—was one of the features of the evening. A duet "Fairies of the Sea," by the Misses Wilkinson, was loudly applaured. The chorus "Moonlight on the Lake," by the young ladies of St. Mary's was charmingly sung, their voices blending harmonicusly. Mr. J. ha Purcell, M. A., B.C. L., then delivered an interesting address on music. After another chorus and a address on music. After another chorus and a song from Miss Alice Herbert, a laughable sketch entitled "The Greatest Plague in Life" was presented by Mesers Sutherland, Freit, Harvey, Jordan, Smith, Screet, Whelan, and M. Sutherland. Miss Annie Egan gave a song and the Miss Freil and Jordan a duet, when a pleasant evening was brought to a close by an other chorus, "Starlight," by the young lacies of St. Mary's.

CANADIAN CATHOLICS. DYPRESS SYMPATH WITH THE POPE AND DRMAND EXSTURATION OF THE TEMPORAL

POWER OTTAWA, Feburay 24 -A large mass meeting of Roman Cacholics was held in Academy hall, University of Occawa, this evening, when a number of resoluti as in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope were sub-mitted. Father Ritchie, administrator of the dioc-se, was rehairmen! A choisbop Tache was present and reso utions were moved and sup-present by Senstor Scott, J. J. Curran, M. P., Q. C., Rav. Father Angier, Senstor Girard and Senstor Donohoe. Senstor Scott said the leading minds of Europe were in favor of the reestablishment of the papal power. All the magnificent buildings there, all that went to make the papal state what they were to-day, had been contributed by the two hundred million Roman Catholics all over the word, and they were indisputably the possession of the

Holy See. Mr. J J. Curran in a forcible speech, gave a concis history of the subject, and said that no one who understood the question could hopthat the Pope would not have restored to him the full powers he formerly enjoyed "All would concede the desirability of having the nations of the world in position to communicate with the Holy See in the freest manner, which, p-rhaps, might not always be possible in the event of international difficulties arising between the pewers of Europe. When the Pole was deprived of this power it was thought that it would be a death blow to Catholicuy, but it was not so. If the Pop should be a pri-oner in the Varican or an exile from the Eternal C by, Uatholicity would go on for as long as the world lasted. He was glad he had been given mercing of the kind held in Canada, and he trusted God would let them all live to see the Pope once more upon his throne at Rome, The resolutions were adopted as follows:—

Resolved-That the temporal power and sovereignty of the Pope having been for on turies, by the divine permission, the means of securing to him that ind-p-ndence of action, so essential to the government of the church, herefore regard its re-establishment as of vital

importance to the interests of religion.

Resolved—That this meeting composed of the Catholics of the capital of Canada, recogn z ne with sincere a tistaution the free oxpression of opinion governments' manistrations of our condery, consider it our duty to give expression to our deep sympathy for the Sovereign Pontiff in the great trials to which the is now subject and cause to be conveyed to His 

Holiness an assurance of our unswerving fidelity

to the Holy See.

Resolved—That the title of the Sovereign Pontiff to this temporal power having been more satusf ctorily established han that of any other power, the sovereignty being one of the most ancient in Europe, its foundation being the most legitimate, its conservation having been the most pacific and its influence of mankind, Pontiff of his territory, wholly or in part, were iniquitous and deserve unceasing reprobation.

Resolved—That the seizure of the Eternal

city in September, 1870, by the Sardinian Government in violation of the law of nations deserved and still invites the condemnation and executation of all Christians; that the so called law of guarantees has proved to be no protection to the rights, dignity and independence of the Sovereign Pontiff; that the newly framed penal ensetments establish the existence of the most leep seated hostility to the Holy Father and his spiritual government of the Church, and this meeting proclaims its solemn belief and unalterrable conviction that nothing short of the restitution of his temporal sovereignty can secure to the Holy Father that independence essentially required for the Church's good gov-

Resolved-That this meeting of the Catholics of the capital city of the Dominion of Canada warmly and unantmously join our brethren of Holy Church the world over in asserting and maintaining the rights of the common Father of

# WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

HIS GREAT SPEECH IN MANUHESTER

(Continued from first page.) "Yes, there is no alternative, absolutely no

alternative, but the blunderbuss.' The Times report stopped there, as if I had recommended and countenanced the use of the blunderbuss. What is the fact? How did that sentence finish, and on the evidence of the very police reporter on whose evidence

I was convicted: Yes, there is no alternative-absolutely no alternative-but the blunderbass; and in every shape and form that I hope every man and every woman in lipperary will take a

leaf out of the Primrose dames' book." That last portion of the sentence was suppressed and was mutilated by the Times nawspaper. That is the criminal speech for which I will be dragged away to Ireland to prison. Could I or could I not—if the law be the the same in Ireland as in Englandcould I or could I not with the most absolute immunity repeat every syllable of that speech here in Manchester ! (applause) Ah ! I could | treatment which, I venture to say, would and could safely, dely Lord Salisbury to find a jury of twelve men in all this land that four hours if the same methods were practis-would spell a criminal speech, out of that ed against her people. That is Mr. Balfour's speech. But our crime is a geographical method of "government." We believe that crime (cheers). It stops upon the shores of it is not the method of the English people. the Irish Sea. It is not our speeches, but our Irish accent, that constitutes the crime. What and consciences of the English people. We is the use of quibbling or shirking it? Our have a firm and unwavering confidence in orime ie, in our own humble way, the crime you, and it is because of that that our people which you Englishmen gloried in when it was are bearing patiently outrages which committed by John Hampden in demakes their blood boil with anger and with fence of British liberty (cheers). It is shame. We trust you, and you must trust us the crime to which you own the libertles and the greatness that enables Englishmen to and it is the last word I have to hold their heads so proudly to-day among the say-whatever we have to bear, hownations of the free.

penalties which ere gathering around my head. I rather think that even Mr Balfour would be extremely hard up for a sneer or for a libel upon me when he would suggest that, As soon as this meeting is over I am the disposal of his policemen. But in the meantime, I stand here in spite of him (loud cheering, the entire audiance rising to their feet and cheering again and again). I came here in the first place and principally, because I was anx:ous before disappearing, as no doubt I shall, for a considerable time, from the public to-ne-I was anxious to meet Mr. A grand concert and dramatic cutertainment Buffour's own constituents here in Mancheswas given under the auspices of the young ladies of St. Mary's perish in the parochial hall very seriouslyto-night whether they are prouc of his work in Ireland. In the second place, I came here because I believe that it would be instructive just for once to prove to Eaglishmen that I could keep my appointment here to night in Manchester. For, what is the condition in which we appear here to-night in Manchester? This conquering here has persuaded the Primrose dames (and even, I regret to say, more serious politicians than the Primsone dames), has appearently persuaded them that the job of coercion in Ireland is virtually over, and the people in Ireland stand husbed in admiration and in berror of his Iron sway. How, then, do I come here to night? Why, simply by walkingaway after giving fair public warning that I intended to walk away, and out of the court-house, in and around which there were over two hundred armed policemen with no other business except to guard me. I don't know exactly how it was managed; probably the stapidity, and the utter incompetency, of Mr. know Balfour's agents is quiet sufficient to account evil. for it without imputing to them any treachery to their masters. Quite probably that is so. But how does Mr. B.liour account or propose to account for the fact that, day after day, I was able to traveres immense districts four counties in Ireland, my movements known and my face familiar to thousands and tens of themsands of people, through a country swarming with police and troops, and yet I was able to pass through that country and pass out of that country, and to pass into the heart of this country, and all his forty thousand bay-onets and all his secret service money could not purchase the secret service which is common gossip round thousands of Irish firesides. I don't think that Mr. Balfour exhibits in what I may call the Carrick chase, much of a character that the Primrose dames will care to embroider upon his banners. I thought it might be instructive just for this once, and it was chiefly why I did it, to tell Englishmen, and to let them know what arrant fudge and idiotic nonsense these men talk when they tell you that we are intimidating the people who would shed their heart's blood to save us (loud cheers). I think I have given pretty satisfactory evidence that if we are conspirators the whole population of Ireland—men, women, and children—are our confederates and our coconspirators (cheers), and Dublin Castle, with all its power, and

> oay, and probably a great many not even of those (hear hear). Mr. O'Brien here gave a graphic description of the scene of police brutality and violance that had been enacted at Carrick-on-Suir, on the first day of his mock trial there,

> with all its gold has nobody to love and no-

body to serve it except those who take ite

and then resumed :—
But I want to ask you what is all this
about in Ireland? What is the tremendous orime for which you are obliged, in order to govern a few millions of people, to resort to all these byutal and detectable things that make Englishmen sick to read it! In the tays of former Coercion Acts, there was at all wents the excuse that there was some tremendous outburst of crime to be dealt with, or that there was some vast conspiracy for an rm insurrection against England itself. But any living man pretend that there is any great outburst of orime to-day in Ireland, or ontrary, it is admissad on both sides that

conciliation (renewed cheers.) Crime there is none. Oh, but there is the Plan of Campaign. These men talk to you, who can only knew the facts imperfectly, to you Engtishmen as if a Plan of Campaign were some gigantic conspiracy of dishonesty and immorality, and was overspreading the entire island like a universal leprosy. Let me tackle this question of the Plan of Campign once for all, as I may not have another opportunity for some time. What is the fact? Would you be surprised to hear that during the whole course of this struggle the Plan of Campaign has only been in force upon 115 estates out of 19,000 in Ireland—not more than about ten in a thousand, -and that at this moment it is not in force on more than two or three dozen estates in the whole country. Then as Commons, and obsilenged him in valu, to point out one single deed or murder or serious outrage that has been committed on one of there estates during all these desperate struggles of the last few years (cheers ) As to its ishonesty, have they ever told you-if not I tell you here tc-night, and I defy them to contradict me—that we have never rejused in any single instance to submit any dispute under the Plan of Campaign to any independent court of arbitration whatever (cheers.) I myself several times, and I rather think in the hearing of my fritnd Mr. Bright, have offered to abandon the Plan of Campaign altogether if the Government would only give us any equitable court of arbitration with power to deal with the arrears which they themselves acknowledge to be unjust and irrecoverable. This is the Plan of Campaigo, and that is the one miserable pretext on which they are pouring out all your treaeures te-day, a combination so just that we are ready in the morning to submit the dispute to a court of arbitration. That is the combination against which Mr. Balfour has been for the last two years hurling all the powers of this empire and hurling them in vain (hear. hear,) because up to this hour, and with ali his power, and with all his terrors, he has never succeeded in smashing one single combination of poor defenceless Iriehmen. I should like Englishmen to bear in mind that they are dealing to-day with an Ireland absolutely without orime and absolutely without ill-will against England. You are deal-ing for the first time in this country with an Irish race who are longing and pining for peace and for friendship with the English people. And this is the country that Mr. Balfour tries to exasperate and to wound, This is the race who are being subjected to envelop England in a bleze within twenty-We believe that it is revolting to the hearte ever our feelings may be tortured, the Now, I hope I need not tell you what I Irish propie will bear it manfully and cheer-have not come here to-night to fly from the fully in the firm belief that when the next general election comes we will receive at least our message of deliverance from the English people, and in that firm belief that when the choice is submitted to you between the policy of Mr. Balfour and the policy of Mr. Gladstone, you will not choose Barrabas, but that you will seize the nobelest opportunity that ever off red of doing a deed of justice and humanity, the greatest that ever glorified the English name, and secure forever the greatness, the glory and the stability of your Empire by allying with it the happiness and contentment of a self governed Irish nation (prolonged cheers.

# IRELAND'S CHANCES.

How Cladstone and Parnell's Death Would Affect Them.

The following is from John Boyle O'Re'lly's artic e in the American Catholic Quarterly Re-

"In every form of stricture, operation is at its highest point as the year 1889 opens. Evictions are proceeding with unexampled ferocity. The blind hope of the landlord party appears to be that, while they have the power in their hands, it is their best policy to sweep the people and their homes out of the land, even if a desert is produced. It is the Cromwellian policy over again, with write and crow-bar brigades matead of halters and slave-ships.

halters and slave-ships.

"But banishment has turned out to be not a cure, but a disease worse than the original. The wis r and more patriotic half of Eugland so knowledges this, and is working to undo the The cruel expatriation of the Irish people has filled the world with enemies, not only of aristocratic landlordism, but of the English power that supports the system. Ir-land has won a lasting victory in proving to Liberal England that the T ries are not legislating for the empire, but for their own limited class and its

privileges.
\*But even under the darkest cloud that Ireland has known since 1798, it is true and obvi-ous that the unhappy nation stands in a more hopeful and advantageous a position than it has ever occupied since the Norman invasion. For the first time in history there is a powerful English p rty with a national platform of Home Rule for Ireland. And this is no transient or personal movement, depending on one British leader. It is the formalized policy of the English Liberal party—a programme that is absolutely certain of fulfillment.

"It is said by many, and hoped by the Tories, that the death of Mr. Gradstone or of Mr. Pa nell would assuredly begin the decline of the Home Rule movement. The contrary is the sater prophecy. Though it is to be h ped that Mr. Gladston and Mr. Parnell will live to both, would only remove from the Home Rule movement an element of person ality, and leaveit stronger than before. A reform is never at its full strength so long as it depends on one or two men, but when it has become part of the moral or common sense of the people.

"From this standpoint the Parnell commis-sion, with its incredible vileness in the witnessbor, and its open partizauship on the banch; the widspread evictions and burning of peasant homes in Ireland; the jails filled with the ed rep esentatives of the people; the influences of the Church implored to help the mailed hand of coercion —all these are signs favorable They

or coercion—all three are signs favorable. They remove the Irish question from the care of party leaders, and place the responsible on English conscience and civilization.

"The patent evils of perjury, eviction, misery, and unrest are the eruption of the disease of misgovernment that must by speedily cured, not by local repression, but by constinutional not by local repression, but by constitutional

remedies.
"Mr. Parnell himself, speaking on December 27, after the adjournment of the commission, summed up the proceedings in these words "As to the general charges brought against our organization and movement, that is a matter of speculation, and, to some except, of history, and law court is no more competent to decide it than anybody else. Up to the present the 7 imes the pulsar not got beyond a general description of the birrel disturbed state of Irland. Every attempt to 1887. connect, now us personally for the personal to describe the caperts skerregate over seen an attempt to de that, except in the 47,000,000 bushels of wheat and hour, as comtrom Ireland, and owing, as we say, not to informer but every attempt to connect our same period has year.

Ballour's Coercion Act but to Mr. Gladstone's crganization with crime has completely broken down. As to the forged letters, let me confine myself strictly to the statement that we shall prove our case to the hilt."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, February 21.—Parliament reas sembled to-day. The following is the apeech of the Queen opening the session : My Lords and Gentlemen:

During the brief period since the close of the last session nothing has happened to affaot the cordial relations between myself and other powers. The operations successto its criminality, I have again and again fully completed in Egypt a few days before challenged Mr. Balfour in the House of the prorogation of Parliament effected their object and I do not see any ground for apprehending a renewal of the disturbance in the neighborhood of Suakim.

The negotiations which I directed to be opened with Thibet for the prevention of encroachment upon my rights over Sikkim have not been brought to a favorable conclusion, but I hope further military operations

will not be necessary.

I have consented to take part in a conference with Germany and America at Berlin upon the Saman question. This will be a continuation of the conference recently held in Washington on the same subject.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The increasing expenditures upon warlike preparations incurred by other European naions has rendered necessary an increase in the precautions hitherto taken for the safety of our shores and commerce. The counsels by which other powers are guided and which dispose of their vast forces are at present uniformly friendly to England, but I have no right to assume that this condition is necessarily secure from the possibility of change My Lords and Gentlemen:

Some portions of the bill presented in 1888 for amending local government in England and Wales were laid aside, owing to pressure upon the time of Parliament. From the same cause it was impossible to enter upon the question of local government in Scotland,

Bills upon these matters will be submitted. Early in the session your attention will be asked to measures for the development of the material resources of Ireland and for amending the constitution of the various tribunals having special jurisdiction over real property in Ireland.

The statutes recently passed for the restor ation of order and confidence have alrealy been attended with salutary results.

Legislation will be necessary for the execution of the sugar convention and also for the completion of the convention of the three per cent. annuities.

The state of the gold coinage has for years

past been the subject of a legitimate complaint, and a measure restoring it to a satisfactory condition will be submitted.

Though the commission appointed to enquire into the civil establishment of the kingdom has not yet completed its labors it has made a valuable report. Proposals for legislation arising therefrom will be sub mitted.

Several subjects which the increasing burden of your duties shut out from consideration during the last session will be submitted again. Among them are measures relating to titles regulating the universities in Scotland, determining the liabilities of employers in case of accidents to employes, establishing a department of agriculture, cheapening the transfer of land and remedy ing the abuse attached to the limited liability of joint stock companies.

LONDON, February 25.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Sexton gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the laws relating to contempt of court (Cheers Mr. Morly mov d the adoption of his amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech condemning the administration in Ireland as harsh, unjust and oppressive, and ask-ing that measures to content the Irish be adopted. In supporting his motion, Mr. Morley asked why, if the condition of Ireland was better, a claimed by the Government, proceedings against Irish members of the House of nuns were more frequent. These proceedings to him seemed a sign of a arm and dismay instead of confidence. Mr. Morely strongly condemned the singular lack of prudence, foresight and care shown by the administration in Ireland during the last few months. The arrest of Father McFadden at Gweedore, he said, was marked by every bad quality that could accompany a judicial act it was worthy of the wrost exploit of the ruffian judge in Scotland who, a cen ury ago, said :—"Give me a prisoner

and I'll find the law,"

Mr. Morley referred at length to the recent arrests in Ireland and ridiculed the idea of arresting men for such off-nces as cheering Wm O'Brien, etc. Referring to the imprisoned members of Parliament, he urged that while their offences were limited to speaking and writing treason they should be treated as first-class m stoers. (Cheers.) The time was swittly coming when an irresistible appeal would ascend from the nation asking Her Majesty to recur to the sense of the people so that they might de-cide the great issues now dividing the Govern-

ment and the Opposition. (Cheers.)
The Opposition required the fullest explanation regarding the employment of Irish magistrates, crown solicitors and police in framing the Times case. They demanded to know why documents were handed to the Times for the purposes of a plot to which it might be proved the Government had infatuatedly become the

dupes and accessories. (Uheers ) BALFOUR'S BRUTALITY.

Mr. Morley said Mr. Balfour had admitted that the police tactically erred in arresting Father McFadden. He contended that the arrests in Trales on the occasion of O'Brien's tri I were illegal. No Home Secretary or English magistrate would venture to act as though the arrests were in conformity with English law. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour had sent a doctor to Mr. O'Brien for the sake of the Government and not on the ground of humanity, He quoted from a speech in which Mr. Balfour carry cut the noble measure they have begun, it said he did not think he should allow Mr. is certain now that the death of one, or even of O'Brien to ruin his constitution for the purpose of injuring the Government. Mr. Balfour had asserted that he had no power to relax the prison rules, but he did relax them in the cases of the Carholic clergymen for fear of wounding or insulting the religious sentiment of the people

TO THE DEAR.

A person oured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

STATISTICS.

New York City has reasons for boasting of her greatness, with a net debt of \$91,000.000. The -ar of the rebellion cost the United States \$6 189 929 #00. The number of federal troops was 2,859,132.

The fails of Niagara carry down 10,000,000 cubic feet of water per minute, equal to about

3,000,000 horse power
According to the English official crop estimate for 1-88, just out, the wheat yield is
4,000,000 bushels less than last year
Since January 1, 1888, the receipts of demos tic putatues at New Y rk have reached 317,46 birrels, against 845,147 barrels same period in

THE EVIL OF MIXED MARRIAGES

So great has the evil of mixed marriages become in this country that Rome has at length called for statistics on the subject so as to get some data wherehy a conclusion may be arrived at by the Holy Father as to the best means by which this great evil may be checked.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the church losesthousands of her children through marriages between Oatholics and non-Catholies for the few parties who become converts from Protestantism when about to form a matrimonial alliance with a Catholic party. This fact has been well set forth by priests and bishops, but in order to bring the matter more prominently before our readers we append the following experiences of a pricet, who was, for twelve years, a witness to the growth of this evil under his immediate notice :

"Twelve years passed in mixed communities have convinced me that the Catholic Church loses more of her obildren on account of mixed marriages than from any other cause. They are, to say the least, the root of indifferentism, and very often of open antagonism to all religious principles. The former is imposed; the latter the Catholic individually and willingly chooses for himself. Love is blind!

"Among the two thousand inhabitants of a little town that I know of, over twenty families have lost their faith and bear to the Catholic Church the hatred of apostasy on account of mixed marriages, without counting the growing generation over which the church has no control. Even if the children are educated in Catholic schools, by the influence they receive in their daily intercourse and by the living examples of parents who do not profess the same creed, they become indifferent. The rule is of such general application that I know only a single family to nearer, the larger proteotingly massed in

divers phases from the courting time to the her perfectly free in the enjoyment of religion an attempt at kindly authority, and ask a cus liberty. Before the wedding takes place Where are you going, little girls? A he is the most liberal man; the day after he great din of childleh cackle, pitched in a key has become a despotic master; forgetting the of mild reproach, surprise and merry promise he has made to the priest and to his squelor arises. wife, he causes her in turn to hand her kness and, clasping her hand in his own, compels the heldest of the bovy. her to swear that she will never more go to Mass, but not too often; be will even condescend to accompany her on pleasant days, to be, operatic and profane, or when there will be a fine preachor.

"The struggle has begun; it will continue for life and their bome will become a hell. If the Catholic party dies when the children are young, having been baptized, they are left to a Protestant father, or, what is still to be embittered against the faith of their

"But suppose for an instant that the case seldom happens), the Protestant party will allow full liberty to the other to follow the teachings of her or his religion and to bring up the children in the Catholic schools and under Catholic influences. Even then, strange as it may seem, the children for the most part are lost : for it is casy to become a worthy Protestant, but it requires sacrifies that one does not half cover him. It is the to become a conscientious Catholic."—The Conemara "napped" fiannel. The garment Monitor.

ROMISH,

Catholic Chronicle The term Romish is an un-English expression of comparative'y recent importation, and was borrowed by Evangelical bigots in their controversial poverty of invective directly from the Dutch Roomsch, or the German Rosmisch.

Ish, as a termination, is not a diminutive, but always denotes a resemb ance, a participation in defects, qualities or attributes signified by the adjective or noun to which it is appended.

Whitish-That which, without being white, has a tint belonging to that color.
Petrish—Sharing in the peculiar defects ob

English - Having the attributes common to the English - Having the attributes common to the English recruire to the English termination has never in the English But this cermination has never in the highest language been affixed to the names of cities. Whoever heard of "Londonish society," or "Liverpoolish merchants," or "New Yorkish enterprise," or "Parisish fushions. The affixish in auch a case would deservedly—because clownish and unwairanted by the rules of cor reco language-be regarded as attaching an un favorable meaning to it. It would undoubtedly be taken as a slight, and as such it was and it neant by those knowingly calling the Church

Wersy Danish, Polish, Swedish, and so forth. All right, but the Danes are a people. So are the Poles and the Swedes. So were the Romans If therefore the ish is absolutely wanted, then by all means say Romanish. It will be new, no loubt, but it will not be un-English in its

and asks: "Is not that slightly Romish?" We answer no; our being oblideren of Rome no more makes us Romish than our being oblideren of Christ make us Christish. Connot our Grand Rapids friends see this? When we become children—that is to say followers of Christ makes of Christian.

-we become Christian, not Christiah.

The fact is, Roman was too noble and majestic a word for English bigots to apply to the Catholic Church. St. Paul in one of his epistles praises he faith of the Romans; there, it would never do to let pious, evangelical bible readers imagine that faith was the same in every particular as that now believed and preached by Romon Catholics. Therefore they resorted to a parbarism to satisfy their unboly spleen. But no Englishman duly versed in his language will ever u.s this contemp uous expression.

Dictionaries have it. That only proves that dictionary makers are not necessarily well bred and that they sometimes pander to the slang baste of the vulgar upholders of this pretende authority,—exactiy as some (not all Protestant preschers will), where the true Church of Christ is concerned.

A CARDINAL CALLED AWAY.

NEW YORK, February 25—The Rome correspondent of the Catholic News carles that Cardinal Charles S coon is dead, aged 81. He was one of the six suffragan bishops of the Roman pontiff and the senior in rank of the cardinals.

HALIPAX, N S., February 25.—Enobert Nis bet Henry, old-st son of the late Justice Henry died at Antigonish yesterday. He was barrister and 48 years old.

.The report is confirmed that Herr Brander the adviser of King Tamasese, of Samos, has been recalled to Barlin The Cologne Gazette says Germany will demand that the Unit d States shall arrest and ponish Kielo, the American, who led Matsala's forces in Sames when the Germans were repulsed.

The Boulangies, now claim to have seventy adherents in the French Chamber of Depu-

"AFOOT IN OLD IRELAND."

Meeting With School Children on the High-Way.

Elgar L. Wakemen, in his letter this week to the Detroit Tribune, writes : The road from Oughterard through Conemara to Clifden by the sea reaches straight as an arrow and as white as chalk for many miles over blackened moor and bellying bog-Here and there may be seen a little hut, as soggy and dank as the bog itself ; but naught else relieves the utter dressiness of the road, save the lefty mountains to the north and west. On the morning of my tramp these were lit up gloriously by the morning sun-Faint, filmy patches of mist trom the seaswirled around and between these heights, and formed a myriad surpassing changer, an though some magic hand were lowering, ifting and winding gossamer veils of varying and resplendent color around their gray and glittering peaks. To the walker's fancy, that far country behind fills with wondrous forms and seemings. But the eye again falls upon the dark, drear moor, the wretched buts and the road of blinding white. At a little distance it is filled with a bevy of diminutive objects, moving to the right and left as they approach, as though hesitant of meeting humankind. You alt upon a capacious milestone and await their coming. Shading your eyes and closely regarding them, you wonder if they are a pack f ragged sheep, or exploiting, hunger scourged goats. Patter, patter, patter, halting and running, on they came in zig zig course. By the horns of the Nublan ibez, they are neither sheep nor goats! They are human beings. All are weezen-faced, little, old women it seems; for they surely cannot be children, though their witch like heads will not reach to your own waist. They draw which, in a certain degree, it does not apply.

"I wish some of your readers would undertake the subject and follow it through its you halloe loudly but kindly, "Come along." There my dears, the road is all yours !" succeeding generation. How they would futter a bit with heads together, and then ploture the chevalier on bended knees before side along the extremest side of the road. the idol of his love, pledging himself to leave When almost opposite, you halt them with

" We be'nt girls, sor. We's byes !" says

"Boys!"—you gasp. "Well, well, boys, come over here a moment."

They look at each other seared, snickerwhen the mucic will be, what it ought never ing, hysterically. The older and bolder move forward a little, and in a twinkling they are all in a crescent-shaped half-olrole before you, ready for savage defense or instant flight. In heaven's name, you won-Do not think that this is exaggerated. The der, where can another such woeful sight picture drawn is true to nature. All cases be seen! It is mid-winter? the earth is are not alike. It may happen that peace will tresen ! the winds are sharp and cutting ; exist between the husband and wife so long with your own glowing blood and health, as the education of the children does not come and in the warmest clothing, you shudder to disturb the household barmony. But at and chill when halting? but here are a that mement, if not before, discord appears. | dozen waifs in the image of God, more than half naked, bony, shriveled, white from want and hunger, bare-footed, bare-legged, half of them bare-armed and bare-headed, and, as worse, to a Protestant mother and relations, their ragged books reveal, on their way to school from the mountains and bogs, dragging their scrawny, bloodless feet 30 miles a day for a faint, dim glimpse of the heaven there may not be like those noticed above, suppose is in the schoolhouse warmth and the schoolthat, without concert about religion (a hich room becks. If you have a man's heart, their spectral prosences will be bidden behind the mist in your own eyes : but as it clears away their wild and extraordinary costumes startle

> Every one of these wretched oreatures has no more than one thickness of cloth between bimself and the winter day; and Conemara "napped" flannel. The garment of each is no more than a sack, hanging from the shoulders to just above the kness, and reminding of the bags in which the little plantation blacks of the South were formerly clad. On one this will be worn into shreds throughout; another's is awathed like a half crumbling mummy; another shows patches of startling variety held together by osier strands; another's is ripped and whipped and torn until his bloodless, olay like firsh shows in a score of places beneath; while every one is hollow-eyed, matted haired, claw-fingered, cadaverous; a blot on the face of the earth in a Christian land and time; and if there be curse for expiation on individuals or government responsible for such horrible conditions, these pitiable wrotches alone are infinitely more than needed witnesses before the bar of man and God.

> > CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

Miss Maggie Lally, of New Jersey, Miss-Mary Cushing, of New York, and Miss Mary Monahan, of Ireland, received the white veil aut week at the Convent of Mt. St. Agnes, Mt. Washington, Baltimore, Md.

Rt. Rev. James O'Conner, of Omaha, has just made arrangements to add the Christian Brothers to the teaching staff of his episcopal-city. He has also procured Sisters for the only Indian reservation now in his diocese. Sister Gertrude Von Ahne, of San Francisco,

died after a long illness at St. Mary's Hospital, Friday, Jon 25th. Sister Gertrude was a nadoubt, but it will not be un-English in its formation or origin.

The Engle quotes our motto, "Ut Christiani ita Romani suis." as you are children of Rome, and asks : "Is not that slighly Roman ?" We have a suis." as you are children of Rome, and asks : "Is not that slighly Roman ?" We The Rev. Father Dorney, pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, Cincinnati, is organizing a burial

> is for each family to pay a small sum monthly, and when a death occurs in the family of any member the funeral expenses will be paid from this fund.

> association among his parishioners. The plan

The late Sister Mary John Joseph Dwyer, who has been a Sister of Charity for 16 years, was buried in the cemetery attached to Mt. St. Vernon, on the Hudson, recently. She had been ill for nearly 18 months.

Chas. P J. Greening, of Minneapolis, was received into the Dominican Order on Tuesday, Jan. 22nd. The ceremony was performed by Rey. Father Quian, O. P. The young postslant is a convert to the true Church, and he is the only Catholic in the family. He has been working for five years in Catholic hospitals asourse, taking care of the sick in Minneapolis and

At a Liberal meeting in Edinburgh, Wedneeday night, a letter from Mr. Gladstone was read protesting against Mr. O'Brien and others being made political prisoners for acts call d "Crimes in Ireland," but which were not erimes in England.

A rumor is current in Tangler that Morocco has given Germany a piece of land near the Algerian frontier for a naval station.

Ex-President Grevy has been taken suddenly ill. It is feated that his constitution will break down. The members of his family are very .uxious.



# THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE

SOVEREIGN PONTIFF. (Continued from first page.) And it this was necessary for the happiness and peace of conscience and for the good condust of Unatholies throughout the world, sure ly it was of importanc to those who were non-Catholics, oscan se those two hundred and thirty millions of Ostaolics were to be found every-where, mixed up in all kinds of society, mingled with persons of various kinds of be-lief, and people of no belief whatever, and therefore their conduct and peace and happiness must necessarily effect the welfare of those amid whom thy lived. Uatholics could not live in a state or perpetual agitation and discomfort, without its being perceived, and with out affecting the non-Catholic population of the civilized world. And if they considered this matter of the independence of the Pope from another point of view, from what he might call a purely Eaglish point of view, they would see how important it was that it should be thoroughly secured. What was the medero civilization of which people in England boasted so much? Wontever might be the state of other European countries it was boasted that the civileration of this country was based on reason and morality, and that the civilisation did not depend on physical force and bayonets. There was no consoription and no enormous armies were raised to keep the people in awe and order. It was ed on the moral convictions of the great masses of the people. If that was their heart then surely they were bound as an empire to take into consideration that great moral power which the Papacy was, and to say that it was of the highest importance that this great moral power should be ab-olately free and independent of any single state, that it should be declared so, and should be so in reality, in order that is might be in harmony with those great principles which they professed, and which their civilieation rested upon—the principles of freedom, independence, reason and morality. Therefore, he (the Bushop), held that it was most consonant with the character and genius of their modern civillestion and with the English character, that the Pope as a great moral power should not only be respected, but that he should be free from that kind of subjection which might deteriorate his influence and which might destroy the effect of the power which he pessessed What was the great objection raised in regard to the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff? Some Italian statesmen and many Italians declared in speeches that the Roman Question was simply a national question-an internal and not an international question. Speeches had been delivered, and in Rome especially pamphlets were being issued to show that other kingdoms than Italy had no right to interfere in a matter which concerned simply the people of that country. Bat Catnolics could not for a moment admit that this Roman Question was merely a national question. They said that it was a worldwide exection in which every nation on the earth had an interest. It had been said that this question was not an international one, but let them examine a recent period of history upon this point. At the Congress of Paris, which was held in 1856 at the end of the Crimean War, Count Cavour, the chief statesman of Italy at that time, towards the olose of the deliberations, brought forward a document, and he strongly disapproved of any movement against the power of the Papaoy. While the Papa had full and legal and undiscuted possession of Rime, and while the King of Naples reigned over Napolitan territory, and while other princes were exercising their sovereignty over other parts of Italy, their rights were brought by this Italian statesman before the Congress of Paris In other words, the Italian states | Ste. Marthe, Co. Vaudrenil, Feu 15th., 1889. man who created, it might be said, the kingdom of Italy, brought the question of the sovereignty of the Vicar of Carist, and questions as to the sovereignties of other princes of Italy, before this tr.bunal. And this power of international intervention had been recogn zed later still-in 1878, at the Congress of Berlin, at which a number of international questions were discussed. Among other thinge, it was decided that Bosnia and Herzgovina should be given to one power, Cypras should belong to another, the protectorate of Tanis should be given to a third, and the protectorate of Bulgaria should be awarded to a fourth. And when the aff irs of these states had been discussed, and the government and authority over them had been settled by this international tribunal, the Italian representative cyme forward and proposed that this same tribunal should intervene and should recognize the right of the King of Italy to the possession of Rome. The question was put saide, but the authority and power of the tribunal were clearly recognised by the Italian stateman, who had brought the question as to the possession of Rame before it, and who had sought to obtain a verdict from it in harmony with his wishes. If, therefore, the Italian statesman who wished to break up the independent states of Italy, and who, having taking possession of those states, wished that the usurpation should be recognised, did not hesitate to come before an international tribunal, surely it would be impossible for people now to arge that an international tribunal was incompetent to settle the Roman Question or to decide upon the independence of the Holy Father. Were not questions of international intervention rife throughout the world? What would they say was the independence of R-1 glum and Luxembourg, and of Switzerland? The indep-ndence of these states was gear- honest rebuke reduced the contributions anteed by international contracts. Again, anteed by international contracts. Again, in the collection plate. Look at the there was the independence of the B lkan extract quoted above. What does it show, Peninsula, the commerical character of the passage of the Surz Canal, the Dardanelles, the whole question of the Government of Egypt-those and various other questions of a kindred kind were settled and were held to- Mr. Johnston knows that Mr. Mowat had no gether at the persent moment, not by the will of the people of any particular country, but by the authority of an international tribunal. and by the decision come to by the great states of Europe. If, therefore, the states of Europe had it in their power to guarantee the commercial independence of the Suez Canal. the condition of the Dardanelles, and of other parts of the world, surely when the independence of the Head of the Catholic Church, of the largest body of Christians in the world, was Mr Johnston ! It is not true that the Cathoto be decided, that was a question which the lies wate solidly for the Conservatives in Governments of the world ought to enter upon. And indeed many of the most promiment Italian atatesmen, looking the matter clearly in the face, had acknowledged this fact and some of them, speaking on the Law of Guarantees in 1871, confessed that it was use who says he does is—a preacher, we beless to pretend that the question of the Pape was not necessarily an international one Another eminent member of the Italian Senate had said only about a year ago that he did mot think it lawful to take his seat in the Parliament at Rome, or to exercise any sove-reign act within it, because apart from the religious question he held that the chief interest of Italy was to become reconciled with Rome, and with the transfer of the capital of the capital of the kingdom to the splendid Liberal member, Mr. Kinloob, a Liberal, recity of Florence; And a few years ago speak. of ved 4.005 votes; Bosse, Tory, received city of Florence. And a few years ago speaking about the time of the passing of the Law | 2 289

sake of his Catholic subjects to co-operate with other powers to secure the independence of the Roman Pontiff. Biamarok considered it to be an international question. M. Thiera speaking in t e French Assembly, said that xperience alone could show whether the Law of Guarantees would scoure the real and true independence of the Pope, or whether it Later on, and within the last month or two, great Englishman had in effect, declared in a letter not intended for publication, and therefore a letter which revealed more completely than he thought it prudent to reveal, expressed the con-viction of his own mind that the position of the Pope as present was simply an intel-earble on-, which ought to be adudicated upon by an international tribune, and that the states of Europe ought to intervene. The liberty and independence of the Pope was not a matter for the King or the people of Italy to decide, but it was for the whole of Christiendom to settle it, and to settle it equitably. In conclusion his Lordship said that he had spoken these words to them (the congregation) because, although they were a small handful of Catholics, yet they were members of that Oatholic Church, and this minds and hearts enght to be alive to the interests of him who was their head, and the members of that Church, wherever they were to be found, must seek to relieve the head of their body when it was aching and suffering as at present. Their prayers should be off red up for the restoration of the independence of the said that the Empire was governed by reason, Head of the Onurch. They should explain to morality, and common-sense, and that it rest. non-Oatholics, among whom they lived, the freedom for the Pontiff. Those who had the course then recommended and their action apportunities, ought as Catholics, to be an with reference to the provinces. This lightened enough to make use of them and to persuade others that it was to the interest of the whole world to bring about a perfect independence of the Head of the Catholic Courch. It was for the happiness, peace and prosperity of the whole of Christendom, because the Catholic Church was so large a part of [Cortatendom that whatever her fate and her sufferings might be, whatever her prosperity and happiness might be, her state would certainly aff-ot that part of Christen-lom which did not belong to the Catholic Onurch; and hence it was to the interest of all Catholics and non-Catholics to work together to secure the absolute freedom and perfect independence of the Sovereign Pontiff

IRISH RESIDENTS OF VAUDREUIL. To the Enter of THE TRUE WITNESS:-

Sir : I see in your issue of the 6th of Feb. statement showing the Irish population of diff rent Counties in the Province of Quebec, regarding Irish Cabinet representation, taken from the census of 1881. What has become of the Irish of the County of Vaudreuil-have they become extinct in the eyes of our Federal legislators-as they do not appear in the census returns ?-or have they been ignored the rights of other citizens, r do they suppose there are no Irish in the County of Vaudreuil? Well, sir, here is a statement, more or less accurate, of the Irish residents in the county of Vaudrevil:

There are something about 58 families, over 110 voters, and about 295 of a population, and have been in the county for at least 40 years. The census of 1861 gives the Irish population of the county at 190; so they have nearly doubled in 30 years, and still it seems they do not appear in the sensus of 1881.

Now, str, I maintain that they not only increased in numbers, but I can say that the sis not one day laborer amongst the 58 families. They were some of the pioneers of the county and mostly all settled down as farmers, and in 55 cases out of 58 their children hold the same old homesteads and are all living on the produce of their farms. Cons quentiy, I do not think they are. or should be, otal y ignored.

JAMES MCCABR.

TAKE IT BACK (Hamilton Times.)

The following is from a report of Rev. Hugh Johnston's sermon in Toronto yester

"The dengers of Roman ascendancy were next enumerated. The first is that from poli-tical influence. Who denies, he asked, that Archbishop Lyuch was the controlling spirit in Oatario !' The Catholics vote solidly for the the R-form party in Ostario. Rome could say to Sir John Macdonald, 'Down, von hypocritical, grey-headed old-fool, and klas the Pope's great tos,' and it would be done. In the same fashion would it say to the Premier of our own Province, " Down and kiss the Pope's toe," and honest little O iver would adopt a form of worship not customary in his Sabbath devotions.

If we may be permitted to "same back" on this occasion, we venture to tell Mr. Johnston that we must look to the pulpit for the most glaring illustrations of political cowardice. How many preachers in Canada dared to publicly rebuke Sir. John Macdonald for his Gerrymander and his Franchise Act, by which he arranged to let the minority rule the mej rity? How many of them have spoken out against the protective tariff, designed to take wealth from one man and give it to another without giving value in excharge? They dare not say what they thought on these subjects, because, forscoth, they had members of both political perties in their congregations, and they feared to offend some rich boodler. They let themselves down by repeating the platitude that the pulpit was ne place in which to talk politics. The pulpit ought to be a place from which to rebuke theft, even if the except that Mr. J. huston was afraid to speak nis mind about Sir John Macdonald and the Jesust Bill, without at the same time tickling his Tory hearers by striking at Mr. Mowat? share in passing the Jesuit Bill, and that Mr. Mowat has no power to disallow it. If On-tario Protestants dislike the Bill, Sir John Macdonald is the man to whome they must address their application for its disallowance. Why don't they got down to their work? Why go out of their way and offend R formers by blaming Mr. Mowet for something of which he is not blame-worthy-for not doing that which he has no power to do ? Shame, Dominion elections and for Reformers in Outside elections. We know hundreds of them who vote for Reform candidates in both classes of elections, and vice versa. Oliver Mowat bisses no mun's toe, and the man lieve !

LIBERAL VICTORY. PERTHSHIRE BEMAINS TRUE TO THE GLAD-STONIAN PARTY.

LONDON, Feb 17. -- In the election to-day in East Perthabire to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons created by the recent death of Robert Stewart Menzies, firmer

his severiegn felt himself obliged for the Taffy on a stick-A cane presentation.

### CANADA'S RIGHT

To Negotiate Commercial Treatles-A Great Speech by Sir Richard Cartwright in the House of Commons.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in moving his resolu-tion in favour of Canada securing the right to make her own commercial treaties, said it was nearly seven years since the subject to which he ed facts. Many objections which had been then taken now seemed to be unfounded, or, to say the least, very greatly exaggerated. A com-paratively enail number of hon, gentlemen then present were now in the House. He strongly advised hon, gentlemen to refrash their memories by examining the interesting debate upon that occasion. If they did so they would do well to examine also the short summary of historical events which had occurred since then. In doing so they might almost imagine they were perusing a judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on some point in dispute between the right bon, the Premier of this Do-minion and the Attorney General of Optario. The facts which the House had now before it fully vindicated the course then pursued by the leader of the Oppo-ition on that occasion. He admitted there was an impor ant difference bewith reference to the provinces. This was no question of provincial rights. It was one, in his opinion, calculated in a high degree to stint and paralyse the growth of the Dominion. In consequence largely of that refusal, the great opportunity of conferring a benefit upon the p-ople of this Dominion, and through them to greatly improve the relations which existed be-teen two great countries, had been lost. More then two great countries, had been lost. More than that, the sentiments and determination then avowed by the leader of the Government were calculated in a large degree to discourage the younger portion of the population who had just and high aspirations for the future of this country. When men were told officially by a person occupying the position of Premier in their attempt to obtain for their country the rights which fairly belonged to them—rights which were so necessary for the developement of their resources—that they were discounting their future, and that they were discounting their future, and taking a step towards independence which would lead to their being cast off to their own esources, it was a matter for regret. He could not but regret that any such statement should have been made by the Premier, as it was cal-culated to lower us in our own eyes and in the eyes of other nations. He hoped that would prove to be the last occasion upon which men in Canada would commit themselves to such sentiments as those on that occasion. Several gentlemen who had always been prominent supporters of the right hon. gentleman by voice and vote expressed their entire disapprobation of the sentiments he then expressed. There were two objections chiefly urged against Mr. Blake's motion; one class ventured to say that the time was premature, and the other declared, tlainly and bluntly, that we were better off as we were. Since that period circumstances had developed in a very remarkable way. There had been ample prof that Canada did need power to negotiate her own commercial treaties, and to appoint that maintain agents in fereign countries, who shall advise her people of the feelings of other States, and any other matters they should be acquaint-ed with. The result of the refusal of the Gov-ernment to acquiesce in Mr. Blake's motion had been two fold. Great chances had been lost for the time being, and needless peril had been incurred, one of which might have been improved and the other avoided, had steps been taken to obtain for Canada what, he believed, was her fair right and duty to have. But a very short sime had elapsed since the defrat of and motion. Those preliminary negotiations which led to the discussion of the fisheries question justified the position taken. The whole course of those negotiations from first to last tiate and the want of Canadian residential agents had been most painfully felt. Had we possessed that power, he had no doubt Parlia-ment would have been made aware of the ex-tent to which feeling had been aroused in the United States. Had we been kept properly advised they would have been spared a good d-al of idle bluster, and much subsequent humiliation. He took the ground at once that in North American affairs, more particularly in that which related to our dealings with the United States, no English Minister would do. In the first place the English Minister and E glish Ambassdor as Washington and a great deal else to attend to than the interests of Can ada. He was of necessity controlled in his actions by considerations with which the immediate interests of Canada had nothing to do. More than that, no English Ambassador until he had obtained many years' experience could possibily understand as well as one who had lived in Canada the necessities of this country, and the prouler feelings and perjudices which actuate the people of the United States. fact was known to everybody. The average English diplomatist came from employment not in the sightest degree calculated to fit him to appreciate or und-retand the difficult position in which he would find himself placed in Washington. It was no idle phrase when we declared we belonged to the New World. Everything that had courred recently had gone to prove that Canada was no longer safe in en-trusting her interests in the hands of English ambassadors, no matter how they might desire to promote the instrests of this Dominion. He recalled to the attention of the House the posirecased to the assention of the Riodes and posi-tion in which we found ourselves in 1887. At that time Canada was suddenly placed face to face with a non-interc ur e bill, supported al-most unanimously by the entire Congress of the United States, by the entire press of the United States, and by sixty millions of pe ple in a state of irritation and excitement. No public man in the United States was willing to support our position. The bill was of such a character that it menaced us with commercial war, a thing di vided by a very narrow barrier from the actua war. It was unnecessary to say that war of that character would be calculated in a high degree to injure the interests of the Dominion. He asked the Premier if that was not a true stauement of affairs in '87, and paused for s

Sir John Macdonald—you will get a reply. Sir Richard Carturight could well understand the difficulty the right hon, centleman labored under. Perhaps his memory was better than had been supposed. These were the identical words that had been used by Sir Charles Tupper when he asked the sanction of the House to the Fishery treaty. They were very strong expressions. Sir Charles Tupper returned from Washington with a clear conviction of the perilou-character of the straits into which to had drifted, and the result was that the entire policy of the Administration was changed. Did they bear of a single serzure of an American fishing boat during 87? He did not refer to '88, because at that time the modus vivendi was in operation. But during '87 the American Government had nothing to complain of. He did not suppose the conduct of fishermen was different then from their behaviour in '86. had ro doubt but that they deported themselves in the same way as they had previously. But the Government found occasion to alter their whole policy when Sir Charles Tupper returned from Washington It was quite clear that when Sir Charles went down he had a very imperfect appreciation of the state of things. It was impossible that it should be otherwise. That the British Ambassador had not kept us advised was shown from the fact that until he went down Sir Uharles Tupper was unaware of the position of things. It fell to a citizen of the United States to enlighten the Canadian Gov.

ernment as to the true state of things. That ernment as to the true state of things. That man was Erastus Wiman, and he did great ser vice to this country if the High Commissioner could be believed. While he did not propose to discuss the policy of the American Government in dismissing the late British Minister at Washington, Lord Scaville, he wished to point out one result of that act, which was that at a time when this country should have been most fully informed as to the progress of affairs in the neighboring Republic, the diplomatic relations between the two countries, on account of a pernearly seven years since the subject to which he intended to draw theattention of the House had been brought before Parliament by the hon. In one had intended for West Durham. In the interval many things had occurred which strengthened and justified in his opinion the wisdom and foresight displayed on that occasion. Much which motion had since become a certainty. Many things which might have been considered at that time as hypotheses had long since coine within the reign of demonstrable and ascertainty of facts. Many objections which had been then part to arrange our own treaties had the effect the inaction of our Government in regard to that dispute, and he feared we stood to loss a good deal more. Then this mability on our part to arrange our own treaties had the effect of lowering the self-respect of our people and making them dispirited. How could the result be otherwise in face of the fact that under the present arrangement we were pushed from pillar to post, and our negotations had to be done by the circuitous route of the Colonial and Foreign Offices in London? Our interests, too, could not be furthered as well by a British Ambassadır se by one from among ourselves. Without at all disputing the good intentions of British ambassadors, he had no doubt that they had often been positively useless to us, and eveninjurious to our interests. Nor did helpelieve that if this view were manfully pressed the British Government would regard it unfavourably. It was not possible to suppose our pres-ent position as a finality. This tadp le exist-ence was but temporary, and the question was whether it had not existed too long already. The true end of confederation, he contended, was to pave the way for fuller rights and powers and a fuller nationality than are now possessed. (Hear, hear.) Among the objections that had been raised in the past to this contention for fuller treaty-making power was the one that the agitation was premature until all the provinces had been included in one grand whole. That ples was now groundless. We were now united in one grand confederation, responsible for the good government of the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in his view that time had come when we should demand this greater power, one from which no man who derived to see as much as possible made of our resources would dissent. (Hear, hear,) If Canada was to be defended by Canadian arms and Canadian hearts then she had a right of control. The Government had made a feeble attempt to supply this want by the ap-pointment of a high commissioner, who in some way or another was supposed to furnish the needed authority, but the resu't had fallen far short of supplying us with the measure of inde pendence that we had a right to claim. He did not desire to disguise the fact that his object in bringing forward this motion was to assist in securing the adoption of the policy of freer inter-course with the United States which he advocated in the House last session. He reg rded in as of the preatest importance that we should en joy more unrestricted relations with the people to the south of us. Of the whole volume of our trade during the past year of \$193,000,000, over \$91,000,00 had been with that o untry alone. In regard to our export, the case was still stronger. Out of a total volume of exports of 78 millions, we sent to the United States alone over thirty. seven nullions worth, or nine times as much as to all other countries combined, Great British alone excepted. It was indispensable that we should be well advised as to the progress of events, and that we should be in a position to act promptly and not have to await the action of a power 3,000 miles away. On this question there was no wavering in the policy of the Opposition. In regard to the question how this policy would accord with the policy of the parent State, there had been a good deal of cantindulged in. It had been urg d that we should do nothing that would clash with England. This plea had been put forward with especial earnestness by the m n who had not scrupled to adopt a policy in direct epposition to the known policy of England, a policy, too, which was con-tinually reducing the volume of our trade with that country and enlarging the trade with the United States against all obstacles we had thrown in its way. In conclusion he said our position was without parallel. We were responsible for the good government of half a contiwas an indication of the wisdom and foresight nent, with an unprotected frontier of 3 000 miles separating us from the greatest potential more clear than that the lack of power to negotime power to embroil the two countries in difficulties at any moment, with no adequate means of defence and no direct means of settling those diffi culties. This condition of things was fast be-coming intolerable, and it was responsible for the vast evodus to the United States and for the inferior character of immigrants who remained with us. He believed the granting of the power to make our own treaties would tend to remove many of the existing evils. Personally he was hopeful of better things. He believed that all the people of Canada required was to have these facts clearly laid bef re them, and they would assent to the spirit of his motion without

> Here is the public protest of an English Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bagehawe, of Nuttingham-who was boycotted last year, it will be remembered, by English Tory Catholics for his sympathy with Irish Nationalism -avainst the infamous treatment of William O'Brien, M.P.:-

a dissenting voice. (Hear, hear).

"I am heartly glad to hear that it is proposed to take prompt and emphatic action in Nottlegham to protest against the shameful treatment of Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., in Clonmel Prison. I shall be happy to take whatever part I can in promoting such action.
Mr. O'Brien is a stateman of a pure and
noble character. His cause is a righteoucause, and has the support of four-fifths of his fellow countrymen, and of the greater part of the inhabitants of Great Britain, To treat such a man for such a cause as a felon, and to do him to death by brutal usage, because he will not submit to the degradation of a felon, is a shocking crime, a deadly disgrace to the whole Tory Government, and, unless protested against, a stain upon our nation.

### CREATE YOUR OPPORTUNITIES.

Do not wait for opportunities. You would only resemble the stolid traveler in t. e fable, only resemble the stolid traveler in the fable, who, having came to a river, which lay in his path, sat down on the bank till the waters had sall flowed by. You would seek for a firry or make a raft on which to cross; God gives man invention to enable him to find resources against the difficulties toward his progress. The difficulties toward his progress. The difficulties to find the progress of the difficulties of the progress. figulty itself is oftentimes the most golden of opportunities. At any rate, men of resolute temper seek and find, or make their opportunities, just as the industrious husbandman eften makes the very soil on which he grows his crops. Have you not seen one man prosper and grow rich on land on which its former possessor grew hopelessly and hopelessly poorer year after year? Have you not seen many a stout-hearted farmer and his sons with no capital but their courage, their perseverance, and the strong arms that served a resolute will, cover many a stony field with an abundant harvest, and convert an uneightly and unwholesome swamp into a rich me dow or a well-stocked pasture?

Intelligence, industry and perseverance can convert what appears a hopeless dead and bar ren nature into life and beauty an i perpetual joy. Upportunities ! Life is one grand continyou opportunities! Life is one grand continuous opportunity from infancy to our latest day. The conscientious, the resolute and the thrifty turn each hour into golden treasures; the list-less, the stolid, the sensual, like our Western Indians, allow their teeming mines to lie idle at their feet, with countless treasures unknown unappreciated, undeveloped.—Rev. Bernard

After dangerous emin-ence-Stanley. Indifferent to blows-The wind. Home pin-Fam ly yarns.

### VILE SLANDER REFUTED.

Rev. Father Jones, S. J., on the Mail's Jesuit Onth.

The Toronto World paspublished the undergiven letter from Rov. Arthur E. Jones, S.J., of St. Mary's college, Montreal :-SIR, -The attention of the members of the Society of Jesus, established in Montreal, has

been drawn to the reproduction in your issue of Tuesday morning, February 12, of what is stated to have been published in the Semeur Franco-Americain as an oath taken by Juants.
The reproduction alluded to is a gross libel on the Society of Jesus; I therefore request you to insert the present most formal repudiation of any such oath. As a member of that order for the last thirty-one years, familiar with its constitution, its principles and its modes of action, I deny that any oath of that nature is or could be taken by any Jesuit or

I am not wholly unknown in Toronto, having there many dear friends and relatives, both Protestants and Catholics. For which reason I now, over a responsible name, with the full approval of the proper authorities, denounce, on the part of the order, that doctrine among others maliciously imputed to us. namely: That we, or other members of the Catholic Church, may lawfully disobey or be disloyal to secular princes of governments, either Catholic or Protestant, in matters secular.

I regret that the calumny was not brought o our knowledge sooner-and in all likelihood others have escaped our notice, as we see few if any Toronto papers. We are fully determined, as citizens enjoying the same rights and protection as other subjects of our beloved sovereign, to take prompt measures to vindicate our good name, and to hold accountable those who publish maliciously any libel which is of a nature to detract from the usefulness of the society.

Trusting fully to that spirit of fairness which is the boast of every Angle-Saxon al-the world over, and which, quite independ-ently of other considerations, should prompt them as all other fair-minded men to have wrong righted, I expect that you will publish this letter in your next issue. Yours very respectfully,

ARTRUR E. JONES, S.J. St. Mary's College, Montreal, } 18th February, 1889.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

IRELAND.

Listen to the wail of anguish drifting to us o' Listen to the voice of heroes who will die or else Listen ! for the noise of conflict reaches s'en our

distant shore,
Might and Right in deadly struggle, as they've been so oft before. Which will conquer? Oh! I dare not say that

Right will surely win.
For the bloody page of history tells how she has
vanquished been; Tells a tale of ancient sorrow, tells a tale of

awful wrong, Tells how Right has be down-trodden by th ruthles and the strong.

Oft before have Ireland's heroes fought for her, and bled, and died, Only to see tightened on her Eugland's clutch of cruel pride;

Of the before have greedy landlords robbed her starving ones of bread, And then driven the homeless toiler from his miserable shed.

See they come, the phantom army, shadows from the gleomy past, Heroes, martyrs murdered children, grim and stern they come at last.
One by one, and take their places by the heroes of to-day, Fire each soul with noble passions, and each

patriot bosom sway. Priest and layman, statesman, peasant, burning Danery Will dare everything for freedom—Death or life!—mere woe or weal!

They can scorn the tyrant's mandate, they can laugh at prison bars.
In each soul with potent fervor lives the memory

of their wars. In each soul the wrongs of ages, burning with white heat to day, Burns up every selfish feeling, drives poor cow

ering fear away. Let the hated, heartless tyrant do his worst they will not yield; Chains and dungeons are the weapons that al mighty freedom wields.

Listen! for indignant voices rise in protest everywbere. And the noise of revolution rumbles threatening in the air. Does he think they fear disaster, death, defeat

and unknown graves?
No! They'd rather die like heroes than t basely live like slaves!

ELIZABETH JOHNSON. Picton, Ontario.

THE REAL IRISH FRIEZE.

Among the various textile products of Irish

manufacturing skill the most extensively known, says the Clothier, is the justly celebrated Irish tabric. Its manufacture has come down from time immemorial The process since it was first woven on the primitive hand loom and the sub requent manipulation to prepare it for the only garment for which it is pre-eminently suited, he Ouths More (big cost or overcost), has been handed down from one generation of the Irish people to another, until, at the present day, the rapidly increasing steam-power looms of the Irish mils are engaged in manufacturis g frieze which are making their way by sheer roe of real mrit in the best markets of the world. The chief features which distinguish frieze from all other cloths is its absolute impervious less to rain and its extraordinary durability. Of course we are now speaking of real Irish frieze, not the counterfeit article, which is now quite plentiful in American marke s. These

points of excellence are secured through the peculiar method of manufacturing the long-st

and best wool, selected from the best Irish flerces, without which there can be no genuine Irish frieze Nothing but washed wool of the longest and strongest fibre is used. This is first dyed, and afterward, when spun, i doubled so as to resemble yarn. It is then woven, after which it is put through the thickening or tucking pro cess, as it is termed. This latter is practically aromewhat prolonged washing or souring of the cloth in a carefully prepared solution, slowly heated up to the builting point, and then as slowly cooled again. This shrinks and consequently thickens the fabric which comes from the loop to such an extent that it becomes althe loom to such an extent that it becomes almost impossible, after cutting the goods, to separate one thread of the cloth from the other, so closely are they allied and so interdepend

The marriage of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, only son of late Prince Frederick Charles, and brother of the Duchess of Conneaght, to Princess Louise of Augustenberg, sister of the German Empress, is totake place at Berlin towards the end of May.

ent on each other.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in London Wednesday. He was welcomed by a great shrong, and a delegation from the Italian colony presented him with an address.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hype teries, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness. Hypschondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Steeplessness, Dizz:ness. brain and Spin-

This medicine has a direct action upon the perce centers, attacking all irritabilities and increasing the convenient property of the periodity manners and to whe contribution of fereign countributions of persons discountributions of the percentage of the countribution of the percentage of the percen

al Weakness.

this remedy has been prepared by the Reverend actor Koenia, of Fort Wayne, ind., for the past on years, and is now propared under his director ERIE MEDICINE CO, CHICAGO. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER A MIL ION DISTRIBUTED !

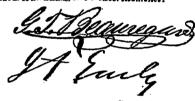


Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1863, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state constitution. in 1879, by an overwhelming popular yote.

its MASMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi Annual y June and December), and its GRANE SINGLE THERE DEAWINGS take place in each of the o her ten months of the year. and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Somi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in yer som manage and control the Drawings themselves, as that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness as in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay at rises are n in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may e presenteu - tour counters.

R M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louiste za Nat'l Bk PIERRE LANAUX, Pres, State National Bank, L BALDWIN Pros. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOMY, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Turaday. Marco 13, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each Halves \$10; Quarters \$5 Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

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NOTE.-Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-titled to terminal Prizes. gg FOR CIUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. Bore rapid return mail eclivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

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ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part
or fraction of a Ticket INSTED BY US in any
Drawing. Authing is our name offered for less than
Dollar is a swinder.



For sale by J. A. Harte, 1789 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

TEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Chis Great Househeld Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life. Those Famous Pills Purity the BLOOD, and not most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, gromagh, LIDNEYS and R. WELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great Main SPRINGS OF LIPE. They are confidently recommended as a neverfalling remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cames, has become impaired or veakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Fermics of a grea, and, as a General Warrily Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT.

Its searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF BAD' LEGS, BAD BREASTS, O'D WOULDS. SORES AND ULCERS.

By an infailible remedy. If effectually rubbes by the Mock and Chest, as sait into meat, it cures for the Mock and Chest, as sait into meat, it cures for the Mock and Chest, as sait into meat, it cures for the Mock and Chest, and C

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I draw it across my hand,
Her beautiful, shiming hair,
And smoothed it over her temples,
While she lay sleeping there.
These not of midnight blackness
That enchanted the pards of old;
It was neither arburn, nor yell-w-pale,
Nor brown nor burnished gold;
But it was fine and silvery white,
As soft as soft could be. As soft as soft could be, A crown from life's pure laurels, The most beautiful hair to me.

I held the white hands folded Be quietly on her breast; They looked almost as if the Lord Had given the promised rest. They were not round and shapely, As a sculptor might wish to see They were not fair and snowy,
As some beautiful hands may be; But they were drawn and bent with pain, Yet beautiful hands to me.

I kissed her face, her dear, sweet face, By petience and love made fair ; By patience and love made fair;
The roses and lillies that beauty loves
Were missing they were no there.
But instead were wrinkles woven deep
Where the dimples used to be
Of all the faces in the world

The most beautiful face to me,

MacDonald, Manager of the "Times." Tells his story.

What was Paid for the Forgeries -- Who Wrote "Parnellism and Crime" - The Conspiracy Between Houston and Pigets -Compounting Correspondence Destypyed-flow the Forgerics were Obsained - Pigott on the Stand-Startling Revelations.

LONDON, February 19 -The court room was crowded to-day when the Parnell commission resumed its sittings. Henry Labouchers, John Morley, Shaw-Lefebvre and

other prominent persons were present.

Mr. Macdonald, manager of the Times, was cross-examined by the counsel for the Parnellites. He declined to say whether he regarded the letters of January 9 and May 15 as the only important ones among the fir the five which Mr. Houston, a cetary of the Iri h Loyal and Patriotic union, handed him. Justice Hannen sharply rebuked the witness for his refusal.

THE PRICE OF THE LETTERS.

Mr. Macdonald said the letters had to be taken as a whole and that as a whole they were compromising. He was convinced that the E can and Parnell letters were genuine before the first article on "Parnellism and Orima" was published. He did not think the body of the letter of January 9 was in the writing of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Parnell's secretary. He had not noticed any similarity between that and the Eyan letters. Witness paid Houston £550 for the Parnell letter of the 16th June and for Egan's latter to Carey. The total p yments made to Houston amounted to £2,533 The psyments were made by Mr. Walter's cheque, drawn in favor of Mr. Spames, the Times solicitor.

Houston did not bring the envelopes with the letters. Witness did not ask about them, assuming that they had been destroyed. He particularly avoided asking from what source the letters were obtained, because Houston said he was bound to secrety, which he asked witness to respect. Witness first knew that Pigott, a former editor of the Irishman, supplied them at about the time the publication of the articles on "Parnellism and Orime" was begue. He did not know that be

WHO WROTE THE ARTICLES?

Mr. Macdonald said the Times' statement that knives and fire arms were kept in the League office in London was based upon information applied to the writer of the artic'e in which the statement was made. He did not know directly who wrote the article, and he was not bound to tell if he did. The editor of the Times was responsible for statements made in the paper, and, therefore, the counsel was not entitled to demand by force the names of contributors

At this point Mr. Parnell, warmly enveloped in a long cloak, though the weather was mild, entered the court room and took a seat at the solicitor's table.

Mr. Asquich, of counsel for Mr. Parnell, urged that he was entitled to demand the name of the author of the articles, because he was bound to test the truth of such a grave statem nt. Sir Charles Russell supported Mr. Acquith,

and the court sustained him. Witness said he could not name the writer without making enquiries. The "Parnellism and Crime" articles were not written by one

author. Mr. Soames was misinformed when he stated that Mr. Flannagan wrote the series. The article accusing Mr. Parnell of supplying Byrne with funds with which to escape was based on a letter which Mr. Russell had admitted was authentic. Witness could not name the writer off hand. No persons were specifically employed to write about "Par-nellism and Urime." The articles were written in the ordinary course of business. Ar. Asquith damanded that witness obtain

the names of the writers of the articles. Mr. Macdonald appealed to the beach for

directions whether he was compelled to adswer.

Attorney-Gaueral Webster objected generaily to the question. Presiding Justice Hannen ruled that counsel was not entitled to ask the witness to make

enquiries, but might question him as to anything within his knowledge in connection with specific facts.

Mr. Macdonald finally said Mr. Flaunager Wrote the articles that appeared on March 7

and March 10, 1887. He had forgotten who Wrote the others.

He agreed to pay Pigott a guinea daily for erpenses. Pigott visited Eugene Davis at Lausanne and wrote that he found Davis very bitter against the Parnellites. Afterwards Pigott handed witness notes of con-versations with Davis. These notes witness handed to Soames. The notes referred to letters which witness instructed Pigatt to pro-ours. Pigott repeatedly went to Paris, and finally declared that no letters could be given up without consent of a person in New York. Pigott said the letters were in the possession of Egan or Schoolmaster Kelly. Pigott supplied copies of five Parnell letters and six

the reference admitted commencer that the second control of the se

Egan letters. PIGOTT'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

Witness not having sufficient money to send Pigott to Americs, saw Mr. Buckle, editor of the Times. Mr. Buckle declined to take up the matter. Witness then borrowed the necessary amount. Pigett returned from America with a scaled letter which he said he had obtained from Breelin, and which contained instructions to a person in Paris to give up the letters on certain conditions. Pigott went to Paris repeatedly before he obtained the letters. Winters showed the letters to Mr. Backle, who advised him to see Mr. Macdonald. Witness asked Mr. Macdonald to test the genuineness of the letters, and said if they were used he expected to be reimbursed for his expenditures. Up to their publication he had not bargained for payment for the letters, but he made it a condition that the Times alone should be responsible for the publication. Witness had nothing to do with testing the signatures and was ignorant of the process by which they were tested. Three weeks after witness had acquired the first batch of letters Pigott wrete that the sellers repented of their bargain and would return the money if the letters were returned. Witness declined to return the letters.

Under cross-examination Houston said he did not know of anything that showed that Pigott was not a creditable man. He did not know that Pigott was in pecuniary straits when he asked bim to discover the documents. He told him that if the letters were forthcoming and were genuine they would be paid for. He believed Pigott was earning fair competence at newspaper work. The commission have adjourned. Eugene Davis states that Houston's evidence regarding him

is on atrocious calumny. LONDON, F-bruary 20 -When the Parnell commission met this morning the court room and it precincts were crowded. Mr. Parnell was present. Mr. Houston, secretary of the Irish Loval and Patriotic union, was further cross examined. He said he destroyed Pigott's letters to him in accoordance with an agree-ment made between them; that they were intended for the witness's eyes alone and were not to be used parlicly. Up to the time the witness went to Parls, Pigott had not given him the names of any of the persons onnegted with the letters secured by the Times. He did not consider that a knowledge of the men from whom the letters were obtained was important in connection with the

question of their genuineness. Witness said his part was done when the letters were obtained. He accepted them without securing any means of testing Pigott's statements in the event of their genuineness being questioned, because he understood it was useless to attempt to make a complete case and further enquiries would only bandlcap himself. He had no means whatever of testing any part of Pigott's story, which he regarded as probable, especially as the news-namer reports of the dispute between Mr. Parnell and the American extremists to some extent confirmed Pigott's story that the leters were left in a bag found in a room in Paris. Witness accepted the letters solely on Pigotts words. Two days before the commission opened Pigott wrote him an abusive letter demanding that after giving testimony he should be given £5 000.

ing to confirm the genuineness of the writing | Between October, 1886, and January, 1888. a letter written by Mr. Parnell to Pigott, which was not submitted to the expert because it was private and confidential.

Bastwien Country, 100,, the Times paid the bills from May, 1887. Prior to November, Pigott informed witness that Whelehan, a Tulismore solicitor, had informed him that a gentleman from America wanted to hav av interview with him in London. Whele-han asked Pigott if he had any of Egan's letters, as he was prepared to purchase them at a high price. Pigott, when he wrote to witness demanding £5 000, said he had been operced in Scames' office into making a statement under false pretences. Witness did not answer the letter.

ALLEGED REVELATIONS.

Attorney-General Webster read notes made by Pigott of conversations with Eugene According to the notes, Davis Davis. stated that Egan took him into his confidence. Davis knew the I. R. B and the F. B. were connected with the League, one working openly and the other secretly, the "B. S." finding men and the Loague money. Egan was in Paris with Parnell, O'Kelly, Dillon, Brennan and Harris to 1881 He told Davis he had long conferences with those gentlemen, and all had agreed that the situation rendered reprisals against Eogland imperative, and England's power could be neutralized only by removing as many of her leading men as possible. Walsh, Sheridan and others were to be sent to Ireland to plan the murders. Immediately after Par nell a arrest Egan appealed to the Fenian leaders to execute the work more energetically. Walsh went to Dublin and appointed Casey, Mullett and Curley as his chief men. Tynau, Byrne, Colbert and Sheridan were also associated with him. Egan was invariably consulted regarding projected outrages and murders. Egan strongly reproved Tynan for failing to appear at Kingsbridge in time to give the signal for Mr. Foreter's murder. Davis was in a cafe in Paris when Tynan related the whole history of the Phænix Park murders. Tynau took pride in having given the signal for the attack. Egan pro-fessed to be highly delighted, but regretted that Tynen had not commenced work earlier. Egan gave Byrne the letter, a fac simile of which was published in the Times There was a plot to murder the Prince of Wales and Mr. Gladstone during the carnival at Cannes. Byrne and Tynan were within striking distance, but did not attempt to carry out

company in which Parnell and Egan were shareholders, He did not doubt that the league provided the money.

Later, Egan said he proposed to render the lives of the English officials in England not worth an hour's purchase, and replying to a question said that of course Parnell was aware of this proposal. Witness continued elightly in touch with the I. R. B. after the sale of his papers. Directly after Egan's flight to Paris witness received a letter in which Egan asked for the address of Davis, who was a writer on The Irishman, and who had gone to Paris to prepare for the priesthood. Witness corroborated Houston's tes-timony with reference to the preliminary negotiations regarding the search for the documents. It was understood that the affair should be kept absolutely secret. He did not know Davis then except as a contributor to The Irlahman. Davis signed his articles "Owen Rome." The commission here adiourned.

STARTLING DISOLOSURES PROMISED.

London, February 20 .- At Folkestone today, referring to the Parnell commission, Mr. Gladstone said—"We are now on the eve of exploding a vast fabrication of iniquity." Joseph R. Cox, Nationalist M. P, speaking at Maidstone to-night, said startling disclosures were about to be made before the Parnell commission, which would completely upset the Times case.

LONDON, February 21.—Upon the reassembling of the Parnell comission to-day, Richard Pigett was again called for examination. He cestified that while he was in Paris in April, 1886, he was accosted on the street by a man giving the name of Morris Murphy, who said he had been a compositor in witness's employ. He did not recognize the man and saw no reason to doubt his statement. They conversed and subsequently met again, when Murphy stated he had not been able to ascertain anything about the document. Witness

said he wanted an article on the league. A week later Murphy said he had found the documents in a bag. He described the big and said it contained five or six of Egan's latters, some of Parnell's and some old accounts. Witness said he was authorized to find the documents and asked the price for their surrender. Murphy at first wanted £1 006, but afterwards said he would take £5.00. The next day Murphy showed witness the hag and its contents. Witness read the letters and made memorands, but did not actually copy he letters. Pigott here lientified six letters of Egan's, five of Parnell's, including the letter a fac-simile of which appeared in the Times and scraps of accounts which were produced in court, as the contents of the bag.

Pigott said he believed the signature at sched to the letter were those of Parnell. He h-d no ides as to who wrote the body of the ettars. Witness returned to England and Honston having promised to pay the sum demanded for the letters, witness went again to Paris. Murphy then said agents of the Clanna-Gael claimed the letters and it would be necessary to go to New York to get authority from the hands of the order. Witness, after consulting with Houston, went to New York Murphy gave witness a letter to Breslin, who instructing him to meet witness. Brealin gave witness a scaled letter for Murphy. Wit-ness sailed back and handed the letter to Murphy, who said it was all right, but explained he could not give up the letters until he had seen other people. Two evenings later Murphy took witness to a private room in a oafe where five men were seated. These, he eald, represented the Clan-na-Gael. made witness swear on a Catholic prayer

offer to repurchase them, correborating Houston's testimony. Witness had nothing to do directly or indirectly with writing the letters. "The suggestion that I forged them is quite untrue. he said. Witness knew Egan's writing and was convinced Egan wrote the letters asoribed to him. Murphy was displeased with the refusal to roturn the letters. Witness saw Hayes, president of the I. R. B., and

Casey, a Fenian, in Paris. Sir Onarles Russell objected to evidence as wi'ness.

After a long wrangle, Mr. Davitt said he had seen Casey and Hayes in Paris since the

appointment of the commission. Pigott said he first heard of the other let ters at the beginning of 1888. His informant was Thomas Brown, of the Clan Na Gael. Hayes introduced Brown and witness in Paris. Brown produced the letters, and witness sent Houston copies of two of Parnell's and one of Egan's. Pigott had not the alightest doubt that the signatures were genuine. In July, 1888, he heard of other latters. A person in Paris, who declined 'o reveal his name, surrendered them for £200. of which witness received £50 back. Pigott denied that he forged any part of the second

or third batch of letters. Pigott continued-" A man named O'Brien visited me in Dublin under the alias of Sinclair. He said Parnell sent him to get me to assist Egan. Mr. Labouchere, he said, would pay me a high price if I had any letters of Parnell's to sell. Sinclair suggested I should see Labouchere in London and gave me £5 to pay my passage."

Witness told how he went to London, where he had an interview with Parnell and Labouchere. Pigott said Parnell told him he had prima facie evidence that witness had forged the letters, and Labouchere proposed that witness admit the forgery. Lewis enlastructions Lewis would prosecute him meroilessly for perjury and forgery. Afterwards witness saw Labouchere alone, Labouchere said he was prepared to pay £1,000, but money matters must not be mentioned to Mr. Parnell. Witness induced Labouchers to think he would accede, but on returning to the room he said nothing would induce him to swear the letters were forgeries. Lawis then asked witness to write to the

ness belonged to the I.R.B. until August 1881.
He was not an active member. He detailed fore they saw him. He suggested that Pigott ing the ingredients and stacking the briquers. The latter make an excellent fire, and burn man and the Flag of Ireland were sold to a prepared to meet any proceedings, and he with very little ash. declined to meet Parnell again. Witness said Labouchere repeatedly wrote pressing him to testify, and offering to pay his passage. At the end of January he received a letter con-taining £10. He was anxious to avoid testifylog. He was aware that it was dangerous to offend the Clan-na-Gael, and he might be murdered.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SIR CHARLES.

At Sir Charles Russell's request Pigott wrote the words "Livelihood," 'Likelihood," 1881 to 1884 He did not write to Earl Mr. Arthur Balfour will remain chief secretar until a vacancy in the Houseof (on mone make money. He wrote to Sir G. O. Trevelyan saking for money on account of the support the letters by the Times alarmed him and he months. had asked Auchbishop Walsh to place him in communication with Parnell in order to expose the forgories. He denied that he knew that the articles on "Parnellism and Crime" were being prepared.

PIGOTT'S LETTER TO MCR. WALSH Sir Charles Russell produced a letter from Pigott to Archbishop Walsh, dated March 4, 1587, and marked "private and confidential."
In this letter Pigott said he knew that proceedings were contemplated with the object of destroying the Parnellites' influence in Parliament. The proceedings would consist of publication of statements tending to show complicity in crime of Parnell and his col-leagues. He assured the Archbishop that he wrote with a full knowledge of these designs and could indicate how they could be de

feated. Sir Charles Russell pressed witness to explain how these designs could have been defeated if the letters were genuine. Pigott replied that he did not recollect what charges were meant and did not recollect the letter at all. He could not have had the Parnell letters in mind when he wrote the archbishop.

A SIGNIFICANT POSTSCRIPT. Sir Charles then read the postecript to the letter as follows:—"I need hardly say that did I consider the parties really guilty I should not dream that Your Grace would partake in an effort to shield them. My only wish is to impress upon Your Grace that the evidence is apparently convincing and probably sufficient to secure a conviction by an

Eoglish jury." Pigett reiterated that the Parnell letters were not is his mind when he wrote the post-script. He never thought the letters in themselves constituted a serious charge. He ask-ad for the Archbishop's reply, which Sir Charles produced. Pigott, after inspecting the archbishop's letter, said he believed he never received it.

The commission then adjourned.

INVITATION TO CANADA

TO JOIN THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CON-FERENCE.

NEW YORK, February 15 - In regard to the bill introduced by Representative Towns hend into Congress, inviting Canada to parstated he had received a despatch from Paris ticipate in a conference looking to commercial union, Erastus Wiman, who was interviewed to day, said as follows:—"The introduction by the Hon. Richard Townshood, of Illinois, of a bill inviting Canada to join in the pro posed conference having for its object the discussion between all the nations of North and South America of commercial union with the United States, is regarded as very significant. Last cession a bill was passed by Congrees and a liberal appropriation voted and reveal the source from which he obtained the the conference of representatives to be ap-Hartington, who he asserted, had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with their publication of the did not think Pigott's tion. Houston showed the witness, as tending to confirm the genuineness of the writing Rates and Cotobar 1990 and Thomas and the letters of the propose ment of international disputes, and generally promoting closer relations between all the American nationalities. It is now arranged that the convention shall assemble during the coming summer in Washington. Acceptances have been received and delegates appointed from a majority of the governments interested, and the gathering will certainly be a most noteable one. The population of the southern a natries included in the invitation, It is understood, exceeds twenty-five millions, t what passed between Hayes and Casey and with Comes trade with them is less than lions. In view of the increasing trade with the Dominion, and especially of the growing tendency, apparent from recent elections in Canada, for a closer commercial relation, it seems quite proper that the Dominion Govern ment should be invited to take part in these deliberations. Hence the introduction of the hill requesting the President to include the Dominion in the invitation for the conference. The conclusions of the convention will not be binding on the governments represented by delegates, but the result of the deliberations cannot fall to be beneficial and will certainly tend to promote closer rolations between all the countries concerned. It is not known whether the present government of Canada will accept the invitation or not, as the policy of the existing Conservative administration is known to be adverso to unrestricted trade with the United States, it being alleged that it may lead to annexation. But if the bill as now introduced is passed by Congress, and the invitation extended, its refusal will be difficult to justify, as the invitation conveyed will indicate a willingness on the part of the United States to favorably consider a closer relation between the two countries, and to forever settle on a broad and liberal basis disputes that now seem difficult of adjustment.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent ours of Consumption, Bronchitis, Ostarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Narvous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful ourative powers in thousands of cases, has felt

THE BRITISH MINISTRY. All xpectation of a change of places with the

creation of vacancies and the introduction of of new men into the Ministry as a preliminary to the opening of the session may row be distituted rd. Things are as they are to stand. Mr Ritchie has written bome from Monte Carlo that Mr. W. H. Smith is now as "fit as a fiddle." The Duke of Entland, about whom some anxi-ety was aroused by his recent illness, is also quite the Lord John Manners of old—alert, live-"Richard Pigott," "Proselytism," "Patrick ly, inflexible, coursecous and reary for any Egan," "P. Egan," and "Hesitanoy." Pigott hard labor which the exigences of the public said he corresponded with Mr. Forster from less to 1884. He did not write to Earl Mr. Arthur Balfour will remain chief secretary him leader of that Chamber. When the bill which is to create the new department of a griasking for money on account of the support culture becomes law there may be a vacancy in of the Government. He denied that in his statement to Lewis he said the publication of will not come into the statute book for severa

THE FARM.

SHORT NOTES.

A late estimate places the average yield of wheat per acre in France the peak year at 14 bushels, against an average of 162 bushels for ten years.

Sheep and awine kept constantly on wooden floors often have hoofs grown badly out of shape. Such hoofs should be frequently pared and shortened to bring them in theps. Last year 10.000,000 bushels of peanuts were

mported into Marseilles, France, to be pressed for oil, very little of which was sold under its proper name, most of it being put on the market as olive oil. The residual pemace is employed in adulterating chocolate.

Indian corn, says Professor Hunt, of the Illinois College Farm, is the most sconomical pork-producing material during the winter mouths in regions where it is extensively grown Undoubtedly, but better pork is made with at least an admixture of other grains. The taste or solid fat is passing away.

Good butter case will make a pound of butter to every 14 or 18 pounds of milk. "General purpose cowe" want from 23 to 31 pounds and some cows would require 50 pounds of mick to make a pound of butter. Average daries re-ourse somewhere about 25 p unds of mick to make a pound of butter. - Mirror and Farmer. Subsoiling should be done in a manner so se not to turn under the top soil. It is simply to follow the plow and loosen the hard pan, in or der to permit the roots to extend lower. Subsoiling should be accompanied with thorough draining, which permits the air to enter, there by hastening chemical action, as well as to carry off excessive moisture and increase warm th of soil.

A correspondent of the Country Gentlemen says as a wood-killer no crop surpasse. Hun garian grass or miles, and that no crop except lucerne will surpass it for scriing or hay. But it must be cut for hay while the heads no green just before the seeds forms; a crop of botu hay and seed cannot be secured from the same straw. Grown for one purp se, on proper soil in a dry season, Hungarian grass is profitable.

GARE OF BEED POTATORS.

If seed polatoes are in the celler, or where they can be readily seen, it will pay to warch then closely to prevent aponting. If possible, they should be spread thinly, and exposed to light and air at a temperature only a little a bove freezing. If put in to a tight barrel the po-tatoes will almost certainly be too warm. Empty them upon the floor. The more they dry out in a light cool place, the more vigorously the eyes will push when the seed is placed in right con dition for growing.

FRORTED BITS.

No horseman who regards kindness to his charge as a virtue will use hare iron bits in cold weather. It is very easy to cover them with leather, thus preventing ulcerated mouths and sore tongues from contact with frosted iron. It is always a problem to warm the bit before putting the iron into the mouth. In driving during the severest weather the iron become chilled outside the mouth, and sometimes will make sore the flash which it touches where the breath does not warm it.

LIME IN CELLARS.

Lime is a good disinfectant. It is especially valuable to place in cellars where vigitable have been stored, especially such as have been put in wet or showed signs of decay. The past Fall has been so wet that more than usual at-tention must be given to cellars to prevent losees. By abscribing superfluous moisture the lime prevents the rising of foul odors that damp ness with warmth is sure to generate. Most vigetables in cellars are better if covered with earth and the lime sprinkled over the top of the heap.

SUFFOLK BREED OF PIGS.

The breed had great popularity thirty or more years ago. It was especially a favorite in England where Prince Albert introduced it, which was a sufficient recommendation to loyal subjects of the queen. The breed is to some extent
still popular in England, whose climate (avors
it. The Suffolk pg has short, toin bair, as for
removed as possible from the bristles of the
wild type of hog. But the pigs scald in our ho summer suns, and freeze unless give especial care in winter. Hogs for American use must have more bair than the Suffolk.

PURE BEED CATTLE. There are 50,000,000 cattle of all kinds in this country, and but 200,000 of the pure breeds, The latter have done good service in improving the common stock by the infusion of pure blood; but as the Weekly Times suggests, it should not be thought a waste of time and la bor to improve the common stock with n inelf as far as possible, because the better this can be made, the more valuable it becomes as a four dation for improvement by pure breeds. It has been clearly demons rated that the same care which is given to valued e pure bre-ds will very greatly improve the quality of the native cattle both the vield and richness of the milk being largely increased.

GOOD ADVICE.

The Farm, Field and Stockman says: Now that the "long days" of work are about over for a season, the farmer besides reading for his own benefit, and planing for his next year's work in the field, should give his attention to his boye. This is the most important work for all con cerned, and should be entered upon without fail. When fully occupied with the active duties of the busy season on the farm, the family was more or less neglected, bus from now until spring, around the obserful fire, or comfortable atove, the family circle should nightly gather, and a hour or two be profitably spent in social conversation, study and reading. There is some thing very attractive about winter evenings thus spent, and every farmer should look for-ward to the coming of such onessions with pleasure, and a determination that they shall be



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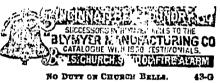
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1888 - Winter Arrangements-1889.

At two o'clock p.m., or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railwa, train from the west. PROW PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HAIIFAX

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During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will be descripted regularly from Glasgow for Bostons and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows.

From Boston: Siberian ......About Feb. 18 Cartoaginian......About March 4

Thest amors of the Glasgow, Londonderry and I the adelphia ervic are intended to be despatched from Phind-iphia to Glasgow. From Philadelphia:

duced. Justice Hannen asked if it was admitted that the lotter was generated.

Hence the standard of the stand



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# THE FORGERIES COMMISSION.

Pigott Breaks Down-Sir Charles Bussell's Questions Too Much for the Informer-The Remarkable Result.

#### (Continued from seventh page.)

LONDON, February 22 .- The court was crowded again to-day when the Parnell commission reassembled The cross-examination of Pigots was continued. He admitted writing a letter to Archbishop Walsh, which Sir Charles Russell produced, and which contained a statement that the documentary evidence to be produced before the commission could be rendered harm-less by an exposure of the means by which it was obtained. Archbishop Walsh's letter to him on the staff of the Irishman he asked a Pigot, part of which was read yesterday, was read in extenso. The Archbishop referred to the fact that there had been—systematiclying Sir Charles produced the witness' letters to concerning the Nationalist cause.

The Winness now admitted receiving this I. t. ter. He said that when he wrote to the archber. He same was in very distressed circumstances, owing to having received no money from Houston. Witness other work had been neglected ton. Witness' other work had been neglected and lost. He, therefore, wrote to Arobbishop Walsh, hoping he would submit the matter to the Parnelline members of Parliament and in duce them to provide witness with means to leave the country in return for information witness should give. Witness was startled when the letter appeared in the Times and ornsidered it a breach of faith. He wrote to Huston, strongly protesting against their publication.
Sir Charles demanded that this letter be produced.

Houston here said he had forgotten receivon being pressed Pigott exclaimed: "I may

on being pressed rigote excitatined: I may say at once that the state nests I made to Archbushop Walsh were unfounded."

This statement produced a sensation.

Gir Charles—You deiberately wrote lies?

Witness—Well, exaggerations.
Sir Charles—Did the exaggerations have no

Witness—Very little. (Laughter.) I forgot what I meant when I wrote to Archbishop Walsh that the charges were a mixture of what I believed to be true and untrue.

Witness said he knew criminal proceedings were projected when he wrote saying he could were projected when he wrote saying he could nullify them by exposing the discreditable means by which it was sought to inetitute proceedings. He could not say what the proceedings were to be taken for. He im gind that they were for complicity in the Phonix Park murders, but there was no foundation for the murders, but there was no loungation for the statement, Witness again wrote to Arch isloop (Walsh on May I, offering to furnish information. In reply, the Archbishop said: "I understand you are auxious to make a statement to assist the victims of fraud and slander. I cannot the fraud and alander. I cannot the fraud and alander. by exposing the fraud and slander. I cannot refuse to accept your assurance that you took no part in the publication."

Witness said he forgot writing the statement. Sir Charles read a letter dated May 5, to Archbishop Walsh, in which Pigots offered to make a personal written statement.

Witness admitted making the statement to Archbishop Walsh between May 5 and May 7 He had written to Archbishop Walsh recently, but denied that he had done so in order to again obtain the written statement.
Sir Charles read a letter from Archbishop

Waleh to Prott, dated May 7, in which the Archbishops d he as uned Pigott either knew the authors of the fraud or knew what measures had been taken to procure fraudulent evidence. The writer said he did not wish to know the name of the gentleman who was at the bottom Sir Charles pressed the witness, who reluct-antly admitted he had Houston in mind when

Witness said he was not sure that he received

Witness said he was not sure that he received the letter.

Sir Charles quoted from a letter from Pigott to Archbishop Walsh on May 12.

Witness said he could not say what the Istest roposition mentioned in the letter meant. He only remembered making one proposition namely, that he had been shown compromising letters. His opinion having been asked as to the genuineness of the letters credited to Partiell were rather doubtful. This statement areabed a sensation in court. greated a sensation in court.

witness said he would not swear that he had not teld Arobbishop Walsh that the letters were forgeries. (Laughter) He doubted the authenticity of the letters because he did not know the handwriting of the bodies of them. He believed he told Archbishop Walsh that he thought the Egan letters were genuine, but would not swear that he did. He was not sure whether Houston even expressed doubts as to the genuineness of the letters. It was not the genuineness of the letters. It was not swing to Houston's doubts that witness offered

to re-obtain the money. Sir Charles read from a letter to Archbishop Walsh from Pigott, in which he said: "I trust Your Grace will do me the justice to believe than I am not the fabricator of the letters as is falsely alleged." Onaries asked; "Who was the fabri-

Witness replied that he did not know. Sir Charles—Did you believe there was

fabricator?
Witness—No, (Laugh'er.)
Wemyss Reid produced a letter from Pigott
to the late William E Foster, then chief
secretary for Ireland, dated June 2, 1881, in
which he offered Mr. Foster papers which he said would heak up the league for £1,500 or £1,000. Witness raid the issue of the Irithman, the paper printed by Pigott, depend-Arishman, one paper printed by Figore, depended on his receiving this sum as his creditors were pressing him, Mr. Foster, on Jun-5, refused this offer. Witness stated times 1881 that auxiously turned to every quarter for

Sir Charles produced a batch of letters written by Pigots to Egan, including one written on Reburary 23, 1881, in which the writer asked Egan to give him an address at which he could write to Mr. Parnell, with whom he wished to communicate on a matter of vital importance.

Pigott said be had forgotton the letter, but admitted he must have written it. He had not the slightest idea as to what the important matter referred to was. On being hard proceed, and after fencing, he admitted he must have

received an answer, but had forgotten whether received an enswer, but had forgotten whether er not it directed him to write under cover to Madame Ruyer, 99 Avenue de Villiers, Paris.

Sir Charles read a letter from Pigott to Egan, written February 27, stating that Pigott had received an anonymous letter from two gentlemen who would call upon and submit to Pigott a priposal greatly to his advantage. They came, but declined to give their names. They had aninterview lasting two hours, during which they asked him no publish a statement which they asked him to publish a statement which was an outrageous libel about the spending Learne funds and which was to be so constructed that the publication would do much harm. He added that he was badly in want of £500, but would be satisfied with £360 in addition

to the £200 already sent in consideration of his

paper.
Pigots concluded the letter by saying—"Bad as I am, I can truly say that I have always been true to those who trusted in me. (Laughter.) Witness said Egan did not send the money. (Laughter.) On March 9, Pigots wrote to Egan giving an outline of the statement referred to. He also stated in the letter that Egan would see that if Pigots published the statement he would get £500, and that what ever the consequences might be, he would be ever the consequences might be, he would be compelled to accept the offer unless Eran as setted him. On March 11, Egan replied that he regarded the letter as a threat and declined to

regarded the letter as a threat and declined to pay anything, even if he could. Witness said he received a letter from Egan on June 8, 1881, in relation to the sale of the Irishman.

Sir Charles read Egan's draft of a letter written on a flyleaf of Pigott's letter. The phrasing of the first thirty-eight words was identical with the Times' version of Egan's letter of June 18, 1881, but the dates in the text of the Times'. 1881, but the dates in the text of the Times' version were changed to June 12 and June 15. The witness admitted that the similarity was remark ble.

Sir Charles pressed the witness regarding several similar resemblances in the phrasing of letters Egan had written to Pigots and letters Figots had supplied Houston. The witness admitted that, as uning Sir Charles' copies to be correct, which he would not admit, the coincorrect, which he would not admit, the coincidents were striking. The copies, he said might have been forged. If they were not the concidence could be got over, becaule men were in the habit of using the same pharts. If he wanted to forge a document having a genuine letter to imitate would assist him. He could not say how he would use the original, because

he had never tried. Pigner admitted that he mis spelled the word "hesisancy" in the witness box yesterday. He believed that the knowledge that the letter of January 9, 1883, sivilarly misspelled the word, had influenced his mind. This letter did not come into his possession until the summer of 1886, so he could not account for the missepelling of "hesitarcy" in his own letters prior to that. After Parnell had declined to employ

Meagher and pointed out further resemblances to the Times' letters He then asked witness if he was not ashamed of himself.

Priority replied better 1975 of two thousand four hundred horse-power. She attained the speed of twenty-three knots.

The English are making use of electric lights in the replied better 1975 of two thousand four hundred horse-power. She attained the speed of twenty-three knots.

Pigots replied botly—"Under the circumstances, no It is scand-lous that I should be thus questioned. I did not forge the letters. If I did I should not be here"

Mr. Reid produced letters written by Pigott to Mr. Foster, in which Pigott asked a loan.
After much writing, in which Pigots pleaded poverty, Forster sent him £100 a so private loan. sometime later, as a matter of personal sym-pathy, Forster loaned Pigett \$50 to enable him to go to America. Pigett did not go, however, but renewed his applications for money until Forster granted him an interview.

Sir Charles produced letter after letter, in-cluding Pigot's demand for a loan of £200 to enable bim to go to Australia, until the witness become dazed and forgot everything, and the

LONDON, February 23.— The Pall Mall Gazille says: "Pigot has not proved to be an acostle Paul The di may in Downing street must be only a degree less than that which prewils in the Times office. There is not a Tory to day who is not feeling heartsick at the eviderce of the witness on whose versatity and unimpeachable reputation the Times' case absolutely depends." The Gazette points out that even the Unionist papers the Telegraph and the Chronicle admit that the Times' case has collapsed the Chronicle are the telegraph. even the Unionist papers the Telegraph and by analysis in a isboratory, or by putting the collapsed, the Chronicle even stating that every sample to be tested in a clear glass bottle with acpper wire running down through the cork, apply to the court for Pigott's committal or described in a sunny place for described in a sunny place for two or three weeks, and then, on removal, if the conviction has now slowly fiber d into the minds of Mr. Walter and his staff that they have been cruelly hoazed by an ingenious and resourceful blackmailer, the only course open to them is to publicy own that they have been de-ceived and wishdrew their allegations, offer the handsomest apology and pay the coets they have

forced upon those whom they traduced on P goott's authority."

The Star (T. P. O'Connor's paper), commenting on Pigott's evidence before the Parnell commission says:—"The connection between the Times and the Government is two-fold. The Government created first the commission and second the Times' case. If Attorney-General Webster has not been enabled to play the Posts. Webster has not been enabled to play the parts of prosecutor, judge and framer of the indictment there could have been no tribunal at all If he had not assured Lord Salisbury that the le ters would be proved to be genuine the commission would not have been created and the Unionists would never have suff-red such a blow as by their own piteous admissions awaiss them. The Government chose the game, loaded the dice, selected its partners, arranged the rules of the game, and it must pay up now. The price is the discolution of parliament, We want to know what the country thinks of Pigott." The Globe and the St James Gazette make no allus-

ions to the subject. LONDON, February 24.—It is believed that addit onal documents have been sent from Dublin to London, to be used in the further cross-examination of Pigott. Davis will repudiate the alleged interview with Pigott, two French students proving that Davis ejected Pigots. CHICAGO, February 24. - The Times' Lincoln,

Neb, sp cial says: Patrick Egan is willing to produce the original letters upon which Pigott's forgeries were m nufactured. Egan thinks he can accompany the documents with an explancan accompany the documents with an explana-ation of how the f rgeries were made. As show-ing the feeling among the Irish Nationalists in Ireland, the following cablegram from Michael Davits to Hon. Patrick Egan of this city received to day, is given.

DUBLIN, February 23, 1889,

To Hon Patrick Egan, Lincoln: Victory now near at hand. Pigott too clever by half.

(Signed) DAVITZ.

FATHER STEPHENS REMANDED. DUBLIN, February 25-Father Stephens, who was arrested yesterday for advising tenants on the Olphert estate not to pay their rents, was arraigned to day. He was remanded for trial, bail being refused.

PRAISE FOR PARNELL.

LONDON, February 25 —Referring to the developments before the Parnell commission on Mr. Gladetone's remark that a vast fabrication of iniquity was about exploded, the Daily News saws: Profound respect for the judges prevent our dotting Mr. Gladstone's "i's" and crossing his "t's" Regarding Mr. Parnell the News saws: "If he clears his character, Englishmen will remember the patient dignity, gent's forbearance and unfinching courage with which the greatest high grant has been because him the createst high grant has been been time to the greatest living Irichman has borne himself under a storm of calumny which would have broken many a brave spirit. He will forever rank am 1g th most devoted, sagacious, loyal and un elfish statesmen that steered a country through storm and peril to honor and safety. Nor will the names of W. ish and Egan go without their due meed of pr ise."

### ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

[MARQUIS OF LORNE IN FEBRUARY "FORUM"] Much is said, and justly, of the extravedinary growth of the French population of v ha: was called Lower Canada, and is now called Quebec swarm. Jean Baptiste's first thought has always been, greatly to his credit, to build a church, to place an excellent pricat alongside, and then to proceed with all speed to give the reverend father the very largest youthful congregation that can be provided.

And the system pays well, thanks to the elbow-room afforded in the new world. The race seems to become more vigorous as generation after generation thrives and multiplies. The Bretons and Normans are a hardy folk, but they ere equalled if not surpassed by their consins in Canada. Two centuries and a half have passed since the first military settlements were made, so that the effect of climate on the were made, so that the provided to sustain it in race has been amply provided to sustain it in increased vigor. Not long age a Scots physician in Mostreal reported that after making examination for a long series of years into the physical powers of the young men of different blood in that city, he had found the French Canadian posth to examinate all the others. English Canadian youth to excel all the others—English, Scots, Irish, or Scandinavians—in general muscular power. This, from a Scot, was striking testimony, and I have no doubt of its

accuracy.

A strong people is growing up, purely French in thought, language and religion. They keep together as a political force. With them it is always "notre nation" "nous Ganadiens" a homogeneous population, allowing no mixture with others of different religion. Their church is against mixed marriage, and that is enough. What they must have is "nos institutions"— French law, French customs, none other.

These were guaranteed by treaty, and remain protected by the inviolable honor of British law within the great Province of Quebec.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL. A ray of light travels 11,160,000 miles in

Leominister, Mass., is likely to have both electric lights and an electric railwad.

Robert Stevenson, of Glasgow, Scotland, claims the honor of an invention which will give oean ships a speed of forty knots an hour. Steam issuing from a pipe or hose under

pressure of nucty pounds per steam gage travels at a velocity of about 1,900 feet per econd. According to Prof. Thompson, with wires

near the earth electricity travels with only about one-half the velocity that it does on wires with very high altitude. Mesers. More and Lyon, two Danbury, Ct., engineers, have invented an apparatus by which

all the cars of a train can be heated by not air direct from the locomotive. Southbridge, Mass., has the largest spectacle factory in the world, the products of the institution last year having been over 1,500,000 pairs of field bowed spectacles and eye-glasses.

Germany claims to have the fastest armored craiser in the world. It is the "Grief,"

electric lights in warfare is becoming well re-cognized, and is emphasized by their employ-

nent in Africa. Asbestos clothing has been put to use by the firemen in Paris and it proved to be a good protection against the heat. It is said that this kind of clothing will soon be adopted by the firemen in London.

The statement is made that aluminium has been successfully manufactured from Kensucky clay. A plant was erected at Nowpore capable of turning out a ton a day at an approximate cost of \$44. The price of aluminium is now \$6 per pound.

The report of Electrical Control of New York city shows that 4,500 miles of telegraph, telehone and electric light wires have been put under ground, but in spite of this there are today more overhead conductors than there were

high price this material is greatly used.

verdigris or green rust appears on the copper an acid is in the cil. Rochester, New York, capitalists interested in the proposed electrical suburban railway are meeting with considerable opposition from the

W & O. railroad company, with which it will compete. The electric railway company has been granted the right of way over the ontro route, excepting on the R. W. & O. bridge, and it is expected that a commission will be appointed at an early day and condemnation oings begun.

Mr. Gordon, mining inspector, who was despatched by the British government to the Hiarmer Springs in New Zealand to report upon the effects of the recent estroquakes, states that he found fisheres ranging from one to four inches in swampy ground at the attremity of a line extending twenty miles northwest from the Springs. He found rents in hard ground some two feet wide. He attributes the recent phen-omena to chemical rather than volcanic action, owing to the vast quantity of sulphuretted gas liberated in the disturbed locality.

# COMMERCIAL:

### MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR -The sharp advance in wheat has no been met with quite such a gain in the value of feen mes with quite such a gain in the value of flour, although there has been a pretty general rise and holders are very firm in their ideas. Business has been more active during the week and several sales have been reported on 'Change, which has not been seen for some time past; the principal sale being 3,400 sicks, city strong bakers' at \$6.18 per 195 lbs. The chief feature has been the editation in favor of the case. has been the agitation in favor of a change fn the duty on imported fi ur, a petition having been made to the Government asking for an equalisation of the duties on flour and wheat; similar action has also been taken by the Toronto Board of Trade. Business in flur across the line as shown a decided improvement and the outlook is reported as hopeful. Prices are reported as follows:

Patent, winter\$5.	75	to	\$6.40
Patent, spring	10		6 50
Straight roller 5	40	_	5.60
Extra 5	15	_	5 25
Superfine 4			
Cut down Superfine 4	ñ	_	4 90
Strong Bakers 0	m	_	0.00
Ontario bags—extra 2.	孙		0,00
OATHRAL -Prices are a little e	~~i	_	_16b
only a fair amount of business being	481	er,	473E
Only a last amount of pusiness of the	a o	ne.	. we
quote: Granulated, from \$2 10, to	\$	2 25	per
bag; ordinary standard, \$2.00 to	3	3.1	5 per
bag		,	•

Bran, &c.—There is not much change Bran, &c.—There is not much change to report in this market, prices ranging from \$16.60 to \$17.00 per ton. Shorts are \$18 per ton. Moulte is \$22 to \$24 per ton.

WHMAT.—The position of the marketin Chicago this week has shown its purely speculative character, as it has been about ten cents above New York instead of as much below; May delicate moved up to \$1.111 on Wadnesday but

livery moved up to \$1,113 on Wednesday but declined later The local market has been very acrong, not so much in sympathy with the speculative markets, as because Manitoba wheat has been higher and difficult to buy at all, as it is reported that American millers are willing to pay aigher prices than can be paid here. Samples of the wheat from the elevator fire, were exhibited on 'Change and much discussion took exhibited on 'Unange and muon discussion soon place as to the amount of damage, the actual value and who the purchasers would be. The general opinion as med to be that the damage was comparatively small and that a great teal-Province. "Families of twenty are known." I was comparatively small and that a great feal-families of twenty! why we have beard of a langht be saved if onickly and properly handled families of twenty! why we have heard of a langht be saved if onickly and properly handled family of theirty! Of course unis number is not | The loss of the old Duluth grain sected to be common, but obliders are very numerous. They much regretted by the trade as it cannot be pro-

cured now. Business remains extremely quiet but quotations are changed:—Mantobs No 1, \$1.20 to \$1.22; No. 2, do, \$1.25\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1.27; \$2.00 to \$1.00 to \$1.05; seconds \$3.40 to \$1.20 to \$1.21; do spring, \$1.15 to \$1.17; white winter, \$1.20 to \$1.21.

Corn.—There is little doing in corn and prices are a trifle easier. Reports of the crops in Southern Europs are very favorable for a large yield. We quote 52c to 52\frac{1}{2}c per bushel, duty paid.

BARLEY .- In barley there is little to report and quotations are unchanged at 60c to 70c; feed barley is also about the same at 45c to 50c. BUCKWHEAT.—The market is quiet and prices steady at \$60 to 550 for poor to fair.

BUOKWERAT FLOUR .- Prices are steady at \$2.60 to \$2.70 per 100 lbs.

Ryr.-Rye is very quiet, and quotations are unchanged, but purely nominal, at 65c to 70c. MALT.-\$1 05 to \$1.20 per bushel as to quantity and quality.

SEEDS .- Although the season is somewhat early, enquiries are beginning to come in very fairly and a few orders are being received. Als:ke is still very firmly held at \$9 to \$10 per bushel. Red clover has exhibited some activity bushel. Hed clover has exhibited some activity prices being \$5.40 to 5.69 for round lots, and we hear of sales below those figures, while small quantities fetch up to \$6 per bushel. There is not much movement in timothy and quotations remain at \$1.90 to \$2.10. Flax seed is scarce with a very fair enquiry already; holders are firm in their views and prices have been advanced, now standing at \$1.40 to \$1.60 per bushel.

#### PROVISIONS.

PORK, LABD, &c.—Hog products continue to be very weak, Chicago being weak and the Liverpool cable giving reductions. A sale has been reported of Canada short cut at the low price of \$15, but it appears to have been sold at this price by a city packer to show what he could do to some rivals who wanted to undersell him, and consequently can hardly be taken as an ordinary sale, although the meat was of first quality. Sales are being made at about \$16 Lard is easy and tallow is lower. We quote:-Canada short cut clear, per bbl. \$00 00 - 15.00 Chicago short cut clear, per bbl. 00 00 - 15.75 Meas pork, Western, per bbl. 15 00 - 15 50 

Dayssen Hous -There has been a fair amount of activity this week at prices which have been very firmly held, but this has been somewhat mislead. The activity has been confined almost entirely to new prime arrivals, and the stock of old and discolored have been left alone in the back-ground, while it is whisper that the fresh will be muxed up with their poorer brethern so as to bring up the quality to a fair average. Sales have been mad at quotations, but the cry is still that the season is about over. We quote Heavy weights, \$6 60 to \$5.75; medium and light weights \$6 70 to \$7, with higher prices for very choice, light arrivals.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. -The stock of really choice has almost very low prices, much below the market valve 37 sheep, 4 hogs 46 calves.

There was a better feeling in the market Experiments on the relative advantages of different covering material for steam-pipes, received and state of the state of lower grades. Our quotations are unchanged,

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Oreamery—Finest	ŀ
Earlier made	,
Eastern Townships	1
Renfrew17 — 19	
Morrisburg	1
Brockville	ă
Renfrew       17 - 19         Morrisburg       19 - 21         Brockville       18 - 20         Western       16-184         Kamouraska       17 - 19	ĭ

ROLL BUTTER -There is a very good enquiry to: roll butter, especially for Morrisburg, and all really good lots are picked up quickly. Unfortunately, however, the quality of the bulk of the arrivals is very poor, and only low prices can be obtained. If farmers would only send

can be obtained. If farmers would only send in really good rills now, they would find a ready sale for them at fair prices. We quote—West ern, 16c to 18; Morrisburg 18c to 20c.

Chersk.—The market has been very dull and disappointing everywhere. The cable quotation dropped on Wednesday to 56s for white and 56s 6d for colored, a decline of 1s and 1s 6d during the week. The New York market has been very weak and it is reported that some holders are less firm than they were, while both home and export trade has been extremely dull Our local market has been quiet, in fact life. Our local market has been quiet, in fact life-less, except for a jobbing trade of quite a retail character. Still the bulk of stock is in strong bands, and holders seem confident that they will be successful in keeping their stocks until the scarcity leads to a demand that will give them their own prices. There is no business to test quotations, which are reduced, but which must be taken as nominal. We quote:

Medium......10 — 104 Inferior.....9<del>1</del> — 9

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs.-The market continues very dull for EGGS.—The market continues very dull for everything except new laid boilers which have advanced, the quality of the receipts being very fine. Stocks of limed and held fresh are very large, and as the demand for them is poor, prices are weak. Sales of such goods at low prices are occasionally reducing stocks, but there is far too much left. We quote: Montreal fancy limed 130 to 14c; poor to western limed, 11c to 13c; old fresh, 12c to 13c; strictly new laid boilers, 18c to 20c.

Beans.—White medium beans are quiet at \$1.50 and smaller lots \$1.70.

\$1.50 and smaller lots \$1.70.

Honey.—Extracted white clover honey, scarce, and quoted 11c to 12c per lb in 6 lb tins, and 10c to 11c in 30 lb tins or 11c in barells.

BESNAX —23c to 25c.

MAPLE STRUP. —Prices are unchanged at 75c to 35c per gallon tim, and half gallon tims are quoted at 40c to 45c.

MAPLE SUGAR. —We quote: 5c to 7½c as to quantity and quality.

DRESSED POULTRY —The season is about over

as far as the produce dealers are concarned, and little if any stock now remains in wholesalers hands Quotations are continued but are nomical. Turkeys 9 to 10c, chickens 5c to 7c, and geese at about the same figures; ducks 9c

to 10a. FROZEN MEAT.-Fore and hind quarters of beef 23c to 5c per lb as to quality. Mutton car-cases, 43c to 63c per lb, Hors — The may ket shows little change and is

Hors —The market shows little change and is still quiet. The hops sold by auction early in the week were damaged by sae-water, and the prices obtained were therefore no test of the market. We hear of sales at 20c, and quote Canadian, good to choice, 20c to 22c, and medium grades, 15c to 18s. Old hops, 7c to 12c. Hay —The warket has been poorly supplied, as the bad state of the country roads has prevented farmers from bringing in their loads. It seems were northalle that shipments of pressed venues tarmers from oringing in their loads. It seems very probable that shipments of pressed hay will again be made from here to the West. We quoted to, I pressed \$15.00 to \$12.00 per ton; No. 2. \$12.50 to \$13.

Aspes, -Business is extremely quiet and re-

prices are a trifle easier. Reports of the crops in Southern Europe are very favorable for a large yield. We quote 52c to 52½c per bushel, duty paid.

PEAS.—Business is so small that prices are purely nominal, but for round lots figures are slightly shaded and we quote No. 2, 74c to 76c per 66 bs.

OATS.—There is a small famount of business passing along and prices are slightly higher than they were, standing about 33c to 34c and even up to 35c for extra choice, per 32 bs.

BARLEY.—In barley there is little to report be got.

PAPLES.—The market continues in about the same condition as reported last week. Stocks in the city are very heavy, and unfortunately a great many barrels have been exposed to may be coming to insufficiency of storage. At whether owing to insufficiency of storage At whether owing to insufficiency of storage At the Ronscours Market these are being sold at little more than the prices of the barrel, 25 cents a parrel being taken in some cases. On the Baldwins are fetching as high as \$2.00. We guide the prices of the barrel, 25 cents a parrel being taken in some cases. On the guide the prices of the barrel, 25 cents a parrel being taken in some cases. On the guide the prices of the barrel, 25 cents a parrel being taken in some cases. On the guide the prices of the barrel, 25 cents a parrel being taken in some cases. On the guide the prices of the barrel, 25 cents a parrel being taken to some condition as reported last week. Stocks in the city are very heavy, and unfortunately at the city are very h

be got.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—The market is easier, and prices are down to 6½c to 7c with sales of poor quality at prices away below these quota-

DRIED APPLES .- The price is lower, and bus ness is very quite. We quote 31c to 5c.

Almenta Grares.—Grapes have advanced considerably, and are now selling as high as \$8 for very fine. We quoet \$6 to \$8 per keg as to quality.

QUANTITY.

CRANBERRIES.—There is no change. We quote: \$1 to \$6 per bbl for frozen and \$9 to \$12 for fancy No. 1 unfrozen.

COOGANUTS—The market is unchanged at \$5 to \$5.50 per bag of 100.
OBANGES.—The supply of Florids oranges in

very good and prices are steady. Florida, \$3.75 to \$4 per box: Messina, \$2 to \$2.50 per box; Valencias, \$4.75 per case.

LEMONS.—We quote: \$2 to \$2.50 per box.

PINEAPPLES —The first arrival of pine-pples has just come to hand, and they are bringing

\$4 to \$5 per dozen.

Bananas —Some Aspinwall bananas have

some in during the week, and are fetching \$4 to \$4 50 per bunch. ONIONS.-Spanish onions have advanced considerably, and are now worth 90c per crate. Canadian red are unchanged at 90c to \$1 25 per bbl.

#### GENERAL MARKETS.

Molasses, &c.—Barbadoes about steady at 38c to 40c, and other kinds are a little easier at 33c to 36c, with only little business being done in each. In syrups there is little doing. We quote at 31c to 47c.

SUGARS.—Sugars are very easy and without much activity; yellows are very low and there is a belief that they have touched bottom prices. We quote granulated 7c to 7½c, yellows 5½c to

FISH OILS.—Cod liver oil is very dull and we though as these were simply to clear out odd lots, they do not establish prices. We quote: Cod liver oil. Newfoundland, 60c to 65, do Norway 90c to 95c. Cod oil is unchanged at 33c to 39c for Newfoundland, with 40c for small lots; Halifax is 36c to 37c. Steam refined seal oil is unchanged at 48c to 49c with 50c for jobbing

PICKLED FISH -Business is still improving PICELED FISH.—Business is still improving as Lent draws nearer and prices are firmly held. We quote: Green cod No. 1 ordinary at \$5, No 1 large at \$5 to \$25. Large draft \$5.50. Dry cod \$3 60 to \$4 75. Labrador herring \$5 25 to \$5 50. Sea trout \$10 to \$11 Newfoundland salmon \$'3 50 to \$14. No 1 British Columbia \$12 50 to \$13.

#### MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST CHARLES.

The receipts of live stock for week ending entirely disappeared, and the demand which exists for it has to be satisfied with lower qualities, of which there is far too much on the market. Very low grades are also in demand, or perhaps, there is a desire to receive any kind at 54 calves; left on hand for sale, 555 cattle; were low prices, much helps the market when the market were low prices, much helps the market when the market when the market when the lower of the calves is left on hand for sale, 555 cattle; were low prices, much helps the market when the lower of the calves is left on hand for sale, 555 cattle; were low prices much helps the market when the lower of the calves is left on hand for sale, 555 cattle; were low prices much helps the market when the lower of the lo

market for live hogs. We quote the following as being fair values:

#### MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST CHARLES.

The receipts of Horses for week ending February 23rd, 1889, were as follows 144; left over from last week 38; total for week 176; shipped during week, 63; sold, 33; left for city, 67; on hand for sale and shipment, 33. Trade during the week has been dull. The

thirty eight horses sold were bought for use in this city at very low prices. No buyers for the American market were in town. Some borses were sold at less than they cost in the country. Prospects for next week are not too good. Two in the week.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court.

Dame Marie Aziida Char'ebols, of the Village of St.
Polycarpe, in the District of wontreal, wife of Joseph
Eudgur alias Ludger Damsse Brasseur, of the same
place, merchant, has in tituted an act on for senaration as to property against the said Joseph Eudger
alias Ludger Damsse Brasseur.

PREVOST, BASTIEN & PREVOST, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 17th June, 1887.



**Epil**eptic Fits, Falling Sickne**zs, Hys**terics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve duid. It is perrecup narm-less and leaves no unpleasant effects. Our Pamphlet for suncrers or nervous diseases will be sent free to any accress, and neor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from Us.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend
Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the beat
ten years, and is now prepared under his direction
by the

KUENIG Medicine Co., Chicago, Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

The address on this advertisement should read "KOENIU M-dicine Co., Ohicago," not, as printed on 6th page, Erie.



WILLIAM KNABE & CO.. BALTIMORE, M and M East Daltimore STREET. WILLIS & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL 18-13

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> ALL MANTLES heavily reduced at S. Caraley's Now for bargains.

> Ladies who intend purchasing an imitation Seal-kin Mantle should go direct to S. Caraleya, Sealette now offered from \$3.75 upwards.

THE LARGE INCREASE of business doing in the carpet department at S. Careley's shows that peop'e have found out where to get the best value in carpets for the least money.

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S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

A COMPANY