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VOL. XL., NO. 31.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

DEBATE ON THE THIRD READING

MR. CURRAN'S AMENDMENT.

After recess on February 23te, the Orange Incorporation Bill came up for a third reading.

Mr. Curran moved in amendment:—

That if it be not rerd a third time, but that it be amended to provide that this association shall not hold public processions in any province where party processions are now or may bereafter be enacted.

may hereafter be enacted.

Mr. Curran said:—In making this motion I wish to state that I do so feeling the responsibility that is incumbent upon me at this moment and under the existing circumstances, as manifested since this bill was introduced during the present parliament, to bring forward ing the present parliament, to bring forward the present parliament. the motion which I have now placed in your hands. I take this course as a measure which I consider to be a precaution for peace in the country. I have no desire at this moment to discuss the underlying principles of the bill. The change that has taken place with reference to this measure of incorporation since 1883. when it was first introduced in the House, and when it was pres introduced in the figure, and since 1885, when it was introduced a second time, and on both occasions deleased by very large majorities, is indeed a marvellous one. The discussion on both these occasions revealed the fact that we were endeavoring to incorporate a society which is well known to be extremely distanteful to a large section of the

ITS EFFECT IN QUEBEC.

It showed, also, that it was proposed, and is now proposed by this bill, to repeal a statute of Lower Canada, chapter 10 of the Consolidated Statues of that province, which has been in force Statues of that province, which has been in force there for a long time previous to Confederation, and by which no secret association what ever (with the exception of the Masonic society) is a legal association in that province. We must remember that it is proposed to repeal that statute without the consent of the local Legislature of the province of Queben and without the consent of the majority of the members from that province in this House. This bill will in-evitably become law, but before it does I should like to have this motion carried as a precau-tionary measure, and to justify my action I feel that I cannot do better than refer to a few feel that I cannot do better than refer to a few facts which though well known to most members of this House, may very well be brought back to their memory when are about to enact so important a measure. Until the year 1877, although I was born and brought up in the city of Montreal, I never head of any such thing as a procession of Orangemen in that city nor any attempt at display on the part of that body. Along towards the 12th of July in that year certain letters appeared in the public prints of the city calculated by their tone to arouse hostility. Those litters aunounced that it was the intention to have a 12th of July procession the intention to have a 12th of July procession there. Naturally, because such is the history of this association and those opposed to it, those this association and those opposed to it, those letters begot others, and before the day for the display arrived we found the two parties arrayed in hostile camps. The doings of this organization had caused a hostile organization to apring into existence, and on the day in question a tragedy took place in the city of Montreal which was followed by a series of most regrettable events. Nearly every man, and I may say, nearly every boy, armed himself with a revolver, and shooting and wounding were the order of the day. The peace of the city had disappeared; it was, in fact, in a state of siege. Things went on thus not for weeks but for months until finally, on the 28th of April following, another terrible tragedy took place in which life was lost and several persons were wounded. The man who was killed was entirely disconnected, I believe, with the cause of the trouble. Some women were also injured by bullets. So much was the peace of the city disturbed that the Board of Trade and other public bodies called public meetings and demanded the most stringent legislation in order to protect the commerce of the city and re-establish law and order. The consequence was that a measure, entitled "The Crimes of Violence Act," was brought before this House by the present member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) on the lat of May. 1878, immediately after the last painful circumstance to which I have just referred. After quoting from the speches of Mr. Blake, Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. John White, he proceeded: That law was rigorously carried out, and it required a year or more of its most

mony in Montreal THE PARTY PROCESSIONS ACT. The Legislature of Quebec also felt called upon to introduce legislation on the subject, and they passed the law to which I am about to refer. Is will be found in the revised statutes of the province of Quebec, of the year 1888, Intituled "The party procession in Montreal." Article 2940, of the revised statutes, provides that: "No assemblage of persons shall parade the streets of the city of Montreal or march in procession the rain to calebrate or commemorate any political anniversary or even having reference to religious or other distinctions exacting between any class of the subjects of Her Majesty or to make any demonistration of such religious or other distinctions, and it proceeds further: "No one shall carry and display banners, flags, ensigns or emblems of a nature tend-ing to create animosities between subject of Her Majesty of different religious beliefs or he ac-companied by any band of music tending to excite feelings of such a nature." It goes on to provide for power to justices of the peace to enforce the act and penalties for disobedience of this act. By the passage of this act through the Legislature peace and harmony were established, and since then we have had no trouble and no hostile feeling in the city of Montreal. Although this organization is under the ban of the law they have met in their lodges and transacted their business without being troubled by anybody, and no doubt they will continue to do so long as no public exhibition is made in the streets offensive to the everwhelming majority of the people. My motion now asks that this association shall not hold any public procession in any province where a Party Processions act now exists, or where such an act may be enacted at any future period. There can surely be no objection to this House confirming the legislation I have referred to. There surely cannot be any objection to taking these precautions—any measures which have been an imperative necounty in the opinions of those best entitled to

stringent enforcement to restore order and har-

NOT HARILY CONTROLABLE,

bees of this organization over whom the mover for higher wages was refused.

of this bill or his collegues in this House cannot hope to have any control, who will be curied away by their desire to parade, and this ecciety, which is declared to be a benevolent society, will not surely insist upon retaining their rights to parade in our public streets when such parade can only lead to disorder, and when all the disabilities in other respects under which they labor are removed. No one will contend that the motives which appear in this bill and those that animate this body in seeking this legisla-tion are not good ones. The objects of the bill are very good things if we could disassociate them from other associations in the minds of many of our fellow subjects in Canada. It is our duty to provide against what may be rash conduct of some uncontroliable members, not necessarily members of the senior organizations, but of the organization which figures occasionally under the wing of the parent society known as the "Young Britons." These and kindred spirits will certainly endeavor, under the pretence which I have set forth, to hold processions which will be productive of results which we must all deplore. These are not merely my opinions and views, but they are the opinions and views of many others more competent to speak with authority. I have received within the last twenty four hours, from a venerable clergymen, a letter in which he states that if we have Orange processions in the pro-vince of Quebec we shall most certainly have vince of Quebe we shall most certainty have bloodshed, and in which he asks me to see that in the bill incorporating the O-ange body the possibility of Orange processions is provided against. The clergymeu who has written me is one whose opinions deserve to receive the best consideration in Canada. He has reached his asventy fifth year and has devoted the greater part of his active life to the benefit of this Canada of curs, and is recognized on all hands and all creeds as a peacemaker in this country. We have in this bill this principle enunciated that the association is essentially a loyal one. and that one of its objects is the inculcation or loyalty. Now, what is loyalty if it be not respect for the law. The word loyalty is derived from the word loi, and respect for the law is the best means for showing our

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LOYALTY.

The mover of this bill, who has managed it so skillfully, and without whose singular diplomacy, hard work and perseverance this bill could never have reached the stage it now has, will not, I am satisfied, be slow to show how loyal is the association to which he belongs. He will Here is an opportunity to show it. We have been asked to make provisions that the laws of the province shall be respected in connection with party processions, and we are only too auxious of showing that this motion has been in order so as to give us an opportunity of testilying that we are anxious to obey and respect the law, to demonstrate that our loyalty is not merely printed in our bill or uttered by our lips, that it is in our hearts and that we will inculcate in all those who are connected with us a desire to obey the laws by having this clause inserted in the bill. I shall be very much surprised if my hon, friend (Mr. Wallace) does not avail himself of this opportunity to slow his respect for the law. I have endeavored without passion and without exciting anybody's precipiting without attempting any oratorical. ing that we are anxious to obey and respect the prejudices, without attempting any oratorical effort, but in plain words, to do what I consider to be my duty. I have presented this motion knowing the circumstances of the case, knowing exactly the evil that I am endeavoring to dea with. Certainly we have a great deal of trou ble with attempts at legislation of this kind which have been made in the past. excitement attendant upon that legislation seems to have passed away. The question which now presents itself to my mind is, are we, with the history of the past before us in regard to this branch of the subject, going to take the necessary precautions to prevent the recurrence of the terrible results of attempts at procession which have been made in Montreal before Under these circumstances I submit that in view of the act I have spoken of in the province of Quebec : in view of the fact that it muy be necessary in the future to enact similar measures, it is necessary for this House to provide that this association shall not attemp to hold public processions. I leave the matter in the hands of the House, satisfied that they will deal with it as men who feel that a responsibility rests upon them.

THE AMENDMENT NOT ACCEPTED.

Mr. Wallack said that, after listening to the speech of the member for Montreal Centre, he wondered whether he was living in the present or the middle ages. After recding the objects of the bill he, (Mr. Wallace) said that he would rather see it defeated than allow this humiliat ing amendment to it.

DIFFERENT IN THE MARITIME PROVINCE.

Mr. Kenney said that as far as the Orange men of Nova Scotia were concerned toere was no trouble with them. In Nova Scotia the people only differed on political maters. As the member for Montreal Centre said there was nothing in the bill to object to, but the Orange body would not always be led by a man so liberal minded in his opinions as the promoter (Mr. Wallace,) Lawyers said that each province could deal with the question of incorpor ating societies. In Nova Scotia Orangemen were incorporated and no bad resulted there-

Mr. Davis said that this amendment was not oly unnecessary, but pernicious. It was now generally conceded that this society should btain an act of incorporation. It was no use throwing down this bone of contention, which we are not called upon to decide. If the municipal au horities of Montreal permitted a procession of this kind let them do so, and if not

that was their business.
Mr. Lister was surprised at the moderation of the speech of the member for Montreal Centre to day when compared with the Litterness of his speeches on the same subject in years past. He went on to say that there was no necessity for such an amendment as proposed. If the society is to be incorporated at all the amendment was needless, since it could not over-ride the law of the province of Quebec. He was speaking when the hour for private bills expired.

THE BILL CARRIED.

The debate was resumed on Monday, 3rd inst, when Mr. Lavergue moved the six month's hoist. This was defeated by 63 to 86. The Curran amendment was then put before the House, and the Speaker called for year and nays. After the vote had been taken he announced that it was negatived by a majority of 101. There were just 28 members supported it, and of these 27 were English.

The vote on the main motion to read the Bill

a third time was then carried by 86 to 61.

Two thousand men employed on the Liver-

The second of the second of

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Cleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

thereon a magnificent church.

Archbishop Ireland, it is stated, intends to build a new German church in the city of St. Paul.

The Catholics of Marseilles, France, are ar-

ranging a pilgrimage to Rome and the Holy Land for the coming Easter. The colored Catholics of Chicago have purchased a lot for \$8,000, and will soon erect

On Sunday March the 16 an elegant new church for the Dominican Fathers will be dedicated at Benicia, Cal, by Archbishop

The Very Rev. Father Wall, V.G., of St Paul's church, Pittsburgh, recently strongly consured his flock, especially the married women, for consulting fortune-tellers, a course that had ruined the lives of many.

The new Catholic seminary of the arch-diocese of New York will be located in South Yonkers. Valentine Hill, containing about sixty acres, has been purchased for this purpose at a cost of \$70,000, and the buildings will be of

granite. The Philadelphia Archdiocesan Total Ats i nence Union is engaged in the task of organiziog a moneter temperance raily for April next. It is expected that Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Eyan and Archbishop Ireland will be

present. Mr Frank Murphy will leave Baltimore shortly for Rome to present to Pope Leo a copy of Cardinal Gibbona' book entitled "Our Christian Heritage." The copy intended for the Pope was prepared with special care as to binding etc., which is of the most durable and costly character.

Catholic Reading Circles are becoming a fea-ture all over the United States and in a short time the names of a host of Catholic writers will be identified with the new organizations. From this mustard seed it seems likely that a tree bearing good fruit will arise.

The solemn exposition for public veneration of the relics of Saint Francis Xavier, preserved in the Cathedral at Goo, East Indies, has been deferred until next December. The ceremonies on the occasion will be characterized by much pomp. Thousands of pilgrims are expected to

William H. Smith, a colored man, who had been assistant librarian of the Hause of Representatives in Washington, has been appointed librarian. He is a Catholic, a member of St. Augustine's congregation at the Capitol, and sas temporary chairman of the colored Catholic

Congress that met in Washington last year. The committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund announces some important discoveries at the Pool of Betheeda. A fresco has been dis-covered on a wall of the crypt of the ancient church which marks the Pool. It represents an angel troubling the water, and thus shows that in the days of the Orusades the place was Biblical history.

There are now Catholic student associations at eighteen of the German universities, the largest being the "Winfrida" of Breslau with ninety-eight members. The number of active members in all of them taken together is 657, divided thus according to faculties: Theology, 190; medicine, 176; law, 155; and philosophy (arte), 146. There are also 1,317 "philistine" or non-active members or old students.

The persecution of the Christian Brothers in France succeeds only in making the order flour ish my e vigorously. In 1874 according to the Archtishop of Paris, there were 360 novices, but in 1889 the number was 2 685. In 1888 the collection for the Noviciate amounted to 230, 000 francs, but in 1889 the total reached 850,000 francs. It is always the case that persecution makes the Church more vigorous.

Father Venle, of Memphis, Tonn, is the pos sessor of a precious gift recently received from Father Dutton, S.J., of Cincinnati. It is a stole worn by the martyr priest, Father Damien, of loper island, Molokui. It was sent to Father Veale through Father Dutton by Brother Joseph Dutton, the heroic Memphian, who is doing such noble service in the cause of Christianity among the tepers of the far-famed Sandwich Leles.

It is said to be the intention of the Emperor of Japan to make the Catholic the religion of his empire. He is said to look upon Catholicity with great favor, and has expressed himself as much pleased with and strongly favorable to-wards the coming Council of the Church in his dominions. In many parts of Japan our mis-sionaries have found traditions, and even practicer, of the faith presched there more than two bundred years ago.

The provincial of the Capuchina of Toulouse has received information of the massacre of two memoers of that Order near the Gulf of Aden. The martyrs are Father Ambrose, of the diocese of Poisiers, and Brother Stephen, of Drome. The tormer was thirty-eight years old, and engaged in the mission, where he lost his life, since 1867. Brother Stephen was one of the oldest missionaries in his district, as well as one of the most energetic and self-sacrificing.

Three fourths or more of the Catholies of Great Brivain are Iriab; nearly all of the Australian Catholics are Irish; the proportion of Irish in the Catholic pepulation of South Africa, is very great; and a considerable percentage of the Catholics of Cauada and Newfoundland. That would give us close on the catholics of the catholic and the catholic catholic and the catholic c six millions and a half; and we would not be much out in fixing the number between six and a quarter and six and a half millions.

In regard to the report that Miss Drexel would found a mission for the colored and In dian people in Philadelphia, the archbishop said: 'Yes, not only in Philadelphia, but in the different parts of the United States. Drexel, when she has completed her novitiate, will devote her time and fortune to the found ing of institutions for the Indian and colored races. She is at present passing through her novitiate in Pittsburgh, and is said to be the most fervent and exemplary novice in the

We learn with unfeigned pleasure of the establishment of an organization in Baltimore which proposes to materialize in that city the water proposes to materialize in that city the ideal of the Catholic layman as represented by the late Congress. The aims and plans of the Catholic Association of Baltimore city were detailed at length in a lecture recently delivered before the association in its temporary room, bain to Amberst streets are obliged, "he said, "to Loyola College Hall by one of its members, acknowledge St. Patrick's astheir parish church.

Edgar H. Gans, a young lawyer of remarkable As on the one hand the pastor is bound, promise. The lecture has met with unusual under pain of mortal sin, to see that his parish hundred cattle in the stock yards belonging to the stock yards belonging to the stock yards belonging to the Milner Cattle Company. The average for the cattle in the stock yards belonging to the Milner Cattle Company. The average for the cattle in the stock yards belonging to the Milner Cattle Company. The average for the cattle in the stock yards belonging to the Milner Cattle Company. The average for the cattle in the stock yards belong to the cattle in the stock yards belong the cattle in the stock yards and in the stock yards the cattle yards t

institution.

goes forth in the arena with encouragement of the Cardinal Archbishop's "God speed," to do battle for thir country, their God, and truth.

The idea that a city like Hartford should have become nearly half Catholic in population within three or four scores of years is wonderful. thalf a century ago a Catholic was a "rara avia" in Connecticut, and in the rural regions they would have examined him to discover the horns upon his head. We have changed all that. The Puritan race is dying out, and it is being re-placed by the vigorous Itish and the fertile French Canadians, whose tamily virtues make them multiply and increase, just as the opposite vices are slaying the older atook.

After nearly four conturies of Lutheranism the Emperor of Germany is forced to face a social problem that threatens the church and society. The Kaiser's declarations regarding the duty of the Sale towards the working classes are very much in accord with the sentiments expressed by the Holy Father on the same subject. The Emperor's sincerity is questioned by some, but no breath of suspicion attaches to the utterances of Pope Lee who has pointed out the way by which the relations of labor and capital can be adjusted. The ruiling powers in Europa would find a study of the Popi's encyclical profitable.

Cardinal Gibbsons, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia and Bishop Kain of Wheeling are Philadelphia and Eishop Kain of Wheeling are members of the Commission having in charge the missionary work among the Colored and Red races. The sum of \$67,975 has been distributed during the past year and a balance of \$4,104 remains in the tessury. A copy of the annual statement has been sent to all the priests of the United States, and the Catholic remains in terms of the Catholic results of the Catholic results. press is requested to announce that any clergy-man failing to receive such a document would oblige the Secretary of the Commission, Rev. E. R. Dyer. St. Mary's Semicary, Biltimore, by making the fact known, so that the omission might be repaid.

The Cope Argus professes to have received news that the erection of a Catholic hierarchy in British South Africa is imminent. The least ing organ of Cape Colony seems to receive the news in a very sympathene spirit, and after explaining the difference between Vicars Apostolic and Bishops, adds: "The change would only effect the internal working of the dioceses, and would indicate that the Church has become so established that it has passed out of the pure-ly mission stage." We may add that at present the Catholics of South Africa under British rule or suzersinty are under the care of the Vicars Apostolic of East, West and Central Cape of Good H. ps, Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal, and the Prefect Apostolic of the

CARDINAL MANNING

Dec'ares His Views on Labor Reform-He Condems the Degradation of Woman.

LONDON, Feb. 26-Cardinal Manning, who is still vigorous and hale in spite of his age and of the effects of the bad weather which has prostrated to many of the older men, said :-"I am glad to have this opportunity of extending my warmest thanks to both the American press and its public for the hearty support which they have given to me in my recent efforts on the labor question and the troubles arising from it. read all I can from the efforts made America to amiliorate the condition of the working classes, to make them contented, and to secure proper hours and fair wages for them : and I trust that America will very soon posses a similar organization to our newly-formed 'English Woman's Labor Union.' I cannot help having the deepest sympathy with this movement, and I shall strive to promote its interest by every means in my power. I have never been an advocate of woman sufferage or of the other political rights demanded by women, but I do think the time has come at this period of our great and advancing civilization for strenuous and proper efforts to be made to protect the working women and to ensure to them equal fairness in the matter of their hours of work and their wages as the men now obtain.

I think that Miss Hackness's work "The Tollers in London," is the cause of the present energetic movement being made in their behalf. This book shows exactly the dreadful state of poverty and degradation to which the ill paid female toilers of the metropolis are condemned. The press is backward in revesling the true state of things, for capital always commands fear. Now, however, public sentiment is aroused, and trades unions, will doubtless become as general with them as they are with men. The trades unions, of course, can be abused, but I trust that the woman's unions will never be made vehicles of publicity for the advertising of the views of women with a political mission. Should that happen, the biect of the woman's trades unions will soon be lost. The question of the employment of women resolves itself, logically, into three parts: the employers, the employed and the disinterested side, which last is always ready to see fair play. A perfect system of organization s even more essential in the case of the woman than men, inasmuch as men can, in a measure, protect themselves, while women, on the other hand, especially single woman, are too often compelled to submit or to starve. The time is perhaps not far off when the sight of young, ill fed girls acquiring permanent injuries through long bending over machinery will be regarded as an act of barbarity and will be unished as such. America is renowned for its gailantry and kindness to woman, so let us hope that the great new world will lead the crusade against every one who overworks or under pays or ill-treats in any way the prototypes of his own mother and sisters.

MEN'S RETREAT AT ST. PATRIOK'S.

Rev. Father McCallen on the Dutles of Pastor and People.

The men's retreat in St. Patrick's Church was concluded last Sunday by Holy Commu-nion in the morning, of which about 2000 men partook and by an address on the union between the pastor and the people, delivered by Rev. Fasher McCallen as the evening service.

All the Euglish speaking Catholics from the river to St. Jean Baptiste Ward and from Moun-

Catholic Church. "You, Catholics, are not allowed to think for yourselves; you are intellectual slaves." The association, though scarcely twice thirty days o'd, numbers 105 members, gentlemen of prominence in the intellectual and social circles of the city. It is administer to them the sacraments, so the particular are obliged to consider him their spiritual fasher." It was painful indeed to see that some, though comparatively few, should look upon St. Patrick's pastors as on strangers and upon other priests, who were really strangers, as upon their fathers. Had it not been for Rev. Father Dowd, the English speaking Ca tholics of Montreal would not to day have churches of their own where they could hear the word of God preached in their own language. St. Patrick's Church, moreover, was as perfectly regulated a church as could be found anywhere. One feature especially was nuticeable, the accommodation for the poor. It had always been a problem with Protestant churches how to preach the Gospel to the poor and they had not yet solved it. The Catholic Church in this, as in everything else, bore the distinguishing mark of the Church of Uhrist, who "came to preach the Gospel to the poor." An appeal for perseverance in the good resolu-tions the men had taken during the course of the retreat closed the practical sermon. After solemn benediction several hundred men took the pledge of total abstinence.

THE GREAT ENCYCLICAL.

The following analysis of the noble document issued by Our Holy Father and published in full in The TRUE WITNESS of Feb. 19th last, is taken from the London Tablet and will be found useful to all:

1. The opening words of the Encycaical are Sinientiae christianae. Man's end is God, his duty to tend to

God. The end of the State and the family is the same as that of the individual. But many men and States turn from God

-a condition needing remedy.

5. The remedy lies in the observance of duties Catholics have special duties to perform.

7. They must lave the Church, the representative of God's Kingdom. But the opposition to the Church is bit

Hence faith must be carefully cherished. 10. But faith has duties which in these days

call for special observance.

11. All must defead the Faith
12. All must therefore learn the Faith and mmunicate it to others. 13. Authority must not, however, be on

reached upon.

14. A perfect union is also required.

15. Union implies an obedience and submis-

sion to authority.

16. Now, obedience is indivisible and must be perfect.

17. The Church is a perfect society, and is

sep trated from politics.
18. Nevertheless her aims are identical with

the State's true aims.

19. In public life two viges to be avoided—
false prudence and temerity.

20. Both work grave injury to the Church.

21. God, however, will never desert the

22. Charity on all is particularly enjoined. 23. Fathers of families are war ted to educate

children religiously.
24. The Pope concludes with general exhorts sions and the Appetolic blessing.

DR. McGLYNN COMING BACK

Rumors that He Will be Reinstated During the Absence of Archbishop Corrigan.

NEW YORK, February 26. Two rumors affecting Rev. Dr. McGlynn were current today, and each one is of more than ordinary interest. One of these stories is to the effect that the silenced priest is to be reinstated. The other that because of illness he has made an application to Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, in whose diocess he now resides, to see as an intermediary between himself and Rome and to arrange a removal of the ban that was placed upon him nearly three years ago. The indications now are that the whole McGlynn episode will be settled before Archbishop Corrigan gets through his travels in the Holy Land, to which he went after his audience with Pope Leo XIII. According to present information the McGlynn matter is to be settled by Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, with the probable assistance of Archbishop Williams, of Buston. There is nothing out of the common in this. Bishop Loughlin, is the senior Bishop of the Catholic Church in America, and Dr. McGlynn lives in his diocess. So, although Dr.McGlynn is an ex-priest of the arcediocese of New he is now under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Brooklyn, and the reference of his case to Bishop Loughlin means that Dr. McGlynn is almost certain to be once more placed on the same footing that he occupied be-fore he fell under the displeasure of Archbishop Corrigan and Monsignor Preston some three years ago.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Besistance to the Emigration Policy.

London, Feb. 28 -The friends of West Australia in the House are organizing a movement to fight the enigration clause in the Australian bill, which, they contend, permits the Govern-ment to flood the country with unwelcome residents. On this point there will be a severe struggle, it being evident that the Government is determined upon making Australia a general dumping ground for the obnoxious classes,

St. Patrick's Day Procession.

The annual meeting of delegates from the Irish Catholic societies, to arrange for the colobration of St. Patrick's day, was held last Monday evening in St. Patrick's hall, the Rev. P. Dowd presiding. The following societies were represented : St. Patrick's society, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. scorety, the Catholic Young Men's society, the Irish Catholic Benefit society, the St. Ann's T. A. & B. society, the St. Gabriel
T. A. & B. society, and the St. Ann's Young
Men's society. The following was decided upon
as the route of procession, viz: The societies
will muster on Graig street and proceed to St.
Patrick's oburch to attend high mass. Afterwards the procession will form on Lagauche tiere and Raderonde streets and proceed to Oraig, and thence by way of Bleury, St. Uatherine, St. Lawrence, and Notre Dame streets, through Place d'Armes square and St. James street to St. Patrick's hall on McGill street, Mr. Charles McGuire, of St. Gabriel T. A. & B. society, was elected marshal-in-chief.

BISMARCK AND THE VATICAN.

The Wily Chancellor Again Courting the Pope's Favor.

What He Will Pay for It—The Socialist Success the Cause of the Pelley-The second Ballots.

BERLIN, March 1 .- The returns received up to noon to day show that on first and second ballots fifty candidates of the Freisinege party and thirty two Socialists have been elected. The Cartellers have lost fifty six seats. Emperor William was so anxious to learn the result of the elections in Berlin that he asked Mayor Engels the second of the elections in the second discount of the elections in the second of the secon of the elections in Berlin that he asked Mayor Forckenbeick to telegraph directly to the palace immediately on receipt of returns the names of successful condidates. Forckenbeick is elected in two places. All the Freisineige leaders are elected including Staffenburg and Paenel. The Dutch Socialists Nicutechugs and Van Beveren were permitted to remain and assist their friends during the elections.

BISMARCK WALKED TO VOTE.

BEBLIN, March 2.—In the second division of Berlin the Socialists on the second ballot polled 3,000 votes above their total on the first ballot. The other divisions showed listle dif-ference. Prince Bismarck went on foot to the polls to record his vote and returned in the same manner. The North German Gazette declaresthe Socialists are nothing but a French colony in Germany.

THE PRESS SPEAKING OUT.

The Kreuz Zeitung declares universal suffrage is a political monstrosity and should be abolished. The Hamburger Nachricten argues that ed. The Hamburger Nachricten argues that the elections have proved the necessity of the earliest expussion from Gormany of all Socialist agitators. It is expected the new Reichstag will be convoked in April.

THE CARTELS' DEFEAT.

BERLIN, March 1.—By the results of the second ballots the disastrous defeat of the Cartel coalition is confirmed and the figures put in a stronge 1 ght, the triumph of the German Liberals and the Socialists. Four districts in this city have been carried on the second ballot by the German Liberals. The first returns Froeger, the second Virchow, the third Mucker, the forth Baumbach. All these will lend lustre the torth Esumbuch. All these will lend lustre to the Reichstag. In the second and third dis-trict the Socialists headed the poll on the first ballots. Their defeat now is due to a combination of other parties against them. Perhaps the most surprising feature is the lively reappearance of the Volks party, or Democrats, in all districts where the Socialists did not put up cadidates.

CISMARCK'S NEW PLAN.

Prince Bismarck is already actively negotiating the reconstitution of a Government majority by the manipulation of parties. In his new scheme the Centre party will replace the 23. have resulted in the full restoration of the Prince's control over the Emperor. The Chance llor never seriously jutend to retire, but would have retired rather than played the pare of a figure-head. The first measure showing the drift of the scheme is the revival of active relations with the Vatican. In a dispatch Bismarck requests the Pope's opinions and recommendations as to details of the restitution to the Cathalic clergy of the sums sequestrated ducing the Kulturkampf. It is said the Emperor wrote personally to the Pope on the close connection of his proposed state socialism with the Christian socialism embodied in the papal allocutions. The North German Gazette throws over the National Liberals, declaring that the Conservatives and Centrists have come through the contest intact, and are pledged to maintain social reforms. Other organs, inspired by Bismarck, say that in its aspiration for regulated social reorganization the Catholic party is working upon common ground with the Government.

PRICE OF CATHOLIC AID. Dr. Windthorst's terms for an alliance of the Centre with the Government demand the abolition of all restrictions upon the Oatholic direction of Catholic schools. We are perhaps on the eve of witnessipp one more great concession to the Papal power.

THE EMPEROR'S CONFERENCE.

In addressing the Coucil of State to day the Emperor made a confession almost pathetic in terms, and certainly so in tone, as to how the supreme difficulties of the social problem had unfolded themselves to him since he had begun the attempt to reach a practical solution of them. He declared his sims were not ideal; he did not hope to discover some grand remedy for the cure of all social evils. He desired simply that a determined effort should be made to find meons to satisfy the legal demands and the just wishes of the working people. These words deeply impressed all who heard them, and all unite in praising the Emperor's earness assiduity.

A DIVISION OF VIEW. It is now looked upon as doubtful whether

the conference will meet on the 15th instant. M. Spuller the French minister, hesitates over a final acceptance of the invitation became he has discovered that the programme admits the discussion and regulation of the hours of labor of adults under the clause relating to work done in mines. The conferer ce is to decide on the limitation of duration of shifts in miner, on precautions to be taken in regard to unhealthy mines, also upon restrictions in the output of coal by combinations to siff of prices, and till this by international agreement. M. Spuller communicated his views on these points to Lord Salabury and Prince Bismarck, and advised that points certain to raise the question of miner's hours be withdrawn from the pro-Saliabury approved of Spuller's auggestion, and the clause will be modified.

A BROADENED SCHEME.

The Emperor still professes to be sanguine of some practical result. Conversing wish member of the Council of State, he referred to the project of creating through the conference a permanent international board of control empowdered to convene international congresses, and to report how the condition of each country is affected by the international agreement, which the conference may tend. It is not likely that this idea will be carried out.

[WRITINN FOR THE TRUE WITHERS.] VANISHED FACES.

Gould we recall the vanished years,
The friendly faces who have flown,
For whom we shed the silent tears,
More bright would be the days to come;
But vanished years and friends so dear,
Who left any hearts willest vanish

Who left our hearts in silent pain, The good bye spoken when so near, We nevermore may hear sgain.

The future we cannot foresee, And well 'tis hidden from our eyes, For then the Star of Hope might be Forever dimmed in hopeless sight, When bright eyes beam on us wish love, We fondly hope 'twill last for aye, When if we could but look above, Perhaps 'swould wither in a day.

The sweetest moments in our lives Are numbered with the happy past, The golden dream of youth survives, While memory in the heart will last; And though the friends of former years, May faithless prove in days to come, We shed for them the ellent tears, Which flow from hearss with sorrow dumb.

Poor werry hearts that place their all Of happiness in joys of earth; And fail to heed the heavenly call Which leads to joys of truer worth; The vanished faces loved so well, Await us where no links are broken, And joy unspeakable doon dwell, Where tarewell words are never spoken.

MARGUERITE A. MASSAM. Kensington, Feb. 21, 189.1.

Of Archbishop O'Brien to Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Halifax, N.S.

he Condition of Catholicity in the City and Bisewhere.

CORNELUS, by the grace of God, and favor of the apostolic see, Archbishop of Halifax. To the elergy and laity of the diocese, health and benediction in the Lord.

DRABLY BELOVED: We are told in holy scripture that God wishes "all men to be saved, and come to knowledge of the truth." (I Tim. father has manifested this wish of his heart.

He sent his beloved son, born of a woman, that he might redeem all mankind, and thus gave an inconsessable proof of his love for our race— "God so loved the world as to give his only be-gotten son." (John iii., 16) Not one human being was passed by; not one soul was afore-ordained to pardition; no necessity coeroed the will to evil doing, nor did any act on the part of God stamp the seal of reprobation on a human soul. "As in Adam all die, so, also in Curist all shall be made alive" (1 Cor. xv., 22) inarmuch as a sufficiency of mane of attaining happigess in accordance with their condition is concerned. Endowed with intelligence and free will man was placed here for a perm of proba-tion, E ernal happiness was to be won through the aid of God's grace, and a right use of free will. Before him were good and evil; he could choose which soever he would. Just as the joya of heaven are not given to the adult wishout the co-operation of his will so the woes of per-dition are not incurred without wilful misuse of

The primary truths of our holy religion to-day more than ever, need to be clearly set forth for the world. Owing to our mode of life, and our many comforts and conveniences, a great shrinking from physical pain has been develop-ed. Supernatural charity may not abound; but a readiness to alleviate pain and to relieve distress in every general; and no one delights in inflicting bodily terment on his neighbor.

The advance of meterial science, the many discomforts it has removed, and the sensitiveness to pain thus developed have produced

The unblinking, and the class of ideal pleasure reekers have, uncon-clously, perhaps, some to the conclusion that the road to heaven has always been made easy and pleasant. If they can now klide swiftly in a sleeping car over tracts of country through which their fathers slowly lumbered along in joining wag-gown; why should they not have a casier road to heaven than that of duty, self-restraint and irksome obedience to God's law? In their selfish effiminancy they delude themselves with the idea that nothing disagreeable should be required of them by their creator. They forget that they are running in the race, and that those who strive for even a corruptible grown zestrain their passions. They forget, in a word, they are here on trial, and live as if life held no usies and exacted no sacrifices.

Others again, recognizing that life is a time

of probation, but not grasping the grand truthe of our holy church, seek to establish a future place or time of trial for those to whom, as they ascert, a sufficient opportunity had not been afforded during life. This is called "progressive orthodoxy," and is not to be confounded with the Catholic doctrine of purgatory. Yet others there are and for them as for the

class just mentioned we have sincere sympashy in their efforts to free themselves from the fatalistic chains of Calviniam, who are endeavoring to eliminate the harsh errors from their "confession of fatth." Whilst we sympathize with them in their struggles for the freedom wherewith Christ has made us free, let us pray they may understand that a confession of faith which needs revision cannot be God's message to our race otherwise revision would be rank implety and treason to the Almighty. It can only then be a device of man, and as such can be no guide on the road to heaven. To us who enjoy the light of divine faith, whose creed developes, indeed, on the same lines and in the same nature, even as a human body waxes never be revised or changed, being God's own word, it seems strange that earnest men cannot recognise this, to us, so apparent a conclusion Let us hepe and pray that a ray of divine faith may enlighten their souls to see the errors of a system to which they may have dung, believing it to be true, and show them the beauty, the armony and consissency of Catholic doctrineor God wishes "all men to come to a knowledge

the truth t is because men do not know the truths of eur religion that they are restless in mind, "tossed about every wind of doctrine," akeptical or downright unbelievers. So many generous souls and highly cultured intellects bave known from childhood no higher form of worship than the cold form alities and judaical characteristics. observances of Calvinism and its kindred sects, and no more noble prescatation of dogmatic truth than the drary fabilism of their creeds, that it is only natural their hearts should be dissatisfied and their intelligence filled with anrest. It is only natural, too, that hearing the inconsistencies and sensationalism of so-called teachers of religion, they should gradually lose n that was presented to them in such a contradictory guise. Their intelligence enables them to see the fallacy of such teaching, and knowing nothing of Catalolic raththey would easily enough conclude that God had not spoken-perhaps, even, there was no

It behaves us then to endeavor to lead men to the truth by word and example. The never-changing creed of the Catholic Church, under-stood by the light of faith, consoles the heart, satisfies the intellect, vindicates God's mercy whilst upholding his justice, and fills the soul ith peace and hope. It proclaims man a free

and this increase to acquire still further blessings. And; shus in an ever progressive series the soul cas go on from grace to still higher grace, from perfection to perfection until it at tains after death its final goal, namely, the first free he may elect to use, or not to use, the first free he may elect to use, or not to use, the first grace, or any succeeding one, and instead of rising neares to God by a holy life, he may determine after death is soul by sin, then away his face from the light, make animal pleasures the sam of his existence, harden his heart by vice, close his case to the plandings of divine love, and chooses as his portion the things that are hatfall to God. Dying in this state, thus wilfully turned away from his creator, the poor lost soul has elected its own bitter lot of separation from God, and she Almighby, who made it for him.

If any, is being made. It also enables the faith full so indige whether the money they are so often called on to subscribe in judiciously extended. Hisherto we have made no and she things that are hatfall to God. Dying in this state, thus wilfully turned away from his creator, the poor lost soul has elected its own bitter lot of separation from God, and she Almighby, who made it for him.

Our man and the first money they are so often called on to subscribe in the fourteen are reported. Hisherto we have made no and a heat are hatfall to the first of the second like the proposed of the fourteen are very figure as to the plandings of divine love, and choosed as the perfect of the second like the fourteen are very figure as the perfect of the fourteen are very figure as the proposed of the fourteen parcelain house share been built or purchased. As least two we have very figure as the first of the first of the second like the first of the first of the first of the poor lost soul has elected its own bitter lot of separation fr God, and the Almighty, who made it for him-self, is sorrowfully obliged to ratify its choice, and to execute the centence which that soul had rassed upon itself. Perdition is its never ending portion, but perdition not from God's will, not from lack of means offered on his part, but from Sheet Harbor. the free choice made by the soul during life. God's mercy cannot be impunged, for he gave it an initial grace by which more might have been obtained. He respected the dignity of man as a free agent; but man misused his freedom and must abide by the consequences; and far added large and commodion from being able to blame his creator, as establishments to meet the many foolish ones in life fain would do, the lost coul will have to exclaim "Thou art just, O Lord, and Thy judgments are right." (Pel. academy for boys in this citate attended. Two sections

The future as well as the past and present is known to God; rather there is no past or future for Him; for all knowledge is in him in one permanent act. He indeed knows who will be loss and who saved. Yet this knowledge does not interfers with our freedom of choice nor de-termine the acts of our will. We do not elect to act in certain way on account, of God's knowledge; rather God has this knowledge because we will so elect; for although as regards us God's knowledge is prior to our choice, still in the order of causality, the choice must be antecedent to the knowledge thereof. There is therefore no difficulty in reconciling human freedom of choice with the foreknowledge of God. A rejection of Catholic truth necessarily cl uds the intellect, diminishing its power to grasp fully and clearly the principles of science, or to deduce just conclusions by their applica-tion to the reasonings of the mind. Hence the bitter dislike to logic of so many; and hence also the cruel Calvinistic dooring of foredoom. Let those who are endeavoring to eliminate this harshoess from their creed go further. Let them look to the "rock from whence they were hewn," (Is, ii.,) and ask themselves why, or how, their "confession of faith" arose at a'l Clearly it cannot be Gud's work; also to ravise to incur the anathema pronounced by St. Paul -"But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach a gospel to you besides that which we

have presched to you, let him be anathema." (Gal. 1, 8) It cannot have been the creed of the early christians, for that we find identical with the teachings of the Catholic Church—always living, always progressing, always developing new beauties and more symmetry of form, but always on the same lines and in the same essence. Why then does the revisible confession exist in our age of enlightment and culture? Were it not for inbred prejudics, un-founded fears, and a want of reflection on the origin and claims and evidences of the God-given and God guarded nature of our faith, thousands would cry—"Cat it down; why encumbereth it the ground." (Luke xiii., 7)

The school of "Progressive orthodoxy," that has its centre in Andover college, holds that for

many there must be a future state of probation inasmuch as God's will was not sufficiently made know to them in life. Both revelations and the teachings of right reason are opposed to this new theory. The only probation ground for man is this world, for "it is appointed unto man once to die, and after this the judgment." (H-b. ix., 27,) and since where "sin abounds grace has superabounded" (Rom, v., 20), a sufficiency has been abounded" (Rom, v., 20), a sufficiency has been given to each one to atbain an eternity of bappointers adapted to one's capacity. Those who
lived "under the law," as the apostle taught,
were judged by the law; those who lived without knowledge of that law are judged by the
law of babute, that is by the use they make of
their reason and free will, and their initial grace
of praver. Knowing little they will be judged
in little; having few opportunities they will
have only to account for those few. In other
words, men, who through no fault of their own,
are in ignorance of revelation, will not be called are in ignorance of revelation, will not be called to account by the christian standard, but by that of reason's light. This, however, does not cover the case of so called christians who accept only such portions of revelation as seems pleasing to them, or deny perhaps the divinity of Christ. Humble and persevering prayer for light and grace would bring them to the fulness if the trush

In regard to infants who die without baptism the church has never taught that they are consigned to perdition. Having committed no so ual ain they will not be subjected to any pain of the sense; and having never been an heir to the kingdom of God from lack of captusm, they will suffer no sense of loss by exclusion from the beatific vision; because only that which is known by intelligence is desired by the will. In a state then adapted to their capacity for natural enjoyment they may be said to exist. Thus through God's loving disposition can each human baing born into the world attain an end in keeping with its nature, and the use made of the measure of its endowments. This is the consistent and consoling doctrine of boly church, unrevised and unrevisable; because it is the message once delivered to the apostles, and handed down through their successors. As we have seen, should even an angle from heaven attempt to revise or change it, St. Paul would pronounce him anathems. If those who are striving to free themselves from the errors of a creed that would freedom men to predition, and make of our loving Father a beartless tyrant, would prayerfully consider the dostrine of holy church, as taught in her authorized formularies, they would see its truth and beauty ins cansistency throughout, its vindication of God's mercy and man's dignity as a free agent embracing it they would find light for their intelligence, peace for their will, and rest for

their soul. But, dearly beloved, whilst God wishes all men to be saved and come to a knowledge of the truth, we must always bear in mind that unless we co-operate by our actions with His grace we shall not be saved. As no one but ourselves can keep us from heaven, so no one can gain it for us except ourselves. This is the responsibility of free will which corresponds to its dignity. Never weary, dear brethren of the clergy, of reminding your people of this, and of pointing out to them the duty of self-restraint that it ents is. Scattered over the face of the country, they are the sale that is to preserve society from corruption. From them examples of faith and morality are required. These they will give if they faithfully practice the teachings of their religion, and frequent the sacra-ments of the Church. Urge them with holy zeal to take advantage of this season of grace, and to turn to God with all their hearts during and to turn so God with all their hearts during the lenten time. Our loving Lord is anxiously waiting for their coming, and is ready when becought to bestow pardon and the kies of peace. To you he has entrusted the power of his eternal priesthood, so that you, in imitation of him, might seek the lost sheep in the wilder-ness of sin and lead than hark to the ness of ain and lead them back to the one true fold. Pray God, dear brethren, that this sub-line power may not be idle nor misused.

grace of our Lord Jesus Obrist be with von all. This pasteral shall be read in each church of the diocese, on the first Sunday after its recep-tion on which the pastor shall officiate therein. You are sgain reminded of the annual collection to be taken up on Passion Sunday for the holy places in and around Jerusalem, which you

will transmit to us as soon as possible. Archbishop of Halifax. E. F. MURPHY, pro-secretary, Halifax, N. S.

Feart of the Commemoration of the Passion of of our Lord, 1890.

Large and desirable plots of church property have also been purchased, amongst other places at Truro, Amheret, Parisboro, Dartmouth, Bridgewater. Yarmouth, Savinierville and

An academy, under the charge of the sisters of charity, will be opposed this month in Hamilton, Bermuds, where also a priest's residence has been built. The academy of the Sacred Heart and that of Mount St. Vincent, have added large and commodisus wings to their academic to meet the wants of their instablishments to meet the wants of their instablishments to meet the wants of their instablishments. establishments to meet the wants of their in-

The Ubristian Brothers have opened an academy for boys in this city, which is largely attended. Two spacious and well-designed achools, not inferior to the best in the Dominion have been erected under arrangement with the board of school commissioners of the city. The old orphanage destroyed by fire has been

rebuilt, and four rooms in it are occupied as departments of the sity schools.

Torough the munificence of the late Mr.
Power we were able to open St. Patrick's home for boys, which, under the charge of the Christian Brothers, is doing a work of great

The house of the guardian augel, where in-fant babes and motherless babes are tenderly cared for under the sisters of charity, has been founded, and fills a want long felt by Catholics, who prize the soul of a child more than its material prosperity.

An infirmary, whose medical board embraces some of our first surgeons and doctors, and a not true, because, by reading the act they home for old ladies, are successfully managed could see that it was not the law that was sanchome for old ladies, are successfully managed

ormenting the facade and spire.

On the properties ourchased and churches and houses built outside of Halifax there is no debt worth mentioning; in fact, all except two are entirely free from debt. In Halifax apare from the two schools, the amount due on the other works is only small, and will, we trust, be paid ere long.
On debts due seven years ago, nine thousand

dollars have been paid, and arrangements are now such that we can confidently hops, aided by the generosity of the peope, to reduce the

remainder by degress.
Whilst under God's blessing these thing have been accomplished, there is one much need work which we ardently desire to see established. We refere to a protectory for girls, com-bined with a Magdalen asylum. As it is a real need, we feel assured Catholic charity will sup ply the means to enable us to found such an

A residence affording more accommodation for the archbishop add clergy, as well as safer and more fitting offices of a diocesan nature in connection therewith, is, we think, a want apparent to all, and one which we hope to see surplied in the near future.

+ C. O'BRIEN, Archbishop of Halifax.

MERCIER AND THE MINORITY

The Quebec Premier Explains and Justifies His Attitude Towards the Protestants.

A JEST AND GENEROUS POLICY.

In the Legislative Assembly at Quebec on was a necessity to have his sanction to the bill. Menday the 17th Feb. Dr. Cameron moved for Now, sir, where is the insult to the Queen? and Hon. Gedeon Onimet and Rev. E. J. Rexford regarding the rights and privileges accorded to the minority in the matter of education. He read a carefully worded speech, in which he said there was at present a feeling of unrest among the Protestant minurity and he made the present request for the purpose of allaying anything approaching political strike, and to afford the Ministers of the Governments chance to explain certain charges mades against them. He freely admitted that the Protestant mina rity had nothing to complain of in a material point, but claimed that there were other than material luterests to be considered. It had Government of the day, and if such insulte were given against the minority he wanted to have them proved or denied. If he believed all the member for Montesim had said, the Government was hostile to the minority and never hesitated to give an insult to Protestants. He asked for corroborative evidence from the Prime Minister if what he was alleged to have said. " that he looked forward to day when the tricelor would be the flag of the province, and that a new France would be established on the borders of the St. Lawrence," were true, and if the rumors to that effect were well founded. He asked of the leaders of the present Government, and a great deal depended on the answer he received, were they loyal men or no: Never in the history of the country was a question of such importance put to a prime minister before, and never was the Protestant minority so uneasy for the future as now. What he wanted to know now was if the material justice meted out to the minerity was not a cloak to cover insults simed against them, and if Protestants were

justified in soundidg the alarm.

Premier Mercier replied in a cool and collected way. He said: 1 thank the member for Huntington for having brought up this quistion because I believe is a very proper way to get rid of certain projudices that exist to-day on account of the position taken by certain men and newspapers. The documents demanded by his motion are few in uninber, but very impor-tant. They mainly consist of my own letters addressed to the Bon. Gedeon Onimet and E J. Rexford, the English secretary of the Counail of Public Instruction. These letters were to inquire into the actual condition of the Protestent minority in the Province in connection with education. The idea of asking for this information was inspired by the discussion that took place lately in connection with the Jeanit estates bill, and also with the reproaches made in certain papers in the province and in Unturious the effect that the Protestant minority was not treated as it should be and that the should toward them. But before entering into details I think it my duty to answer at once certain questions. The first and most once certain questions. The first and most important, and perhaps the one on which the member from Huntington desires the principal information is this: "Aye the members of this Government loyal men ?" Every one of the members of the Government are loyal to the Queen and desire the maintenance of the British connection, wish to respect the English flag, and will not do anything either against the Queen, constitution or flag as long as the majority in this country does not think it proper to change

te allegiance. We are FIRST LOYAL TO OUR COUNTRY.

Canada. When the majority thinks it proper to change its constitution and flag, I am not one to go against the wishes of the majority of the people. The second question is whether I have

STRENGTH!

THIS IS

placed the Pope above the Queen, because we had stated that the agreement made b-twee?

Father Turgeon and myself could have no effect if not approved by the Pope, and it was wired over the world and published in every Protestant paper that in doing that we insulted the Queen and placed the Pops above her. Those who made that statement knew it was by the sisters of charity.

The cathedral has been heated with not water, and over five thousand dollars expended in cementing the facade and spire.

On the properties of the state was not one in with a was and tioned by the Pope, but that the law could have no effect so long as that agreement between myself and the representative of the Pope could have no effect. He named as his representative Father Turgeon, who also was appointed attorney for the Jesuits. He was an attorney, and so was I. We proceeded by correspondence to solve the question, and I stated positively in one of my letters after we had agreed that the agreement was of no avail so long as it was not rabifed, first by the Legislature and then by the Pope, and it was stated in the law that it would be of no effect so long as not ratified by the principals. When attor neys are appointed to settle such great questions, is it not the rule to have their decisions ratified by their princ pals? Was the Queen a principal of the pr pal in the Jesuit question? She was not. pal in the Jesuit question? She was not. The law was sanctioned by her representative and I waited for its sauction by the Pope's attorney and as soon as we get it the agreement was complete. Why discussed this point? Was it not stated by Her Majesty's representative, Lord Stanley, that there was nothing in the law of a nature to in-ult the Queen? Who is to speak for the Queen if not her representative? Who for the Queen if not her representative? Who has authority to say the Queen was insulted if not the English people or her representative? No one protested in England. Why think, then, an insult was offered because some papers stated so? Why are we stopped in our work by the representative that we insulted Her Majasty? We have all been elected in 1886. Many of us are new m m bers and many old, and the latter will remember Mr. Joly, a Protestant and a Frenchman. He sat with us. We knew his virtue, eloquence who has resigned his seat in this House because he thought the national movement ought not to

The next point is about the remarks made me at the meeting on St. Jean Bap ists day last. It was alleged that I then said my desire was to see the bri-color flux in this province. never said anything of the kind. Let the man rise in this house or in any part of the world who dares to say that of me, and I say he is a liar. I love France; I am a Frenchman and proud of it, but I would do nothing to-day to bring back this province or even Canada to France. Do you thick our love for France, or the love of Englishmen for England will unite us for ever to countries on the other side of the ocean? We have better aspirations than that We know the English people have great love been said, he continued, that insult after insult for England, Scotland or Ireland, and we re had been heaped upon Protestants by the spect their love for their mother country the same as we expect them to respect our love for our mother country; but we are here to create a great nation. We desire to see the day when our country will be great by itself; but what I want to state positively is, let us forget ou: divisions, let us unite for the good of our country, not for one nationality, not for one race, but for the whole nation. We are not strong; we are weak, and must unite not against the English flig nor against the Pro testant minority, but to bring about and preserve unity, prosperity and peace under the shadow of the English flig. Toese were the re-marks I made at the meeting on St. Jean Baptists day last year, and I am sorry to see them so strongly misconstrued. This dispuses of the two great crimes I have committed. hope the question will not come up again and that it will be settled now. Those who created excitement against the government of this pro vince stated that the minority was not treated. Well, it may be that in some details t we do not treat them as we ought. Minorities are always exposed to injustice; but if there has been any committed against the Protestant minority of Quebec I must say it was not done intentionally. The most important of their rights to consider are the educational and religious rights. There is no complaint of their civil or political rights, because these are protected by the constitution. The Premier than quoted from letters wristen on the educational question in April, 1888, and said the conditions were not charged since then. He took up. also, a letter of Mr. Rexford, of 9th July, 1859, in which the latter eaid the Protestant minurity enjoyed all the rights and privileges of the schools of the majority. There had never been any complaint from the minority of the province against the majority. If there was no com plaint, why did she majority of other provinces come here to raise prejudices? Simply because it was decided in some corner of the other provinces to try to bring on a war of races, and we bad just seen the result of this attempt in the House of Commons, Of course it would not Catholic majority did not behave just as it have been well to try to abolish French slto gether, but we saw there the first blow against

the French people, yet they had no more suc-ceeded there than they have here.

The Hon. Premier then concluded from what he had shown that the minority were well treated from both religious and educational point of view, and then seked, "New, what is He then quoted from the census of 1881 to show that the Protestants were in a majority only in six out of the sixth-five electoral districts, viz. Compton, Stanstead, Brome, Missisquoi, Runt ington and Argenteuil, thus forming 13.35 per cent, or less than one seventh of the whole population of the province. He asked the House to show him one Englishman who had ever presented himself in a French constituency and been defeated, and said his Government had never considered nationality or religion, quoting instances in which Protestants had

in the world, to state that I insulted the Queen | of the world for they posses sad privileges which the British constitution or the British fl.g, is a wore written in golden letters on the constitution. On what occasion was there a false state-ment ed. The best way to judge any person or made? First, on the occasion of the Jeautts' Government was by acts, not words, and he Estates Act it was first stated that in that bill I claimed that the present Government had placed the Pope above the Queen, because we always shown since they attained to power that they were well dispress to treat the Protestant micerity fairly. He then quoted a speech shey were well disposed to treat the Processing micerity fairly. He then quoted a spesch made by himself in 1882 in the presence of Lord Lorne, in which he stood up for equal rights for all in favor of making one grand Causadian nationality. He concluded by quoting a most els quent peroration from an after-dinner speech delivered by himself a couple of years ago which was greeted with loud applause, and he was subsequently generally congratulated on the exclience of the speech he had made. Hon, Mr, Taillon also made a few remarks in which he indulged in some sercestic language against the member for Huntingdon, and finally Mr. Hall succeeded in moving an ad journment

The Financial Situation [Montreal Gazette]

The statement of the condition of the banks at the closs of January shows a decline in circulation during the month of no less than \$2,700, 000, and in Publicd Preits of \$2.3-5.000, changes which point to a period of dull trade and pressure of payments on the part alike of wholesale and retailers. Loans to commercial borrowers are slightly reduced about \$320,000, but not in proportion to decline in circulation and depo-its. As compared with a year ago, many important changes in the accounts appear. The volume of the circulation has declined more than \$700,000, namely from \$31,592,370 to \$30,880,000 indicating a less active condition of trade. Dominion Guernment deposits have been reduced by the considerable amount of \$6,215,000, by reson, doubtless of expenditure for capital account. doubbless, of expenditure on capital account, while public diposits are larger by \$3,450,000. It is, however, in the assets that the more striking chapges have occurred, all of them the result of a pressure for credit. The stock of specie and Dominion notes has been one down by a no less than \$3,277,800, while the foreign balances have been reduced to the extent of \$8,223,730, the result being that in the items of He sat with us. We knew his virtue, eloquence and loyalty to the Queen. What did he say after seeing all this discussion in the papers after we had put the name of the Pops in the bill? The Premier then quoted from Mr. Joly's letter on the settlement of the Jesuits' estates and continued thus. These are the remarks of a Protestant, now outside of politics, when he reserved his set in this Horse heavy. captile community, caused to a material degree by the dull state of trade, slow remittances and have been made. He has no more interest in the necessity of importers drawing upon bank-politics than his souvenirs give him. He states ers' credits for the means of meeting foreign that if in the House he woold have insisted on it debtedness. Loans to commercial corporations to having the name of the Pops in the bill, as it tions, for instance, have mounted up within the tions, for instance, have mounted up within the year from \$19,666,450 to \$23,891,500, and ordinare trade discounts from \$141,315,000 to \$149,335,000, shoing a total enlargement in these loans of close up n ten million dollars. The expansion of oredit, of course, has a limit, and looking to the condition of the cash reserve and the foreign balances, it is probable that the limit has nearly been reached. expanding the top of the cone and wittling away at the base cannot go on indefluibly without producing unpleasant consequences, to avoid which a outtailment of credits to mercantile borrowers must be practised as rapidly as is consistent with prudence and the position of

these borrowers. Five years ago, namely, at the close of January, 1885, the commercial loans of the banks aggregated \$137,788,000, or \$35,500,000 less than at the present time ; on the other hand the cast reserves and foreign balances then amounted to \$35,511,500, as compared with only \$29,769,000 at the present time, showing how greatly cred its have been expanded in the interval. as the circulation furnishes an indix to the cor dition of trade, an enlargement has taken place in these five years, the amount of currency out standing bing \$1,200,000 more than then, and it is also to be remembered that as bank agencies are established in newly-settled and remoter parts of the country the note issues are more promptly retired; but, allowing for these factors, the conclusion is forced that the fabric of credit has tended steadily to top-heaviness until a halt in the process has become imperative. Take for illustration, the foreign exchange accounts. Five years ago the net balance due the banks by foreign agents was \$15,166,688 to day it is \$12,541,900, but in September of 1883, less than a year and a ha'f ago, the net balance in favor of the banks was \$24,776,000. So that in little more than a twelve month one-half of these cash resources has been converted into loans to commercial borrowers, in other words, flusting has become fix d capital The sudden enlargement of the foreign balances in 1858 was due, as our readers will remember, to the large loans negotiated in the summer of that year by the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway company, and as the interest on these loans has to be remit ed annually, the draft ou the foreign balances consbankly moreares. A steady enhancement in the value of the export trans would, of course, ward off any danger of stringency in the market raising out of the demand for foreign exchange but unfortunately no appreciable gain in this direction has occurred to eff set the increase in imports and in the demand for sterling to meet rapid decline in foreign balances in recent months. Upon the whole the lesson baught by the bank returns is that caution should be observed in taing on liabilities, and that a cortailment of importations is desirable notified the condition of domestis trade has distinctly

A Presbyterian Opinion.

"We do not know and we do not care," says the Hamilton Times, "whether the Canadian Presbylerian believes in infant dampation or not. But we are glad to notice that it has generally a level head when it dismasses merely mundane affairs. Apropos of the Parnell Com-

mission judgment it says :" Those people who always believe everything bad about men they dislike must have fels sore over the report of the Commissioners in the Parcell case. When the London Times, with a great flourish of trumpets, charged Parcell with the most hideous crimes many who disliked Home Rule accepted the story of the Times without a minute's hesitation. They always knew that the Hume Bulers were orim-Leiting happiness if he uses aright the graces In many dioceses it is the custom to issue level into an agreement with the Times shot himself, into an agreement with inals. Even when the vile creature who entered

judges have declared Parnell innocent of all the serious personal charges made against him, those who charitably assumed that his hands were blood-stained don't know very well what to say about it. It will not do to say that the judges were unfair, because everybody knows that if they had any prejudice at all it was against the Irish leader. The lesson should not be lost. be lost,

RUSSIAN DESPOTISM.

How Workingmen are Buildesed by Muscovite Mustors.

A correspondent of the Times news paper say that a strike, in Russia is in truth a revolt, and is so treated by the authorities. The reason given is that Russian workmen have such ignorant unreasonable beings that they would become utterly unmanageable without vigorous and summary action of the judiclary. About a month ago a case occurred that illustrate the childish absurdity of the men and the efficacious action by the authorities. A falling off in trade casued the proprietors of certain large mills to reduce the production and discharge a number of the hands whose services were no number of the hands whose services were no longer useful. As soon as this decision was known a raving crowd of semi-savage workmen surrunded the managers and insisted that work should be found for the neural number of hands, threatening personal violence if their demand was ucheeded, while at the same time a quantity of valuable machinery was distroyed by the victors. The police was called in the contract of th

by the rioters. The police was called in and settled the matter very quietly.

During the night fifty of the ringleaders were quietly spirited away, no one knew whither or how. The rest, left leaderless, whimpered like beaten children and prayed to their favorite againts. Not receiving any satisfactory appears beaten children and prayed to their favorite saints. Not receiving any satisfactory answer from St. Vladimir, St. George of Capp docia, and the nuble army of martyrs, the Holy Icons remaining deaf and unsympathetic, the strikers quietly gave in and were beaten to work completely demoralized. Bye and bye it leaked out among the diplomate that the fifty poor fellows had been hurried off to the falt mines of Cracow, where they were scouraged starved and illused, till they imitated the example of Mrs. Sikida and sought death as a refuge from tyranny. All this horror was kept quiet as possible that the element of mystery may be added to the other arriving, so that while the Government got rid of fifty dangerous, because manly enemies, their former fellow because manly enemies, their former fellow laborers were awed by the incomprehensible disappearance of their leaders. This is how

they do things in Russia.

The Imperial labor reformer, Count Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, has been in-structed by his Government to write a report on the labor question of England for comparison with the system which obtains in America. It is to be a digest of blue books, Perliamentary pipers and statustics from the books of the in-pectors of factories since 1867, and will also contain extracts from the English and American newspapers on the subject. The legation as Washington will also forward to Berlin a report on the situation of the labor question as it exists in America. The Emperor will himself compare the facts derived from these reports and draw his own conclusions.

BEHRINGS SEA NEGOTIATION'S.

Sir Chas. Tupper going to Washington.

LONDON, Feb. 27-Minister Pauncefore being found not quite sempathetic to Lord Salisbury. on many important questions of policy, will in future be assisted by a high official from Canada, prabably Sir Charles Tupper, whose mis-sion however will be very temporary. He will probably sail this week. The difficulty arises through Stanley, Salistory and Paurcefote holding divergent opinions on the Fisheries questions and the situation in Canada, which cause the despatches between the three to be slightly incoherent. It is rumored in high quarters that Pauncefote will shortly be sup-

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Chas. Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, denied that the Behring Sea question had been settled. The negotiations to that and, he said, were still proceeding.

A BADLY MANAGED ARMY.

Hartington's Commission Makes Some Severe

LONDON, February 27.-A report of Lord Harrington's commission on the army and navy will appear next week. It is severe on the war office sestem, which it finds to be extravagant, cumorous and ineffective. It dwells with emphasis upon the fact that the responsibility of all heads of bureaus is only nominal, and it proposes to abeliah the position of commander-inchief, now held by the Duke of Cambridge, and to substitute a military chief of spuff to be asstated by an advisory board, to whom heads of departments shall be directly responsible. Is also advises that power of granting warrants be withdrawn from the Secretary of State and be invested in Parliament. Is declared that the navy is well organized and well managed.

Floods in Tennessee and Kentucky. Louisville, February 27.-The Obio river has reached a flood stags. One of the elevated stations on the city front has been out off. A scare started to-night, and a number of families in the districts submerged in 1883 moved out, but there is little fear of such a deluge as then. C. A. Wooster, who has just returned from Middleborough and intermediate points, says the Cumberland is higher than it has ever been before, and the runaway waters have created havoo all along its course.

At Livingston the water has encroached upon the town dissertously. At Middleborough the electric light plant had been rendered useless, the streets were submerged and the canal out of sight. The floods have crippled the railways to a considerable extent.

A Golden Opportunity Missed.

LONDON, Feb. 26.-Lord Randolph Churchill spike at Paddington to day on the constructive policy of the Government in proposing to exsend local self government and land purchase to Ireland. He promised to do his best in assisting the Government in those measures. He was also pleased at the attitude of the Government on the education question. He regretted that the opposition in the Tory party had persuaded the Government to postuone free education, for it had thereby missed a golden opportunity that might not present itself again.

The British Government claim a considerable improvement in the condition of Ireland as to orime and industry from the application of their policy under the first year's working of the Cuercion act. The whole number of persons proceeded against was 1,475, of whom 770 were in Munster. Of these 393 were acquitted and 1,092 convicted. Of these last 301 appealed and in 19 cases the sentences were reversed, in 51 reduced, and in 131 affirmed. The offences included, 57 a ses of participating in National League mentings, 365 of assault og constables and balliffs, 155 of comparacy and 584 of rlos-the unnvious ans being respectively, 55, 277, 105 and 430. A large number of districts were proclaimed only a few counties escaping altogether. During the past year the ban was Lited from a great many of these,

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGain's Butternut Pille,

Blinks (after a long absence)-" And how

(Cork Herald)

iders which Eaglish yeople have gained, through gossip, of the Irish leader. Though not the most sympathetic (says the writer) Mr. Parnell is by far the most subtle and interesting figure to Irish politics-Impens-trable, inscrutable, mysterious, a modern sphinz. To be a quainted with him is by no means to know him. He has few intimates, no confidential friends, and it is possible to be liked by him, and to visit in his house year after year, and to learn only two things about his character-its attraction and its strangeness. In the outer world it is com-monly supposed that the "Leader," through incolones and pride, deliberately erects a barrier between himself and the faithful 85 Everyone has heard that when Mr. Parnell travels with a member of his party he takes eyes; he has a voice, a way, a power of first class ticket for himself and a second-sympathy and of conviction that raise a class one for his colleague; that no one may omlt the prefix "Mr." to his name, and a host of kindred legends. Nothing is further from the truth. Mr. Parnell may have graver faults, but of snobbery he has no stace; his manner is the same to everyonegentle or simply—always dignified, amiable, indifferent; of pride he has abundance, but it is not pride of birth:

HE HAS SOURK OF MANY TRINGS,

but he despises no man either for his misfortunes or his disadvantages. The Heuse of Commons has long ceased to be exclusively an assembly of gentlemen; in every party there are now men of every class, but it is admitted that the party led by Mr. Parnell is exceptionally "mixed." At the present coment there are, I think, only about 15 men in it of the landed gentry class-the majority are barristers, doctors, solicitors, journalists, with a considerable sprinkling of business men and tradesmen. That is no secret, and in the eyes of Mr. Parnell no disgrace. Well bern and an aristocrat by temas the disciple and close friend of Mr. Biggar, reply. having had, even in those young days, acumen to perceive the honesty and strength of Biggar's coaracter. Mr. Parnell was the last man to whom the superficial observer might have expected to find linked with such a companion, and committed to such a policy. By race he is English and American, and he was educated at English schools and at Cambridge college; by creed he is a Protestant, and by profession a landlord. At that time he bad given few indications of the indomitable firmness of his character, or of his remarkable mental powers; he was a tall, well built man of twenty-eight, with a delicately modelled face and a corapalously correct appearance, and as he was fair-haired, quiet, retiring, and unassuming, it was an obvious conclusion that there was a lit lagrit in this country gendeman. Then, too, it became apparent that Mr. Parnell suffered from the strangest, most old-fashioned, most irrational defect; he was, and is to this day, extremely superstitions; he has never been willing to sit in a room where times canoles were alight; green, though the patriotic hue, he has always professed to hold unlucky. It must, however, he admitted that the shade chosen by Irish Nationalists might well provoke a ahndder for mithetic reasons. But, be this as it may, Mr. Parnell can tolerate

NOTHING GREEN.

The green slippers, the green braces, the green tipped dressing gowns, that unknown enthusiast: shower on the Irish leader are all buried in cupbourds out of eight, and when the freedom of Dablin City was about to be conferred an bim he requested that the lining favorite colour. Obstruct on is not a beautiboycotting the weamon of heroes; it is impossible to feel moral enthusiasm for e ther; they are effectual, and have succeeded when nobler means have falled, and that is the best that can be said for them. It is with them that Mr. Parnell, has won victories, and his whole policy has been a policy of importanity, exasperation and intimidation. But if he has worked with ugly tools he has always used them openly, fairly, without spite or meanness, and his career has been singularly little swayed by personal liking or disliking either for good or ill. The scornfullness, too, that plays so large a part in his character is always turned upon things truly contemptible; against cant and hypocrisy and falseness; against oppression and cruelty and insolence; never against weakness, or misfortune, or humble birth, or want of savoir faire. Mr. Parnell leads a motiny company, but he has never blushed for the roughness of a colleague, and no man ever emarts in his presence under a sense of social inferiority. He has the reputation of being proud, and proud no doubt he is. But although the "Suspecta" in Kilmainham were of very varied social standing, and companionship toere was as close, as inevit able, and as monot mous as on a voyage, no one throughout those months ever saw. Mr. Parnell assume a "stand off" demesnour or indulge a fit of ill-humor. To ah anxious, nervous man the confinement, the restrictions, the partial ignorance of all that west on outside, the fretting knowledge that all was going badly, must have been inexpress-Ibly galling. Mr. Parneli's health visibly suffered, but his spirits never.

HR IS EYTREMELY LOYAL to his party in the House, and astonishingly tolorant of the scenes that men of vivacious temper (unversed in the tormenting arts of public schools) are some time betrayed into making. On these occasions the sympathy of Mr. Parnell, though his own self-control is iron, is for the humiliated and smarting delinquent, not for the assemblage that delight in the mental suffering of a fellow creature, and that by sneer and scornful laugh and supercilious smile and taunting word provoke and hurry a quick-tempured man beyond the limit of endurance. Mr. Parnell is neither accustomed to bully or tease. It is no pleasure to him to inflict even moderate annoyance and suffering; he has no pity for the cruel and no sympathy for cant, or clap-trap, or bypoorley of any kind. In person he is as stately as a Hapsburg, and in manner el nest cold ; socially, he may be described as having an amiable lowers of demeaner, and his appearance in a private gatherings is generally followed by an abatement of noise such as when Royalty honors an assemblage with its presence. Mr. Dillon bears the same social reputation, and Mr. Parnell has been known to describe a festivity, at which bot's wore present, graphically thus:—"After Dillon and I had sufficiently depressed the people, we had a ltl; dancing"—the truth being that a harassed and anxious public man is not always able to shake off his cares and take interestin instroductions, felicitations, and attentions that appear trival compared to affairs of State. Among his friends, however, Mr. Dillon is the most genial and sympethetic companion, while about Mr. Parnell there always hangs an atmosphere of reserve, coldness, calculation, and deliberation; he is never expansive, and never feels the human need to express himself and be understood.

A STUDY OF THE IRISH LEADER, eyes, and atrong, firm ohin, has a strange, impenetrable look, fascinating and huating; like its owner, it is dignified, serone, sphinzlke, mysterieus. No one coali belias like There is an excellent "Study in Character" that Celtic stronghold Curk city; he has no cock crowd on his own "—and paused at the month's New Review. The subject is brogne; Americans represed him with "a light word and substituted "homestead"—there which English yeople have gained, through gossip, of the Iriah leader. Though the appears to have no accent at all, but his on another occasion, subressing Mr. Gladstone, the appears to have no accent at all, but his on another occasion, subressing Mr. Gladstone, the appears to have no accent at all, but his one another occasion, subressing Mr. Gladstone, the appears to have no accent at all, but his one another occasion, subressing Mr. Gladstone, the appears to have no accent at all, but his the typical Irishman than the member for cold, olear voice has every now and then a slightly nasal intonation.

> HIS VOICE AND WAY OF SPEAKING are the coldest items in Mr. Parnell's rather

freezing personalty; both in private and in public his utterance is slow, detatched, deliberet; his voice, of fine quality, is even, never his voice, never structure, nover emotional, be made Healy paid him a plendid complitudity the mass of his countryment, Mr. Parnell (though capable of dry humour) is never sults and humiliations in that house without one witty, never tender, naver impassioned, never pathetic, never excited, never ridiculous. Mr. Dillon can say the simplest things in a tone that makes the tears start in ten thousand speech, ordinary in thought and language, to the height of oratory; as a speaker he is a great artist, and wins his audience through the heart and the emotions, whereas Mr. Parnell adopts the scientific method. It may be doubted whether Mr. Dll m's speech is ever quite the speech he intended, or whether his audiences disperses with an exact verbal memory of half-a-dezen sentences, while it is certain that no one of them reads the speech without a feeling of stupendous disappoint ment. Everyone wonders how a man of Mr. Parnell's giroumstances and temper came to davote himself to the Irish canse, the more so that the land question was not included in his original programme; liberty, nationalty, the openient solvant of his Colling wood freedom of the Irish race were the first ambitions of the young Anglo-Irish-American. With a cartier, rare in an experienced man, he deliberated long before pledging himself to the land question, and with a modesty and willingness to take sories that still form a leading trait in his character, he took connsel of a man who knew the heart of the people. Do you think, Mr. Kickham," he asked, parament, he is democratic by sympatry and oplnion. He made his entry into the House the land question?" "I am afraid," was the "THAT THEY WOULD GO TO THE GATE OF HELL FOR IT,"

and there can be no doubt that the land agitation has been the body and strength of the present national movement. Liberty, nationality; these are beautiful and inspiring ideas, but every man has a body, and is by no means so sure about the soul. It may be that Mr. Parnell to ambilious, but, if so, he is an exceedingly for-sighted man, for when he entered on the obseructive pelicy, as he solitary side-de-camp of Mr. Biggar, he lest more than he could possibly hope to gain. Even, or perhaps especially, to those who know him best, the character of Mr. Parnell is a riddle, though many of its apparent inconsistencies are explined by its absence of introspect veness and the impulse that prompts meet of us to which to be underatood by our friends. Mr. Parnell is a student of the cause, not of bimself; he has no care to appear consistent ; in matters unconnected with policy he leaves himself free. He hates to be bothered about trivial things, and he hates answering letters, and he has the reputation (well orill deserved) of possesslog a frugal mlod. Certainly no man ceres less for luxury, or show, or even comfort; be will tasvel frem London to Cork without food, and suggest, by way of supper, a sigar at the other end. All readers of Punch know his indifference to dress, and that is but a type of a certain ascetic etrain in his character. Ho cares neither for meat nor drick, and is content with half a room in a country inv. Among his detractors he is supposed to be parsimonious and fond of money. It is said that when stamped envelopes are enclosed of the casket might not be green. Purple, with a request (alwars ignored) for his auto-like the heather, he suggested, was his graph he transfers the stamps to something graph, he transfers the stamps to unwritten envil pes. Be this as it may, economy is not eith him a sign of meanness. He will give largely, generously, and spontaneously where he believes a good work will be helped by a large subscription.

THE TERROR OF THE HOUSE.

Annicdotes of the late Mr. Biggar.

" Joe" Biggar was unquestionably the most remarkable figure that ever trod the stage of British politics. Physically and morally he was one of nature's idio-yncracies. He was of short stature, there being less than five feet of Big gar flesh and bone, and was slightly deformed in consequence of an ir jury to his spine when a boy. His right shoulder projected high above his ear; the left appeared by comparison abnormally sloped, and the brim of his p'ug hat made it imp saidle for the observer to say where body ended and head began His lower limbs were straight and stout, and as he walked along with his left hand behind his back, his head tipped over to the right, he presented such a figure as made the most correct forget every law of politeness for the sake of another glance at this strange being. But what a face ! A sweet smile beamed over it when he was with his and duly acknowledged. The Witness frackfriends, But his kindly ways and bright smiles by confesses that Mr. Meroler acted in good left him directly he took his seatin the House faith. The money was given and received as

of Commons. In Westmister he was a terror to the powers that be, and in recent years his cornerake voice produced more consternation on the Government benches than could be exceeded by the thunder of the guns of an invading army. Very early in his Parliamentary career he discovered his power and he played with the "English enemies" as would a cat wito a mouse. He showed no mercy. Once he succeeded in having the Prince of Wales turned out of the strangers gallery of the Commons by exercising a right long in disuse, and he created uproars on the floor of ten simply for the fun of the thing or to oblige some particular friend who happened to be a visitor. It is very well known that to oblige Irish ladies in the gallery he frequently by his cry "Count the house" brought the lazy legislators at a gallop from terrace and smoking-room and dining room to prevent the session from being abruptly adjourned for want of a quorum and then would quit the house hurriedly for fear of being counted in himself. But that mischief, strange to say, was part of the programme which helped to make the Irish

party. His obstructionist tactics put the Par-nellites on the way to victory.

John Boyle O'Reilly called him "the stormy petrel of obstruction." He was, he says, the petrel of controll in. He was, he says, the master spirit and the father of that astonishing process of helping reform. It was in April, 1875, that "Joe" Biggar discovered his own power; and he had no sconer done so that he used it to such eff of that the English members sat aghast at the consequences. No man could ever tell what was in Mr. Biggar's mind when he rose to speak that night : but he had seen no Irish member was listened to, and he resolved that this should stop. He rose and spoke on and no one listened; he kept on till the attention of the house was attracted; he proceeded calmly and smilingly while the English members bowled themselves hoarse and at last sank back in constemation and wrath; for five long, hours Biggar "made a speech." He sailed scathless amid the groaus, hisses and howls like

an ironciad among riflemen.

It must have been while he spoke that the light dawred on him that he had discovered a tremendous force. As had the most imper-turbable of humors, he was not wearisome merely to the English members; he was exas-perating beyond measure. He so keenly enjoy-ed his power during the 'obstructed' debates that he at once became a chief feature and favorite of the Irlsh party, and probably the average English member hated him more than

watched them, interrupted them, openly cried "Hear hear," at absurd moments—While Par-nell never saw them or listened to them.

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Biggar was a wretched speaker, and very modest, with all his obstruction tactics. as candidly, in fact, as if I were addressing men in whom I had greater confidence than in the pr sent occupants of the Treasury bench." Even Gladatone had to beam on the doughty liable Ulsterman with a smile. He was intensely patrio:10. He was animated by a fierce and inveterage hate of English rule in Ireland, and an unsleeping and releutless purpose to make word of complaint, because he thinks it is in that house he can do Ireland the highest service. Healy said Biggar was as funny and as wise as Goldsmith; and that he would collect his sayings and publish them as "Biggarisms," and dedicate the volume to young Ireland, as all that an Irish politician cught to know.

Hypocrisey Boldly Avowed. Under the caption "Still Loyal to his Old Chief," the Toronto Empire, Sir John Macdonald's special organ, publishes a report of a speech made by Mr. Dalten McCarthy, M. P., at a gathering of his constituents at Collingwood on Friday evening, in which that gentleman declares that he is still a most devoted follower of Sir John Macdenald. If any further proofs were wanted to show that Mr. McCorthy, in pursuing his anti-Catholic and anti-French crusade, is acting as the most obedient servant of the Tory leaders, they speech. Does Mr. McCarthy imagine that he can "run with the hare and hunt with the hounds" and still retain the respect of any intelligent Canadian? Mr. McCarthy is marely the political slave of the Tory bosses, doing the work of his masters. His instructions are to keep the no-Popery agitation going until the close of the pull on the day of the next general election. All the fish he can gather in his "community of language" net will be duly served up on the tables of the first minister, the minister of justice and tie other " Jesuits." Mr. McCarthy's hatred of Jesuitism appears to be completely overpowered by his love of Toryism and the rickings which fall from the ministerial vable -OHawa Free Pres.

Prison Horrors. The governments of Russia and England are on a par for their brutal treatment of political prisoners. The savage Muscovites who ordered the massacre of Siberian exiles and the fligging of women are akin to the British officials under whose direction John are now torturing John Daly in his lonely cell give perjured testimony in favor of the Times alm being that dynamite and other explosives were found in his possession. He was then own attention was particularly given to the in the full vigor of life. A few days ago regions of absorption, or to the color it when his sleter visited him she found the strong man reduced to a physical wreck-his feet blistered, his frame emachated, and with the symptoms of slow poisoning. The prison do tir in fact admitted that his assistant had administered poleon to Daly "by an unfortunate mistake." The "mistake" wears a very ugly look when it is remembered that it occurred three times in close succession and that the victim was a man who spurned the offer to secure his liberty at the price of perjury .- Providence R.I. Visitor.

A Mare's Nest.

Our Conservative friend's are not to be congratulated on their success as scandal hunters. They supposed they had unearthed an fearful in which Pramier Mercier and the Rev. Mr. Bachand. Core of Knowlton were implicated. They discovered in the Public Accounts an item of \$300 for the Catholic school at Knowiton. Commissioner Ducheencan of Knowlton was summoned to Quebec to testify before the Public Accounts Committee that the Commissioner had never received the mony. At this stage the Opposition scandal mongers concluded that they had a dead sure thing on the Government. Mr. Tallin blustered and friendly correspondents more painful than birth. Painleady we wired columns to their papers about the come; whence we know not. Painlessly we terrible disclosures that had been made. The go; where we know now. Nature kindly next day Mr. Mercier appeared before the Public Accounts Committee and quicker than it takes to write it exploded the alleged scandal, covered his enemies with confision and set matters right. It appears that in November last Rev, Mr. Bachand applied to the Government for ald for the Cathello parish and school at Knowlton. The Primier acceded to the demand and sent Rov. Mr. Bachand a cheque for \$300, expressly stipulating that the money should be expended sellly for educational purposes. The cheque was received ly confesses that Mr. Meroler acted in good faith. The money was given and received as s special so nool grant. Such grants are made almost every day in some part of the Pro-vince. The Government has been fully exonerated, but still Mr. Tailion and his colleagues continue to shout scandel. What are they driving at? Who are they pursuing? The innocence of the Government has been established. Are Mr. Taillon and his associates after Rev. Mr. Bachand? Do they propose to try to make it appear that he has misappropriated the money? That is the only logical conclusion to draw frem their tactics. -Waterloo Advertiser.

EARL WHEELER'S GOOD LUCK.

Ticket No. 98,455 drew the capital prize of \$600,000 in the December drawing of The Louslina State Littery. One-fortieth of this tick t was beld by Earl Wheeler, living at No. 69 Grove street in this city. A Demo cratreporter to-day called upon Mr. Wneeler and learned that the ticket had been p aced in the hands of Binker J. Vadder Morris for collection, and Agent B. F. Oliver of the American Express Company poid Mr. Morris the amount-\$15 000-less \$101.55 express charges on the 10th inst. Mr. Morris deposited the amount in the Farmer's National Bank in his own name at the request of Mr. Wheeler. The latter dislikes notoriety, hence this roundabent proceeding. That the amount has been received, and that The Louisiana State Lottery Company folfilled its obligations Mr. Morris verifies, and his word cannot be questioned .- Amsterdam (N.Y.) Democrat, January 15th.

VERY WELL SATISFIED.

HARTWELL, Nebr., Nov., '88. I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for a nervous trouble, which affected me for three years. Am quite well satisfied with the effect of it as I have now a good appetite and sleep

The Best Part of the Cod: Mr. Verdant (on his bridal tour)—" What shall we order for breakfast?" Mrs. Verdant—"Ob, any. thing light, "Let's see, I'd like some fish cakes. I just love them. I taln't they are His fluidy out twoe, with deep expressive they did Parnell—for Bigger rasped them, the best part of a cod, don to out?"

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

WHAT INVENTION HAS DONE. In the manufacture of boots and shoes the work of 500 operatives is now done by 100.

In making bread-boxes three workers can

do the work of thirteen boy makers by old metheds. In outting out clothing and cleth caps with

dies one worker does the work of three old methods. In leather manufacture modern methods have reduced the necessary number of work-

A corpet messuring and brushing machine with one operator will do the work of fifteen men by the old methads.

In the manufecture of flour modern im

era from 5 to 50 per cent

provements save 75 per cent, of the manual labor that once was necessary. In making tin cans one man and a boy with modern applioness can do the work of

ten workers by the cli process. By the use of a good mining machine 160 minere in a month can mine as much coal in the same time as 500 miners by the old methode.

One boy by machinely in turning woodwork and materials for musical instruments performs the work of 25 men by the old methods.

United States on rallways, steamers and in factories and mines was in 1888 12,000,006, against 1,610,000 in 1850. In the manufacture of brick improved de-vices saves one tenth of the labor, and in the

manufactures of fire-brick 40 per cent of the manual labor is displaced. in stave-dressing 12 co-laborers with a machine can dress 12,000 staves in the same

time that the same number of workers by hand could dress 2.500. In naffing on shoe heels one worker and s boy with machinery can heel 300 pairs of

shoes ger day. It would require five workers to do the same by hand. In the manufacture of carriages it used to

take one man thirty-five days to make a carriage. It is now made by aid of machinery with the work of one man in twelve

In the cotton mills in the United States the manual labor has been reduced 50 per cent. Now one weaver manages from two to ten looms, where one loom was formerly tended by one worker.

IS THE SUN BLUE?

One of the shining lights of astronomical science has this to say in regard to the color of the sun:

It may be asked: "What suggests the idea that the sun is blue?" My own attenwhen measuring the heat and light from different part: of the sun's disk. It is known Mandaville was starved in prison and who that the sun has an atmosphere of it; own which tempers its heat, and, by cutting off the spectral lines with which we are so fami-Three years ago John Daly was sentenced to liar. These lines we usually study in conpenal ecryitude for life, the charge against neetlen with the absorbing vapors of sodium, iron, etc., which produce them; but my

> osused. In these investigations I found that the sun's body must be of a deep bluish color, and that it would shed deep blue light, except for the solar atmosphere, which is usually spoken of as being offerless, but which really plays the part of a reddish vell, letting a little of the blue appear on the center of the eun's disk, where it is the thinnest, and staining the edge red, so as to appear to a delicate test as being a pale aqua marine in the center and a deep garnet around the edge. The effect I found to be so important that, were talk all but laviable solar atmosphere diminished only by a third past, temperature of all temperate zines would rise higher than any torrid zone and make the greater part of the the world uninhahitable.

action of our own terrestrial atmosphere on the sun, and the antecedent probability that our own air was slio, and independently having the effect of making a really blue sun-shine and sun appear as white when it should be of a cerulsan buc .- St. Louis Republic.

DO THE DYING SUFFER PAIN.

The rule is that unsconsciousness, net pain, attends the final act. A natural death is not provides an armithetic for the body when the spirit leaves it. Previous to that moment, and in preparation for it, respiration becomes feeble, generally slow and short, often accompanied by long inspirations and short, audden expirations, so teat the blood is steadily less and less oxygenated. At the same time the heart act; with corresponding debility, producing a slow, feeble, and often irregular pulse. As this process goes on the | cerned.

blood is not only driven to the head with dimished force and in less quantity, but what flows there is loaded with carbonic sold gas, a powerful armathetic, the same as derived from charceal. Sut jected to the influence of this gas, the nerve centres lose conscioneness and sensibility, apparent sleep creeps over the system, then comes support, and then the end .- St. Louis Republic.

UNBANITARY HOUSE WALLS. Hygienic writers have lately been urging

the advantage of undecorated er unpapered walls for dwellings, but especially the importance of removing the old surrace of paper and pasts before applying new ones, it being a well known fact that flour posts soon molds that is is a ready absorbent. It is a fact too, not commonly considered that the coloring, brorges, etc., are only temporarily held upon ins face of the paper with animal matter, gine, that soon decays-gine being the greatest absorbent of moletare and the natural on tire ground for the germe so that if the minute nest get enflicient heat while there disease will be sent FREE to any address, and they will flourish; where two repeated orats of part:, paper and glue are applied, from which out door air with it; purifying effects is excluded by the respirating peres being sealed or strangled, the danger is much greater The glue soon rots sufficiently to allew the air, or any irlation, to remove small particles, to which these germs have at-The horse power of steam used in the tached themselves, to first about the room unseen until they lodge in the system of some nnenspecting victim whose physical condition is such that they take effect. The practice of calcimining and painting walls is also con-demned, although either is preferable to paper, from a sanitory point of view. Undecorated walls alone are safe on the zoore of health.

NOTES.

"Does irridation produce malaria?" This is among the latest of subjects for scientific discustion.

An improved oven thermometer, to be applied to oven doors in cooking stoves and

ranges, is a late invention. In Paris there is a skating rink formed of real ice on a circular basin of water artificially cooled by pipes containing ammonia

Recent experiments give the value of the ohm as equal to the resistance of a column of mercury 106 29 centimeters long and one

258.

equare mm, cross section. An electric soldering rod has been invented by a young electrican in Minneapolis. He claims that it does away with the many annoyances attending the use of the ordinary

A new process for making open hearth ct el cheaper than Bessemer atecl is extion was directed this way many years ago, picted, by the syndicate formed to operat; it, to revolutionize the steel trade of the ccuntry.

A seventeen mile ship rallway between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy in Chatham, presumably because he reinsed to certain radiations and not others, produces is talked of in Canada. This would cut off about 700 miles of rough sailing along the Nova Suctia coast. Irrigation in Australia has so far ad-

vanced that the necessary works for the efficient irrigation of 25,000 acres of land are completed and special machinery for plowing and grubbing has already been constructed. Wood wool, which has been used in Europe

for packing toys for importing, is now regard ed as good material in which to pack soit fruits. It comes from the wood of the aspen poplar, and is said not to impart any woody flavor to fruit.

The aim, as far as smokeless powders are concerned, where high explosives are used is by chemical and mechanical means to render detenation impossible, and to convert a vio lent explosive into a trust worthy and controllable propellant.

Riveting by electricity has been successfully accomplished. The cold rivet is placed in the hole, and when heated to the proper temper-These studies directed may attention to the ature, it can be closed by any of the ordinary great practical importance of studying the apparatus now in use. The heating of a half inch rivet of two or three inches in length takes about half a minute.

It is said that the coming car for electrical surface roads will have motors differentially connected. It will not only excel in case of riding and comfort, but will double the present life of wheels, with great oconomy in track, truck, and meter repairs, as well as in power lubricants, &c.; this, and more, at schedule speeds of ten to twenty miles per hour, and without sacrifice of safety.

Russia Wants Recognition.

St. Perensburg, February 25.—The Government has instructed M. De Struve, Russian ninister at Washington, to take part in the negotiations already in progress between Engand and America with regard to the Behring sea fisheries, to the end of establishing a close sesson for seals satisfactory to all partles con-

SET OF THE PROPERTY OF A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

A Cold in the Head may be aptly termed a danger signal warning you that if neglected that dangerous and disagreeable disease, Catarrh, is sure to following perhaps leading to Consumption and the grave. At no season of the year is Cold in the Head more prevalent than during the Spring months, and at no other season do the people of this country suffer more generally from Catarrh, with all its disagreeable and annoying effects. Do not for an instant neglect either of these troubles, but apply NASAL BALM, the only remedy that will give tussant relief and effect a thorough cure. The following testimonials from among thousands in our possession bear suppose to its steriling merit

A DANGER SIGNAL!

E. A Cardinal, of Montreal, says : After ineffectual trying many of the so-called remedies speak too highly of Nasai Balm, as less than for Cabarrh, I made a trial of Nasai Balm, one half bottle cured me of a severe case of which gave me instant relief, and since com. Catarrh. I had tried several other advertised for Catarrh, I made a trial of Nasal Balm, which gave me instant relief, and since commencing its use I daily note the beneficial remedies without receiving any rollef. I am changes it is producing after a few applications. perfectly willing that you should use my name It changes the unpleasant odor of the virus in the throat and the poisonous secretions over of all praise. It cures Catarrh and is very pleasant the poisonous secretions over of all praise. which every breath must pass To any thus subtance of the subta

two years with Catarrh in its worst form, and am pleased to be able to state that one bottle of your great remedy, Nasal Balm, completely disease I can heartily recommend it as a radicured mo. Everybody who is suffering from cal cure. I cheerfully give you permission to Catarrh should give your remedy a trial.

Nasal Balm **Instantly Relieves**

Cold in Head

J N. Praule, Quebec City, writes: Gentle-nen-My case of Catarrh was one of long standing (10 or 12 years) and up to date I feel a wonderful improvement from the use of Nasal Balm. I never met a remedy like yours for Catarrh, and I may say I expect a complete

curer.

Emilie Pellitier, Grenville, says: I can scarcely field words to tell you how highly I to estimony that Nasal Balm. Its effects in my case have been worderful. been wonderful.

If Nasal Balm is not kept in stock by your dealer it will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 Clemia for small and \$1 for large size betiles) by addressing FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

nearly three years.

Catarrh with the most beneficial results. T

anyone suffering with this most disagreeabl

Nasal Balm

Positively Cures

Catarrh.

D. Darbyshire, Mayor of Brockville and President of the Ontario Creamery Associa-

tion, says: Nasal Baim beats the world for Catarrh and cold in the head. In my own case it effected relief from the first applica-

use this if you desire it.

tion.

FATHER TOENIGS Epileptic Fits, Falling Sick-

A NATURAL REMEDY

ness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia. NERVETONIC Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Week

NO MORE ATTACKS. RACINE, Wis., June, 1888.

Our mother got that sickness, spilepsy, about years ago; on the first start, the got it only once in two or three months the first year and it was incressing all the time; at last she got it once every two weeks. That was right before she began to take Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and then she got to the 16th of Maron, she has had no more attacks.

M. BLAHA,
Raoine, Wis. then she got it only once in three months and that was on the 16th of March; and since then

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers .. nervou POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is new prepared under bis direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Obiosgo.

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







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may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine san reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you hap on to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive ourse in from three to five days, and a the comparatively triffing cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantoe the result. For sale by all druggists.

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

PFIEL & CO.,

155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AN OFFENSIVE WORK.

Catholic Parents Protest Against a School Text Book.

PITTSBURG, Mrss., Feb. 25.—Trouble bas arisen in the high school in this town between Principal Welsh and several of the Cashelic pupils who are studying Myers's History of the Reformation. The pupils have been suspended because they are unwilling to study this book, and the parents of the children have sent a strong petition to Principal Welsh stating that they emphatically protest against Myer's History as prejudicial to the faith of their children and dangerous to their morals. The petitioners

We pronounce it a flagrant attack upon our Catholic Church. We condemn it as unreliable in its statements of causes and effects an in its views of the history and work of the Catholia Church. It is compiled from prejudiced bistorrians who were outspoken in their hastilities against the Caurch and her teachings, and therefore unjust and bitter in their views and opinions, as is also its author, P. V. N. Myers. We protest against such a source of information for our children and strictly forbid them to

make use of it in their studies. This petition is signed by eight of the parents of the children. Principal Welsh refused to accept this petition on the ground that pupils must be dealt with individually and that he could recognize no sect among them.

British Radicals Denouncing the Czar of Russia.

LONDON, February 25. - Public feeling with regard to the harsh treatment accorded to p li-tical prisoners in Siberia by the Russia Government appears to be crystalizing. In this city a committee, with branches at Newcastle and elsewhere, has been organized for the purpose of securing a mitigation of the evils under which W. B. Jackson, Hawkesbury, says: I cannot The organized workingmen and the Socialists

of London will convene a mass meeting in Hyde Park on March 9th, to give expression to their sympathy with the political prisoners now con-

Hon. Mr. Tupper's Hands Tied.

LONDON, February 26 .- It is officially stated that the Hon. Charles H. Tupper, Canadian minister of marine and Fisherira now in Washington, has received positive matructions to confine his labors in regard to the relations between the United States and Canada rolely to the consideration of the Behring Sea fisheries ques-

Why She Did It : Mr. Russett Spitts-"That's a queer looking dog of yours, Miss Rubbelle. Isn't it what the English oill a 'turnspit?'" Miss Aubara Habbelle (seversly)-"I don't know what the English may call it. Mr. Spart, but I call it 'a rotatory expectorator."

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. says:

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

AND OATHOLIC JHRONIOLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Osuntry.....\$1 00 and \$2 (Olty) will be charged,

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WEDNESDAY......MARCH 5, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Mar & 5, St. Adrian. THURSDAY, March, 6, St. Mardian. FRIDAY, Merch 7, Holy Winding Sheet. St Thomas Aquinas. SATURDAY, March 8, St. F.lix.

SUNDAY, March 9, Third Sunday in MONDAY, March 10, The Forty Martyrs.

TUESDAY, March 11, St. John of God.

Dominion Parliament.

It may be said, with perfect accuracy, that since the opening of the present session of the Dominion Parliament very little business of real importance has been transacted. The time and attention of the House of Commons has been occupied with questions of sentiment arising out of race and creed prejudices, whilst the wants of the country appear to have been rudely cast aside. We owe this to the McCarthyites, and are likely to be indebted to the same school of politicians for mere of the disturbing, obnoxious and harmful agitation. Colonel O'Brien, M.P. for Muskoka, has intimated that he will set out on the war-path because the Government did not think proper to submit the question of the Jesuits Estate Act to the Privy Council. He has asked for all papers, of every description, connected with the obtaining of the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, establishing the constitutionality of the Act, and should it be possible for him and his associates to make any capital, it may confidently be expected that the country will be favored with an outburst from the bellioose Colonel in the most approved anti-Catholic style. Apart from the loss of valuable time that the discussion may involve, he is destined to failure in his attempt to revive interest in a question that has ceased to occupy the attention of serious men in the country, and which no longer excites even a passing interest in the minds of all, except a small knot of irreconcileable fanatics.

The dual language debate having closed, the attention of the House was next engaged in discussing the Orange bill. Our opinion has already been expressed on that subject, Mr. Curran, M. P., however, presented an amendment, which has tested the vaunted loyalty of the order. He moved that a clause be inserted in the bill, before the third reading, to the effect, that in any province where party precession acts had been passed, or might hereafter be enacted, that the association should held no public procession. This amendment would have the effect, for instance, in the Province of Quebec, of preventing the insulting displays all over the province, although the Party Processions Act now in force here only applies to Montreal. The hon, member for Montreal Centre said that the epportunity was an exceptionally good one to test the professions of loyalty of the organization and its chiefs. Mr. Clarke Wallace, M.P., the promoter of the measure, most wrathfully regretted the occasion to establish the bona fides of the Orange claim to loyalty, and declined to have inserted in the bill the clause in question, stating that the organization preferred to withdraw the measure rather than accept anything so humiliating. It is difficult to understand where the humiliation comes in. An ordinary society might protest with perfect justice against the insertion of a clause binding It to respect the law and obey its provisions, because no other society than the Orange body professes to set itself up as the special depository of loyalty. One of the features of Mr. Clarke Wallace's measure is the inculcation of loyalty, and what more pertinent manner of beginning the operations of the association than by inserting the loyalty provision in the body of its act of incorporation. This the valiant supporters of the Altar and Threne have refused to do, and to speak candidly, no one is at all disappointed. The brethren are, and always will be, the most leyal subjects in the Empire, if they can only have everything their own way. One thing, however, will result from the motion in amendment, and that is, that the fact that the legal and constitutional prohibition of Orange processions in the city of Montreal is now known, to all whom it may concern. No one can plead ignorance of its provisions. and the fact that the Provincial Legislatures can deal with the disturbing element, at any mement, is a guarantee that for the future operations so seen as the Archbishop gives the peace and harmony of this Province is his consent, which will probably be at his not likely to be disturbed by this imported | regular visitation this month. The new school ism. As was pointed out in the debate, no will be for English-speaking girl; and will be, ene will object to the meetings of men in it is said, under the direction of the ladies of ledges, so long as they do so inoffensively; the Congrepation of Notre Dame. It is ne one has objected in the past, although the Father Salmon's intention to make this school, seciety of Orangelsm was under the ban of or to speak more accurately perhaps, academy the law. The bretherhood may resolve itself second to none in the city, as an educational

thereat: but many years of unostentatious doing of good will be necessary to wipe out parishoners will second the efforts of their in the circle of our numerous customers a few of men's minds its long past of hatrads paragraphs. of men's minds its long past of hatreds, persecutions and insulting displays. On all sides, it is anticipated that our legislators have a long session before them. The tariff debate this year will no doubt be an important one, owing to the changes resulting from the representations of the numerous deputations that have been waiting on the Government for some time past. It will be a held over. relief to the country when parliament is allowed to settle down to what may be termed ita legitimate business.

Father A. E. Jones, S.J., and Prof. Scrimger.

It is to us a maiter of regret that we cannot give space to the voluminous controversy which has been going on in the celumns of The Star for the last week between Rev. Father Jones, S.J., and Prof Soringer. It arose from a paper read by the Professor before the Protestant Ministerial Association, and reproduced in The Star of Feb. 24th. This paper was a general attack on Catholic theology and on alleged Jeault teaching in Crawford, Nolan deLiele, C. A. Geoffrion, John particular. It is needless to say that the ploded allegations about the "errors of Rome." But when Prof, Scrimger ventured to assail the Jesuits, it was evident to the most unpretending of Catholics that he had gone beyond his depth. To the scholar, however, his paper bore ample Internal evidence that, with all his pretension to superior learning, Prof. Sorimger was hopelessly at ea in his latinity, particularly was it apparent that he knew nothing of the terminology of Catholic theology. He stood revealed, in fact, as the pedegogue. His as-

next day after the appearance of the Professor's tirade in a manner remarkable for courtesy and skill, like one who facing an awkward pretender with the foils, plays to disarm, not to wound or kill him. Father Jones showed in the most conclusive manner how the Professor blundered egregicusly in his interpretation of the language of the Schools, and proved by citations and the applications thereof that, had the Professor been more familiar with ecclesiastical Latin the rate of six per cent. per annum; and carried to the reserve an amount of \$50,000, which raises that fund to \$400,000. he would not have grossly misinterpreted the the Society of Jesus.

The exposure and confusion of Professor Scrimger was as complete and as crushing as ever was witnessed in any controversy. Even among business men on the street car., where we could not help overhearing couversations on the subject it, was gruefully admitted that Father Jones had left the Professor " without a leg to stand on."

But he was not the sort of man to ac knowledge himself beaten in a contest his own temerity had invited. As he could not maintain his thesis according to the light shed by Father Jones on the Jesuit constitutions, he insisted on the correctness of his translation, since the whole gravaman of his charges rested on the meaning he was pleased to give in English to the Latin he the year, we hope the Shareholders will be freely in the early spring, were severly tried, had ventured to quote. Of course everybody may quote Latin and translate it, too, as it n' ay suit his purpose. Every school boy, as Micaulay would say, knows what extraordinary, fautastic and ingenicus meanings, the stupid as well as the clever boys in his class can put upon the most ordinary passages in Latin. Instances brimming with rarest fun occur to our memory, but none of them, perhaps, more gravely amusing than the interpretation put by Prof. Scrimger, with the help of Leverett's dictionary, on the writings of the Jesuit fathers.

In his letter of Saturday Father Jones sums up the controversy by showing under proper heads :- " What the Professor has neglected to disprove, or has conveniently overlooked." 2. ' What the Professor grants." 3. "What the Professor denies." 4. How the Professor indulged in a little legerdemain." 5. "What the Professor rashly opines."

The cenclusion of Father Jones first letter

may well be quoted here :--"The zeal of the Ministerial Association may to themselves appear praiseworthy, and the efforts of their expondent sincere; but please let it be expended on some landable object, revis ing, for instance, their Confession of Faith. With this they should have their hands full But when they go befor some time to come. yond their sphere, and attempt evilly to interpret religious Constitutions which the Catholic Church has sanctioned and declared holy they, themselves unnecessarily offensive or, much worse, they, the preachers of a Gospel of peace, stir up religious strife. I dare not say that ignorance, like charity, covers a multitude of sing, but according to the "lax morality of the Jesuit" it at least diminishes their guilt; of sins, but according to the and may this one day be their excuse before God: they knew not what they did. When convicted, however, of such ignorance, as in the present instance, but one thing is left for an honest man to do, and that is, to repair the injury done their neighbor by their slander. By not so doing, if they be in pood faith, they openly espouse the principles they condemn. If, on the other hand, they maliciously circulate evil reports, with a view of injuring a religious body, they father on themselves the maxim which they have never found in any Catholic theologian, that "the end justifies the means."

St. Mary's Parish.

We are glad to learn that Rev. Father Salmon has secured the site for a school for girls, near the Presbytery on the south side of Craig street, and will commence building into an insurance company or other benefi. institution. The necessity for it is evident, dary organization: it will be wandering from for since the parish of St. Bridget was divid-

school for girls. It is to be hoped that the | great, and with the most careful management good priest in his laudable undertaking and | failures have occurred, and we have experienced give him all the assistance in their power in our share in the general losses. Returns, bringing the plan of the school to maturity owing to the bad state of the trade of the and placing it in working order.

Owing to pressure on our space this week a number of interesting articles, communications, etc., prepared for this issue, have been

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The Past Year Reviewed by the Manager. Mr. Bousquet-The Directors' Annual Statement.

The annual meeting of La Banque du Pauple was held Monday afternoon in the Board room of that institution. There were present His Worship the Mayor, president, Messrs. John Morrison, W. S. Evane, William Francis, paper contained the usual musty, often ex. William Ross, French, M. Branchaud, J. Y. Gilmour, L. Armstrong, Charles Lacaille, Alphonse Leclaire, Michael Burke, E. H. Parent, Hector Prevoet, C. Lamothe and James Wilson, Jr.

The president, Mayor Grenier, having been elected chairman, and the manager, Mr. Bousquet, secretary of the meeting, the proceeding were opened by the reading of the annual report, as follows :-

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the atatement of the affairs of this pauk for the year ending 28th Fabruary, 1896 :--

Balance carried to reserve fund..... and loss account.....

1.239.03 \$123,239 03

Net profits for the year after pay-ing expenses, and, providing for

all bad and doubtful debts....\$123,239 03 The net profits of the year, after having provided for all bad and doubtful debts and deducting costs of management, have amounted to

Out of this sum we have paid dividends at

The policy to be followed with regard to the meaning of passages in the constitutions of building of the reserve fund up to 50 per cent.

the Society of Japan. and we anticipate the realization of our idea within a few years.

Our deposits and advances to the public show an increase over last year, while our circulation, owing to the small requirements of the country for the removal of the crop, compares with a material decrease. Demand of money for mercantile purposes has

kept our capital fully invested at remunerative rates of interest. An Agency of this Bank has been opened in Openber last, as Coaticooke, P.Q.; the busi-

ness already done has reached our expecta-All our Agencies have been thoroughly inspected during the year, and we notice a ma-terial increase of their volume of transactions;

they are working very satisfactorily.
We have slee to acknowledge to the Shareholders the efficacy of services rendered by our staff of officers; their fidelity and attentive work have reflected credit to the institution. Considering the general depression and stag-

satisfied at our results, although they have not reached our expectations : profits realized are

By order of the Board, J. Gernies,

President. Montreal, 1st March, 1890.

General statement at close of business, 28th Fcb. ruary, 1890.

Dr.	
To circulation	8 731 274 00
To deposits not bearing interest	1,436,768 95
To deposits bearing interest	2,474,869 55
To amount due to other banks	120,054 34
To capital paid up\$1,200,000 00	-
To reserve fund 400,000 00	
To profit and loss 50,208 39	
To dividened No. 88	
payable 3rd	

March, 1890. 36,000 00 To unclaimed dividends -\$1,692,294 06

\$6,458,260 90 Cr. 73,876 96 By specie \$ 295,143 00 197,130 62 banks.

By balances due by other banks. 39,840,82 By call and short loans on stock 552,175 19 and bonds....

Immediately available......\$1,158,166 59 By loans and discounts current.... By notes and bills overdue, se-5,091,437 06 12,315 42 16,350 54

By real Estate..... By bank premises..... 54,444 74 \$6,458,260 90

J. S. Bousquer, Cashier. We, the undereigned, auditors, named at the last annual general meeting of the share-holders, after having examined the books, verified the specie and legal tenders on hand, in a word, after having taken cognizance of the assets and liabilities of the corporation of La

that we have found the whole to be correct and in accordance with the above statements. P. P. MARTIN, NOLAN DELISLE, Auditors. Montreal, 1st March, 1890.

Banque du Peuple, have the honor to report

MB. BOUSQUET'S ADDRESS.

Mr. J. S. Bourquet, the manager, then gave his annual address. He said—Before reviewing the trade of this province, in its various branches, since the last annual meeting of the share holders of this institution, I will add a few supplementary remarks to the Directors' report, with regard to our own affairs. The business of this bank through the energy of your President, Directors and Managers, has been well main-Directors and Managers, has been well main-tained, under an economical and vigilant ad-ministration, and the movement of its legisl-mate advancement, progress and development has been kept forward. The year just ended has parison is not at all reassuring. All the other provinces have experienced bad crops, low ing chirfly from bad crops and unseasonable weather. The state of depression and stagnancy that has prevailed over the trade has been for your Directors in the conduct of the bank business the source of great anxiety. Failures have been numerous in all branches, and they

country at large, and although a material inorease is noticeable in the amount of our transactions and earnings, net profits realized for the above causes, have been by many thousand dollars less than those of the previous year. However, although the results have not reached our expectations, they could have been worse under such adverse circumstances, and our statement shows an increase of deposits during the year of \$270,132 22, while our advances to the public are now \$5,672,278.21, against \$5,169,687 98 in the previous year. On the other hand our ciroulstion, owing to the small requirements of the country for the removal of the crops, shows a material decline; but it is in proportion to the decrease noticeable in the general circulation of The amount of debts overdue and not yet settled is also very small. Hence it is gratifying, to be in a position, after such a year of general depression, to state to the shareholders that as a result of our endeavors, we have in almost every respect gained ground; that the general statement shows an incresse of deposites and advances to the public, while the

which may be considered a fair result.

earnings have netted 104 per cent. of our capital,

GENERAL REVIEW. The trade of this province for the year just ended, has not been generally prosperous, and has, perhaps, been more disappointing and unsatisfactory than any for a number of years past, parely because more had been expected of it. general outlook at the beginning led to the belief, from its fairly prosperous conditions, in an increase of activity conditions, in an increase of activity in all the branches (and indo ted greater general prosperity than has been experienced. In looking back upon the year for those leading events which had a controlling influence on general business, we may mention, notably, the lmost incessant rains which continued, with but few and temporary interruptions, all the year round : the failure of the grain crop and cereals and to the unprecedented low prices for agricultural products throughout the country. The first and greater factor in general prosperi ty for an agricultural province like ours is good crops, and the next is good prices for them. The whole community, more or less, depends on those returns, it is are the supply of these necessities of life that determines the movements and channel and volume of business, and prices and profits and losses thereon.

The crop of 1889, owing to unsessonably cool and web weather, has then been very poor; grain with but few exceptions has been a failure n every locality, and in many instances farms have not yielded enough to pay for their seed and labor. This has not been true only of the cereals, but everything farmers have raised Hay is the only exception. Although of a bad quality, the barvest has been abundant, but prices for it have reached a point in remote sections which hardly pay farmers for hauling their crop to market after being harvested. Although our crep is very small prices, convery to expectations, have been low. The shrinkage in grain value is explained by the large crops harvested in the United States during the last two years. The statistics of their grain crops for eighteen hundred and eighty-nine are something quiet unparalleled, and unfor unately the large yield of grains, following directly upon the abundant crop of eighteen hundred and eighty, reduced prices to a minimum unprocedented. So their surplus has reflected on our markets and accounts for the low prices now ruling here. The value of the production of the year for these causes been has considerably diminished. The business of the community at large, and its general trade, which directly depends for activity on the farmers' returns, has then felt the first se back, on the improved business propects for 1889, with which everybody entered

last year. The poor return of crops has deprived the province of millions of dollars, and lowered its power of purchasing to the same extent. As a natural consequence, farmers all round have been impoveri hed, and a great numb r, under the necessities of meeting interest on farm mort gages have been compelled to increase their oans. Deprived of the r natural income, they have sought from merchants and bankers for temporary asistance, incurring by the fact new liabilities, instead of recieving their old indebtedness Country storekeepers who, under very and many have succumbed under the presence for remittances owing to their inability to collect farmers' accounts.

In wholesale trade, a great falling off in the sales of the autumn took place, while winter trade has been disastrous. In fact, during the two or three pastimonths commercial travellers have returned empty handed, owing to the unwillingness of the country retailers to purchase: and collections from rural district; were very bad. The volume of business has been materially below the average of last year, and although general it has been felt more by certain lines. Indeed, during the last six months there have been only complaints, and a great number of failures has occurred. were the natural consequences of the prolonged state of stagn: E y and depression in business. As a whole, the business situation illustrated from the balance sheets, show that returns have not contributed to add much wealth to the capital

FAILURES.

We find the dark side of our trade revealed by the greatly increased number of failures. According to the returns of our mercantile agencies the total liabilities of failures last year for this province amounted to \$5,858,105, against \$4,666,821 in 1888, and the whole num ber of concerns failed was 651 against 482 in the previous year. This shows a state of things far from satisfactory, and was to many a great surprise. We all know that for one reason or another bankruptcies will occur in the most prosperous years, but when the failure list is swollen to the extent of that of 1889 we may ask if really to a certain measure this is not the result of an unhealthy condition of the trade in some of its branches. By a thorough analysis made of that enormous increase in insolvencies and the consequent heavy advance in the amount of liabilities, we find out by its general distribution in every branch of industry that these failures are nearly all traceable to uneasonable weather, for no doubt poor returns of crops during, we may say, the last three years in succession, followed by the heavy shrinkage in grain values and low prices for cereals, have shaken up solvent firms throughout this province, and for those causes sales have been elow, remittances light, farmers unable to meet their obligations and a general decrease in the volume of business has taken place; but failures have also disclosed a weak condition of the trade in some of its branches. Our trade chiefly seems to have experienced more difficulties than any other portion of the

Dominion. In Ontario the situation, measured by the failure record, shows no material changes from the preceding year, while the Maritime provinces have enjoyed a year of prosperity, and Manitoba is noticeable for the small number and liabilities of its failures. The number of insolvencies for the Dominion has been 1,667 in 1888 against 1,764 in 1889, showing an increase in number of 97. The amount of liabiliies of insolvents reads as follows :- \$14,000,000 in 1888 against \$14,500,000 in 1889, showing as a whole an excess in the liabilities of the Dominion of \$500,000. The growth in number of failures for this province alone has been 169, prices and unseasonable weather in the same proportion as we have. The result on their general trade has not, however, been so disastrons, and but for the increase of our insolvencies the Dominion would have as a whole shown a decrease in the total liabilities of insolvents.

have had to lend your money to people engaged Hence it is significant that this province has in those various branches. The risks inherent not, in case of emergencies in crops, the same to a banking business, when the field of resources as they have to fall back on to feed its

ours is the farmers products, by a sharp com-parison of our commercial disasters we are led to believe that a shrinkage exists in our agricultural department and that farming is not pro-perly attended to.

AGRICULTURE.

many years back. In fact modes and methods now in use in the working of the farms are the same that were in existence twenty years ago Farmers in this province derive a very smal profit out of a large area of land, and as a rule depend entirely either on a grain or hay crop for their living, and in case of failure have nothing to fall back on. The last two or three years have clearly shown the fallacy of their mode; consequences for a great number have been disastrous, and many are reported bank rupt to a great extent. Great advantage would result if mixed farming was adopted. This mode, by the agricultural classes in other provinces, especially in Ontario and the Northwest, has been accepted since many years, and they have found it profitable, and offering greater advantages as to resources. A close attention should then be given at once to the important consequences as to profits derived from that molle, and the energy and efforts of our farmers should be directed to it. Now to relieve it from its present profitless state, it is time that new life be infused into our agricultural works, that schemes of reform be inaugurated by the provincial D partment of Ag iculture and that improved methods in the general working of the farms be adopted by farmers. Cattle and dairy products, from their great demand on the English market, affords them an opportunity for an immediate reform, and which, if accepted, and properly attended to, would contribute towards improving their returns by creating new resources. To illustrate the movement of progress made in that direction, and the large profits derived from it by the Dominion, a com parison of our dairy produce exports ten year ago will show that mixed farming has created in a short time a revenue revealing by its magni tude the great resources of our farms, and also the great importance to the trade of a country like ours that the general working of the farm be well executed. Ten years ago, in 1879, the value of cheese exported was \$3,700,000, that of butter, \$2,100,000, while for the year just ended the figures stood: Oheese, \$9,500,000, and but-ter \$1,125,000. We must then bear in mind that in the extraordinary progress made during the cume of a few years by the dairy industries of Canada and its enormous increase in exports that this province is figuring for euch an insigni ficant amount that we wou'd be ashamed to mention. As to cattle, Mentreal along for its consumption is paying yearly two millions of dollars to Upper Canada, and \$500,000 to the United States for hogs. Comments are unnecessary,

The state of degression of this most import ant distributing branch of our trade is becoming words every year. A merchant, desirous of properity, has to build his trrde on sound business principles, than is, to buy judiciously, sell with fair profits, effect prompt returns of seles, and regulate his expenses, according to returns. Want of forethought or ignorance of those strict business principles which are the basis of success, are the chief causes to which may be attributed the disasters that have taken place in the dry goods business, and merchants ought to awake to that fact. This line rests on principles decidedly opposed to prosperity; for their siles are made on a small margin of prefits; expenses incurred by the present mode of selling through commercial travellers are large, unlimited credits granted are full of emergencies and losses, and large stocks carried involve heavy interest accounts. The results are now telling hard on those who have invited that condition of affairs, and I would venture to say that very few in that line have made money on their year's transactions. That a change in the present method of buying and selling has to be brought about sooner or later to relieve this branch of trade from its depression nobody doubts; but although acknowledge the unhealthy state of their trade by the disastrous returns in their balance sheet, merchants and manufacturers do not seem yet decided to take any immediate action in order to prevent further disasters.

GROORBIES.

The volume of transactions in this line shows a decline, but the profite under a less severe competition have had a tendency to increase. Although heavy losses were suntained, the retures have been fair. As a whole, with the exception of the country trade, which is in a deplorable condition, they are satisfied with what they have done, although their earlier anticipations have not been realized.

BOOTS AND SHORS.

The statistics of failures report an increase of \$900,000 in the amount of the liabilities of insolvencies in this line during the last year. This has not been a surprise to the business community as it was well known that a rotten spot was existing in the trade; too many manufacturers were crowding the fild, and the excess bave benswept away by the crisis Those disasters to a certain extent were anticipated.

LUMBER AND METALS

Have had a year more of great activity, as construction within the city for large amounts has been carried out. The era of progress seems to favor that business for next year. However, greater care has to be taken with regard to mall capitalists who build on speculation, for which purpose they are borrowing heavily, as a sudden turn of the wind of prosperity, on those who have counted too much on it. m their situation and involve great disasters to

REAL ESTATE.

A sharp hunt by local and outside capitalists for investment properties in this city has taken place during the year; the prices seem by their gradual inflation to receive a sound impulse from bona fide investors, and a reaction so far is not to be anticipated. Lumber exports and manufacturing interests I do not refer to, as so very few of our clients are connected with them. In all the minor branches commercial transac tions have suffered a decline in volume. In the actual state of finance there prevails a stringency of money with nothing in sight to relieve it; circulation not being wanted for crop requirements, is making its way home through the channel of agencies, and a drain on bank reserves for that cause during the last two or three months has taken place. Hence, the practice of making new time engagements is for the present out of favor. As to the feature of the money market it is difficult to forecast. The anticipa tions are that higher rates of interest will set in during the year and that we may experience a still stiffer money market, as the failure in crops has made this country poorer by many millions of dollars. Higher prices for hay may help temporarily the market by stimulating the export, but to a very nominal extent. Merchants should then conduct their finances

according to those expectations and be careful in their enterprises, avoid buying ahead of wants, limit their purchases to the immediate requirements of their business, shorten their credits and restrict their personal expenses in order to meet all emergencies and not be dis turbed by any change that may occur in the money market. Every trader desirous of prosperity, to carry his business successfully must direct his tendencies and energy to prompt returns of sales. Short dates mean prompt payment, and the longer you spread the credits the lighter the remittance will be. Merchants should bear in mind that either buying or selling on long terms carries in itself evils which in the long run will bear fatal consequences on those who practice it. We cannot, of course, expect to anticipate that general business will ever entirely be transacted on a cash basis. We know that every merchant has to sall on credit and carry a certain amount of indebtedness; but to be judicious in the opening of credits, and not to go beyond the line of safety is, a wise policy unfortunately not understood by a great whary organization: It will be wandering from for since the partin of St. Dringes was divided to a banking business, when the field of resources as they have to fall back on to feed its great risks. Just for the sake of counting on against reduction for the sake of counting of the sake of coun

in the prosperity of an agricultural country like swept away by the insolvency of the parties they are trusting; and that accounts for a great share in the numerous failures.

The general actual business situation is decidedly not encouraging, and the feelings with regard to its future outlook do not under present circumstances appear to favor a revival of activity shortly. A continuation of the present depression till next autumn is the probability that awaits the trade. In this city, where sums of money are to be expended by This great deptrtment of our resources has been neglected and entirely left to itself for corporations for harbor improvements or other purposes, a lighter degree of activity in business may set in at spring; also a great number of constructions are to be erected during the year; so we have every reason to anticipate that the working classes will be well emptoyed ab remunerative wages, as manufactures are also running, so far, full time, making fair profits, with orders on hand ahead of their profits. ductions. But country retailers, under the poverty of our farmers and the low prices now ruling for their products, will experience hard times, until a new crop comes in to relieve the situation, as there is nothing on sight, as I have already said, but the antic pation of higher prices in hay, which would return to the remote sections of the country a flow (f money

> Mr. John Crawford was willing to move the adoption of the report. He was proud to do so, because it was an innovation on the usual custom in other banks where the president proposed the adoption of the report, and the vice-president seconded it. He would call attention that the report included that of the auditors, and he would submit the propriety of notadopt ing them both together.
>
> The President said it had been the custom to

and ease their present alarming state.

so pass these reports, but if the shareholders saw no objection to dividing them, he was willing that they should be submitted separately. The suggestion was accordingly acted

Mr. Evans asked the manager how real estate compared with last year, and he was informed that it stood at about the same amount.

Mr. Crawford thanked the Chairman for the gracious concession he had made regarding the reports, but before moving the adoption of the report of the directors he would like to hear if any other gentleman had any remarks to make Mr. Morrison accordingly spoke on several points, and

Mr. John Crawford resumed his remarks. He gathered from the manager's statement that banks are apt to make two mistakes, one in the direction of expanding and the other direction of contracting. He believed the first was the mistake oftenest make. He was not now referring to La Banque du Peuple, but was speaking generally. Of course it was apparent that the condition of agriculture, commerce and the manufacturing industrial interests are depressed. But the banks have a great deal in their hands in preventing the expansion of trade by governing the facilities for the people borrowing and thus bringing about a reduction of the losses. He quite realized that those interests are in a languishing condition at present and it behooved them as bankers to be extremely cautious in giving credits. He had great pleasure in moving the adoption of the report, and he thought they should be satisfied with the per-centage that has been declared. If the chairman could only assure him of the continuance of such a state of offairs, instead of the stock being at par to day he (Mr. Crawford) would give a hundred for a thousand shares.

The President hoped that it would be so, and the report having been seconded by Mr. Armstrong, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Morrison moved, seconded by Mr. Louis Armstrong, that the report of the auditors be

received and adopted.

Mr. Nolan de Lisle replied, and referred to the very satisfactory state of the bank's affairs. The confidence of the public in the institution was materially apparent in an increase of \$270,000 in the deposits. He vauched for the c rectness of everything appearing in the statement, and spoke of the valuable and willing assistance given the auditors by the manager and staff. Speaking as a shareholder, he suggested that the bank should endeavor to obtain arger premises. He thought the business re-

commended it. Mr. Martin also spoke of the satisfactory condition of the bank's affairs, and generally cor-rehorated Mr. de Lisle's statement. The report was carried.

The auditors for the coming year were then appointed as follows:—Messrs. Nolan de Lisle, P. P. Martin and Louis Armstrong.

THANKS TO THE PRESENT DIRECTORS, Mr. John Crawford moved:

That the thanks of the stockholders ar and are hereby tendered to the president, directors and carbier for the satisfactory manner in which they have managed the affairs of the

In doing so he warmly complimented the president, manager and entire staff. This motion was carried and a similar vote to the auditors. which was also carried.

Mr. Crawford asked the president whether he intended having any amendment made to the charter with regard to giving the management more time in which to prepare their report, but the president said that the had already discussed that matter, and did not think is would be wise to take any steps in that

direction. The meeting then adjourned.

The Late Mr. Cassidy.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. L. Cassidy ook place yesterday morning from his late residence on St. Denis street to St. James church, and from thence to Cote des Neiges cometery. The attendance was large, numbering some seven hundred persons. The pall bearers were Mayor Grrnier, Judge Desnoyers, A. Desjardins. M.P., A. de Martigny, and Charles Lacaille The chief mourners were Mesers. George Beaudet, Dr. de Martigny, Dr. Duckett, Godfroy Beaudet, de Labrequerie, Tache, L. H. Tache, Henri Tache. Jules Beaudet, Gaston St. Julien, C. A. M. Globen-sky, J. F. Pelland, J. O. C. Mignault, Auguste Couillard and A. Clement, and amongst those present were Hon. L. Beaudien, Judge Loranger, Mesers. Laviolette, Auger, Chaput, Laramee, Bovinin, Laurent, de Tonnancourt Melancon, St. Onge. Mosian, Hebu, Gaucher, Boucher, Plants, Ladouceur, Archambault, Roy, Hughes, Paradis, Kennedy. Malo, Roy, Faucher, Greaves, Lusignan, Martineau, Marechal, Giobenky, Desrosiers, Scotte, DeLorimer, Grignon, R. de Marting, P. Masson, Marvill Mario, Gironard Paranth Masson, Merrill, Marin, Girouard, Perrault, Masson, Licoste, Duckett, Brosseau, Geof-frion, P. Desjardins, C. St. Julien de Pamisfor**t.**

The Wild West Visits the Pope.

Rome, March 2.—The Pope was visited by a number of Indians attached to Cody's west show to day and they were presented with medals, crucifixes and chaplets. The entire wild west troop are to be received by His Holiness to-morrow

The Pan-American Railway Booming.

WASHINGTON February 27.—In the House today Mr. Buckslew, of Pennsylvania, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to cause a reconnaisance to be made for a line of railroad extending south the Central American states, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Belivia to the city of Sucre, and to detail officers in the public service to prosecute the work.

Portuguese Still Irritated.

LISCON, February 27.—The Northren Patriotic letgue of Portugal appealed to the Government of cancel the exequatur of Mr. Crawford, the British consul at Oporto. Senhor Pimentel, in reply, says he sees no good reason for suon a proceeding.
The subscription to the National Defence

fund for the first two days reached £400,000.

The liquor committee of the Massachusetts number. The ambition of swelling the amount Legislature reported unanimously against enof their yearly transactions forces them to accept acting a straight prohibitory law, and also against reducing the high license fee from



This Powder never varies. Amarvel of purity This Fowder never varies. Amarvel of purity rength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinery kinds, and caunot be sold in competition with the multitude of low best, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

The Banque du Peuple.

A great deal of ground is covered by the annual report of this bank, which is interesting to all, as showing the agricultural and commercial condition of the country during the past year. Mr. Bourquet's statement indicates how very general and scrious was the failure of crops. This affected first the retailers, and through them the wholesalers, and through both the banks. Notwithstanding this the People's has been able to earn over 10 per cent. on its capital, to pay a dividend of 6 per cent., and to add \$50,000 te the rest account, and this, the statement of the condition of the bank submitted showed. without unduly expanding the circulation or reducing the available cash reserve to an unsafe limit. Under the circumstances this may be considered a satisfactory showing. The reference in Mr. Bousquet's address to the cattle trade and the fact that we import cattle from other provinces, while Quebec is quite fitted to produce as good, is worthy the close attention of our farmers. He pointed out how agriculture generally in this province had fallen behind that of Ontario, and urged improvement of methods among farmers, which they would do well to heed. We commend the report to the careful attention of

NEWS OF THE WEFK.

EUROPEAN.

Lord Anckland is dead.

Henry M. Stanley expects to arrive in London on April 15. The German, Lasker, has defeated Bird, the

English champion, at chees. The winter crops in the South of Russia have been rained by the severe weather.

The Sultan of Zarzibar has released some untried prisoners who have been kept in prison

Mr. Parnell has been absent from the British House of Commons for a week in consequence of illness.

King George of Greece has arranged to pay a visit to the Czar in May, and to be absent from Athens about three montos.

The Brisish House of Commons authorized the expenditure of £4,000,000 for the purpose of extending military barracks.

Prince Bismarck has declined to permit the German Africa Company to sell part of its pos-

sessions to an Anglo Dutch syndicate. It is stated that Dom Pedro, ex Emperor of Brazil, has accepted the invitation of Emperor

France Joseph to spend next summer at the castle of Hintzendorf. The Paris Sicole, a semi-official paper, says a

treaty in writing exists between E. gland and ltaly providing for concerted action by these powers on the west coast of the Red Ses. The London jury has awarded Sir Morell Mackenzie £1500 damages in his suit

against the St. James Gazette for publishing disparaging articles in connection with his treatment of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany. The official programme of the International

Labor Conference has been issued. The subjects to be discussed are the regulation of mine work, with reference to the prohibition of the labor of women and children; the shortening of the shifts in particularly unhealthy mines; the regulation of Sunday labor, and also the regulation of the labor of children and females.

AMERICAN.

The Hndson river at Troy, N. Y., is rising rapidly, flooding docks and low lying places. Commodore George B White, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, is

It is reported that Sheriff Delgore, of Portland, Ore., arrested the abronding cashier of the seargeant-at-arms officer at Washington, yesterday, at Taccma, on the Northern Pacific railway.

Richard Hawes, who murdered his wife and two children, was banged at Birming ham, Ala., yesterday He stated on the gallows that John W. Riley, engineer, did the killing, and was paid \$200 by him for his

A California syndicate has purchased from ex President Cevelard his country place at Washington, known as "Oak view." The price paid for the house and 29 acres of land was \$140,000. Mr. Cleveland is said to have realised on this sale a clear profit of \$100,009.

Charles Tutt, aged 85, a miser, worth \$50,000 Charles Tult, aged 80, a miser, worm eco, cooling in a filthy room at Cambridge, Mass., Thursday night. He had lived there alone for years. A week ago he was taken with "la grirpe," which developed into pneumonia. Thursday night the police were attracted by his outcries, but before medical assistance came Tuft died in great agony.

Acting Secretary Batchelor of Washington has informed the trustees of Christ's Evangeli cal Lutheran church, Lewisburg, Pa., that the Canadian clergyman called by them is regarded as an alien wishin the meaning of the Alien Contract Laber law. The minister was born in the United States of American parents, and when three years of age was taken to Canada by his father, who subsequently became a civi-zen of the Dominion.

The shooting of ex-Congressman Taulbee by Charles Kincaid, correspondent of the Louis-ville Times, in the lobby of the House of Representatives, Washington, vesterday, was premeditated. Both men are Kentuckians and the trackle was caused by the or Chroressman. the trouble was caused by the ex Congressman pulling the correspondents nose for publishing certain statements in regard to him. Mr. Kincertain statements in regard to him. caid is a slight built, inoffensive looking man of about 35 years of aue: He was formerly a judge in one of the Louisville courts and his family is one of the best known in Kentucky. Mr. Tanl bee has been taken to the hospital. His wound is a very dangerous one. Kincaid was

CANADIAN. In their session at Toronto the Provincial and surveyers of Untario adopted the report of

a special committe recommending the affiliation with the Dominion Association and the other provincial associations. They will meet tri-annually, and each individual association will hold is own annual meeting in addition.

Great destitution is reported among the halt-breeds near Edmonton, N.W.T., and they will shortly petition the Government for relief. The Rev. Dr. Pickard fied at his home, Sackville, N. B., aged 76 years. He was one of the foremost figures in early Methodiam in

the Lower Provinces. The Orange Grand Lodge for Manitoba and the North-West meets in Winnipeg, and will pass resolutions regarding the Frenck language and the separate schools.

Rev. Dr. Bryce, chaptain of Winnipeg's St. Andrew's Society, gives absolute denial to the statement that the Crofters of the North-West are in a starving condition.

The Conneil of the Equal Rights Association The Conneil of the Equal Rights Association of Ontario has issued an address to the people of the province, which says that true friends of conf. deration are they who would obviate hitter contention, which measures like the Jesuits' estates act will inevisably breed, not they who would allow the false principies unhindered to mark permanent dispured and confusion. On work permanent discord and confusion. On separate schools in Ontario, the address says that public money should not be given for sectar-ian purposes. All provinces should have liberty to establish or retain or abolish separate schools as they should see cause.

IMPORIANT NEWS FROM ROME

Division of the Cathalic Dioceses in Ontario-Alexandria a new sec.

KINGSTON, Oat., March 1.—Three documents sealed under "The ring of the Fisherman" have reached here from Rome. One divides the ecclosiastical province of Toronto, separating from it the diocese of Kingston and Peterboro, whose T-rrivory is constituted a new province, with Kingston for its metropolis, to which the diocese of Peterboro and the new diocese that shall be created in the eastern part of Kingston territory are assigned as suffragan

sees. The second document appoints Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, archbishop of the metropolitan diogese of Kingston. The third document, which is dated 21sh January, 1890, canonically erects the new diocese, defining its territory to be the civil counties of Glengarry and Scormount united with Cornwall, beving for boundary the river St. Lawrence on the south, the civil province of Quebec on the east, the counties of Prescott and Russell with part of Carleton on the north, and the c unties of Cundas on the west. Alexandrie, she chief town of Glengarry, is made the episcopal Ses, from which the diocese takes its name and the bishop

The Alaska Seal Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, February 28 .- Secretary Windom to day awarded the contract for the seal fisheries to the North American Commercial Company of San Francisc, and New York for twenty years. Mr. J. Liebs is president of the company. The proposal of the North Commerci.l company provides for the payment by the delegate of France to the conference are company of an annual rental of \$69,000, and, in the will be accompanied by two experts.

addition to the revenue tax or duty of \$2 laid addition to the revenue tax or duty of \$2 laid upon each fer sealskin taken and shipped by it from the island, the sum of \$7.62½ apiece for each fur sealskin. The company also proposes to pay fifty cents per gallon for each gallon of oil made from seals that may be taken from the islands and sold by it; also to furnish free of charge to the native inhabitants of the islands annually and countils on number of islands annually such quantity or number of dried salmon as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; also to furnish under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury the native inhabitants with the salt and barrels necessary for preserving meat.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, TOKONTO, ONT., Feb. 28.—Almost the whole of to-day's session of the Assembly was devoted to moving for returns. One of these, by Mr. French of Grenville, was in reference to the allegation that certain pupils

Separate School Question and Legislation.

attending convents in Ottawa had been classed as pupils in attendance at Roman Catholic separate schools. To each of these allegations the Minister of Education gave an emphatic denial. The object of the opposition evidently, was to show that these convents had drawn a

portion of the Separate School Grant.

Mr. Graham made a motion for a return, the trend of which was to enshroud in doubt the validity of the title held by the Government to the land in University park, upon which the new parliament buildings are being erected. Mr. Fraser, commissioner of public works, set the matter at reat by reading from the parlia-mentary record, showing that the title was

absolutely indisputable.

If the separate schools are not improved it will not be for want of legislation. The follow-is an example, Mr. Clancy. of West Kent, gives notice of a bill respecting the separate school law. Mr. Clancy is himself a Roman Catholic Conservative and people are curious to know know the purpose of the proposed bill.

The Australian Liner Quetta Lost With 164 Lives.

LONDON, March 2.-The British steamer Quetta, which sailed from Cooktown, Queens land, February 27th, for London, has been lost at sea. She was a vessel of 2,210 tons burthen, had on board twenty seven first class passengers and a crew numbering 112. She also had the mails for England. The managers of the line to which the steamer belonged did not at first believe the report that she had been lost. First reports had it that a hundred lives were lost. but a later dispatch from Brisbane says the Quetta had 280 souls on board, of whom 116 were saved, including the captain and several

France Accepts Germany's Invitation.

BERLIN, February 26. - The French Government has accepted the invitation of Germany to take part in the Berlin labor conference. It is reported that Jules Simon will be the delegate of France to the conference and that

THE ARTISTS' FAVORITE! L.E. N. PRATTE, SOLE AGENT,

1676 Notre Dame Street.

MR. LABOUCHERE SUSPENDED.

He Impugs the Veracity of the Premier. LONDON, February 28.-In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Labouchere, in sunport of his motion to reduce the vote of credit, alleged that there had been an official attempt to defeat the course of justice in the Cleveland street scandals, and declared that the sentence of Veck was inadequate. The Treasury, knowi gall of the circumstances, had refrained from prosecuting the offenders until the postal secre-

tary had prosecuted those of his employees who

had been lured into the affair by the principals.

The Treasury was determined to prevent exposure. The authorities of that department had hunted Halmond out of the reach of extradition by playing upon his fears and the treasury had also ordered the police to abandon the case when the evidence involved Lord Arthur Somerset and had given the latter time to quit the country, and had only assented to the usu ance of a warrant against him under pressure when he was beyond their reach. Furthermore. he charged that the treasury had informed Lord Somerset of its action after countring at his escape, and had allowed him to resign a position he had disgraced. Yet he was still a magistrate in two counties. Two men had been sent to prison on the charges, but they were poor and obscure. Their

CONFEDERATES IN HIGH PLACES WERE NOT MOLESTED.

He charged that Lord Salisbury and o her members of the Government had criminally

conspired to defeat justice,
Attorney General Webster characterized the charges of Mr. Labouchere as abourd. No warrant was issued at the cutset, as the avidence was insufficient. A warrant had been issued, laber, on additional evidence, but there had been no communication with Lord Somerset. For this statement, Sir Richard Webster said, he

had direct authority.

Mr. Labouchers said he declined to believe the statement of either Sir Richard E. Webster or of Lord Salisbury. The Speaker ordered Mr. Labouchers to withdraw his imputation on the veracity of the Prime Minister.

LABOUCHERE'S CONSCIENCE. Mr. Labouchere refused to withdraw his renark and he was the reupon auspended by a vote

said: "My conscience will not allow me to say that I believe Lord Salisbury.

Mr. W. H. Smith demanded that the House declare the motion of Mr. Labouchere improper and false.

The motion was rejected, 163 to 80.

Mr. T. P. O'Connur stated that he knew the name of the man Mr. Labouchers mentioned as authority for his strictures, and declared that is was a guarantee of the correctness of Mr. La-

bouchere's statement.

Mr. Smith demanded that Mr. O'Connor give the name to the House, but the latter declined to do so, as he had learned it in confidence. A committee of inquiry was then demanded to ascertain the facts, but the proposal was op-posed by Mr. Smith. The vote on Mr. Labouchere's amendment to the supply bill was ther taken under closure, and it was deteated by 206

The Pope's 80th Birthday.

ROME. March 2.-Pope Lee XIII. was 80 years old to-day and to morrow will be the 12th anniversary of his coronation. In honor of three two events he gave a reception to the college of cardinals. Replying to the congratulation of the cardinals, the Pope declared his intention to give the most earnest study to the social question and said he hoped to receive the assistance of European powers in solving the problem.

Russia is Suspicious.

BERLIN, March 2 The Reichsanzeiger official) says the questions to be considered by the labor conference have no politica! signific ance. Therefore, it is best that it be submitted to the experts of the conference to decide whether the regulations made shall be laid down for execution. It also recommends that they decide whether there shall be future and periodical conferences of the same nature. Th-St. Petersburg Grashdanin comments on what it considers the lack of wisdom shown by the powers that have consented to take part in the conference, the paper believes it will tend to add economic superority to the military preponder ance already exercised by Germany over Europe and it is on this ground that it censures the powers for giving their support to the pro-

The Socialists' Enormous Ga'ns.

BERLIN, February 26 -The vote of the Socialists in the recent election compared with the last previous election in 1837 shows a gain of 567,405 votes. The gain of the German Liberals compared in the same way is 224,600. The Centre party, on the contrary, and the parties included in the Cartel coalition all lost heavily. The Cartellers have list a million vater, and the Centre party 106,657 votes.

The Accident of Birth Dian't Count. WASHINGTON, February 27 .- Acting Secretary Batchelor has informed the trustees of Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, Lewisburg, Pa., that the Canadian clergyman called by them is regarded as an alien within the meaning of the Atien Contract Labor law. The n injeter was born in the United States of American parents, and when three years of age was 177 to 96.
Upon leaving the House, Mr. Labouchere ly became a citizen of the Domin'on.



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SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PLANTER TO SCHOTLE

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Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Fir Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin that provented by Cutteura Soar.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily enred by Cutteura Anti-Pain Plaster, Rheumatism, Kidney Pain speedily enred by Curreura as the only pain-killing plaster.

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THE ARISTOORATIO SCANDALS.

The Aristocrats Gloat Over the Disgusting Story.

LONDON, February 28.—In language not to be misunderstood, Mr. Labouchere poured a broadaids of hos shot into the Government in the House of Commons this evening, the occasion being a support of his motion to reduce the vote credit. The purpose of the motion was bu call attention to the Cleveland street and other alleged nameless scandals which common rumor asserts were participated in by persons holding flicial positions under the Government, or of s: flicieus eminence in the peerage to fi fluence the Government to protect them. The Government anticipated a bitter attack, and, in obedience to an urgent whip, the promulgation which was advised by Lord Salisbury himself, there was a full Tory attendance to offset the Radical leader's accuration by partisian votes. Whether by accident or design, it was not apparent, but the visitors' gallery contained an unusual number of females, notwithstanding the publicity given to Mr. Labouchere's intention and the character of the speech his subject would render necessary.

An attempt was made by the Conservatives

to have the House cleared in order to spare the feelings of the perticont visitors and their own as well, but the effort failed and the women remained throughout the debate.

EXCITING BRITISH CURIOSITY.

London, March 2 .- After Mr. Labouchere had retired from the House last night a mem-ber, whose seat is near his, had sufficient inquisitiveners to collect the torn fragments of a puce of paper which the forner had held in his had during the debate. The paper was found so centain a name, which was quickly whisper-of through the House and the lobbies as that of a high personage, whem Labourhere, doubtless, a high personage, when Laboushers, doubtless, intended to accuse before he should have completed his speech. There is great curionity to see whether this name will come out when Laboushers reamons his address. If it does there will be one of the greatest sensations ever known in Parliament. No newspaper has dared, of course, to drop a hint us to the identity of the person in question, the strictness of the English libel laws making such publications superful. Mr. Labenchere, speaking of last arght's events, instant that he was not out of order at any time, and he declares his intention to call for a reversal of the Speaker's ruling. la is expected that Lord Salisbury will return to London in order to explain his course in regard to the failure to push the presention of one persons cuspected of complicity in the scandal.

The Pall Mall Gazette demands the appointment of a Parlamonary Commission similar to the recent Parnell Commission to investigate the whole question of the scandals so far as it affects public officials, and to report the result to Parliament.

St. Pancras Election.

LONDON, March 2.-Despite the prevalence of blinding a now storms there have been nom erous very large outdoor meetings in St. Paucras, the northern parts of 1 ondon, as which Liberal and Irish members of Parliament have made stirring addresses in view of the approaching election. The sentiment of the people, so far as can be judged, shows the same increase of liberalism as has been revealed in other districts where there has been comeion to \$38t public feeling.

THE SUDARIUM OF ST, VERONICA. J. Schaefer, the entirent publisher of 60 Barclay street, New York, has reproduced Claude Mellan's famous picture known by the above title. "It is a Christ's Head, designed above title. "It is a Christ's Head, designed and shaded, with the crown of thorns, and the blood that gusbes forth from all parts, by one single stroke, which, beginning as the tip of the nose, and so still circling on, forms most exactly everything that is represented in this plate, only by the different thickness of the stroke, which, according as it is more or less exactly me, makes the street nose month cheeks. swelling, makes the eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, hair, blood and thorus: the whole so well represented, and with such expression of pain and affliction, that nothing is more dolorous or touching." This is a real piece of Catholic art and is for sale at a price within the reach of

In a weekly paper an unknown woman de-nounces a Countess who advertises that she is willing to present Americans at court and in society generally, during the coming London season, in consideration of the sum of five thou-sand dollars p id in advance. The paper says this lady should be rechristened the aristocratic Jeremy Diddler, and trust that few English ladies will consent to receive Americans thus chaperoned. It is denied that the Countess is Lady Stradebroke, one of the writers on the sbaff of the World. of which Edmund Yates is the proprietor, and mother of the seconder of the address to the throne in the House of Commons at the re-opening of Parliament.

DIED.

HAYES-At Ohambly Canton, on 24th of Rebruary, after a long and paintul illness, J. E. Hayes, youngest and beloved son of N. Hayes, aged 2 years, 10 months and 23 days.

God took our darling Endy to fill the vacant

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN

"READ THIS AD. CAREFULLY, IT WILL PAY YOU." 50,000 STOCK

Gents' Furnishings!

This Stock consists of FIRST-CLASS GOODS, known all over Canada, comprising every requisite for Gentlemen, Young Men, Boys and Children, and must be sold within 30 days at

Wholesale Prices!

The attention of the Montreal (and vicinity) public is directed to this GREAT SALE, as we mean business. We have to vacate our present premises for street alterations soon, so must close out everything. Call and bring along your big Brothers, your Fathers and your Sons, as you will never have such an opportunity to clothe them cheaply.

Early NEXT WEEK we will present a BILL OF FARE IN PRICES, which will paralyze both Competitors and Buyers.

C. G. GLASS &

CORNER MCGILL STREET.

Or, the Rival Claiments.

OHAPTER XXII. Continued. He tossed his olgar into the grate, combed hack his hair with his flogers, tied his cravat anew, and made his way to the door of the Lady Kathleen's at log room,

Here he knocked nervously. The door was opened, after a brief delay, by her ladyship's maid, Mary. Her honest face declared her surprise at

this unlooked for intrusion. Bassantyne pushed part her roughly, enteriog the pretty, warm tinted sitting-room. The sunlight was puriling in a golden fixed through one of the wide-draped windows. A low, red fire was in the grate. A few flower-ing plants were on a table by a south windew, and above tem hung a birdoage. On a pretty lel id work-table by the west window some sewing was lying, and beside the table was the Ludy Kathleen's low sewing chair

The room, with its belongings, looked very pure and dainty to the restiess eyes of the infruder.
"Where is the Lady Kathleen?" he saked

impatiently, with a stride towards the dress-ing-ream. "I want to see her." ing ream.

The maid ran to the door of the dressingroom, holding it shut.
"For shame!" she exclaimed. "To intrude into a lady's room in this manner! My

lady will not like it!" "Where is she, I say?" orled Bassartyne, in a fury, making as if he would dislodge the girl from her post by main force. "Where le my wife?

"The Lady Kathleen is gone to walk in the park," answered the maid, alarmed by his manner.

Bassantyne turned away abruptly, and descended the stairs. In the lower hall he paused to get his hat, which he slouched over his eyes, and he then left the house, and crossed the sunny gardens towards the park.

As he went he loked about him on every aide, as if expecting to see ble maiden bride on one of the garden seats. But she was nowhere in sight.

The park was, properly, a grand old wood, with trees that had stood for many generations. These had been judiciously thinned. their branches had been proped, and the undergrowth had been z salously cleared away as fast as it had showed itself. The straight, columnar stems of the trees uprose from a turf such as can be found nowhere but in Ireland.

The park, with its soft, umbrageous shader. was intersected by drives and by secluded feet paths, along which rustic scats where placed.

Bassantyne hurrled into one of these paths, plunging into the depths of the park. Presently, in a seel ided spot, where the mhadows were thickest, he came upon the object of his search,

She was sitting upon a low beach, her hands folded on her knee, her face pallid with a herself alone in that dusk colitude longer hopeless, despairing expression which ought with that dark-browed, sinister villain.

to have emote the villain who called himself Bassantyne continued to recl'ne upon her husband to the heart.

She was not thinking of herself, but of her young et politer. The letter of Nora's maid had aroused her deepest anxieties, and she was now considering a project of proceeding to Dablin to frquire personally into this amag-Ing story of Nora's disappearance.

noiselessly, stepping on the thick, springing "Lamenting your fate, as usual, Kath-

leen?" he sneered, as he came near. The Lady Kathleen started, looking up. "You here?" she ejiculated, making a movement to arise and depart.

"Yes; I am here. Sit down. I have

sought you out for a private conversation." still living on the grass. "In this place?" said the Lady Kathleen, looking around her.

suming her seat. "I will hear you."

Bassantyne flung himself carelessly at her feet, looking up into her face with his hage breeze went whitting through the trees gard, mocking eyes.

nowadays ?" he remarked.

ing with indignation. N-no-not exactly. But I admire a some secluded covert. habit of confidence between husbands and | But these were not all of the sounds and wives, and it is pleasant for me to discuss in | sights in the dusky shades of the grand old

a bumprous spirit these disappointed lavers | park. of yours-"

and angry.

ham!" she commanded. "Ah! The question is, would be have constitions Bassantyne.
been your husband if I had stood out ide the This man was no other than the object of

asked Bussantyne carelessly. "Suppose old flight—Lime Bill!

Mr. Cowan had declared you and Lord TreeHe glared at Bass ham man and wife, well i you not have been a basilisk.

Worse off then than now?"

He had i The Lady Kataleen's cheeks ficehed, and

she shuddered as with a sudden terror, in a shivering voice. "Ob, a thousand times worse! It is better as it is!"

Bassantyne regarded his bride for some minutes in silence. Then he said gravely and abruptly:

folly, which, Gid knows, I have repented in him any information. He had then walked bitterness of angulah. Loved you! As much as the bird loves the serpent that laney, the steward, had asked if Mr. Baswith that wretched past. I will not bear

"I was not taunting you," returned Bassantyne serion: I. "I love you still, Kath-Bassantyne himself, who was, he was in-less, or I would do so if you would but on-courage me to do so. I admire your grand Lame Bill had burried in quest of the new and stately womanhood far more than I admired the arch and lively girl. I am willing in the manner we have stated. to try to become worthy of von! If you will

enly liek kindly upon me—"
"Lat us talk sonsibly, or not at all," interponed the Lady Kathleen coldly. have not come out here to talk of live. You

are troubled. What has happened?" "Nothing. Only this absence of Murple hated with all the bitterness of a revengeful annoys me. He should have been here a nature.

week or ten days ago." " Can he have betrayed you ?"

could be betray me without betraying him-self? A reward has been offered for his capture as for mine, and he would be running his own neck into danger in betraying me !" "I understand that yours is by far the

eald Bassantyne, gloomly. "I do not apply for a situation."

think they would look for me in Ireland, At this moment Bassantyne lazily turned least of all in this secluded valley and in this his head in the opposite direction. appreciate such a haven as this. But I intend | eyes.

1.98

) to be prepared for flight at a moment's notice You must give me meney. It is for that I his nose was Gentleman Bob's trick all over." had he already looked beneath them and seen have come out in search of you."

better."
'' I have my pocket-book with me," said paid me a small portion of the Bob. My fortune would be made. It's all for a footpad at first, but your abrupt appeals. I have not been up to my room since, gammon, this swell's being a fugitive convict, pearance will account for that. No doubt and have it in my pocket. The amount le out I mean to try him." three hundred pounds."

Bassantyne's black eyes sparkled. "Give it to me!" he said, extending his "Who's there?" sa hand. "With that amount I can fly anywhere, leleurely looking around. and at any moment. Give me the money Kathleen I"

The Lady Kathleen obeyed, giving him her

pures.
He took it greedily, and deliberately count. He took it greedily, and deliberately counted a strange, exultant smile glowed on Lame ed cut its contents. Then he put it in his Bill's face. pooket, with a smile expressive of his deep satisf action.

"I may not need it for flight," he observed, in disguise." "It's a small sum, after all, for the husband of the Lady Kathleen Connor. What is your income, K attl :en?"

"About seven thousand a year." "Ah! that is better than I thought. We shall share it equally, Kathisen. Of that we to settle a certain sum upen me, and it his black eyes; the other smiling, and glowweel i be well for you to make a will, so that | lng with sinister exultation. I may be provided for in the event of your death.

quietly: "I have already made my will."

"But not since our marriage in Scotland?"
"I made it a week ago, since we

came to Ballyconnor. My lawyer came to see me while you were out riding. The will properly signed and witnessed, is in his pos- breast pocket in which were hidden his pis-

Bussniyne's face changed. " Of course you left your property to me!"

he questioned, with visible anxiety. "The estate not being entailed, I could leave it to whom I chose, returned the Lady Kathleen. "And I have chosen to leave it, in the event of my death, to my young step sister the Lady Nora Kildere! I know you too well to leave my own life unguarded at any point. While I live, I will in a manner provide for you," she added with marked emphasis, " but my death will never benefit you. Now I hope we understand each

Bassintyne reddened with anger. But t) have quarrelled with the Lady Kathleen would have been like hurling himself against a polished rock, hurting no one but him-self, he controlled his passion and held his

The Lady Kathleen, without another word, turned and swept into the nearest path, proceeding swiftly toward the hall. Brave as she was, she did not care to trust

Bassantyne continued to recl'ne upon the grass, and knitted his brows in unpleasant

thought. "She suspacted that I would do anything to possess myself of her property," he said to himself. "Perhaps she was right. But, by Jove! how sharp she is! How she has changed in the last two years! She has Bassantyne approached her swiftly and grown as prompt and keen and decisive as a man of business. And as she has the whiphand, she will never give me the half, nor the fourth of her income. She intends to dole out to me small sums at a time. I wonder how much hor jewels are worth !"

He took out a cigar case from his pocket, drew a match on his boot sole, and lit a olgar, which he began to puff tranquilly,

night to make me independently rich," he "Why not? It is as private as that very thought, wit's half-shut eyer. "And the best a time with you out in Australy for nothing. pretty sitting room of yours which I have of it would be, that my lady would never No crinkly beard can deceive me. Your disjust visited in search of you. No one can dare have her own husband arrested for the guiss ain't deep enough—" "Very well," said the Lady Kathleen, re- offers se fine an opening for my peculiar

above him. The soft annlight stole down in "You don't seem to hear of Lord Tresham specks, like golden showers, and danced and tune a-giving on you up. Youv'e been every-trembled on the grass besides him. The thing by turns, Gentleman Bob, count, lord, I it to talk about him you have come crash of boughs now and then told of the gentleman of leisure, gambler, forger, thief, here?" demanded the Lady Kathleen, flash | proximity of some tall-antiered deer. And

Yours—"
There were stealthy steps creeping over into this fine nest, but when you come to find
The snowy brow of the Lady Katilisen the turf toward the little dell where Bassan yourself in a prison, the change will be too contracted sudderly. Her face grew storn tyne lay smoking, the tread of a man who is afraid of being heard. They came nearer and "Do not remind me of the treachery that halted at last behind the trunk of a glant slightly, yet enough to be perceptible to his made you my husband in place of Lord Tres. tree, where their proprietor, screening himself, peeped out with stealthy gaze at the un-

eld kirk door and let the occomony go on ?" Murple's terrors and the cause of Murple's

He glared at Bassantyne with the stare of

He had reached Dublin for some trace of Murple, otherwise Fogarty, but in vain. He had made an excursion up into County An-"That would have been worse," she said, trim on a false scent, but of course also in vain. And at last, in accordance with the resolution he had avowed a fortnight and more before, he had come down to Bally-

connor in search of the absconding valet. He had arrived in the village that morn-"Kathleen, you loved me once—"

log, and had made cautious inquiries concerning Morple, but no one had been able to give charms it! You must never thank me again santyne's valet had yet arrived, to which question he had received a negative raply. Lo his interrogatories in regard to Murple's whereabouts, he had been referred to Mr.

"master" of the hall, and had come upon him

Hidden there behind the tree, he continued to survey and to study the countenance of the Lady Kathleen's husband, wishout positive "You suspicion as to his identity, and yet vaguely reminded of his resemblance to the crosped convict he had formerly known, and now

As it was his habit to do nothing in a st slightforword manner, but to move secretly "I don't know. I have fears. But how and futively, in obedience to his cat-like instincto, Lamo Bill crouched in the shadow, watching every turn of Bassautyne's head, every movement of his big, bulky figure with gaze that had in it something of fascina-

tion,
"A regular swell!" he thought, "A nob greater offense against the laws," said the "A regular swell!" he thought, "A nob Lady Kathleen, "Cannot this Murple make of the first water! Queer how he reminded some bargain for his own safety and obtain me of Gentle Bob! I must have been clear the reward also for betraying you?"

"He might, Understand one thing,
Kathleen. I will never be taken alive.
Capture means for me a disgraceful death,"

valio? Perhaps the best way would be to

he thought, pearing at the rectiment figure and return them and seen the thought, pearing at the rectiment figure ander them all bis old comrade and fallow with the gaze of a ferret. "It can't be, in convict? It must be so course—but if I could only hear him speak. The more the I'd know certain. If it's Gentleman Bab—dark forehead. A convalive trembling seiz and it ain't, in course-he'd know me at the

into the dell,
"" Who's there?" saked Bassantyne,

The next moment, with an ejaculation of terror and horror, he laped to his feet and glated around him, as if uncertain which way

to eacaps. " It is Gentleman Bob, sure enough !" he oried. "GentlemanBob. the escaped convict,

CHAPTER XXII.

AN OMINOUS DISAPPEARANCE. The two men-Bassantyne and Lame Billfaced each other ; the one horrified, maddencan speak hereafter. You must agree ed, desperate, with a hunted expression in

It was a strange scene. The lonely, shaded delt of Connor Park, the sunlight The Lady Kathleen arose, as she said drifting dewn between the leaves and branches in little dancing showers, the twitter of birds, the music of running water, and so incongruous with these innocent sights and saunds, those two murderous faces glaring through the shadews at each other.

Slowly and stetithily, with the motion of a cat the hand of Bassaniyne crept to his

As his hand came in central with the cold, ivory-mounted weapons, he accomed to feel that he had not yet l'et control ef his future. His self pessession came back to him. He remembered that he had not yet betrayed his indentity to his enemy, and he began to think it possible that he might yet carry maiters with a high hand and put to rout Lame Bill's auapiciona.

The reflection brought with it a thrill of hope. The color came back to his sallow cheeks, and he assumed a haughty, supercilious manner, such as he deemed appro-priate to the lord of Connor Hall.

"Stand back, fellew!" "he ejaculated hoarsely and menancingly. "How dare you intrude like this into private grounds ! This is no place for footpads, as you will find to your cost!"

This address, and the dominenting air with which it was delivored, after the recent evident panic of Bassantyne, was like a blow pression of utter bewilderment convulsed his

Then he forced a hoarse laugh, and exclaimed: "Ha, ha! Pretty well done, Gentleman Bob! You always was good at acting, but

this here is good enough for the Theayter Royel!"

Gentleman Bob!" ropeated Bassantyne hearsely. "What do you mean, fellow? But it is evident what you mean, Leave my

grounds, thief or I will have you scourged from them !" Lame Bill crept a few paces nearer, his keen eyes fixed in puzzled scrutiny upon the dark and sinister face of the Lady Kathleen's

husband. "Your grounds !" he sneered. "You needn't put on none of your airs to me, "I could 'loot' enough out of the hall any Gentleman Bob! All your high fainting I can't get it. You will have to moderate light to make me independently rich," he don't impose on me. I didn't pass so long a your demands—"

"O! Ballyconnor, nd so on! I knew all that. I knew too that you are my old pal, Gentleman Bub, and that I can make my fortune a-giving on you up. Youv'e been everyconvict, and fugitive! And fugitive you are some secluded covert. match with you! There will be a fine come down to the pride of my lady when the beaks ag you. You've been keen to get yourself great to be agreeable 1"

The expression of Bassantyne's face changed

enemy "That shot told !" observed Lame Bill, with a gleam of satisfaction in his sullen "You won't go on to deny that you are my old pal, Gentlemen Bob, will you ?" "I will no longer parley words with you, wretch. Begone!" oried Bassantyne threat-

eningly. "Not yet. I called here to inquire after your vally, Newville, or Murple, or whatever he calls himself this year. He hasn't gone home yet, I understand?"

Bassantyne was nearly choking with rage and fary. He longed to throttle the impudent wretch who dared to linger in his grounds when he had bidden him begone. And yet there was a dangerous fascination in Lame Bli's presence, and he desired to prolong the interview until his enemy should be dispossessed of the conviction of his identity with "Gentleman Bob." He forced himself

to say calmly:
"My valet? I discharged him in Dublin. He was an impudent fellow, whom I had in my service but a few works, and whom I did not core to bring down to Ballyconnor. If you want him, you will prob-

ably find him in Dailin." "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," said Lame Bill. "I do not care so much about the vally now. Excuse theup. noyance I've made you, Mr. Bassantyne. And good morning."

He raised his worn hat in a mocking bow. and sidled away, as if bent on instant retreat. Biscantyne took the slarm.

"Stay," he said in a conciliating tone. It is evident, my good fellow, that you have mistaken me for some one else. These resemblances are frequent and merely accidental-"

"Ch, yes," eaid Lame Bill. " Merely acoldertal, of course. Excuse my impudence, air. Gund morning. Again he made a movement to depart.

Bassactyne's alarm increased. The man's apologies and haste to get away were more menaging than the loudest threats. He believed all his blustering to be of no effect. Evidently the man knew him beyond the shadow of a doubt.

And then a sickening sensation assailed Bassantyne's heart. How long had Lame Bill been hidden in the shadows surrounding the little dell? And he been there during the interview with the Lady Kathlaen? Had have been a wretched fugitive too long not to Lame Bill's cheeks and a strange light to his disguise of beard and atalied complexion, the discusses who are attending the memorial charged name and high position, but I have been as this, But I intend eyes.

That there filp of his fingers alongside merest filmsy well to this ancient enemy, and

Tue cold sweat started on Bassantyne's

ed him. "I have my pocket-book with me," said first lock, and would be bray himself. What "Don't be in such a hurry, my good man," the Lady Kathleen. "I have just had a bleesed stroak of luck it would be it this he said, in a husky voice. "There's no barm business interview with Dolancy, and he has here nob should turn out to be Gentleman done by your singular conduct. I took you Quiting his concess ment boildly, he stepped valit. Were you about to apply for his situation?

Lame Bill grinned. "Well, no," he said. "I have no call to he vally. My talent lies in the way of being master. I've got my eye on a prize that's may offered for reward for the recovery of a great be a criminal—the one I took you for, begging very your pardon, Mr. Bassantyne-and if I should get that, or them-for there's two men wanted, and two rewards-I should be a rich | the shortman."

"Yes; but you might make more by hold- given points. log your tongue," suggested Bassantyne For instance cautionaly. A quick gleam lit up the eyes of Lame Bill. Minneapolis &

A scheming look appeared on his face. Appeared to in his weak point, his desire for \$000 miles of gain, even his revengefulness sank into the road; maggnifbackground. Greed first, revenge afterward, i oen tly equipped was his metto. He never allowed his personal feelings to etand in the way of his making to etand in the way of his making reatest railway sys-

ing money.

"If you's got anything to say," he exclaimed abruptly, "we won't beat around the bush. You know you are Gentleman Bob, and I know it! I've bean looking out of the same reasons it is the traveler's favorated in the same wan beyond its to all points in Minnesota, North and South shade here at you until I knew you beyond Dakota and Montana.
the shadow of a doubt. If you want to play It is the only line to Great off, you will deceive no one but yourself. If Falls, the future manufactyou come out flatfooted, we may come to an uring center of the Northwest; understanding." understanding."

Bassantyne's face paled to a sickly yellow: He looked about him with glaring eyes.

'You are alona?" he said. "This time, yes. Yet not alone, for I am armed."

silent ?" A swift glow reddened lame Bill's face. A

swift gleam shot into his eyes. "You own up, then!" he demanded.

is your price?"

Lame Bill reflected, sending sidelong glances around him, into the park, and at the burly tore the body; to realize the figure of his enemy. Evidently he was exti-

figure of his enemy. Evidently he was enti-mating Buseautyne's resources.

"Let me see," he mused. "You are a rich map, the husband of an heiress. Her "Let me see," he mused. "You are a capitalist, visit the country rich map, the husband of an helress. Her reached by the St Paul, ladyship loves you to distraction, or she Minneapolis & Maniwould nover have cloped to Scotland with you. Romantic, proud as Lucifer, high-bred and dainty, she would sacrifies all she has rather than to live under the shadow of a terrible disgrace. The reward of the state of the shadow of a terrible disgrace. is the face to the intruder. He gave a great crrible disgrace. The reward effered by guides. If you government and the colonial authorities for wanta freefarm eyes to their widest extent, while an ex- your capture is three thousand rounds. I bear you no love, Gentleman Bob, and my write for the ravenge is worth at least as much more. To "Great Reforego it, I should want at least three thousand pounds. And then by way of premium readisand and so on-well, we will call the whole resolve to amount ten thousand pounds. Give me that accept sum down, and a thousand a year, and I'll be as dumb as the effig you the lord lieutenant's tomb."

"Ten thousand pounds! Are you crazy?"

" By no means. If you haven't got it yourself, your romantic and ardent young tride will give it to you. Not a penny less, Gentleman Bob. If you don't like my offer, you needn't accept it.

A dangerous glitter shone in Bassantyne's оуев. "I haven't got the money," he said." And

"Not a farthing! A man will give a good deal rather than give up such aplendor as robbery! I believe I'il do it, seeing that it confirms so fine an opening for my peopliar talents!"

He continued to puff his cigar lazlly. The guise ain't deep enough—"

"Socundre!! Do you know to whom you him. "A real park, an old mansion, horses talking! I am Nicol Bassantyne, the husband of the Lady Kathleen Connor—" lady bride, are not to be lightly thrown." of saving a few pounds to his wife. And that brings me to the point. You must pay my

demands or swing !" His face was momentarily averted from his enemy. Watching his chance, Bassantyne aprang upon him with the leap of a tiger, utering a hoarse cry of rage.

Taken unwares, Lame Bill had not time to draw a weapon. He struck out blindly with his hands, fighting for dear

A quick, sharp struggle between the two

ancoeedod. Bassantyne was beavy, burly and powerful He had the strength of a glant in his browny arms. The other, albeit lame, was as quick and as supple as a panther. He knew where, when his first panic was over, to plant his blows to make them effective, and he had a way of using his bullet head as a batteringram-a mode of fighting which with the merit of novelty, was also as effective as his

blows. For a little while only the hoarse breathing and muttered curses of the two men were heard in the little glade. But at last the conflict drew near its end, the superior strength of Bassantyne giving him the upper

hand. "You will betray me, will you!" he muttered hoarsely, "W'ell see ! Let this settle our outstanding account, my friend !" And with a mocking sneer, he dealt his enemy a blow upon the temple that felled him

to the ground.

The man fell limp and lifeless. His face, bruised andswollen, was stained with blood. His eyelide drooped to his cheeks. His arms fell to his side.

(To be continued.)

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

Lord Bellew Turned Barman, Lord Betlew, a ruined Irish nobleman, has

applied for a public victualer's license to sell wins, beer and spirits. His lordship was lately the landlord of a small gin mill outside Backer ville Gardens, a favorite Cockney resort, where he used to attend bar in his shirt sleeves, but failed in business, was sold out by the sheriff. and has been getting his living by doing odd jobs ever since. Now my lord wishes to try the liquor business on a larger scale and to keep a genuine "Pub."

TO THE DEAF.

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

Be Ye Temperate in all Things. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, His Grace the Archoiscop of Cameroury, primate of all England, has applied for a license to sell "wine and beer to be drunk on the premises." The said premises, however, are those of the church house, and the purpose for



Tou can make r jarge rain of money at work for us in your own locality. During the pass favy sours, those who have thus worked insert roceived over Five Milliems of dollars for their services—more than a barrel of memory work is easy, pleasant, adapted to both young and old of either sox. I see any work work is easy, pleasant, adapted to both young and old of either sox. I see any work is easy, pleasant, adapted to both young and old of either sox. I see any work it is of the work after studying our directions for ad you rive. This is in chance of an lifetiue for those who apply at eace. Any concativers can easy advertuely and the work of the wor

Ani between Manitoba Rail-River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Cosst. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minnespolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooks ton, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Fails, Wahpeton, Devil's "You own up, then?" he demanded,
"I own nothing in so many word;" said
Bastantyne doggedly. "I merely ask what
is your price?"
Lama Bill reflected sending sidelong glanges
to view the magnificence of gold-seeker, the toiler, or the

HAND OF



"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption to the old Vecetable Fullmounty Balsam." Cuties Bros. & Co., Boston. For Si a laren bottle sent prevais

TO PARENTS.

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhees, or Teething Pains, use DR. CODEREB'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give

A CAROL

WEITTEN BY A PROTESTANT GLERGYMAN. In the good olden times there once florrished

Her step was clastic, majestic her mien; The robe which she were was emerald green, And the name she rejoiced in was-Erin As the dream of a most-a vision of light-

Her face it was fair and her eye it was bright, A rare "thing of beauty;" the joy and delight Of her kindred and people was Erin.

Of her minetrels have sung; for her heroes have fought.

And sages developed the rich store of thought;

O, glorious and grand are the deeds that were wronghb. By those who have loved thee-dear Erin.

In a hall of her fathers she dwelt in proud state, Wide open its portals to the poor, as the great, And "Cead mille falithe" was over the gate That fronted the palace of Krin.

No cold formal distance was in that Noble Pile, But kind greeting—fond looks—the hand's pressure—the smile,
They were all of one heart—all the Sons of the
Isle, All ready to die for dear Brin.

All was genial there-fun and feating " ga-While the soul thrilling barp did sweet melode pour
With a presionate grandour that entranced to its core The rapturous heast of sweet Erin.

Truth, Chivalry, Honor, Religion and Lore, She fostered and cherished -- they took deep root of yors-From the soil of its sons to be banished no more While remember'd 's the dear name of Brin.

How rich was the fruit which these precious seeds bore. When the learned of Europe used to fight to ber shore, While the better they knew her, they loved her the more, Extelling fame of dear Erin.

There is something more true than the best artist paints,
Something so pure that nought ever taints, Such you were-will again be-bless'd Island of Ssinte.

Here I fain now would pause-leave unfinished my song-Unmensioned the horrible, heart rending wrong; The foul-at e'er practised the nations among, Which after beiel them, poor Erin.

Twas the title all gave thee-old Erin.

More elequent pens have oft detailed the rest— How the foul spoiler came and ravished thy Made thy proud heaving bosom a Pelican's Bleeding for thy children, poor Erin. Well, the sons of the spoiler seem now to re-

Somewhat of the wrong they have done thee

while yet There is time, let them taster the breacherous Wherein they have entangled dear Ecin. If not, why then still the old adage remains-'Help thyself, God will help thee." We've hearts hands and brains We'll shatter to fragments the last of the

Wherewith they have bound thee, dear Erin. Peace on earth, was a message the augels pro claimed;
And peace we have loved till we're almost sehamed Lest as spiritless cowards we yet may be

The Union FORCED us we still would respect; The right hand of friendship we shall not reject; But fair play-ample justice we fully expect, Phen forgive and forget, whispers Erin.

Crimeoning the pale face of dear Erin.

GENTS WANTED by an old reliable from tlarge professions of the Control of the Con

27-13

DROVINGE OF QUEBEO DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 2663. DAME MARY ELIZABETH FEATHERSTON, wife of James Conningman, both of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, and the said JAMES CUNINGHAM Defendent. Analysis of the Court of Montreal, Plaintiff, and the said JAMES CUNINGHAM Defendent. NINGHAM, Defendant. An action en semiration de bien has this day been entered by Plain-tiff against Defendant.

Montreal, 10th February, 1895. MAOLABEN, LEET, SMITH & SMITH,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.



All diseases are Cared by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our Appliances are brought directly into contact with the diseased part. They are as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence,

as our goods can be applied at home. **READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:**

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MENTION THIS PAPER.

HOW CAN THE LONG

long one BE THE SHORT

"Well, what will you take to keep Like, and Butte City. It is the best lient?"

Toute to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Scattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a

nature ; to revive the spirit ; res-

Bervation.

FORTUNE!



suggestions for These Who have Invalids to Nurse.

For the information of those who may be called upon to minister to the wants of the sick, the following hints on general nursing are offered :

One person only should care for the alok. receive in a net one from the doctor, and give him an account of such symptoms and shanges as occur during his absence. As women are usually more sympathetic, exact, and observant, and also quicker and easier in their movements, they make better nurses. than men. A good nurse will endeavor to be oool and collected, working excessive an-listy and an excitability of temperament. A sick person is irritable and obstinate, yet he ought to be kindly and firmly des t with. If very ill, he should not be perm ted to get out of bed for any purposes. The nurse must assist him in alt necessary movements. If inclined to slip down in bed, clasp his hand around your neck and raise him carefully. Tarning the pillows o't in will add much to the comfort of the patient. The hands and face should be sponged several times a day with warm water, in which may be placed some alcohol, bay rum, or cologue. A few drops of tincture of myrrh may be added to the water for rinsing the mouth. The teeth may be cleaused by means of a soft linen rag. Comb and brush the hair each day.

THE ROOM. The sick ought to have the largest and most cheerful room in the house-having a southern exposure, if possible—as they generally enjoy sunlight. Al ways keep the room tidy; and be careful in sweeping, to keep down the dust by fastening a damp cloth around the broom. Keep bed-pane and slop jars out of sight. A good purifier can be made by distolving a pound of copperas in two quarts of water. Pour some in the slopjar after washing it, and let it remain in it natil again wanted.

BED, BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

Hair or husk mattresses are better, generally, than feather beds. Keep the undersheet as smooth as possible. Light blankets and sheets are usually enough. Blankets allow the eminantions from the body to pass through them, while heavy cotton counter-penes do not; besides they distress the patient by their weight. If possible, the b d should be made once or twice daily. Do not air clothing in the sick room. If the condition of the patient will permit, have two night gowns-one for day and the other for night. Hang the one not in use by an open window, and warm it before using it again.
If possible, have two sets of blankets... one set in the open air, while the other is in use.

TEMPERATURE AND VENTILATION.

Daring the day the temperature of the room should not be above severty degrees, and at night eixty to eixty five degrees—un-less otherwise ordered by the doctor. Steady and constant ventilation ought to be affioted by the admission of fresh air, but without chilling the room or nationt, or exposing him to a draught. Cold rooms are not necessarily pure, neither is warm air necessarily foul A fire in the open fire place will draw the foul air up the chimney. Where approved by the physician, once a day, in dry whether, cover the patient completely and throw open the window for several minutes. Keep the patient well covered, after closing the windows notil the temperature is again 68 or 700 When this cannot be done, fill an adjuicing room with fresh air, and. after warming a little, open the door of the rick-room.

GIVING MEDICINES. Directions in regard to the medicines should be explicitly followed. The size of doses should never be guessed at, as harm may be done by giving a larger dose than was intended -especially in the case of opinm and its preparations, and other active medicines. As table and ten spoons vary much in siz, t would be well to show the physician those you intend to use for his approval. Always the cork, remembering that it is impossible to use too much caution. Always wash sprons and glasses after use. The hours for giving medicine should be written down, and crossed off each time it is taken. The milk punch and beef-tea are to be given at regular intervals ; food and medicine will not then crowd each other. Note everything of importance that occurs during the absence of the doctor -as changes of all sorts, chills, movements of the bowels and their character, and the quantity of urine passed. Do not wake the patient to give food or medicines, unless ordered to do so by the physician.

FOOD. Present the food in an inviting condition. prop the patient up gently. Throw some-thing around his shoulders, thee a napkin under his chin, and be careful to avoid ap'lling augar, salt, or bread crumbs on the sheet, as lying upon them discomforts the patient. D) not hurry him. Do not ask him what he will have to eat; cook and bring him such from the collar. dishes as you fancy may tempt him.

VISITORS.

In very serious illness, visiting the sick is to be condemned; and it is the duty of the person in charge resolutely to close the door of the sick-chamber against all general visitore, unless advised to the contrary by the physician. The patient should not be given secounts of other people's : filiction's. Ail w nothing to disturb the patient in his first sleep; if aroused, his rest for the night is apt to be destroyed.

A Word For Wives.

Little wives, if ever a half-suppressed sigh finds place within you, or a helf-unloving word escapes you to the husband whom you love, let your heart go back to some tinder word in those first love days; remember how you loved him then, how tenderly he woold you, how timidly you responded; and if you can feel that you have grown unworthy trust him for the same fond love now. If you do feel that through many cares and trials of I fe you have become less lovable and attractive than you were, turn-by all that you love on earth, or hope for in heaven-turn back, and be the pattern of leveliness that won him; be the "dear one" your attractions made you then. Be the gentle, loving, winning maid still; and doubt not, thelever you admitted will live forever in your husband. Neatle by his side, cling to his love, and let his confidence in you never fall; and my word for it, the husband will be dearer than the lover was. Above all things, do not forget the live he gave you first. De not seek to emancipate" yourself-do not strive to unx yourself, and become a Lucy Stone, or a Rav. Miss Brown, but love the higher henor ordained by the Saviour of old-that of a loving wife. A happy wife, a blessed mother. can have no higher stations, needs no greater

Take a Day In Bed, There is no better preventative of nerveus haustion than regular, unburried, muscular exercise. If you could moderate our hurry. our worry, and increase our open air exercise, a large proportion of nervous disease would be abolished. For those who cannot

get a sufficient holiday the best substitute is an occasional day in bed. Many whose nerves are constantly strained in their daily Avocation have discovered this for themselves. A Spanish merchant in Barcolona told his medical man that he always went to bed for two or three days whenever he could be spared from his basiness, and he laughed at tiose who spent their holiday on tollsome mountalos. One of the hardest worked women in Eq. I and, who has for many years conducted a large wholesale business, retains excellent nerves at an advanced age, owing, it is believed, to her habit of taking one day a week in bad. - Boston Traveller.

Around the House.

Nothing is better than a glass fruit jur for keeping cooking raisins moist.

Whole cloves will exterminate the industrious and merciless moth. They are more effectual as a destroying agent tran either camphor, tobacco or cadar shavings.

A bottle or jer untlessantly odorous can, it is said, be cleaned by filling with buttervery bad cases it may be ne essary to repeat

the process several times. One of the best methods of cleaning hair brushes is to put a fell reaspoonful of household ammouts lit; a basic of warm water, Dip the bristles in and rub briskly with the hand, or, batter still, with another brush. When thoroughly chansed put in the sun to dry, bristle side up. Two brushes may be thus readily cleansed at once.

Various Uses For Ammonia.

an! cleanse the skin.

severe beadache. Door plates should be cleaned by rubbing with a cloth wet in ammonia and water.

fruit stains, ammonia will usually restore the time to change nests and keep the place clean, oolor. To brighten carpets wipe them with warm

of ammonia. One or two tablespoonfulls of ammonia

added to a pail of water will clean windows beiter than soap. A tew drops in a cupful of warm water, ap-

plied carefully, will remove spots from paintings and chromos. When acid of any kind gets on clathing, spirits of ammonia will kill it. Aprly chloro-

form to restore the color. Keep nickel or silver ornaments and mounts bright by rubbing with woolen cloth saturated

in spirits of ammonia. Grease spots may be taken out with weak ammonia in water; lay sof: white paper over, and iron with a hot iron.

Ammonia applied two or three times on a away if used when the cold sore is first felt. A tablespoonful of ammenia in a gallon of | Donnelly : warm water will often restore colors in carpets: it will also remove whitewash from

'Fashion Points.

them,

A mere edge of dainty creps lisse is preferred thany other ruching at the throat.
The newest ruches are they shells of orape liese flated and doubled. This ruching may be plain or edged with little silver or gold beade.

A great deal of net for black dresses has been imported for summer. This plain net will form the chief part of the gown, which may be figlished with a bodice front of net. embroidered in gold and colors, or simply in metale.

Another very dainty costume is of reseda green faille Francaise, with plastron of green brocade with tiny pink resebuds. Dark green overlapping fringe on skirt and walst, curred or authorized for which we never eleeves of faille, with deep pointed cuff of the

condescendingly makes your gowns if you paneloners of the civil war, but which is spank of the braid or a partementerie as used to build up a moneyed aristocracy, trimming your costume." Instead of that, based on robbery in this country and you must look cooly at him and say—"What | Europe. do you advise to enhance the suit?"

The newest veils are of fine black or white net, with the spots of black so far apart that read the directions carefully before removing only two or three show on the face when the veil is worn, giving the effect of the "patches" of olden times, the pointes de beaute still used by some French women to enhance the brilliancy of their comp.exion,

The woman with a protty throat will have an opportunity to display it during the summer meaths, as with her demuce skirt and round bodice she must wear a deep relling collar of white lawn, finished with a fell of lace and accompanied by cuffe to match, The effect is picturesque, and what a knowing young woman called "Van

Simple cheviots are made up in fine checks and stripes, and for young ladies to tartan plaids, especially in the "Black, fortysecond," a dark green and blue mixture; in hatching 200 eggs at one time. As soon as blue and green "Gordons" and in the time anger are hatched, the chickens are given brighter Fife mixtures. These cheviots are made with full velvet gigot sleeves and points of velvet at the front and back extending

The last resette that the shoemaker has evalved is for the benefit of women whose insteps are very low. In chape it is round, day. These machines are by far more suclarge, and very high; it is made of plaitings cossful than here as methers, the number of of talle, with loops of narrow ribbons standing between; it is placed far up on the slipper, and conceals the deficiency of nature, making it appear as if the wearer had the raised several hundred ducks and expects this blue blood arch.

Mutinee skirts of silk in accordion form, or in simple full skirts bordered with rufil s, number of dacks required." are sold in the city shops at prices ranging from \$8.75 upward. The accordion skirts, which require eighteen widths of ellk, are \$16. Very useful strong underskirts, all she is dry; and she is dry about three-made of groa-grain silks, lined water fine fourths of the time. She is like the hens in eilesia, and made with a French yoke, by means of which all the fullness of the skirt is held at the back, and it le left pl. in at the year. So with the scrub cow. She will eat sides and front. Such skirts are \$8 75.

With the return of the 5 o'clock teas have come the pratty brocades and silks which will crawl through a barbed wire fence and have such a bright effect "in the gloaming." Ine redingote of last year, somewhat modified, will be the favorite style for the spring will break all the slats out of picket fence season. A very elegant reception costume in this style is of gray and maize-colored brecatelle, the back of the redinget; is of the brocatelle and formed of drapped silver-gray moussoline de sole, which is arranged in fishu style from the neck down, tapering at the the oclor of the sky. She will give just walst line and again widening to the edge of about enough milk to keep her call from the skirt.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy heir from women's face.
It is now in universal use, and c sts. including a box of ointment, only \$1.50 We have always on band a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth despised of all nations. Besides that, the and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freekles | man who hangs to her is pretty apt to find and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and bimself in the soup, but she won't give milk corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freehness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the continuous which we publish cross week.

MM. Lacroix, Js.,

Successor of Mome. Desmarata, No. 1268 Mignonness, corner St. Elizabeth at:

FARM AND GARDEN.

MOULTING HENS.

When here are shedding feathers they often stop laying and grow fat. Most people consider fat a sign of health. The fattening of moulting hers, however, as with some people, produces debility rather than health. Many of the worst cases of roup are contracted while the hens are moulting. The tood of moulting hens, if largely vegetable, is fat-forming and not required for growing feathers. Therefore, corn-fed hens get very fat. They need more nitrogen and phosphate elements in their food when moulting, which, if stopped, they stop laying, because the growing feathers have used all and left no nitrogenous matter to form eggs. At this sesson killing old hens and relying on young pullets-because, if properly fed, the hone will have their new plumage and will lay all winter; while the puliets, urless specially treated, may not commence laying until milk, leaving a day or two, or longer, and spring, when high prices for egge have fallen then washing well with warm soap sude. In one-half. Again, an old hen's egg will hatch a more vigorous chicken than a pullet's egg.

SMALL VS. LARGE FLOCKS,

The ambition of the amateur poulturer is often apt to be too high. He flies to conclusions. If 100 hens not a certain profit, 1,000 will certainly ten fold it. There is just where he is wrong. Small flocks always receive better care than large ones. It stands to reason. A man has more time to devote to a small flock, one-tenth more time than with one ten times larger. Slokuess is mere readi-A little ammonia in topid water will soften ly noted, and all the necessaries more apt to be stiended to than with a flock that con-Spirits of ammonia inhaled will relieve a sumes the best part of the day to feed and

With small flacks a man has time to buy the feed and keep the stock at exercise : he If the color has been taken out of silks by has time to daily gather up the droppings; water in which has been poured a few drops | flack in charge. This is not imaginary, but | actual experience. Again, large flooks are apt to be kept in crowded quarters, much to discomfort and health. Small flucks are

afforded more breathing space.

Just what the size of that small flock should be depends upon the accommodations you have. If you have the houses and the time to accommodate 300 fowls, let that be your number, and one more. If the pen was huilt for ten fowls, don't not eleven in it. Your capacity is easily determined; fill up to that, using good judgment, and our word for it, there will be money in it.-Live Stock and Western Farm Journal.

LAND OWNERS BECOMING PAUPERS. In a late number of the Racine (Wis.) Ag-

fresh cold sore will kill it. It will drive it riculturist, appears the fellowing ex ran from a letter written by the Hon. Ignatius

Tae land owners of America ought to be the aristocracy of America—they are rapidly becoming its paupers; 500 farms surround ing one town in South Dakota have passed by mortgage foreclosure into the hands of tenants. The New England States are importing foreigners to occupy the deserted farms, once the happy homes of the bold yeomanry who started the American revolution in 1776. The producers of the United States now pay interest upon \$5,000,000,000 of watered stock of the railroad corporations, which never cost the owners a dollar, which does not represent a dollar of real capital invested. Upon this sum we pay more than \$300,000,000 annually, drawn from us through the railroad depots in the increased cost of transportation on all we buy and on all we sell. We talk about the interest on the public debt, but here is a debt four times as great, which we never inreceived a penny of advantaged in any form. and which does not go to the support of our You are frowned upon by the tailor who government or of our officials or of the poor

MAKING CHICKENS TO ORDER.

There is nothing new in the hatching of poultry by machinery, but there is a man in Danbury, so the Danbury News says, who has gone into the business so extensively thet alms to meet the demands of communitles rather than individuals. The News says: W. M. Wheeler, the proprietor and general factorum of the Middle River Henners Company, thought it feasible to supply the city with broilers at any and all seasons of the year, without too severely taxing the patience of reluctant henr, and besides, while the han was kept busily engaged in supplying eggs for the market, the machine could go right on turning out chlokens enough to meet all demands, thus saving much valuable time and improving the condition of the family exchequer. Mr. Wheeler has several ma-chines at work, the largest having a capacity of 600 eggs, and the smail at capable of the eggs are hatched, the chickens are given into the care of another machine which "mothers" them natil they are able to soratuh for themselves. He has claven of these breeders, having a capacity of 500 chicks each. He had over 400 hatched yestorday and expects almost as many more topromising batches being about twenty per cent. greater. The business is not confined to oblokens alone. List year Mr. Wheeler year to introduce now machinery thas will enable him to suprly any breed, and any

THE COW OF YORE,

The old cowalways gives milk except when she is dry : and she is dry about three Florida-lay all the time they are not moulting, but they moult about ten times in the three whole care of corn at once, and is grossly insulted if you break them up for her. She not switch her tail; she will jump ever a ten-rail fence and not touch a rail, and she

until she can walk through. At milking time she may be found in the farther corner of the field. When she is milked she will hold up ber milk for half an hour, and when she does give it down it is starving until it is old fenough to turn on pasture. She will est her head off twice a rear, but you will hang to her because it is Ole Brin," Woll, there is somewhat of a revolution going on now, and the first thing your old cow knows she will find herself enough to make it. The owner will be oumpelled to add water to thicken It .- Breeders'

Guide. If we go to work and get all out of a good now that is in har, we shall conclude that we have found a good enough all-purpose sow for practical purposes. "

If you will keep the stomach filled with

proper food, and give good care, you will never think that the horn gets hollow.

Massachuset's farmers and dairymen are moving to have elecmargerine colored pink, Color the makers of it, too. Men who are mean enough to make the dirty stuff ought to be red of all men.

If there is a cow in the herd that is paying nothing, it will pay her owner to kill her, take off her hide and bury the caroass. If he does not wish to do that, he can sell her, and every dollar he gets for her, whether it is one or twenty, is clear gain.

Improved cows, horses, sheep and hogs are a'l right, but can't somebody improve the roads, exclaims a writer. We must confess that most of our roads are dreadfully lacking in pedigree.

DERT SUGAR NOTES.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel we loarn that the Secretary of Agriculture has expressed his views about sugar beets as fellaws "There is this advantage that the best has over the cane, it doesn't spoil so readily. You can dig it up and keep it in callars, while the came commences to sour within a day or two after being gathered."

The Sugar Cane, in discussing the results obtained at Watsenville, expressed the following views: "These figures (\$417,0634, 6502 pounds of sugar per nore) will surprise the augar beet growers of Europe. In several instances the yield per acre is greater than ever reached in Germany or France. Land that will produce enough wheat to make a ton of flour is considered first class but when land will produce over four tens of angar per acce the results obtained are, to us a slang phrase, paralyzing."

The cultivation of augar beets on the Paolfic coast seems to be increasing satisfactorily, as far as an Increased area planted goes, and the entire Gulf coast is making large expenditures for improved machinery, la spite of the threatened adverse legislation of last Congress. A certainty that there would be no interference against even the Large flecks necessitate the employment of would be no interference against even the extra labor. This "hired help" may ruin the present duty, would doubtless double the amount of caue sugar produced on the borders of the Guli of Mexico .- American Economist.

USES OF PLASTER

There seems to be an opinion prevalent with many, that as plaster or sulphate of lime does not enter largely into the composition of plants, it can be of but little use as a fertilizer. They do not consider that there are substances which, while they do not contribute directly to the growth of plants, have chemical or mechanical proper ties that play a very important part in vegetation. Plaster has both of these properties. As a disinfectant deodor zer it is one of the best, as well as the cheapest, substances at our command. Any one who has kept stock of any kind stalled during the hot summer months knows what a hard tack it is to keep their apartments, clean and odorless. Now, if they will keep a barrel of fresh-ground thater in a convenient corner, and every day sprinkle it freely with the plaster, it will absorb all disagreeable, nexious odors, rendering the air sweet and pure, while the value of the manure will be graatly enhanced by the retention of the the ammonia. Peultry houses should be swept clean twice a week in summer, and once a week in winter, and the floors sprinkled with plaster; it will add greatly to the value of manure, and the satisfaction of having clean, sweet, odorless coops and healthy flocks, will abundantly pay expanses. Try it and no convinced .- American

Bismarck and the Socialist.

BERLIN, February 26.—It is semi-officially stated that the result of the recent elections has caused Prince Bismarck to delay his resignation from office—It is believed he would undoubed ly have resigned had the elections resulted in a victory for the Cartel parties.

LONDON, February 26 .- A Berlin correspondent believes that Bismarck's decision to retain cilies is the outcome of the long interview he had with the Emperor vesterday in which the Emperor probably yielded on the points of difference between them, and consented to the presentation of a new anti-socialist bill. The Germania, the organ of the Centre or

Clerical party, instructs the voters of that party to support in the second elections any opposition candidate, unless the opposition candidate be a Socialist, and as between a Socialist and a Carteller to abstain entirely from voting. The Cross Gazette declares that the German Liberals are worse than the Socialists.

John Jacob Astor's Will

NEW YORK, February 56 .- The will of John acob Astor was filed in the Surrogate's office to day. Mr. Astor gives to his friend Alexander Hamilton, of Ireington, \$30,000; to St. Luke's hospital, \$100,000; to the Metropolitan muscum of Arts, \$50,000; to the New York cancer hospital, \$100,000; to his cousin, James Simmons Armstrong, \$30,000; to the Astor library, \$450,000. The remainder of the estate is given to his son, Wm. Waldorf Astor,

Increasing the Cossack Forces.

St. Petersburs. February 26.-A ukase bas been issued increasing the war footing of the Konbon Cossecks by creating two reserve regiments and adding one "Sotpia" to each reserve regiment of Terek Cossacks. It also provides that the Ural Cossacks shall, in time of war. furnish 32 mounted Somias more than when the army is on a peace footing.

Hebrew Appeal for Justice.

Beelin, Feb. 23.-American and German Rabbis have petitioned the Holy Father to take a firm stand against the false accusations that Hebrews perform bloody rites at their passover. They ask His Holiness to declare pontifically that this statement has been proved to be utterly unfounded by the study of the Hebren Scriptures and rives.

Home Rule for Scotland and Wales.

LONDON, Feb. 25. Delegates representing those in favor of Home Rule for Scotland and delegates representing the Liberals of South Wales held a conference in this city to day. The converence agreed to co operate to obtain Home Rule for Scotland and Wales, subject to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.

"La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

MB. EDITOR —"La grippe," or Russian in-fluenz, as it is termed, is in reality an epidem-ic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning outarth," from the rapidity with which it aweeps over the country. Allow us to craw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Bolm, as well as being a thorough oure for all cases of the ordinary ould in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or Russian in-fluenza," as it will effectually clear the usual passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease.
No family should be without a bottle of
Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head
and Catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack pecple at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and sgreeable. If you cannot get it at your designs is will be sent post tree on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing. FULFORD & Co., Brockville, One

THE GLORY OF MAN

How Lost! How Regained.

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

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

Avoid unskilful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full git. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. II. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confiof Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be

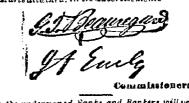
IINPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED:

Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its NAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place ILS HAMMOIN DRAWINGS LERE PIRCE
SOME-ABBURELY (JURE AND DECEMBER), and
Its GRAND SINGLE SIMBER DEAWINGS
take place in each of the other ten months
of the very 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 heroby certify that we supervise thearsange ments for all the Monthly and Sent-Annual Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per won manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with konesty. Jairness and 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."



R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisio in Nat'l Bt PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Sational Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 11, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

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

LIST OF PRIZES.					
1 1 2	PRIZE OF PRIZE OF PRIZE OF PRIZES OF	200,000 is	100,000 62,004 25,000 20,000		
25 100 200	PRIZES OF PRIZES OF PRIZES OF PRIZES OF PRIZES OF	5,000 are. 1,' 00 are. 500 are. 300 are. 200 are.	25,000 60,006 69,600		
100 100	Prizes of	PHONIMATION PRIENT. 5400 are			
100	do.	200 are			
959 959	۵٥. ۵٥.	100 are			
3,134 Prizes, amounting to\$1,054,800 Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en a					

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR CIUE RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, or M. A DAUPHIN,

Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

REWEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickots are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courte; therefore, beware of all infiliations or apparaments achieves. all inflations or anonymous courts; taurefore, beware or all inflations or anonymous schemes.

ONE BOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ERSIKID BY I'S in any Drawing Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING

BREAKFAST " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of diges ion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Coooa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up unt. I strong enough to resist overy tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack whorever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatsishaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure plood and a properly nourlabed frame." — Civil Service Gazette, Made simply with boiling water or milk Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeeopathic Chamists,

LONDON ENGLAND.



EVERYBODY

Should keep a hox of MoGALE's PILLS in the bouse. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilions Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BYRNE-BYRNE-January 14, at So. Palrick's Caurch. Dundalk, James Bjrne, Earl street, Dundalk, to Maggie, daughter of the late H. H. Byrne, Sasbannon, co. Louth. Corconan - Furlong - Jan. 9, at the Roman

Catholic Church, Ra houre, county Wexford, Thomas Corcoran, Ballvgub House, Innietiege, co. Kilkenny, to Lizzie, eldest daughter, of the late Michael Furlong, Monamolin, cc. Wexford.

DOTLE- IVERT-Jan. 80, at St. Joseph's Church, Dublin, James, son of Owen Doyle to Mary, second eldest daughter of Thomas Ivert, both of Dublin.

of Dublin.

FITERIMONE - HAMMOND - JEN. 9, at Dublin, Charles, eldess son of James C. Fitzsimons, E.q., of 24 Eccles etreet, Dublin, to Lucy Anne, daughter of Niceolas Hammend, Esq., J.P., of Belgrave, Equare, Monketon, co. Dublin.

GANLY - GIRESON - January 13 at St Joseph's

Roman Cathol c Church, Brikeley street, Dublin, Richard Ganly, son of John Ganly, T.C. merchant, Athlone, to Annie, daughter of John Gleeron, of Mill House, Longford,
HAN-14- SHANLEY- Jan. 25, at the parish
Church of St. Laurence O'Toole, Dublin,
Bertholomew Hanley, Feenigh, Tuam, co.
Galway, to Rose Agnes Sanley, youngest
daughter of P. J. Shanley, Dublin.
Longer Bounger Line 27, and St. Catherings.

Joven-Boiger-Jan. 27, at St. Catherine's, Meath, street, Dublin, Thomas M. Joyce, eldest son of the late Thos. Joyce, Efg. of Kilkerny. to Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. Bolger, Esq., Dublin.

Kennedy - Sequential.—Jan. 23, at the Church of the large register. Conference.

of the Immaculate Conception, Castlecomer, by the Rev. Pather Coady, P.P., Mark, son of the late Ardrew Kennedy, to Katie, sixth daughter of Michael Shortall, Kiltown House, Cartlecomer.

MURTAGH-MINCH-Jan. 25, at the Church of SS Peter and Paul, Dunboyne, by the Rev. B. Br.dy, P.P., William, second son of Patrick Murbegh, Carlanstown, co. Meath, to Pridget, second daughter of the late Patrick Minch, Corbalton, Meath.

DIED

BYRNE-Jan. 13, at 11 Rostrever terrace, Dublin, Eliza Byrne. BYRNE-Peb 5, at his residence, Raheentagne,

Tinabely, county Wicklow, James Byrne, COLEMAN-Feb. 5, at 1 Ulverton road, Dalkey, Dublin, Margaret Coleman, at an advanced

sge. Corcoran-Feb. 5, at his mother's residence, Castle st., Castleber, Patrick A. Gorceran, brother of Rev. John Corcoran, C.C., Clare-Chowler--Feb. 4, Nora, daughter of William

Crowley, South Main at, Cork.

Clancy—At her residence, 36 Great Western equare, N. C. road, Dublin, Mary, wife of C. Clancy.

Doesn—Feb. 4, at the residence of her sister.

56 Aughrim s reet, Dutlin, Alice, reliet of the late Ed. F. Dobbyn, E.q. Duccan-Feb. 1, at his residence, 1 Tiveli terrace, E., Kingetown, Mr. Edmund Duggan, need 80 y are.
Dunban-Jan. 31, at the Railway Station,

Bal phoely, after a p otracted illness, Annie, wife of John Dunbar, Stationmaster, Dolphin, Feb. 2, in Dublin, Oliver Dolphin, Eq. (a) Second son of the late O'iver Dolphin,
Eq. (a) Second son of the late O'iver Dolphin,
Eq. (a) Turoe, Loughren, to Galway.
FARRELL—Feb. 4, at her residence, Swords, co.
Dublin, Mary, wife of Patri & Farrell.
FLYNN—Feb. 3, at York street, Blackpool,
Cork, Dapiel, fifth son of Michael Plynn.
Saynor—Feb. 3, Michael Gaynor (Trawned in
Blyth Harber) Late 42 Clausers at Totalin

Blyth Harber), late 42 Clarence at , Dublin. HAYDEN-Feb 5, at her res asnce, Knocknagee, co. Kildare, Mary, wife of the late James Hayden.

HUNTER-Feb. 5, at 16 Rathgar road, Dublin, Winifred, the beloved wife of Robert J. Hunter, E.q. Kelly-Feb S, at Riebuck, Dundrum, Elizaboth, relict of the late James Kelly, late of Carrickgour, NewtownmonLikennedy, county

Wicklow, sged 85 years.

KELLY- Feb 7 at his residence, Moin st., Mary-borough, Queens County, after a short illness, John J. Kelly, merchant, of congestion of the lungs. Kegu-Feb. 5, at 63 Thelbourne read, Dublin

after a short illness, Elizabeth, widow of the lase William Keogh, Harold's George, Rathfartham LYNCH- February 3, at the Herdford Arms Hotel, Kells, Francis Lynch, ag d 73 years, McCanthy - Feb 3, at the South Lafirmary, Cork

Thomas McCarthy, of Rylane.

McConnell.-February 3. at the residence of her father, Winifred, only surviving daughter of Farrell McDonnell, Roscom-

MAHALM - February 3, suddenly, of disease of the heart, William, Mahalm, of Terenure Ville, Kimmage road, Dublin, aged

MONGEY-February 2, Katie youngert daughter of Patrick Mongey, Kilcarne, Navan, county MORRIS-Feb. 4. Mrs. Bridget Morris, relict of

Patrick Merrie, late of Kilmanagh, county Kilkenny.
Monks-Feb 5. at her residence, 27, Middle Gardiner st., Dublin, after a short illness, Anne, wife of Michael Monks.

MEICALF- Feb. 4, at Crybelp, co. Wicklow, Anthony Metcalf, aged 86 years.

Myton-February 5, at his residence, 7
Brighton terroe, Sandycove, county Dublin, of pneumonia, Richard Myled, (late 96 Tal-

MAOMAHON-Feb 1. at his residence, Clonsilla, Dublin, Patrick MacManon, formerly of Tray house, co. Monaghan.

Moran-Feb 1, et his residence, Ballykerin,
Ki fenora, Michael Moran, after a chort ill-

ness, aged 55 years.
MULLIGAN—Jan 31, at Mainst st., Gorey, co. Wexford, Margaret, relict of the late Thomas Muliigan. MARTIN-Feb. 8, at his parents' residence, 46

Drum condra road, Dublin, James Joseph, you gent son of James and Eliza Martin, after along illness, aged 15 years. O'REILLY-Feb. 4, at Cloughjordan, county Tipperary, Patrick O'Reilly, aged 85 years.
O'Hanlon-Feb. 5, at her residence, Burnfort,

Cirk, Norah, wife of Daniel O'Hanlon, and daughter of the late Daniel Creedon, aged 72 Owans-Jan. 31, at Templemore, Tipperary, after a long and painful illness, J. seph Bernard, eldest and dearly beloved

son of Patrick Owens, B. A. O'Conron-Feb. 3, at bor residence, Goldenhil!, Mary, relict of the late Patrick O'Con-

ROCHFORT-Jan. 31, at Birr, Thomas Henry Rechlort, V.S., of congestion of the lungs, youngest son of the late P. Rechlort, Miltown-Malbay.

Scoury-Feb. 1, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Armerh. Medame, Lulin Sacred

Heart, Armagh, Madame Julia Scully, daughter of the late Dennis Scully, and sister of the late Vincens Scully.

SYMTH—Jan. 8, ab 17 Mitchell atreet, Dungarvan, after a brief illness, Mary, wife of John Smyth, R.I.C., and daughter of the late Sergeant John Anderson, county Waterford. SCALLT-Feb. 2 at her residence. Killugan, 00. Westmeath, Mary, wife of Thomas Scally, and daughter of Michael Webb, Rahaney, Shannon-Jan. 31, at her residence, Mount Brown, Dublin, Clivia Mary, the dearly beloved daughter of the late Uliver Shannon,

WOODFULL-Feb. 7. at 16 Abercorn terrace, Inchicore, co. Dublin, Wm. Woodfull, aged 45 years.

A Considerate Debtor : Collector - "When are you going to pay this bill? I can't he coming here every day in the week. Debtor
"Well, what day could you come on conveniently?" "I could call Saturday," "All right; from new on I shall expect you every

HOW THE BATTLE GOES.

News of the Home Rule Movement.

IMPRACHING SALISBURY AND BALFOUR. LONDON, Feb. 25 -- Mr. Henry P. Cobb, Liberal member of Rugoy, save notice that in the event of the passage of Mr. W. H. Smith's motion to adopt the report of the Parnell commission, with the amendment effered by Sir Charles E. Lewis, he would move, "That this "House deplotes the fact that it appears from the dates supplied by the report and the evidence before the commission that at the time of the alleged treasonable and criminal consuirs." ence before the commission that at the time of the alleged treasonable and criminal conspira-cies many members of the Government, especial-ly Lord Salisbury and Mr. Baltour, were in cleas alliance and treaty with the members ac-cused; therefore, Lord Salisbury and other members of the Government deserve severe condemnation."

ST. PANCRAS ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 26 —The Conservatives have now arrived at a full realization of the fact that their circulation among the electors of the north division of Pancras of a pamphlet designed to show that the report of the Parnell commission was really a verdict of guilty against all of the Irish members accused by the Times, was a mistake like by to prove fatal to their chances of retaining the seat. A large majority of the workingmen in the constituency are Radicals, and it was these men the phamphlet was intended to reach but it is now plain that it and it was these men the phamphlet was intended to reach, but it is now plain that it has reached a great deal further, with the result that the Tories are losing ground among at those who have formerly supported the Government. The Ministerial purty atoutly assert that the action of Mr. Uaine in denouncing the Times and its charges against the Irish member has had no effect upon the electors, but the facts do not sustain this declaration, as will undoubtedly be seen when the St. Pancras election takes A TESTIMONIAL FOR PARNELL.

Lendon, Feb, 26 - Chas. S. Russell, of Cambridge, to night declared that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues had been acquitted of every charge affecting their personal and political honor. The movement with which they are identified, he said, had accomdished its aims with far less crime than had ever been attached to any previous political agitation. Sir William Harcourt, speaking at Bath this evening, declared the Times to be branded with eternal infamy and set apart as a monument of lasting disgrace to English journalism. MRS. OSHEA ILL.

LONDON, Feb. 25 - The illness of Mrs. O'Shes will necessarily still further delay the trial of her husband's suit against her for divorce. BALFOUR'S BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 26-Mr. Balfour is drafting a local Government scheme for Ireland on lines similar to those forming the basis of the plans for England and Scotland. AN EDITOR TO BE JAILED.

London, Feb. 25.—Editor McInerry of the Limerick Leader has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for publishing a report received by cable of a league meeting.

BRITISH SOLDIERS CHEERING FOR THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. London, Feb. 25.—It is of passing interest to

note that an English regiment wintering at Tipperary became so disgusted with its cruel work there that it was found necessary to order it to India, and the soldiers at the station on rouse gave repeated cheers for O'Brien and the plan of campaign. TOO NAUSEATING EVEN FOR TOBIES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Daily News, in a scoroling letter on the political situation, declares that the Libera's are seaso in the secondancy and are fully determined upon waging a war against Lord Salisbury's mendacious ing a war against Lord Saiteburys mendacious government, in which they will give no quarter. The attempt of the ministry, the News says, to force the country to accept the report of the Parnell Commission, exonerating the accused members of the Irish party of the charges against them, as a verdict of "quilty," is a dose too nauseating for even Tories to swallow, as the government will learn at the cost of its power, when the purging operation begins. power when the purging operation begins. AN EXAMPLE IN GERMANY.

LONDON, February 27.-In a speech to-day Sir William Vernon Harcourt compared the lessening of the Government majority in the House of Commons to the sweeping away of the Cartel parties in the German Reichstag. He urged the electors of Great Britain to emulate the German votes.

PIGOTT AND PARNELL.

LONDON, March 1 .- Earl Scencer, speaking at Wolverton to day, reproved the Times for its gullibility in swallowing so readily Pigoto's ferged letters, which were, in fact, the backbone of all its charges. He said whenever, during the last 14 years, enquiry into the doings or saying of anybody connected with Dublin Castle had elicited any communication from Pigote, what he said had always been found to be unreliable. He related instances of Pigott's attempts to obtain money for pretended in-formation while he bimself was Lord Lieutenant. He said, "If the Gladstonians are now worthy of blame for their alliance with the Parnell party, the Tories were also worthy of blame for the alliance of 1885 and 1886, and for the present riffers of local government to to Ireland." He believed posterity would regard Mr. Pernell as one of the greatest reformers of the generation.

CANADA'S GALLANT GENERAL Said to Have Appropriated a Half-Breed's Fors, Valued at Over \$5,000

OTTAWA, Ont., February 26.—The scandal concerning General Sir Frederick Middleton, commander of the Canadian militia, is assuming a serious aspect. He was served yesterday with a writ by Charles Brenmer, the half-breed whose furs, valued at over five thousand dollars, he is alleged to have appropriated during the North-west Rebellion of 1855. Warden Bedson of the Manitoba penitentiary was also served with a writ. He is charged with having received some of the furs after the general had confiscated them. It will be remembered that the half-Brenmer, gave the furs to the general for safe keeping. This was five years ago. Brenmer has never seen them since. Some few weeks ago he petitioned the federal Parliament in connection with the matter. Nothing having come of this, he was advised to bring civil prodeedings for the recovery of his property. Hence the issue of the writs. It is not yet known how the affair will end. There is, however, a possibility that the gallant general may be obliged to resign his position. He came from England seven years ago to take command of the Canadian troops, and was knighted for his gallant behavior during the war against the Indians and half-breeds in the Northwest. The

Trouble in the Evangelical Conference.

general and his friends are understood to claim

that the fars were not given in trust by Bren-

mer, but were part of the legitimate loot of the commander-in-chief.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 27.—Bishop J. J. Esher, of Chicago, opened the Eastern Pennsylvania Evangelical conference this a.m. Une hundred and sixty five ministers were present. After prayer by the bishop and the appointment of Rev. W. A. Leopold as secretary, four elders preferred charges against Bishop Esher. The charges were of such a nature that the committe considered a trial absolutely necessary, and March 9:h was fixed as the time for the trial to be held, in Salem Church, Reading. The bishop was then requested to leave the chair, but this he declined to do, saying his duty would not permit him to vacate it. The charges against Bishop Ester are: (1) Slander and evil speaking; (2) falsehood; (3) creating dissensions by perpetuating and intensifying the agitation in our church, and disturbing our peace by a revival of old and previously adjusted difficulties and differences. McLaren's Genuine



Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, Gems. Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

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Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

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WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents, 1834 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CABLE [GOSSIP.

AN ENGLISH CHARIVARL

WIMBOURNE, Feb. 26.- An old man by name of Joice, 66 years of age, married his servant girl, of 20, immediately after having burief his first wife whereupon the neighbors arose in their wrath and were about to teach the too hearty lovers a popular lesson in personal freedom of action by means of sticks and stones, tin pans and now-bells, when the police charged and dispersed the indignant crowd, injuring several people.

AN INCURSION OF BAVENOUS WOLVES. LONDON, Feb 26.-The cold has been so intease around Bucharest that starving wolves have invaded the towns and devouring all before them. village Besarabia a mail cart was attacked and

the postman and his horses were eaten up by the ravenous brutes. Hunting parties have been organized for the destruction of the wolves under the leadership of the heir presumptive to the throne. THE IMPRISONED DUC D'ORLEANS.

The Duchess de Chartres and her daughter Marguerite, the imprisoned Duke d'Orleans' betrothed, have taken up their residence in the Chatenu d'Arc, near Clairvaux, which belongs to the Prince de Joinville. The duke's friends are striving to obtain his release on his promise to retire for a long time to America.

AN UNSAVORY COUPLE. In the divorce court to day a Mr Darbyshire is suing his wife for adultery with Lord Abing don (Baird). The plaintiff claims heavy dam ages, and the adultery is admitted; but the don's injuries in the hunting field. The interes centres in the question whether Lord Abingdon may obtain a mitigation of damages if he proves that Darbyshire is kept by a lady of wealth, aged 50 years.

THE KING OF SPAIN'S RELAPSE.

There is great depression at the Spanish embassy in London to night in consequence of the infant king's relapse, caused by taking him out to drive and letting down the carriage

ACCUSATION AGAINST A MUSICIAN.

Emil Newmann, a noted professor of music in Berlin, was arrested to-day on a charge of murdering his son, aged 21, who was found hanging to a brdpost with all the appearance of sucide. The motive for the crime is supposed to be the son's discovery of his father's systematic oriminal conduct with many of his female pupils of the best familas.

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH-BAST AFRICA. Hundreds of people are emigrating to south-eastern Africs. The German consul-general in London has been empowered to assist 300 Ger-man clerks to go and settle in the rich district

hetween Lake Nyassa and the mouth of the Zimbesi River. Thus quickly does Germany take advantage of Lord Salisbury's quarrel with Portugal. DISTRESS IN ITALY, There is a great deal of discontent and dis-

tress throughout tue kingdom of Italy. House-holds where the Pope's very name seems for gotton new cry out that they were always more prosperous under the temporal power of His Holiness, while the radicals complain that the Government is ruining the country for the sak of maintaining a huge and useless army merely to propitiate Bismarck ITALIAN CREDIT LOW.

After many attempts to raise money in vari ous European capitals under guarantee of the municipality of Rome the Government has determined to send to Signor Favia, a friend of Signor Crispi and a notable politician, on a special mission to the United States for the purpose of ascertaining what the chances may be for an important financial operation on a large scale and guaranteed by fifteen municipality of Taylor. Some post states of Taylor palities of Italy.

Commodore McMicken, of the Conard Steamship Company, has almost entirely recovered from his late serious illness and will soon be at his post again. He will, however, not return on the Umbris, but will assume command of the commodore's proper ship, the Etruria, when she leaves on March 15. Captain Haines will then be transferred to the command of the Umbria.

SOCIALISTS - REJOICINGS.

that they are a series of unexpected and glorious victories along the whole line, which were achieved through the powerful attack of the Socialist armies in the thundering march. Countless battalions of labor storming the hostile position under the folds of the rad flag have never been heard so distinctly in the history of the universe. The old world is hopelessly adrift on the onean; iss sails are tattered and it is asking itself what will be the result to the new generation. The answer is a message of triumph to the whole of mankind, a poson of liberty of passe of sulture, and well being to liberty, of peace, of culture, and well being to

The Colonge Gazette combats the Imperial inontions to pretect the laborers and urges protection of the employers instead.

LOSSES CASUED BY THE DUCK STRIKE wholesome and toothsome National Steamahip Company to day it was stated that the recent strike at the London docks caused a dead loss of ten thousand pounds starling to the Company.

SOME GREAT ENGINEERING WORKS.

LONDON, Feb. 27 -The opening of Forth Bridge, which is set for Tuesday next, is exciting universal interest throughout England. The Prince of Wales is to be the central figure The Prince of Wales is to os the central naure of the ceremony and engineers are coming from all parts of Europe to be present. Forly railway magnates from France have already signified their intention of being in the party. Following the ceremony the invited guests will make a hurried tour of Liverpool, principally to inspect the wonderful sidings of the London & Northwestern railway, where nighty six thousand cars are shifted entirely by gravity. After this they will inspect the Mersey av nnel.

A THOROUGH PAGED SCOUNDREL.

It is now believed that the Berlin music teacher Neuman, who is accused of murdering his own son, had accomplices. Among the visitors who came regularly during his lessons was his house keeper's daughter, aged 16 who is now pregnant. A short time ago a servant girl was also pregnant and died by her own hands, as it was alleged.

ACCIDENT 10 AN ARCHBISHOP. The archbishop of Cologne fell on leaving the

hotel at Krementz, and sustained such serious injuries as to prevent his attendance at the State Council.

MB. BIGGAB'S WILL.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The will of the Joseph Biggar bequeathed to Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, the sum of £2,000, and gives sums ranging from £200 to \$1,000 to various charities in different part of Ireland.

NO BECONCILIATION WITH GERMANY.

Pasis, Feb. 27.-The French newspapers of the Opposition are raising a terrific how at the decision of the Paris Government to participate in Emperor William's labor conference at Berlin. The decision, these journals declare, is a complete surrender of the principles which every French Government and every French citiz n has held since France was despoiled by German greed and German vandalism, and in this spirit the act will be treated by the French electors at the earliest opportunity offering.

TO ATTEND THE LABOR CONFERENCE. Bellin, February 27.—Austria, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden have accepted invitations to the Berlin labor conference. Neither Prince Bismarck nor Count Herbert will be present.

AN ANGLO-ITALIAN RED SEA COMPACT. Paris, February 27 -The Siccle a semiofficial paper, says a treaty in writing exists between England and Italy providing for concerted action of those powers on the west coast of the Red sea.

WHAT EUROPE'T ARMIES COST LAST YEAR. Berlin, February 27.—The military expenditure of the great powers during the past three years was as follows:—France, 5,082,000,000 marks; Russis, 3,254,000,000 marks; Great Britain, 2,475,000,000; Garmany, 2,430,000,000; Ausstria-Hungary, 1,362,010,000, and Italy, 1,254,000,000. BISMARCK HAD BESIGNED.

LONDON, February 28.—The Times correspondent at Vienna reports that Prince Bis marck had actually resigned and surrendered his office, but that he withdrew his resignation at the request of the Emperor and that Luitpold of Bavaria and the Grand Duke of Baden have notified the Emperor that they do not approve his policy toward Socialism.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Baron De Worms moved the second reading of the bill granting a responsible Governmen to Western Australia, reserving the Imperia power to sub divide the colony. The House to-night authorized the expen-

diture of £1,000,000 for the purpose of extending military barracks.

BULLYING THE EMPEROR.

The Tagblatt says-Prince Bismarck never means to resign; he was simply bullying the Emperor and resorting to the old game he worked so successfully with William I. and Frederick III., but he has found that the present Kaiser has a quantity of backbone his proceessors did not possess, and refuses to budge from his attitude on the labor question be the consequence, so far as Bismarck is concerned, what they may.

PROTEST FROM GERMAN BREWERS.

The Weiss beer brewers have entered a test against the action of the New York Board of Health in condemning them because of adulteration in the beer by Salizyi. The brewers conterd that the beer sent to America is brewed especially for export and contains no sa'jzyl wholsoever. Unless the New York Health Board rescinds its present action in the matter the brewers propose appealing to the German legation at Washington to bring the matter bere the national authorities, demanding suit able corrections.

A DISCOURTEOUS SUICIDE.

The St. Peteraburg press severely condemns Victor Moirier on the ground that he offended he rules of propriety in his attempted suic de inasmuch as he selected the Villa Popowz ff a the place, and the hour, when a diplomatic dinner was in progress for the assault upon his own life. The offence in the eyes of the edi-torial writers was intensified by the fact that the dinner was attended by ladies. The explanation of the young man's rash act is that the English Counters, with whom he is en-amored, sat at the side of a hated and partially successful rival at the table, and appeared as freely to lav sh her attention supon him that Victor withdrew with some show of petulance to an an adjoining apartment and shot himself. The report of the pistol startled the diners, and the youth was quickly discovered with blood Lady Morier is en route to her son's beside.

STANLEY'S

Adventures and Explorations in Africa,

and also other world renowned explorers, from Stanley's own pen; his heraic endeavors and magnificent triumph in rescuing Emin Bey, togetuer with all the perilous encounter and marvelous adventures of our conquering hero. If you desire full information, send for this Book,

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

fine full Morocco, gilt edges, \$3.25. Sent post paid upon receipt of price. Address orders to PATRICK BRENNAN,

Gamebridge, Unt.

SELF-RAISING FLOUR

is THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and The Socialist organ, the Schesische Moorrich | see that they got it, as all others are initen, in reviewing the recent elections, declares tations.

"PERSIAN LOTION"



For whitening the complexion, imparting or preserving its rosey hue, or removing freekles, the musk and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions.

other cruptions.

The PERSIAN LOTION is a bona fide preparation, unique of its kind. It is a true specific for the skin. Is not a white powder suspended in water, or perfume. The PERSIAN LOTION, on the contrary is a medicinal preparation, transparent and limpid like water.

When the skin is bount by the Sun, the PERSIAN LOTION promptly restores its freshness, and rosey hue, by adding a teaspoonful every morning to the water used for the toilet. The PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respectable brug stores in the Dominion, at 50 cents perfectly. Beware of imitations.

S. LACHANCE, proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.



Illness Detected at Eyesight.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE

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

CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned certify that my little girl, 15 months old, had broken a needle in her thigh. The doctor that was attending her, having taking out the needle, poisoning of the flesh had set in where the needle had entered and there was a wound of 2 inches in circumference and 1 inco in depth occasioned by the poisoning. Finally the child's blood was nearly all poison. ed, for she could not even walk and she was so weak that the doctor had given her up; we had

weak that the doctor had given her up; we had kept watch on her for eight days.
Having heard about Madama Desmarais and Lacroix, I went to see them.
When they seen my child, they certified to me that they would cure her. To this effect they gave me three kinds of preparations, and she had hardly taken them when she slept sound-lar for these here here and that I never a life and the fore three here and that I never had I make the fore three here and that I never had I days for three hours and a half. In about 10 day of their care she could walk well, and was com-

I was myself stricken with several serious diseases, Dyspensia. Disease of the womb, blood debility, disease of the kidneys and heart disease, and they caused a calculus in the bladder to disappear; at the end of three weeks of their care was perfectly cured.

I invite all persons who desire information to come and see me, and they will be satisfied. MME JOSEPH VALIERE, No. 9 Panet lane.

MM. LACROIX FILS, Successor to MDME, DESMARAIS, 1263 Mignonne St, cor. St. Elizabeth.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode rate prices. We would request everyone to inform them selves regarding us before paying us a visit so that they may be the better satisfied.

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

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the week were 5,370 bbls, against 4,559 bbls the week previous. Dealers are again discussing the probability of Government placing an extra duty of 250 per bbl on flour, making it 75c instead of 50c, as at present. In strong bakers the market is quoted steady under a fair local enquiry, with business reported at \$4.90. In straight rollers it is understood that several good sized lots have been withdrawn from the market by Western millers, as they refuse to accept present low prices Sales during the week are reported at \$4.40 in round lots, certain well known brands bringing \$4.50 to \$5.55. Ontside of the local trade, business is very limited, although it is hinted that sales have been made on English account for spring shipment.

Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Patent spring, \$5.00 to \$5 20; Straight roller, \$4.40 to \$4.55; Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.20; Superfice, \$3.50 to \$3.80; Fine, \$3.00 to \$4.20; Superfice, \$3.50 to \$3.80; Fine, \$3.10 to \$3.25; City Strong Bakers, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Strong Bakers, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Ontario baga—superfice, \$1.65 to \$2.00; Ontario bage-fine, \$1 40 to \$1 60.

UATMEAL, &c. - Market quiet but steady. Receipts during the work. 548 barrels. Standard in bags at \$1.80 to \$1.90 and granulated at \$1.85 to \$1.95. In bb's granulated \$3.80 to \$4 and ordinary standard at \$3 60 to\$3.75 Rolled oats \$3.80 to \$4.00; per bbl, and at \$1.80 to \$1.95 in bigs. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.30 per bbl, and pot barley at \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas,

MILL FEED .- Market very firm at \$14 to \$15. Shorts firm and quoted at \$10 to \$17. Moullie

\$22 to \$22 per ton.
WHEAT.—The Receipts during the week were 4.175 bushels, against 5,002 bush the week previous. The market is dull for Manitoba and we quote prices \$1.03 to \$1.04 for No. 1 bard, and \$1.01 to \$1.02 for No. 2. Chicago No. 2, closes to-day at 78go May. PEAS.—Receipts during the week were 28,-170 bush, against 15.950 bush the week previous.

Prices here continue nominal at 66c to 67c per Bancer.—Receipes during the week were Persuit and Louis Piette, Sault-an Recollet.

4,925 bush, against nil for the week

81 4

previous. Prices again lower in the States, and we quote 46e to 50c, and feed 38c to 43c.

OATS.—Receipts during the week were 12 950 bushels, against 27,148 bushels the week previous. We quote 29c to 30c per 32 lbs. az to quality, and very little selling.

RIE.—Prices purely nomin I at 50c to 51c.

BUCKWHEAT — Market dull. We quote 35c to 40c. A car sold 35c here.

MALT — 80c to 85c per bushelin small lots.

Commence of the second of the second

MALT.—80c to 85c per bushel in small lots, large quantities at 70c to 75c.

SEEDS.—Timouby is firm, American being quoted at \$1.45 to \$1.69. Canadian is quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 per bushel. Red clover is quiet at 63c to 73c per lb. Alsike 10c to 12c per lb. blue grass \$1 to \$1.50 as to quality, and red top 50c to 75c. 50c to 75c.

PORK, LARD, &c.—There has been a fair business during the week in Canada short cut and Western clear pork at about former quotations. In lard the sales of 400 pails are reported at 742 per lb and Western is quoted at 743 per lb and Western is quoted at 743 per lb and Western is quoted at 73 to 81c. A good business has sprung up in smoked meats.

PROVISIONS.

smoked meats.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$12.75 to \$13.25; Chicsgo short cut clear, per bbl, to \$13.75 to \$13.25; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$12.75 to \$13.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 10c to 11½c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb 7½c \$c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 00c to 00c; Bacon, per lb, 10s to 11c; Shoulders 00c; Tallow. common, refined, per lb, 4 to 5c.

Dressed Hogs.—The receipts during the past peel west 560 head grants 1.250 head for the week were 569 head sgainst 1,250 head for the week previous. Prices are nominally quoted at \$5.80 to \$6 00

DAIRY PRODUCE.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the week were 988 pkgs, against 2,661 pkgs for the week previous. During the past few days there has been a good deal of hunting around for the finest goods to be had, most of which were picked up at good prices. Buyers will therefore be compelled to take the next best qualities. The sale of a jobbing lot of fine September creamery was made at 24c and another lot at 23½. In other lines the market retains the old dull features. We quote: Creamery, 20c to 23c; do Summer, 16c to 18c; Eastern Township., 14c to 20; Merrisburg, 14c to 18c; Brockville, 14c to 18c; Unferior, 10c to 11c.

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

the usual margin above regular quotations CHERGE .- Receip's during the past werk were CHERGE.— Receipts during the part werk were 405 buxes, against 80 boxes the week previous. The market is gradually assuming a healthier and firmer tone now that the big stocks which were said to exist on this side a short time since were said to exist on this side a thort time since connect be found. In this market about 2,000 were rold at prices ranging from 10c to 10gc, within the past few days. In New York the market is firm and holders there have advanced their ideas to 11° for finest goods. Here prices are quoted at 103 to 10\$; for finest, and 930 to 10½ for other grades.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs. Receipts during the week were 726 pkgs, against 646 pkgs for the week previous. Gwingou the change in the Observance of Lent, the demand for eggs has fallen off considerably, which has left the marker in a worse condition than ever. Canadian strictly fresh eggs are quoted at 17c to 10c and American fresh 15c to 17c. Montreal limed are offered freely at 13c, a few odd cases having fetched 14c. A lot of 15 boxes of old held eggs was sold at 70

per dozen.

BBANS.—Market quiet. Small lots \$1.50 to \$1.75. Car lots \$1.40 to \$1.50 per MAPLE SYRUP, &c .- Syrup 50c to \$1 per tin as

to quality, and maple sugar 7c to 8c per lb as to Honey,-Extracted, 100 to 11c as toquality. In comb honey sales are made at 16c for white clover to 1 lb sections. Buckwheat honey in

comb 12c to 14c, in linections.

BERSWAX — Market quiet at 25c to 25c per lb.

Hops — Fine Canadian hops are quoted at
14c to 165 Medium to good 10c to 14c and old hope 5e to 9e.

HAY.—Good timothy \$8 on track, but ordinary qualities \$6 to \$7 per ton, and fancy \$10 to \$10.50.

APPLES.—The market on spot is quiet but steady with sales of good to choice selection at \$3 50 to \$4 50 per bol. Round loss of Western are quoted at \$2.75 to \$3

Deiro Apples.—Market dull at 6c per lb.
Evaporated Apples.— 9c to 10c for ne ORANGES-Valencias casy at \$4 to \$4.50 er case. Florida \$3 25 to \$3 50, per box.

LEMONS—Quiet at \$3 00 to \$4.00.

BANANAS—Yellow, \$4 to \$5 per bunch.

CHANBEREIES—\$4 to \$9 per brl as to quality.

STRAWBERBIEY.—Choics Florida, 40c per DATES-50 to 60 per lb. Nurs.—Grenoble waloute, 13c to 14c per lb. Figs.—In 1 lb boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb boxes

In to 12c, and in bage 5c to 6c per lb. PINEAPPLES-Extra large 35c to 40c each and POTATOES-65c to 70c per bag; retail, 80c to

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

FISH AND OILS.

SMOKED AND DEED FISH -The Lenten in-dulgences of 1890, which allow mest to take the place usually occupied by fish on several meals \$2.80.
Every week of upwards of two million Catholics \$1.35. of Canada, has naturally made a vast difference in the demand. The market remains call and feless. Yarmouth bloaders, \$1.25 per box; ordinary kinds. 90c to \$1. Pure boneless fish in 25 to 45 lb boxes at 31c to 4c per lb. Finnan haddies, 63c to 7c per lb. Boneless cod, 6c

FRESH FISH.—Tommy ccds from 90c to \$1.25 per bbi. Fresh cod and haddock, 34: to 34c. Fresh herring, \$1 00 to \$1.35 per 100. Oils.-Stocks are small and business rules quies. Steam refined seal 50c to 52c. Cod oil steady. Newfoundland at 37c to 38c; Halifax 321c to 34c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 50c to 55c.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending March 1st, 1830, were as follows:--Cattle. Sheep. Hoge. Oalves.

Over from last week. 20 Total for week..... 631 173

Left on hand...... 96 Since our last report there has been little improvement in the cattle trade, receipts being in excess of the demand, which usually in Lent is not large. A fair class of cattle was offered bighest prices paid about 42ts per lb. size: 20 styles.

A large number sheep received the market continuing to hold good. Prices paid for Live Hogs rather higher, with a tendency to rise, the warm weather of past week probably helping this. Fair receipts and demand for Calves We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle, Butchers' good, 3½c to 4c; Butchers' med., 3½c to 3½c; Butchers' culls, 2¾c to 3c; Bheep, 4½c to 5c; Hogs, \$4.65 to \$4.75; Calves, \$4.00 to \$8.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending March 1st, 1990, were 127; left over from previous week 54; total for week 181; snipped during week 89; left for city 20; sales for week 38; on hand for sale 67. The horse trade at these stables has been

fairly active, the sales were large but at very We have on hand for sale 67 very fine workers and drivers with 3 car-loads reported for Monday March 3.d.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A house of 30x24 feet, 2 stories high, with Summer Kitchen the whole length of the house,

by 11 feet wide. Also, shed, stable and cattle shed 48 feet long by 121 feet wide. The whole divided in two dwellings, situated in the village

of Sanit-an Recollet. For information apply to Rev. Mesars. Joseph

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SPECIAL NOTICE. BLANKET SUITS at CLEARING PRICES

BLANKET SUITS at CLEARING PRICES BLANKET SUITS at CLEARING PRICES BLANKET SUITS at CLEARING PRICES

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The above prices will hold good for one week only, commencing Monday morning, 9 a.m.

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