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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

ORANGE INCORPORATION. DEBATE ON THE THIRD READING. MR. CURRAN'S AMENDMENT.

After recess on February 23rd, the Orange Incorporation Bill came up for a third reading. Mr. Curran moved an amendment:—
That if it be not read a third time, but that it be amended to provide that this association shall hold public processions in any province where party processions are now or 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 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 1885, when it was first introduced in the House, and since 1885, when it was introduced for a second time, and on such occasions defeated 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 distasteful to a large section of the people.

It showed, also, that it was proposed, and is now proposed by this bill, to repeal the laws Lower Canada, chapter 19 of the Consolidated Statutes of that province, which has been in force there for a long time previous to Confederation, and by which no secret association whatever (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 Quebec, and without the consent of the majority of the members from that province in this House. This bill will inevitably become law, but before it does I should like to have this motion carried as a precautionary measure, and to justify my action I 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 unknown to the public at large. I refer to the events which have taken place in this city of Montreal, and which have been the cause of so much trouble and suffering to the people of this city. I refer to the events which have taken place in this city of Montreal, and which have been the cause of so much trouble and suffering to the people of this city. I refer to the events which have taken place in this city of Montreal, and which have been the cause of so much trouble and suffering to the people of this city.

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. It will be found in the revised statutes of the province of Quebec of the year 1887, entitled "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 there to celebrate or commemorate any political anniversary or even having reference to religious or other distinctions existing between any class of the subjects of Her Majesty or to make any demonstration of such religious or other distinctions, and it proceeds further: "No one shall carry and display banners, flags, ensigns or emblems of a nature tending to create animosities between subjects of Her Majesty of different religious beliefs or be accompanied 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 overwhelming 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 necessity in the history of these last centuries to

of this bill or his colleagues in this House cannot hope to have any control, who will be carried away by their desire to parade, and this society, 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 legislation are not good ones. The objects of the bill are very good things if we could dissociate them from the associations in the minds of our fellow subjects in Canada. It is our duty to provide against what may be rash conduct of some uncontrollable members, not necessarily members of the senior organizations, but of the organization which figures occasionally under the name of the parent society known as the "Young Brigs." These and kindred spirits will certainly endeavor, under the pretence which I have now placed in your hands, to bring forward the motion 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 clergyman, a letter in which he states that if we have Orange processions in the province of Quebec we shall most certainly have bloodshed, and in which he asks me to see that in the bill incorporating the Orange body the possibility of Orange processions is provided against. The clergyman who has written me is one whose opinions deserve to receive the best consideration in Canada. He has reached his seventieth year, and has devoted the greater part of his active life to the benefit of his Canada of ours, and is recognized on all hands and all creeds as a peace-maker in this country. We have in this bill the principle enunciated that the association is essentially a loyal one, and that one of its objects is the inculcation of loyalty. Now, what is loyalty if it is not respect for the law? The word loyalty is defined in the word law, and respect for the law is the best means for showing our loyalty.

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 say we are anxious to show that we are loyal. 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 anxious to show that this motion has been introduced so as to give us an opportunity of testifying that we are anxious to obey and respect the law, to demonstrate that our loyalty is not merely framed in our bill or uttered by our lips, but 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 show his respect for the law. I have endeavored without passion and without exciting anybody's feelings, 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 deal with. Certainly we have a great deal of trouble with attempts at legislation of this kind which have been made in the past. The 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 processions which have been made in Montreal before? Under these circumstances I submit that the view of the act as I have spoken of in the province of Quebec: in view of the fact that it may be necessary in the future to enact similar measures, it is necessary for this House to provide that this association shall not attempt 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 ADOPTED.
Mr. Wallace 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 reading the objects of the bill he, (Mr. Wallace) said that he would not be defeated than allow this humiliating amendment to it.
Mr. Curran said that as far as the Orange body of Nova Scotia were concerned there was no trouble with them. In Nova Scotia the people only differed on political matters. 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 such provisions could deal with the question of incorporation societies. In Nova Scotia Orangemen were incorporated and no bad resulted therefrom.
Mr. Davis said that this amendment was not only unnecessary, but pernicious. It was generally conceded that this society should obtain an act of incorporation. It was no throwing down the gauntlet of contention, which we are not called upon to decide. If the municipal authorities 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 bitterness of his speeches on the same subject in the 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 amendments were 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. Laverge moved the 3rd month's bill. This was defeated by 63 to 85.
The Curran amendment was then put before the House, and the Speaker called for yeas 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 85 to 61.
Two thousand men employed on the Liverpool docks have struck because their demand for higher wages was refused.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Cleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

Archbishop Ireland, it is stated, intends to build a new German church in the city of St. Paul.
The Catholics of Marcellis, France, are arranging 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 thereon a magnificent church.
On Sunday March the 16 an elegant new church for the Dominican Fathers will be dedicated at Benicia, Cal., by Archbishop Riordan.
The Very Rev. Father Wall, V.G., of St. Paul's church, Pittsburgh, recently strongly censured 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 archdiocese of New York will be located in South Yonkers, Valhalla, N.Y., 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 Abstinence Union is engaged in the task of organizing a monster temperance rally for April next. It is expected that Cardinal Gibbon, Archbishop Ryan and Archbishop Ireland will be present.
Mr. Frank Murphy will leave Baltimore shortly for Rome to present to Pope Leo a copy of Cardinal Gibbon's book entitled "Our Christian Heritage." The book 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 feature all over the United States and in a short time the name 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 Goa, 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 flock to Goa.
William H. Smith, a colored man, who had been assistant librarian of the House of Representatives in Washington, has been appointed librarian. He is a Catholic, a member of St. Augustine's congregation at the Capitol, and its temporary chairman of the colored Catholic Congress that met in Washington last year.
The committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund announce some important discoveries at the Pool of Bethesda. A fresco has been discovered 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 Crusades the place was fully recognized as the spot mentioned in Biblical history.

There are now Catholic student associations at eighteen of the German universities, the largest being the "Wirkbund of Breslau" with nearly 400 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, 136. There are also 1,317 "philistines" or non-active members or old students.
The persecution of the Christian Brothers in France ceased only in making the order flourish more vigorously. In 1874 according to the Archbishop 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 it total reached 850,000 francs. It is always the case that persecution makes the Church more vigorous.

Father Veale, of Memphis, Tenn., is the possessor 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 leper island, Molokai. It was sent to Father Veale through Father Dutton by Brother Joseph Dutton, the heroic Memphian, who is now doing such noble service in the cause of Christianity among the lepers of the far-famed Sandwich Isles.
It is said to be the intention of the Emperor of Japan to make the Catholic 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 towards the coming Council of the Church in his dominions. In many parts of Japan our missionaries have found traditions, and even practices, of the faith preached there more than two hundred years ago.

The provincial of the Capuchins of Toulouse has received information of the conversion of two members of that Order near the Gulf of Aden. The martyrs are Father Ambrose, of the diocese of Poitiers, and Brother Stephen, of Drome. The former was thirty-eight years old, and engaged in the mission, where he lost his life, since 1817. 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 Catholics of Great Britain are Irish; nearly all of the Australian Catholics are Irish; the proportion of Irish in the Catholic population of South Africa, is very great; and a considerable percentage of the Catholics of Canada and Newfoundland. That would give us close on 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 reports that Miss Drexel would found a mission for the colored and Indian people in Philadelphia, the archbishop said: "Yes, not only in Philadelphia, but in the different parts of the United States. Miss Drexel, who she has completed her novitiate in Pittsburgh, and is said to be the most fervent and exemplary novice in the institution.
We learn with unfeigned pleasure of the establishment of an organization in Baltimore which 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 the temporary room, Loyola College Hall by one of its members, Rev. H. Gans, a young lawyer of remarkable promise. The lecture has met with unusual success, and advanced the theodanthic object of the association against the members of the

Catholic Church. "You, Catholics, are not allowed to think for yourselves; you are intellectual slaves." The association, through speakers twice thirty days old, numbers 100 members, a number of prominence in the intellectual and social circles of the city. It goes forth in the arena with encouragement of the Cardinal Archbishop's "God speed," to do battle for their 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. Half a century ago a Catholic was "a rara avis" in Connecticut, and at that time 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 replaced by the vigorous Irish and the fertile French Canadians, whose family virtues make them multiply and increase, just as the opposite virtues are slaying the older stock.

After nearly four centuries of Lutheranism the Emperor of Germany is forced to face a social problem, to threaten the church and society. The Kaiser's declarations regarding the duty of the State 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 Leo who has pointed out the way by which the relations of labor and capital are to be adjusted. The following words of the Pope would find a study of the Pope's encyclical profitable.
Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia and Bishop Keane 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 treasury. A copy of the annual statement has been sent to all the priests of the United States, and the Catholic press is requested to announce that any clergyman failing to receive such a document would oblige the Secretary of the Commission, Rev. E. R. Dyer, St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, by making the fact known, so that the omission might be repaired.

The Cape Argus professes to have received news that the erection of a Catholic hierarchy in British South Africa is imminent. The local press in the Cape Colony seems to receive the news in a very sympathetic 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 purely mission stage." We may add that as present the Catholic of South Africa under British rule or suzerainty are under the care of the Vicars Apostolic of East, West and Central Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal, and the Prefect Apostolic of the Orange River.

CARDINAL MANNING

Declares His Views on Labor Reform—He Condemns 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 prevailed in London since the 15th inst., has been glad to have this opportunity of extending his 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. I read all I can from the efforts made in America to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, and to make the contracted and the poor proper hours and fair wages for them, and I trust that America will very soon present a similar organization to our newly-formed "English Women'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's suffrage or of the other political rights demanded by women, but I do think the time has come as to 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 outcome of the present energetic movement being made in her 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 revealing the true state of things, for capital always commands the press. Now, however, public opinion is aroused, and general public opinion will doubtless be as generous with their aid as they are with men. The trades unions, of course, can be abused, but I trust that the women'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 object of the women's trade unions will soon be lost. The question of the employment of women resolves itself, logically, into three parts: the employer, the employed and the disinterested aide, which last is always ready to see fair play. A perfect system of organization is 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 women, 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 punished as such. America is renowned for its gallantry and kindness to women, 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. PATRICK'S.

Rev. Father McCallen on the Duties of Father and People.

The men's retreat in St. Patrick's Church was concluded last Sunday by Holy Communion 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. Father McCallen at the evening service. "All the English speaking Catholics from the river to St. Jean Baptiste Ward and from Mountain to Ambroseville are obliged," he said, "to acknowledge St. Patrick's as their parish church. As on the one hand the pastor is bound, under pain of mortal sin, to see that his parishes are well instructed in the doctrines of the church and in the laws of morality, and to

administer to them the sacraments, so the parishioners are obliged to consider him their spiritual father." It was painful indeed to see that some, though comparatively few, should look upon St. Patrick's pastors as strangers and upon other priests, who were really strangers, as upon their fathers. Had it not been for Rev. Father Dowd, the English-speaking Catholics 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 noticeable, 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 Christ, who "came to preach the Gospel to the poor." An appeal for perseverance in the good resolutions 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 ENCYCICAL.

The following analysis of the noble document issued by Our Holy Father and published in full in THE TRUTH WITNESS of Feb. 19th last, is taken from the London Tablet and will be found useful to all:
1. The opening words of the Encyclical are *Symplicitate christianitatis*.
2. Man's end is God, his duty to tend to God.
3. The end of the State and the family is the same as that of the individual.
4. But many men and States turn from God—a condition needing remedy.
5. The remedy lies in the observance of duties.
6. Catholics have special duties to perform.
7. They must love the Church, the representative of God's Kingdom on earth.
8. But the opposition to the Church is bitter.
9. Hence faith must be carefully cherished.
10. But faith has duties which in these days call for special observance.
11. All must defend the Faith.
12. All must therefore learn the Faith and communicate to it others.
13. Authority must not, however, be encroached upon.
14. A perfect union is also required.
15. Union implies an obedience and submission to authority.
16. Now, obedience is indivisible and must be perfect.
17. The Church is a perfect society, and is separated from politics.
18. Nevertheless her aims are identical with the State's true aims.
19. In public life two vices to be avoided—false prudence and temerity.
20. Both work grave injury to the Church.
21. God, however, will never desert the Church.
22. Charity on all is particularly enjoined.
23. Fathers of families are warned to educate children religiously.
24. The Pope concludes with general exhortations and the Apostolic 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 to-day, and each one of more than ordinary interest. One of these stories is to the effect that the alienated priest is to be reinstated. The other that because of illness he has made an application to Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, in whose diocese he now resides, to act 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 Boston. There is nothing out of the common in the Bishop Loughlin is the senior Bishop of the Catholic Church in America, and Dr. McGlynn lives in his diocese. So, although Dr. McGlynn is an ex-priest of the archdiocese of New York, 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 before Archbishop Corrigan and to be reinstated before he falls under the displeasure of Archbishop Corrigan and Monsignor Preston some three years ago.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Resistance to the Emigration Policy.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The friends of West Australia in the House are organizing a movement to fight the emigration clause in the Australian bill, which, they contend, permits the Government 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 celebration of St. Patrick's day, was held last Monday evening in St. Patrick's hall, the Rev. F. Dowd presiding. The following societies were represented: St. Patrick's society, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society, 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 meet on Craig street and proceed to St. Patrick's church to attend high mass. Afterwards the procession will form on Laguardiere and Rideau streets and proceed to Craig, and thence by way of Bleury, St. Catherine, 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 McConna, of St. Gabriel T. A. & B. society, was elected marshal-in-chief.

Monday night the temperature at Bowler, Mont., fell to 45° below, freezing a herd of one hundred cattle in the stock yards belonging to the Miller Cattle Company. The average for the State is now about 25° below, the coldest

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 Feilley—The Second Ballots.

BERLIN, March 1.—The returns received up to noon to-day show that on the second ballot fifty candidates of the Freisinnige 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 Forckenbeck to telegraph directly to the Kaiser immediately on receipt of returns the names of successful candidates. Forckenbeck is elected in two places. All the Freisinnige leaders are elected including Staffenburg and Rameel. The Dutch Socialists Nieuwenhuis and Van Heveren were permitted to remain and assist their friends during the elections.

THE PRESS SPEAKING OUT.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* declares universal suffrage is a political necessity and should be abolished. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* argue that the elections have proved the necessity of the earliest expulsion from Germany of all Socialist agitators. It is expected the new Reichstag will be convoked in April.

THE CARTERS' DEFEAT.

BERLIN, March 1.—By the results of the second ballot the disastrous defeat of the Cartel coalition is confirmed and the figures put in a striking light, the triumph of the German Liberals and the Socialists. Four districts in this city have been carried on the second ballot by the German Liberal party. The first returns Kröger, the second Virchow, the third Mucker, the fourth Baumbach. All these will lend lustre to the Reichstag. In the second and third district the Socialists headed the poll on the first ballot. Their defeat now is due to a combination of other parties against them. Perhaps the most surprising feature is the lively re-entrance of the Liberal party, or Democrats, in all districts where the Socialists did not put up candidates.

BISMARCK'S NEW PLAN.

Prince Bismarck is already negotiating the reconstruction of a government majority by the manipulation of active parties. In his new scheme the Centre party will replace the National Liberal party in the Cartel. The elections have resulted in the full restoration of the Prince's control over the Emperor. The Chancellor never seriously intended to retire, but would have retired rather than played the part 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 requested the Pope's opinions and recommendations as to details of the restoration of the Catholic clergy of the summa-quaerant during 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 out the National Liberals, declaring that the Conservatives and Catholics have come through the contest intact, and are pledged to maintain social reforms. Other organs, inspired by Bismarck, say that in his aspiration for regulated social reorganization the Catholic party is working upon common ground with the Government.

PRICE OF CATHOLIC AID.

Dr. Windhorst's terms for an alliance of the Centre with the Government demand the abolition of all restrictions upon the Catholic direction of Catholic schools. We are perhaps on the eve of meeting one more great concession to the Papal power.

THE EMPEROR'S CONFERENCE.

In addressing the Council of State to-day the Emperor made a confession almost pathetic in tone, 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 aims were not ideal; he did not hope to discover some grand remedy for the cure of all social evils. He desired simply that a definite effort should be made to meet the demands of the social problem and the just wishes of the working people. These words deeply impressed all who heard them, and all unite in praising the Emperor's earnest assiduity.

A DIVISION OF VIEW.

It is now looked upon as doubtful whether the conference will meet on the 15th inst. M. Spuller, the French minister, hesitates over a final acceptance of the invitation because he has discovered that the programme admits the discussion and regulation of the hours of labor of adults under the clause relating to work in mines. The conference is to decide on the limitation of duration of shifts in mines, on proposals to be taken in regard to unhealthy mines, also upon restrictions in the output of coal by combinations to fix prices, and (it will be) by international agreement. M. Spuller communicated his views on these points to Lord Salisbury, and Prince Bismarck, and advised that points certain to raise the question of miners' hours be withdrawn from the programme. Salisbury approved of Spuller's suggestion, and the clause will be modified.

A BROADENED SCHEME.

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

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The religious papers are very indignant at the news that, in India, the money subscribed for the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, at Calcutta, has been wasted on the exhibition of Nautch dancers.

A STUDY OF THE IRISH LEADER.

There is an excellent "Study in Character" in this month's New Review. The subject is Mr. Parnell, and the writer corrects a few ideas which English writers 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 in Irish politics—a modern, inimitable, mysterious, a modern sphinx. To be a qualified Irishman is by no means to be a qualified Englishman, 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 home year after year, and to learn only two things about his character—its attraction and its strangeness. In the outer world it is commonly supposed that the "Leader," through insolence 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 first-class tickets for himself and a second-class one for his colleague; that no one may omit 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 trace; his manner is the same to everyone—gentle or simple—always dignified, amiable, indifferent; of pride he has abundance, but it is not pride of birth.

HE HAS SOBERED OF MANY THINGS, but he despises no man either for his misfortune or his disadvantages. The House 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 moment 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 discredit, and in the eyes of Mr. Parnell no disgrace. Well-born and an aristocrat by temperament, he is democratic by sympathy and opinion. He made his entry into the House of Commons as the disciple and close friend of Mr. Biggar, having had, even in those young days, a keen eye for the honesty and strength of Biggar's character. 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 nature 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 had 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 scrupulously correct appearance, and as he was fair-haired, quiet, retiring, and unassuming, it was an obvious conclusion that there was a little light in this country gentleman. 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 superstitious; he has never been willing to sit in a room where three candles were lighted; green, though the partridge, he has always professed to have a weakness for it; however, he admitted that the made choice of Irish Nationalists might well provoke a shudder for aesthetic reasons. But, be this as it may, Mr. Parnell can tolerate NOTHING GREEN.

The green alippers, the green brasses, the green-tipped dressing-gowns, that unknown enthusiasm; shower on the Irish leader are all buried in cupboards out of sight, and when the freedom of Dublin City was about to be conferred on him he requested that the lining of the coat might not be green. Purple, like the heather, he suggested, was his favorite colour. Obstruct on is not a beautiful ploy, nor boycotting the weapon of heroes; it is impossible to feel moral enthusiasm for either; they are effectual, and have succeeded when nobler means have failed, 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 impertinence, exasperation and intimidation. But if he has worked wily, ugly tools he has always used them openly, fairly, without spite or malice, and his career has been splendid. It is, I suggest by personal liking or dislike, either for good or ill. The score of fatalities, too, that plays so large a part in his character is always turned out on 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 motley company, but he has never blushed for the roughness of a colleague, and no man ever smarts 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 "Suspects" in Kilmallick were of very varied social standing, and companionship there was as close, as inevitable, and as monotonous as on a voyage, no one throughout those months ever saw Mr. Parnell assume a "stand off" demeanor or indulge a fit of ill-humor. To an anxious, nervous man the confinement, the restrictions, the partial ignorance of all that was going on outside, the fetid knowledge that all was going badly, must have been inexplicably galling. Mr. Parnell's health visibly suffered, but his spirits never.

HE IS EXTREMELY LOYAL to his party in the House, and astonishingly tolerant of the scenes that men of vicious temper (answered 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 firm, is for the humiliated and smarting delinquent, not for the assemblage that delight in the mental suffering of a fellow creature, and that with sneer and scornful laugh and supercilious smile and taunting word provoke and hurry a quick-tempered man beyond the limit of endurance. Mr. Parnell is neither accustomed to bully or to be bullied. It is no pleasure to him to inflame even moderate annoyance and suffering; he has no pity for the cruel and no sympathy for cant, or clap-trap, or hypocrisy of any kind. In person he is as stately as a Hapsburg, and in manner he is cold; socially, he may be described as having an amiable closeness of demeanor, and his appearance in a private gathering 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 both were present, graphically thus:—"After Dillon and I had sufficiently depressed the pillow, we had a little dancing"—the truth being that a harassed and anxious public man is not always able to shake off his cares and take interesting introductions, felicitations, and acknowledgments that appear to be of affairs of State. Among his friends, however, Mr. Dillon is the more genial and sympathetic companion, while about Mr. Parnell there always hangs an atmosphere of reserve, coldness, calculation, and deliberation; he never explains, and never feels the human need to express himself and be understood. His study suit face, with deep expressive

eyes, and strong, firm chin, has a strange, impenetrable look, fascinating and haunting; like its owner, it is dignified, serene, sphinx-like, mysterious. No one could be like the typical Irishman than the member for that Oriel stronghold Cork city; he has no brogue; Americans reproach him with "a strong English accent." Irish and English ears are not sensitive to this defect— to them he appears to have no accent at all, but his cold, clear voice has every now and then a slightly nasal intonation.

THIS VOICE AND WAY OF SPEAKING are the oldest items in Mr. Parnell's rather freezing personality; both in private and in public his intonation is slow, detached, deliberate; his voice, of fine quality, is even never raised, never strident, never emotional. Unlike the mass of his countrymen, Mr. Parnell (though capable of dry humor) is never witty, never tender, never impassioned, never dilatory, never excited, never ridiculous. Mr. Dillon can say the simplest things in a tone that makes the tears start in ten thousand eyes; he has a voice, a way, a power of sympathy and of conviction that raise a 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. Dillon's speech is ever quite the speech he intended, or whether his audience disperses with an exact verbal memory of half-a-dozen sentences, while it is certain that no one of them reads the speech without a feeling of stupendous disappointment. Everyone wonders how a man of Mr. Parnell's circumstances and temper came to devote himself to the Irish cause, the more so that the land question was not included in his original programme; liberty, nationally, the freedom of the Irish race were the great ambitions of the young Anglo-Irish American. With a career, rare in an experienced man, he deliberated long before pledging himself to the land question, and with a modesty and willingness to take advice that still form a large part of his character, he took counsel of a man who knew the heart of the people. "Do you think, Mr. Kilkham," he asked, "that the people are prepared to go far for the land question?" "I am afraid," was the reply.

"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, nationally; these are beautiful and inspiring aims, but every man has a body, and it is by no means so sure about the soul. It may be that Mr. Parnell is ambitious, but if so he is an exceedingly far-sighted man, for when he entered on the obstructive policy, as the solitary aide-de-camp of Mr. Biggar, he lost 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 explained by his absence of introspectiveness and the impulse that prompts most of us to which to be understood by our friends. Mr. Parnell is a student of the cause, not of himself; 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 his hates answering letters, and he has the reputation (well or ill deserved) of possessing a frugal mind. Certainly no man ever less for luxury, or show, or even comfort; he will travel from London to Cork without food, and suggest, by way of supper, a cigar at the other end. All readers of Parnell know his indifference to dress, and the type of a certain asceticism in his character. He rarely eats for meat or drink, and is content with half a room in a country inn. Among his detractors he is supposed to be parsimonious and fond of money. It is said that when stamped envelopes are enclosed with a request (always ignored) for his autograph, he transfers the stamps to unwritten envelopes. Be this as it may, economy is not with him a sign of meanness. He will give largely, generally, and spontaneously where he believes a good work will be helped by a large subscription.

THE TERROR OF THE HOUSE.

Anecdotes 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 idiosyncrasies. He was of short stature, there being less than five feet of Biggar's height now, and was abnormally deformed in consequence of an injury 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 pig had made it impossible for the observer to see 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 forest every law of politeness for the sake of another glance at the strange being. But what a face! A sweet smile beamed over it when he was with his friends, but his kindly ways and bright smiles left him directly he took his seat in the House of Commons.

In Westminster he was a terror to the powers that be, and in recent years his curiously 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 House as a cat with 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 uproar on the floor often 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 "plunge Irish" in the gallery by frequently being "cut" "Count the house" brought the lazy legislators a gallop from bench 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 caught in himself. But that mischief, strange to say, was part of the programme which helped to make the Irish party. His obstructive tactics put the Parnellites on the way to victory. John Boyle O'Reilly called him "the stormy petrel of obstruction." He was, he says, the master spirit and the father of that astonishing process of "holding reform." It was in April, 1875, that "Joe" Biggar discovered his own power, and he had no sooner done so than he used it to such effect 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 on no one listened; he kept on till the attention of the house was attracted, he proceeded calmly and smilingly while the English members bowed themselves hoarse and at last sank back in consternation and wrath; for five long hours Biggar "made a speech." He talked unheeded amid the groans, hisses and howls like an ironed ass among ruffians. It must have been while he spoke that the light dawned on him that he had discovered a tremendous force. As had the most imperturbable of humors, he was not wearisome merely to the English members; he was exasperating beyond measure. He so keenly enjoyed his power during the "obstructed" debates that he at once became a chief feature and favorite of the Irish party, and probably the average English member hated him more than they did Parnell—for Biggar rapped them,

watched them, interrupted them, openly cried "Hear, hear," at absurd moments—while Parnell never saw them or listened to them. Biggar was a wretched speaker, and very much of his own opinion. He began to say, one day in the House, "Every cock crows on his own"—and passed to the ugly word and substituted "homestead"—which was enormously effective. "I am speaking my opinions here quite candidly," he said on another occasion, addressing Mr. Gladstone, "as candidly, in fact, as if I were addressing men in whom I had greater confidence than in the present occupants of the Treasury bench." Even Gladstone had to beam on the doughty little Ulsterman with a smile. He was intensely patriotic. He was animated by a fierce and inveterate hate of English rule in Ireland, and an unsleeping and relentless purpose to make things disagreeable for the rulers as they could be made. Healy paid him a splendid compliment when he said: "Mr. Biggar bears insults and humiliations in that house without one 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 ought to know.

Hypocrisy 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. Dalton McGarthy, M. P., at a gathering of his constituents at Collingwood on Friday evening, in which that gentleman declares that he still a most devoted follower of Sir John Macdonald. If any further proofs were wanted to show that Mr. McGarthy, in pursuing his anti-Catholic and anti-French crusade, acting as the most obedient servant of the Tory leaders, they are furnished by the report of his Collingwood speech. Does Mr. McGarthy imagine that he can "run with the hare and hunt with the hounds" and still retain the respect of any intelligent Canadian? Mr. McGarthy is merely 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 poll on the day of the next general election. All the fish he can gather in his "community of language" will be duly served up on the tables of the first minister, the minister of justice and the other "Jesuits." Mr. McGarthy's hatred of Jesuitism appears to be completely overpowered by his love of Toryism and the plinkings which fall from the ministerial table—Ottawa Free Press.

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 flogging of women are akin to the British officials under whose direction John Mandeville was starved in prison and who are now torturing John Dally in his lonely cell in Ottawa, presumably because he refused to give perjured testimony in favor of the Times "Three years ago John Dally was sentenced to three years in prison for his part in a strike against the dynamite and other explosives were found in his possession. He was then in the full vigor of life. A few days ago when his sister visited him she found the strong man reduced to a physical wreck—his face livid, his frame emaciated, and with the symptoms of deep poisoning. The prison doctor in fact admitted that his assistant had administered poison to Dally "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 friends are not to be congratulated on their success as scandal hunters. They supposed that had unearthed as fearful scandal, in which Premier Merlot and the Rev. Mr. Baohand, Curé of Knowlton were implicated. They discovered in the Public Accounts an item of \$300 for the Catholic school at Knowlton. Commissioner Daubensack of Knowlton was summoned to Quebec to testify before the Public Accounts Committee that the Commissioner had never received the money. At this stage the Opposition and the Government concluded that they had a dead end thing on the Government. Mr. T. L. B. B. and friendly correspondents were doling out their papers about the wire-dollars that had been made. The next day Mr. Mercier appeared before the Public Accounts Committee and quicker than it takes to write exploded the alleged scandal, overthrew his enemies with confusion and at matters right. It appears that in November last Rev. Mr. Baohand applied to the Government for aid for the Catholic parish school at Knowlton. The Premier acceded to the demand and sent Rev. Mr. Baohand a cheque for \$300, expressly stipulating that the money should be expended solely for educational purposes. The cheque was received and duly acknowledged. The witness frankly confesses that Mr. Merlot acted in good faith. The money was given and received as a special school grant. Such grants are made almost every day in some part of the Province. The Government has been fully exonerated, but still Mr. Tallon and his colleagues continue to shout scandal. What are they driving at? Who are they pursuing? The innocence of the Government has been established. Are Mr. Tallon and his associates to try to make it appear as if they were pursuing the money? That is the only logical conclusion to draw from 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 Louisiana State Lottery. One-fortieth of this ticket was held by Earl Wheeler, living at No. 69 Grove street in this city. A Democrat reporter to-day called upon Mr. Wheeler and learned that the ticket had been purchased in the hands of Banker J. F. Morris for collection, and Agent B. F. Oiler of the American Express Company paid Mr. Morris the amount of \$15,000—less \$101.65 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 publicity, hence this roundabout proceeding. That the amount has been received, and that the Louisiana State Lottery Company fulfilled its obligations Mr. Morris verifies, and his word cannot be questioned.—Amsterdam (N.Y.) Democrat, January 15th.

VERY WELL SATISFIED.

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

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 methods. In cutting out clothing and cloth caps with a die the worker does the work of three old methods. In leather manufacture modern methods have reduced the necessary number of workers from 5 to 50 per cent. A carpet measuring and brushing machine with one operator will do the work of fifteen men by the old methods. In the manufacture of four modern improvements save 75 per cent. of the manual labor that once was necessary. In making tin cans one man and a boy with modern appliances can do the work of ten workers by the old process. By the use of a special mangle machine 180 miners in a month can mine as much coal in the same time as 500 miners by the old methods. One boy by skillfully in turning wood-work and materials for musical instruments performs the work of 25 men by the old methods. The horse power of steam used in the United States on railways, steamers and in factories and mines was in 1888 12,000,000, against 1,610,000 in 1850. In the manufacture of brick improved devices save one tenth of the labor, and in the manufacture of fire-brick 40 per cent of the manual labor is displaced. In stove-dressing 12 co-laborers with a machine can dress 12,000 stoves in the same time that the same number of workers by hand could dress 2,500. In sailing on shoes one worker and a boy with machinery can heel 300 pairs of shoes per 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 days. 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: "What suggests the idea that the sun is blue?" My own attention was directed this way many years ago, when measuring the heat and light from different parts of the sun's disk. It is known that the sun has an atmosphere of its own which tempers its heat, and by cutting off certain radiations and not other, produces the spectral lines with which we are so familiar. These lines we usually study in connection with the absorbing vapors of sodium, iron, etc., which produce them; but my own attention was particularly given to the regions of absorption, or to the color it caused. 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 colorless, but which really plays the part of a reddish veil, letting a little of the blue appear on the center of the sun's disk, where it is the thinnest, and staining the edge red, so as to appear to a delicate test as being a pale sea green in the center and a deep garnet around the edge. The effect I found to be so important that, were it all but invisible solar atmosphere dimmed only by a third part, temperature of all temperate zones would rise higher than any torrid zone and the greater part of the world uninhabitable. These studies directed my attention to the great practical importance of studying the action of our own terrestrial atmosphere on the sun, and the antecedent probability that our own air was also, and independently having the effect of making a really blue sunshine and sun appear as white when it should be of a cerulean hue.—St. Louis Republic.

DO THE DYING SUFFER.

The rule is that unconsciousness, not pain, attends the final act. A natural death is not more painful than birth. Painfully we know of where we know not. Nature kindly provides an anesthetic 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, sudden expirations, so that the blood is steadily less and less oxygenated. At the same time the heart acts with corresponding debility, producing a slow, feeble, and often irregular pulse. As this process goes on the

blood is not only driven to the head with diminished force and in less quantity, but what flows there is loaded with carbonic acid gas, a powerful anesthetic, the same as derived from charcoal. Subjected to the influence of this gas, the nerve centres lose consciousness and sensibility, apparent sleep creeps over the system, then comes support, and then the end.—St. Louis Republic. Unsanitary House Walls. Hygienic writers have lately been urging the advantage of unadorned or unpapered walls for dwellings, but especially the importance of removing the old surface of paper and paste before applying new ones, it being a well known fact that four parts one mold that is in a ready absorbent. It is a fact too, not commonly considered that the coloring, brocade, etc., are only temporarily held upon the face of the paper with animal matter, glue, that soon decays—glue being the greatest absorbent of moisture and the natural breeding ground for germs so that in five minutes rest of sufficient heat while they will flourish; where two repeated coats of paper, paper and glue are applied, from which out door air with its purifying effects is excluded by the respirating pores being sealed or strangled, the danger is much greater. The glue soon rots sufficiently to allow the air, or any motion, to remove small particles, to which these germs have attached themselves, so that about the room unseen until they lodge in the system of some unsuspecting victim whose physical condition is such that they take effect. The practice of oil-staining and painting walls is also condemned, although either is preferable to paper, from a sanitary point of view. Unadorned walls are safe on the score of health. NOTES. "Does Irritation produce malaria?" This is among the latest of subjects for scientific discussion. 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 gas. Recent experiments give the value of the ohm as equal to the resistance of a column of mercury 106.29 centimeters long and one square mm. cross section. An electric soldering rod has been invented by a young electrician in Minneapolis. He claims that it does away with the many annoyances attending the use of the ordinary tool. A new process for making open heart steel cheaper than Bessemer steel is expected, by the syndicate formed to operate it, to revolutionize the steel trade of the country. A seventeen mile ship railway between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy is talked of in Canada. This would cut off about 700 miles of rough sailing along the Nova Scotia coast. Irrigation in Australia has so far advanced 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 regarded as good material in which to pack soft fruits. It comes from the wood of the aspen poplar, and it 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 detonation impossible, and to convert a violent explosive into a trust worthy and controllable propellant. Riving by electricity has been successfully accomplished. The cold rivet is placed in the hole, and when heated to the proper temperature, it can be closed by any of the ordinary 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 ease of riding and comfort, but will double the present life of wheels, with great economy in track, truck, and motor repairs, as well as in power, lubricants, etc.; this, and more, at schedule speeds of ten to twenty miles per hour, and without sacrifice of safety. Russia Wants Recognition. St. Petersburg, February 23.—The Russian minister has instructed M. De Sivas, Russian minister at Washington, to take part in the negotiations already in progress between England and America with regard to the Behring sea fisheries, to the end of establishing a close connection for seals satisfactory to all parties concerned.

A NATURAL REMEDY

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insensibility, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

NO MORE ATTACKS.

RACINE, Wis., June, 1888. Our mother got that sickness, epilepsy, about 6 years ago; on the first attack, she got it only once in two or three months the first year and it was increasing 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 it only once in three months, and that was on the 16th of March; and since then she has had no more attacks.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers from Nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Koenig, of Port Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

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DRUNKARDS. may not be aware that Intemperance or drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can cure. We say cured, as in many cases we say cured, if you have not a victim of this habit, and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will.

Pfief's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists. One bottle for \$5. We will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charge prepaid. Send for circular.

Pfief & Co., 165 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AN OFFENSIVE WORK.

Catholic Parents Protest Against a School Text Book. PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—Trouble has arisen in the high school in this town between Principal Welsh and several of the Catholic pupils who are studying Myers' History of the Reformation. The pupils have been summoned to school to study this book, and the parents of the children have sent a strong petition to Principal Welsh stating that they emphatically protest against Myers' History as prejudicial to the faith of their children and dangerous to their morals. The petitioners say:

We pronounce it a flagrant attack upon our Catholic Church. We condemn it as unreliable in its statements of causes and effects as in its views of the history and work of the Catholic Church. It is compiled from prejudiced historians who were outspoken in their hostilities against the Church 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 political prisoners in Siberia by the Russian Government appears to be crystallizing. In the city a committee, with branches at Newcastle and elsewhere, has been organized for the purpose of securing a mitigation of the evils under which the exiles suffer. The organized workmen 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 confined in Siberia.

Hon. Mr. Tupper's Hands Tied. LONDON, February 26.—It is officially stated that the Hon. Charles H. Tupper, Canadian minister of marine and fisheries now in Washington, has received positive instructions to confine his labors in regard to the relations between the United States and Canada solely to the consideration of the Behring Sea Fisheries question.

Why She Did It: Mr. Russell Spotts—"That's a queer looking dog of yours, Miss Hubble. Isn't it what the English call a 'turnspit'?" Miss Abner Hubble (severely)—"I don't know what the English may call it, Mr. Spots, but I call it 'a rotary expeditor'."

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. says: "A Catholic newspaper in a parish is a perpetual mission. Let all who truly and from their souls desire that religion and society be defended by human intellect and literature should flourish, study by their liberality to guard and protect these productions of the Catholic press, and let every one, in proportion to his income, support them by his money and influence, for to those who devote themselves to the Catholic Press we ought by all means to bring help of this kind, without which their industry will either have no results or uncertain and uncertain ones."

A DANGER SIGNAL!

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 follow, perhaps leading to Consumption and the grave. As no season of the year is cold in the Head more prevalent than during the Spring months, and as 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 instant relief and effect a thorough cure. The following testimonials from among thousands in our possession bear witness to its sterling merit.

E. A. Cardinal, Montreal, says: After incessant use of many of the so-called remedies for Catarrh I made a trial of Nasal Balm, which gave me instant relief, and since commencing its use I daily note the beneficial changes it is producing after a few applications. It changes the unpleasant odor of the virus in the throat and the poisonous secretions over which my breath must pass. To say truth troubled it is a priceless medicine. G. Pelletier, Montreal, says: I suffered for 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 cured me. Everybody who is suffering from Catarrh should give your remedy a trial. W. B. Jackson, Hawkesbury, says: I cannot speak too highly of Nasal Balm, as less than one half bottle cured me of a severe case of Catarrh. I had tried several other advertised remedies without receiving any relief. I am perfectly willing that you should use my name as a reference, as I consider the medicine worthy of all praise. It cures Catarrh and is very pleasant and easy to take. Clara McAmder, Little Metis, Quebec, says: I have used two bottles of your Nasal Balm for Catarrh with the most beneficial results. To anyone suffering with this most disagreeable disease I can heartily recommend it as a radical cure. I cheerfully give you permission to use this if you desire it.

Nasal Balm Instantly Relieves Cold in Head. Nasal Balm Positively Cures Catarrh. D. Darbyshire, Mayor of Brockville and President of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Balm beats the world for Catarrh and cold in the head. In my own case it effected relief from the first application. L. D. Dion, Dept. Railways and Canals, Ottawa, says: I am very glad to give you to-day the testimony that Nasal Balm has completely cured my Catarrh from which I suffered for nearly three years. If Nasal Balm is not kept in stock by your dealer it will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 Cents for small and \$1 for large size bottles) by addressing FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Country, \$1.00; City, \$1.50.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'THE TRUE WITNESS' at 15c per line.

All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, March 5, St. Adrian. THURSDAY, March 6, St. Maridan. FRIDAY, March 7, Holy Winding Sheet. St. Thomas Aquinas.

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 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, and there is no need to return to it again.

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."

The zeal of the Ministerial Association may to themselves appear praiseworthy, and the efforts of their exponent sincere; but please let it be expended on some laudable object, reviving, for instance, their Confession of Faith.

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 operations so soon as the Archbishop gives his consent.

threat; but many years of unostentatious doing of good will be necessary to wipe out of men's minds its long past of hatred, persecutions and insulting displays.

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

It is no matter of regret that we cannot give space to the voluminous controversy which has been going on in the columns of The Star for the last week between Rev. Father Jones, S.J., and Prof. Scrimger.

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 foil, plays to disarm, not to wound or kill him.

The exposure and confusion of Professor Scrimger was as complete and as crushing as ever was witnessed in any controversy.

But he was not the sort of man to acknowledge 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 constitution, he insisted on the correctness of his translation, since the whole gravamen of his charges rested on the meaning he was pleased to give in English to the Latin he had ventured to quote.

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school for girls. It is to be hoped that the parishoners will second the efforts of their good priest in his laudable undertaking and give him all the assistance in their power in bringing the plan of the school to maturity 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 held over.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The Past Year Reviewed by the Manager, Mr. Bonquet—The Directors' Annual Statement.

The annual meeting of La Banque du Peuple was held Monday afternoon in the Board room of that institution. There were present His Worship the Mayor, president, Messrs. John Crawford, Nolan de Lisle, C. A. Geoffrin, John Morrison, W. S. Egan, William Francis, William Ross, French, M. Bruchaud, J. Y. Gilmour, L. Armstrong, Charles Lacaille, Alphonse Leclaire, Michael Burke, E. H. Parent, Hector Provost, C. Lamothe and James Wilson, Jr.

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

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the statement of the affairs of this bank for the year ending 28th February, 1890:—

Dividend, 3 per cent, paid Sept. 1889, \$36,000.00. Dividend, 3 per cent, payable 3rd March, 1890, \$36,000.00.

Net profits for the year after paying 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 \$123,239.03.

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 October last, at Castanoke, P.Q.; the business already done has reached our expectations.

All our Agencies have been thoroughly inspected during the year, and we notice a material increase of their volume of transactions; they are working very satisfactorily.

We have also to acknowledge to the Shareholders the efficacy of services rendered by our staff of officers; their fidelity and attentive work have reflected credit on the institution.

Considering the general depression and stagnancy that has existed over the trade during the year, we hope the Shareholders will be satisfied at our results, although they have not reached our expectations; profits realized are fair.

By order of the Board, J. GARNIER, President. Montreal, 1st March, 1890.

General statement of close of business, 28th February, 1890.

To circulation, \$731,274.00. To deposits not bearing interest, 1,436,768.95. To deposits bearing interest, 2,474,869.55.

By specie, \$78,876.95. By Dominion notes, 295,143.00.

great, and with the most careful management and constant vigilance losses cannot be avoided. In the circle of our numerous shareholders, failures have occurred, and have experienced a share in the general losses.

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.

The crop of 1889, owing to unseasonably cool and wet weather, has then been very poor; grain with but few exceptions has been a failure in every variety, and in many instances the yield was not enough to pay for their seed and labor.

The poor return of crops has deprived the province of millions of dollars, and lowered its power of purchasing to the extreme. As a consequence, the market for all commodities has been impoverished, and a great number of necessities of life have been compelled to increase their prices.

The volume of transactions in this line shows a decline, but the profit under a less severe competition have had a tendency to increase.

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 the business of the city.

Our trade chiefly seems to have experienced more difficulties than any other portion of the Dominion. In Ontario the situation, measured by the number of failures, is not so favorable as in the preceding year.

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in the prosperity of an agricultural country like ours in the various products and the energy of our commercial districts we are led to believe that a shrinkage exists in our agricultural department and that farming is not properly attended to.

This great department of our resources has been neglected and entirely left to itself for 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 small amount 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 state of depression of this most important distributive branch of our trade is becoming worse every year. A merchant, desirous of prosperity, has to build his trade on sound business principles, that is, to buy judiciously, sell with fair profits, effect prompt returns of sales, and regulate his expenses, according to returns.

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swept away by the insolvency of the parties who are trusting, and that accounts for a great share in the numerous failures.

The general actual business situation is decidedly not encouraging, and the feeling with regard to its future outlook do not under present circumstances appear to favor a revival of activity shortly.

The President said it had been the custom to 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 upon.

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.

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 in the direction of contracting.

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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N.Y.

The Banquet 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 serious 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 Bank 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 to 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. Bourquet's address to the cattle trade and the fact that his 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 our readers.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

Lord Auckland is dead. Henry M. Stanley expects to arrive in London on April 15. The German, Lasker, has defeated Bird, the English champion, at chess. The winter crops in the South of Russia have been ruined by the severe weather. The Sultan of Azerbaijan has released some retired prisoners who have been kept in prison 18 years. 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 months. The British 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 possessions to an Anglo-Dutch syndicate. It is stated that Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, has accepted the invitation of Emperor Francis Joseph to spend next summer at the castle of Hintzenhof. The Paris Herald, a semi-official paper, says a treaty in writing exists between England and Italy providing for concerted action by these powers on the west coast of the Red Sea. 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 prohibition of mine work, with reference to the regulation 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 Hudson 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 dead. It is reported that Sheriff Delgore, of Portland, Ore., arrested the absconding cashier of the sergeant's arms officer at Washington, yesterday, at Tacoma, on the Northern Pacific railway. Richard Hayes, who murdered his wife and two children, was hanged at Birmingham, Ala., yesterday. He stated on the gallows that John W. Riley, engineer, did the killing, and was paid \$200 by him for his services. A California syndicate has purchased from ex-President Cleveland his country place at Washington, known as "Oak View." The price paid for the house and 20 acres of land was \$140,000. Mr. Cleveland is said to have realized on this sale a clear profit of \$100,000. Charles Tuff, aged 85, a miser, worth \$50,000 died in a filthy room at Cambridge, Mass., Thursday night. He had lived there alone for years. A week ago he was taken with "la grippe," which developed into pneumonia. Thursday night the police were attracted by his outcries, but before medical assistance came Tuff died in agony. Acting Secretary Batchelor of Washington has informed the trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran church, Lewisburg, Pa., that the Canadian clergyman called by them is regarded as an alien within the meaning of the Alien Contract Labor 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 citizen of the Dominion. The shooting of ex-Congressman Taulbee by Charles Kincaid, correspondent of the Louisville Times, in the lobby of the House of Representatives, Washington, yesterday, was premeditated. Both men are Kentuckians and the trouble was caused by the ex-Congressman pulling the correspondents nose for publishing certain statements in regard to him. Mr. Kincaid is a slight build, in sufficient looking man of about 85 years of age. He was formerly a judge in one of the Louisville courts and his family is one of the best known in Kentucky. Mr. Taulbee has been taken to the hospital. His wound is a very dangerous one. Kincaid was arrested. In their session at Toronto the Provincial land surveyors of Ontario adopted the report of

a special committee recommending the affiliation with the Dominion Association and the other provincial associations. They will meet tri-annually, and each individual association will hold its own annual meeting in addition. Great desolation is reported among the half-breeds near Edmonton, N.W.T., and they will shortly petition the Government for relief. The Rev. Dr. Pickard died at his home, Sackville, N. B., aged 76 years. He was one of the foremost figures in early Methodism in the Lower Provinces. The Orange Grand Lodge for Manitoba and the North-West meets in Winnipeg, and will pass resolutions regarding the French language and the separate schools. Rev. Dr. Bryce, chaplain 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 Council of the Equal Rights Association of Ontario has issued an address to the people of the province, which says that true friends of consideration are they who would obviate bitter contention, which measures like the Jesuits' estates act will inevitably breed, not they who would allow the false principles unhindered to work permanent discord and confusion. On separate schools in Ontario, the address says that public money should not be given for sectarian purposes. All provinces should have liberty to establish or retain or abolish separate schools as they should see cause.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ROME

Division of the Catholic Dioceses in Ontario-Alexandria a new see. KINGSTON, Ont., March 1.—Three documents sealed under "The ring of the Fisherman" have reached here from Rome. One divides the ecclesiastical province of Toronto, separating from it the diocese of Kingston and Peterborough, whose territory 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 diocese of Kingston. The third document, which is dated 21st January, 1893, canonically erects the new diocese, defining its territory to be the civil counties of Gleggarry and Stormount united with Oranwell, having for boundary the river St. Lawrence on the south, the civil province of Quebec on the east, the counties of Prescott and Russell with parts of Ontario on the north, and the counties of Candiac on the west. Alexandria, the chief town of Gleggarry, is made the episcopal see, from which the diocese takes its name and the bishop his title.

The Alaska Seal Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Secretary Windom today awarded the contract for the seal fisheries to the North American Commercial Company of San Francisco and New York for twenty years. Mr. J. Libbi is president of the company. The proposal of the North Commercial company provides for the payment by the company of an annual rental of \$95,000, and, in

addition to the revenue tax or duty of \$2 laid upon each fur seal skin taken and shipped by it from the island, the sum of \$7.62 apiece for each fur seal skin. 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 such quantity of 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.

Separate School Question and Legislation. PARLIAMENT HOUSE, TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 28.—Almost the whole of today'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 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 rest by reading from the parliamentary record, showing that the title was absolutely indisputable. If the separate schools are not improved it will not be for want of legislation. The following is an example, Mr. Clancy of West Keewee, gives notice of a bill respecting the separate school law. Mr. Clancy is himself a Roman Catholic Conservative and people are curious to 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, Queensland, February 27th, for London, has been lost at sea. She was a vessel of 2,270 tons burthen, had on board twenty-seven first class passengers and a crew numbering 112. She also had the mails for England. The manager 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 officers.

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 he will be accompanied by two experts.

HAZELTON PIANOS. THE ARTISTS' FAVORITE! L. E. N. PRATTE, SOLE AGENT, 167 1/2 Notre Dame Street.

MR. LABOUCHERE SUSPENDED.

He Imposes the Veracity of the Premier. LONDON, February 28.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Labouchere, in support 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 scandal, and declared that the sentence of Veck was inadequate. The Treasury, knowing all of the circumstances, had refrained from prosecuting the offenders until the postal secretary had presented those of his employees who had been tried into the affair by the principals. The Treasury was determined to prevent exposure. The authorities of that department had hunted Haldmond 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 issuance 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 conniving at his escape, and had allowed him to resign a position he had diagnosed. Yes 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 CONSPIRACIES IN HIGH PLACES WERE NOT MOLESTED.

The Socialists' Enormous Gain.

BERLIN, February 26.—The vote of the Socialists in the recent election compared with the last previous election in 1897 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 lost a million votes, and the Centre party 100,637 votes.

The Accident of Birth Didn'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 Alien Contract Labor 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 citizen of the Dominion.

LABOUCHERE'S CONSCIENCE.

Mr. Labouchere refused to withdraw his remark and he was thereupon suspended by a vote of 177 to 95. Upon leaving the House, Mr. Labouchere 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'Connor stated that he knew the name of the man Mr. Labouchere mentioned as authority for his assertions, and declared that it was a guarantee of the correctness of Mr. Labouchere'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 opposed by Mr. Smith. The vote on Mr. Labouchere's amendment to the supply bill was then taken under closure, and it was defeated by 205 to 68.

The Pope's 80th Birthday.

ROME, March 2.—Pope Leo XIII. was 80 years old to-day and to-morrow will be the 12th anniversary of his coronation. In honor of these two events he gave a reception to the college of cardinals. Replying to the congratulatory 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 political significance. 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. The St. Petersburg Gazette 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 superiority to the military preponderance already exercised by Germany over Europe and it is on this ground that it cautions the powers for giving their support to the project.

MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY. CUTICURA REMOVES CURS FROM PIMPLES TO SORES.

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE EXTENT IN which the CUTICURA REMOVES ARE HELPED by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of scrofulous, humbling, itchy, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair. CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared to melt, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to psoriasis.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PASTILS, the only pain-killing plaster.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. BADGES.

We respectfully draw the attention of Irish Societies and individuals to our beautiful ST. PATRICK'S DAY BADGES or Souvenir Portraits of Ireland's beloved Leaders.

MESSRS. PARNELL AND O'BRIEN.

Mounted on green ribbon and roses, 25c. each. Address, JAMES McARAN, Bookbinder, 2690 Notre Dame Street, S. I.

THE ARISTOCRATIC SCANDALS.

The Aristocrats Gloat Over the Disgusting Story. LONDON, February 28.—In language not to be misunderstood, Mr. Labouchere poured a broadside of loss not into the Government in the House of Commons this evening, the occasion being a support of his motion to reduce the vote of credit. The purpose of the motion was to call attention to the Cleveland street and other alleged nameless scandals which common rumor asserts were participated in by persons holding official positions under the Government, or of sufficient eminence in the peerage to influence the Government to protect them. The Government anticipated a bitter attack, and in obedience to an urgent wish 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 Alien Contract Labor 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 citizen of the Dominion.

EXCITING BRITISH CURIOSITY.

LONDON, March 2.—After Mr. Labouchere had returned from the House last night a member, whose name is not his, had sufficient inquiries to collect the torn fragments of a page of a newspaper which the former had held in his hand during the debate. The paper was found to contain a name, which was quickly whispered through the House and the lobbies as that of a high personage, whom Mr. Labouchere, doubtless, intended to accuse before he should have completed his speech. There is great curiosity to see whether this name will come out when Mr. Labouchere resumes 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 as to the identity of the person in question, the strictness of the English libel laws making such publications suicidal. Mr. Labouchere, speaking of last night's events, insists that he was not out of order at any time, and he declines his intention to call for a review of the Speaker's ruling. It is expected that Lord Salisbury will return to London in order to explain his course in regard to the failure to push the prosecution of the persons suspected of complicity in the scandal.

The Pall Mall Gazette demands the appointment of a Parliamentary 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 binding snow storms there have been numerous very large outdoor meetings in St. Pancras, the northern parts of London, at which Liberal and Irish members of Parliament have made stirring addresses in view of the approaching election. The sentiments of the people so far as can be judged, shows the increase of liberalism as has been revealed in other districts where there has been occasion to sat public feeling.

THE SUDARIUM OF ST. VERONICA.

J. Schaefer, the eminent 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 and shaded, with the crown of thorns, and the blood that gushes forth from all parts, by one single stroke, which, beginning at the tip of the nose, and so will 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 swelling, makes the eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, hair, blood and thorns: the whole so well represented, and with such expression of pain and affliction, that nothing is more solemn or touching." This is a real piece of Catholic art and is for sale at a price within the reach of all.

In a weekly paper an unknown woman denounces a Countess who advertises that she is willing to present Americans at court and in society generally, in advance the coming London season, in consideration of the sum of five thousand dollars paid 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 Stradbrooke, one of the writers on the staff of the World, of which Edmund Yates is the proprietor, and mother of the wonder of the address to the throne in the House of Commons at the re-opening of Parliament.

DIED.

HAYES—At Chamby Canton, on 24th of February, after a long and painful illness, J. E. Hayes, youngest and beloved son of N. Hayes, aged 2 years, 10 months and 23 days.

God took our darling Eddy to fill the vacant seat.

DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable Medicine in use.

"READ THIS AD. CAREFULLY. IT WILL PAY YOU." \$50,000 STOCK OF CLOTHING, FURS, HATS, CAPS, AND Gents' Furnishings! MUST BE SOLD AT 50c IN THE \$! 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 1/2 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 & CO., Nos. 1850 and 1852 Notre Dame Street CORNER MCGILL STREET.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Suggestions for Those Who have Invalued 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 sick, receive instructions from the doctor, and give him an account of such symptoms and changes 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 cool and collected, avoiding excessive anxiety and an excitability of temperament. A sick person is irritable and obstinate, yet he ought to be kindly and firmly dealt with. If very ill, he should not be permitted to get out of bed for any purpose. The nurse must assist him in all necessary movements. If inclined to slip down in bed, clasp his hands around your neck and raise him carefully. Turning the pillows to him 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 cologne. A few drops of tincture of myrrh may be added to the water for rinsing the mouth. The teeth may be cleaned 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. Always keep the room airy; and be careful in sweeping, to keep down the dust by fastening a damp cloth around the broom. Keep bed-pans and slop jars out of sight. A good purifier can be made by detaching a pound of copperas in two quarts of water. Pour some in the slop jar after washing it, and let it remain in it until again wanted.

BED, BEDDING AND CLOTHING. Hair or huck mattresses are better, generally, than feather beds. Keep the under-sheet as smooth as possible. Light blankets and sheets are usually enough. Blankets allow the emanations from the body to pass through them, while heavy cotton counterpanes do not; besides they distress the patient by their weight. If possible, the bed 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. During the day the temperature of the room should not be above seventy degrees, and at night sixty to sixty-five degrees—unless otherwise ordered by the doctor. Steady and constant ventilation ought to be effected by the admission of fresh air, but without chilling the room or patient, 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 weather, cover the patient completely and throw open the window for several minutes. Keep the patient well covered, after closing the windows until the temperature is again 68° or 70°. When this cannot be done, fill an adjoining room with fresh air, and, after warming a little, open the door of the sick-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 opium and its preparations, and other active medicines. As table and tea spoons vary much in size, it would be well to show the physician those you intend to use for his approval. Always read the directions carefully before removing the cork, remembering that it is impossible to use too much caution. Always wash spoons 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 medicines 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 medicine, unless ordered to do so by the physician.

FOOD. Present the food in an inviting condition, prop the patient up gently. Throw something around his shoulders, place a napkin under his chin, and be careful to avoid spilling sugar, salt, or bread crumbs on the sheet, as lying upon them discomferts the patient. Do not hurry him. Do not ask him what he will have to eat; cook and bring him such 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 visitors, unless advised to the contrary by the physician. The patient should not be given accounts of other people's afflictions. Allow nothing to disturb the patient in his fitful 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 half-unvoiced word escapes you to the husband whom you love, let your heart go back to some tender word in those first love days; remember how you loved him then, how tenderly he wooed 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 life 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 loveliness that you wish to be; be the "dear one" your attractions made you then. Be the gentle, loving, winning maid still; and doubt not, that ever you admitted will live forever in your husband. Nestle by his side, cling to his love, and let his confidence in you never fail; and may word for word, the husband will be dearer than the lover was. Above all things, do not forget the love he gave you first. Do not seek to "emancipate" yourself—do not strive to unsex yourself, and become a Lucy Stone, or a Rev. Miss Brown, but love the higher honor ordained by the Saviour of old—that of a loving wife. A happy wife, a blessed mother, can have no higher station, needs no greater honor.—Ex.

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

FARM AND GARDEN.

MOULTING HENS.

When hens are shedding feathers they often stop laying and grow fat. Most people consider fat a sign of health. The fattening of moulting hens, 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 food 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 phosphorus 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 season killing old hens and relying on young pullets—because, if properly fed, the hens will have their new plumage and will lay all winter; while the pullets, unless specially treated, may not commence laying until spring, when high prices for eggs have fallen 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 poultryer is often apt to be too high. He lies to conclusions. If 100 hens net 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. Slowness is more readily noted, and all the necessities more apt to be attended to than with a flock that consumes the heat part of the day to feed and water.

With small flocks a man has time to buy the feed and keep the stock at exercise; he has time to daily gather up the droppings; time to change nests and keep the place clean. Large flocks necessitate the employment of extra labor. This "hired help" may ruin the flock in charge. This is not imaginary, but actual experience. Again, large flocks are apt to be kept in crowded quarters, much to discomfort and health. Small flocks 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 more. If the pen was built for ten fowls, don't put 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 Review (Wis.) Agriculture, appears the following extract from a letter written by the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly: "The land owners of America ought to be the aristocracy of America—they are rapidly becoming the paupers; 500 farms surround my town in South Dakota have passed by mortgage foreclosure into the hands of tenants. The New England States are exporting foreigners to occupy the deserted farms, once the happy homes of the bold pioneers who started the American revolution in 1776. The products 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 never incurred or authorized for which we never received a penny of advantage in any form, and which does not go to the support of our government or of our officials or of the poor pensioners of the civil war, but which is used to build up a moneyed aristocracy, based on robbery in this country and Europe.

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 that he aims to meet the demands of communities rather than individuals. The News says: "W. M. Wheeler, the proprietor and general factotum of the Middle River Henry Company, thought it feasible to supply the city and suburbs at a reasonable price of this year, without too severely taxing the patience of reluctant hens, and besides, while the hen was kept busily engaged in supplying eggs for the market, the machine could go right on turning out chickens enough to meet all demands, thus saving much valuable time and improving the condition of the family exchange. Mr. Wheeler has several machines at work, the largest having a capacity of 600 eggs, and the small at capable of hatching 200 eggs at one time. As soon as the eggs are hatched, the chickens are given into the care of another machine which "mothers" them until they are able to scratch for themselves. He has eleven of these breeders, having a capacity of 500 chicks each. He had over 400 hatched yesterday and expects almost as many more today. These machines are by far more successful than hens as mothers, the number of promising hatchlings being about twenty per cent. greater. The business is not confined to chickens alone. Last year Mr. Wheeler raised several hundred ducks and expects this year to introduce new machinery that will enable him to supply any breed, and any number of ducks required."

THE COW OF YORK.

The old cow always gives milk except when she is dry; and she is dry about three-fourths of the time. She is like the hens in Florida—lay all the time they are not moulting, but they moult about ten times in the year. So with the scrub cow. She will set three whole ears of corn at once, and is greatly incensed if you break them up for her. She will crawl through a barbed wire fence and not switch her tail; she will jump over a ten-rail fence and not touch a rail, and she will break all the slate out of picket fence 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 her milk for half an hour, and when she does give it down it is the color of the sky. She will give just about enough milk to keep her calf from starving until it is old enough to turn on pasture. She will eat her head off twice a year, but you will hang to her because it is "Old Bess." Well, there is something of a revolution going on now, and the first thing your old cow knows she will do herself much in the condition of the Tory of Revolutionary notoriety—she will fling herself the despoiled of all nations. Besides that, the man who hangs to her is pretty apt to find himself in the soup, but she won't give milk enough to make it. The owner will be compelled to add water to thicken it.—Breeder's Guide.

If we go to work and get all out of a good cow that is in her, we shall conclude that we have found a good enough all-purpose cow for practical purposes. If you will keep the stomach filled with

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

Massachusetts farmers and dairymen are moving to have cleomegarine 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 carcass. 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 all right, but can't somebody improve the roads, exclaims a writer. We must confess that most of our roads are dreadfully lacking in pedigree.

BEST SUGAR NOTES.

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

The Sugar Cane, in discussing the results obtained at Waterville, expressed the following views: "These figures (5417, 6634, 6592 pounds of sugar per acre) will surprise the sugar 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 tons of sugar per acre the results obtained are, to us—a slang phrase, paralyzing."

The cultivation of sugar beets on the Pacific coast seems to be increasing satisfactorily, as far as an increased acre planted goes, and the entire Gulf coast is making large expenditures for improved machinery, in spite of the threatened adverse legislation of last Congress. A certainty that there would be no interference against even the present duty, would doubtless double the amount of cane sugar produced on the borders of the Gulf 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 is 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 properties that play a very important part in vegetation. Plaster has both of these properties. As a disinfectant and deodorizer 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 task it is to keep their apartments clean and odorless. Now, if they will keep a barrel of fresh-ground plaster in a convenient corner, and every day sprinkle it freely with the plaster, it will absorb all disagreeable, noxious odors, rendering the air sweet and pure, while the value of the manure will be greatly enhanced by the retention of the ammonia. Poultry 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 expenses. Try it and be convinced.—American Agriculturist.

Bismarck and the Socialist.

Berlin, February 26.—It is semi-officially stated that the results of the recent elections has caused Prince Bismarck to delay his resignation from office. It is believed he would undoubtedly have resigned had the elections resulted in a victory for the Carlist party.

London, February 26.—A Berlin correspondent believes that Bismarck's decision to retain office is the outcome of the long interview he had with the Emperor yesterday 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 election any opposition candidate, unless the opposition candidate be a Socialist, and as between a Socialist and a Carlist to abstain entirely from voting.

The Great Gazette declares that the German Liberals are worse than the Socialists.

John Jacob Astor's Will.

New York, February 26.—The will of John Jacob Astor was filed in the Surrogate's office today. Mr. Astor gives to his friend Alexander Hamilton, of Lexington, \$30,000; to St. Luke's hospital, \$100,000; to the Metropolitan museum of Art, \$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 Ousekoff Forces.

St. Petersburg, February 26.—A ukase has been issued increasing the war footing of the Koubou Cossacks by creating two reserve regiments and adding two "Sotnia" to each reserve regiment of Terck Cossacks. It also provides that the Ural Cossacks shall, in time of war, furnish 32 mounted Sotnia more than when the army is on a peace footing.

Hebrew Appeal for Justice.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—American and German Jews have petitioned the Holy Father to take a firm stand against the false accusations that Hebrews perform blood rites at their passover. They ask His Holiness to declare publicly that this statement has been proved to be utterly unfounded by the study of the Hebrew Scriptures and rites.

Home Rule for Scotland and Wales.

London, Feb. 23. Delegates representing those in favor of Home Rule for Scotland and delegates representing the Liberals of South Wales held a conference in this city today. The conference agreed to cooperate to obtain Home Rule for Scotland and Wales, subject to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.

"La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

Mr. Editor.—"La Grippe," or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh" from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country. Allow me to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "La Grippe" or Russian influenza, as it will effectually clear the nasal passages, allay the inflammation, dull, and remove the 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 people 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 agreeable. If you cannot get it at your corner drug store, write me on receipt of price (10 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing: FULFORD & CO., Brookville, Ont.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH AND VITALITY!

How Lost! How Regained.



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

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLED MISERIES. Resulting from Polly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overexertion, Enervating and undermining the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful practice. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrations Prospectus, or full copy free.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED! L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Its Mammoth Drawings take place Semi-Annually (once in December, and once in June). GRAND DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS. For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith towards all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the names of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES. 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is \$300,000 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 " " 100,000 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 " " 50,000 2 PRIZES OF 25,000 " " 50,000 5 PRIZES OF 10,000 " " 50,000 25 PRIZES OF 5,000 " " 125,000 100 PRIZES OF 2,000 " " 200,000 200 PRIZES OF 1,000 " " 200,000 500 PRIZES OF 500 " " 250,000 APPROXIMATE PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$500 " \$50,000 100 " 250 " 25,000 100 " 100 " 10,000 999 " 100 " 99,900 999 " 50 " 49,950 \$1,054,900 3,124 Prizes, amounting to \$1,054,900. Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to Terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED. FOR CURE RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, street, county, State and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. 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, New Orleans, La. REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Prizes are signed by the President of all four institutions who cleared rights are recognized in the highest courts; therefore, beware of all imitations which attempt to defraud you. THE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Coconos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is the judicious use of such articles of diet that constitutes what may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. Good Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WAGES STEADY EMPLOYMENT. We want to hire energetic men in every locality to distribute addresses of our new and improved Universal Supply Co. Wages, \$2.50 per day and expenses. No experience necessary. Write to us for particulars. UNIVERSAL SUPPLY CO., Chicago, Ill.

EVERYBODY. Should keep a box of MCGAL'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the purest ingredients, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per box.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BRUNS—BYRNE—January 14, at St. Patrick's Church, Dundalk, James Byrne, Earl street, Dundalk, to Maggie, daughter of the late H. H. Byrne, Southbrook, co. Louth. CORCORAN—FURBER—Jan. 9, at the Roman Catholic Church, Raheen, county Wexford, Thomas Corcoran, Ballyrub House, Inchicore, co. Kildare, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of the late Michael Furber, Monaghan, co. Westford.

DYER—LYERT—Jan. 30, at St. Joseph's Church, Dublin, James, son of Owen Dyer, to Mary, second eldest daughter of Thomas Lyert, both of Dublin.

FITZSIMONS—HAMMOND—Jan. 9, at Dublin, Charles, eldest son of James O. Fitzsimons, J.P., of Eccles, Dublin, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Nicholas Hammond, Esq., J.P. of Balgrave, Square, Monkstown, co. Dublin.

GANLY—GIBSON—January 13 at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, 13-Ruby street, Dublin, Richard Ganly, son of John Ganly, T.C. merchant, Ashlawn, to Annie, daughter of John Gibson, of Mill House, Longford.

HANLY—SHANLEY—Jan. 25, at the parish Church of St. Laurence O'Toole, Dublin, Berthelomeus Hanly, Fenagh, Tuam, co. Galway, to Rosa Agnes Shanley, youngest daughter of P. J. Shanley, Dublin.

JOYCE—BOGGER—Jan. 27, at St. Catherine's, Meath, street, Dublin, Thomas M. Joyce, eldest son of the late Thos. Joyce, Esq., of Killybeg, by Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. Bogger, Esq., Dublin.

KENNEDY—SHORTALL—Jan. 23, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Castlemeath, by the Rev. Father Coady, P.P., Meath, son of the late A. Drew Kennedy, to Katie, sixth daughter of Michael Shortall, Kiltown House, Castlemeath.

MURPHY—MINCH—Jan. 25, at the Church of St. Peter and Paul, Dunboyne, by the Rev. B. Brady, P.P., William, second son of Patrick Murphy, Carlanstown, co. Meath, to Bridget, second daughter of the late Patrick Minch, Corbalton, Meath.

DIED.

BYRNE—Jan. 13, at 11 Rostrevor terrace, Dublin, Elizabeth Byrne. Buried in St. Michael's, Dublin. BYRNE—Feb. 2, in Dublin, Berthelomeus, Thubally, county Wicklow, James Byrne, aged 21 years.

COLMAN—Feb. 5, at 1 Ulverton road, Dalkey, Dublin, Margaret Coleman, an advanced age.

CORCORAN—Feb. 5, at his mother's residence, Castle street, Castlebar, Patrick A. Corcoran, brother of Rev. John Corcoran, C.C., Claremorris.

CROWLEY—Feb. 4, Nora, daughter of William Crowley, South Main st., Cork.

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

DOUGAN—Feb. 4, at the residence of her sister, 41 Augustine street, Dublin, Alice, relict of the late E. P. Douglas, Esq.

DUGGAN—Feb. 1, at his residence, 1 Twicken terrace, E. Kingstown, Mr. Edmund Duggan, aged 80 years.

DUNBAR—Jan. 31, at the Railway Station, Balyleigh, after a protracted illness, Annie, wife of John Dunbar, Stationmaster.

DUPUIS—Feb. 2, in Dublin, Oliver Dolphin, 104, second son of the late Oliver Dolphin, Esq., of Turin, Loughrea, co. Galway.

FARRELL—Feb. 4, at her residence, Swords, co. Dublin, Mary, wife of Patrick Farrell.

FLYNN—Feb. 3, at York street, Blackpool, Cork, Daniel, fifth son of Michael Flynn.

GANNON—Feb. 3, Michael Gannon (known as Killy Hilly), late of Clarence st., Dublin.

HAYDEN—Feb. 5, at her residence, Knocknagoe, co. Kildare, Mary, wife of the late James Hayden.

HENRY—Feb. 5, at 56 Rathbar road, Dublin, Winifred, the beloved wife of Robert J. Hunter, Esq.

KELLY—Feb. 5, at Rubick, Dunham, Elizabeth, relict of the late James Kelly, late of Carrickree, Newtownmountmellick, county Wicklow, aged 85 years.

KELLY—Feb. 7, at his residence, Min-st., Maryborough, Queens County, after a short illness, John J. Kelly, merchant, a cousin of the late James Kelly.

KROGHT—Feb. 5, at 63 Theobalds road, Dublin, after a short illness, Elizabeth, widow of the late William Kroght, Harold's Cross, Rathbar.

LYNCH—February 3, at the Herford Arms Hotel, Kells, Francis Lynch, aged 73 years.

MCARDHY—Feb. 3, at the South Library, Cork, Thomas McCardhy, of Lylane.

MC DONNELL—February 3, at the residence of her father, Winifred, only surviving daughter of Farrell McDonnell, Roscommon.

MAHALM—February 3, suddenly, of disease of the heart, William Mahalm, of Terenure, Vile, Kilmagee road, Dublin, aged 65 years.

MONROE—February 2, Katie youngest daughter of Patrick Monroe, Kildare, Navan, county Meath.

MORRIS—Feb. 4, Mrs. Bridget Morris, relict of Patrick Morris, late of Kilmagee, county Kilkenny.

MONKS—Feb. 5, at her residence, 27, Middle Gardner st., Dublin, after a short illness, Anne, wife of Michael Monks.

MURPHY—Feb. 4, at Crylph, co. Wicklow, Andrew Murphy, aged 80 years.

MURPHY—Feb. 5, at her residence, 7 Brighton terrace, Saxeby, county Dublin, of pneumonia, Richard Myler, (late 96 Talbot st.).

MACMAHON—Feb. 1, at his residence, Clonsilla, Dublin, Patrick MacMahon, formerly of Troy house, co. Monaghan.

MURPHY—Feb. 1, at his residence, Ballykerin, Kildare, Michael Moran, after a short illness, aged 55 years.

MULLIGAN—Jan. 31, at Meinst st., Gorey, co. Wexford, Margaret, relict of the late Thomas Mulligan.

MURPHY—Feb. 8, at his parents' residence, 46 Dundrum road, Dublin, James Joseph, youngest son of James and Eliza Martin, after a long illness, aged 16 years.

O'REILLY—Feb. 5, at Cloughjordan, county Tipperary, Patrick O'Reilly, aged 85 years.

O'HANLON—Feb. 5, at her residence, Burford, Cork, Nurah, wife of Daniel O'Hanlon, and daughter of the late Daniel O'Connell, aged 72 years.

OWENS—Jan. 31, at Templemore, county Tipperary, after a long and painful illness, Joseph Bernard, eldest and dearly beloved son of Patrick Owens, B. A.

O'CONNOR—Feb. 3, at her residence, Goldenhill, Mary, relict of the late Patrick O'Connell.

ROCHFORD—Jan. 31, at Birr, Thomas Henry Rochford, V.S., of congregation of the lungs, youngest son of late E. Rochford, Miltown-Malbay.

SCULLY—Feb. 1, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Armagh, Madame Julia Scully, daughter of the late Dennis Scully, and sister of the late Vincent Scully.

SMITH—Jan. 8, at 17 Mitchell street, Dunbar, after a brief illness, Mary, wife of John Smith, J.P., and daughter of the late Surgeon John Anderson, county Waterford.

SCALLY—Feb. 2, at her residence, Kilmagee, co. Westmeath, Mary, wife of Thomas Scally, and daughter of Michael Webb, Kahaney.

SHANNON—Jan. 31, at her residence, Mount Brown, Dublin, Olivia Mary, the dearly beloved daughter of the late Oliver Shannon, aged 45 years.

WOODRILL—Feb. 7, at 16 Abchurch terrace, Inchicore, co. Dublin, Wm. Woodrill, aged 45 years.

A Considerate Debtor: Collector—"When you are going to pay this bill? I can't be coming here every day in the week. Debtor—"Well, my dear day you come on occasion only? "I could call Saturday." "All right; from now on I shall expect you every Saturday."

HOW THE BATTLE GOES.

News of the Home Rule Movement.

IMPROVING SALISBURY AND BALFOUR.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Henry P. Cobb, Liberal member of Regent Mr. W. H. Smith's motion to amend the report of the Parnell commission, with the amendment offered by Sir Charles E. Lewis, would move, "That this House deplores 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 treachery an criminal conspiracy of many members of the Government, especially Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, were in close alliance and treaty with the members accused; therefore, Lord Salisbury and other members of the Government deserve severe condemnation."

ST. PATRICKS ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Conservatives have now arrived at a full realization of the fact that their circulation 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 workmen in the constituency are Radicals, and it was these men the pamphlet 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 amongst those who have formerly supported the Government. The Ministerial party stoutly assert that the action of Mr. Caine 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. Patrick election takes place.

A TESTIMONIAL FOR PARNELL.

LONDON, 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 accomplished 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. O'SHEA ILL.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The illness of Mrs. O'Shea 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 McLeary 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 the cruel war because that it was found necessary to order it to India, and the soldiers cheer for O'Brien and the plan of campaign.

TOO NAUSEATING EVEN FOR TORIERS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Daily News, in a scorching letter on the political situation, declares that the Liberals are again in the ascendancy and are fully determined upon waging a war against Lord Salisbury's mendacious government, in which they will give no quarter. "The attempt of the ministry, the News says, to Parnell Commission, exciting and accused members of the Irish party of the charges against them, as a verdict of 'guilty,' is a dose too nauseating for even Tories to swallow, as the government will learn as the cost of its 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 Carrel parties in the German Reichstag. He urged the electors of Great Britain to emulate the German voters.

PIGOTT AND PARNELL.

LONDON, March 1.—Earl Spencer, speaking at Wolverton to-day, reproved the Times for its culpability in swallowing so readily Pigott's forged 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 any person connected with Dublin Castle had elicited any charge against Pigott, what he said had always been found to be unreliable. He related instances of Pigott's attempts to obtain money for pretended information while he himself 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 with Pigott and the present Chief of local government to Ireland." He believed posterity would regard Mr. Parnell as one of the greatest reformers of the generation.

CANADA'S GALLANT GENERAL.

Said to have Appropriated a Half-Breed's Furs, 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 Bremner, the half-breed whose furs, valued at over five thousand dollars, are alleged to have been appropriated during the Northwest 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-breed, Bremner, gave the furs to the general for safe keeping. This was five years ago. Bremner 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 obliged to bring civil proceedings for the recovery of his property. Hence the issue of the writ. 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 against the Indians and half-breeds in the Northwest. The general and his friends are understood to claim that the furs were not given in trust by Bremner, but were part of the legitimate loot of the commander-in-chief.

Trouble in the Evangelical Conference.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 27.—Bishop J. J. Eber, of Chicago, opened the Eastern Pennsylvania Evangelical conference this a.m. One hundred and sixty-five ministers were present. A letter from the Bishop and the appointment of Rev. W. A. Leopold as secretary, four elders preferred charges against Bishop Eber. The charges were of such a nature that the committee considered a trial absolutely necessary, and March 9 was fixed as the time for the trial to be held in Salem Church, Reading. The Bishop was asked to leave the chair, but after the reading of his charges, his duty would not permit him to vacate it. The charges against Bishop Eber are: (1) slander and evil speaking; (2) falsehood; (3) creating dissensions by perpetrating and intensifying the agitation in our church, and disturbing our peace by a revival of old and previously adjusted difficulties and differences.

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ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

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DOES CURE CONSUMPTION In its First Stages. Palatable as Milk. Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

KNABE PIANO FORTES

UNQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street, WASHINGTON, 817 Market Square.

CABLE GOSSIP.

AN ENGLISH CHARIVARI. WIMBORNE, Feb. 26.—An old man by name of Joyce, 66 years of age, married his servant girl, 20, immediately after having buried his first wife whereupon the neighbors arose in their wrath and were about to teach the too hearty lover a popular lesson in personal freedom of action by means of sticks and stones, tin-pans and cowbells, when the police charged and dispersed the indignant crowd, injuring several people.

AN INCURSION OF RAVENOUS WOLVES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The cold has been so intense around Bucharest that whole packs of starving wolves have invaded the towns and villages devouring all before them. In Bessarabia a mail cart was attacked and the postman and his horses were eaten up by the ravenous brute. 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'ORLANS.

The Duchesse de Chartres and her daughter, Marguerite, the imprisoned Duke d'Orleans' betrothed, have taken up their residence in the Chateau 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 Mr. Darbyshire is suing his wife for adultery with Lord Abingdon (Baird). The plaintiff claims heavy damages, and the adultery is admitted; but the case is adjourned on account of Lord Abingdon's injuries in the hunting field. The interest 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 RELEASE.

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

ACCUSATION AGAINST A MUSICALIAN.

Emil Neumann, 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 bedpost with all the appearance of being dead. The motive for the crime is supposed to be the son's discovery of his father's systematic criminal conduct with many of his female pupils of the best families.

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH-EAST AFRICA.

Hundreds of people are emigrating to south-eastern Africa. The German consul-general in London has been empowered to issue 300 German clerks to go and settle in the rich district between Lake Nyassa and the mouth of the Zambesi River. This quickly does Germany take advantage of Lord Salisbury's quarrel with Portugal.

DISTRESS IN ITALY.

There is a great deal of discontent and distress throughout the kingdom of Italy. Households now 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 sake of maintaining a huge and useless army merely to propitiate Bismarck.

ITALIAN CREDIT LOW.

After many attempts to raise money in various European capitals under guarantee of the municipality of Rome the Government has determined to send to Signor Favia, a friend of Siorzi 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 municipalities of Italy.

COMMODORE McMIKEN, of the Onondaga 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 Umbria, but will assume command of the Commodore's proper ship, the Eururia, when she leaves on March 15. Captain Haines will then be transferred to the command of the Umbria.

SOCIALISTS REJOINING.

The Socialist organ, the *Solennite* of Copenhagen, in reviewing the recent elections, declares

that they're a series of unexpected and glorious triumphs 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 red flag have never been heard so distinctly in the history of the universe. The old world is hopelessly sinking in the sea; its walls are shattered and its sinking itself will be the result to the new generation. The answer is a message of triumph to the whole of mankind, a poem of Liberty, of peace, of culture, and well being to the nations.

The *Colonge Gazette* combats the Imperial intentions to protect the laborers and urges protection of the employers instead.

LOSSES CAUSED BY THE DUCK STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—At a meeting of the National Steamship Company to-day it was stated that the recent strike at the London docks caused a dead loss of ten thousand pounds sterling 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 of the ceremony and engineers are coming from all parts of Europe to be present. Forty railway magistrates 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 & North Western railway, where ninety-six thousand cars are shifted entirely by gravity. After this they will inspect the Mersey tunnel.

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 housekeeper'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 TO AN ARCHBISHOP.

The archbishop of Cologne fell on leaving the hotel at Krenzent, and sustained such serious injuries as to prevent his attendance at the State Council.

MR. BIGGAR'S WILL.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The will of the Joseph Biggar, bequeathed to Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, the sum of £3,000, and gives sums ranging from £200 to £1,000 to various charities in different parts of Ireland.

NO RECONCILIATION WITH GERMANY.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The French newspapers of the Opposition are raising a terrific howl 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 principle which every Frenchman should have held sacred since the city 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.

BERLIN, 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 ANGLIO-ITALIAN RED SEA COMPACT.

PARIS, February 27.—The *Sicile* a semi-official 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'S ARMIES COST LAST YEAR.

BERLIN, February 27.—The military expenditure of the great powers during the past three years was as follows: France, 5,682,000,000 francs; Russia, 8,254,000,000 rubles; Great Britain, 2,475,000,000 pounds; Germany, 2,450,000,000 marks; Austria-Hungary, 1,362,000,000 crowns; and Italy, 1,254,000,000 lire.

BISMARCK HAD RESIGNED.

LONDON, February 28.—The *Times* correspondent at Vienna reports that Prince Bismarck had actually resigned and surrendered his office, but that he withdrew his resignation at the request of the Emperor and that Leopold 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 a bill granting a responsible Government to Western Australia, reserving the Imperial power to subdivide the colony. The House to-night authorized the expenditure of £1,000,000 for the purpose of extending military barracks.

BULLYING THE EMPEROR.

The *Tagblatt* says—Prince Bismarck never meant 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 cannot play the present game. Unless the quantity of backbone his predecessors did not possess, and refuses to budge from his attitude on the labor question be the consequence, so far as Bismarck is concerned, what may.

PROTEST FROM GERMAN BREWERS.

The Weiss beer brewers have entered a protest against the action of the New York Board of Health in condemning them because of adulteration in the beer by Salicyl. The brewers contend that the beer sent to America is brewed especially for export and contains no salicyl whatsoever. 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 before the national authorities, demanding suitable corrections.

A DISOBTROUS SUICIDE.

The St. Petersburg press severely condemns Victor Morier on the ground that he offended the rules of propriety in his assumed suicide, inasmuch as he was, as alleged by the *Vila Popov*, 21 at the time, and the hour, when a diplomatic dinner was in progress for the assault upon his own life. The offence in the eyes of the editorial 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 Countess, with whom he is engaged, had refused to marry him unless he should freely lay his attention upon him that Victor withdrew with some show of petulance to 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 bedside.

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CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned certify that my little girl, 15 months old, had broken a needle in her high. The needle was in her stomach, having taken 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 inch in depth occasioned by the poisoning. Finally the child's blood was nearly all poisoned, for she could not even walk and she was so weak that the doctor had given her up; we had kept her on her for eight days. Having heard about Madame 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 soundly for three hours and a half. In about 10 days of their care she could walk well, and was completely cured.

I was myself stricken with several serious diseases, Dyspepsia, 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 VALLEE, No. 9 FAUBOURG, M. M. LACROIX FRS, SUGGESTOR TO MADRE DESMARAIS, 1263 MIGNONNE St., cor. St. Elizabeth.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at moderate prices. We would request everyone to inform themselves 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 completely 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 25c per barrel on flour, making it 45c per barrel, as at present. It is 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 mills, as they refuse to accept present low prices. Sales during the week are reported at \$4.40 in round lots, strong well known brands being quoted \$4.50 to \$5.55. Outside 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, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Superior, \$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 bags—superfine, \$1.65 to \$2.00; Ontario bag fine, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

GRAIN, &c.—Market quiet but steady. Receipts during the week 548 barrels. Standard in bags at \$1.80 to \$1.90 and granulated at \$1.85 to \$1.95. In bbls granulated \$3.80 to \$4 and ordinary standard at \$3.60 to \$3.75. Rolled oats \$3.80 to \$4.00; per bbl, and at \$1.80 to \$1.95 in bags. Feed barley \$5.00 to \$5.50 per bbl, and pot barley at \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas, \$3.70 to \$3.90.

MIL FEED.—Market very firm at \$14 to \$15. Shorts firm and quoted at \$10 to \$17. Moulins \$22 to \$24 per ton.

WHEAT.—The Receipts during the week were 4,175 bushels, against 5,022 bush the week previous. The market is dull for Manitoba and we quote price \$1.05 to \$1.04 for No. 1 hard, and \$1.04 to \$1.02 for No. 2. Chicago No. 2, closes to-day at 78 3/4c May.

BARLEY.—Receipts during the week were 28,170 bush, against 15,950 bush the week previous. Prices here continue nominal at 66c to 67c per 60 lb, and in the west at 64c per 60 lb.

BARLEY.—Receipts during the week were 4,925 bush, against nil for the week

previous. Prices again lower in the States, and we quote 46c to 50c, and feed 85c to 48c.

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

RYE.—Prices purely nominal at 50c to 51c. Buckwheat—Market dull. We quote 35c to 40c. A car sold 35c here.

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

SEEDS.—Timothy is firm, American being quoted at \$1.45 to \$1.60. Canadian is quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 per bushel. Red clover is quiet at 65c to 75c per lb. Alsike 10c to 12c per lb, blue grass \$1 to \$1.50 as to quality, and red top 50c to 75c.

PROVISIONS.

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 pairs are reported at 7 1/2c per lb and Western is quoted at 7 1/2 to 8c. A good business has sprung up in smoked meats. Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$12.75 to \$13.25; Ontario short cut clear, per bbl, to \$13; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$12.75 to \$13.00; Ham, city cured, per lb, 10c to 11c; Lard, in bulk, in pairs, per lb, 7 1/2c to 8c; Lard, Canadian, in pairs, per lb, 8c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulders 10c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 4 to 5c.

DRESSED HOGS.—The receipts during the past week were 569 head against 1,250 head for the week previous. Prices are nominally quoted at \$5.80 to \$6.00.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the week were 988 pkgs, against 2,681 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 nearest quality. The sale of a job lot of fine September creamery was made at 24c and another lot at 23 1/2c. In other lines the market retains the old cut features. We quote: Creamery, 20c to 23c; do Summer, 16c to 18c; Eastern Township, 14c to 20c; Wrentham, 14c to 18c; Brockville, 14c to 18c; Inverness, 15c to 18c; Renfrew, 12c to 14c. Inferior lots, 10c to 12c per cwt. Retail selections are sold to the local trade at the usual margin above regular quotations.

CHEESE.—Receipts during the past week were 405 boxes, 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 cannot be found. In this market about 2,000 were sold at prices ranging from 10c to 12 1/2c, within the past few days. In New York the market is firm and holders there have advanced their ideas to 11 1/2 for finest goods. Here prices are quoted at 11 1/2 to 10 1/2 for finest, and 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 for other grades.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Receipts during the week were 726 pkgs, against 1,445 pkgs for the week previous. (Giving to the change in the Observance of Lent, the demand for eggs has fallen off considerably, which has left the market in a worse condition than ever. Canadian strictly fresh eggs are quoted at 17c to 18c and American fresh 15c to 17c. Montreal limited are offered freely at 12c, a few odd cases having fetched 14c. A lot of 15 boxes of old held eggs was sold at 7c per dozen.

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

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

HONEY.—Extracted, 10c to 11c as to quality. In comb honey sales are made at 16c for white clover to 1 lb sections. Buckwheat honey in comb 12c to 14c, in sections.

BREXWAX.—Market quiet at 25c to 26c per lb. HOPS.—Fine Canadian hops are quoted at 14c to 16c. Medium to good 10c to 14c and old hops 6c to 9c.

HAIR.—Good Timothy \$8 on truck, but ordinary quantities \$6 to \$7 per ton, and fancy \$10 to \$10.50.

FRUIT, &c.

APPLES.—The market on spot is quiet but steady with sales of good choice selections at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per barrel. Round lots of Western are quoted at \$2.75 to \$3.

DIETED APPLES.—Market dull at 6c per lb. EVAPORATED APPLES.—9c to 10c for new, 8c to 8 1/2c for old.

ORANGES.—Valencia easy at \$4 to \$4.50 per case. Florida \$3.25 to \$3.50 per box.

LIMONS.—In 1 lb boxes \$3 to \$3.50. BANANAS.—Yellow, \$4 to \$5 per bunch. CHERRIES.—\$4 to \$5 per bushel as to quality. STRAWBERRIES.—Choice Florida, 40c per quart.

DATES.—5c to 6c per lb. NUTS.—Grenoble walnut, 13c to 14c per lb. EGGS.—In 1 lb boxes \$3 to \$3.50. PINK APPLES.—Extra large 35c to 40c each and 25c to 30c each.

POTATOES.—5c to 7c per bag; retail, 80c to 85c.

FISH AND OILS.

SMOKED ATLANTIC HERRING.—The Lenten indulgence of 1890, which allow meat to take the place usually occupied by fish on several meals every week of upwards of two million Catholics of Canada, has naturally made a vast difference in the demand. The market remains dull and featureless. Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.25 per box; ordinary kinds, 90c to \$1. Pure boneless fish in 25 to 45 lb boxes at 3 1/2 to 4c per lb. Finnan haddies, 6 1/2 to 7c per lb. Boneless cod, 6c to 6 1/2c.

FRESH FISH.—Tommy cods from 90c to \$1.25 per bb. Fresh cod and haddock, 3 1/2 to 4c. Fresh herring, \$1.00 to \$1.35 per 100.

OIL