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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1890.

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## Christian Citizens.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF HIS HOLI-NESS LEO XIII.,

TO OUR VENERABLE BRETHREN. THE PATRI ARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND OTHER ORDINARIES IN PEACE AND COMMUNION WITH THE HOLY SEE.

LEO XIII., POPE.

Venerable Brethern, Health and Apostolic Benediction

It seems to be more necessary every day that the precepts of Christian wisdom shoul! be recalled, and that the life, manuers and institutions of the people should be made comformable to them. When these are disregarded, the result is such an abundance of evil: that no wise men can bear the present without keen anxiety, or look forward t toe indeed, taken place pace in the advantages which concern the body and are external; but all nature which fact; man's censes and of which we are capable. Nevertueless, the possession of wealth, and power pad resources, though they may beget benefite and subverted either by the misfortune of the increase the only yments of life, cannot satisfy times or the more perverse will of men. Tout the soul, fashioned for greater and more is to say, cases happen in which the State splendid things. To aspire to and strive demands one thing from the citzens and after God is the suprame law of the life of religion the opposite from Cort. then, and men, who, being made in the Divine image this injustedly for no other reason than that and likeness, are strongly impelled by their the bads of the Satings to regard to the own rature to enjoy communion with their Maker. It is not, however, by any motion make it subject to them. Hence arises statis own rature to enjoy communion with their Maker. It is not, however, by any motion and tindency of the body that we advance and the operation of making proof of virtue in tewards God, but by means of the acts pertaining to the mind—knowledge and leve. For God is the supreme truth and the mind is not nourished except by truth; He is also perfect sanctity and the sovereign goodness to which the will alone can aspire and tend under the guidance of virtue.

Now the same is to be understood of demestic and civil society as of individual men. For nature did not institue source, that in it and through it he should find suit that in it and through it he should find suit able side for his own perfection. If, then, then then men." This answer, which could be other Apost is were accustoned. ment and plenty, and if it has been acoustomed to neglect God in its administration of affairs, and to pay no heed to the moral laws, it departs mo. t sadly from its purpose and from the law of nature, and it cannot be considered so much a society of men and a community as a deceitful imitation and the pretence of a seciety. But these good thing of the mind of which we have spoken, and which are chiefly found in the practice of true religion and in the constant observance of the Caristian precept , are daily being obscured by the forgeticiness or disdain of men, almost to such a decree that the great in the increase of those things which concern the body the greater appeas the decline of these affecting the soul. Adminished and a greatly weakened faith is clearly indicated by those insult; which are too frequently offered to religion openly and before men's eyes, and which an age careful for religious worship would on no account have telerated. Hence it is incredible how great is the multitude of men whose eternal salvat'on is in danger. But States themselves and Governments cannot long remain sais, because when Christian institutions and morals fall away the principal foundations of human society must necessarily crumble. For the preservation of public tranquility and order there remains only force; but without the aid of religion force is very weak, and being better fitted to beget slavery than obedience, it bears within itself the seeds of great disturbances. The present age has seen grave and memorable vicissitudes, and it is not quite manifest whether others of a similar kind are not to be apprehended. Therefore, the time itself warns us toe look for remedies where they are in open contradiction with the Divine law, if they command anything prejudicial to are to be found; that is to say, to reit re the principles and practices of Christianity in p.ivats life, and in all parts of the social arganism. This is the one remedy most suit able for banishing the evils which press upon us, and for preventing the dangers which are impending. Venerable brethren, there is need for us to devote ourselves to this work, and to endeavor to accomplish it with ali passible zeal and energy. For this reason, although in other places, as opportunity oc-curred, we have treated of such matters, we refuse that obedience it is only in consequence deem it useful to describe more exactly in this letter the duties of Oatholics-duties ed against the honor of God, and consequent which, if they are properly discharged, contribute wonderfully to the promotion of the public welfare. We fall it to vehement and almost daily disputes with regard to the most important affairs, in which it is most difficult for many to avoid being sometimes deceived, falling into error, and losing heart. It is our duty, venerable brethron, to admonish each one, to teach, and to exhort suitably to the time, so that no one should desert the way of truth.

It cannot be doubted that in actual life the duties of Catholics are more numerous and greater than the duties of those who have net a proper grasp of the Catholic faith er are altogether devoid of it. When, after the ealyation of the human race had been purchased, Jesus Christ commanded the Apostles to preach the Gospel to every oreature, He likewise laid it as a duty en all men to learn thoroughly and believe the things which should be taught, with which duty, indeed, the securing of etarnal salvation is altegether bound up. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believe th net to save them. This great servant of God was to save them. The

very fact subject to the Church, his mother and a member of the highest and most hely society which it is the special office of the Roman Pontiff to govern with full power, under Jesus Christ, its invisible head. Now, if the natural law ordains that we should love and protect with particular affection the land in which we were born and reared—should do this in such a manner that the good citizen should not heaft to to face death for his fatherland—with greater reason ought Christians be animated with similar sentiments towards the Church. For she is the hely city of the living God, begotten of God Himself, from whom she has received her constitution, performing indicated a reliable. constitution—performing, indeed, a pilgrim-age on this earth, but calling men and teach-ing them and leading them to eternal happiness in heaven. The native land in which we have received this mortal life is, then, to be loved, but it is necessary to love with a mere ardent love, the Church to which we awe to the immortal life of the soul, because it is right to prepare the welfare of the body, and to regard our duties toward God as more sacred than our duties to wards men. But if we wish to form a true judgment, the supernetural love of the Church and the natural love of country are two loves proceeding from the same eternal principle, as God Himself is the author and and cause of both; whence it follows that there can be no repugnance be-tween the duties which they impose. We can and ought, then, carta nly, love ourselves, be benevolens towards our neighbors, and love the State and the power which presides contact. For commands come from two powers, both of which cann t be obeyed at the same time, as they give contrary orders: No one can serve two mast re" (Matt. vi. 24), so that if one is sat sfied, the other is treated as inferior. No one, however, can doubt which is to receive the preference, since it is a crime to withdraw one's self from the obedience due to God for the sake of pleasing men; it is an impious deed to break ad to give to the magistrates who ordered them to do that which they ought not to do furious anti English speech has alarmed some should always be given without heat ton! under similar ofrcumetaness. There is no tian mindful of his duty, but he ought to he ment. If any one should have attempted prepared to suffer all things, even death itself, rather than desert the cause of G dard the Church. Wherefore they do not al a 17 understand the force and nature of the laws who reprehead that canttancy in the choice of duty, and characterize it as sedition. We Law is only the command of reason (rector rationis) set forth by a legitimate power for the common good. But no power is true and legitimats unless it emanates from God, the Sovereign progenitor and Lord of all things. Who alone can entrust to man power over his follow-men; nor can that be called reason (recta ratio) which is at variance with truth and with Divine reason; nor can that be called truly good which is apposed to the supreme and immutable good, or which turns and leads men's wills away from the love of God. In the eyes of Christians, tuen, there is a sacrediness in the public power in which they recognize a certain semblance and image of the divine majerty.

#### adus, and be ready to do all kinds of good works. (T.tus iii. I.) He thus daclares

openly that is the laws of men contain prescriptions contrary to the eternal law of God, just ce consists in not obeying them; just as to those who wished to deprive him of the liberty of preaching the Gospel, the Prince of the Apostine gave this courageous and sub-lime answer: "If it be just in the sight of God to hear you rather than God, judge ye, for we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard." (Acts iv. 19, 20),

even when it is possessed by an unworthy

person, and they have a proper and due re-

verence for the laws, not because of the force and penalties associated with them, but be-

God heth not given us the spirit of fear." (2.

Timethy, I., 7). But if the laws of the State

the Church, or are hostile to the duties im-

posed by religion, or violate in the person of

the Supreme Port ff the authority of Jeans

Christ, then, indeed, it is a duty to resht them,

and a crime to obey them-a crime fraught

with injury to the State itself. For every

offense offered to religion recoils on the St te.

We here see how unjust it is to reproach

Ohrlatlans with actual sedition, for they re-

fuse neither to the prince ne to legi-lators the

obedience which is due to them, or if they

of commands dest tute of authority and issu-

ly unjust, and having nothing in common

with true laws. You recognize here, vener

able brethern, the upright doctrine of the

apostla St. Paul. In his epistle to Titue,

after having reminded Christians that they

must be subject to princes and powers and

obey all their commands, he immediately

cause of the consciousness of duty:

(Continued on 2nd page.)

The Late Father O'Hagarty.

was the late paster of St. Mary's Church. St. Catherines, Ont., Rev Chas. J. O'Hagarty, who has passed away after a brief illness in the full bloom of his manhood and while actively engaged in the duties of his sacred calling.

The lamented priest, was well known in Montresl, where he was born thirty-fipe years ago. When a mere boy, evincing a great aptitude for study and a marked preference for the ecclesiastical state, at the bidding of his uncle, the late Rev. Wm. O'Hagarty, a most worthy member of the Irish Clergy, he proceeded to Ireland, thence to Rome, to pursue the ed to Ireland, thence to Rome, to pursue the study of the classies. He finally graduated from that noble institution, "All Hallows" Dublin, which has furnished generous priests of the late which has furnished generous priests of the late Father's stamp, to the four corners of the globe. Ordained to the priesthood, eight years ago, in the historic chapel of Lough Derg, he returned to Canada with the late Archbishop Lynch, to whom he acted as secretary for the first three years of his ministry and by whom he was appointed to the position, now left vacant by untimely demise. That he was faithful to his trust is evidenced by the flourishing condition in which he leaves that little parish which was the field of his too brief yet fertile priestly career.

The spontaneous and heartfelt manifestations of sympathy from his bereaved parishoners, form the most glowing tribue, the fairest crown to be placed upon the grave of the departed priest. Held in high esteem by his brother priests because of his noble qualities of head and heart, they had come from all parts of the vast and the priests because of his noble qualities of the vast which can be appeared by his brother priests because of parts of the vast which can be appeared by the property of his statements. archdiocese to render the last sad honors to his earthly remains. His per ple would have desired that he might elsep beneath the altar of his own church, in the midst of the children of his spirital adoption, but, acceding to his dying wish, that he might lie in the home of his boyhood, his relatives had the body conveyed to Montreal. A solemn Requeim Mass was offer-ed up in St. Gabriel Church, which was densely filled, the parishoners vieing with each other in their sincere desire to honor the noble young clergyman. His Grace the Archbishop, wishing to show his esteem and genuine sympathy for the late father, presided in pontifical robes and pronounced the last absolution. Around him in the sanctuary were seated representative of the various city churches. The holy sacrifice was offered by a friend of his boyhood. Father Donnelly, assisted by Father Carriere as deacon and Mr. Shea as sub deacon. At the as deacon and Mr. Shea as sub deacon. At the conclusion of the ceremony the funeral procession slowly wended its way to the last resting place, the cathedral. There, by the graves of the first bishops of Montreal, will the rev father rest neath that monument of the ecclestastical architecture, the St. Peter's of America. A true priest, a loving brother, a sincere and faithful friend, his memory will abide, and his epitaph is written in the Book of Wisdomiv., 13: "Being made perfect in a short space he fulfilled a long time."—R. I. P.

### SIR JOHN'S DILEMMA.

Between the French and English Stools He Fears to Come to Ground. OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The Covernment hold a caucus to morrow to consider the change in the situation caused by Mr. Blake's amendment to Mr. McCarthy's bill. Sir Hector Langevin's ciety, St. Ann's Temperance society, St. elements of the Ministerial party. He is a col-lengue of Sir John Macdonald's and better cit zon in peace or war than the Corle- one of theleading members of the Governto throw oil on the troubled waters it was Sir John or his colleague, Sir Hector. Sir John has remained silent throughout the debate, and Sir Hector has made a speech which, if followed up by others in a similar spirit, would bring the French and English of the Dominion foot to foot. Mr. Blake's conciliatory speech, though speak of that which is commonly known and not altogether approved in its fulness by all which we ourselve; have often explained, sections of the Liberal party, nes disturbed the Tory wire puliers, and the Ministerial caucus to morrow is to consider in what way it shall be met. There is considerable comment outside the House on Sir John's want of courage and statesmenship in allowing this question to assome such a dangerous attitude. It is held that he should have handled the matter at once in-stead of abandoning his rule and allowing a colleague to throw a torch in inflammable ma-

### BRITISH MINISTER PUZZLED.

The Parnell Commission a Boomerang. LONDON, Feb. 15.—All of the Ministers were present at the Cabinet meeting which was held this afternoon, and the session was unusually long. The chief business of the Council was the consideration of the report of the Parnell special commission and the question what, if any, action should be taken in Parliament thereon. From all that can be learned of the discussion, it is not thought likely that the Government will grant a special enquiry into the methods of the Times, basing its refusal upon the ground that that field has been as fully covered by the commission as the matter deserves. The bulk of ministerial opinion is in favor of leaving it to the opposition to initiate the debate upon the question of lenquiring into the Times' motives and methods, opposing any further consideration of the question in any of its phases. Ministers feel that the Government has already lost ground enough in its presecution of the affair, and the public generally believe that the Times has a heavy club reserve for any Government movement in the direction of making the paper a sacrifice for any of its abettors in the crusade against Parnell. who may be pushed to the wall. The Government could gain nothing by such enquiry, and might lose everything if it should be pursued beyond control.

### Pot-Luck in a Palace.

LONDON, Feb. 16 -Court gossip says that the quarrel between Queen Victoria and her son in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg, has broken out afresh with renewed virulence, and the Princess Beatrice is having a dreadful time of it, as the loves her husband devotedly and is afraid of her mother, to whom she was always a submissive daughter. It is certain that the Queen is a most exacting mother in-law and while willing to allow Prince Henry to smoke his pipes in the grounds and to have a separate allowance of money, she won't stand his bringing fellows home to dinner without leave, nor his slipping of to London every now and then and coming home dishevelled. Battenberg is said to be willing to live out of England, but asserts that the British law gives him the custody of his wife and he means to have it. The Queen is between two stools, she must either lose her favorite daughter, or she must tolerate Battenberg's chams when he brings them home to take pot luck.

# 1840-1890.

# GOLDEN JUBILEE

Of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

### GRAND RELIGIOUS

## And Social Celebration

SISTER SOCIETIES SHOW INTEREST IN THE EVENT.

#### Rev. Father McCallen on Temperance.

Sunday lass will ever remain a red-letter day n the annals of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

thied every available space in the large church. The altars were ablaze with lights and adorned with flowers, and in the Sanctuary were Revds. P. Dowd. J. Toupin, M. Callaghan, J. Callaghan, J. Casey, J. McCallen, J. Lonergan, P.P., Sa. Bridget's; Father Salmon, St. Mary's; Father O'Meara, St. Gabriel's; Flynn and Girard, C.S.S.R., of St. Ann's; Father Ponnelly, St. Anthony's; Father Tragasser, Hotel Dien; Fathers Deguire and Filiatrault, of St. James, and Brother Arnold.

of St. James, and Brother Arnold, Several of the sister societies showed their in-Gabriel's Temperance society, Catholic Young Men's society, St. Ann's Young Men's society. Leo club, Irish Catholic Benefit society, Young Irishmen's L. & B. association and Catholic Mutual Benefit association, Among the representatives of sister societies assigned to seats of honor were: Hon. Edward Murphy, Ald. P. sad lot.

To such or similar words must the zealous Policy. T. P. P. O'Reilly, T. P. Father Phelan have spoken to his people, for if Montreal was indeed. of honor were: Hon. Edward Murphy, Aid. I. Kennedy, Messra. H. J. Cloran, Joseph Phelan, R. Lennan, T. J. Finn, P. O'Reilly, T. P. Father Phelan have spoken to his people, for if Tansey, J. T. Gethings, A. Jones, J. A. Duclos, F. McCabe, J. P. Nugent, H. Butler, a true land of Egypt, with its Pharao, International Control of Con

who for forty-three years has served this congregation cut of the fifty-two years of his priestlife, recited the Rosary. Then the Rev. J. . McCallen, S.S., President of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society, ascended the pulpit and of Intemperance should not not be upon them to preached from Exodus xii: 3, & 14 v., the following powerful sermon on temperance, which was listened to by the immense audience with the greatest attention, and caused a most ex-cellent impression on all his hearers.

### THE AKRMON.

"The plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I shall strike the land of Egypt. And this day shall be for a memorial to you, and you shall keep it a feast to the Lord in your generations with an everlasting observance. (Exop. ch. XII, 13, 14.)

My Dear Brethren, - As we meet here to-night. to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the light Catholic Temperance movement in Montreal, begun fifty years ago, in the old Recoller church, by Rav. Patrick Phelan, then its pastor, we cannot find suitable words to express the feelings of joy and gratitude which fill our nearts. Through all these long years the noble work of rescuing thousands from the slavery of drink, and of preventing thousands more from ever enter. ever becoming its victims, has been carried on with little or no public boasting of results achieved, but with a quiet effectiveness no less meritorious in the sight of God and salutary to

How glorious this feast, the first of its kind ever relebrated on this side of the Atlantic ! How glorious an anniversary for our Irish Catholic society, whose members have for fifty years labored for the amelioration of their rac in this city, and for the salvation of so many of our citizens from the great evil of intemperance A fitting discourse for such an occasion borfrom superahundance of facts which call for our

potica.

In sading over the first chapters of the Book of E, due I could not help contrasting the exile and londage of the Israelites in Egypt to the exile and bondage of the slaves of drink; and the efforts made to deliver the people of God from this bondage and lead them to a better land, to the fifty years battle (still going on) which the Irish Catholic Temperance Society has been waging for a similar purpose in behalf of the Christian people of this city, held in worse than Egyptian bondage by the tyrannical

Pharao of our day, Intemperance. "Behold," said the Pharao of Egypt, "the prople of the children of Israel are numerous and stronger than we. Come, let us oppress them, lest they multiply, and if any war shal rise against us, join with our enemies, and har ing overcome us, depart out of the land. There fore he set over them masters to afflict them and the Egyptians hated the children of Israel. and afflicated them, and mocked them, and they made their life bitter. (Exodus, ch. I, 10-14) And Pharao ordered all the male children of the Israelites to be killed at their birth.

Amid the sorrows and woes and sufferings of their long exile the people of God struggled on till a deliverer was sent in the person of

Moses: I will pass through the land of Egypt and will kill every first born in the land of Egypt; And the blood shall be unto you for a sign in the houses where you shall be, and I shall see the blood and shall pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you when I shall strike the land of Egypt. And this day shall be for a memorial to you, and you shall keep it a feast to the Lord in your generations with an everlasting observance. (Excdus, cb. XII, 12:14)

Fifty years ago the people of this city found themselves held in bondage by the tyrant, Intemperance. He acknowledged no law but his own cruel will, and he riveted about the necks of the people a yoke that held them bound as slaves. More cruel than the Pharas of Egypt, he sought the lives not only of men but of women; and those whom he did not kill he enslaved and eppressed, "making their lives

bister."

But God took pity on his people, and raised up another Moses to be their deliverer. It was the saintly, zoalous, indefatigable and fearless priest, Rev. Patrick Phelan, S.S.

On Sunday, February 23rd, 1840, he gathered his people together and enrolled them in the noble army of Temperance, under the banner of the Irish Roman Catholic Temperance Society of Montreal.

Through the long vists of fifty years we seem to behold him rising up as the deliverer of his people. What burning words of eloquence must have spring to his lips as he beheld the woes and sorrows and want of his countrymen enslaved and impoverished by the tyrant drink! Do we not seem to hear him exclaim: "My

beloved people, a plague has fallen on you worse than any Egyptian plague,—the plague of In-temperance, which not only affects your bodies, but destroys your minds and hearts and souls as well. Your enemies surround you on all sides. Their cry is if not in words at least in action: "Come, let us oppress them, less they multiply." In the annals of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society. It was the golden jubilee of the temperance movement begun by Rev. Father Phelan, S.S. (afterwards Bishop of Kingston) fifty years ago in the old Recollet Church.

The Sunday, or religious celebration, of this event began by a general Communion of all the members of the Society at the 8 a.m. Mass. His Grace the Most Rev. E C. Fubro, D. D. was the celebrant, and administered the Holy Communion to hundreds of devout communicants. He was assisted by the Rev. J. Toupis. S.S., and Rev. J. Casey, of St. Patrick's.

In the evening at 7.30 o'clock immense throngs of people, Catholic and Protestant, filled every available space in the large church. The altars were ablaze with lighta and adorned with flowers, and in the Sanctuary were Revds. P. Dowd, J. Toupin, M. Callaghau, J. Callaghau, J. Casey, J. McCallen, J. Lonergan, P. P. Sa. Bridger's Eather Salmon St.

The very Lord's day has not escaped these enemies of your souls. That one day (one out of seven) set apart for the service of God is so little sacred in their eyes, that before you bend your knee in prayer to God they allure you to the temple of drink and hold you exiles and strangers to your Christian home, still greater strangers to the temples of your God, so page the day in department or the temples of your God, so page the day in drunken orgies and to ruin, by your candals, the souls of the little ones of Christ The poor, also the poor, might have excited their pity. But no, they too must be drugged and sent to our presence with the stench liquor strong on their breaths, to beg piteously

perance, holding high carnival amid the ruin and desolation of thousands of its citizens.

And then this new Moses had his people 'mark themselves' with the virtue of sobriety, that when the Lord should pass by, the placus destroy them.

And putting himself at their head, at the head of an army of Christian sober men, he led them forth from the bondage under which they ground towards the promised land of God's Church, flowing with the milk and honey of prayer and of sacraments and of divine graceto the land of the Christian home, rich with the blessings of sobriety, of peace and of true free-And these prayers and these secraments, and their total abstinence pledge, were to them a pillar of cloud by day to hide them from their enemies, who sought to drag them back to misery and slavery ; and the bright attractive ness of the Christian family was to them a pillar of fire by night to guide their steps to their home on earth, till they should be gathered to their roward in a home not made with hands sternal in heaven, to a kingdom, into which Divine Truth has decreed no drunkard shall

The grand army of total abstinence men whom Father Phelan gathered under the banner of the "Irish Catholic Temperance Society of Montreal" have not deserted their colors; and therefore are we here to night to celebrate the victories won by them during fifty years of head struggle and combat, with such fearful odds on the side of the enemy. Faithful to their teachings, and succuraged by their example, we shall continue the struggle till, with God's blessing,

complete victory crowns our work.

The weapons which Father Phelan put into the hands of his soldiers we place in yours. They are to be found emblazoped on the hanner of our society, "St. Patrick's Total Abstin "St. Patrick's Total Abstinence hoe signo vinces"-In this sign you shall conquer.

### [Continued on fifth page.]

Opposed By Their Friends.

LONDON, Feb. 12.-The Irish Tories are raising a terrific howl against the ministry's local government scheme, which, they insist, is a greater mistake than even the proposal find that Mr. Parnell did not make any reto establish a Catholic university in Dublin, mittance to enable Mr. Byrne to seeape from which project was, without doubt, abandoned justice. in deference to their streamons objections. Frem the strength and character of the epposition to many of the Gavernment's schemes on the part of the Totles and Unionists, it may be inferred that the measure will be subject to radical modification before reaching a final vote.

In the Senate at Madrid Senor Motogues accused Great Britain of encroaching upon Spanish territory in making the Gibraltar canal The Government promised to investigate.

## THE PARNELL COMMISSION

Makes Its Report on the Investigation Ordered by the Commons.

Parnell Acquitted of the Serious Accusations-An Inexhaustive and Partial Document.

London, February 13 -The report of Judges Hannen, Day and Smith, the special commission appointed to investigate the charges made by the Times against the Parmellite members of the House of Lummons, melite members of the House of Commons, was laid upon the table in the House to-day by Henry Matthews, secretary for h we affairs. The report is dated to-day and is signed by all three judges. It extends to 121 closely printed pages, and gives details of the mode of procedure adopted. The court recites the charges, dividing them into nine categories. The greatest interest contres in the final conclusions, which are as follows:

First: We find that the respondents, mem bers of Parliament, were not members of a conspiracy having for its object to establish the absolute independence of Ireland, but we find that some of them, together with Mr. Davist, established and joined in the Land league organization, with the intention by its means to bring about the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation. The names of treland as a separate nation. The names of the respondents are: Michael Davitt, M. Harris, John Dillon, William O'Brien, W. Redmond, John O'Connor, Joseph Condon, J. I. O'Keller.

J. J. O'Kelly.

Second.—We find that the respondents did Second.—We find that the respondents did enter into a conspiracy by a system of coercion and intimidation to promote an agrarian agitation against the payment of agricultural rents for the purpose of impoverishing and expelling from the country the Irish landlords, who were styled the English garrison.

Third—We find that the charge that when.

on certain occasions, they thought it politic to denounce and did denounce certain crimes in public they afterward led their supporters to believe that such denunciation was not sincere, is not established. We entirely acquit Mr. l'arnel! and the other respondents of the charge of insincerity in their denunciation of the Phonaix park murders, and we find that the for simile letter upon which this charge was chiefly based as against Mr. Parnell is a forgery.
Fourth-We find that the respondents did
disseminate the Irish World and other newspapers tending to incite sedition and the com-

mi-sion of other crimes,
Fifth—We find that respondents did not directly incite any person to the commussion of crime other than intimidation and that the consequence of that excitement crimes and outrages were committed by the persons so incited, but we find that it has not been proved that the respondents made ray-ments for the purpose of inciting persons to

commit or me
Sixth—We find, as to the allegation that the respondents did nothing to prevent crime and that they expressed no tone jide disapproval of crime, that some of the respondents, in particular Michael Davitt, did express a bona fide disapproval of crime and outrage, but that the respondents did not denounce the system of intimidation which lad to the commission of crime and outrage, but persisted in this abstention of

denunciation with knowledge of its effect.
Seventh—We find that the respondents did defend persons charged with agrarian crimes and supported their families, but it has not been proved that they subscribed to testimony for, or were intimately associated with notorious criminals, or that they made payments to procure the escope of such criminals from justice. Eighth—We find, as to the allegation that the respondents made payments to compensate persons who had been injured in the commission of crime, that they did make such

payments.
Ninth—As to the allegation that the respondents invited the assistance and co operation of and accepted subscriptions of money from known advocates of crime and the use of dynamite, we find that the respondents did invite the assistance and co operation of and accept sub-scriptions of money from Patrick Ford, known as an advocate of crime and the use of dyn-amite, but it has not been proved that the respondents, or any of them, knew that the Clan-na-Gael controlled the Land League or was collecting money for a parliamentary fund. But it has been proved that the respondents in-vited and obtained the assistance and co-operation of the physical force party in America, including the Clan-na-Gael, and in order to obtain that assistance abstained from repudiating or condemning the action of that party. Besides these, there remain three specific charges against Mr. Parnell personally, name-

A-That at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations Mr. Parnell knew that Sheridan and Boyton had been organizing outrages and, therefore, wished to use them to put down outrages. We find this charge not

proved.

B-That Mr. Parnell was intimate with the leading Invincibles; that he probably learned from them what they were about when he was released on perole in April, 1882, and that he recognized the Phonix park murders as their handiwork. We find the six no foundation for onis charge, and that the Invincibles were not a branch of the Land league.

C—That Mr. Parnell, on January 23, 1883, by an opportune remittance enabled F. Byrne to escape from justice to France. We

justice.

Regarding the two special charges against Mr. Davitt that he was a Fenian and assisted in the formation of the Land league with money contributed for the purpose of outrage and orime, we find that he was in close and intimate association with the party of violence in America and was mainly instrumental in bringing about an alliance between that party and the Parnellite and Home Rule party in America.

### (Continued on eighth page.

The Ontario Budget shows that the total receipts for the year were \$3 538,405.08; the expanditures were \$3,653,858.37, leaving a

#### (Continued from first page.

# Duties of Christian Citizens.

To love the two fatherlands, the earthly and the heavenly, but in such a manuer that the love of the heavenly country previls over that of the other, and that human laws are not preferred to the law of God—such is the essential duty of Caristians, from which spring, as from their sources, all the other duties. He set that their sources, all the other duties. Has not the Redeemer of Mankind said Himself: "For Redeemer of Mankind said Himself: "For this was I born, and for this I came unto the world, that I should give testimony to the truth." (John, xviii, 37,) and again, "I am come to cast fire on the earth, and what will I but that it be kindled?" (Luke, xii.. 39) It is in the knowledge of this truth that the supreme perfection of the intelligence consists; it is in the Divine love which perfects that all Christian life and liberty reside. This truth and this charity from the glorious patrimony confided by James Christ to the Church, who defends and charge. To none of its members is it permitby Jesus Christ to the Church, who defends and preserves it with indefarigable zeal and vigitance. But it is asseedly necessary to recall with what fierceness and in how many ways war is made on the Caurch. Since reason, armed with the investigations of science, has succeeded in suatching from nature a large succeeded in suatching from nature a large surface of fig. most hidden secrets and employnumber of its most hidden secrets and employ-ing them for various purposes, men have reached such a degree of pride that they believe them-selves able to banish from social life the authority and empire of Almighty God. Led astray by error, they transfer to human nature the power of which they pretend to despoil God. According to them, it is to nature we must suply for the principle and the rule of all must soply for the principle and the rule of all "Now, I beseech you, brethren, by the name life; all the duties of religion flow from the natural order and ought to be referred to 10.

Hence we have the negation of all Christian. Hence we have the negation of all Christian morality and of the Church. To accept their statements, the Church is invested neither with wisdom of this precept is immediately evident, whatsoever; she curbt to hold no place in the | follows that agreement cannot be found in the civil institutions. In order to attain greater wills nor harmony in action if each one thinks cities, it resolutely refuses, in accordance with success in adapting the laws to such doctrines defined the success in the success in adapting the laws to such doctrines defined the success in adapting the success in the success in adapting the success in the success in adapting the success in and to make them the standard of public morals they make every possible effort to take the direction of affairs and to place their hand on the helm of State. Hence it is that in many countries Catholiciam is either openly assailed ar secretly attacked. The most percicious errors are propagated with the assurance of impunity, and numerous chatacles are placed in the way of the public profession of Christian trath.

It is the primary duty of each one in presence

of these disquieting facts to watch over himself the fallacious sophisms of unbelievers bester still to safeguard the integrity of person according to his mesos and his intelli-gence should make a deep study of the Christian doctrine and should endeavor to acquire supplient prayer of the Aphalles :-- 'Lord, increase our faith ' (S.: Luke xvii. 5) But in suppliant prayer of the Apisles:—" Lord, in crion.

orease our faish" (St. Luke xvii. 5) But in But, as St. Paul commands, this unanimity this matter, which concerns the Christian ought to be perfect. As the Christian faith does rest not on the authority of human, but on religious performance of which, necessary at that of Divine reason—for what we have respectively and defence of respectively. all times for securing salvation, is particularly caived to n God "we believe to be true not on so in these days. In this universal deluge of account of the intrinsic evidence of the truth, pointions, it is the mission of the Church to protect the truth and to root out errors from men's minds, and this mission it ought to discharge always and in a holy manuer, for to the care have been entrushed the honor of God and 3]—the consequence is that we must receive further the callection of man. When however circum. the salvation of men. When, however, circum-stances render is necessary, it is not merely the prelates who ought to wa'ch over the in-the prelates who ought to wa'ch over the in-vealed by God. To refuse to believe a single \*\* Each person is bound to manifest his faith publisher, either in order to instruct and enpoliticy, described by the first period of the faith, or to repel the attacks of adversaries." (3n. Thomas li.it., q. m. art 9 ad 2.) To yield to the enemy divinely revealed is the province of the Church and keep eilent when such a cry is raised on all aides for the suppression of truth would be the act of a coward or of one who doubts the truth of his belief. In both cases such conduct is disgraceful, and insulting to God; it is opposed to minds then, requires, with perfect agreement the first product of the Church. The union of minds then, requires, with perfect agreement the salvation of each and of all; it is advanding the same faith, perfect submission and tageous only to the enemies of the faith. And obedience of will to the Courch and the Sovercowardice of Coristians is the more blameworthy, because, in most instances, false accurations can be disposed of and erroneous opinious refuted with little trouble; and this is always so when paint are baken. In fine, no is not absolute and complete in all respects, it one is prohibited from employing and display is deprived of its essence though it may ing that fortitude which is the peculiar characteristic of Christians, by which the intenence. To this perfection of obedience tions and purposes of adversaries are not un-frequently frustrated. Besides, Christians are born for the combat, in which the greater the ardor the more certain the victory, with the ardor the more certain the victory, with the olics This point is admirably brought out by aid of God. "Have our filence, I have overcome St. Thomas in the following words: "The for-the world." John xvi. 33.) mal object of faith is primary truth, as it is the world." John xvi. 33.)
Let it not be objected that Jesus Christ, the

Protector and Avenger of the Church, has no doctrine of the Church which proceeds from need of the assistance of men. It is not for want of power but because of His great goodness that He wishes to assign to us a certain pertion of personal effort and merit when there is question of giving us and applying to us the fruits of salvation procured by His

The first essential part of this duty consists in professing openly and with courage the Oatholic doctrine and p-opagating it so far as each one can, for it has often been said, and with much truth, that nothing is more prejudicial to Christian wisdom than to be unknown: but when displayed in the light of day it has of itself sufficient strength to triumph over error. As soon as it is grasped by a soul, simple and free from prejudice, is immediately secures the assent of sound reason. Assuredly faith as a virtue is a precious gift of grace and of the Divine goodness; but the objects to which faith is to be applied our only become known by preaching. "How shall they believe Him of Whom they have not heard, and how shall they hear without a preacher? Faith, then, cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of Christ." (Rom. x. 14 17.) Now, since the faith is indispensable for salvation, it necessarily follows that the Word of Christ ought to be preached. By Pivine right the duty of preaching-viz, of seaching, belongs to think that it is due to the authority of Bishops, the teacher, i.e., the Bishops, whom "the Holy and especially of the Roman Pontiff, merely in Ghost hath placed to rule the Church of Goi" matters of dogma, the obstinate rejection of (Acts xx. 28.) It belongs above all to the Roman Poutiff, the Vicar of Jesus Christ, set with sovereign power over the Universal Church, the mistress of the faith and of marals. Still we must take care not to think that it is forbidden to individuals to co-operate in a certain manner in the apostolate: especially in the case of men to whom God has imparted the according to the Vatican Conneil, should be begift of intelligence with the desire to make themselves useful. Whenever the necessity exists these can easily not certainly arrogate to themselves the mission of doctor, but communicate to others what they have received teaching of masters. Besides, individual cooperation has been considered by the Fathers of the Council of the Vatican so opportune and fruitful that they have not hesitated to invite it. "We beseech, by the bowels of Jesus Christ, and in virtue of the authority of the same God and Saviour, all faithful Christians, especially those who occupy leading pusitions and who teach, to unite their zeal and their efforts to remove, and eliminate these errors from Holy Church, and to give forth the light of the purest faith." (Const Dei Filius.) Let each one then remember that he can, and ought, agreed the Catholic faith by the influence of example, and preach it by the public and con- terpreter of God's revelation nor a sale guide to

in such a manuer as to prevent a large number of souls from availing themselves of the salvation for which we are indebted to His grace. It is on this account that He desired not only to instruct disciples in His doctrins, but also to bind them together in a society and to make of them one body. "which is the Church" (Coloss. i., 24) of which He would be the head. The life of Jesus Christ, then, penetrates all the organism of this body, nourishes and sustains each of its members, keeps them united among themselves, and all tending to the same end, although they do not all discharge the same functions ("For as in one body we have many with His Church.

To realize this union of mind and this uniformity of conduct, so justly feated by the adversaries of Catholicism, the first condition to be fu filled is to profess the same sentiments.
With what ardent zeal and with what singular force of language St. Paul, exhorting the Corinthians, recommends to them this concord : he power of framing laws nor with any right for thought is the principle of action, whence it profess to take reason alone for their guide we should find with difficulty, if we found at all, unity of doctrine, for the art of recognizing the profes to take reason alone for their guide we should find with difficulty, if we found at all, unity of doctrine, for the art of recognizing the truth is full of difficulties. Moreover, man's intelligence is weak by nature and is drawn in various directions by the variety of opinions; it is often the sport of the impressions which come from outside. To this must be added the come from outside. To this must be added the influence of the passions, which often either take away completely or diminish in notable proportion the capacity of grasping the truth. This is the reason why in political government it is often necessary to have recourse to force in it is often necessary to have recourse to force in cashing the set in compromise him, and arming himself against whose minds are out of harmony. It is quite the fallacious sophisms of unbelievers. The otherwise with Christians: they receive from o'herwise with Christians: they receive from the Caurch the rule of their faith; they know this virtue we consider it must useful and con- with certainty that they are oblying its au-formable to the needs of the time that each thority and allowing themselves to be guided by in they will be placed in possession of the truth.
Thus, as there is but one Church because there is only one Jesus Carist, there is not and there as perfect a knowledge as possible of the seligious truths within the reach of human reason. But it does not suffice that the faith faith" (Eph. iv. 5), "Having the same spirit of should remain intact in souls; it ought to be faith" (2 Cor. iv. 13), they possess that salutary continually increased there, and it is therefore principle, whence spontaneously arise the same well to address often to God the humble and union of will among all, and uniformity of

eign Pontiff as to God Himself. Obedience acteristic of Christians, by which the inten-tions and purposes of adversaries are not un-Christian tradition attaches such importance

> manifested in the Holy Scriptures and in the the first truth. Hence whoever does not adhere to the doctrine of the Church as to an infallible and Divine rule—that doctrine which proceeds from primary truth manifested in the Scriptures—has not the habit of faith, but holds those things which are of faith in snother manner than by faith. \* \* \* But it is manifest that he who adheres to the doctrines of the Church as to an infallible rule gives his assent to all that the Church teaches; for if it be otherwise-if of those things which the Church teaches he holds what he wishes and rejects what pleases him, he no longer adheres to the doctrine of the Church as to an infallible rule, bus to his own will (22, Q. 5. a. ?). The faith of the whole Church must be one, according to the words (1 Corinth. 10), 'Now I beseech you, brethern, must you all speak the same thing and that there be no soblems among you. But this unity cannot be preserved unless ques-tions which arise concerning the faith be settled by him who presides over the whole Church, that so his decision may be firmly accepted by the whole Church. And thus it be-longs to the authority of the Sovereige Pontiff alone to proclaim an article of faith, and to perform all the other acts which affect the en-

bire Church." (Ioid., Q. i., art 10.)
In fixing the limits of obedience, let no one which cannot be distinguished from the crime of hereny. Furthermore, it is not sufficient to give a sincere and firm assent to the doctrines which, although not defined by a solemn judgment, are put forward for our helief by the Church, in its office of ordinary and universal lieved with Catholic and Divine faith. Besides, it must be considered a duty of Christians to allow themselves to be ruled and guided by the authority and leadership of the Bishops, and especially of the Apostolic Sec. How reason-

themselves and be, as it were, the echo of the able this is it is easy to perceive for the things teaching of masters. Besides, individual co-contained in the Divine oracles have reference partly to man and to what is necessary for his eternel salvation. Now, as we have said, man's duties in both respects—that is to say, what he ought to do—is by Divine right laid down by the Church and in the Church by the Supreme Pontiff. Hence it is that the Pontiff ought to judge with authority what is contained in revelation, what is consovant and what disagrees with it; and for the same reason it is incumbene on him to point out what is moral and what immoral; what it is necessary to do and what to avoid in order to attain salvation; otherwise he can neither be an infallible in-

should labor in the measure of his ability for the propagation of the Christian faith and the repelling of errors.

The faithful would not perform these duties completely, and in a useful manner if they went to the field of battle isolated. Jesus Christ has clearly declared that the hate and opposition entertained howards His person by men would perpetuate itself against His work in such a manner as to prevent a large number.

ation of Christians bond altogether by chance, but an admirably regulated, divinely founded society which has for its direct and proximate and the placing of souls in possession of peace and sanctity. And as it alone has received through God's grace the necessary means for realising such an end, it has its fixed laws, its own characteristics, and a fixed method conformable to its nature, of governing Christian peoples. But the administration of this government is difficult and circumstants. ernment is difficult and gives rise to numerous conflicts. For the Church rules peoples exastered throughout all parts of the world, differ-ent in race and manners each os which peoples, inaumuch as they are subject to their Own national laws. owes obedience at once to the c vil and the religious power. These duties are imposed on the same persons, but, as we have already said, there is neither contradiction nor confusion amongst them, for one concerns the prosperity of the State, and the other the general welfare of the Church, whilst both are calculated to secure man's perfection.

The delimitation of rights and duties being clearly laid down, it is clear that the heads of the Sinte are free in exercise of the power of Government, and that not only is the Oburch not hostile to that liberty, but that it aide it with all its strength, since it recommends the practice of prety, which is justice towards God, and thus preaches justice nowards the prince still the spiritual power has a far nobleged, since it governs men by defending the "King-dom of God and His justice" (Matt vi. 33), and directs to this object all the resources of its ministry. The integrity of the Church would suffer if a doubt were entertained that the Caurch alone has been in vested with this power of governing souls, to the absolute exclusion of the civil authority; for it was not to Casar, but to Peter, that Jesus Christ gave the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. From this doctrine with regard to the relations between politics and religion follow im-

Christian society there is a notable difference. If the Christian republic has some resemblance to the other political societies, it is absolutely distinguished from them by its origin, its principle, and its essence. The Church, then, has the right of living and pre erving itself by its right and duty, to take sides with parties, and to bend itself to the changeable exigencies it approves of all those that respect religion and moral law. Such is the rule with which all Catholics ought to render their sentiments and acts conformable. There is no doubt that in the sphere of politics there may be matter for legitimate differences, as when the rights of justice and truth being safeguarded, efforts are made to introduce the ideas which are be-lieved to contribute more efficaciously than others to the general welfare. But to seek to engage the Church in these quarrels of parties, and to attempt to make use of its support in order to triumph more easily over adver-saries, is to commit an indiscreet abuse of re-On the contrary, all parties ought to arree to surround religion with the same respect, and to guarantee it sgainst all attacks. Forthermore, in politics, which are inseparably bound up with the laws of morality and religious duties, men ought always and in the first place take care to serve as far as possible undertake the protection and defence ligion, the common and the great end to which all things ought to be referred; and we think it necessary to dwell more fully on this point.
Undoubtedly the Church and political society have each its own sovereignly; consequently, in conducting its affire, neither is bound to obey the other within the limits to which each is confined by its constitution. It by no means follows from this, however, that they are sepend of civil society, man expects the means of promoting his physical well being, and especially of laboring for his moral perfection, which consists excourively in the knowledge and practice of virtue, He desires at the same time -as he ought-to find in the Church the neces-sary aids for the attainment of religious perfection, which consists in the knowledge and practice of true religion-of that religion called the fountain of virtues, because, receiving them from God, she completes and perfects them all. Therefore, in adopting institutions and laws, man's moral and religious nature is to be considered and its perfection cultivated, but properly and in order; nor should anything be ordered or forbidden withou regard being paid to the object of civil and also that of re-ligious society. For this reason the Church cannot be indefferent to the fact if such and such laws are in operation in States—not inas much as these laws appertain to the State, but because sometimes, overstepping due limits, they violate the rights of the Church. Nay, more, it is a duty assignd to the Church by God to offer opposition whenever the laws of the State injure religion, and to endeavor earnestly to infuse the spirit of the Gospel into the laws and institutions of peoples. And since the fate of States deper d. principally on the disposition. of those who are at the head of the Government, the Church cannot grant its paironage or favor to men whom it knows to be hostile to it, who openly refuse to respect its rights, who seek to break the alliance established by the nature of things between religious interests and

probity and who promise to merit well of Catholicism ought to be supported, and there can be no case in which it would be permissible to prefer to them men who are hostile to re-From this we see how great is the obligation of maintaining accord among Catholics, especially at a time when Christianity is attacked by its enemies with such fierceness. All who are heartily desirous of being closely united to the Church, "the pliar and ground of truth" (I Timothy, iii, 15), will readily beware of those lying teachers "who promise them liberty, whereas they themselves are the slaves of cor-ruption" (2, Ep., St. Peter ii., 1-19), and, furthermore, being sharers of the virtue of the Church, they will by wisdom triumph over the spares of the adversaries, and over their violence by courage. This is not the place to examine whether, and to what degree, the incitness and intestine dissensions of Catholics have proved favorable to the new state of affairs; but, certainly, wicked men would be less bold and would not have brought about such ruin if the "which works by charity" (Galat. v. 6), had been stronger in the souls of most persons: nor would there have been such a universal relaxation in the discipline of Christian morals, divinely established for us. May the lessons of the past have the good result of inspiring wiser conduct in the fators.

the interests of the civil order. On the con-

trary, its duty is to favor those who, having sound ideas as to the relations been Church and

State, wish to make them both harmonize for

the common good. These principles contain

the rule according to which every Catholic

ought to madel his public life. That is to say, wherever it is lawful in the eyes of the Church

to take part in public aff ire, men of reorgnized

Now, by those about to take part in public affairs, two evils are to be particularly avoided —false prudence and temerity. For some there are who say we ought not openly to resist powerful and dominant iniquity, lest the battle should exasp to the enemy. Whether these men are fer c. gainst the Church is uncertain, for while they make profession of the Catholic faith, they desire that the Church should allow with impunity the propagation of certain opinions differing from 11. They lament the stant preferation of the obligations which it man is like.

Imposes. Thus, in the duties which bind us to Besides we must comprehend more fully the but they do not seek to provide a remedy; and diff.

God and the Church, a large place should be nature of the Church; for it is not on associ. they not unfrequently increase the intensity of

the evil by an excessive indulgence or pernicions dissimulation. They will permit no one to doubt their devotion to the Apostolis See, but they have always some reproach to make against the Roman Pontiff. The prudence of such men is of the kind which is called by the Apostle Paul, "The wisdom of the fieth, and the death of the soul, because it is not, and cannot be subject to the law of God." (Kom. viii., 6, 7.) Noshing is less calculated to diminish the svils. For the fixed object of the enemies—an object which many of them do not fail to announce and giory in—is to destroy altogether, if possible, the Catholic religion, which is the only true religion. In the execution of this design there is nothing they do not dare; for they know that the more they succeed in discoursg-ing others the greater facility will they have in ocomplishing their wicked purposes. Conseaccomplishing sheir wicked purposes. Consequently they who love the prudence of fieth and who pretend not to know that every Christian ought to be a good soldier of Christ—they who wish to obtain the fuits due to conquerors while they live a life of luxury, without taking part in the contest—so far are such persons from scopping the course of the wicked, that they rather expedite their progress.

Cuthe other hand others, and to a rather large number, moved by false zeal or what would still more reprehensible, affecting sentiments which their conduct falsifies, arrogate to themselves an office which does not belong to them. They pretend to subordinate the conduct of the Church to their own ideas and wishes to such an extent that they endure with difficulty and only accept with repugnance all that deviates from them. They strive in vain and are not less reprehensible than the former. To act thus is not to follow legitimate authority but to go before it, and by a real usurpation to transfer to individuals the powers of the spiritual government to the great detriment of the order which God Himself has established for ever in His Church and which He allows no one portant consequences, of which we here desire to vio ate with impunity. Honor to those who, to speak.

Between political Governments, whatever their form may be and the government of injustice will have an end and that it will be one day varquished by the sanctity of right and of religion. They exhibit a devotedness worthy of antique virtue in struggling to defind religion, particularly against the faction which with expense audacity continually attacks Christianity and pursues with unceasinstitutions and laws conformable to its nature.

Being, bas das, not only a perfect society in its power. But such should be careful to itself, but one superior to all other human so observe the rules of obedience and undertake nothing of their own motion. This docile disposition, united to constancy and firm courage, is necessary to all Catholics in order serve an admirable temperament between the cowardice which leads to fear and despair and presumptions rabness. There is a difference between political prudence relative to the general good, and that which concerns the individual good of each one. The latter shows itself in individuals, who, in their private conduct, oney the counsels of right reason; the former con-corns men entrusted with the direction of public affairs, and particularly princes, whose mission is to exercise the power of command. Thus the civil prudence of individuals seems wholly to consist in faithfully executing the precepts of legitimate authority. These dispositions and this order ought to be found in the midst of Christian society, and so much the more because the political prudence of the Suprema Pontiff extends to a large number of subjects. In effect he has not only to govern the entire Courch, but also to order and regulate the actions of Christian citizens in view of the realization of their eternal salvation. It will be thus seen how indispensable it is that, besides the perfect concord which ought to reign in their thoughts and actions, the faithful should always religious'y take as the rule of should always religiously take as the rule of their conduct the political wisdom of the ecclesiastical authority. Now, immediately after the Roman P-ntiff, and undar his direction, the supervision of the religious interests of Christianity belongs to the Bi-hops. If they are not placed on the summit of Pontifical power, they are, neverthless, truly princes in the ecclesiastical hierarchy; and as each of them is set over the government of a follows from this, however, that they are sepstrate, much less hostile, for nature has not
merely given man his physical being, it has
made him a moral heing. Hence, from
the tranquality of public order, the immediate
they have the members of the clergy to share
they have the members of the clergy to share
they have the members of the clergy to share
they have the members of the clergy to share
should in the love of God and humanity. their labors and execute their decisions. Every one ought to regulate his life according to the constitution of the Church, which is is not in the power of any one to change. Thus, just as in the exercise of their Episcopal power the Bishops ought to be united to the Apostolic See, so the clergy and lasty ought to live in the closees union with their Bishops. Should any of the latter lay himself open to criticism either in his conduct or in the opinions he maintains, it does not belong to any individual to arrogate to himself in his own regard the office of judge, confided by Our Lord Jesus Obrist to the sole Pastor whom He has set over His lambs and sherp. Let every one engrave in his memory the most wise teaching of Pape So. Gregory the "Subjects ought to be warned not to rashly judge the lives of their superiors, even if they should see them act in a reprehensible manner, for fear that the perspicacity with which they reproved the evil should engender

> The actions of superiors ought not to be struck at with the sword of speech, even when they appear to merit a just censure" (Reg. Pastor. P., i.i. cap. IV ). Nevertheless, these efforts will remain sterile if life is not regulated in conformity with the discipline of Christian morals, Let us call to mind what the Sacred Scriptures tell us of the Jewish nation: "And as long as they sinned not in the sight of their God it was well with them, for their God bareth iniquity. \*
> When they had revolted from the way which God had given them to walk therein, they were destroyed in battles by many nations." (Judith v. 31-22) Now, the Jewish nation was way like an outline of the Christian people, and the viciesitudes of their ancient history have often been the prophetic image of what was to ensue later on, with this difference, that the Divine goodness has enviched us with greater benefits. and the sins of Christians are marked by a more

in them a price that would cause them to fall into deeper depths. They ought to be admonstrated of the danger of taking up a bold attitude

of opposition towards supriors whose faults they have discerned. If the latter have really done wrong, their inferiors, penetrated with the fear of God, ought not pass judgement on them

of themselves, except with the disposition of

being always respectfully submissive to them.

culpable ingratitude.
God never in any way abandons His Church. It has, therefore, nothing to dread from the assaults of man; but people who have degenerated from Christian virtue cannot have the same guarantee. "Sin make the nations miserable" (Proverbaxiv., 35). If past ages miserable" (Proverbs xiv., 35). If past ages have experienced the force and truth of this, what assurance is there that ours shell not have to experience it? We may recognize by many signs that we are beginning to receive the chastisements merited by our faults. Thet one examine the condition of modern societies. A domestic malady consumes many; we see none perfectly tranquil and secure. If wicked factions should boldly pursue the path they are treading, if they should increase in influence and power as they progress in wickedness and artful machinations, we should certainly have to dread that they would finally demolish the very foundations upon which nature has raised the whole social edifice. Human resources alone would be powerless to prevent such formidable dangers, particularly at the present time when a large number of men

\*Prudentia in rationo est; regere autem et gulbernare proprie rationes; est; et ideo unusquisque inquentum participat de regimine et gubernatione. Intentantum conventis lei habre rationem et prudentiam. Menicestam est autem quod subditi, înquantum est subditus, et servi, inquantum est sorvus, non est regere et gubernare, sei magis regi et subernari. Et ideo prudentia non est virius servi, inquantum est servus, nee subditui, inquantum est servus, nee subditui, inquantum est rationalis, participat silquid de regime secundum artistium rationis instantium conventi et numéantem behere. Under set augmodum artis quad prusents quidem in principo set augmodum artis architactonics, ut dictur in VI. Ethicorum: in subditis autem ad modum artis manu operantis. 8t. Pontificade, Thom. II. II., XLVII., art. XII.

# JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND CRUCIFIXION

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#### A POWERFUL INVIGORATOR

# JOINSHONS HUDBER GREATSTRENGTIC CVER

IT SUPPLIES NOURISHMENT FOR "FLESH," "MUSCLE" AND "BONE"

have rejected the Christian faith and are un dergoing the just punishment of their pride. dergoing the just punishment of their pride. Blinded by their passions, they vanily seek the truth, embrace error for truth, and deem themselves wise when they call "evil good and good evil," when they put "darkness in place of light and light in place of darkness" (is. v. 20.) It is then of the utmost necessity that God should intervene, and that, remembering His mercy, He should cast a compassionate glance at human society. Wherefore we hear repeat the earnest exhortation we have alresdy made to redoubled zeal and perseverance, addressing to the merciful God humble supplications, and returning to the practice of the virtues which constitute Christian life; above virtues which constitute Christian life; above all to excite and preserve charity, which is its principal foundation, and without which the other virtues do not exist, or remain sterile. On that account the Apostle St. Paul, after exhorting the Colossians to fly from every vice and acquire the merit of various virtues, adds and acquire the merit of various virtues, adda "But above all things have charity, which is the bond of perfection" (Coloss, iii. 14.) Yes, indeed, charity is the bond of perfection for bhose whom it holds in its embrace: it unites them intimately to God Himself; by it beir soul receives its life from God, lives with God, and for God. But the love of God should not be seperated from the love of our neighbor, because men have been susrers in the infinite because men have been sourcers in the inhalts bounty of God, add bear in themselves the impress of His countenance and the resemblance of His being. "And this commandment we have from God, that he who leveth God, loves also his brother" (lat Eps. of St. John, iv. 21.) "If any maneay, I love God and hatch his brother, he is a liar" (Ib. 20.) The precept of charity has been qualified as "nea" by its charity has been qualified as "new" by its Divine Author not in the sense that an an'ecedent law of nature it elf had not already commanded men to love one another, but because the Christian precept of so loving was really new and unexampled in the world. In fleet, the very love with which Jesus Christ is loved by His Father, and by which He Himself loves men, He has imposed as an obligation upon His disciples and followers in order that they may be only one of heart and one soul, just as by nature He and His Father are One. No one is unaware of the force of this com-mandment, and how deeply from the begin-ning it has implanted itself in the hearts of Christians, and what abundant fruits of peace, mutual gnodwill, piety patience and courses it has produced. Why should we not apply curselves to imitate these examples of our Father? Ought not the very times in which

portion as the hatred of the impious for Jesus Christ becomes more embittered, let Christians redouble their piety in His regard, and be renewed in charity, the fruitful mother of great deeds! If then, ady dissensions should have arisen among them, let them disappear. Let should in the love of God and humanity. We would here experipally exhort fathers of families to regulate the government of their households and the early education of their children according to these precapts. The family is the cradle of civil society, and in a great measure its fate is determined at the domestic hearth. Thus, those who want rid of Christian institutions strike at the very roots of the family, and permaturaly corrupt its tenderest off-hoots. They are not deterred from this attempt by the thought that such an unfertaking cannot be accomplished without inflicting the crulest outrage on parents. for to them belongs, in viriue of the natural law, to bring up the eto whom they have given birth with the obligation of adapting the education and formation of their children to the end for which God has enabled them to transmit the gift of lift. It is therefore a strict abligation for patents to be careful and neglect no effort to an regetically r. p.1 every outrageous injustice of the kind, and to maintain exclusive authority over the education of their children. They ought, moreover, to in-culate in the latter the principles of Coristian morality, and resolutely oppose their child-ren frequenting schools where they are exposed to imbibe the fatal poison of impiety. Where it is a question of the good education of youth no one has a right to set limits to the difficulty and labor inv lved, however great they may be Thus, those Catholics of all nations who, by the expenditure of much in mey and more zeal, have established schools for the education of their children, are worthy of all admiration. is fitting this beautiful example should be everywhere imitated when circumstances require it. Above all, let them take into account

tue great influence exercised over the minds of

children by home education. If youth find at the domestic hearth the rules of a virtuous life.

and, as it were the practical school of the Christ-

ian virtues, the future salvation of society will

we live move us to practice charity? In pro

in a great measure be guaranteed.

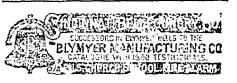
We think we have indicated to the Catholics of these times the condust they ought to pursue and the dangers they ought to avoid. It now remains for you, venerable brethren, to whom this obligation belongs, that you should take means to make Our voice everywhere heard and cause everyone to understand how important it s to put in practice the teaching contained in these letters. To fulfil the duty cannot be s troublesome and painful obligation, for the yoke of Jesus Christ is sweet, and His burden is light. If, nevertheless, any of Our counsels should seem to be difficult of practice, it is for you to use your authority, and act by your example in order to get the faithful to resolve to make more energetic efforts, and, with indomi-nable courage, not he overcome by difficulties. Remind them, as We Ourselves have often said, that the highest and most desirable possessions of mackind are endangered, and that for their preservation no efforts should be spared, efforts which will be entitled to the greatest reward with which the Christian life could be crowned. On the contrary, to refuse to fight for Jeeus Christ is to fight against Him. He has distinctly said He will deny in Heaven before His Eternal Father those who shall have refused to confess Him on earth. (3t. Luke, ix., 26.) As for us, and all you, never, assuredly, as long as we live shall we place ourselves in such a position that our authority, our counsels, or our solicitude shall fail the Christian people in this struggle; and there is no doubt that during the entire duration of this struggle God is assisting with a special assistance both the flock and the pastore.

Fall of this confidence, and a pledge of the heavenly gifts and of our good will, we grant you with all our hearts, venerable brethren, your clergy, and all your people the

## TO PARENTS.

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may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say and if you hap en to be a victim of this babit and wish to rij yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can o so it you will take

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20-5-aow

A NY PERSON HAVING \$10,000 WHICH A show dealine he investing the mountainering Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 10th of of a first class patent, in Canada, will please January, of the year 1890, the twelfth of our Address GEORGE R. SMITH, Attorney at Pontificate, LEO XIII., Pope. Law, Racine, Wis.

S. J. C. 33. 18 ....

Parliament Refuses to Punish the "Times" for the Forgeries.

Parnell States His Case-Gladstone, Harcourt, Labouchere and Bredlaugh Also Speak-The Government's Flimsy Defence.

LOODON, February 11?-In the House of Commons to-day, Sir James Farguson, under secretary, promised to lay on the table at an early date the papers relating to Portugal and South Airles.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, president of the Board of Trade, gave notice of the introducgon of a tithes bill.

Mr. Ballour announced that on Monday mext he would introduce the Irish land purchase bill. One clause of the bill provides 212, and Sir John Gorst's amendment was for the creation of a land department.

THE "TIMES" PORGERIES.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt offered a motion declaring that the London Times in publishing the forged Pigott letters. was Archbishop Oleary's Pastoral Read guilty of a breach of privilege. Sir William in Kingston. guilty of a breach of privilege. Sir William contended that a breach of privilege committed during one session could be punished during another session. He said: "Since the suit for libel has been decided in favor of Mr. Parnell and since it has been admitted that the letters used as a cover to the assault en him, were forgeries, the House is afforded an absolutely sure basis whereon to act. It is new obvious that the object of the publication of the forgeries on the day when the conrolon bill had its second reading was to influence the division in the House. A more flagrant breach of privilege could not be conosived. Some reparation should be made for this use of poisoned weapons." He urged that all sides should unite to brand with the stigms of parliamentary reprobation this practice of the art of political forgery. A FLIMSY OBJECTION.

Sir John E. Gorat, under escretary for India, said that the time was passed for the discussion of the treach of privilege. More over, such a discussion would be taoppertune while the report of the Parnell commission was pending. He moved that the House decline to consider the motion of breach of privilege.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER RAPPED.

Mr. Gladatone, who was loudly cheered as he arose, supported the motion. He said that he could not consider that the Times' offence against the House had been purged by the apologico made before the Parnell commission through Sir Richard Webster, which apologis: grossly exaggerated the original offenes. (Hear, hear.) He was surprized that Sir Richard had allowed himself to be made the vehicle of such an apology. This was the earliest chance the House had had and it was the most opportune moment for it to express its ladiguation over the publication of the forgeries.

SHOULD VINDICATE ITSELF,

If the conspiracy against Mr. Parnell had been anggessful the result to him would have been absolute political death, and the mortal blow struck at him would have been felt throughout the Irish nation. (Casers.) The Times had aimed to affect the judgment of the House, and it had really in their direct death. tion a temporary success. He did not wish black theep shall be found among our flock in to dwell upon the harrible and loathsome the Diocese of Kingston. character of the whole affair. He trusted the House would vindicate its right to deal with the offence. The Government owed it to itself to deal fairly toward Mr. Parcell and the Irleh people for the injustice done to school supporter be written in full, and that his fact that Mr. Z. P. Cole, a poor man who reboth through the forgeries.

BALFOUR CALLS IT FICTION.

Mr. Balfour accused Mr. Gladstone of dealing in flimsy fiction. He declared that the signature of the owner, wheresever he may the delay was the fault of the Gladetone reside, and let the notice signed by him be for party alone, and said the charge that the warded by the pistor to the clerk of the muni-Times had acted with a view to influencing cipolity in which the property lies. the judgment of the House was a calumny. If that had been their object they would have had a better prospect of success by quoting freely from Mr. Glidstone's and Sir Wm. Hircourt's demundation of Parnell and the Land League. He objected to the ancient, cumbrous and often misused machinery of the breach of privilege of Patliament.

LABOUCHERE AND BRADLAUGH'S HITS.

Mr. Labouchers expressed his surprise at the petty and paltry arguments advanced by Mr Balfour and Sir John Gorst, It had been proved that the Times had supplied Pigott with bank notes to provide for his family within ten days of the time when he had absconded. He could understand the retigence of Mr. Smith on this subject. He could not defend his old friend, Mr. Walter, and he was naturally not inclined to attack him. He should remember, however, that he is the leader of the House of Com-

mont. Mr. Bradlaugh said that as the Times assisted the government to pass its infamous measure, the breach of privilege was against the whole House as well as against Parnell.

STILL DEPENDING THE "TIMES,"

Sir Eiward Ciarke, solicitor general, adyone id numerous precedents, for the Government's course in this case, and declared that It was inconsistent with the principles, of justice to prosecute the Times again, for such proceeding would be corollary of the adeption of the motion.

PARNELL ON HIS OWN BEHALF. Mr. Parnell, who was entousiastically cheered as he took the floor, said that Sir Elward Clarke had not ventured to present the delay as a reason against a vote on the breach of privilege, for he knew that Hansard's debates contained many precedents of the Hause, enquiring at length and very carefully before inflicting the penalty for breach of privilege. Why did not the Government appoint the committee of en-quiry we asked for in the beginning? That would have made it possible to prove that the letters were forgeries in forty-eight! To Wm Rea, Esq., Secretary School Board, Ot

hours. "I never determined not to submit the facts to a jury, but always considered it abedutely necessary to discover from whom the Times obtained its letters. I recognized that it was impossible to compel them to divulge this in an ordinary court of iustice.

WHY HE DELAYED. "The case of O'Donnell vs. Walter proved that I was justified therein. Without knowing from whom the letters came I would not schools 2,298, and, as the department is required have been able to prove they were forgeries by section 59 of the Saparate Schools Act to diand I should have been left with the opinion | vide the grant on the basis of average attend of all trained experts in the country against ance, it would receive a larger sum than the me. There would have been only my word to public schools. saw that it was, impossible for us to prove that the letters were forgeries warm and the letters were forgeries were reality. and that meanwhile they would be useful to this statement to incorrect. The official dered an investigation, and has removed the he has been called upon to preside. Revyon in the elections. You made them to import of the public school board for 1000 sign.

and an element of the body of the State of the second

make capital against us, and as a suitable ed by the chairman and secretary, contains for the purpose."

A SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT OF HIS ENSMISS Administering a severe reproof to Sir Richard Webster, Mr. Parnell continued: "I, the leader of a party that must always be in the minority here, should be sorry to treat my most powerful opponents with the incredible meanness and cowardice with which I have been treated by them. Even now I am further insulted by the terms of the amendment, which insinuates that the forged letters may, after all, be genuine. If you believe they were forged have the courage to declare it. I move to place the word 'forged' be-fore the word 'letters' in the amendment."

A HALF-HEARTED DISAYOWAL. Mr. Smith, on behalf of the whole Government and his party, expressed himself satis-

fied that Mr. Parnell had proved the letters to be forgeries and consented that the word "forged" should be inserted as Mr. Parnell proposed. The motion offered by Sir William Vernon Harcourt was then rejected, 260 to

#### SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Kingston, Feb. 10.-At ten o'clock mars in St. Mary's cathedral Sunday morning Feb., 3.h, Archbishop Cleary read the following address

to the clergy of the diocese:—
"The following form has been adopted by
the archoishops and bishops of Outrio for
notification to clerks of the several municipalities in which Separate schools exist. Alshough is does not appear absolutely certain that shis notification has been rendered necess ary by the interpretation put open the amend-ments of the Separate School Act by the Court of Chancery, it is our duty to run no risk in so grave a matter, and to guard against the probable danger of losing our school taxes by the aut of any assessor who may choose to enter the names of Catholics on the roll of Public school supporters in default of notice to the contrary

"To the Clerk of the municipality of -Sir.—I hereby give you notice according to the Roman Catholic School Act, sec 40, R. S. O., 1887, ch. 227, that I am a Roman Catholic and a supporter of the R. C. S-parate school situated in the said municipality for in the municipality

"The pastor is urgently required to use all diligence in securing the signature of every Catholic possessing raterble property in the Separate school section. He is directly responsible to the Church, and cannot transfer his duty to any other. He will, however, do well to insure the active operation of the Separater school true ees and other persons of influence in the district for bringing this most important work to a successful issue. The present and future of our Catholic school system depend upon it. The enemies of our holy religion are zealously labouring to undermine and gradually destroy it throughout the province, and is as the duty of the pasor and every good Catholic to leave nothing undone for the cause of religion or education in the present dispressing crisis. The Catholic man who would aband in his Church in her hour of trial by withdrawing his school tax from the Catholic school and transferring in the the Public school, thereby siding with the enemy and dishonouring and injuring the Catholic Church as far as in him lies, cau-not complain if he be counted a traitor to his religion, and consequently be deprived of the religious privileges and helps of grace which the Church of God dispenses to her faithful and loyal children in life and at the hour of death. We confidently hope that no such

"N B .- 1st. Be careful to see that the fore going notice be sent to the proper clerk, that is, the clerk of the municipality in which the as sessed property is situate.
"2nd. See that the name of the Catholic

residence be distinctly sp c fied, as there may

cipality.
"3rd. In the case of unoccupied land, obtain reside, and let the notice signed by him be for

cipality in which the property lies.

"4th. Read this circular from the alter next Sunday and also on the following Sunday. Explain its several parts and impress upon the people's minds the gravity of the situation and the unquestionable duty of all and every Catholic to support the Church's schools now more than ever, since the enemies of our holy faith have made this the point of figrest attack and

the test of each one's loyalty to his religion.

"5th. Lose no time in calling upon each and every ratepayer, and make sure that the notices be served on the clerk before the 1st March, the last day for the entry of names upon the assess

"Expestly praying the Almighty God, through the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ and the intercession of His Virgin Mother, to aid and direct our faithful clergy and people in

this work."

The Archbishop spoke on the above for fully an hour. At the doors of the cathedral were seated Separate school truscess, who secured the names of Roman Catholic electors as they entered to the declaration that they are Separate school supporters.

### HON. G. W. ROSS.

Replies Vigorously to Toustee Henderson, of the Ottawa School Board.

The controversy between the Education Department and the Ostawa public school board is becoming interesting. Some time ago on motion of Mr. Henderson, the secretary of the board was instructed to write to the department for certain specified information as to the manner in which the grants to the public and reparate school boards of Ottawa respectively are made. The answer given was not satisfactory to the board, and at the last meeting a resolution was passed calling upon the department to furnish the desired information, and in the event of a refusal that Mr. Bronson, the local member, be requested to bring the matter up in the assembly. The answer, however, came direct from Hon. G. W. Ross, and is a snorter. The letter is as follows :--

> EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, Feb. 6th 1890.

tawa. DEAR SIR,—In reply to questions raised in the resolution adopted by your board on the 5th of December, permit me to make the following

observations: 1. You allege "that the separate schools of the city are in receipt of a larger proportion of the legislative school grant than the public

In my letter of the 9th of October I polated out that the average attendance at the public schools for 1888 was 2 OLL and at the separate

2. It is alleged " that the returns of the pubconvince the jury that certain letters advanced and printed as mine upon the great authority of the Times were forged. I think, therefore, I was wise in what I did. You

The state of the state of

engine for obtaining an enquiry into a much simply the gross average attendance for the wider question which you would never have obtained apart from letters that were forged for each public school; whereas the official report of the purpose." transmited to this department and certified by the chairman and accretary and teachers in charge, gives the annual attendance, not only in each but in each schoolroom under their charge in the city of Ottawa. The report of the separate school board gives all the details required by law, and

I have no authority to go beyond that.

8. You allegs "that while the provisions of the school law are rigidly enforced against the public schools they are not in the case of separ-

This statement is also incorrect, for as far as I know both the public and separate school boards comply with the law in regard to returns and no change has been made in the aubstance

of these returns for over twenty years.

4. You enquire " of the Minister of Education the ground on which he makes this disori-mination and strenuously protest against the enforcement as against public achools while it is overlooked in the case of separate schools." As I have shown, there is no discrimination

against the public schools and no relaxation of the law in favor of separate schools. Any protest from your board is unnecessary and would be groundless if made.

In the observation reported in the public press made by Mr. Henderson, as contained in The Empire, I find the following statement. "The Minister of Education permited this dis crimination either wilfully or ignorabily, and it would be hard to say which off-nee was worse in a public man. Mr. Ross made no attempt whatever to have the law carried out. He could not tell where the schools are that are counted in the separate school returns. The St. Joseph's College might be included and all the convents might be included for all we know.

The Water street convent was critainly count ed as a separate school, and he thought the public school board might just as well count in

she ladica' college."

I sincerely trust this is not an accurate report of Mr. Henderson's remarks. Before making charges of so grave a character, reasonable care should have been taken to accretain the facts of the case. It will, however, no doubt, be satisfactory to Mr. Heuderson and probably to the other members of the board to know that St. Joseph's College is not included in the separate school returns of Ottawa, and that no pupil, I am informed, of the Water street convent, is included in the returns made to my department by the separate chool trustees. have every reason to believe and am credibly informed, that every pupil entered uppon the half-yearly roturns of the separate schools of Ottawa is a bona fide at parate school pupil within the meaning of the Separate Schools Act, of ——), and I require to be rated and assessed and as such as much entitled to be included in as such, Name of person in full. Residence, estimating the average attendance at the separate attendance at the separate schools as the pupils enrolled at the public

Is may be well, in order to avoids any mis-understanding, for me to say I am aware that the a parate school trustees have in a few in stances engaged rooms at convents in the city where the accommodation of the separate schools buildings was inad-quate. As the rooms are under the control of the trustees, attended only by those who are strictly separate school pupils, taught by duly qualified teachers are inspected as other echools, b ere is no legal objection to their being regarded as separate schools within the letter and the spirit of the Act. The public school board of the city of Toronto has in several instances occupied room in the city churches and paid rent for the same in certain quarters of the city where the schools where the schools were overcrowded until they were able to provide adequate accommodation elsewhere. So long as the comfort and educational interests of the children are provided for I do not consider myself called upon to withhold the the school grant from the tiustees of either separate or public schools who, temporarily at at least, to relieve overcrowded school buildings, engage and occupy rooms outside the school house, even if such buildings are used for religious purposes.

Yours truly, (Signed GEO. W. Ross.

INCREASED FIFTLEN THOUSAND FOLD.

The Express but recently published the State Lottery, having purchased tacket No. 95,455, which drew one-fortieth of the grand capital prize of \$600 000 in the December drawing. Mr. Cole sent his ticket to New Orleans by express, where it was cashed in full and the money returned to him in a remarkably short time, thus demonstrating the fact that the Louisiana State Lottery Compary is as reliable as ever, and never makes apromise that is not carried out to the letter. -San Antonio (Tex.) Express, January 8th.

The Catholic Church in the United States.

Sadlier's Catholic Directory for 1890 osti mates the number of Catholics in the United Status at t n millious. Bushop Hogan, of Kansas City, estimates the number at thirteen millions two hundred thousand. He reaches this conclusion from the record of baptisms in Catholic Courones during the past year. It appears from the Church records that four hundred and forty thousand infants were haptized in the year 1889. The General Consus Report of 1870 and 1880 show took ene out of every taut; four persons in the United Stotes is under the age of one year. The Bishop applies this average to the C. tho. lic population with the above result. The great progress of the Courch is amazing and gratifying.

### Did Luther Hang Himselt?

This is the question discussed in a volume just published by Father Majunke, who was formerly objef editor of The Germania. appears that on the death of the so-called reformer, the report got abroad that he did not die from natural causes. The report was subsequen ly confirmed by his valet, who atjured the hereey isto which he had been led. This man stated that on enteriog his master's bedroom on the morning of the 28th February, 1546, he found him dead and hanging from his bed. The first ettemp's of the Protestant; to disput; the truth of the val. t's testimony date from 1635, but the argumenti adduced were so weak that it was thaught wiser to trust to a conspiracy of al noe. Hence, in the works of modern panegyriate of Luther we seek in vain for an allusion to the valet's declaration. Father Mejanke now shows its vraisemblance, supporting his contention by arguments of the psychological order.

## The Siberian Horror.

Paris, February 14 - Forther particulars of the Siberian horror have been received, and show that the crue tes were worse tran at first reported. It now appears trat Madame Sinidi had a sister some sixteen years old, who went to Siberia to look after her comfort. Arriving there she had the misfortune to please the eye of the director of the prison. She was detained by him upon a trumped up charge of conniving at Mademe Shidi's attempted ercaps, and became a victim of his bratality. She was subjected to such at ocious treatment as to prison resulted in the death of 41 exiles. The name of the outrages has inspired the Nihilists with new vigor. The Czar has or-

#### CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Cleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

The Moniteur de Rome gives an official denial to the report that a change for the better has taken place in the relations between Bavaria and the Holy See.

Fribourg.

His Holiness Leo XIII, telegraphed o the Czar the appointment of the new Russian and Polish Bishops at the last Consistory, and received a telegram of thanks in reply.

Confirmation has reached Aden of the news of the murder of two French missionarles between Zellat and Hurror. crime was committed near Ensa, by Gabuddaboursi Somalis.

The official journal of the Independent Congo State publishes a series of decrees granting civil status in legal matters to Catholic and Protestant missions established within its territories.

Joseph Brentano, the architect who obtained the first prize in the International competition for the reconstruction of the facade of the Cathedral of Milan, died there a few days ago. He was only 27 years of BQ8.

The building of the magnificent basilics of the Sacred Heart at Montmartale now all but finished. It is hoped that it will be ready for occupancy tale year. It has cost upwards of twenty million france, or more than £800,000

One of the Hungarian papers states that the Primate of Hungary, Cardinal Simor, during the past year spent upwards of 160,000 floring in works of charity, besides giving 50,000 florins for the endowment of the high school at Schemnitz.

The death of Count de Liedekerke-Beaufort is reported from Brussels. In him Belgium has lost a brilliant erator and the Catholio party a distinguished champion. The of the Chamber, having been a deputy for 43 years.

The Premonstratensian Fathers have since their appointment to the charge of Wigtown and Whithorn, established a confraternity in honor of St. Ninian, first Apostle of Scotland, which has just been approved of hy the Hrly Father and enriched with indulgencer.

Sadlier's Directory for 1890 places the C trele popul sion of the United St t sat 10 000 000. Bishop Hogan of Kansas Ctv. Mo., illess the figures at over 13.000,000. The latter estimate is based on at tactics of the different dioceses.

The desta is announced of a distinguished French Catalic, M. Blast I, formerly a representative to the National Assembly and senstir. In his last moments he was visited years. by Cardinal Daspiez, who brought him the Aport la blessing.

One of the Uardinels named at the last Conslatory, Cardinal Schondorn, Archbienop of Prague, was originally a soldier in the Austrian army. As a cavalry officer he greatly distinguished blueself at Sadowa in 1866. After the war he left the army to enter a ceminary.

A Missionary, writing from Japan says: "At present Catholicity has 25,000 followers in Southern Japan; we have sixty churches or chapels; the seminary, which reckons sixty pupils has already given eight priests to the Holy Church and next year eight others will, please God, receive Sacramental

"Workingmon and employers together proclaim Leo. XIII. the father of the worksides at Pearsell, was the lucky winner of ingmen, the defender of the weak, and the vulnerable in front. The success of an attack Lonisiana | pacifiator of the people." Such was the expressive telegram sent the other day to the Holy Father by Mesers. Harmel, who were at the head of the recent French pilgrimage to the Eternal City.

The Right Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, Bishop of Nottingham, in a letter to the Cork Young Men's Society, expresses his deep regret that reasons for taking this view, he remarks that the world is ruined because Catholics have not combined in political action against Freemasons and enemies of God.

lo the non-Catholic press there seems to be an impression that Melekai is the only place where Catholic priests and nuns devote their lives to the care of lepers. As a matter of fact, besides those in the Pacific, there are eper hospitals founded and conducted by Citholic missionaries and religious in Trinidad, Madagascar, Jupan, China and India,

and at Tracadie, N. B. The Empress Augusta of Germany who died recently, was throughout the dark days of the Biemarckian persecution a stannoh friend of the German Uatholics, and she had always many personal friends among them. This was probably the origin of the reports which have appeared from time to time of The loss is estimated at over half a million her conversion and reception into the

Church. Cardinal Gonzal z y Diaz, the Archbishop of Saville, one of the most learned living writers on philosophical subjects, has asked the Holy Father's permission to resign both the episcopate and the cardinalate, and retire to the monastery of Ocana, where he began his religious ilie as a Dominican. Permission Two men were engaged in carrying up stairs to retire from the archbishopric has been in a rack half a dozen lighted I mps to be granted, but he is to remain a Cardinal.

Dr. Hattings, a prominent Presbyterian minister of New York, has written to the New York Sun, objecting to the passages in t 10 Prosbyterian "confession of faith" which describes Cathelies as "infidels and idolaters" and the Pope as "Antichrist," He is un willing, he says, to accept the responsibility of applying such language of a great Church, which he regards "as a Church of Josus Christ."

The Abbe Bessiere, vicar of a small parish in the Loyere, one of M. Thevenet's recent victims, and the only one yet brought before a civil tribunal for political offences in connection with the elections, has just heard a verdict pronounced in his favor. The charge brought scainst him was that in a sermon he had spoken the following words : friends, the act of voting has to do with the moral law, and regards your consolence Therefore, make yourselves acquainted with your own convictions, and vote as at the hour of dest's you would wish to have voted.'

H.ly See ratifying the appointment of the Very Rev. John Keys O'Doherty to the Bishopric of Darry, in succession to the late lamented Most Rev. Dr. O'Kelly. The new Bishap was born in the "Maiden City," and is said to enjoy the distinction of being the drat native of the city or immediated locality who has worn the mitre of St. Eugene. He has long held a distinguished place in ltarcause her death. The revolt in the male ature, and though his life otherwise has been one of retirement, he occupies an enviable position in the esteem and affection of hath olergy and people in the discess over which Harnor UDonordy was dignissimus on the British Empire and America.

e North Committee 🐧 👪 🔭 🗀

wote of the parish priests. He had been a Dury boyme student of exceptionally brilliant promise.

A type across the ocean is responsible for having changed a good old Celtic name into a French form that made it wholly unrecognizable. Our readers may remember the annonnoement lately made that the tomb of Thomas Valois, Archbishop of Cashel had been discovered in the famous cathedral of Santisgo da Compostela in Spain. It was added the Irlah records did not make men-The Holy Father has sent a gift of tion of this Arobbishop. Good reason why, 100,000 france (£4,000 sterling) to the as it turns out. The exiled prelate was not funds of the new Catholic University of named Valois, but Moat Ray, Thomas Wa'sh, Fribourg. blahop O'Brien, suffered death under the penal laws in 1651.

Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, is the subject of a work which has just made its appearance in Rome, It consists of biographical notes of the eminent Archhishop, and was undertaken by its author, the Canon Domenico Francarelli, in order to commemorate the eleantico of the Capadian prelete to Domenico Frascarelli, in order to commemorate the cleantion of the Canadian preists to the dignity of Cardinal. The leading events in the life of Mgr. Taschereau and the works has been prepared by the Revenue of Mgr. Taschereau and the works has been prepared under the past ten years, and is new prepared under the past ten years, and is new prepared under the past ten years, and is new prepared under the past ten years, and is new prepared under the past ten years, and is new prepared under the dignity of Chicago. he has accomplished are described with appreciation and ability; nor does the author forget to record that the prelate took part in the Vatican Council, that he favored higher studies in the University of Laval, Quebee, and that in one word he, powerfully aided by his wisdom and judgement the pro-gress of Christianity throughout his vast archdiosess.

The Coming War in Europe.

On the day that war is declared between France and Germany, what will happen? At first there will be, of course, the general mobilization according to the new method which the German staff has recently adepted On the German side that mobilization will be effected in a very short time. In less than seven days a little over 1,400,000 will be concentrated on the frontier at the points fixed by the general staff. The cars are ready, and the coal for the railroads was laid In long ago.

Faur or five days after the first advance 800,000 men will form the second line. Finally there will be the landstrom with deceased was one of the oldest members about 1,100,000 on the first call. All these troops are thoroughly drilled and armed cavalry have all that is necessary for under-taking a campaign. One can imagine, there-fore, what the next war will be. It will be frightful and merciless. It is quite possible bate took place on the proposed resconding of the that victors will be just as much exhaust.

Cer.

Reformer, in recognition of the past week the most important de-bate took place on the proposed resconding of the Franchise Act. This was declared by the Opwith the repeating rifle. The artillery and look like child's play compared with the coming struggle, which everybody is talking Mr. Pasterson, of Brant, alleged that each reabout, but which nobody but a madman would vision of the list costs over \$400,000; so that destre.

> We do not believe that there is a sensible man in all Germany who does not pray for a long peace, because the next war, even if should result in a victory for Germany, must make more widows and orphane than all the wars of Europe during the last hundred Under the title of "How Shall We Attack

in the Coming War?' a pamphlet has recently appeared in Berlin supposed to be the work of a staff officer. It treats of the prosent conditions of attack by infantry, in view of all the changes of tactics made necessary by the repeating rills and the smokeless pow der. "We can no longer count," says the writer, "upon our superiority in numbers and in armament. There it only one superiority that we must endeavor to assure, and that is the superiority of tactice, and our tactics must be adapted to the conditions of modern arms. Now, these conditions have changed with the enemy, and we must soon do like him. It is high time to study the effects which the new arms must have upon the tactics of battle upon the way to lead troons into action. In future all infantry which is not completely hors de combat is inmust prove an exception and a repulse the rule. This does not mean that a position cannot in future be carried; every position can be carried, but not in front,

"In the next war to German infantry cannet count, as in '70 '71, upon the support of the artillery, for the enemy has made as much their rules exclude politics. In giving his progress in artillary as Germany, if not more: and, considering the range of the present rifler, the artillery must keep itself at a greater distance than it did in years past and leave the battle to be decided by the infantry. The advantage of the superiority of individual firing tends to decline at long range, and, above all, with weapons so easily handled as

the modern small bores. The pamphles concludes with the assertion that while the offensive is still the best form of combat, and the one to be recommended, it must fail entirely if the enemy is not enveloped by turning movement; by which he can be placed under converging fire—Posen Courier.

Toronto University Burned.

TORONTO, February 14.—Toronto university was totally destroyed by fire to-night. del'ars. Preparations had been made for the annual conversezione, at which two thousand people were expected to be present, and it was just before the guests commenced to arrive at 7 o'clock that the fire broke out. The bulling was not suppled with enough gas jets, so that on any special according it was necessary to light up with oil lamps. put in the chandel ers. when the man on the lower end becames frightened that he might fall and let go his held. The lighted lamps fell and broke, the oil spreading over the stairs and down on the already heavily oiled floor.

ALL THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED. All the buildings were destroyed. The library, worth \$100,000, the massum, with its invaluable specimens and curiosities, the valuable documents of Dr. Wilson, president of the university, chemical apparatus, mathematical instruments, furniture and utenalls were all destroyed. One domestic was severely but not fatally burned. The property, including all the buildings and contents, was insured to the extent of \$164,000.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. says:

"A Catholic newspaper in a parish is a per petual mission. Let all who truly and from their souls desire that religion and society defended by human intellect and literature should Official intimation has arrived from the flourish, study by their liberality to guard and protect those productions of the Uatholic 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 helps of this kind, without which their indusiry will either have no results or uncertain and miserable appedily relieved by a single dose of McGala's 02084.

> J. Henniker Heaton, member of the House of Commons for Canterbury, desires the ap-pointment of a special committe to look into of pommy possess for the wis-

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Weakness. ONE BOTTLE CURED HIM!

STUART, HOLT Co., Neb., Nov., '88. was suffering from Rheumatism for ten months, used different medicines without effect, but after I commenced to take Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic the pains disappeared, sleep re-turned, and before I had used up one bottle full of the Nerve Tonic, I was so well, that I went to work again as napal,

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

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

[Special Correspondence of TRUE WITHES.] HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10. The death of the Hen. John Macdonald, Senator for the Toronto district, following so closely, as it did, that of the Hon. Senator Rodier, has naturally cast a gloom over that always sombre Upper House. The deceased gentleman represented the Queen City in Parliament in 1874, being elected on the Liberal ticket. It was he who first introduced the the custom of prayer in opening the proceedings of the House, and he was called to the Senate by Sir John Macdonald afterwards, although a Reformer, in recognition of his ability and in-

of expense to the country, and it was claimed the Provincial lists were good enough to go by. during the lifetime of a parliament (five years) the expense would total over \$2,000,000. The Government members expressed their entire satisfaction with the Act as working well, and

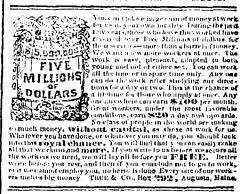
the debate was adjourned till a later date.

Mr. Mills, of Buthwell, seked the Minister of Justice, whether, among the papers moved for by Ccl. O'Brien, in reference to the Jesuite' Estates Act, was included the correspondence wish Mr. Graham of the Montreal Star. or, not, would the Government bring down the memorandum or letter of the hon, minister to Mr. Graham and other correspondence relating thereto. Sir John and Hon. Mr. Thompson expressed their willingness to supply the parers relative to the subject, although they were not covered by Col. O'Brien's motion, in the first

Mr. Landerkin resumed his bombarding of "National Policy" on the rebate on corn the motion, but it was of no use, the policy of the Government being sustained on a division of 70

In Committee on Supply some more rather hard remarks were made on both sides, the Minister of Marine being called a "greenhorn, who gave impertinence to his elders" by Mr. Somerville, and the Minister of Militia being called to order by the Deputy Sp-aker for terming the Opposition members "insolent," On Clarke Wallace's Bin for Orange Incorpo. ration being read for the second time this after-

noon, the reading was carried by a vote of 96 to 63. It remains now to be seen what will become of it at the third reading, and conjecture is very much rife as to the result. Among many leading Catholics of the Capital the hope is expressed that it will carry, and thus the bng-bear of bigoted organizations, let alone, would soon die a natural death.



Death of Cardinal Peeci. Cardinal Pecci, brother of the Pope, who has

been ill with pueumonia, died in Rome on Saturday afternoon, Feb 8th. Uardinal Guiseppe Pecci, the elder brother of Pope Leo XIII., and a member of the Order of Cardinal Deacons, titular of the church of St. Agata, in Suhuara, was born at Carpineto of a rich and noble house, December 13, 1807, and entered the Society of Jesus, becoming professor of philosophy at the Roman college. In this chair, which he occupid till 1851, Father Pecci made a high reputation, producing several works on the philosophical system of St. Thomas Aquinas, which were widely read and discussed, but drew upon him the diapproval of his superiors. Being unwilling to teach the newer doctrines it was desired to base on "The Angel of the School's" writing, Father Pecci left the order and became a minutante in the library of the Vativan, in which humble employment he continued till his brother's election to the poutificate. Leo XIII, valued his counsel highly and entrusted him with several delicate missions, which he conducted successfully, such as securing the submission of the illustrious Father Corci and and inducing the dying scientist, Volpecilli, to disavow his abt in signing an address to Dr. Dollinger. May 12, 1879, the Pope raised his brother so the cardinalate. The creation by a new Pontiff of his near blood relative, when he has one in the Church, is customary. The Pope was, however, disinclined to do an act which might look like nepotism

authority in all matters connected with the Thomas philosophy.

The Pope is well, but in consequence of the death of his brother, Cardinal Pecci, his Holiness will seclude himself for a few days. The body of the cardinal is lying in state.

and his brother shrank from the bonors and

dignities attached to the purple, till the acciduals urgently recommended the appointment. Though the senior of his illustrious brother,

Cardinal Pechi looks much younger. He was a

simple and modest man, a book hunter of the most enthusiastic kind, and the highest living

The disagreeable sick headache, and fond stomach, so frequently complained of, can be

The British steamer "Ludgate Hill," bound for London from New York, came into col-

Batternat Pilia.

inion with the British Stanfact "Decide." The latter was suck and seven of her crew drowned. The state of the s

AND OATHOLIO JHRONIOLE

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sended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of The TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Mon-

WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 19, 1890

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, Ash Wednesday. THURSDAY, Feb. 20, St. Mildred V. FRIDAY. Feb. 21. Crown of Thorns. SATURDAY, Feb. 22, St. Peter's Chair at

SUNDAY, Feb. 23, First Sunday of

Monday, Feb. 25, St. Matthiss. TUESDAY, Feb. 25, St. Felix III.

#### The Dual Language Debate.

The debate in the House of Cemmons on Dalton McCarth've Bill to abolish the use of the French language in the laws and legislatures of the North-west has been deeply interesting throughout.

Mr. McCrrthy's narrowness and bigotry was well supplemented by Mr. Charlton's tent. puritanical bewaitings, Colonel O'Brien's bluster and Mr. McNeil's ranting.

But the magnificant rebuke which Mr. Blake administered to those disturbers, his neble and impassioned defence of French Canadian constitutional rights and his powerful appeal to the good feeling, justice and generosity of the English-speaking people had the ring of true patriotism. The effect on the country is sure to be very great.

Irishmen can fully enter, as Mr. Blake did, into the feelings of their French fellow Canadians. in this latest ebullition of Anglo-Saxonism. The miserable lack of manly kindliness displayed by the little knot of fanatics who tret at Mr. McCarthy's heels was about as pitiable an exhibition as could be witnessed. To inflict gratuitously and in cold blood a rankling wound on an honerable, assistive and theroughly loyal and virtuous people is the lowest depth to which demagoggiam could descend. It has all the characteristics of the most offensive, not to say brutal, form of Saxon arregance. Men imbued with an idea of their own superiority are always offensive, but when they display their airs in Parliament they become dangerous and must be treated accordingly.

Partiality for our own country, language and prejudices and contempt of others, arise from a disposition as thoroughly despicable as the same partiality in an individual in favor of himself. How graceful is Cicero's acknowledgement of the superiority of the Ganl, to his countrymen in bodily strength, of the Cartragenians in cunning, and of the Greeks in arts? And when Vergil owns that other countries may produce ablar orators and artists than those of Rome, do we net esteem his cander much more than if he had set his country above all others? It is, i able adherence to the covenant in respect to the in short always to be concluded, that he who disparages other nations is both conceited and ignorant. He overpraises his own because it is his, and he despices other peoples, because he dees not know them. Accordingly national prejudice appear always afrongest in the vulgar,

The right now in dispute is the right of a whole people. It is the right of a nationality free and independent as any celiny can be. It is a right stipulated by one of the most public and selemn contracts that was ever made, a contract which, on our part we are obliged to observe and fulfil with the greatest nicety, because the people of Onebec trusted entirely to our henor for its faithful performance. Submitting to be governed by one and the same parliament, in which they knew we would always have a great majority, was really in effect, submitting everything to our henor. Wite and generous men will hope that despite the action of the McCarthys. Charlions et al, they should never have occassion to repent of the confidence they have reposed in their English-speaking fellow countrymen.

For this reason, in all cases when the rights er the privileges of the French Canadian pecple, by virtue of the Act of Confederation come to be questioned, we shall always have a strong bias in their taver. Nothing can centribute more to the preservation of the Canadian Dominion than by comenting the union of hearts and affections without which union by law, as in the case of Ireland and England, is a mockery and a sham.

While we have a majority in both houses of parliament, the French Canadian people will always find it impossible to break through er disselve the legal union that subsists between us. But if we should ever make use of that majority, to break through, or engroach upon these articles that have been stipulated between the two nationalities It will only serve to make them desperate, and to run the risk even of their own destruction, in order to rid themselves of the aps to ascribe to our institutions all the ille agree upon. they may feel, or imagine they feel and if for disruption, we know they would be sup- limue.

IMINITION | ported by a powerful party among our neighbors. For this reason we enght to take all possible care, not to give them any just ground of complaint. We ought even to avoid a measure which may be made use of by the enemies of government for causing discentent and disaffection in this part of the Deminion.

Apart from these considerations of statesmanship we must refer to the attitude of parties. It is quite plain that neither Conservatives nor Liberals are pleased with the movement inagurated by Mr. McCarthy. Besides being calculated to disturb the entente cordial between the two races it is disruptive of party ties and distructive of political friendship and association. For the reasons that the Liberal party is lad by Mr. Laurier. French Canadian, the stand taken by Mr. Blake and the fact that the Anti-French mevement is led and controlled by men who declare themselves followers of Sir John Macdonald and are also the most active in leading the assault on the Mowat Government, on account of its alleged friendship for the French and Catholics generally, this movement is likely to work more injury to the | Thue the people are being educated in the Conservative party than to the Liberals. In principles of political economy by an experideed it appears that Sir John Macdenald has not shown his usual cunning in the management of the discordant elements in his

The reported resignation of Mr. Chapleau and the fiery defiant speech of Sir Hector Langevelo are indications of trouble in the cabinet. Between these twe gentlemen there has long been a keen rivalry for the succesion to Sir George Cartier. But while they were bickering, Mr. Mercier stepped in and carried off the prize. Neither of them can now become the leader of the French-Canadian people. That position is Mr. Mercier's. It is open for them however to contend for the leadership of the Blue party and with that, whichever wins, he will have to be con-

From the tone of the debate it is pretty evident that the bill will be thrown out by a large majority. Several amendments have been preposed and will probably come up should opportunity occur. These new before the House are the amendment by Mr. Davin and the amendment to the amendment by Mr Beausele The first is :-

That this bill be not read a second time, but that it be resolved that it is expedient that the Legislative assembly of the Northwest be authorized to deal with the subject of this bill, order or enactment after the next general election for the said territorries.

#### The second reads :--

That the official use of the French and Eng-languages in the Legislature and before the tribunals of the Northwest territories was established by this Parliament in the well under stood interests of the people of the said terri tories in order to promote the good understand ing and the harmony that should exist between the different races, and with a view, by a liberal policy, to promote the colonizing and settlement those vast domains; that nothing has since hoppened to excuse or justify the withdrawal of the priviliges grauted only a few years ago;

That the result of the proposed legislation would be to create upeasiness and discontent throughout the Dominion and to put in doubt the stability of our institutions, and thereby to hinder and delay for a long time the development of the immense resources of the Canadian Northwest.

Mr. Blake at the conclusion suggested an amendment which he thought would better meet the views that prevail on the question. It was as follows :-

"This House cannot, having regard to the long continued use of the French language in old Canada, and to the covenant on that subject embodied in the British North America act, agree to the declaration contained in the said bill as the basis thereof; that it is expedient, in the interests of the national unity of the Dominion, that there should be a community of language amongst the people of Canada; that, on the contrary, this House declares its invioluse of the French language in Quebec and Canada, and its determination to resist any attempt to impair those covenants; that as to such use of the French language in the Northwest territories allowed by law, it is in the best in-terests of Canada at large, and of the Territories in particular, that inducements should be held out to the emigrating inhabitants of each of the provinces to settle in the Territories whose greatest want is population; that the expunging of the provisions allowing the use of the French language in the Territories is not required to remedy any practical grievance at this time and would, under existing circumstances, lessen the chances of a French-Canadian immigration; that it is expedient to leave those provinces un-disturbed and to defer any decision as to the altimate settlement of the question until the time shall have further developed the condition of Northwest settlement.'

Hon, Mr. Laurier resumed the debate en Monday in a pewerful speech, in which he since the conquest. He charged Mr. Mc-Carthy of working this agitation in the interests of the Conservative party and point ed out that that party having lost French support in Quebec were trying to make up for the less by increased Protestant support in Ontario. In elequent terms he upheld the right of his people to the use of their mether tongue, deprecated6the movement for stirring up social discords and appealed to the justice and good will of all classes.

With the exception of the pelitical allusion of the leader of the Oppesition, Sir John Macdenald agreed with what he had said. He claimed on behalf of the Conservative party that it had granted the use of the French language to Perliament and had steadily acted the friend of the French Canadians. He argued strengly in favor of the adoption of Mr. Davin's amendment to leave the settlement of the question to the people of the North-West.

In the course of the debate Mr. Blake said he had seriously considered the auggestion of was the same as before, yet he believed it as they deserve. then the legal union will be of little force | would be in the best interests of Canada that the question should be settled by a harmenieus compremise, and for his part he weuld be willing to assent to any such settlement all Cathelics to refrain from even the appear-

fThe caselusion of the debate and the

#### The Tariff.

At last the Dominien Government has been compelled to yield to the popular demand for tariff reform in the direction of lowering the duties. What the nature of the chan es will be and to what extent is not yet known, but it is gratifiying to learn the N. P., is not so acrosanct as pretended.

The influences that have combined to force recensideration of the tariff on the ministry are the farmers and the workingmen. The people engaged in agriculture have discevered that protection is a pure myth as far as they are concerned and can under no circumstances work to their benefit so long as the prices of their preducts are regulated inthe market: of the world. They feel, however, that it places heavy burdens on them and increases the cest of everything they must buy in the way of groceries, clething, utensils and implements.

Workingmen have also discovered that labor has no protection while the preduct of labor is made dear for the benefit of capitalists and employers, who regulats the output, the wages and the prices the public must pay. ence they are not likely to forget.

#### Irish Representation.

It is not surprising that Quebec, previncial pelitics should not be very clearly understood in Western Ontarie. The very prenounced ignorance of the Teronto Mail, with all its assumption of superior knowledge, would be a source of amusement were it not mischevious in its intention and effects. We look. hewever, to a paper usually so well informed as the Irish Canadian, for clearer insight and

In the last issue of that paper the remarks of THE TRUE WITNESS on the Mercier government were queted as evidence of our satisfaction with the Mercier government. But our esteemed contemperary asks :- "What about Irish representation in the Mercier

cabinet?" It then goes on to observe :--"It is not very long since THE TRUE WITNESS admonished that gentleman concerning his dil-atoriness in this matter, and warned him of the danger of putting its patience too severely to the test. We think our contempory drew the line at Mr. Murphy's candidature of Quebec West, which, if not stamped, as was Col. Rhodes', with the Ministerial seal, would be accepted as proof that Mr. Mercier did not mean business. Mr. Murphy, as has been seen, was not presented to the people in Governmental glitter; but he was elected, nevertheless, and by a handsome majority. He has not, however, seen taken into the Cabinet, nor has any other Irish Catholic, and in consequence that import ant element of Mr. Mercier's strength is still unrecognized and ignored. The praise of THE TRUE WITNESS would, we think, have a better effect if this ugly fact did not exist—a fact which our comtemporary seems to have entirely overlooked or forgotten.

Since the time when the remarks referred to appeared in these columns the situation has somewhat changed. The Hon. Mr. Mc-Shane's case was then before the courts and Mr. Murphy appeared to be the only available candidate for the seat in the cabinet usually held by an Irish Catholic. He was elected as a supporter of the government, but when claims for a cabinet position were put forward on his behalf, the Premier intimated that Mr. McShane's claims were not to be set aside, and though that gentleman was not at the time a member of the cabinet, he was practically regarded by the government as the representative of the Irish Catholic people of the Prevince. He was also considered, because he represented a most important commercial constituency, as the most desirable of the two Irish representatives in the Legislature. An unbreken record of political service and a warm personal friendship added to Mr. McShane's claims on the Premier. This is not intended to disparage Mr. Murphy or to make light of his services and claims, but it must be frankly understood that Montreal considers Mr. McShane's right to a seat in the cabinet paramount to the claims set up in behalf of Mr. Murphy and Quebec.

As matters now stand Mr. McShane's infinance is as great as if he were an actual cabinet minister, and we have his assurance that Mr. Meroier intends to satisfy the claims of his Irish Catholic supporters, who en their part are content to bide their time. They know and appreciate the difficulties that have to be obviated and, having nothing to complain of in regard to their treatment by Mr. Mercier, they commit the care of their interests to the hands of Mr. McShane. When obstareviewed the history of the French in Canada | cles that now exist have been removed, Mr. McShane will, we are satisfied, take his place again in the cabinet.

Meantime the modus vivendi, so to speak, here indicated has been accepted. But should the tacit understanding not be implemented, of which we have no fear, we shall not fail to insist on the right of our people to cabinet representation.

Besides these considerations there is strong feeling in this city that a member of the eli Liberal party, resident at Mentreal, should be in the Cabinet. In this connection several names are mentioned, but we think if a selection is to be made here the Irish Cathelica have the first right to be consulted.

### The Hull Riot.

The mob who attacked Miss Wright and other revivalists at Hull have brought disgrace net only on themselves and their city, but on the Cathelic name which they are supposed to revere. They brought themselves down to the level of the Terente mis-

At the present time when a noisy and bigetted faction is doing so much to create religious discord, it is the bounden duty of provocation the mevement started by these fanation would die one sud good fasting would evil one, the misguided growd at Hull sup-! from the Province of Quebec, Into the Terri- leffect, as a natural consequence, has been days.

plied them with the very weapon they want | tories, does not take place in the early future. | to increase the feeling in favor of Mr. Gladed. This was shown by the promptness with which Mr. Chariton made a handle of the affair in parliament.

LOTE IN THE SERVICE THAT THE WAR IN LAND IN THE CONTROL TO A SERVICE AND A SERVICE AND

We are glad to see the Quebec government has taken measures to preserve the peace in inture, and that the priest at Hull has given his flook a warning and an advice which they evangelists in future. The civil law must be vindicated in Hull, or how can we look for its impartial enforcement in places where Catholics are in as small a minority as Protestants are in that city.

But there are higher reasons and loftier grounds why Catholics should observe the greatest respect for law and order. These are to be found in the teaching of the Church and should guide the conduct of every man who henors religion and the sacred duties imposed by it.

#### The Dual Language.

As no question has excited more widespread interest, for a long time, than that now before the Dominion Parliament, for the abolition of the dual language; it may be well to refer to the history of the subject. Dalson McCarthy, M.P., in introducing his bill, the preamble of the bill itself and the wide range the discussion has taken in consequence, many persons might easily be misled as to the significance of the question. In so-From the tone of the speech delivered by Mr. far as the abolition of the French language in the Territories is concerned, for official purpeses, the matter is of ne very great mement Mr. McCarthy and his fellow Equal Righters, however, have succeeded in making the matterse abnoxiousthat from a diminutive affair affecting a few hundreds in the North-West, it has assumed the prepertions of a Dominion question. The Hudson Bay Company originally held sway over the wast territories comprising the present province of Manitoba and the Territorial country as well. In Manitoba and in the Territories the majority of the primitive settlers, principally half-breeds, were French, and with the exception of those who had adopted the Cree and other Indian tongues, speke the French language. The vast possessions of the Hudson Bay Company having been acquired by the Dominion, Manitoba was first organized, and then provision was made for English and French as official languages, and guarantees were given for separate schools as to the territories, the Dominion Parliament lagislated for the government of the country and in the original act, provision was made for the nee of the French language in official proceedings. In 1877 the Hon. Mr. Mills, then Minister of the Interio., introduced legislation into the House of Commons, relating to the Territories and their government, but no provision for the use of the French language was made. When the Bill reached the Senate, Hon. Senater Girard introduced an amendment, by which it was enacted, that French should hold the same position as English in the official records and proceedings of the Territ risl Government. The amendment was adopted nem con and was affirmed in the House of Commons, thus becoming the law of the lend. Matters remained, no one dreaming inconvenience arising from linguage enactment, until the Equal Righters, 1rd by Messre McCarthy and Charlton casting about for material; to build their platform, arrived at the conclusion, that no better subject could be seized upon for working up the fanaticism of the most ignorant amongst Protestant zeelets, than to make it appear that British supremacy was menaced by the use of the French language in the new Territories. As we have said, the point of attack was too insignificant, of itself, to hepe for any result in the shape of a wide spread agitation, but Mr. McCarthy and his ceadjutor, in the business he has on hand, whilst seeking to enact that the French language shall no longer be official in the N. W., introduced this measure with a preamble declaring, in effect, that there should be but one official language in the Dominion of Canada and implying, that if we are to be a nation, at any future time, the shortest and

This bill has given rise to the discussion, that has occupied the Parliament of the Dominien, for several days past and bids fair to hold the floor for some days to come. The little Northwest speek, has assumed the propartions of a cleud overhanging the whole Dominion. Ne doubt, the overwhelming majority of the representatives, would wish Mr. McCarthy and his bill at the bettom of the sea, but many of them fear their constituents, whose passions have been werked upon, by our Canadian known othings, the Equalrighters, whose titles to the name may be judged from the fact, that they wish to deprive their French Canadian fellow citizens able. If liberty can only be won by inches, of their natural right, to speak and use their own language. It is safe to assume that Mr. McCarthy's Bill will not pass, it is equally certain that had Mr. McCarthy let the matter alone, in a few years the French

best means to secure that end is to abelish

the French language altogether.

Should that be so, then the French language stone's policy and to strengthen the cause of is there to stay. It will be for the benefit of Canada should our French try make take remains to be seen, but in any Canadian agriculturists go in numbers to case, Ministers have only a choice of alterthat part of the Dominion, with their habits | natives any one of which is sure to be damof iragality and industry they would be much more valuable there than any accession will surely head and keep away from the from the British Isles or elsewhere. In the meantime, the country is undergoing a period of great excitement, but no serious results need be apprehended therefrem. The Canadian people are too level-headed to be led away by such a filmsy excuse as is offered by the McCarthy bill, and we shall be very much surprised indeed if before many years has come and gone, Mr. McCarthy and his colleague, Mr. Charlton, are not made to feel, by their own constituents, that in so far into the possession of the ministers at 10 o'cjock last evening, and they had not yet cerned their usefulness has cessed.

#### Salisbury Slops.

The twaddle in the Queen's speech at the spening of the British Parliament about the decrease of orime in Ireland is an insult to the intelligence of the public. There has been no crime in Ireland of any account, and even admitting, for sake of comparison, that | pary for Ireland. Almost every act of Mr. Balthe alleged offences under the Coerolon Act four, Mr. Parnell said, appeared to be directed were crimes, the Irish record is far clearer than that of England. Nothing in Ireland, fer instance, has even remotely approached in fiendish horror the Whitechapel butcheries of unfortunate women. But, apart from these crimes, the normal rate of all sorts of orime in England has been greatly in excess of the crime in Ireland.

Perhaps the most striking evidence to this effect is to be seen in the frequency with which judges were presented with white gloves on the opening of Assize courts in Irish counties. In England such events are | ed and moderate in recognition of the efforts to

rare; in Ireland they are quite common. But Salisbury is anxious to take credit to himself and his precious nephew for success in his policy of ceercion, and, therefore, alleges a palpable falsehood about a decrease of rime when there was no crime, save and except only the crime of asserting the right of public meeting and free speech, of publishing His campaign against the press began with the Nationalist newspapers, of extending help newsboys and was winding up up with a fusil-ade against the editors. The action of the Govand sympathy to the suffering, refusing to have anything to do with the miscreant tools succeed in turning the tide of the aspirations of of oppression, and resisting unjust and tyrannical oppression by landlords. In fact, crime in Ireland consists in the people asserting precisely the same rights that are enjoyed everywhere else except under the tyrannical autocrats of Europe and Asia.

As to the proposed measures mentioned in the speech for the better government of Ireland, they consist evidently of schemes to buy out the landlords at fancy prices to be hereafter extorted from the peasant purchasers, and establish some miserable system of red-tapelem to be called local self-government. There is this satisfaction, however. to be had from the contemplated change: Nothing could be worse than the way Ireland has been and is now governed. Therefore, any alteration must be for the better, since it cannot possibly be for the worse without reinstituting the yeomanry and martial law administered by Crangemen.

extend self-government to the Irish is a confession of the failure of coercion. Has the twenty years of vigorous coercion policy been abandoned already? It looks like it, and the fact that a large number of preclaimed districts have had the ban removed is a proof, not of success, but of abject failure. In no instance can it be shown that the people have receded one step from their attitude of passive resistance. One after another they have brought the landlerds to terms, and though a rascally magistracy has filled the jails of Ireland with men, women and little children on the most flimey of pretexts, the people have remained unconquered and uncorquerable. did not produce its books simply because it had none to produce. It had books, of course, but at the time the league was suppressed somebody oppressors, but never was she called upon to endure anything so unspeakably mean, foul and exasperating as the rule of Balfeur.

The heroism of Irish endurance would have developed into a heroism of another sort long ago were it not that the Irish race has from first to last." accepted the policy of recenciliation and redress, so elequently advocated by Mr. Gladstone and endorsed by the Liberals of England. Scetland and Wales. In the face of the growing pepularity of this just and sensible policy, the Salisbury cabinet has been compelled to back down and adopt a plank from the Opposition platform.

But we know the ideas and methods of Torviem too well to be taken in and deceived by its premises. The sort of local selfgovernment Salisbury is willing to allow the Irish is sure to be saddled and centrolled by insulting reservations and vexations conditions. It will have the Tory trade-mark stamped upon it. Perhaps the best thing that can be said of it is that it is a step in the right direction and only in that sense acceptevery inch gained is a victory leading to final and complete victory.

The Parnell commission report is as onelanguage would have ceased to sided as the judges dare make it and prebe of any tangible importance serve their alleged character for judicial to the west of Manitoba. If the member for correctness. But, perhaps, the very fact North Simose, has any other object in view, that it is a gradging, unwilling vindication of than to incite people to a race and religious Mr. Parnell and the Irish movement generalwar, if he, really, ever was anxious to see the 15, adds to its value. The animus evident creants whe attacked Archbishop Walsh, and | French language cease to be official in the | throughout the report shows with what the First Minister, and although his epinion it is to be hoped that they will be punished Territories, then, indeed, has he adopted the pleasure the judges would have found the best means to defeat his own ends. The defendants guilty and with what delight they French Canadian had almost abandoned the | would have added the weight of their au-Territories, as a place of settlement for their therity to the policy of the Salisbury minisrace. Colonization of the Province of Quebec, try and the ferecious virulence of the Times. under the sanction and with the encourage. But it really matters little what they reportyoke they grean under. They will then be which the leading men of both parties would ance of actimeny. Let alone and given ne ment of their ecclesiastical guides, was the ed. The great tribunal of public opinion on movement in which they seemed to have both sides of the Atlantic has been clearly, contered their energies. Now, however, we supportedly expressed in scathing souther shey should unanimously join in a movement divisien are not to hand in time for this be established. But, as if instigated by the shall be very much disappointed if an influx nation of the conspirators. The general

Home Ruls. What further action the minisaging to the Tory programme.

#### SCATHING DENUNCIATION

#### Of the Government's Irish Methods.

LONDON, February 14-Amid the cheers of the Opposition in the House of Commons to day Mr. Parnell asked what action the Government proposed to take upon the report of the commison appointed to investigate the charges made by the London Times against Parnellite mem-

bers of the House.

William Henry Smith, the Government had time to decide upon the course they would

adopt.

The debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was resumed. Mr. Parnell moved his amendment asking the regeal of the Coercion act, and made a apesch.

#### PETTY PERSECUTION IN IRELAND.

He attacked the pettiness of the prosecutions which the Government was daily infi-cting upon many persons in utter gratuitousness and the coercive action under Mr. Balfour, chief secretoward driving the people of Ireland to crime. He compared the coercive administration of Earl Spencer with that of Mr. Balfour, and said that though many actions of Earl Spencer had been faulty the law under him had been cirected against actual crime and ascret conspiracy, while in the case of Mr Balfour it was directed against the right to combine to secure the free-dom of the press and liberty of speech.

CANNOT TURN THE TIDE.

The Government's excuse for its actions was the existence in Ireland of boycotting. He had never denied that there had been much nnjust and criminal boycotting during 1830, 1881 and 1882. The history of the Irish movement since the last named year showed that the action of the Nationalists had been constantly modifisecure the passage of ameliorative measures for Ireland. The League of to-day, Mr. Parnell declared, differed widely from the Land league of 1880 and Mr. Balfour could not plead as an excuse for his course that crime was being revived. On the contrary, the people were quiescent in hopes of soon obtaining their rights. Yet Mr. Balfour's regime had been distinguished by petty persecutions and frivolous charges, often brought against children and old women. ernment tended to its own defeat, and could not the Irish people. Despite the petry exaspera-tions of the Balfour policy, the Nationalists had not swerred from pacific methods hoad an their laims. (Oheers.)

PAOTS AND PIGURES ASKED FOR. Sir Richard Webster, the attorney general, charge Mr. Parnell with making grave accusations against Mr. Balfour withous producing any evidence in support of his allegations. Be could not adduce a single instance of unjust eviction. While calling the administration to account in the future he would, at least, be limited by some facts. He could not disprove the figures showing that crime had decreased and boycotting had been repressed.

INCONSISTENCIES IN THE REPORT. Interviews have been sought with all the leaders of parties in the House of Commons as to their opinions on the Parnell report. They decline to give any opinions. The Irish Nationalists hold that the report improves their position. They criticise it very freely and point out various errors and anomalies in its censures. Mr. Leahy, for instance, is censured for a speech delivered by Leamy. The report omits Biggar from the list of separatiets, although he swore that he belonged to the supreme council of the Fenians.'

ACTION MUST BE TAKEN.

LONDON, February 15.—The News says it is impossible for the Government to ignore the commission's report, and that now it must take action for or against the Paruellites.

THE COMMISSION JUDGES CRITICISED. LONDON, February 14.-J. G. Biggar, M.P. for Cavan, in a published interview, says the Parnell commission's report is unfair in several particulars. It was unjust to take Le Caron's word in preference to that of Parnell. Le Caron was a spy and an infamous creature. There is an ordinary rule of law in all civilized countries, which requires that the testimony of such a person must be corroborated. Le Caron's testimony was not corroborated in any way, and, therefore, to weigh his testimony against that of an upright man and give him preference was unjust. As to the presumption against the lesgue became it did not produce its accounts, that is also unfair. The league

"The report," he says, "leaves us just where we were. It acquits us of serious charges of which there was no good reason to accuse us. Judge Hannen was unfair often during the enquiry, and Smith was frightfully partizan

got into a panic and they went-nobody knows

The Emperor William rescripts are intended, it is said, to make the social question the leading subject of the day. The state council will immediately frame proposals for the consideration of the powers that are to meet in the con-

The French council of agriculture has voted in favor of imposing a duty of three france on Indian corn, five france on commest and its derivatives, three france on rice in the husk and eight france on broken and cleaned rice and rice flour.

In the Imperial House of Commons Sir James Ferguson said the negotiations between, England and France were tending to a settlement of the Newfoundland fisheries dispute. If a conclusion was not soon arrived at a modul vivendi would be arranged for a year.

Two thousand ammunition and baggage wag-gons and other military vehicles, just built at Warsaw, in addition to fitty light pontoon boats, have arrived at Udessa on the way to Batoum. Their ultimate destination is a secret. Twelve thousand troops were sent to Batoum early in January.

All the person arrested in the anti-British riots in Portugal and sent aboard the man of war, will be brought ashore for trial Monday. Students from Salamanca, Spain, have arrived at Oporto and will join in the demonstration there to morrow. The students of the Poly technic School, Lisbon, assembled to indulge in a manifestation. They were dispersed by the police and the leaders arrested.

The House Committee of Congress on Foreign Affairs referred a memorial of the Boston Board of Trade, praying for action that would atrengthen the trade relations between the Hitt, Dunnell and Chapman, who will have charge of all questions bearing upon reciprocity between the two countries.

It was aunounced a short time ago that the Federal Bank, Toronto, had paid of all its liabilities, amounting to over four million dollars, and it was announced that the first payholders and another dividend to the share holders is officially promised within sixty A MOTOR AND THE PROPERTY OF THE SERVICE OF THE SERV

## 1840-1890.

# GOLDEN JUBILEE

Of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

(Continued from first page.)

Our first weapon of attack and defence therefore is our society. In union there is strength. Men often band themselves together for evil purposes. It is but proper that we should unite our individual forces for the success of so noble a cause as that of temperance. The members of a temperance society must necessarily find much encouragement in the thought that they are not alone in the conflict. By their side are to be found their fellow members, who are practising the same virtue which they practice, fighting the same battles, sharing the same viotories, and proving a bulwark of mutual strength against their common foe. Whenever one falls there are those near who hasten to raise him up. Whenever the tampting bribe of the enemy makes one falter in allegtance to the better cause, there are those near who save him from a traitor's crime, by proving to him that liquor promises joy but begets sorrow; promises pleasure, but inflicts pain; promises freedom, but enslaves, with the most cruel of all alaveries. Our society then is our first means of preserving to our temperance men the blessings of sobriety.

The total abstinence pledge, when faithfully kept, makes secure those blessings forever.

What a beautiful virtue temperance is, guardian and moderator of all other virtues! How attractive, how consoling, how fruitful in rich blessings! All the gifts of God are good; but all of them may be abused. If no one carried to excess the habit of drinking liquor, there would be no necessity for the total abstinence pledge, and we might remove from our banner shees words inscribed thereon.

But whether it is the weakness of man's will, or the strength of evil inclination, or the infu-ence of bad example, or the adulteration of alcoholic beverage, I will not stop to examine; but I will say that experience, the best of all teachers, has proved that total abstinence is for many a necessary remedy against intemperance while it is for all the most secure means of preservation from that vice.

If we pass from door to door in this great city and inquire: Have you a relative, neighbor or intimate friend, victim of the liquor habit? how often would the answer be in the affirma-

O, accursed drink I which turns so many paradises on earth into veritable bells; which drives away the angel of peace, contentment, love, joy, virtue, happiness—to bring in the demon of discord, discontent, hate, sorrow, vice, and misery; which fills the home with oaths and blasphemies, robs its members of paternal, maternal and filial love—unfits them for the responsible duties which they owe to one auother, and bequeaths to unbappy offerrings a curse which shall be perpetuated to generations

Let experience again speak, and let us listen to the oft repeated and always and tale of the blighting influence of drink on the individual drunkard; time wasted, health shattered, name tainted, reputation lost, purse emptied, will weakened, intellect destroyed, vice encouraged, virtue banished, soul ruined, misery here, and to the drunkard who dies a sudden death, in the very milet of his crimes—eternal torment hereafter. And remember, that not one of these victims first induged in drink, with the avowed intention or purpose of becoming a drunkard. Not one of them indulged in the habit of tippling, but resolved to prove a glorious exception to all his comrades who had come to ruin by intoxicating atimulants; while many laughed in derision at the warning voice of priest, relative or friend, and snapping their fingers declared they would not give even that much for the man who did not know when to stop, and they too were laid in a drunkard's

It is precisely because we have seen better men than we—more brave, more intelligent, more talented, more virtuous, who have in spite of all these qualities of mind and heart and soul succumbed to the fatal love of the intoxicating cup, that we are resolved to keep ever emblazoned on our banner the title of our society, "total abstinence" and endeavor in our lives to prove faithful to its practice.

And we are encouraged still more in this our resolution by the sight of the cross and its motto ence: "In this sign you shall conquer."
Temperance is a virtue. Total Abstinence is

the perfection of that virtue in the practice of obristian mortification, just as virginity is the perfection of chastity. Let us not forget that we are the disciples of a crucified Master, whose life from the crib to the cross was one of mortification and suffering. On the cross He aboned for the excesses of the drunkard by the mel thirst which He suffered. By total abstinnce from the light but dangerous beverage ex-tended to us we wish to share in Christ's suferings, to honor His sacred thirst, to practice penance, to atone by this mortification of our numly appetites for our many offences against "In this sign shalt thou conque the motto on Constantine's banner as he led his army against the enemy. "In this sign you shall touquer" will be our mosto in the war we have to wage against our sworn and dangerous

enemy, drink.

And while total abstinence is a sure preserve tive from the evil of intemperance for ourselves, whatian example it must prove to those who, sired of their excesses, desire to return to a sober and christian life. There are in our society many who have never known the taste of liquor. There are others who have never once gone to excess in the use of intoxicating liquor; but they are men filled with the spirit of charity: and to strengthen the wavering, and encourage the coward, and to lift up and save the fallen have they bound themselves by the pledge of that abstinence. And God has blessed them, ad their homes, and God waits to crown their charity. Whospever converteth a singer from the evil of his ways has saved his own soul.

Another, and a most encouraging tible, is on our banner—the name of Ireland's apostle, the the with renewed vigor and courage, stimulated to our banner—the name of Ireland's apostle, the same of our Patron saint.—St. Patrick—St. Patrick Total Abstinence Society.

We are the children of Patrick. The faith which he bequesthed to us must live in our works, and the zeal which he displayed to save

soils must be the model of our own. When the great apostle of temperance. Father Matthew, in 1838 offered to the Irish people the total abstinence pledge, and more than 1,800,000 of this fair city, may see intemperance banished men, women and children were made disciples from their streets and from their homes; and fitemperance, what a change came over the

When the pioneer of temperance in this city the saintly founder of our society, enrolled his thousands under the same banner, there was effeeted a revolution in the physical, temporal and spiritual state of our people little short of the miraculous. I will leave its history to one who was an eye witness of the events which transpired in the old Recolled church fifty years ago, and of ranks of the ever increasing hosts of temperance the blessings which attended the Irish Catholic men. Then will Montreal, so justly proud of her

Temperance Society in its efforts for the amelioration of the society in its efforts for the amelioration of the society in its rase.

There are men of the restonalities who live in glass houses and yet throw stones at those whom they 'call the drunken Irish. Statistics prove that Ireland is not the most intemperate of the English speaking nations, but the least intemperate.

We are not of the who believe that the Irish people have all qualities and no defects. It is to be regressed that the people of all lands, and all classes of society in every land, fur nish too large a quota to the army of drunkards. Compare class and class are to—high, middle and low; and the Trian nation, and the various classes of Trishmen in the wish, middle and lower walks of life, will bear comparison with any of the English speaking people in the practice of temperion. If it, conn. diction to this statebemperace. It is conv. diction to this state-ment, lar sold that so n my of our people are here eneged in the ligary traffid. I will not defend hem but with skill hold to the above ment or pointing to name not Irish of the real indicate press in liquid are present of Change and the United large who had not only furnish to the musical portion of the service was avoid. The musical portion of the service was exceed. Desired only furnish liquor to ingly fine, the "AvelMaria," with violin obligation of the compelled to relinquish owing to the great

gilded saloon and low groggery alike, but come to by Rev Martin Callaghan, S.S., being sweetforward when necessary to pay the fines of ly rendered. The choir was under the direction those whom the law would soon drive out of this of Prof. J. A. Fowler, and well sustained its business but for the support and influence of these lords of the land.

sons of Irish temperance men, are true to our mission, true to the name of the glorious patron

mission, true to the name of the glorious patron of our fatherland, true to the holy patron of this very church, and of our society, we will join hands in the battle of virtue against vice, of honor against dishonor, of freedom against stavery. And when the curse of drink will have been banished from every home, we shall stand erect in the face of the world, the genial,

the generous, the brave, the industrious, the patriotic, the religious men and women, whom

the nations of the earth proclaim us to be. And true to the name of Ireland's apostle and our

works, and that among those works must ever

be counted the practice of the great, the noble, the life saving virtue of temperance.

And, last of all, and best of all, our society is

Catholic. This title alone might occupy an en-

tire lecture and we must be content to speak of

it in so few words.

Those only who posses the gift of Catholic

faith can realize the power and strength and

courage and hope and consolation which this one word gives. We are bound together in one faith, one Baptism, one Lord. We have the help of sacraments which like Baptism makes us christians; like Confirmation confirms us soldiers, ready to do battle against

our spiritual enemies; like Penance, heals the wounds made by sin; like the Holy Eucharst,

woulds made by sin; the the flow burners, nourishes us with heavenly bread; like holy orders, gives us leaders; like Matrmony, sanctifies bushand and wife and gives them grace to fu'fill their important duties of love and respect

towards each other, and to their family.

The temperance cause must of necessity find

in the church a most powerful ally. And so it is. The vicar of Christ, Pius the Ninth of holy memory, and Leo XIII., the immortal Pontiff

of our day, before whose wisdom and prudence and virtue even a non-catholic world bows with

respect, have spoken with no uncertain accent in favor of Catholic Temperance Societies.

Their words have been re-echoed in the councils of the church and by the Bishops who have a care of our souls. And Catholic lay men true to

the voice of their pastors have banded them-selves together to do battle for the individual,

the family and society, against the forces array ed to perpetuate the evils of the liquor traffic.

What the outcome of the battle will be I can-not predict. When this enemy of individual happiness, family peace and social order will be annihilated, or his influence kept within the

But we have living eye-witnesses to tell us what Father Matthew has done for Ireland, what the Father Matthew of Montreal, Father

Phelan, has done for the Irish race in this city;

what the Father Matthew of the United States, the Most Rev. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul,

has done for his episcopal city and diocese; what the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of

America, more than 100,000 strong, has done

for their country; and we have therefore well grounded hopes that the outcome of the

Church's battle against unlimited liquor traffic

When will our statesmen awaken to the fact

that the prosperity of Canada depends on a just

solution of the important question which we have laid before them? It is not likely that all

the clergymen of this city would belition for high license and the separation of the liquor

trade from the grocery, if they had not the sincere conviction that these are for the best in-

terests of religion and morality, without which

no government can remain stable. We maintain that we are as a body as intelli-

gent, as prudent, as just, as patriotic, as are the honorable gentlemen who make the law. We

daughters of this fair city by making it impossible for them to procure liquor with such facili-

nanhood will enter a public saloon

It is an acknowledged fact thit our laboring

class cannot reach their homes tach evening as they quit work wishout meeting twenty, fifty, one hundred temptations in the way, and, also, we know with what sad results. Money that

should go for rent, and food and clothing, and

for the comforts of a happy and peaceful home, is spent in the physical, intellectual and moral

ruin of the drunkard, which if salcons were less numerous would pay the city, and the coun-

try at large, better than any revenue they receive from the whiskey tax.

And apropos of revenue, wall not high license have for result not only to diminsh the number

c. saloons in this city, but to increase twofold the revenue both for city and province alike?

And, what is still better, will leave a large sur

plus with which to pay liquor inspectors and other officers, who will prevent adulteration of

vestem all alcoholic beverages and uphold the majesty

of the law. These results have been obtained

elsewhere. I know know no reason why they should not be obtained in Montreal.

But we must not be unjust to those who are

engaged in the liquor traffic. I answer that out of

the more than 6000 men engaged in selling liquor in Philadelphia, in 1887, not one of the 4,500

who were refused licenses in 1888 has been forced

to begrary or to take up quarters in the Phila-delphia almshouse. No, there is wide enough field in a city like this to earn an honest living

without being forced to engage in the liquor traffic. This has been proved time and again in all the large cities of the United States in

which high license has been tried. And it will

speak badly for the industry, the energy, and

business qualities of our civizens if it fail here.
While waiting patiently for our legislators to
take action in this matter, we will start out on

the second half of the century of our society

by the active sympathy of the numerous friends

and patrons of our cause whom we behold as sembled here to night, non Catholic as well as

God may hasten the day when not only the Irish Catholics of Montreal, but all the citizens

the woes and sorrows and desolation and vice

to which their eves have become familiar re-

placed by the innocent pleasures and joys and rich blessings, spiritual and temporal, which

Abstinence Society be the opening of a new

era of prosperity to the temperance cause, and may its bauner ever be found in the foremost

men. Then will Montreal, so justly proud of her

material prosperity, her mighty river, her snow-covered or grass-clothed Mount Royal, her

churches and institutions of learning and of charity, and the religious spirit of her people, add to all these glorious titles that of the most

The Rev. Father DeGuire then gave the benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament

Revs. J. Callaghan, S.S., and J. Casey, were

the assistants.
At the conclusion of the Benediction th

pledge of total abstituence was administered by Rev. Fr. McCallen to the hundreds who ap-proached and knelt at the altar railing. This was an editying sight, and must have gladdened

the heart of the reverend President. Thus was fittingly ended the religious celebration of the Golden Jubiles of St. Patrick's Total Absti-

nence and Benefit Society. The grand and noble cause of temperance has been given renewed

vigor, and with the fresh impatus it has receive

May this golden jubilee of St. Patrick's Total

To our active work we will add prayer, that

Catholic.

sobriety bestows.

temperate city of the world.

bounds of law, God slone knows.

will result in victory.

reputation of beautiful singing.

The altar presented a very pretty appearance, and for its arrangement Mr. S. Young, sacris-But this is not practical for you or for me. The conduct of others does not excuse our own.
This much I will say, that if we Irishmen, and tan, is worthy of credit.

#### THE CONCERT ON MONDAY EVENING

Hon. Edward Murphy's Address on Fifty Years Work of the Society-Father McCallen's Lecture.

The social celebration of the goldon jubiles of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit society was held in the Queen's hall last Monday evening. There was a large audience prepresent to do honor to the society. The stage was decorated for the occasion with the flags of Rather, emblazoned on the banner of was decorated for the occasion with the flags of our society, we shall prove that the Faith the Dominion, England, France, United States, which he bequeathed to us is one which lives by Ireland and other national emblems. From the centre was displayed the benner of the society, representing the Rev. Father Matthew administering the pledge. On each side were the figures 1840—1890. There was also a profusion of varied and choice plants, kindly loaned for the celebration by Mr. A. Martin, of Elmwood nurseries. Shortly after 8 o'clock Elmwood nurseries. Shortly after 8 o'clock the president and guests entered and were greeted by the melodious strains of "St. Patrick's Day," played by the orchestra. The Hon Senator presided, and was supported by the Rev. J. A. McCallen and Mr. H. J. Cloran, president of St. Patrick's society. Amongst the invited guests present were —Messrs. John S. Hall, M.P.P., Dr. W. H. Hingston, G. W. Stephens, John Patterson, Catholic Young Men's society; Ald. P. Kennedy, of St. Ann's T.A. & B. society; John Phelan, St. Gabriel's T.A. & B. society; Richard Lennen, of the Young Irishmen's L. & B. association; John Young Irishmen's L. & B. association; John J. Gethings, of St. Ann's Young Men's society; A. Jones, of the Irish Catholic Benefit society; J. Rafter, St. Anthony, society; James Connaughton, A. Emerson and T. J. Finn, C.M. B. A ; representatives of Notre Dame and other French temperance societies, Rev. Brothers

Trench temperance societies. Rev. Brothers Tobias, Xavier, Edmond and Romerique. In the private box were Very Rev. L. D. A. Marechal, V.G.; Rev. Fathers Strubbe, of St. Ann's; Bamboneau, O.S.D., Marre, S.S., of Grand Seminary; Toupin, James Callahan, Casey, and G. H. Tragesser.

Hon. Edward Murphy, on rising to open the proceedings, was greeted with rounds of applause. After a few preliminary remarks, he said:

Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen :- If I have the honor and the privilege of being selected to preside over this vast assembly of the friends and patrons of temperance, it is no doubt owing to the fact that I am the chief lay officer of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, whose golden jubilee we are celebrating, and one of the very few members now living, and one of the very few members now noting who joined the temperance movement inangurated fifty, years ago by the Irish Catholics of this city. To me has been assigned the pleasant duty of bidding you all welcome, and of giving you from my own personal reminiscences a brief history of our society from its inception in 1840 to this most joyful occasion of it golden jubiles. Of course, in the short space of time shorted to this address, I can only refer to the most important events connected with the temperance movement amongst the rish Catholics of this city during the past fifty years. It was after vespers on Sunday, the 23rd of February, 1840, in the old Recollet church, that the Rev. Patrick Phelsn, S.S., pastor of the church, addressed the meribers of the congregation in a powerful and elequent sermon on the evils of intemperance, and explained the object for which they had been called together. This object was so form a society to combat intemperance, then, as now, the crying evil of the day. This appeal was not made in vain; for at once a large number of the oldest and best members of the congregabefore the legislature?

It is an acknowledged fact that most of the intemperance of women is due to the facilities they have for procuring liquor in the groceries. Let us protect the wives, brothers, sisters and Catholic Temperance Association of Montreal,-I believe the first Catholic temperauce organization formed in America. We may, ty, and, therefore, leb us separate the grocery therefore, justly look upon the Rev. Patrick from the liquor trade. No woman who respects Phelan as the pioneer of

THE CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT on this side of the Atlantic. As Father Mathew had established the Cork R. C. Total Abstinence society (the first in Ireland) on the 10th of April, 1838, we were, therefore, less than two years after him in the grand and noble work. What happy memories cluster around that dear old Recoilet church on, Notre Dame street as I now picture it to my mind. How dear to the hearts of Irish Catholics who worshipped within ics walls were the priests who instructed them on their Christian duties, nourished and strengthened them with the sacraments of the church, and attended to all their spiritual wants long before St. Patrick's was built. The good work inaugurated on Sunday, February 23rd, 1840. was followed up every Sunday after Vespers with that zeal which was so characteristic of Father Phelan, till on the the first anniversary, 1841, nearly 3.000 names were on the society's roll of mem bership. I may add here that in January, 1841, our French Canadian fellow-citizens also organized a temperance society for themselves. Temperance organization had been established by our Protestant friends some years previous to curs. On the 21st February, 1841, the name was changed to the Irish Roman Catholic Total Abstinence society, and henceforward only total abstainers were admitted as members. During the previous year a large number had taken the total abstinence pledge, but no distinction had been made between them and those who had simply pledged themselves to temperance. The society had God's blessing with it, and prospered so visibly that the Montreal Herald, scribing the procession on St. Patrick's day, 1842, spoke of the 3,000 members composing it "a body of well dressed, respectable men in rosy health, each wearing a temperance medal suspended from his neck by a green ribbon, and keeping step with admirable regularity, while 20,000 of our citizens lined the streets as look The society had in the procession that day four beautiful banners emblematic of reigion and temperance, namely, the Blue Banner of the Cross, with a cross emblazoned in gold and bearing the motto of Constantine, "In hoc signo vinces." This led the procession. Second came the Green Medal banner of rich silk bearing on it the arms of the society and its medal. The third was the ladies Orimson banner, displaying the tree of temperance hearing on its numerous branches the rich fruits of temperance, namely, charity, joy, peace, patience, etc., etc. The fourth and was the Father Matthew banner, displaying on the front a beautiful painting of the great apostle of temperance, in the act of administer ing the pledge, and on the reverse side the herp, round tower, and other national embleme banner has been the model from which all have

since been painted. Early in 1843 the Rev. Patrick Phelan was consecrated coadjutor Bushop of Kingston, and removed to his diocese, after which the venerable Fasher Richards, SrS, was appointed president of the society. In September, 1843, the society assisted in a body, with banners and band, on the occasion of the laying of THE CORNER STONES OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH,

and through its vice-president, Mr. J. P. Sexton, late Recorder of this city, it had the honor ton, late Recorder of this city, is used such that the Rev. Clergy, prominent citizens, designates of laying one of the seven corner stones of that the Rev. Clergy, prominent citizens, designates of laying one of the seven corner stones of that the Rev. Clergy, prominent citizens, designates of laying one of the seven corner sometimes, and by the vast additions because of sixty and to all he returned in the sacred edition. The stone laid in 10s name was of sixer societies, and by the vast audience between the content of the variety society fore him, were, the kather said, a great source of making an effering at the rame time encouragement, and to all he returned in the of £25, or \$100 Canadian currency. On the name of the society his most sincere thanks. I amented death of the Venerable Father (The name of his Grace and of his estatement Richards, who died in 1847 of typhus fever, a Vicar General were received with great apmarbyr to his zeal at the Euigrant sheds, the Rev. J. J. Convolly, S.S., was appointed president, which office he held till he later to Design, in 1860, when our revered and venerable pastor. Father Dowd, S. S. assumed the presidency, which



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increase of his parochial duties. He was succeeded in the following order by the Rev. Fathers Hogan, Bakewell, Leclaire, Macdonald, Kiernan and M. C.llaghan. In 1887 the elo-quent and indefatigable Father McCallen was appointed president, which position he still holds, and we earnestly hope he will long retain, to the great advantage of the temperance cause in this city and to the benefit of the members of the society. You, my fellow members, all know how zealously he has labored for the promotion of temperance and eloquent and touching appeals he made at our mouthly meetings on has evils of intemperance and its sad effects on the family, the individual, and society, and his zealous efforts in promoting the success of the great cause which he has so much at heart ; for, ladies and gentlemen, his heart is in our good work, and with God's blessing he will succeed. To increase the usefulness of the society, some few years ago a benefit branch was added, by which the family of a member in good standing is entitled to certain benefits at his death. As the Irish Catholics of this city increased in numbers and new parishes were formed the good work of temperance went on and re ceived fresh impulse from the new and flour ishing societies which were organized. 1882 our society took an active para in or-ganizing the Irish Cathelic temperance convention of Montreal, the first regular meeting of which was held in St. Patrick's presbytery on June 12th, 1884, under the presidency of our venerable pastor, Father Dowd, with the indefabigable Mr. J. J. Costigan acting as secre-tary. The object of this convention is the promotion of temperance by all possible legiti-mate means. It acts in the name and by the authority of the various societies in emergencies when prompt and united efforts are required to advance the cause of temperance. Having brought the history of the temperance cause among the Irish Catholics of Montreal down to the fiftieth anniversary of the found-ation of this society in 1840, I shall conclude by

saying a few words on the WONDEBFUL CHANGE FOR THE BETTER wrought by the introduction of total absti-nence here fifty years ago. Before that time there was a vast amount of open drunkenness to be seen in our city. Men were drunk in the public streets at every hour of the day as well as of the night. Previous to that date it was not considered a disgrace even for honorable gentlemen who make the law. We have with us the intelligence and justice and patriotism of the most respectable and law-abiding citizens of this city. Our advice is sought and our views respected on other important questions. Why so much programmatically interesting on the just demands we respectfully lay before the legislature?

It is an acknowledged fact that most of the intermperance of women is due to the facilities

of the oldest and best members of one congregation, advanced to the alpar seen in that state; but the influence of the temperance organization nearly in the reverse of the society. The names enrolled on the books of the society. The names enrolled on the books of the society. The names enrolled on the books of the society. The name of the male members then adjourned to the sacristy, and with the Rev. Father Phelan as chairman and permanently converted by God's grace and by the exertions of the society and be-second meeting. those occupying respectable positions to be came useful and respected citizens and zealous supporters of the temperance cause. Many man thanked Prof. J. A. Fowler, director, for families had peace, plenty and happy homes restored to them. Many returned to their for his services as leader, together with the choir religious duties, which had been neglected for of St. Patrick's, who had so generously given years, in consequence of their intemperate their services.

habits. All this and more has been achieved by The celebration of this golden jubilee has bee God's grace through the labors of Father Phelan and the zealors priests who have succeeded him who had charge of the event deserves great in charge of our temperance society which, I am praise. Honor is also due to the Rev. J. A. bappy to eay, is an honor and a credit to St. Patrick's confregation and the city of Mont-

I cannot close this history of the rise and progress of temperance under Father Phelan with out bearing testimony to his extraordinary zeal and indefatigable labors, in the cause of religion and temperate, in this city. The amount of work he did, reaching twice on Sundays even when he celebrated grand mass; his labors in the confessions and in attending sick calls, be sides the work after Vespers connected with La temperano society, were really phenomenal He knew, and could call by name, I believe every member of his congregation in the old Recollet church and all looked up to him as "Soggath aroon," and all, Catholic and Protestants, deply and sincerely regretted his departure for his new and more extended field of usefulness as Bishop of Kingston. I may add that all were inpressed with the feeling that that generation at least would not see his like again: but haspily it was ordained otherwise for five years liter God sent us in 1848 a worthy successor in ou now venerable and venerated pastor, Father Dowd, who has so ably and successfully guided through difficult times the large congregation of which he still has charge, with that pruduce and wisdom so characteristic of his administration since he came to St. Patrick's 42 years ago.

At the conclusion of Mr. Murphy's address

bree little girl, Misses Lillian M. E. Costigan, Clara G. Curras, and Bessie Miloy, accompa-nied by master W. P. Doyle, came on the stage. The latter read an address on behalf of the children of the members of the society and little Miss Costigan presented the Hon chairman with ahandsome bouquet.

The first part of the musical programme was then proceeded with. It consisted of an overture, "Ste. Cecile," by the Montreal overture, "Ste Cecile," by the Montreal Amateur orchestra, excellently rendered, followed by the chorus, "Birds of Spring," by the members of St. Patrick's choir Miss Eugenie Tessier, whose reputation is already wadely known, rendered "Smiling Hope" in a manner that left nothing to be desired and drew forth a well deserved encore, to which she responded with the "Last Summer of Summer. Mr. F. J. Greene and the choir then sang Hammill concluded the first part of the programme with Morris "The Harp That Unce Thro' Tara's Hall."

Before beginning his lecture on the 'Lights and Shades in Character," the Roy. Father Mc-Callen said he desired to profit by the presence of so vast an audience to express the thanks of St. Patrick's congregation and of the Temper ance society to his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Fabre, for the honor of his presence at the religious celebration on Sunday, when his Grace celebrated Mass and administered holy communion to several hundred members of the society. It was a pleasure to know that the Very Rev. Father Marechal, Vicar General of the arca diocese, was present at this social celebration as his Grace's representative. The interest manifested by his Grace and ky (The name of his Grace and of his esteemed Vicar General were received with great ap-

Father McCallen then began his leature Ho

night to prove by a feast of music, song and speech that the great vistue of temperance is no stranger to all that is noblest and best in social

interconres. We have invited you to a hanguet in honor of the golden jubiles of our society. You will not, indeed, find spread out before you the choicest visuals from the market to tempt your appetite and please your pulate, nor the wines and liquors which some seem to consider a necessary accompaniment of all social celebra-tions, but we offer what we judge to be a more appropriate and welcome feast—a feast for the mind, the soul, the heart; and we are happy to think that as you are our friends and the patrons or our noble cause, you will heartily approve of the choice thus made.

I have spoken so often of the various phases of the liquor question, as to lead to the belief that no matter how often I turn the crank the music given forth is always temperance, with such variations as time and place suggest; and that no matter how often I turn the crank the music never gives out. Be that as it may my subject to-night is not temperance, but "Lights and Shades in Human Character." But as this and Shades in Human Character." But as this is the golden jubiles of our society you will allow me, even to night (might I not say especially to night), to weave in a few golden threads of temperance, if only to connect together the various parts of my discourse and to keep before you the consoling fact that this is not only a social celebration, but the social celebration of the oldest Catholic temperance society in the land. Let us then every of society in the land. Let us then speak of character and the influence of drink on char-

After defining character the rev orator went on to describe the various peculiarities of the different individuals whom we meet in life. The cheerful and gloomy woman; the sharp witty character acknowledged by all to belong to the Irish race; the active industrious man, and his counterpart, the lazy man; the drunkard and the sober man, the lecturer introducing two very fine selections in his description of the drunkard and rendered them in a very natural and effective style. These and other characters were well described and a number of mirth provoking illustrations introduced, which more than once created immense applause and laughter.

The rev. speaker then proved that the excessive use of intoxicating drink spoils all that is naturally good, and develops and intensifies what is evil in our natures, and concluded his long but interesting and successful lecture as follows:

No wonder, then, that we are happy to-night in the celebration of this golden jubilee of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence society, the great pioneer of the Catholic temperance movement in this fair city of Montreal. How shall we ever prove our gratitude to the zealous priests and active body of laymen who have bequeathed to us the blessings of the grand virtue of sobriety? I will answer—By going on bravely with our noble work, extending its influence for good, far and wide, and bequeathing to others the precious legacy which our fathers left to us.

If we are true to this our grand mission, may we not hope that some one among the young men now listening to me, may be able, at the centenary of our society, to rebearse the history of the next fifty years as the Honorable Senato has in so interesting and pleasing a manner done that of the past; and that, amid the plaudits of a still more yest assembly than that which I now address, he may be able to announce the complete overthrow of the demon drink by the angel of sobriety, and the complete triumph of the grand, the noble and Christian

triumph of the grand, the hoole and Unristian cause of Temperance!

At the combination of the lecture, Dr. W. H,
Hingston moved a vote of thanks to the rev.
lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. John S.
Hall, M P.P. and carried with great enthusian

sia: m.

The musical part of the entertainment was resumed by the orchestra rendering several well chosen selections from the opera of "Erminie;"
The Minstrel Boy," by Mr. J. J. Rowan and
Choir, Mr. Rowan's beautiful rendition of the molo part being much appreciated. Miss Eugenie Tessier sweetly rendered "Little Birds, go to Sleep." The members of St. Patrick's choir sang Balfe's chorus "Happy and Light" with good effect, and "God Save our Native Land" brought to a close a very pleasant and instructive entertainment.

Before dismissing the audience the hon. chairman thanked Prof. J. A. Fowler, director, for his able services, and also Mr. P. F. McCaffrey

in every way a success, and the able committee McCallen for the active part he took in the direction, and also the energetic secretary, Mr. Jas. J. Costigan, who was most untiring in hi efforta.

## TO PUNISH THE RIOLERS.

Premier Mercier Takes Energetic Messure in the Hall Affair.

QUEBEC, February 16.-A meeting of the Cabinet was held Saturday morning to consider what is to be done concerning the Hull outrages It is understood that the Cabinet were unanimous that the riots should be put down with a atrong hand and the provincial police were ordered at once to the spot. A prothonotary was telephoned to get on to-morrow's train, when orders would await him. As the train started he was handed a sealed envelope which it is understood, contained orders for him to interview Judge Dugas and get him to accompany him to Hull. A number of arrests are to be made to-morrow of persons who are known to have participated in the trouble. ANXIETY IN OFTAWA.

OTTAWA, February 16,-As the time draws near when Miss Wright will again attempt to hold services in Hull, her friends grow more anxious. Next Tuesday evening she intends to hold another service there and has written to Premier Mercier asking for assistance. Miss Wright yesterday received a reply from the which acknowledged the receipt of the letter and informed her that the Government was attending to the matter. It is generally understood the Quebec Government will tak active measures to repress further troubles, and that the guilty parties will be punished rigor-

#### JUDGE DUGAS IN OTTAWA.

ously.

Police Magistrate Dugas, of Montreal, arrived in the city to-day. He declined to state that his visit was in reference to the Hull matter and would say nothing further than this

"Being here on special business I have nothing further to do in regard to this matter than the ordinary duties involved in my jurisdiction, which extends over the whole province of Quebec as judge of sessions."

AN ADDRESS TO HULL CATHOLICS. Father Lauzen's address to the congregation to day in reference to recent disturbances in Hull

"It is our bounden duty to publicly protesagainst the disturbances of a most serious nature that have recently taken place in that part of Hull called The Little Farm. The Catholics of that section of the city have always lived in peace and harmony with the Protestant until these new preachers came to visit them. But with the intention no doubt of protecting their religious convictions by repelling these preachers, they had resort to acts of violence. We must remain good Catholics This is our most sacred duty. But does this imply that we are allowed to resort to acts of violence? No, never; our holy religion is completely opposed to and cannot suffer such a manner of proceedings. Hence it is that we sincerely regret all the acts of violence that have been committed. We publicly protest against and disapprove of such conduct. therefore, ask—in fact, it is our formal wish—that it be not renewed. We desire, dear brethren, that you faithfully follow the advice that we give you in this matter. In the first place you must refrain from ninching or injur-ing any person whatsoever. If it were to hap-

ing any person whatsoever. If it were to hap person whatsoever. If it were to hap person whatsoever. If it were to hap pen that you would be attacked or injured first, in the pen that you would be attacked or injured first, in all such cases one must have recourse to the ing in St. Patrick's Church, we meet here to civil authorities. If this religious body has



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purchased or rented a house for holding its

purchased or rented a nouse for holding its meetings, you have not the right of creating a disturbance around or damaging such property. Moreover, the Catholic Church expressly prohibits the attendance of her children at all such religious services. Curiosity or any other motive can never justify the presence of any of you at these meetings, that are generally injurious to our holy faith. If these persons again hold their meetings in our city we conjure you to follow this important advice which we give you, namely, at the time of such meetings do not congregate around the neighborhood, but rather remain peacefully in your own homes. Let parents see that their children, both sons and daughters, are at their fireside and not on the public streets. In a word, your conduct must not be one of aggravation, but rather one of abstention. My dear brethren, if an indiscreet zeal has carried you to such deplorable excesses, in the luture let your obedience to your partor, who is for you the representative of God, keep you within the bounds of duty and peace. This obedience is necessary. Trusting in your spirit of faith and good will, we have a right to expect it from you.

#### DENOUNCED IN THE PULPITS.

A pastoral letter from Archbishop Duhamel was read in all the Catholic churches here today. His Grace expressed regret for the recent outrages at Hull and soid that such outrages cannot be countenenced by the Church in Canada. The pastoral also enjoins the faithful to use their influence to prevent a re-occurrence on Taesday night, when Miss Wright

visite Hull.

Rev. J. W. Farris, of Knox church, in a sermon to day denounced the Hull roughs. He advised resistance if Miss Wright is molested.

RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Talk with a Member of the Dominion Farlia-ment.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 13 .- John Charlton, representing Nerfolk County in the Canadian Parliament, is a Liberal and by birth an American. To-day, giving his opinion of the destiny of the Dominion, he said:
"I regard the condition of Canada to-day

as most unsatifactory. The net public debt is \$47 per head; in the United States it is \$16 per head. The protective polley inaugurated in 1870 has borne its legitimate fruit. Farmers, lumbermen and fishermen have been heavily taxed for the benefit of a small and greedy ring of monopolists. The exedus to the United States has increased rather than diminished, and Canada is losing the flower of its population."

Mr. Charlton was asked what he thought of imperial federation, to which he replied that the scheme was impracticable. Canada would not consent to pay her portion of England's expenses and furnish her quota of men in England's armies.

"What about annexation !" After a moment's hesitation Mr. Charlton

"There is an annexation sentiment in Canada. The sentiment is growing. It would be impossible to measure its extert, for many men conceal their views. Many causes contribute to the growth of the sen timent. Among these is diseatisfaction with on conditions of the country. The race difficulties of Canada, which have greatly developed within a year, have led thousands to favor it, because it would give Saxon pre-ponderance and settle the French question." Continuing he said: "Many years of more intimets social and butiness intercourse hetween the two peoples must pave the way for union. I am in favor of the fullest commercial intercourse that is possible. Commercial union is the most practicable plan and would avoid certain grave objections that could be raised against the unrestricted reciprocity plan. Close commercial affinity already exists between the maritime prov-

"Trade is expanding year by year Already Great Britain occupies a position secendary t) that of the United States in trade with Canada, and the business between the two countries would rapidily increase if the tariff restrictions were removed."

inces and the seaboard States.

Rivalries of Pretenders. BRUSSELS, Feb. 16.—Prince Victor Nancleon

was seen to day and consented to say a few words touching the arrest and conviction of the Duc d'Orleans. "When one does such an act," Prince Victor said, "be must have fifty thousand bayonets and a million electors at his back. The misfortune of the Duke is that he has not even a corporal and five men behind bim, and not 25,000 electors to give him their pallot or moral support. I do not see any possible advantage in such an attempt as he made, nor even in a well planned conscription comedy for the descendant of Henri Quatre. What glory is there in the memory of Henri what glory compared with that which forever will attach to the name of the first Napoleon, The day I come forward and ask as my in-herited right the support of the people, I know I can depend upon the working class and the true soldiers of France and the rural populace of my beloved France. A Napoleon can afford

to wait. Prince Victor is more enthusiastic than be has been for many years and from his remarks it was gathered that he regards this sudden agitation of royal topics as an aid to his aspira-

tions. TO RESTORE THE FERNCH MONABORY.

MADRID, February 16. - The fortune of the Duke de Montpensier, amounting to eight million sterling, is to be divided between his wife, his son Antonio and the Counters de Paris. The Duchess intends to retire to a convent and leave her splendid heritage to her two children, Antoni and Isabelia. It is believed that the third share was lefe to the Countess de Paris with secret injunctions to devote it to restoring the monarchy in France, of which the first step is the escapade of the Duke d'Orleans

The Dublin municipal council has adopted a resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Par-

Dr. HARVEY'S \* SOUTHERN

TELEPHONING TO HEAVEN.

She wasn's on the play ground she wasn's on the lawn. The little one was missing and bed-time coming We hasted in the garden, we peeped about to Af bleeping under rose-tree or lilao che might But nothing came in answer to all our anxious

Dutit at length we hastened within the darkened | and her father, who was still steward there, And then upon the stillness there broke a silvery

The darling mite was standing before the tele-And sofely, as we listened, came stealing down the stairs:

"H'lo, Central! Give me Heaven, I want to

say my prayers." -Sydney Dayre.

## KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XIX. Centinued. " It's the way of gals !" observed Fogarty sententiously.

"She was so rebellious, in fact," said the lawyer, keeping a keen watch on his companion through his sleepy-looking eyes, "that I when was obliged to deal harship with her. In ing. short, Fogarty, I brought her to this house four nights ago. And she is up stairs at this mement, a helpless prisoner !"

Fogarty nearly leaped from his chair.
"In this house!" he ej-culated.

"Yes. In the dark room at the head of the stairs. She is poor, without money and without friends. I have given out in Dablin that she has gone down to Ballyconnor. And there is one thing more, Fogarty. The girl is in my way !"
" In your way !" repeated Fogarty stupid-

Iy.

4 Yes. Don't repeat every word I say, like a parrot. Such words are not pleasant enough to bear repetition, nor innocent enough to be often uttered. Remember the old saying, that 'walls have eare'!"

"But if she is in your way, what will you

. de ?" The lawyer replied in a hissing whisper: "Remove her!"

The eves of the two men met fully. Then Fogarty fell to trembling. Through the mild, lunocent mask of Kildare's looks, he had gezed down into the soul, and seen there a hideous and awful purpose, coiling like a deadly bydra about to apring.

66 Oh, I can't i" he said tremulously.

ain't so bad as that ! She ain't harmed you. And she's only a young girl, an innocent, helpless creetur! Ob, I can't!"

The lawyer half withdrew his hand from his inner coat pocket, and the gleam of ac Every-mounted pistol caught the escaped conwint's eye.

Refuse to obey my commands," said Kildare, " and I will deliver you up to the po-lice with my own hands. Or I will set them on your track if you should promise to obey me and then make your escape to worrow ! You are in my power, Tim F garty, and you will have to do n.y bidding !"

A steel-like gleam shot from Michael Kildare's eyer, and the soft, full lips compressed themselves into an expression that struck tergor to Fogarty's soul.

"Oh, I don't know what to do !" he mutthis! A poor innocontyoung girl! What has courageous girl reluctantly turned from the she done, Mr. Kildare?" tered. "I'm a bid man, but not so bad as

She knows too much !" Fogarty looked bswildered,

"It is enough for you to know that I want her removed, and that I want you to remove her !' said the lawyer softly. " No accupies Fogarty, unless you prefer to return to your Australian home. Do you mind? You will obey, or go back. Which shall it be?"

A cold sweat broke out on Fogarty's face. III will obey!" he whispered.

That is well. Now listen to my plan. He proceeded to unfold it, in a low, cautione whisper, his hand on his pistol, his catlike eyes full on the horror struck ones of his confederate.

"You understand ?" he said, at last, when he had concluded.

"Yes," said Fogarty hearsely.

"The rest is easy. You will remain at this cottage, safely hidden, until to morrow night. To-morrow morning I will send you in a box a sult of decent clothes, a wig, and a beard. You will disgulae yourself in .them."

"But the boat? How am I to get the boat ?" "As soon as the disguise comes, put it on.

Then go to Kingstown and charter a small sloop, of any description. Then return home. And to morrow night the job I have ordered must be done. And you must do it alone! When it is done, I will meet you here, say four and twenty hours later. Here in the money with which to charter a small vessel."

He took out his pecket-beek and counted out ten sovereigns. Fogarty took them up greedily."

The lawyer spent a little further time in explaining his designs, and then took his de-

Fogarty went with him to the door and gave him egress, after which the fugltive crept up the stairs to his mother's room, where the widow sagerly awaited his com

Mr. Kildare softly descended the cottage steps and moved toward the shrubbery, where his horse and wagon were in waiting.

As he did so a woman's figure emerged from the shadow of a clump of lilace, creeping into the deeper shade of a garden

hedge. The figure was that of Alleen Mahon, the Lady Nora's maid.

Wan and worn with much weeping, thin as a shadow, as an occusional gleam of light through the tress upon her face showed, Alleen, moved with the stealth of a panther, her faithfu', affectionate soul on fire to discov-

er her lost young mistress.
Since the night of Lady Nora's disappearance from Mr. Kildare's house in Dublin, Alleen had stayed on, undeceived by the plaualble tale that her young lady had been sent for by the Lady Kathleen Bassantyne, and that she had left in such haste to obey the summons that she was obliged to leave her maid behind her.

Day after day the falthful girl had watched and waited for some message from the Lady Nora, and she had waited in vain.

Then, becoming suspicious of the new Earl of Kudare, who called at the house daily, Alleen had written a letter to the Lady Kathleen, inquiring if the Lady Nora were at

wild slarm, saying that she had not seen her young step-sister since parting from herat the etation in Dablin.

The effect of this letter upon poor, pretty, fatithful Alleen may be imagined.

Almost wild with anxiety, she had wristen a letter to Lord O'Neil, and, being new to Dublin, had induced a fellow-servant to post St. This servant, the housemaid, had betrayed her to Mrs. Liffey, placing the letter in the

Of course, the letter thus intercepted was

Alleen was called up to the drawing room, pier, and examined the various vessels with a their top was her brown stoff dress, and while not permitting her to know that orbitcal eye.

He crept into the room, took up the her letter had not been posted, Mr. Kildare threatened her with all the terrors of the law if she declared any suspicions that his story concerning his young kinswoman's whereahouts was false. He then assured her anow that her young mistress was at Bally-connor, and paying her her wages, dismissed her, ordering her to return to Point Kildare

by the first train. Alisen left the lawyer's house within the bour, but only to hide herself at a quiet inn in a humble quarter of the city. And then obor, and convoyed his vessel to the pier. she began a system of casten go upon ac.

Kildare and upon the new Earl. While she was thus engaged, she remembered to have heard the housemaid who had batraged her may once casually that Mrs. L'ffey was no better than other people, having a sister, as poor as any peasant, living out at Claudakin, and having charge of Mrs.

Liffey's sale property, Yew Cottage.

By some inspiration the girl had decided that day to pay Yew Cottage a visit, and had | want her to night, to-morrow, and to-morrow come out in a cab that evening, some hours night. You shall have her by the second

in advance of the lawyer.

Dismissing her oub at the street corner, she had come on to Ysw Cottage, the name of which was indicated by a sign on the gate, and effected an entrance into the grounds where she had been lurking all the even-

As the lawyer at last made his egress from the cottage, the girl recognized him. Her joy at the recognition may be im-

agined. The sight of him at that place, at that hour after her suspicious of him, she regarded as proof positive that the Lady Nora was with-

in the dwelling.

How her heart beat ! How her face glowed there in the darkness of the hedge to which she retreated !

"My suspicions were right, after all!" she murmured. "That day I overheard some words between Mr. Kildare and Mrs. Liefly about my Lady Nora was a lacky day for me ! Yet all they said was something about 'breaking her spirit.' She refused to marry the new Barl, I know. Mr. Kildere must have brought her here to Mrs. L ff.y's house to stay till she gives in. My poor Lady

Nora! My poor Nora!"
Sae waited until Mr. Kildare had departed, and until the second made by his wagon wheels had died out on the still night air. Then she arose and commenced to wander

around the house, looking up at the windows with a vearning gazs. No light beamed from those upper win-

dows. No lovely, despairing face was pressed against the glass.
"Yet she's in there! I know she is!" thought the faithful girl. "And I must see

ber ! I will see her ? But how ?" She tried the doors and the windows, in the desperation of her affectionate seal. All were fastened. Most of the windows were

shuttered. "I can't get in." though the girl, at last, in her despair. "I shall have to to back to lively, I'll give you five pounds now in Diblic without seeing her. P thaps it's advance. To night, at midnight, be off the best so, for if I got into the house I might be pier at Black Rock, and I'll be there discovered. I might telegraph to mad. Kath. with the girlen, the other five pounds, and leen, but her husband to be better me to the gold watch. D've mind? At midnight, Mr. Kildare. Strange the ford O'Neil did off the pier at Black Rook?" not answer my letter. I'll sagraph to him as early as I can, after reaching Dablin. By to-morrow night he will be here. And to-

morrow night my lady shall be free. Thus atrengationing her sinking heart, the cottage, and stole from the grounds. Having an elopement to Soctland with a willing paid and dismissed the cab on her arrival, maiden, he leaped on the plan, and hurried nothing now remained for her but to walk shoreward. back to Dablia, which she proceeded to do.

### CHAPTER XX.

Michael Kildare's visit to Yew Cottage, as me to get rid of the master. Done. He told described in the proceding chapter, a box ar. Into to got the girl aboard to-night. That I paradise. rived at the cottage addressed to Mrs. Fugarty.

As the widow knew nothing of his and the lawyer's plane, and was to know nothing of I know a trick worth two of that! We'll then, the ingitive seized the box on its arrival, and carried it to his own chamber, a small room up stairs at the rear of the house. Then he locked his door and uppacked the

As had been promised, it contained a full and complete disguise.

Darkening his window and lighting his candle, Fogarty proceeded to effect his tollet. room in the gulie of a sailor, with garments too, where dwelt the sad browed, patient that had seen wear, and which fitted their eyed, stolld-faced peasantry—part fields, new owner easily. He wore a callor's tarnew owner easily. He wore a esilor's tarpaulin over a new brown wig. The sear on his forehead was not to be concealed, but his face was eleverly disguised by the addition of a short, ful! beard, brown in hue, and tangled and disheveled enough to belong to the most

careless sailor in existence. But for the sear on his forehead, his own

mother might not have known him. As he came out, Mrs. Fogarty, who was lurking suspiciously near the key-hole of his room, uttered an exclamation which rang through the hall, reaching even the care of

the young captive. "What does this mean, Tim?" oried his mother, staring at him in amezement. "It means," said Tim coolly, "that the beogles are after me, and I've got to lie hid.

A bit of a disguise is necessary, capcolally as I'm going out for a walk.'' "A walk! With the police looking for you? Are you crazy, Tim dear? How will

you lie hid if you go out for a walk ?" "You answer that," returned Tim. "I'm not good at conundrums. Stand aside, old

lady. Keep your weather eye open till I come back, which will be some time to-day."

last night?" whined the widow, anxious to gain possession of her son's souret. "Naver a word! Lat me alone, can't you! Tois is a purty welcome home after is about the Lidy Nors, Tim. !" years of reamin'! Hold your tengue now!

I'm off!" Ho pushed by her rudely, descended the stairs, and departed from the house. He traversed the grounds cautiously, and peered

out over the palings into the street. There was no sign of Lame Bill, or other detrotive, anywhere about.

Opening the gate, the fugitive passed out

R lying upon his disgulae, he proceeded coldly to a place which he remembered as having years before kept horses on hire. He found that horses were still to be had here. and he hired one, mounted him, and set off for Kingstown at a gallop.

The ride across country, through pleasant villages and hamlets, was without incident, in silence and in darkness. and in due time he arrived at Kingstown, To this lester the Lady Kathleen replied in stabled his horse, and strelled out upon the great granite pier which is justly the great pride of the pleasant seaport town.

The mail packets from Liverpool and Holy. bead were just steaming into the harbor. There was a throng of people on the pier, ladies on promenade and watching for the packets, people expecting the arrival of ence of the fact. friends, men on business, sailors, fishermen, children, venders of small wares, and those pests of Irish and English seaport towns, neg-

gare in muititude. The harbor was thronged with sails. Fog.

read by the housekeeper and by the lawyer. arty strolled out to the extreme and of the floor his mother's day garments. Upon

Presently he marked a small, neat aloop, new and clear, which was of the sort usually kept on hire for the use of visitors to the

tewn or for pleasure parties.

The only man on board this sloop was a weather beaten old sailor, who was sunning

himself on a plie of ropes. Fogarty caught this man's gaze and backoned to him. The man called to him, de-

manding what he wanted. "I want to come aboad," replied Fogarty. The sloop-master arose, drew up his an-As it came near, Pogarty, who was an expart sallor, caught a rope flung to him, and

sprang aboard. "All alone?" he asked.

"All slone!" growled the sloop-master. "Want to be taken off to a vessel?"

"No. I want to hire your sloop for a day or two, for a run to Scotland," said Fegarty, who had thought much on his morning's ride. and had got his lesson by heart. "I shall morning. What will you take for the loan

"Want me too?" asked the sloop-master doubtfully. "Not you, old man," said Fogarty, with a

glance down at his saller garments, "I'm sailor myself, you see." "Is it for smuggling ye want it?"

"No. Is it blind ye are, captain ?" asked Fogarty, with a leer and a laugh. "Did ye never run after the petticoate, man? There's gal in the case—the saints bless her! And there's an ugly old step-father to the fore, and he don' like sailors, more's the pity, and he won't have one at no price for a son-in-

law." "He might do worse," ejaculated the sloop-master touched in a tender point. "The b'yes that wear the blue jackets are the b'yes for ma !"

"So my lass says—the saints keep her !" said Fogarty learing. "My name is Jim Doclan, and my girleen likes the name and wants to share it. And so it's Sociand and a Social wedding, and a fig for old Fisherty! And it's ten pounds I'il give you for the use of your sloop for the time I've mentioned.

"Tin pounds! That's a big sum, I'll do it. But what if you shouldn't come back with the boat !" added the sloop-master suspiciously.

"Ye want security?"

The sloop-master assented. Fogarty refl cted. The lawyer had forgotten to provide for this emergency, and this want of provision was likely to cause a balk in their plans.

Presently a bright idea occurred to the "How would a watch suit you!" he asked.

"A real gold ginewine watch?"
"That would suit me. I would take it as security." "Toen, to make you look sharp and

"I'll be there," said she sloop-master.

Fogarty drew out and gave the captain are sovereigns, being careful to display the fifteen he had remaining.

Then, having made the Impression he desired as a spendthrift sailer-lover hound on A few minutes later he was in the saddle

again, and on his return to Cloudalkin. "So far I've done as Mr. Kildare commanded." he said to himself, as he left the At an early hour of the morning following told me to engage a aloop. Done. He told shall do. He told me, when I got her well out, say in the middle of the channel, to push ber overboard, and leave her to her fate. see what my trick amounts to. Giever story I told that innocent old sloop-master ! But better let him think that its a wedding that's up than to get a bint of the truth. A wedding! Halha! A queen kind of a

wedding that's nigh being a wake!" He laughed grimly and hurried on over the pleasant roads, past villas, estates, and andle, Figarty proceeded to effect his tollet. demesnes, past abbeys, and priories, churches Half an hour later he emerged from his and wayside shrines, and past humble homes, the country in the environs of Diblin.

It was toward the middle of the afternoop. when, having returned his horse to its owner, and having taken a roundabout away home from the stable, to avoid being collowed, he entered the gate of Yew Cottage, strolled up the path, and entered the dwelling.

Mrs. Fogarty was in the basment, and he want down to her procured his dinner. which had been kept for him. Eluding all the widow's inquisitive and

instauating queries, he went up to his room, and remained there till evening.

About duck he came down to his supper. Then he sauntered about the garden and smoked a pipe, aiter which he returned to

the house and to his mother's sitting-room in the basement. "I believe I'll go to bed," he said, yawning, knowing that his mother had a great weakness for early hours.

"I's sleepv I am-" "Surely you won't go to bed, Tim., without telling me the secret betwirt you and Mr. Kildare?" wheedled his mother, laying her skinny hand on his shoulder.

"Ole word, Tim. Won't you tell me this "I'll tell you in the merning," said morning what Mr. Kildare wanted of you Fogarty. "The lawyer said I wasn't to tell "I,II tell you in the merning," said but I'll tell you in the morning, sure, if you'l keep the secret."
"I will !" oried the widow eagerly. "It

"Yes; don't be asking me more now, You'll know in the morning. Breaking from his mother's detaining clasp,

he took up his light and ascended to his own room. Mrs. Fogarty lingered to take what she termed a "sip" of porter—a pint bottleful— and soon after she went up to pay her cap-

tive a visit and to convey to her her brief rations of bread and water. Half an hour later she secured the door of the Lady Nora's cell, put the key in her pocket, and went to her own room, the door of which, as was her habit, she left sjar.

In the course of an hour more, she extinguished her light and went to bed. Bafore ten o'clock the house was wrapped The clock in the hall-way had struck ten when Fogarty's door softly opened and he came out with muffled feet, his shoes in his

hands. He set down his shoes and crept to his mother's door, listening. The sound of sporing came from within, The widow was saleep, and giving loud evid-

"Good !" thought Fogerty. " Now for the key of the dark room !" He pushed open the door more widely, and peered into the dusky chamber. As he expected, he saw in the very center

He crept into the room, took up the dress. and sought for the pocket. The key was in It. He took the key, crept back to the hall, closed his mother's door, and stealthily moved to the door of the dark room,

Here he also listened. The young prisoner within was satir, moving with slow and weary step about her

aell. "If I go is sudden, I'll scare her, and the fat will he in the fire," he thought. "I must pregrave her to see me!"

He atcoped and put his month to the key hole. "Lady Nora," he whispered, and the sound was hardly louder than the the whist-

ling of a light autumn wind. There was a start in the dark room, Low

and unsteady steps approached the door. "Who is it?' the Lady Nora asked lowly fearfully, eagerly.
"Whicht! Not a word, or you'll awaken

the old woman ! It's a friend !" There was a low, eager gasp, as of hope, "A friend!" whispered the sweet, eager voice within. "A friend, did you say ?" "Yes, my lady. Hush, now, I'm coming be

In !"

He put the key in the look, turned it, long one opened the door softly, and stood on the the short-

The poor young captive met him face to for him to see how trembling and pale and the St. Paul,

eager she was. She put her hand on his arm.

"Who are you!" she asked. "My name is Tim Fogarty. I'm the son of the old woman who keeps this house." The girl sighed heavily.

Her son ?" last night. I'm only a rough sailor, my lady, tems of this country; but, rude and uncouth as I am, I have got a sailor's heart. And I've found out, my lady, its the traveler's favor-ibe to all points in Minne that you were shut up here against your will, ite to all points in Minneand says I to myself, ' Blow me, Tim Fogar-

gal harmed!""
"He taiks kindly," the girl said to herself.

"And my mates know I won't never see injustice done, not even to a lame kitten! And I've watched till the old lady is asleep, and have stolen this key," continued Fogarty fluently. "And I am going to help you escape. Softly now, my

lady. Are you ready for a journey ?" "I can be in a moment," said the young Lady Nors, almost persuaded that she was dreaming, and that she would presently awaken to flud herself in her cell. "I have but to put on my hat and wrappings."

He hastened to his room and returned with By the light thus furnished, the Lady Nors and he surveyed each other. nd he surveyed each other.

There was little of the prepossessing in capitalist, visit the country

" Let me bring you a light," said Fogarty.

Fegarty's appearance, yet, thanks to his false beard and sailor garb, he looked like a sturdy, henest, respectable sailor.

The sailor of the And sailors, as the Lady Nora reflected. are celebrated for their kindness of heart. The sour on his forehead, which gave a

cinister cast to bis eyes, was scarcely marked

by the young girl.

Any one who came to resous her must in a lovelyland necessarily scem to her and angel of good-She hastened to put on her cloak and hat, and to gather up a few articles

of her cwn, which she desired to take with

her. Regarty watched her at her task. He had seen some noble ladies, the Lidy Kahleen Connor among others, but he nad ne in seen a being so beautiful, so spirited, as lovely as the Lidy Nora. Her bright looks and dainty ways struck him as something he had never seen in any person before, and he regarded her as one might regard some glorious bird of

Lord Kildare would be welcome to her for all me. I'd rather have her maid Alleen for my

wife. Like to like, that's my motto." The preparations of the Lady Nora were soon complated. Her small bat with its scarlet bird's wing was perched above her forchead, and her sacque buttoned over her chest. Then, with a weter proof cloak on her arm, she turned to Pogarty, requesting him to lead on.

He extinguished the light, took up his shoes and led the way down stairs. The Lidy Nora followed him swiftly and

The Lady Nora followed him swiftly and almost noiselessly as a shadow.

The front door was locked, bolted and chained. Fogarty led the way to the rear SUPPLY CO, Chicago, 5th. 18-13 entrance, unid the fa tenings and the two alipped out into the garden. The girl looked around her with a swelling

heart. She looked up at Fegarty as to a benefactor. "On, how can I ever thank you?" she said brokenly.

"Let me take you to a place of safety, my

lady. That is all the reward I want. Where would you like to go? To Dablin?"
"On, no; not there." "To Point Kildars?" "Not there, just yet. Oh, I am very friendles, Mr. Fegarty. I have a guardian who lives in Eagland. He is a

just man, and an honest one. I must go to him." "Your ladyship can sail from Kingstown on to morrow's packet," said Fogarty, with apparent sympathy. I'll take you to Kingstown, my lady. It's not far from where my boat is lying. I left my sloop at Black Rock,

my lady-"Agloop! Do you own one?" (To be Continued.)

#### "La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

MR. EDITOR.—" La grippe," or Russian in-fluenza, as is is termed, is in reality an epidem ic catairh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catairh," from the repidity with which it sweeps over the country Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough ours for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrb, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or Russian in-fluenza," as it will effectually clear the nasal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull oppressive headache accompanying the disease No family should be without a bottle of Nacal Bilm in the house, as cold in the head and Catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack peo ple at this season of the year, and Nasai Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable If you cannot get 10 at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing. FULFORD & Co., Brookville, Ont

An Australian cablegram brings us news of the death of the Very Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, Vicar. General of the arch-diocese of Melbourne. He was one of the founders of the now flourishing Oatholio Cauron of Austrolia. having been one of the eight young frish pioneer priests who accompanied the late Dr. Ull thorne to Sydney in 1838. One only of the eight new survives, in the person of the Venerable Archdoscou Riggery, of Paramatta. MENTION THIS PARME.

#### HOW CAN THE LONG line

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way has over 3000 miles of road; maggnif-icently equipped and managed. it is one of the

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#### A Notable Convert.

escured a majority favorable to a refusal to

consider the matter after reading the report,

which would have opened up avenues of argu-

ment otherwise inaccessible to the apposition.

The Times baving been protected and the dan-

ger of an exposure of the whole scheme hav.

ing passed the Government will probably

Distant the report to-morrow.

The following letter from the respected daughter of William Smith O'Brien, the patriot martyr of '48 and herself famous for ner genius and philanthrophy, has been received by the editor of the Pilot :-

ARDANOIR, FOTNES, IRRLAND, Jan. 17. Dear Mr. O'Reilly,-I was sorry in the notice about my visit to America, printed in Christmas Supplement, that an imaginary Mr. O'Mahony was represented as my host in Coicago, in place of Mr. Wildiam J. Onahan, who is at well known for his goodness and intellect. Would you allow me here once more to express my never-failing gratitude for the kindness I received from him and from Archbishop Ireland and other Catholics. Protestant as I then was, I was shown by them, in their families and in the convents, the truth of Catholic life, which I have not forgotten and shall never forget. As the years have drawn me now wholly to their side in religion, I can, perhaps, more even than at the time of my visit, appreciate the beautiful Irish-American type which even then I loved.

Yours truly,

C. G. O'BRIEN.

#### It Runs in the Blood.

The Toronto Empire enecularly states that the £5,000 whom Mr. Parnell received from the limes will enable him to support bis mother. In referring to this ill-mannered al-juston to the Irish leader the Giobe adds-"How dastardly the insinuation is may be understood from the often published facs that Mr. Parnell's American agents have long bad continuing instructions to supply his aged mother with all needful funds." The Empire is possessed of the same anti-Irish spiceu as the Times and squally reasy to misrepresent the Ician preple when the interests of the aso-ndancy part, call for misrepresent ton, Once in a while it indalges in a fi. of Bally. kalbegiem. It eacnot help it. It is construct.

The news comes from Rome that fifty bourand persons, all Swiss, have, in a body, fillistic tremselves to the Confr. trenty of xpi tlan.

DROVINCE OF QUEERC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, NO. 2663 DAME MARY ELIZABETH FEATHERSTON, wife of JAMES CUNNING-HAM, both of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, and the said JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Defendant, An action en separation of Market has the day been entered to Plaintiff. tion de bien has this day been entered by Plain-

uif against Defendant.
Montreal, 10th February, 189).
MACLAREN, LEET, SMITH & SMITH,
29 5
Atherous for District

Attorneys for Plaintiff.



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REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax. N.S., is happy to bestify to the benefitereceived from our Butterfly Belo and Actins Senator A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Acting for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street, cured of intermittent fever in to days, one year's standing; used Actins and Bult. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis Sa. days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis S., a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, 444 Centre Street, coughed eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Actina. J. McQUAIG, grain merchant, cured of the unatism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WEEKS, Parkdale, sciatics and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NELLES, Thesalon, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspapsis, after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 57 Agnes Street, cured of sociatica in six weeks. D. K. SELL, 135 Simbos Street, cured of one year't sleep-lessness in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actins. L. B. McKAY, Queen Street, tobacconiet, cured of headache after years of sufferings. MISS ANNIE WRAY, Manning Avenue, music teacher, finds Actina invaluable. E. RIGGS, 220 Adelaide Street West, cured of catarrh by Actina. G. S. PARDEE. 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after all medicines had failed. MISS DELLA CLAYTON, Torouto, cured of parelysis after being in the hospital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelaide west, cured of a tumor in the eye in two mine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelaide west, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FORSYTH, 18 Brant Street, reports a lump drawn from her hand 12 years' standing. MKS. HATT, 342 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cared of BLOOD

"Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J.
McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are
cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. C. These letters are on file.
MR. McCLINOHY, These alon, cured of rheumatism in back
and legs, very bad case; laid up a long time. Many more such Catarrh impossible under the influence of Action, Actina will cure diseases of the eye.

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MATCHLESS TIPPERARY.

BY LIESIE TRANCES SMITH. Hail, Tipperary, brave and true,

Bravest the world ever knew; You teach what Irishmen can do. Bold, dauntless Tipperary.

Hail, you noble, gallant band. Champions of your own fair land, Highest admiration you command, Valiant men of Tipperary.

In the vanguard of the fight, In the struggle against might, Robly battling for right Are the men of Tipperary.

Your fame has spread the world o'er, Where ocean rolls or mountains soar. Your praise shall sound for evermore, Oh, glorious Tipperary.

And what wer may betide, Ireland shall tell with pride, How you championed the weaker side. Oh, maschless Tipperary.

Exercise Fer Girls.

Moderate exercise in the open air in doubtless beneficial. But excessive dancing and skating are both injurious to women, especially before they have acquired the full measure of their physical powers. Horse-back exercise, which seems a successful means of strengthening the English constitution, is oftentimes too violent for their less robust transatiantic cousins. The American soil and climate have given a temperament to the race quite at variance with that of the European family and which requires widely different treatment,

The Evening Meal.

The evening meal should be the pleasant. est of the day. The family are all represented, and it should be the time for general happiness and good will. Very often, and almost continually, this delightful hour is spoiled by each member telling the sad tale of all that has gone wrong during the day. To mention the disappointments and vexations, to tell of the signts that were endured puts his arm around her, he feels he has and the off noes that were given, and to lament ever the result of this infelicitous condition of affairs, is enough to counteract the refreshing effect of all the good things with which the most generous and skilful house. wife can load the table. How much better it would be to put this complising off till some other time. What is the bast time for it is hard to say. Perhaps an indefinite postponement would be a happy thing for all concerned. Half the things that we groan over to-night will right themselves before to-morrow night, if we let them alone.

#### Sympathy with Children.

One of the prettiest eights in the world is flook of bright, eager children gathered about a gentle, sympathetic woman, who has forgotten her cares and important duties to enter into the pastimes of youth. What a divine giftis sympathy ! Every day dawns upon some interesting and unfamiliar scene, and speculations crowd their little brains, and questions rush to their lips without order or premeditation. What makes their goblets of water "aweat?"—why do people have to wear clothes?—why can't bables talk? what are worms good for ? These are some if the queries that assail the first grown erson they can get to listen. Prequently hey are hastily silenced by elders who have o time to give them; more often they are arned away because the person addressed oes not know how to answer them. dothers, whom a thousand frittering cares ave made forgetful of school lore, are salled upon to describe the habits of ante. ed to explain the principle of lightning rods; they are called away from sewing and oake-making to look at some object which as excited lively enricalty in a little mind. and in the hurry of the moment they rarely give the matter a serious thought.

Simetimes they are inclined to say, petulantly—"Don't bother me—go to your father—go to your teacher; I don't know anything about it." This is a mistake. To the chili his mother is all wice, and she should be centions of shaking that aweet confidence. Ol course, one has to discriminate between importunate chatter and honest curiosity. But a plea for an interested hearing of the child's ideas or feelings should not be disregarded, whatever else remains unfinished. One can not estimate the effect of a cold rebuff upon a sensitive child. The world, a moment before growing with beauty and alive with agreeable suggestions, grows suddenly dark and still, faith dies, and every thing seems against him. A little sympathy cheers the present moment and is remembered with gratitude long after the scheme enthusiatically unfolded by the shild has become absurd to his riper years .- Home Maker.

The Secret of Beauty.

What has beauty to do with love? Here is a question harder to answer than to ask. We all have known that there is some sort of connection between them, but it is hard to define. Posts have often tried to define it, but, like other mortals, have failed. John Keats comes as near it, perhaps, as any of them when he says-

Beauty is truth, truth is beauty-that is Ye know on earth, and all ye needs to

know." That which we know to be true is more beautiful than that which we know or suspect

of being false. Haven't you known persons who seemed beautiful in your eyes until you discovered that they were not what they seemed? As long as they impressed you as being true they

were beautiful, but the first line of mistrust made them ugly. You cannot love the false in nature. You may admire it and you may be fascinated by t, but you cannot love it. A milliner-made and-painted woman may win your admiraon and she may fascinate you, but she can ever win your true love. This is true,

cause nature has made it so. The true nd falso go side by side, but never hand in The man who mistakes fascination for love in great danger of being led into a path of ilsery. His affections will not be returned,

either will his kindness or gentleness be apreciated. She alone is truly beautiful who is rue. Her face may not be pretty nor er form exactly sylph-like, yet she is cautiful in the eyes of him who believes in

May the fellow not use a little power, or the pale-cheeked indulge in a tinge of

andsome as abe can.

because fashion is so very liberal that the Successor of Mone. Desmarais, No. 1263 Mignare allowed to wear leose, owing going st., corner Sa. Elizabeth st. tf

gowns, while the stout wear theirs as tight as the skip. Tan and sunburn are also fash-ienable, as that dark, and even tawny com-plexions are not only allowable, but quite the

18 9. 8 L 1925 114 L 20

Beauty lies as much in manners as in fea

If our girls and young women keep this in mind, and strive to be well-mannered, they would not be so much inclined to paint, powder and dress in fuesy fashion.

It is the well-mannered lady who teels most at ease in public, and attracts the most respectful attention. She may not excite as much comment as her flashy and highly colored sister, but her chances for happiness and prosperity are much better.
Some ladies feel flattered to have gentle-

men turn and look after them on the street, to geze at them in public and make remarks about their shape. Could they hear the side emarks that are made they might not feel as highly flattered.

Neatness in dress and quietness in manners are two things that never fall to win the honest admiration of respectable virtuous

Many a woman has won the affection of a cial Gazette.

The Tiue Wife.

It is not to sweep the house, make the bedr, darn the socks and cook the meals chiefly that a man wants a wife. If this is all he needs, a servent can do it cheaper than a wife. If this is all, when a young men calls to see a lady, send him into the pantry to taste the bread and cake she has made; and him to inspect the needle-work and the bed making ; or put a broom in her hand and send him to witness its use, Such things are important, and the wise young man will quickly look after them. But what way of life has many dreary places in it, and half the street would be required for one a man needs a wife to go with him. A man cable alone. is sometimes overtaken by misfortunes; he meets with failures and defeat; trials and temptations beset him, and he needs one to stand by and sympathizs. He has some hard battles to fight with poverty, enemies and sio, and he needs a woman that when he nomething to fight for; she will help him to night; she will put her lips to his ear and whisper words of counsel, and her hand to his heart and impart inspiration. All through life, through storm and through sunshine, could'et and victory, through adversa and through favoring winds, man needs a woman's love.—Lady.

A CHAPTER FOR BOYS.

What Johany should Learn If He Would Make Himself Usefal.

To swim. lo carve. To be neat. To be honest.

To make a fire, To be punctual, To do an errand. To cut kindlings.

To sing if he can. To sew on a button. To hang up his hat. To hold up his head erect. To respect his teacher.

To help his mother or sister. To buiton his mother's boots. T) wipe his boots on the mat.

To read aloud when requested. To help the boy smaller than himself. To speak pleasantly to an old woman.

To put every garment in its proper place To remove his hat upon entering a house To keep his finger-nails from wearing mourning.

To lift the baby out of the cradle and hold aich he was their brother.

To close the door quietly, especially when there is a sick person in the house.

The Brave Pistform of English

Liberals. In Mr. Gladstone's opinion the following are ripe for settlement : -

Home Rule for Ireland. ı.

Reform of the registration laws.

"One man, one vote." The taxation of ground rents. The transfer of the police to the county 5.

council. 6. The conirol over the liquor traffic by

the county council. The establishment of district and paro chial councils.

Toe reform of the allotment law. 8. 8. Disestablishment in Scotland Wales.

 Dwellings of the poor.
 Enfranchisements of leaseholders. Crofter's legislation. 12.

13. Free education. Shorter parliaments.

Provisions in the direction of home rule in Scotland and Waler. 16. Currency reforms. 18. Reform of the house of Lords.

A \$2 Washing Machine Free. To introduce them, we will give away 1,000 elf-operating washing machines. No wash-board or rubbing required. It you want one, send to the Monarch Laundry Works, 25 Pacific Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A Novelty in Wedding Presents. We learn from a valued Kansas exchange which comes to us weekly that an important wedding took place there recently, the eldest ion of the popular justice of the peace of the village marrying the youngest daughter of another prominent citizen. Tols is not remarkable in itself, nor, parhaps, were the wedding offerings, although they are worth passing mention. "Among the many beauti-ful and costly presents to the happy couple just launched upon the sea of matrimony"we quote directly from our contemporarywere a fine double-barreled shotgun from the groom's father and an excellent shorthorn cow, a remembrance from the bride's Jum was ulready possessed of a mother. good pointer dog, so he is now well fixed for housekeeping."—N. Y. Tribune.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and cats, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one Cortainly they may, because it is the duty and gums and giving a sweet breach. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as took-aone and akin blemishes, as well as took-aone and of the best preparations for washing the mouth It is the duty of every girl, young lady, corns, removed at once without pain. As in partied woman and old maid to be just as the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freehness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have To do this she need not resort to excessive also a long remedy which is infabble. Rank

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Interesting Discoveries and Experiments in the Scientific World.

ELECTRICITY INSTRAD OF SAND. A series of experiments with a new electries appliance for increasing the tractive power of locomotive engines has just been successfully concluded by Elias E. Ries, of Baltimore, on the Philadelphia and Reading Rullroad. The trials were made on the Frackville grade, one of the steepest on the Reading system, and were pronounced eminently satisfactory in every respect. The

apparatus consists of a small dyname and engine mounted upon the locomotive and furnlahing an electric current, which is passed forward to the rear driving-wheels through that portion of the track rails lying between them. The passage of the current into the wheels and back causes an increased friction between the wheels and the rails, which is claimed to be far superior to that obtained by sanding the tracks, and enables the locomotive to draw a much heavier train, withgood man by the neatness and tidiness of her out regard to the condition of the track, than dress, and lost it by becoming negligent and less tresent possible. The Frackville grade slovenly after marriage.—Pittsburg Commer- averages 185 feet to the mile, and with the dynamo running and a train of forty-five cars attached to the locomotive, the ascent was made in twenty-eight minutes, while without the current a trip over the same ground, with the same train behind, required fifty-five minutes. Tae corrent used is what is termed a low-tension current, and the increased traction obtained is under complete control by

the engineer.—Eafety Valve. UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE WIRES.

To place telephone wires under ground and maintain the same efficiency as in overhead lines would require an insulation on each wire of over two feet in thickness. Instead the true young man wants with a wife is of getting fifty pairs of wires into a threeher companionship, sympathy and love. The inch pipe, as at present, a tunnel occupying

COLOR OF THE OCEAN,

. The green color of ocean water depends upon the number of medute and other minute animal forms which inhabit it. The deep green Northern seas literally swarm with these miniatore creatures; in some places as many as 128 of them have been found in a single cubic inch of water.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

The carrier pigeon has just been turned to a curious use in Russia, according to the Novos Vremys. It is to convey negatives of photographs taken in a balloon. The first experiment was made from the cupols of St. Isaac's Cathedral, and the subject photographed was the Winter Palace. The plates were packed in envelopes impenetrable to the light, and then tied to the feet of the p'geons; who safely and quickly carried them to the station at Volkovo.

NEW INVESTIGATIONS OF SLEEP. In a paper published in a French medical magazine, Dr. Brown Sequard adduces some of the reasons that have led him to the conclusion that normal sleep is the effect of an inhibitory act, instead of depending, as commonly assumed, upon a vascular contraction taking place in the cerebral lobes, experiments plainly showing that sleep may exist whether there is little or whether there is much blood in the vessels of the brain. That the loss of consciousness in sleep, as in numerous other accidental or pathological circumstances, is the effect of an inhibition of the cerebral faculties, is to be believed, Dr. Brown Sequard argues, because of direct proofs showing that the loss of consolonsness in the case of a puncture of the bulb, and in other cases also, is, beyond all dispute, due to an inhibitory act, and also because of all that is known of the circumstances which precede or accompany sleep. The broad statement made by the author is that there exist, when sleep occurs and as long as it lasts, trritations at a distance from for haif an hour.

To treat the girls so well that they will takes place. Among the proofs of the exist TESTING ence of such irritations, the following are cited: What is called the need of sleeping, which consists in certain sensations, and particularly a feeling of heaviness in the eye, persistent contraction of the pupil, contraction of the paloeb:al orbigular muscles, contraction of the laner and upper rectus musoles, and contraction of the blood vessels of the retina and of the cerebral luber.

# •FARM AND GARDEN.

TWO-ROWED BARLEY. The Dominion Government, according to the Obtawa correspondent of the Mail, has been en-deavoring recently to secure practical informa-tion on the subject of two-rowed barley, which is now being discussed by the farmers of Canada It was expected that a report would have been issued in time for consideration at the meeting of the Farmers' Institute in Toronto, Wednes day when the subject received consideration The report, however, was issued at Ottawa on Tuesday, and while it does not recommend a radical change, it shows by results of widespread experiments here established that two-rowed barley can be successfully raised in Canada. The importance of this matter is derived from the fact that hitherto Canada has grown almost exclusively six rowed barley for the pupose of supplying the United States market. It has been found that the Americans are now using largely their own barley and that there is danger of the entire demand ceasing. This has led the Canadians to look abroad for other markets. The barley we now grow is unfitted for the British markets because the brewers use the two-rowed. It is impossible to mix the two varities, as in the course of brewing the six rowvarities, as in the course of brewing the six rawed barley germinates more quickly than the
two rowed variety. Besides this, the two-rowed
grain yields thirteen per cent. more extract
than the other variety. Hence the preference
for it is well founded. The importations of
burley into the United Kingdom are over
42,000,000 bushels. For the last tea years
Canada's expectation to Great Bridan averaged
173,000 humbels, but slace 1878 the figures drop. 112,000 hushels, but slace 1878 the figures drap-ped from 524,569 bushels to 5,827 bushels la 1857. The falling off in the demand for Com-dean barley in the United Spaces is partly accounted for by substitutes, such as corn, rice, and glucose, which the Americans are introducing into the manufacture of heer. The question to which an answer was desired was, "Can two-rowed barley be successfully grown in Canada?" Experiments were carried on exin Ganada? Experimenta were carried on ex-tensively at the Contral Experimental form, Othawa. The results of the experiments in On-tario, Quebec, New Bounswick, Prince Edward Island, Manipoba, North West Territories and British Columbia bave also been gathered. At the Experimental farm : 5 varieties were tried with good results. The report says him average time required for two rowed barleys in 1888 was 86 days, and in 1839, 111 days, showing a wide difference in this respect between the two seasons, the former of which was very dry, the latter very web. Probably 95 to 100 days would be about the average of a series of years in the Othawa district. All varieties of two-rowed barley are later in ripening than the six rowed Borts, the difference verying from five or aix so ten or twelve days. In comparing the average results for 1888 with those for 1883, it is shown that all varieties have fielded better during the past year, some of them giving double, and in

one or two instances nearly three times the orap

doubt due to the fact that the send from which

these latter samples wishe produced was all care-

fully selected, the kernels large and plump, and taken from the grain grown as single plants in 1883, whereas those sown in 1883 were average grains, taken without selection from a field crop. Possibly some portion of the increase may also be due to acclimatization, for it is an undenbted from a half a handle handle from a half provided from a cash was based to be considered. fact that barley brought from another and per-haps dissimilar and distant climate seldom does so well the first year as it will the second or third season. Reports received from various parts of the Dominion are the results of experiments with the five leading varieties as follows: Carter's prize prolype, Danish chevalier, Danish printice chevalier, English malting, and beard less. The report adds that the results now submitted of the tests of these five leading varie-ties of two-rowed malting barley, over a very ising area in Canada, are sufficient to show that, even in unfavorable seasons for barley growing, there is a wide territory over which two rowed barley for the English market can be grown with advantage, and the yield obtained from the samples sent out, as well as in 6. culture at the Experimental Farms, would indicate that heavier crops of two rowed barley of the varieties named gould be raised than of the six-rowed barley. It is not practicable to entirely change any important crop of a single season, especially when it covers so large an area. It is better for many reasons that such a change should come more slowly, but is does seem feasible to bring this about to a very large

extent within a comparative short time. IMPORTANCE OF PURE SEED OF GOOD QUALITY. Experimental Farm, Ottowa Bulletin, No. 6

From what has been said as to the absolute necessity of having the two-rowed barley un-mixed if it is to command a ready sale, good pure seed is the first necessity. The quantity of pure seed now available at the several Experimental Farms is probably sufficient to give every farmer who will apply for it a 3 lb. sample. If this quantity is carefully and early sown on a good piece of land, well prepared, the accrage return is not likely to fall much below two bushels, and with two bushels of pure seed available for the spring of 1891, sufficient to sow an acre or more, every posessor of such barley will probably have from 25 to 40 bushels available for sowing in the spring of 1892, and with a little extra care I am convinced that the yield could be made to exaced this estimate In this way a practical solution of the difficulty of supplying Canadian barley growers with good seed of pure two rowed barley would be had and from that time forward two-rowed barley could be grown in large quantities f.r. the English market. Whether it might not be desirable to hasten this charge by the importation of a few thousand bushels of good seed for sale to farmers is a question well worthy of careful consideration. The two rowed would not be likely to supercede the six rowed in every locality. A very large quantity of barley is required every year for feed, and the fact that the two rowed sorts are on an average from week to ten days later in ripening than the

The importance of this subject can only be fairly seen when the mignitude of the interests involved are considered. The total barley crep of the Domitton is probably about 30,600,000 bushels, with an average yield of from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. While this is much larger than is produced in some countries, it falls be low the average in Great Britain. Recent reburns give the yield of barley in England, Scat-land and Wales, for the year 1889, as 31 58 bushels per acre; in 1888 it was 33 11, showing a falling off last year of 1.56 bushels. The re sults of the tests given in this Bulletin show that there are great differences in the fertility of different varities, and it is well known that favorable conditions of soil are essential to a vigorous growth. With fertile strains of vigorous seed and ekilful and judicious management in the preparation of the soil there seems to be no good reason why the farmers of Canada should not be able to work their crops nearly, if not quite, up to the English standard. Such result is worth striving for; every burbel added to the acra would amount to \$480,000 annually to the profits of the farmers, and taking the crop at 30,000,000 bushels, the yield at 25 bush els to the acre and the price 40 cents per bushel, the increase of one pound in weight to the bu-hel would result in an annual gain of \$250,-000. With depending issues so great as this, no effort should be spared to place within reach of Canadian farmers the very best strains of seed which the world offords, and to disseminate among them all the information which can be gathered, bearing on the conditions essential to

TESTING OF THE VITALLEY AND VIGOUR OF BEED

GRAIN, To the Editor of the TRUE WITHERS :-

The summer of 1889 was not a favorable one in some parts of the Diminion for maturing a high quality of seed grain. Rust prevailed to such an extent as to interfere with its usual development and plumpness. Where the rust was severe the grain is unusually light, and the percontage of germin sting power has been count. erably reduced. This to especially the case with oats. Judgu g from samples received for testing, this injury has been greatest in the Marisime Provinces, and in some districts in Unbario. The important bearing of well developed, vigor ous seed, of high germinating power, on good crops is now recognized by all thoughtful farmers, and no one who has any seed on band, the vitality of which is questionable, should allow himself to remain long in uncertainty as to its value. The seed testing department at the Central Experimental Farm is now in full operation, and every farmer in the Dominion is invited to send any samples of which he may have doubt to this institution for test. The time occupied in testing is usually about a forbnight; an ounce or two is sufficient for the purpose. Samples may be sent through the mail to the Experimental Farm free of postage, and the returns will be made as promptly as possible, and free of charge. The name and address of the sender should be written plainly and accompany each package.

WM SAUNDERS, Director Experimental Farm. Central Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, February 13th, 1890.

TO THE DEAF.

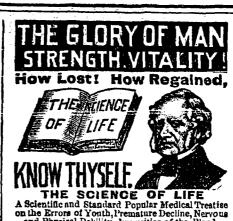
A person cured of Dealness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FERE to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John street, Montreal,

So the Story Runs. A story with the elements of sensation, says the Liverpool Times, comes from S. John, New Brunswick. The Rev. H. S. Hartley, a Protestant clergyman, was consulted by Mrs. Jackson, a colored woman, who complained that her lately deceased husband haunted her house and gave her ne neare. Mr. Harriey did not credit the story. Next day, while sitting in his parler the ghost of Jackson came and aat beilde him, When he arose and paced the chamber Jackson's ghost piced it with him. The mistster put out his hand to touch the object, but it was impalpable. He then opened the Bible and read the twenty-third Pealm, beginning, "The Lord is my Shepherd." The ghost atill stood his ground, whereupon Mr. Hardey repeated the exorolems of the Catholic Church in Litin and Jackson's ghost disappeared. Mr. Hartley says he is willing to testify to those facts upon oath.

MISERABLE A FEW YEARS. CHICAGO, July, 1888.

I, the undersigned, hereby state that I was miserable and unable to work for a few years on account of a nervous disease. I tried several physicians without avail, I then took Koenig's Nerve Tonic and the first dose of it gave me favourable, although perhaps more so for barley bottleful of it I was so much strengthened that than that of 1888. Part of this increase is no I now go to work again. I now go to work again.
G. DORBARD.

434 Huron St., eor, Lincoln.



and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood. 

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

Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 800. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. It. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL, from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, contiof Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Buttinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED:



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Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over-whelming popular vote.

MIS MUMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annualy (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE SUMBER DE AWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and we all drawn in public, of the Academy of Masic, New Orleans, Lx. FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

For fategrify of its brawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attreted as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise thear range-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with kinesty, fairness and six-rowed, might be an objection to their growth in good faith toward all varties, and we authorse the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisians Nat'l Bb PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nut'l Bunk. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

CRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. At the Academy of Music. New Orleans, Tuesday, Harch 11, 1899.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES. APPROXIMATION PRIZES. of \$500 are. \$50,000 3.0 are. 20,000 230 are. 20,000 do. TRREINAL PRIZES. 999 999 100 are..... do. 

Norm.-Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-titled to terminal Prizes. AGENTS WANTED.

THE POR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write leadily to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, fitnest and Rumber. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing you full address.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN,

New Orleans, La. or M. A DAUPHIR, Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

REWEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

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Should keep a box of McGala's Pills in the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. At an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per

# | Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

GANLY-GLESSON-January 13, at St. Joseph's Ruman Catholic church, Barkaley street, by the Rev. M. J.T. Butler, O.C., Richard Ganly, the Rev. M. J.T. Bullet, U.C., Richard Ganly, son of John G. mly, T.C., merchant, Athlone, to Annie, daughter, of the late John Glesson, of Mill heuse, Longford.

King-Swift-January 27, at the Church of the Catholic University, Stephen's green, by the Rev. Mr. McEntee, C.O., John Joseph, third son of the late. Contain King to

third son of the late Captain King, to Evangeline Mary (Eva) second youngest daughter of William Swift, both of this city, MCKELVER-NOLAK-January 16, at the church of St. I aurence O'Toole, Seville place, by the Very Rev. Themas Cancu O'Donnell, P. P., Bernard, elde b sen of the late Arthur Mo-K-ever, of this city, to Maggie, third daughter of the late John Nolan, Sweetbank, County Wicklow.

MCORHEAD—MACNAMARA—January 16, at the Cathedral, Marlhorought street, by the Rev.
T. A. Finlay, S. J., George Moorhead, M.
D., J.P., to May, daughter of the late
Francis MacNamara, Esq., of Merville, Gal-

MOGRATH- BEOPHY-Jacuary 13, at St. Nicho as', Francis st., by the Rev John McGrath, hrother of the brid-groom, assisted by the Rev D Mahony, O.S. A., and the Rev. F. Carholl, C. C. Thomas, second youngest son of Daniel McGrath, Coolkill, Thurles, to Maria (Sissie), only daughter of Thomas Brophy,

Dublin.
SHELVIN-WALSH-January 13, at St. Joseph's church, Caruckinscross, by the Rev Patrick Callan, C.C., Peter, son of James Sheivin, Cor-while gue, Carrickmacross, to Mary, seeind elden daughter of John Walsh, Elmoragh, Kneckbridge, county Louth,

#### DIED.

BUILER-At his brother's residence, No. 15 South Coroller read, John Butler, Sandymount green, said 33 years, deeply regretted. May the Lard have mercy on his soul. Caser-Jacuary 17, at St. Mary's, Telloght, after a lengthened illness, the Rev. Patrick

de M, Chery, O. P, in the 25th year of his age. R. I. P.
CLERY-January 14, at Balliceurig Villa, D. ngha read, Cork, Elixa, wife of William H. Clery H Clary.

DUNNE-Jervary 21, Rev. Thomas Dunne. DINNE-Jeruary 21, Rev. Thomas Dunne, Crosskeys, County Cavan. R. I. P., Puff-January 21, at So. Joseph's, Blackrock, the Very Rev. Peter', Duff, C. M., in the 72d year of his rge. R. I. P., Daty-January 18, at her residence, No. 52 Francis ettect, Elizabeth Duly, the he oved wife of Hugh Paly, member of Baker's Association, No. 8 Upper Bridge street, furtied, by the rites of the Reman Catholic Church, and decoly restreet by her family and

and deeply regretted by her family and friends. Kinny-At the residence of her son, the I'rra-

bytery, Brigg, Lincolnebire, Margaret, relieved the late Joremiah Kirby, formerly Limerick and Scar If aged 81 years. R. 1. P.

KINSHLIA-January 19, at the residence of her suter, the Matron, North Dublia Union.

Lexit Clare, roungest daughter of the

late James Kinsella, the Hotel, Arklow. R I. P.
McGian-January 20, at Bells wetown, County
McGian. National Meath, Mr. Thomas McGinn, National teacher, aged 65 years. R. I. P. American

pspors please copy.

McGhane—January 18, Patrick McGrane, Assistant Master of the N. D. U., son of the late Patrick McGrane, and prondson of the late Thomas Arkins, City Sword Bearer.

R. J. P.

Tarton-January 17, at the Presentation Convent, George's bill, Mother Mary Ignatius Taylor, in the 57 h year of her age, and sixty-sixth of her religious profession. Willis - January 18 at No 34 Upper Ormond quay, after a long illness. Themas Willis, M. D., aged 60 years, fortified by the rites of

D, aged 60 years, forthied by the rites of the Church. R. I. P.

Good Rules For Dyspeptics. 1. Est two meals a day. 2. Est slowly, masticate the food very thoroughly, even more so, if possible, than is

3. Avoid drinking at meals; at most take a few sips of warm, unstimulating drink at the close of the meal, if the food is very dry in character.

4. In general dyspeptic stomachs manage dry food better than that containing much fluid, so avoid light soups.

5. Eat neither very hot nor cold food. The best temperature is about that of the

body. Avoid exposure to cold soon after eating. 0. Be careful to avoid excess in eating, Eas no more than the wants of the system require. Strength depends not on what is caten but on

what is digested. 7. Never take violent exercise of any sort, either mental or physical, either just before or just after a meal. It is not good to sleep

immediately after cating. 8. If it is thought necessary to eat three meals a day make the last meal very light. For most dyspeptics two meals are better than

9. Never eat a morsel of any sort between

meslr. 10. Never eat when very tired, whether exhausted from mental or physical labor, 11. Never eat when the mind is worried or the temper is ruffled, if it is possible to avoid

12. Eat only food that is easy of digestion, avoiding complicated and indigestible dishes, and taking but two or three kinds at 13. Most persons will be benefited by the

doing so.

use of catmeal, wheat meal or graham flour. cracked wheat, and other whole grain preparations, though many will find it necessary to avoid vegetables, especially when fruits are taken.

14. Some kinds of fruit, ripe, fresh, or in the simple form of stewed or canned, should be eaten at breakfast, as fruit promotes digestion The use of fruit obviates the necessity of drinking while eating, and for those who have been habituated to drinking, a dish of stewed apples or prunes will serve as well, -Science of Health.

### The Power of a Good Book.

It is wise at night to read, if but for a few minutes, some book which will compose and soothe the mind; which will tring us face to face with the true facts of life, death and t raity; which will make us remember that man doth not live by bread alone; which will give us, before we ilsep, a few thoughts worthy of a Coristian man with an immort I soul in him. And thank God! no one need, go far to find such books. I do not means mercly religious books, excellent as they are in these days; I mean any books which will help to make us better and wiser and more scher and more charitable to persons: any backs which will teach us to dispise what is vulgar and mean, foul and oruel, and to love what is notice and high minded, pure and just, We should read books which tell us of virtue—the stories of good and brave men and women, of gall int and bereic actions, of deads which we ourselves should be proud of: deing, of persons whom we teel to be better. wher, nobler than surselves. - Selected;

FTTS, All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline storest Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trials bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline; 382 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

(Continued from first page.)

We find it proved that Mr. Davitt was a Nonian and received money from the Skirmishing fund, contributed for the purpose of outrage. This was not, however, for the formation of the land league itself, but for the promotion of agina-tion leading up to it. It has been shown that Mr. Davitt returned the money from his own resources. We find, also, that he, in such close and intimate association with the party of violence in America, was the man mainly instrumental in bringing about the alliance re-

Here follow the signatures of the judges. THE MODE OF PROCEDURE.

In the opening of the report, the judges refer to the unprecedented character of the enquiry and say they had no example to follow upon the mode of procedure. As the act empowered all the persons implicated to appear by coursel it was decided that the enquiry should be conduct-ed as though the issue was directed to determine whether the persons charged were guilty of the acts alleged. The enquiry was, therefore, based upon the laws of evidence and procedure prevailing in ordinary courts. The history of the actions of the leaders of the Irish party from 1877 is recited, and the relations are traced that existed between the founders of the Land league and the Fennas and Irish Americans. The lend league is described as it was originated by Davitt and adopted by Parnell with the support of the extreme party both in Ireland and America.

THE CRUEL BOYGOTT.

Referring to boycotting, it declares that the instances adduced before the commission proved that it constituted a most severe, cruel system of intimidation, and was directed not only against those who took and whence another had been evicted, but also against everyone who directly or indirectly offered any obstacle to the reign of the unwritten law of the League. It was directed against those paying rent when others refused to pay, a class whom Parnell designated as weak and cowardly, and against whom public opinion must be brought to bear, even though it should manifest itself in an unpleasant way. This boycott combination was illegal, both in its objects and in the means adopted to carry it out.

AN ELABORATE TYRANNY.

It was an elaborate, all pervading tyranny, aiming to injure the landords as a classe and to drive them out of the country. This action of the league far exceeded the limits of the just force of public opinion and created a well grounded terror in the minds of those suffering under it. The commission concludes that this was the intention of those advising and carrying out the system.

THE LEAGUERS CRIMINAL CONSPIRATORS.

"In our Judgment," says the report, "the "In our Judgment," says the report, "the leaders of the league, thus combining to carry out the boycott, were guilty of a criminal consolracy. We consider this charge established against Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Biggar, Sextum, T. P. O'Connor, Matthew Harris, W. O'Brien, T. D. Sullivan, T. M. Healy, T. Harrington, E. Harrington, A. O'Connor, J. E. Kenny, W. Redmond, J. E. Redmond, Justin, McClarthy, J. O'Connor, T. J. Condon, J. J. O'Kelly, Cummins, Cox, Patrick O'Shea, J. D. Shenan, J. Laty, E. Lemay, J. Barry, C. K. Shein, J. Laty, E. Lemay, J. Barry, C. K. Tanner, Maurice Healy, T. Quinn, Daniel Crilly, Henry Campbell, P. J. Foley, J. J. Claucy, J. F. K. O'Brien, R. Lalor, T. Maune, J. Deasy, J. C. Flynn, J. Jordon, W. J. Lane, D. Sheeby, D. Sullivan, C. N. Burn, and Michael Davitt."

" PHYSICAL FORCE " LITERATURE:

Under the charge of disseminating news-papers tending to incite to crime, the report lays stress upon the fact that Mr. Parnell did not produce the report of any speech wherein he denounced the use of dynamite, though he called attention to a speach in the House of Commons to which he declared that For 1's aim and objects and programme were not his; also that no denunciation by Mr. Parnell of the action of the physical force party in Ireland or America has been given in evidence. Mr. Parnell admitted that he was unable to say that he had by speech or action found any fault with the Fraian organizations. The statistics of crime for 1880, 1881 and 1882 strongly corroborated the statement that outrages followed the cetablishment of the Land league.

CRIMES INCREASED UNDER THE LEAGUE.

Agrarian crime raged in Ireland when this agitation was at its height. An instance is cited from Kerry, where the league was organized in Ocsober, 1880. Crimes immediately increased from 13 cases 1879 to 298 in 1880. The concident decrease of crime with the inactivity of the league was equally conspicuous. When the league was suppressed in 1881, crime dropped from 4,439 cases in 1881 to 860 cases in 1883. It was contended before the the commission that the causes of crime were not due to the league, but to the chronic state of Ireland under the distress aggravated by eviction. There is no doubt the evictions contributed to crime, but the comparative statistics showed that the dominant cause was the league agitation.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

The first year in which the statistics of eviction and crime respectively were compiled was 1849, and a comparison showed that during the dire distress of the years from 1849 to 1852 in-clusive, when 58,423 families were evicted, the botal agrarian orime was 4.245, whereas, for the four years from 1879 to 1882, with 11,964 families evicted, the total record of crimes was 11,323. The fact was that with 3,415 families evicted in 1881, crimes reached a total of 4,429 greater than during all the four years from 1849 to 1852, when 58,423 were evicted.

NOT CAUSED BY SECRET SOCIETIES.

As to the suggestion that crime was caused by secret societies acting in antagenism to the league, Mr. Parnell stated in the House of Commons in January, 1881, that secret societies had ceased to exist. In our judgment Mr. Parnell speke accurately when he made that statement. Mathew Harris also stated in his swidness that there were no country interestication. evidence that there were no secret societies when the Fenians then existed. We find no trace in the evidence of any of the leaders of the league showing that crime was the act of any such societies. It appears to us that the suggestion that the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance bill in August, 1880, was the origin of an increase of crime. We are of opinion that it was not the effective cause of that increase, but that the increase arose from the agitation of which the rejection of the bill was made the occasion.

DUE MAINLY TO THE LAND LEAGUE, "It has been further suggested that the decrease of crime after July, 1882, was due to the conciliatory effect of the Arcars of Rent act. We must answer that this act, which has been described by Mr. Russell as the first great charges. ter for Irish tenants, had no such effect. The action of the leaders of the Land league did undoubtedly contribute to produce an increase of crime from 1879 to 1882. The question is not whether other causes can be suggested, the fact being that an increase during those years, though not exclusively to be ascribed to agitation, was mainly due to the action of the league and its founders and leaders."

INCREASED INSTEAD OF REPRESSED CRIME. Referring to the allegation of the defence of crimes and outrages.
The respondents that the leaders of the league endeavored to repress crime, the report quotes Mr. Davitt's memorandum of December, 1880. Mr. Daviti's memorandum of December, 1860, to the officers of the league condeming outrages, but points out that other league influences counteracted the effect of this memorandum. "In the judgment of the countries and the integrity of crime quoted for the defence were of little avail, because contemporaneously with them the leaders and organizors were carrying on the agitation by means of speeches and conduct that their november was proposed and receils with terrible force. The ripe along the service of the Parnell so that they may be the better satisfied.

The report amounts to a practical acquittal. The commissioners have vindicated at once the character of the Irish leaders and the integrity of the English bench. Thus raised, the basis of the English bench. Thus raised, the basis of that they may be the better satisfied.

We would request voryout and the integrity so that end. The commissioners have vindicated at once the character of the Irish leaders and the integrity of the English bench. Thus raised, the basis to that they may be the better satisfied.

We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula. Parnell so that the report of the Parnell so that the report of the Parnell so that they may be the better satisfied.

We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula. Parnell so that the requires at the solution of the English bench. Thus raised, the basis they may be the better satisfied.

We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula. Parnell so that the requires at the solution of the English bench that the requires at the solution of the English bench that the requires at the denunciations solution is an object of the English bench the feeds of American butter was received hore the feed that the requires at the solution of the English bench that the requires at the denunciations. The solution of the English bench the feeds of American butter was received the set of the English bench that the requires at the solution of the English bench that the requires at the defence of the Irish leaders and the integrity s

McLaren's Genuine



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

#### LL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

told the commission that denunciations upon the platterm had not much effect, because the people would think this was talking to the police and that it was all gammon. During 1880, 1881 and 1882, the League, as an organization took no step in aid of the detection of crime and have no directions for that purpose to its branches throughout the county.

THE SENTIMENT AGAINST THE LAW. "The sentiment in Ireland against aiding the police in the discovery of criminals was not confined to the ignorant, but was shared by those from whose education juster views should prevail. Thus Mr. Davitt approved of the act of the Widow Walsh in exhorting her sons, in prison convicted of murder, rather to die, though innocent than to disclose the name of the true criminal. Mr. Davitt said this woman was entitled to honor, and a subscription was raised in her favor. The expression of such sentiments created a false standard of honor and impeded the detection of crime. Proof has been given that the league systematically and indiscriminately defrayed the expense of the defence of persons charged

with agrarian crime.
"While supplying means for the defence of prisoners is in the abstract justifiable, we entertain no doubt that a knowledge that such assistance will in all cases be afforded must have the effect to encourage persons so disposed to commit outrages. The same observation applies to the support of their families,

THE LEAGUE EXPENDITURES.

In the absence of the league accounts the report declares: "It is impossible to arrive at figure with any certainty. Mr. Egan's letter to Mr. Parnell in 1882 contained some items of expenditure. The details were never given. The audit held by Dillon and Matthew Harris added nothing to the knowledge of how money was expended. Mr. Parnell admitted that there was expended. Mr. Parnett admitted that there had never been any audit of the Land league expenditure. Numerous books and and documents which, if produced, might have thrown light upon the league's proceedings, were not produced. The court was unable to obtain these documents. No valid excuss was ever given for not produced them. Constituted them. for not producing them. Generally we have not received from Mr. Parnell and the officers of the Land league the assistance we were entitlen to expect in investigating the league accounts.

THE LEAGUE IN AMERCIA. The report traces the course of the league's movements in American and its connection with the Clan-na-Gael. Touching the contradictory evidence of Le Caron and Mr. Parnell over the interview in the corridor of the House of Commons in 1881, "the balance of proba-bilities was in favor of the accuracy of 2Le Caron. It was kighly probable that Mr. Parnell would say to anyone whom he regarded as a member of the physical force party in Ameri-ca that an understanding ought to be brought about between that party and Mr. Parnall and his supporters in the league. It was also probable that Mr. Parnall would mention Devoy as the person best able to arrange such an understanding, for Devoy had been among Davitt the parties of physical force and of open political movement should act in barmony has been proved by Devoy's letter, corroborated by Le Caron. It was clear that Le Caron wrote to him to come to Europe to see Parnell and Egan. Mr. Parnell denies that he ever told Le Caron that he had long ceased to believe in anything but the force of arms to redeem Ireland. He based his denial upon the fact that he never thought so, It is not impossible that, conversing with a supposed revolutionist, Parnell expressed himself so as to leave the im-pression that he agreed with those who favored revolution.'

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Touching the tenth convention of the Clon-na-Gael, at which Sullivan presided, the proceedings proved that the dynamite policy had been definitely adopted by the Chicago Convention of 1881, at which T. P. O'Connor was a delegate from Parnell. The Washington convention in 1862, the Astor house meeting and the Philanelphia convention in 1883 are successively quoted as proving the identity and sympathy of the sentiments of the Irish leaguers with the American physical force party. "Thomas O'Conror's speech at the Chicago convention showed that the dangerous results of the league were known to him, seeing that he admitted that shooting the land grabbers was among the incidents of civil war. The Clau-na-Gael circular of October, 1882, clearly pointed to the use of dynamite. It contained the passage:—There are those of us who carry their lives in their hands whose labors if at any moment discovered would lead to their detruction.

DIRECTED BY THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

"It was this Clan-na-Gael, whose leaders closely associated with the Irish leaders which finally obtained, in April, 1883, control of the entire movement in America, henceforward re-taining it. The mass of evidence proved that the Irish league in America has been since directed by the Clanna Gael and has been actively engaged in promoting the use of dynamics for the destruction of life and property in England. It is further proved that while the Clan-na-Gael controlled the league in America. these organizations concurrently collected sums amounting to over \$300,000 for a fund. It has not, however, been proved that Mr. Parnell knew the position of the Clan-na Gael, the circulars of that body, besides the evidence of LeCaron, showing that its operations were kept

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE REPORT. LONDON, February 14.-The Morning Post,

commenting upon the Parnell commission, We sincerely congratulate Mr. Parnell, who has unmistakably, so far as his personal character is concerned, been the victim of gross injustice, and whose separation from these odions imputations will do much to neutralize the shock given to public confidence. But apart from the charges against the leaders there still remains a residuum of charges too serious to leave any dispassionate mind unaffected. It romains for the British electorate to estimate alike the acquittal of Parnell and the condemnation of Davitt, though the honor is due to Davitt that he was the chief denunciator of

The News says:—
The report amounts to a practical acquittal.

upon those who uttered it. Three upright judges, whose prejedices, if they had any, were all sgainst Home Rule, have cleared public life from a dark and ugly cloud.

The Times leaves it to the public to judge whether the report does not confirm, though in colorless, guarded, judicial language, the main part of the statements in its articles on "Parnellism and Crime." It says:

It is but right to observe that many things which the commissioners in their judicial capacity declare not proven, remain, nevertheless, legitimate matter for inference. The judges solted upon a strict interpretation of the law of evidence. The most notorious facts were not accepted. The most obvious assumptions were not entertained, unless established by direction.

After enumerating the charges proved and those not proved, the Times asserts that it never accused the Parnell men of personal participation in crime, and concludes:

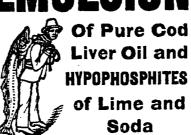
If, in certain points, we are held not to have established our statements the general effect of

what we said remains unshaken. TO PROBE THE MATTER PURTNER.

The Paruell party have under consideration the proposition of asking for a select committee to enquire into the publication of the forged letters, believing there are yet many important details of the story that have been smothered by the Times' lawyers.

THE INFAMY OF THE "TIMES." LONDON, Feb. 13.—The disappointment, chagrin and auger of the Times at the report of the Parnell Commission on its charges against the Parnellities are ill-concealed. Its contention that the charges were in the main trae, though it was impossible for the commission to accept certain evidence capable of proving them, is not shared by its Tory collesques to any appreciable extent, and the value of the paper as a Tory statement the Home paper as a Tory weapon against the Home Rulers and Liberals, is forever destroyed. It could scarcely do less than to characterize the report as a "colorless judicial document, which does not exhibit the feeling of the nation," but that assertion is as far from the truth as were the charges which the paper so recklessly put forth and which the commission's investigation so thoroughly disproved. The most conspicuous feature of the report is its character as an ex-pression of the fairness of the Judges, who, in view of their life-long political associations, teachings and interests might have been expected to lean toward the prosecution, and who were really placed in a postion of as great em-barrassment as any of the accused members.

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I, the undersigned, certify that I have been cured by Madam Desmaris-Lacroix, 1263 Mignonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth, of Catarrh, which afficied my lungs, and which prevented me from attending to my business. I passed a winter in terrible agony, smothering and coughing. I was also afflicted with rheumatism which crippled all my joints. For ten years I had been treated by doctors who finally pronounced my disease incurable. Having heard of Madam Desmarais-Lacroix, I placed myself under the treatment, which resulted in my lacet my activate and being now entirely cured of all complaints, and am now working and feel as if I had never been troubled with any sickness. I will gladly give any information to those suffering should they

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The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparations could have: an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dangerous ingredient and a moderate price,

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics, stomachies, digestives and carminatives.

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#### COMMERCIAL.

MONTBEAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the week were 6,156 bbls, against 6,359 bbls the week previous. Since the river has taken there has been a better Since the river has taken there has been a better country enquiry but the market has not been active by any means. Sales of superfine have transpired at \$3.50 to \$3.65 in car lots, and find has been placed at \$3.00 to \$3.15 in round lots. A lot of superfine bags was sold at \$1.65, and a quantity of fine at \$1.45 to \$1.50. In straight rollers we bear of the sale of two cars at \$4.40 and \$4.50 respectively, and 90 pre cent. patents are quoted at \$4.65 to \$5. Strong bakers is held firmly at \$4.90, although it has been sold for delivery in the Eastern Townships at \$4.85 to \$4 873.

to \$4 873.

Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Patent sprinc.
\$5 00 to \$5 20; Straight roller, \$4 40 to \$4 50;
Extra, \$4.00 to \$4 20; Superfine, \$3 50 to \$3 80;
Fine, \$3.00 to \$3 25; City Strong Bakers, \$4 80
to \$4 90; Strong Bakers, \$4.60 to \$4 80; Ontario bags—superfine, \$1.95 to \$2.06; Ontario

baga-fine, \$1.40 to \$1.60.
Whear.—The Receipts during the week were 8,856 bushels, against 18,615 bush the week previous. The market for Manitoba wheat is quiet, and somewhat essier, and we quote \$1.03 to \$1.04 for No. 1 hard, and \$1.01 to \$1.02 for No. 2. No. 2 in Chicago is down to 77c at time of writing;
OATMEAL, &c.—A fair demand at steady

prices. Standard in bags at \$1.89 to \$1.90 and granulated at \$1.90 to \$1.95. In bbls granulated 3.80 to \$1 and ordinary standard at \$3 60 to \$3.75. Rolled cats \$3.80 to \$4.25 per bbl, and at \$1.80 to \$1.95 in bags. Preal barley \$6 to \$6.30 per bbl, and pot barley at \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas, \$3.70 to \$3.90.

MILL FRED.—There is a better enquiry for bran at \$12.50, but buyers would have to pay \$13.00 for car loss on track, there being a little firmer feeling, and we quote \$13, with higher prices paid for smaller quantities. Shorts are quiet but steady at \$14 to \$16 per ton. It is said that American shorts have stopped coming in. Moullie ranges from \$21 to \$22.50 per

OATS .- Receipts during the week were 17. 349 bushels against 25,372 bushels the week previous. The market is dull, and a lot of 10,000 bushels of Ontario oats have been offered at 295 without leading to business. We quote 28c to 30c per 32 lbs. as for quality. Anything more.

Pras.—Receipts during the week were 12,-758 bush, against 12.187 bush the week previous. Prices here are quoted at 67c to 68c per 66 lbs, and in the west at 54s to 55s per 60 lbs. Conn.—Receipts during the week were 500 bush, against 2,386 the week previous. The market is quiet. No. 2 mixed at 49c to 50c

duty paid, with lower grades 45c to 47c.

Barley.—Receipts during the week were
4,150 bush, against 12,225 bush for the week
previous. It is said that several case of very good malting barley was sold at 48c per 48 lbs. and that more is offered at the same figure. A choice car, however, was placed att 52c, and we quote 47c to 53c as to quality. Feeding parley

HYE —Prices are very low, having been offered in the country at 32. We quote 35c to 40c hers.

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

SEEDS.—Sales of American timothy are at \$1.40 to \$1.45, and Canadian at \$2 to \$1.10 per bushel. Red clover at \$3 90 \$4.10 per bushel, or 63c per lb, and Canadian \$4.20, or 7c 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.—A fair business is reported for the week, although at slightly lower figures for Canada short cut mess pork, sales having been made in round lots at \$12,75 to Jobbing lots, however, have realized \$13.50. In Chicago short cut clear, sales have been made in round lots at 72c per lb in pails, and in jobbing lots at Sc. In smoked meats a very fair business is reported, at steady

meats a very fair outsiness to apparent, prices.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$13.50; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$12.75 to \$13.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$12.75 to \$13.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 10c to 11½c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 60c to 00c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulder 00c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulder 00c; Tailow. common, refined, per lb, 62.

Dressed Hogs. - Receipts for the past week were 1,361 head against 4,520 head the week previous. The season is now about over as very few lots have to come forward from Ontario. Latest sals were reported of 6 cars at \$5,75 to to \$5,92\frac{1}{2}, rad two cars at \$5.75 to \$5,92\frac{1}{2}, and two cars at \$5.70 per 100 lbs. Small lots sold at higher figures. The deteriorated hogs offered at auction this week were cold at \$3.50 for three lots,\$4.50 for one lot and \$5.25 per 100 lbs for one lot. The three lots which brought \$3.50 were dark colored and said to be bordering upon rottenness.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER -- Receipts during the week were 1,234 pkgs, against 1,165 pkgs for the week pre-There is a better enquiry for fine to finest dairy owing to the approach of Lent, but dealers are getting no higher prices, sales to jobbers being reported at 18c to 20c for fine to finest, and at 14c to 16c for medium to good. Dealers are taking every advantage of the Lenten demand, and when ance they get a customer in their stores they endeavor not to let him out until he has bought what he requires at

to 180; Brockville, 14c to 18c; Western, 18c to 14c; Renfrew, 12c to 14c; Inferior, 10c to

11c. Retail selections are sold to the local trade at the usual margin above regular quotations

ROLL BUTTER—There is a good demand for
fine fresh rolls with sales in small baskets at 16c, and in boxes and barrels at 14c to 15c, a

16c, and in boxes and barrels at 14c to 16c, a lot of 10 pkgs being placed at 144c. Inferior rolls have sold as low as 12c.

CHERGE.—Receipts for the week were 1,347 boxes, against 48 boxes the week previous. There is still an enquiry for underprized goods, and we hear of further sales of French country summer goods at 84c to 84c. Several loss of underprized September goods have also been sold at 94c to 10c, but holders ask 104c to 104c for finest. The cable has delined another 64 during the week to 50s 6d. There is a better outward movement this week, about 4,000 boxes being shipped by the Central Vermont via Boston and New York.

FinestSeptember and October ...... 104 to 104

FRUIT. &c.

ORANGES-The market for Valencias is CHANGES—THE MARKET FOR VALUE AND CASHER AS \$4.00 to \$4.50 per case. Floridas are lower at \$3.25 to \$3.50, per box.

LEMONS—Steady. Choice stock at \$4.00 to \$4.50, other qualities \$3.50 to \$4 per bag.

DRIED APPLES.—Market dull at 60 per lb.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Sales at 90 to 9½c for

new' and 74 to 8c for old.

BANANAS—Yellow, \$3 per bunch.

CRAKERRIES—Selling at \$4 to \$9 per brl as to quality. Fancy \$11 to \$12.

STRAWBERRIEY.—Choice Florida, 40c per

quart.
Dates-5c to 6c per lb. NUTS.—Grenoble walnuts, 13c to 14c per lb. Grapes.—Almeira, \$4 to \$6 per keg, and Catawbas 45c to 50c per small basket.

Figs.—In 1 lb boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb boxes 11c to 12c, and in bags 5c to 6c per lb. PINEAPPLES-Extra large 35c to 40c each and

25c to Su each.

POTATOES.—The market is easy. Sales of 2 cars of wastern Early Rose at 70c per bar of 90 lbs. Holders ask 75c. Jobbing lots 80c to

ONIONS.—The market continues strong. Canadian \$3.50 to \$4.00 [per brl. Spanish repacked 70c per crate.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs-Receipts during the week were 457 pkgs, against 55 pkgs for the week previous. The market is still in an unsettted state although The market is still in an unsetthed state although there has been a little better enquiry since the last cold spell set in. Prices however have in no wise improved during the week Montreal limed having been sold at 12c to 13c and Western at 8c to 11c. Canadian are quoted at 18c to 20c, nearly new laid selling at higher prices. American fresh have at 14c to 15c.

DRESSED POULTRY—The market is very firm

DRESSED FOULTRY—The market is very firm but the ecasion is now pretty well over Turkeys are high being quoted at 13c to 14c, and chickens have sold at 13c to 13c per lb.

GAME—Partriage 50c to 60c per brace.

BENS.—Market quiet. Small lots \$1.50 to \$1.75. Car lots \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bracks.

MAPLE SYRUP, &c.—Syrup 50c to \$1 per tin as to quality, and maple sugar 7c to \$c per lb as to Honer,-Extracted, 10s to 11c as to quality. Hops -Fine Canadian hops are quoted at 14c to 16c. Medium to good 10c to 14c and old

hops 5c to 9c.

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

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

FISH AND OILS.

SALT FISH.—The demand for green cod, is good, sales being reported \$5.75 to \$6, for No. 1, and at \$7 for No. 1, large and draft. Labrador herring are weaker, and prices are quoted for round lots at \$3. jobbing lots at \$3.50 to \$4. Cape Breton herrings \$4.50 to \$5.. Dry cod unchanged at \$4.50. New sea trout \$8.50 to \$9.50 per barrel, and \$4.50 to \$5 in half barrels. British Columbia, salmon \$10.50 to

SMORED AND DRIED FISH .- Yarmouth bloat ers, \$1.25 per box; ordinary kinds, 90c to \$1. Pure boneless fish in 25 to 45 lb boxes at 34c to 4c per lb. Finnan haddies 6½c to 7c per lb Boneless cod 6c to 6½c.

Olls.—Steam refined seal firm at 50c to

52c. Cod oil steady, Newfoundland at 34c to 35c, Halifax and Gaspé oil 322c, Newfoundland cod liver oil 50c to 55c. FRESH FISH.-Lake Manitoba white fish \$5,25 to \$5,50 per 100 lb in round lobs. Tommy code at \$1 to \$1.25 per bbl in car lots. Fresh

cod and haddeck Se to 41c. Fresh herring \$1.20 to \$1.50 per 100. MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Feb. 15th 1890 were 136; left over from previous week 323; total for week 168; shipped during the week 77; left for city 36; for week 26; on hand for sale 29. Sales for week have not been large; a fair number of horses were sold at the commence ment of the week, but for mant of buyers trade was very dull during the latter part. Prices are no higher and prospects for coming week not very encouraging, there being bus few buy-ers expected. The following dealers are expect-horses:—R. May, two car loads; Messrs. Eak-ins, Williams and Rand, one load each for Mon-

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

day, 17tb.

The receipts of live stock for week ending Feb. 15th, 1820, were as follows:-Catale. Sheep, Hogs. Calves,

709 41 215 69

Over from last week, 22 ...

Left on hand..... 731 41 215 79

Receipts at these yards were rather larger than that of previous week. Trade has been brisk and prices throughout the week were steady, though no very high prices were given. Sheep continue in good demand. A number of

hogs received, but no change in values. We quote the following as being fair values: Butchers good, 3fc to 4c; Butchers Med., 3fc to 3fc; Butchers Culis, 2fc to 3c; Sheep, 3fc to 4fc; Hogs, \$4.55 to 4.65; Calves, \$4.00 to \$10.00.

Unlucky Mr. Isaacs.

London, Feb. 12.—The examination of Elizabeth Vincent in the Richmond Police Court to-day, on the charge of attempting to shoot Louis Henry Isaacs, M.P., last October, elicted the fact that Issacs had endeavored to purchase the young woman's silence by the payment of £10,000, which offer she refused. This allegation seriously impairs the value of the charge set up by Isaacs that Miss Vincent tried to blackmall him, and has turned the tide of public sympathy in her favor. It is said that Isaacs' hold upon his parliamentary seat, which he occupies as a Conservative, has been very shaky for some time past, his constituents having virtually repudiated him, and his early resignation is look. ed for. In this event the seat will be contested for the Opposition by Mr. Wm. Saunders, the well-known philanthropist, temperance advocate and proprietor of the Eastern Morning News, of Hull, who is very popular with Isaacs' constituents, and almost sure of being househ returned by a large majority,

All the Radical party in the House of Com-mons favor the dissolution of Parliament and

### CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

S. Careley is now showing an entire new lot of fancy wood and brass goods, such as paper and towel racks, whish holders, hall pers, etc., at exceedingly low prices. These goods being quite a novelty are well worth inspection.

Fancy disterings, all makes and qualities, are to be found in endless variety in S. Caraley's show rooms. Prices to suit buyers.

COLURND DRESS GOODS COLORED DRESS GOODS

A few lines left over from our January Cheap

TWILLED BEIGE TWILLED AEIGE

NUNS' VEILING NUNS' VEILING

ONLY 5 SHADES LEFT ONLY 5 SHADES LEFT

ONLY 5 SHADES LEFT ONLY 5 SHADES LEFT ONLY 5 SHADES LEFT

8. CARSLEY.

ONLY 3 SHADES LEFT ONLY 3 SHADES LEFT

10c PER YARD 10c PER YARD

Now offering a large assortment of Kidder. minster Carpets at very low prices; also a very choice assortment of

The whole of these Goods to be cleared at very low prices to make room for the arrival of new Spring Stock. S. CARSLEY.

HEARTH RUGS HEARTH BUGS

SOFA RUGS SOFA RUGS

DOOR MATS

S. CARSLEY.

very low prices. CARPET SQUARES

The largest and handsomest assortment of Art Carpets over offered, all sizes, from 2 yards

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

REMNANTS BRUSSELS CARPETS REMNANTS BRUSSELS CARPETS

A lot of Remnants, Finest Quality Brussell Carpet, to be sold at 60c per yard. Also a lot of

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Come as a boon and a bleasing to all who wish to economize time. Invaluable to dressmakers and a great saver of labor. Used in every

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 779, 1775, 1777,

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

 $(-e^{-i\phi})^{2} + (-e^{-i\phi})^{2} + (-e^{-i\phi})^{2}$ 

Sale, now offering at Extra Reductions.

ONLY 5 SHADES LEFT ONLY 5 SHADES LEFT

REDUCED PRICE 1210 PER YARD REDUCED TRICE 1210 PER YARD

S. CARSLEY,

AT REDUCED PRICE, 100 PER YARD AT REDUCED PRICE, 100 PER YARD

S. CARSLEY.

GOATS' HAIR CLOTH GOATS' HAIR CLOTH GOATS' HAIR CLOTH

AT REDUCED PRICE, 100 PER YARD AT REDUCED PRICE, 100 PER YARD AT REDUCED PRICE, 100 PER YARD

BRADFORD SERGE / BRADFORD SERGE

AT REDUCED PRICE AT REDUCED PRICE

S. CARSLEY,

KIDDERMINSTER CARHETS KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS

3 PLY IMPERIAL CARPETS 3-PLY IMPERIAL CARPETS

In endless variety; just opened, a baautiful line of Darhestan and Turkestan Hearth Ruge; also a magnificent assortment of

In new designs and coloring; a lot of fine Persian Sofa Rugs to be sold cheap.

At all prices, from 18c each upwards. A few heavy Armineter Mate, slightly damaged, to

sell at 20c each.

COCOA MATS AND COCOA MATTING

COCOA MATS AND COCOA MATTING Cocoa Mattine in ail widths, Plain or Bordered, Brush Mats, Sinnet Mats, Scraper Mats, Handsome Wool Bordered Occoa Mats, all at

x 2½ to 4 yards x 5 yards. A first class Square now showing at \$3.80.

TAPESTRY REMNANTS And remnants of all kinds of Carpets, Oil\*

cloths and Linoleums to be sold cheap.

CLAPPERTON'S SEWING COTTON.

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

EVER-READY DRESS STEELS

. EVER-READY DRESS STREES. are waterproof and perspiration proof.

NOTRE DAME STREET