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THE POPE SPEAKS.

Duties of Christian Citizens.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF HIS HOLINESS LEO XIII.

TO OUR VENERABLE BROTHERS, THE PATRIARCHS, PRIMATE, ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND OTHER ORDINARIES IN PEACE AND COMMUNION WITH THE HOLY SEE.

LEO XIII., POPE.

Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

It seems to be more necessary every day that the precepts of Christian wisdom should be recalled, and that the life, manners and institutions of the people should be made conformable to them. When these are disregarded, the result is such an abundance of evil that no wise man can bear the present without keen anxiety, or look forward to the future without fear. No light progress has, indeed, taken place in the advantages which concern the body and are external; but all nature which first made man and the possession of wealth, and power and resources, though they may beget benefit and increase the enjoyments of life, cannot satisfy the soul, fashioned for greater and more splendid things. To aspire to and strive after God is the supreme law of the life of men, who, being made in the Divine image and likeness, are strongly impelled by their own nature to enjoy communion with their Maker. It is not, however, by any motion and tendency of the body that we advance towards God, but by means of the acts pertaining to the mind—knowledge and love. For God is the supreme truth and the end of all things, 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 domestic and civil society as of individual men. For nature did not institute society that man might regard it as his end, but that it might be a means to it, and that he might find in it the support of his own perfection. If, then, any State pursue nothing but external advantages and the support of life, with enjoyment and plenty, and if it has been accustomed to neglect God in its administration of affairs, and to pay no heed to the moral laws, it departs too 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 society. But these good things 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 Christian precepts, are daily being obscured by the forgetfulness or disdain of men, almost to such a degree that the great increase of such things which concern the body the greater appears the decline of these affecting the soul. Admitted and a greatly weakened faith is clearly indicated by those incidents which are so frequently offered to religion openly and before men's eyes, and which an age careful for religious worship would on account have tolerated. Hence it is incredible how great is the multitude of men whose eternal salvation is in danger. But States themselves and Governments cannot long remain safe, because when Christian institutions and morals fall away the principal foundations of human society must necessarily crumble. For the preservation of public tranquillity 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 disturbance. The present age has seen rare and memorable vicissitudes, and it is not quite manifest whether there is a similar kind are not to be apprehended. Therefore, the time itself seems to us to look for remedies where they are to be found; that is to say, to return the principles and practices of Christianity in private life, and in all parts of the social arrangement. This is the one remedy most suitable 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 all possible zeal and energy. For this reason, although in other places, as opportunity occurred, we have treated of such matters, we deem it useful to describe more exactly in this letter the duties of Catholics—duties which, if they are properly discharged, contribute wonderfully to the promotion of the public welfare. We fall into vehement and almost daily disputes with regard to the most important affairs, in which it is most difficult for many to avoid being entangled, falling into error, and losing heart. It is our duty, venerable brethren, to admonish each one, to teach, and to exert authority 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 not a proper grasp of the Catholic faith or are altogether devoid of it. When, after the salvation of the human race had been purchased, Jesus Christ commanded the Apostles to preach the Gospel to every creature, He likewise laid it as a duty on all men to learn thoroughly and believe the things which should be taught, with whole duty, indeed, the securing of eternal salvation is altogether bound up. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be condemned." (Mark xvi, 16) But the man who is unwilling, as he ought to embrace, the Christian faith, becomes by the

very fact subject to the Church, his mother and a member of the highest and most holy 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 hesitate to face death for his fatherland—with greater reason ought Christians to be animated with similar sentiments towards the Church. For she is the holy city of the living God, begotten of God Himself, from whom she has received her constitution—performing, indeed, a pilgrimage on this earth, but calling men and teaching 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 more ardent love, the Church to which we owe the immortal life of the soul, because it is right to prepare the welfare of the body, and to regard our duties towards God as more sacred than our duties towards men. But if we wish to form a true judgment, the supernatural 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 cause of both; whence it follows that there can be no repugnance between the duties which they impose. We can and ought, then, certainly, love ourselves, be benevolent towards our neighbors, and love the State and the power which presides over it, and at the same time we can and ought to entertain a filial love for the Church and love God with the greatest love of which we are capable. Nevertheless, the order of those duties is sometimes subverted either by the misfortune of the times or the more perverse will of men. That is to say, cases happen in which the State demands one thing from the citizen and religion the opposite from Christians, and this incongruity is not for other reason than that the heads of the State pay no regard to the sacred power of the Church or desire to make it subject to them. Hence arises the need to a position of making proof of virtue in our day. For commands come from two powers, both of which cannot be obeyed at the same time, as they give contrary orders. "No one can serve two masters" (Matt. vi, 24), so that if one is satisfied, 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 the laws of Jesus Christ for the purpose of obeying the magistrate, or to transgress the laws of the Church under the pretext of observing the civil law. "We ought to obey God rather than men." This answer, which Peter and the other Apostles were accustomed to give to the magistrates who ordered them to do that which they ought not to do, should always be given without hesitation in similar circumstances. There is no better criterion in peace or war than the Christian mindfulness of his duty, but he ought to be prepared to suffer all things, even death itself, rather than desert the cause of God and the Church. Wherefore they do not allow a layman to be a member of the Council of State, who represent that authority in the choice of duty, and characterize it as sedition. We speak of that which is commonly known and which we ourselves have often explained in the same time, as they give contrary orders. (The Law is only the command of reason (recta ratio) set forth by a legitimate power for the common good. But no power is true and legitimate unless it emanates from God, the Sovereign progenitor and Lord of all things. Who alone can entrust to man power over his fellow-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 opposed 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, then, there is a sacredness in the public power, in which they recognize a certain semblance and image of the divine majesty, even when it is possessed by an unworthy person, and they have a proper and due reverence for the laws, not because of the force and penalties associated with them, but because of the sacredness of duty. "For God hath not given us the spirit of fear." (2 Timothy, i, 7). But if the laws of the State are in open contradiction with the Divine Law, if they command anything prejudicial to the Church, or are hostile to the duties imposed by religion, or violate in the person of the Supreme Pontiff the authority of Jesus Christ, then, indeed, it is a duty to resist 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 State. We here see how unjust it is to reproach Christians with actual sedition, for they refuse neither to the prince nor to legislators the obedience which is due to them, or if they refuse that obedience it is only in consequence of commands destitute of authority and issued against the honor of God, and consequently unjust, and having nothing in common with true laws. You recognize here, venerable brethren, the upright doctrine of the apostle St. Paul. In his epistle to Titus, after having reminded Christians that they must be subject to princes and powers and obey all their commands, he immediately adds, and be ready to do all kinds of good works. (Titus iii, 1.) He thus declares openly that in the laws of men contain precepts contrary to the eternal law of God, just as he condescends to not obeying them; just as to those who wished to deprive him of the liberty of preaching the Gospel, the Prince of the Apostles gave his courageous and sublime answer. "It is not 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).

SIR JOHN'S DILEMMA.
Between the French and English Stools He Feels to Choose.
OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The Government had a cabinet meeting to consider the change in the situation caused by Mr. Blake's amendment to Mr. McCarthy's bill. Sir Hector Langevin's famous anti-English speech has alarmed some elements of the Ministerial party. He is a colleague of Sir John Macdonald's and one of the leading members of the Government. If any one should have attempted to throw cold water on the waters of 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 not altogether approved in its details by all members of the Liberal party, has disturbed the Tory water-pullers, and the Ministerial caucus is now in a state of considerable confusion. There is considerable comment outside the House on Sir John's want of courage and leadership in allowing this question to assume such a dangerous attitude. It is held that he should have taken the matter into his own hands and allowed his colleague to throw a torch in inflammable material.

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 anything, action should be taken. The substance of the report is not known, but 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 the ministerial opinion is in favor of leaving it to the opposition. The question 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. 15.—Court gossip says that the quarrel between Queen Victoria and her son-in-law Prince Henry of Battenberg, has broken up afresh with renewed violence, and the Princess Beatrice is having a dreadful time of it, as she 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 anxious mother-in-law and is 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 off 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 right to do as he pleases. The Queen is between two stools, she must either lose her favorite daughter, or she must tolerate Battenberg's humors 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 last will ever remain a red-letter day 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. Fabre, D.D. was the celebrant, and administered the Holy Communion to hundreds of devout communicants. He was assisted by the Rev. J. Toupin, S.S., and Rev. J. Casey, O.S.B. 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 lights and adorned with flowers, and in the Sanctuary were Revs. P. Dowd, J. Toupin, M. Callaghan, J. Callaghan, J. Casey, J. McCallen, J. Lonergan, P.P., St. Bridget's; Father Salmon, St. Mary; Father O'Meara, St. Gabriel's; Flynn and Girard, C.S.S.R., of St. Ann's; Father Donnelly, St. Anthony's; Father Trappier, Hotel Dieu; Fathers Deguire and Filiatrault, of St. James, and Brother Arnold. Several of the sister societies showed their interest in the celebration by attending in large numbers. These represented St. Patrick's Society, St. Ann's Temperance Society, St. 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, each of the latter showing up nearly 500 strong. Among the representatives of sister societies assigned to seats of honor were: Hon. Edward Murphy, Ald. P. Kennedy, Messrs. J. J. Cloran, Joseph Phelan, R. Lennan, T. J. Finn, P. O'Reilly, T. P. Tansley, J. T. Gethings, A. Jones, J. A. Ducloux, F. McCabe, J. P. Nugent, H. Butler, Thos. Lacombe, J. Patterson. The Rev. Father Dowd, the venerable pastor who for forty-two years, has served his congregation out of the fifty-two years of his priestly life, recited the Rosary. Then the Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., President of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, ascended the pulpit and preached from Exodus xii: 13, & 14 v., the following powerful sermon on temperance, which was listened to by the immense audience with the greatest attention, and caused a most excellent impression on all his hearers.

THE SERMON.
"The plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, 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." (Exodus, ch. xii, 13-14.)
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 Pharaoh of Egypt, he sought the lives not only of men but of women; and those whom he did not kill he enslaved and oppressed, "making their lives bitter."
But God took pity on his people, and raised up another Moses to be their deliverer. It was the saintly, zealous, indefatigable and fearless priest, Rev. Patrick Phelan, S.S.
On Sunday, February 23rd, 1840, he gathered his people together, and carried them in the noble army of Temperance, under the banner of the Irish Roman Catholic Temperance Society of Montreal.
Through the long vista of fifty years we seem to behold him rising up as the deliverer of his people. What burning words of eloquence must have sprung to his lips as he beheld the woe and sorrow and pain of the 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 Intemperance, 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 not to work, or to learn, or to improve, but to get drunk, and to get drunk they have made your lives bitter. Tearing your youth from their homes they have riveted around their young hearts the chains of a slavery which a passion for drink will never allow to be broken asunder. They have waylaid and entrapped your best men, standing in all the strength of their manhood,—nobles, gentlemen, brave, virtuous, and they have dragged them down from the high plane on which they moved and left them wrecked, physical, intellectual and moral wrecks, strewn along the pathway of life. Woman, man's pride,—mother, sister, wife, daughter,—names so dear to the heart, they have ruthlessly attacked, and in the very struggle from which she was to procure food for her children have offered her liquor, which sends her to her home not an angel of light and love and virtue, but a demon of darkness and hate and vice; victim herself first, only to drag her children with her to the lowest depths of sin and misery.
The very Lord's day has not escaped these agonies of your soul. That one day (one day of seven) set apart for the service of God is so little sacred in their eyes, that before you kneel to the temple of drink and hold you exiles and strangers to your Christian home, still greater strangers to the temples of your God, to pass the day in drunken orgies and to ruin, by your conduct, the souls of the little ones of Christ.
The poor, alas the poor, might have excused their pity. But no, they too must be dragged and sent to our presence with the stench of liquor strong on their breaths, to beg piteously for food that was refused them by men who have the heart to increase, by intoxicating drink, the suffering and cruel sorrows of their sad lot.
In such or similar words must the zealous Father Phelan have spoken to his people, for if we believe the eye witnesses who carry to us the history of those days, Montreal was indeed a true land of Egypt, with its Pharaoh, Intemperance, holding his 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 plague of Intemperance should not be upon them to 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 groaned towards the promised land of God's Church, flowing with the milk and honey of prayer and of sacraments and of divine goodness to the land of the Christian home, rich with the blessings of sobriety, of peace and of true freedom. And these prayers and these sacraments, 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 attractiveness 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 reward in a home not made with hands, eternal in heaven, to a kingdom, into which Divine Truth has decreed no drunkard shall ever enter.
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 hard struggle and combat, with such faithful aids on the side of the enemy. Faithful to their teachings, and encouraged 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 emblazoned on the banner of our society, "St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society," and in the cross, with our motto: "In hoc 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 to establish a Catholic university in Dublin, which project was, without doubt, abandoned in deference to their strenuous objections. From the strength and character of the opposition to many of the Government's schemes on the part of the Tories 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 Smor Montague accused Great Britain of encroaching upon Spanish territory in making the Gibraltar canal. The Government promised to investigate.
It is said Andrew Carnegie has secured the absolute control of the Pittsburg and Western railway and has turned it over to the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

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 the Parnell Commission appointed to investigate the charges made by the Times against the Parnells members of the House of Commons, was laid upon the table in the House to-day by Henry Matthews, secretary for the affair. 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 centres in the final conclusions, which are as follows:
First.—We find that the respondents, members 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. Davitt, 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 the respondents are: Michael Davitt, M.P.; John Dillon, William O'Brien, W. Redmond, John O'Connor, Joseph Condon, J. J. O'Kelly.
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 gentry.
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 no sincere, is not established. We entirely acquit Mr. Parnell and the other respondents of the charge of incoherence.
Fourth.—We find that the respondents did disseminate the Irish World and other newspapers tending to incite sedition and the commission of other crimes.
Fifth.—We find that the respondents did not directly incite any person to the commission of crime other than intimidation and that the consequence of that excitement was that crimes and outrages were committed by the persons so incited, but we find that it has not been proved that the respondents made payments for the purpose of inciting persons to commit crime.
Sixth.—We find, as to the allegation that the respondents did nothing to prevent crimes and that they expressed no bona fide 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 led to the commission of crime and outrage, but persisted in the 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 escape 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 withheld 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 subscriptions of money from Patrick Ford, known as an advocate of crime and the use of dynamite, but it has not been proved that the respondents or any of them, knew that the Clann-na-Gael controlled the Land League or was collecting money for a parliamentary fund. But it has been proved that the respondents invited and obtained the assistance and co-operation of the physical force party in America, including the Clann-na-Gael, and in order to obtain that assistance abstained from reporting or condemning the action of that party.
Besides these, there remain three specific charges against Mr. Parnell personally, namely:—
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 parole in April, 1882, and that he recognized the Phoenix park raiders as their headquarters. We find this is no foundation for specific charges, 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 find that Mr. Parnell did not make any remittance to enable Mr. Byrne to escape from justice.
Regarding the two special charges against Mr. Davitt, we find that he was a Fenian and assisted in the formation of the Land League with money contributed for the purpose of outrage and crime, 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 Parnells and Home Rule party in America.
(Continued on eighth page.)

The Ontario Budget shows that the total receipts for the year were \$3,828,405.08; the expenditures were \$3,553,326.37, leaving a surplus of \$275,078.71. The Government claims a surplus of \$6,000,000 in visible and realizable assets.

THE LATE FATHER O'HAGARTY.
Among the many who have been called away by death, within the last few months, quite a number have been summoned from the ranks of our clergy. One of the last to pay this tribute

The Governor of Formosa has been deposed and beheaded with the remaining rebel chiefs.

(Continued from first page.)

THE POPE SPEAKS. Duties of Christian Citizens.

To love the two fatherlands, the earthly and the heavenly, but in such a manner that the love of the heavenly country prevails over that of the other, and that human laws are not preferred to the law of God—such is the essential duty of Christians, from which spring, as from their sources, all the other duties. Has not the Redeemer of mankind said: "For this I came into the world, that I should give testimony to the truth." (John, xvii, 37), and again, "I am come to cast fire on the earth, and what will I but that it be kindled?" (Luke, xii, 49) 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 rest. This truth and this charity from the glorious patrimony confided by Jesus Christ to the Church, who defends and preserves it with indefatigable zeal and vigilance. But it is so rarely necessary to recall with what fervor and in how many ways war is made on the Church. Since reason, armed with the investigations of science, has succeeded in unravelling from nature a large number of its most hidden secrets and employing them for various purposes, men have reached such a degree of pride that they believe themselves 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 omnipotence. St. Paul, writing the Galatians, recommends to them this exhortation: "Now, I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that you all speak the same thing, and that there be no schisms among you, but that you be perfect in the same mind and in the same judgment." (1 Cor. i, 10). The wisdom of this precept is immediately evident, for though in the principle of each science, or in the details of each art, there may be a variety of opinions; it is often the spirit of the impressions which 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 order to create a certain union among those whose minds are out of harmony. It is quite otherwise with Christians: they receive from the Church the rule of their faith; they know with certainty that they are obeying its authority and allowing themselves to be guided by it. They will be blind in the Church because there is only one Jesus Christ, there is not and there ought not to be among the Christians of the entire world but one doctrine, "One Lord, one faith" (Eph. iv, 5). "Having the same spirit of faith" (2 Cor. iv, 13), they possess that salutary principle, whence spontaneously arise the same union of will among all, and uniformity of action.

But, as St. Paul commands, this unanimity ought to be perfect. As the Christian faith does rest not on the authority of human, but on that of Divine reason—for what we have received from God "we believe to be true not on account of the intrinsic evidence of the truth, perceived by the natural light of reason, but on account of the authority of God, Who makes the revelation, and Who can neither be deceived, nor deceive" (Vatican Council, Const. Dei Filius, c. 3)—the consequence is that we must receive entirely, and with the same assent, all things and everything ascertained to have been revealed by God. To refuse to believe a single article of the faith, but to accept the rest, is to deny the very foundation of faith who either deny that God has spoken to man, or who doubt His infinite truth and wisdom. But to determine what are the doctrines divinely revealed in the province of the Church Teaching, to which God has entrusted the guardianship and the charge of His universal rule, the Roman Pontiff is the supreme ruler of the Church. The union of minds then, requires, with perfect agreement in the same faith, perfect submission and obedience of will to the Church and the Sovereign Pontiff as to God Himself. Obedience ought to be perfect, because it is grounded on the faith, which cannot be divided; say, if it is not absolute and complete in all respects, it is deprived of its essence though it may still bear the appearance of obedience. To this perfection of obedience Christian tradition attaches such importance that it has always been considered and considered, a point is admirably brought out when St. Thomas in the following words: "The formal object of faith is primary truth, as it is manifested in the Holy Scriptures and in the doctrine of the Church which proceeds from the first truth. Hence whoever does not adhere to the doctrine of the Church as to an authority, he is not in the faith, which proceeds from primary truth manifested in the Scriptures—has not the habit of faith, but holds those things which are of faith in another 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 is contained in the Church's teaching, and to 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, but to his own will (22, Q. 5, a. 3). The faith of the whole Church must be one, according to the words (1 Cor. xii, 10). Now, I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that there be no schisms among you." But this unity cannot be preserved unless questions which arise concerning the faith be settled by him who presides over the whole Church, that is, his decision may be firmly accepted by the whole Church. And thus it belongs to the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff alone to teach and to judge in the faith, and to perform all the other acts which affect the entire Church." (Ibid., Q. i, art. 10).

In fixing the limits of obedience, let no one think that it is due to the authority of Bishops, and especially of the Roman Pontiff, merely in matters of dogma, the objects of revelation which cannot be distinguished from the crime of heresy. 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 belief by the Church, in its office of ordinary and universal teaching, as the Vatican Council, in its public session, according to the words of the Canon, "Benedicite, according to 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 See. How reasonable this is it is easy to perceive for the things contained in the Divine oracles have reference to the eternal life, and to what is necessary for the eternal salvation. Now, as we have said, man's duties in both respects—that is to say, what he ought to do—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 contained in the Divine oracles, and to settle the same by his authority, and to eliminate those errors from Holy Church, and to give forth the lights of the purest faith." (Const. Dei Filius.) Let each one then remember that he can, and ought, to spread the Catholic faith by the influence of example, and preach it by the public and constant profession of his faith. In the duties which belong to God and the Church, a large place should be

occupied by the zeal with which each one 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 harvest is abundant, but the laborers are few. Hence by opposing themselves to His work in such a manner 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 doctrine, 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. (Ibid., c. 24) In one body we have many members, but all the members have not the same office, so we being many are one body in Christ, and every one a member one of another." (Romans xiii, 4, 5). It follows that the Church, a perfect society, far superior to every other society, has received from its Founder the mission to fight for the salvation of the human race. (Ibid., c. 24) This organism and this constitution of Christian society can suffer no change. To none of its members is it permitted to act according to his own taste, or to select the method of fighting which pleases him. For whoever does not gather with the Church and with Jesus Christ, rosters (St. Luke xi, 23); and they are certainly the adversaries of God, who do not fight with Him and with His Church.

To realize this union of mind and this uniformity of conduct, so justly feared by the adversaries of Catholicism, the first condition to be fulfilled is to profess the same sentiments. With what ardor zeal and with what vigor the power of language St. Paul, exhorted the Galatians, recommends to them this exhortation: "Now, I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that you all speak the same thing, and that there be no schisms among you, but that you be perfect in the same mind and in the same judgment." (1 Cor. i, 10). The wisdom of this precept is immediately evident, for though in the principle of each science, or in the details of each art, there may be a variety of opinions; it is often the spirit of the impressions which 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 order to create a certain union among those whose minds are out of harmony. It is quite otherwise with Christians: they receive from the Church the rule of their faith; they know with certainty that they are obeying its authority and allowing themselves to be guided by it. They will be blind in the Church because there is only one Jesus Christ, there is not and there ought not to be among the Christians of the entire world but one doctrine, "One Lord, one faith" (Eph. iv, 5). "Having the same spirit of faith" (2 Cor. iv, 13), they possess that salutary principle, whence spontaneously arise the same union of will among all, and uniformity of action.

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action of Christians bound altogether by chance, but an admirably regulated, divinely founded society which has for its direct and proximate end the placing of souls in possession of peace and sanctity. And as it alone has received through God's grace the necessary means for raising the human race, it is fixed on the rock of the apostles, and is made conformable to its nature, of governing Christian peoples. But the administration of this government is difficult and gives rise to numerous conflicts. For the Church rules peoples scattered throughout all parts of the world, situated in race and manners such as which peoples, inasmuch as they are subject to their own national laws, own obediences at once to the civil and the religious power. These duties are imposed on the same persons, but, as we have already said, there is neither contradiction nor confusion among them, for one concerns the prosperity of the State, and the other the general welfare of the Church, whilst both are contained in the same person's perfection.

The delimitation of rights and duties being clearly laid down, it is clear that the heads of the State are free in exercise of the power of Government, and that not only is the Church not hostile to that liberty, but that it aids it with all its strength, since it recommends the practice of piety, which is justice towards God, and the practice of justice towards man, still the spiritual power has a far nobler end, since it governs men by defending the "Kingdom 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 Church alone has been invested with the power of governing souls, to the absolute exclusion of the civil authority; for it was not to Caesar, 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 important consequences, of which we here desire to speak.

Between political Governments, whatever their form may be and the government of 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 end. The Church, then, has the right to propose laws, and to set by its institutions and laws conformable to its nature. Being based, not only a perfect society in itself, but one superior to all other human societies, it resolutely refuses, in accordance with its rights and duty, to take sides with parties, and to bend itself to the changeable exigencies of politics. As a consequence of the same principle, the government of the Church is not full of respect for the rights of others, it considers it a duty to remain indifferent with respect to the different forms of government and the civil institutions of Christian States; and among the different systems of government it approves of all those that respect religion and moral law. Such is the rule with which it governs the Church, and its members, and acts conformably. 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 law as which are believed to contribute more efficaciously than others to the general welfare. But as to the rights of life, the rights of property, and to attempt to make use of its support in order to triumph more easily over adversaries, it is to commit an indirect abuse of religion. On the contrary, all parties ought to agree to surround religion with the same respect, and to guarantee it against all attacks. Furthermore, in politics, the end is not the glory of the nation, but the glory of God, and the good of the human race, 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 sovereignty; consequently, in conducting its affairs, neither is bound to obey the other within the limits of its own competence. It is by no means equal to the other, because, receiving its laws from God, it is not subject to any other law, much less hostile, for nature has not merely given man his physical being, it has made him a moral being. Hence, from the tranquility of public order, the immediate end of civil society, man expects the means of promoting his physical well-being, and especially the security of his material possessions, which consists exclusively in the knowledge and practice of virtue. He desires at the same time to be brought to the Church the necessary aids for the attainment of religious perfection, which consists in the knowledge and practice of true religion—of that religion called the fountain of life, and the source of all graces. The Church, the complete and perfect 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 without regard being paid to the object of civil and also the religious nature of the human mind. The Church is by no means indifferent to the fact that such laws are in operation in States—not inasmuch 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 assigned to the Church by God to offer opposition whenever the law is manifestly in opposition to the rights of the Church, to infuse the spirit of the Gospel into the laws and institutions of peoples. And since the fate of States depends principally on the disposition of those who are at the head of the Government, the Church cannot grant its patronage or favor to men whom it knows to be hostile to it, who openly refuse to respect the rights which it claims to have, the alliance established by the nature of things between religious interests and the interests of the civil order. On the contrary, its duty is to favor those who, having sound ideas as to the relations between Church and State, wish to make them both harmonize for the common good. These principles are especially applicable to the relations of the Catholic Church to the State. The Catholic ought to model his public life. This is to say, wherever it is lawful in the eyes of the Church to take part in public affairs, men of recognized 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 religion.

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 pillar and ground of truth (1 Timothy, iii, 15), will necessarily become of those (living teachers) who promise them liberty, whereas they themselves are the slaves of corruption" (2 Ep. St. Peter ii, 1-19), and, furthermore, being sharers of the virtues of the Church, they will by wisdom triumph over the snares of the adversaries, and over their violence by courage. This is not the place to examine whether, in what States, the Catholic Church, in its relations to the State, has 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 Faith, "which works by charity" (Galat. v, 6), had been stronger in the souls of most persons; nor would there have been such a universal neglect of 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 future.

Now, by those about to take part in public affairs, two evils are to be particularly avoided—false prudences and timidity. For some there are powerful and dominant iniquity, let the battle should exaspate the enemy. Whether these men are for or against the Church is uncertain, for while they profess the Catholic faith, they desire that the Church should allow, with impunity, the propagation of certain opinions differing from it. They lament the state of the Church, but they do not seek to provide a remedy; and they not unfrequently increase the intensity of

the evil by an excessive indulgence or pernicious dissimulation. They will permit no one to doubt their devotion to the Apostolic See, but they have always some reproach to make against the Roman Pontiff. The prudences of such men is of the kind which is called by the apostle, "the prudences of the flesh, and the death of the soul, because it is not, and cannot be subject to the law of God." (Rom. viii, 6, 7.) Nothing is less calculated to diminish the love of the object of the enemies—an object which many of them do not fail to announce and glory in—to destroy altogether, if possible, the Catholic religion, which is the one true religion. In the execution of this design there is nothing they do not dare; for they know that the more they succeed in discouraging others the greater facility will they have in accomplishing their wicked purposes. Consequently they who love the prudences of flesh and who pretend not to know that every Christian ought to be a good soldier of Christ—they who would not admit the right of feeling 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 their views. They strive to gain and to keep the power of the Church, and to do so they do not follow legitimate authority, but go to the aid of 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 to violate with impunity. Hence to those who, in the name of the Church, desire to impose their will with the firm persuasion that the reign of injustice will have an end and that it will be one day vanquished by the sanctity of right and of religion. They exhibit a devotedness worthy of antique virtues in struggling to defend religion, particularly against the faction which with extreme audacity continually attacks the Church, and which, by its hostility to the Sovereign Pontiff, falls into its power. But such should be careful to observe the rules of obedience and undertake nothing of their own motion. This double disposition, united to constancy and firm courage, is necessary to all Catholics in order that whatever may be the trials to which they are called, they may not be found "falling" (St. James, i, 4). Thus we earnestly wish to see deeply rooted in the souls of all the prudences which St. Paul calls "the wisdom of the spirit" (Rom. vii, 6). In the Government of human actions this virtue teaches us to preserve an admirable temperance between the cowardice which leads to far and distant, and the rashness which leads 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, obey the counsels of right reason; the former concerns men entrusted with the direction of public affairs, and particularly those 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 Supreme Pontiff depends on the number of his subjects. It is his duty not only to govern the entire Church, 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 be united in the same opinions, and that their conduct be regulated by the political wisdom of the ecclesiastical authority. Now, immediately after the Roman Pontiff, and under his direction, the supervision of the religious interests of Christianity belongs to the Bishops. If they are not placed on the summit of Pontifical power, they are, nevertheless, in the hierarchy, and each of them is set over the government of a particular Church, says St. Thomas, are "like the principal workmen in the building of the spiritual edifice" (Quodlib. i, art. 4), and they have the members of the clergy to share their labors and execute their decisions. Every one ought to regulate his life in conformity to the discipline of the Church, which it 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 laity ought to live in the closest union with their Bishops. Should any of the latter lay himself open to criticism either by his conduct or by his opinions, he is obliged to do so 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 laity ought to live in the closest union with their Bishops. Should any of the latter lay himself open to criticism either by his conduct or by his opinions, he is obliged to do so in the power of any one to change. 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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 Antioch.
SUNDAY, Feb. 23, First Sunday of Lent.
MONDAY, Feb. 25, St. Matthias.
TUESDAY, Feb. 25, St. Felix III.

The Dual Language Debate.

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

Mr. McCarty's narrowness and bigotry was well supplemented by Mr. Charlton's partisan denunciations, Colonel O'Brien's bluster and Mr. McNeill's ranting.

But the magnificent rebuke which Mr. Blake administered to those disturbers, his noble 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 exhibition of Anglo-Saxonism. The miserable lack of manly kindness displayed by the little knot of fanatics who trot at Mr. McCarty's heels was about as pitiable an exhibition as could be witnessed.

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 territories.

The second reads:—
That the official use of the French and English languages in the Legislature and before the tribunals of the Northwest territories was established by this Parliament in the well understood interest of the people of the said territories in order to promote the good understanding and the harmony that should exist between the different races, and with a view, by a liberal policy, to promote the colonizing and settlement of those vast domains; that nothing has since happened to excuse or justify the withdrawal of the privileges granted only a few years ago;

That the results of the proposed legislation would be to create uneasiness 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 of his speech 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 among the people of the Territories; and 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 provisions undisturbed and to defer any decision as to the ultimate settlement of the question until the time shall have further developed the condition of Northwest settlement."

Hon. Mr. Laurier resumed the debate on Monday in a powerful speech, in which he reviewed the history of the French in Canada since the conquest. He charged Mr. McCarty of working this agitation in the interests of the Conservative party and pointed out that that party having lost French support in Quebec were trying to make up for the loss by increased Protestant support in Ontario. In eloquent terms he upheld the right of his people to the use of their mother tongue, deprecated the movement for stirring up social discords and appealed to the justice and good will of all classes.

With the exception of the political allusion of the leader of the Opposition, Sir John Macdonald agreed with what he had said. He closed on behalf of the Conservative party that it had granted the use of the French language in Parliament and had steadily noted the friend of the French Canadians. He argued strongly 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 suggestion of the First Minister, and although his opinion was the same as before, yet he believed it would be in the best interests of Canada that the question should be settled by a harmonious compromise, and for his part he would be willing to assent to any such settlement which the leading men of both parties would agree upon.

ported by a powerful party among our neighbors. For this reason we ought 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 discontent and dissatisfaction in this part of the Dominion.

Apart from these considerations of state-manship we must refer to the attitude of parties. It is quite plain that neither Conservatives nor Liberals are pleased with the movement inaugurated by Mr. McCarty. Besides being calculated to disturb the cordial relations between the two races it is disruptive of party ties and destructive of political friendship and association. For the reasons that the Liberal party is led by Mr. Laurier, a French Canadian, the stand taken by Sir Blake and the fact that the Anti-French movement 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 Conservative party than to the Liberals. Indeed it appears that Sir John Macdonald has not shown his usual cunning in the management of the discordant elements in his party.

The reported resignation of Mr. Chapleau and the fiery denunciation of Sir Hector Langevelo are indications of trouble in the cabinet. Between these two gentlemen there has long been a keen rivalry for the succession 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 content.

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 proposed and will probably come up should opportunity occur. These now before the House are the amendment by Mr. Davin and the amendment to the amendment by Mr. Beausoleil. 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 territories.

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The conclusion of the debate and the division are not to hand in time for this issue.

The Tariff.

At last the Dominion 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 changes will be and to what extent is not yet known, but it is gratifying to learn the N. P., is not so sacrosanct as pretended.

The influences that have combined to force reconsideration of the tariff on the ministry are the farmers and the workmen. The people engaged in agriculture have discovered 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 products are regulated in the markets of the world. They feel, however, that it places heavy burdens on them and increases the cost of everything they must buy in the way of groceries, clothing, utensils and implements.

Workmen have also discovered that labor has no protection while the product of labor is made dear for the benefit of capitalists and employers, who regulate the output, the wages and the prices the public must pay. Thus the people are being educated in the principles of political economy by an experience they are not likely to forget.

Irish Representation.

It is not surprising that Quebec, provincial politics should not be very clearly understood in Western Ontario. The very pronounced ignorance of the Toronto Mail, with all its assumption of superior knowledge, would be a source of amusement were it not mischievous in its intention and efforts. We look, however, to a paper usually so well informed as the Irish Canadian, for clearer insight and exposition.

In the last issue of that paper the remarks of THE TRUE WITNESS on the Mercier government were quoted as evidence of our satisfaction with the Mercier government. But our esteemed contemporary 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 dilatoriness in this matter, and warned him of the danger of putting its patience too severely to the test. We think our contemporary 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, taken into the Cabinet, not as yet, an Irish Catholic, and in consequence that important 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 contemporary 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. McShane's case was then before the courts and Mr. Murphy appeared to be the only available candidate for the seat in the cabinet actually 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 Province. 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 unbroken 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 influence is as great as if he were an actual cabinet minister, and we have his assurance that Mr. Mercier intends to satisfy the claims of his Irish Catholic supporters, who on 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 obstacles that now exist have been removed, Mr. McShane will, we are satisfied, take his place again in the cabinet.

Meanwhile the modus vivendi, so to speak, here indicated has not 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 a strong feeling in this city that a member of the old Liberal party, resident at Montreal, 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 Catholics have the first right to be consulted.

The Hull Riot.

The mob who attacked Miss Wright and other revivalists at Hull have brought disgrace not only on themselves and their city, but on the Catholic name which they are supposed to reverse. They brought themselves down to the level of the Toronto miscreants who attacked Archbishop Walsh, and it is to be hoped that they will be punished as they deserve.

At the present time when a noisy and bigoted faction is doing so much to create religious discord, it is the bounden duty of all Catholics to refrain from even the appearance of acrimony. Let alone and given no provocation the movement started by these fanatics would die out and good feeling would be established. But, as if incited by the evil one, the misguided crowd at Hull sup-

plied them with the very weapon they wanted. This was shown by the promptness with which Mr. Charlton made a handle of the affair in Parliament.

We are glad to see the Quebec government has taken measures to preserve the peace in future, and that the priest at Hull has given his flock a warning and an advice which they will surely heed and keep away from the 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 honors 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. Dalton McCarty, 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 far as the abolition of the French language in the Territories is concerned, for official purposes, the matter is of no very great moment. Mr. McCarthy and his fellow Equal Righters, however, have succeeded in making the matter so abnoxious that from a diminutive affair affecting a few hundreds in the North-West, it has assumed the proportions of a Dominion question. The Hudson Bay Company originally held away over the vast 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, spoke 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 legislated for the government of the country and in the original act, provision was made for the use of the French language in official proceedings. In 1877 the Hon. Mr. Mills, then Minister of the Interior, 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. Senator 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 Territorial Government. The amendment was adopted *non con* and was affirmed in the House of Commons, thus becoming the law of the land. Matters so remained, no one dreaming of any inconvenience arising from the dual language enactment, until the Equal Righters, led by Messrs McCarthy and Charlton coming 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 whites, 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 hope for any result in the shape of a wide spread agitation, but Mr. McCarthy and his coadjutor, 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 best means to secure that end is to abolish the French language altogether.

This bill has given rise to the discussion, that has occupied the Parliament of the Dominion, for several days past and bids fair to hold the floor for some days to come. The little Northwest speck, has assumed the proportions of a cloud overshadowing the whole Dominion. No doubt, the overwhelming majority of the representatives, would wish Mr. McCarthy and his bill at the bottom of the sea, but many of them fear their constituents, whose passions have been worked upon, by our Canadian know-nothing, the Equal Righters, whose titles to the name may be judged from the fact, that they wish to deprive their French-Canadian fellow citizens 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 language would have ceased to be of any tangible importance to the west of Manitoba. If the member for North Simcoe, has any other object in view, than to incite people to a race and religious war, if he, really, ever was anxious to see the French language cease to be official in the Territories, then, indeed, has he adopted the best means to defeat his own ends. The French Canadian had almost abandoned the Territories, as a place of settlement for their race. Colonization of the Province of Quebec, under the sanction and with the encouragement of their ecclesiastical guides, was the movement in which they seemed to have centered their energies. Now, however, we shall be very much disappointed if an influx from the Province of Quebec, into the Terri-

tories, does not take place in the early future. Should that be so, then the French language is there to stay. It will be for the benefit of Canada should our French Canadian agriculturists go in numbers to that part of the Dominion, with their habits of frugality and industry they would be much more valuable there than any accession 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 therefrom. The Canadian people are too level-headed to be led away by such a flimsy 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 as the Parliament of the Dominion is concerned their usefulness has ceased.

Salisbury Slops.

The twaddle in the Queen's speech at the opening of the British Parliament about the decrease of crime 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 the alleged offences under the Coercion Act were crimes, the Irish record is far clearer than that of England. Nothing in Ireland, for 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 crime 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 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 coercion, and, therefore, alleges a palpable falsehood about a decrease of crime when there was no crime, save and except only the crime of asserting the right of public meeting and free speech, of publishing Nationalist newspapers, of extending help and sympathy to the suffering, refusing to have anything to do with the miscreant tools 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-tapeism 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 relinquishing the yeomanry and martial law administered by Orangemen.

Viewed in another way, the proposal to 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 proclaimed 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 resented one step from their attitude of passive resistance. One after another they have brought the landlords to terms, and though a rascally magistracy has filled the jails of Ireland with men, women and little children on the most flimsy of pretexts, the people have remained unconquered and unconquerable. Poor Ireland has suffered much from English oppressors, but never was she called upon to endure anything so unspesakably mean, foul and exasperating as the rule of Balfour.

The heroism of Irish endurance would have developed into a heroism of another sort long ago were it not that the Irish race has accepted the policy of reconciliation and redress, so eloquently advocated by Mr. Gladstone and endorsed by the Liberals of England, Scotland and Wales. In the face of the growing popularity 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 Toryism too well to be taken in and deceived by its premises. The sort of local self-government Salisbury is willing to allow the Irish is sure to be added and controlled by insulting reservations and vexatious 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 acceptable. If liberty can only be won by inches, every inch gained is a victory leading to final and complete victory.

The Farnell commission report is as one-sided as the judges dare make it and preserve their alleged character for judicial correctness. But, perhaps, the very fact that it is a grudging, unwilling vindication of Mr. Parnell and the Irish movement generally, adds to its value. The animus evident throughout the report shows with what pleasure the judges would have found the defendants guilty and with what delight they would have added the weight of their authority to the policy of the Salisbury ministry and the ferocious virulence of the Times. But it really matters little what they reported. The great tribunal of public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic has been clearly, emphatically expressed in scathing denunciation of the conspirators. The general effect, as a natural consequence, has been

to increase the feeling in favor of Mr. Gladstone's policy and to strengthen the cause of Home Rule. What further action the ministry make remains to be seen, but in any case, Ministers have only a choice of alternatives any one of which is sure to be damaging 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. Farnell asked what action the Government proposed to take upon the report of the commission appointed to investigate the charges made by the London Times against Parnellite members of the House.

William Henry Smith, the Government leader, replied that the reports only came into the possession of the ministers at 10 o'clock last evening, and they had not 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. Farnell moved his amendment asking the repeal of the Coercion act, and made a speech.

PETTIT PROSECUTION IN IRELAND.

He attacked the pettiness of the prosecutions which the Government was daily inflicting upon many persons in utter gratuitousness and the coercive action under Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland. Almost every act of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Farnell said, appeared to be directed toward 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 fairly the law under him had been directed against actual crime and secret conspiracy, while in the case of Mr. Balfour it was directed against the right to combine to secure the freedom 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 heard that there had been much anti-boycotting during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882. The history of the Irish movement since the last named year showed that the reaction of the Nationalists had been constantly modified and moderate in recognition of the efforts to secure the passage of ameliorative measures for Ireland. The League of to-day, Mr. Farnell 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. His campaign of boycotting had been directed with the newspapers and was winding up with a final attack against the editors. The action of the Government tended to its own defeat, and could not succeed in turning the tide of the aspirations of the Irish people. Despite the petty exasperations of the Balfour policy, the Nationalists had not swerved from their pacific methods, but at their aims. (Cheers.)

FACTS AND FIGURES ASKED FOR.

Sir Richard Webster, the attorney general, charge Mr. Parnell with making grave accusations against Mr. Balfour without producing any evidence in support of his allegations. He 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 improve the figures showing that crime had decreased and boycotting had been repented.

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 criticize it very freely and point out various errors and inconsistencies. Mr. Leahy, for instance, is captured in a speech delivered by Leahy. The report omits Biggar from the list of separatists, although he swore that he belonged to the supreme council of the Fenians.

ACTION MUST BE TAKEN.

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

THE COMMISSION JUDGES CORRECTED.

LONDON, February 14.—J. G. Biggar, M.P. for Clonsilla, in a public interview, says the Parnell commission report is full of errors and 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 by any other witness, and, therefore, to weigh his testimony against that of an upright man and give him preference was unjust. As to the presumption against the league because it did not produce its accounts, that is also unfair. The league 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 its members got into a panic and they went—nobody knows where.

"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 Hannan was unfair often during the enquiry, and Smith was frightfully partisan from first to last."

The Emperor William despatches are intended, it is said, to make the negotiations 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 conference.

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

In the Imperial House of Commons Sir James Fyfe 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 *modus vivendi* would be arranged for a year.

Two thousand ammunition and baggage wagons and other military vehicles, just built at Warsaw, in addition to fifty light pontoon boats, have arrived at a depot on the way to Banau. Their ultimate destination is a secret. Twelve thousand troops were sent to Balaoum early in January.

All the persons 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 Polytechnic 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 strengthen the trade relations between the United States and Canada, to a sub-committee. Hitt, Dunnell and Chapman, who will have charge of all questions bearing upon reciprocity between the two countries.

It was announced a short time ago that the Federal Bank, Toronto, had paid out of its liabilities, amounting to over one million dollars, and it was announced that the first payment of interest will be made to the shareholders and another dividend to the shareholders is officially promised within sixty days.

TELEPHONING TO HEAVEN.

She wasn't on the playground she wasn't on the lawn. The little one was missing and bed-time coming on. We hunted in the garden, we peeped about to see if sleeping under rose-tree or lilac she might be. But nothing came in answer to all our anxious calls. 'Till at length we hastened within the darkened hall. And then upon the stillness there broke a silvery tone— 'The darling mite was standing before the telephone. And softly, as we listened, came stealing down the stairs: 'Hlo, Central! Give me Heaven, I want to say my prayers.' —Sydney Dayre.

LADY KILDARE; Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XIX. Continued. 'It's the way of girls!' observed Fogarty sentimentally. 'She was a rebellious, in fact,' said the lawyer, keeping a keen watch on his companion through his sleepy-looking eyes, 'that I was obliged to deal harshly with her. In short, Fogarty, I brought her to this house four nights ago. And she is up stairs at this moment, a helpless prisoner!' Fogarty nearly leaped from his chair. 'In this house!' he ejaculated. 'Yes, in the dark room at the head of the stairs. She is poor, without money and without friends. I have given out in Dublin 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 stupidly. 'Yes, Don't repeat every word I say, like a parrot. Such words are not pleasant enough to be often uttered. Remember the old saying, that 'walls have ears'!' 'But if she is in your way, what will you do?'

The lawyer replied in a hissing whisper: 'Remove her!' 'The eyes of the two men met fully. Then Fogarty fell to trembling. Through the mild, innocent mask of Kildare's look, he had gazed down into the soul, and seen there a hideous and awful purpose, calling like a deadly hydra about to spring. 'Oh, I can't!' he said tremulously. 'I can't do that! She isn't harmed you. And she's only a young girl, an innocent, helpless creature! Oh, I can't!' The lawyer half withdrew his hand from his inner coat pocket, and the gleam of an ivory-mounted pistol caught the escaped convict's eye. 'Refuse to obey my commands,' said Kildare, 'and I will deliver you up to the police 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 Fogarty, and you will have to do my bidding!'

'Oh, I don't know what to do!' he muttered. 'I'm a bad man, but not so bad as this! A poor innocent young girl! What has she done, Mr. Kildare?' 'She knows too much!' Fogarty looked bewildered. '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 scruples, Fogarty, unless you prefer to return to your Australian home. Do you mind? You will obey, or go back. Which shall it be?' 'I will obey!' he whispered. 'That is well. Now listen to my plan.' He proceeded to unfold it, in a low, cautious whisper, his hand on his pistol, his cat-like eyes fall on the horror-struck ones of his confederate. 'You understand?' he said, at last, when he had concluded. '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 suit of decent clothes, a wig, and a beard. You will disguise 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 is the money with which to charter a small vessel.'

He took out his pocket-book 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 departure. Fogarty went with him to the door and gave him egress, after which the fugitive crept up the stairs to his mother's room, where the widow eagerly awaited his coming. 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 lilacs, creeping into the deeper shade of a garden hedge. The figure was that of Allen Mahon, the Lady Nora's maid. When Allen saw with much weeping, this as a shadow, as an occasional gleam of light through the trees upon her face showed, Allen, moved with the stealth of a panther, her faithful, affectionate soul on fire to discover her lost young mistress.

Since the night of Lady Nora's disappearance from Mr. Kildare's house in Dublin, Allen had stayed on, undetected by the plausible tale that her young lady had been sent for by the Lady Kathleen Bessant, 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 faithful 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 Kildare, who called at the house daily, Allen had written a letter to the Lady Kathleen, inquiring if the Lady Nora were at Ballyconnor. To this letter the Lady Kathleen replied in wild alarm, saying that she had not seen her young step-sister since parting from her at the station in Dublin. The effect of this letter upon poor, pretty, faithful Allen may be imagined. Almost wild with anxiety, she had written a letter to Lord O'Neil, and, being near to Dublin, had induced a fellow-servant to post it. This servant, the housemaid, had betrayed her to Mrs. Liffy, placing the letter in the housekeeper's hands. Of course, the letter thus intercepted was

read by the housekeeper and by the lawyer. Allen was called up to the drawing-room, and while not permitting her to know that her letter had not been posted, Mr. Kildare threatened her with all the terrors of the law if she declared any suspicion that his story concerning his young kinswoman's whereabouts was false. He then assured her that her young mistress was at Ballyconnor, and paying her wages, dismissed her, ordering her to return to Point Kildare and her father, who was still steward there, by the first train.

Allen left the lawyer's house within the hour, but only to hide herself at a quiet inn in a humble quarter of the city. And then she began a system of espionage upon Mr. Kildare and upon the new Earl. While she was thus engaged, she remembered to have heard the housemaid who had betrayed her say once casually that Mrs. Liffy was no better than other people, having a sister, as poor as any peasant, living out at Clondalkin, and having charge of Mrs. Liffy's sole property, Yew Cottage. By some inspiration the girl had decided that day to pay Yew Cottage a visit, and had come on to the coach that evening, some hours in advance of the lawyer.

Dismissing her coach at the street corner, she had come on to Yew 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 evening. At the lawyer at last made his egress from the cottage, the girl recognized him. Her joy at the recognition may be imagined. The sight of him at that place, at that hour after her suspicions of him, she regarded as proof positive that the Lady Nora was within 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. Liffy about my Lady Nora was a isoky day for me! Yet all they said was something about "breaking her spirit." She refused to marry the new Earl, I know. Mr. Kildare must have brought her here to Mrs. Liffy's house to stay till she gives in. My poor Lady Nora! My poor Nora!' She walked until Mr. Kildare had departed, and until the sound 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 yearning gaze. No light beamed from those upper windows. 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 her! I will see her? But how?'

She tried the doors and the windows, in the desperation of her affectionate soul. All were fastened. Most of the windows were shuttered. 'I can't get in,' thought the girl, at last, in her despair. 'I shall have to go back to Dublin without seeing her. Pshaw! It's best so, for if I got into the house I might be discovered. I might telegraph to Mrs. Kathleen, but her husband would betray me to Mr. Kildare. Strange that Lord O'Neil did not answer my letter. I'll telegraph to him as early as I can, after reaching Dublin. By to-morrow night he will be here. And to-morrow night my lady shall be free. True strengthening her sinking heart, the courageous girl reluctantly turned from the cottage, and stole from the grounds. Having paid and dismissed the cab on her arrival, nothing now remained for her but to wait back to Dublin, which she proceeded to do.

CHAPTER XX. IN THE TRAP. At an early hour of the morning following Michael Kildare's visit to Yew Cottage, as described in the preceding chapter, a box arrived at the cottage addressed to Mrs. Fogarty. As the widow knew nothing of his and the lawyer's plans, and was to know nothing of them, the fugitive 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 looked his door and unpacked the box. As had been promised, it contained a full and complete disguise. Drunkenly his window and lighting his candle, Fogarty proceeded to effect his toilet. Half an hour later he emerged from his room in the guise of a sailor, with garments that had been worn, and which fitted their new owner easily. He wore a sailor's tarpaulin over a new brown wig. The scar on his forehead was not to be concealed, but his face was cleverly disguised by the addition of a short, full beard, brown in hue, and tangled and disheveled enough to belong to the most careless sailor in existence. Either 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 ears of the young captive. 'What does this mean, Tim?' cried his mother, starting at him in amazement. 'It means,' said Tim coolly, 'that the bees are after me, and I've got to hide. A bit of a disguise is necessary, especially as I'm going out for a walk.'

'A walk! With the police looking for you? Are you crazy, Tim dear? How will you hide 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.'

'Ow word, Tim. Won't you tell me this morning what Mr. Kildare wanted of you last night?' whined the widow, anxious to gain possession of her son's secret. 'Never a word! Let me alone, can't you? This is a purty welcome home after years of roamin'! Hold your tongue now! I'm off!'

He pushed by her rudely, descended the stairs, and departed from the house. He traversed the grounds cautiously, and peered over the palings into the street. There was no sign of Lame Bill, or other detective, anywhere about. Opening the gate, the fugitive passed out boldly. Relying upon his disguise, he proceeded to a place which he remembered as having been 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, and in due time he arrived at Kingstown, stabled his horse, and strolled out upon the great granite pier which is justly the great pride of the pleasant seaport town. The small packets from Liverpool and Holyhead 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 friends, men on business, sailors, fishermen, children, vendors of small wares, and those parts of Irish and English seaport towns, ogars in multitude. The harbor was thronged with sails. Fog-

arty strolled out to the extreme end of the pier, and examined the various vessels with a critical eye. 'Presently he marked a small, neat sloop, new and clean, which was of the sort usually kept on hire for the use of visitors to the town or for pleasure parties. The only man on board this sloop was a weather-beaten old sailor, who was sunning himself on a pile of ropes. Fogarty caught this man's gaze and beckoned to him. The man called to him, demanding what he wanted. 'I want to come aboard,' replied Fogarty. The sloop-master arose, drew up his anchor, and conveyed his vessel to the pier. As it came near, Fogarty, who was an expert sailor, caught a rope flung to him, and sprang aboard. 'All alone?' he asked. 'All alone?' growled the sloop-master. 'What 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 Fogarty, who had thought much on his morning's ride, and had got his lesson by heart. 'I shall want her to-night, to-morrow, and to-morrow night. You shall have her by the second morning. What will you take for the loan of her?' 'Want me too?' asked the sloop-master doubtfully. 'Not you, old man,' said Fogarty, with a glance down at his sailor's garments. 'I'm a sailor myself, you see.'

'Is it for smuggling you want it?' 'No. Is it blind you are, captain?' asked Fogarty, with a leer and a laugh. 'Did you never run after the potatoes, man? There's a gal in the case—the saint's bias her! And there's an ugly old step-father to the fore, and he don't 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 me!' 'So my lass says—the saint's keep her!' said Fogarty leering. 'My name is Jim Doonan, and my gillen likes the name and wants to share it. And so it's Scotland and a Scottish wedding, and a fig for old Flaherty! And it's ten pounds I'll give you for the use of your sloop for the time I've mentioned. 'Ten 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 red cloth. 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 fugitive. 'How would a watch suit you?' he asked. 'A real good gleswinn watch?' 'That would suit me. I would take it as security.'

'Then, to make you look sharp and lively, I'll give you five pounds now in advance. To-night, at midnight, be off the pier at Black Rock, and I'll be there with the gillen, the other five pounds, and the gold watch. D've mind? At midnight, off the pier at Black Rock.'

'I'll be there,' said the sloop-master. Fogarty drew out and gave the captain five sovereigns, being careful to display the fifteen he had remaining. Then, having made the impression he desired as a spendthrift sailor-lover bound on an escapement to Scotland, with a willing maiden, he leaped on the pier, and hurried shoreward. A few minutes later he was in the middle again, and on his return to Clondalkin. So far I've done as Mr. Kildare commanded,' he said to himself, as he left the town, striking out into the country. 'He told me to engage a sloop. Done, he told me to get rid of the master. Done, he told me to get the girl aboard to-night. That I shall do. He told me, when I get her well out, say in the middle of the channel, to push her overboard, and leave her to her fate. I know a trick worth two of that! We'll see what my trick amounts to. Clever story I told that innocent old sloop-master! But better let him think that: it's a wedding that's up than to get a hint of the truth. A wedding! Ha! ha! A queer kind of a wedding that's nigh being a wake!'

He laughed grimly and hurried on over the pleasant roads, past villas, estates, and demesnes, past abbies, and priories, churches and wayside shrines, and past humble homes, too, where dwelt the sad browed, patient-eyed, stolid-faced peasantry—past fields, commons, hills, and all the varied features of the country in the environs of Dublin. It was toward the middle of the afternoon, when having returned his horse to his owner, and having taken a roundabout way home from the stable, to avoid being followed, he entered the gate of Yew Cottage, strolled up the path, and entered the dwelling. Mrs. Fogarty was in the parlor, and he went down to her procured his dinner, which had been kept for him. Ending all the widow's inquisitive and insinuating queries, he went up his room, and remained there till evening. About dusk he came down to his supper. Then he suntered about the garden and smoked a pipe, after 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'm sleepy I am.'

'Surely you won't go to bed, Tim, without telling me the secret betwixt you and Mr. Kildare?' whined his mother, laying her skinny hand on his shoulder. 'I'll tell you in the morning,' said Fogarty. 'The lawyer said I wasn't to tell, but I'll tell you in the morning, sure, if you'll keep the secret.'

'I will!' cried the widow eagerly. 'It is about the Lady Nora, Tim?' '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 port— a pint bottleful—and soon after she went up to pay her mother a visit and to convey to her her brief ration 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 ajar. In the course of an hour more, she extinguished her light and went to bed. Before ten o'clock the house was wrapped in silence and in darkness. 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 snoring came from within. The widow was asleep, and giving loud evidence of the fact. 'Good!' thought Fogarty. '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 of the floor his mother's day garments. Upon their top was her brown straw dress. 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 astir, moving with slow and weary step about her cell. 'If I go to sudden, I'll scare her, and the fat will be in the fire,' he thought. 'I must prepare her to see me!'

He stooped and put his mouth to the key-hole. 'Lady Nora,' he whispered, and the sound was hardly louder than the the whistling 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 and fearfully, eagerly. 'Who? 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 in.'

He put the key in the lock, turned it, opened the door softly, and stood on the threshold. The poor young captive met him face to face. It was dark for her to see the gleam of his eyes, the glow on his face—too dark for him to see how trembling and pale and 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?' 'Yes, my lady. I came home from sea last night. I'm only a rough sailor, my lady, but, rude and uncouth as I am, I have got a sailor's heart. And I've found out, my lady, that you were shut up here, against your will, and as you'll see, I'll blow me, Tim Fogarty, if I'll stand by and see an innocent young gal harmed!'

'He talks 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 feigning. '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 Nora, almost persuaded that she was dreaming, and that she would presently awaken to find herself in her cell. 'I have but to put on my hat and wrappings.'

'Let me bring you a light,' said Fogarty. He hastened to his room and returned with one. By the light thus furnished, the Lady Nora and he surveyed each other. There was little of the proposessing in Fogarty's appearance, yet, thanks to his false beard and sailor garb, he looked like a sturdy, honest, respectable sailor. And sailors, as the Lady Nora reflected, are celebrated for their kindness of heart. The secret on his forehead, which gave a distinct cast to his eyes, was scarcely marked by the young girl.

Any one who came to rescue her must necessarily seem to her and angel of good-news. She hastened to put on her cloak and hat, and to gather up a few articles of her own, which she desired to take with her. Fogarty watched her at her task. He had seen some noble ladies, the Lady Kathleen Connor among others; but he had never seen a being so beautiful, so spirited, as lovely as the Lady 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 paradise. 'She's magnificent!' he thought. 'But Lord Kildare would be welcome to her for all me. I'd rather have her maid Allen for my wife. Like to like, that's my motto.'

The preparations of the Lady Nora were soon completed. Her small hat with its feathered bird's wing was perched above her forehead, and her saucy buttoned over her arm, she turned to Fogarty, requesting him to lead on. He extinguished the light, took up his shoes, and led the way down stairs. 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 entrance, and the two fastenings and the two slipped out into the garden. The girl looked around her with a swelling heart. She looked up at Fogarty as to a benefactor. 'Oh, 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 Dublin?'

'Oh, no, no there.' 'To Point Kildare?' 'Not there, just yet. Oh, I am very friendly, Mr. Fogarty. I have a guardian who lives in England. 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's lying. I left my sloop at Black Rock, my lady.'

'A sloop! Do you own one?' (To be Continued.)

'La Grippe' or Lightning Catarrh. MR. EDITOR.—'La Grippe,' or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians 'lightning catarrh,' from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country. Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of 'la grippe' or Russian influenza, as it is generally called, clear the nasal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and Catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and 1/2 per bottle) by addressing, FULFORD & CO., Brookville, Ont.

A STEAM-WINDING FREE FOR 60 DAYS FREE BEAUTY POSITIVELY THE FINEST FREE. (Advertisement for a watch or similar device with an image of a watch face.)

HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT? (Advertisement for a railway or travel service with an image of a train.)

HAND OF FORTUNE! (Advertisement for a fortune-telling or entertainment service.)

\$60 SALARY, \$40 EXPENSES IN ADVANCE (Advertisement for a job or business opportunity.)

THE WIZARD AT RACK! (Advertisement for a magic or entertainment service.)

The Only Appliances HAVING ABSORBENT QUALITIES. (Advertisement for household appliances.)

A New Lease of Life. A Cure Without Medicine. (Advertisement for a health or medicine product.)

READ OUR HOME REFERENCES: REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belt and Actina. (Advertisement for Butterfly Belt and Actina.)

W. T. BAER & CO. 171 Queen Street West, Toronto. (Advertisement for W. T. Baer & Co.)

Report of the Farnell Commission. LONDON, Feb. 12.—Considerable disappointment was felt by those who have been looking forward to the presentation in Parliament of the report of the Farnell Commission that it was not given to the house yesterday, as it was reported on Monday that it would be. It is learned that the Government became aware of the intention of the Opposition to spring a debate on the question of the Times' breach of privilege as soon as the report was read, and therefore delayed its presentation until the danger be averted. The fate of Sir Wm. Hartcourt's motion upon the question was a foregone conclusion, but it is doubtful if the Government could have secured a majority favorable to a refusal to consider the matter after reading the report, which would have opened up avenues of argument otherwise inaccessible to the opposition. The Times having been protected and the danger of an exposure of the whole scheme having passed the Government will probably present the report to-morrow.

A Notable Convert. The following letter from the respected daughter of William Smith O'Brien, the patriot martyr of '43 and herself famous for her genius and philanthropy, has been received by the editor of the Pilot:— ARDARAHOE, FORTNES, IRELAND, JAN. 11. Dear Mr. O'Reilly, I was sorry in the notice about my visit to America, printed in Christian's Supplement, that an imaginary Mr. O'Mahony was represented as my host in Chicago, in place of Mr. William J. O'Shaughnessy, who is a well known name for his goodness and intellect. Would you allow me here to make a public expression of my never-fading 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 more wholly to their side in religion, I can, perhaps, more than at the time of my visit, appreciate the beautiful Irish-American type; which even then I loved. Yours truly, U. G. O'BRIEN.

It Runs in the Blood. The Toronto Empire energetically states that the £5,000 which Mr. Farnell received from the Times will enable him to support his mother. In referring to this ill-mannered allusion to the Irish leader the Globe adds:— 'How dastardly the insinuation is may be understood from the often-published fact that Mr. Farnell's American agents have long had continuing instructions to supply his aged mother with all needful funds.' The Empire is possessed of the same anti-Irish spirit as the Irish people, and is equally ready to misrepresent the Irish people with the interests of the ascendancy party call for interference to be done in a while it indulges in it. It is constructed that way.—Catholic Record.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. NO. 2663 DAME MARY ELIZABETH FEATHERSTON, wife of JAMES CURRINGHAM, both of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, and the said JAMES CURRINGHAM, Defendant. An action on separation de bonis has this day been entered by Plaintiff against Defendant. Montreal, 10th February, 1893. MACLAREN, LEET, SMITH & SMITH, 29 5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The news comes from Rome that fifty thousand persons, all Swiss, have, in a body, thrown themselves to the Confession by explosion.

REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belt and Actina. SENATOR A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advises everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street, cured of intermittent fever in 46 days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis St., a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electro-Belt, MR. T. FULLER, 34 Centre Street, coughed eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Actina. JAS. McQUAIG, Parkdale, sciatica and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NELLE, Thebeson, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepsia, after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 87 Agnes Street, cured of sciatica in six weeks. D. K. BELL, 135 Simcoe Street, cured of one year's sleeplessness in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actina. L. B. MCKAY, Queen Street, tobaccoist, cured of headache after years of suffering. MISS ANNIE WEAKE, Manning Avenue, muscular rheumatism, cured by Actina. E. EGGS, 210 Adelaide Street West, cured of sciatica by Actina. G. S. PARDEE, 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after all medicines had failed. MISS BELLA GLAYTON, Toronto, cured of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelaide Street West, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FOKSYTH, 18 Brant Street, reports a lump drawn from her hand 12 years' standing. MRS. HATT, 343 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cured of BLOOD POISON.

'Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency,' writes G.A. 'I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$500 worth of Y. McG.' 'Your general ability your B. and Suspensory are cheap at any price,' says Mr. S. M. C. These letters are on file. MR. McCLENNOHY, Thebeson, cured of rheumatism in back and legs, very bad case; laid up a long time. Many more such testimonials on file. Catarrh impossible under the influence of Actina. Actina will cure diseases of the eye. Send for Illustrated Book and Journal giving full list. Free. No Fancy Prices.

Combined Belt and Suspensory, only \$5.00—Certain Cure. NO VINEGAR OR LACKE USED. W. T. BAER & CO. 171 Queen Street West, Toronto.

MATCHLESS TIPPERARY.

BY MISS FRANCES MITCHELL.
Hail, Tipperary, brave and true,
Bravest the world ever knew;
You teach what Irishmen can do.
Bold, dauntless Tipperary.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Moderate exercise in the open air is doubtless beneficial. But excessive dancing and skating are both injurious to women, especially before they have acquired the full measure of their physical powers.

The evening meal should be the pleasantest of the day. The family are all represented, and it should be the time for general happiness and good will.

A CHAPTER FOR BOYS.

What Johnny should learn if he would make himself useful.
To run.
To swim.
To carve.

The Brave Platform of English Liberals.

- In Mr. Gladstone's opinion the following are ripe for settlement:
1. Home Rule for Ireland.
2. Reform of the registration laws.
3. "One man, one vote."

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.

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 son of the popular justice of the peace of the village marrying the youngest daughter of another prominent citizen.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's faces.

It is now in universal use, and costs, 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.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Interesting Discoveries and Experiments in the Scientific World.
ELECTRICITY INSTEAD OF SAND.
A series of experiments with a new electrical 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 Railroad.

The True Wife.

It is not to sweep the house, make the beds, darn the socks and cook the meals, that a man wants a wife. It is his all he needs, a servant on no other terms than a wife.

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.

COLOR OF THE OCEAN.

The green color of ocean water depends upon the number of medusae and other minute animal forms which inhabit it. The deep green Northern sea is literally swarmed with these minute creatures.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

The carrier pigeon has just been turned to a curious use in Russia, according to the Nivoz Vremya. It is to convey negatives of photographs taken in a balloon.

NEW INVESTIGATIONS OF SLEEP.

In a paper published in a French medical magazine, Dr. Brown Squard 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.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TWO-ROWED BARLEY.
The Dominion Government, according to the Ottawa correspondent of the Mail, has been endeavoring to secure a practical information on the subject of two-rowed barley, which is now being discussed by the farmers of Canada.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head 23 years ago, and who is now deaf again, writes a description of a cure to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 80 St. John street, Montreal.

So the Story Runs.

A story with the elements of sensation, says the Liverpool Times, comes from St. John, N. B. Newswalk. The Rev. R. S. Hartley, a Protestant clergyman, was contented by Mrs. Jackson, a colored woman, who complained that her lately deceased husband, Mr. Hartley did not credit the story.

MISERABLE A FEW YEARS.

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 relief so that I was able to sleep. After using one bottle of it I was so much strengthened that I now go to work again.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY.

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

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLED MISERIES.

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overexertion, Enervating and Inflicting the Victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenses. Possess this great work. It contains self-purges, royal seal. Beautiful binding, embossed full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postage included in plain wrapper.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable Purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Louisiana, March 1st, 1900. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

IMPORTANT.

Address E. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

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

WAGES STEADY EMPLOYMENT.

\$2.50 PER DAY. UNIVERSAL SUPPLY CO., Chicago, Ill.

EVERYBODY.

Should keep a box of McGUIRE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

244 Huron St., cor. Lincoln.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED. GANLY-GREEN-JANUARY 13, at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Berrigan street, by the Rev. M. J. T. Butler, C.O., Richard Ganly, son of John Ganly, T.C., Merchant Athlete, to Annie, daughter of the late John Gleeson, of Mill house, Longford.

DIED.

ROBERTS-At his brother's residence, No. 15 South Center street, John Butler, Sandytown green, aged 53 years, deeply regretted. May the Lord have mercy on his soul.

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FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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THE PARNELL COMMISSION

Report on the Investigation Ordered By the Commons.

(Continued from first page.)

We find it proved that Mr. Davitt was a fanatical and unscrupulous man, who had contributed to the purpose of outrage. This was not, however, for the formation of the land league itself, but for the promotion of agitation leading up to it.

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

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 counsel it was decided that the enquiry should be conducted as though the issue was directed to determine whether the persons named were guilty of the acts alleged.

THE CRUEL BOYCOTT.

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 progress of the land league.

AN ELABORATE TYRANNY.

It was an elaborate, all pervading tyranny, aiming to injure the classes 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 LEAGUE'S CRIMINAL CONSPIRACIES.

"In our judgment," says the report, "the leaders of the league, thus combining to carry out the boycott, were guilty of criminal conspiracy. We consider this charge established against Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Biggar, Sexton, T. P. O'Connor, Matthew Harris, W. O'Brien, T. D. Sullivan, T. M. Healy, T. Harrington, E. Harrington, A. O'Connor, J. E. Keany, W. Redmond, J. E. Redmond, Justin, McSheehy, J. J. Condon, J. J. Condon, J. O'Kelly, Connaught, Cor, Patrick O'Shea, J. D. Sheehan, J. Lavy, E. Lamy, J. Barry, C. K. Tanner, Maurice Healy, T. Quinn, Daniel O'Grady, Henry Campbell, P. J. Foley, J. J. Clancy, J. P. O'Brien, R. Lalor, T. Munn, J. Deasy, J. C. Flynn, J. Jordan, W. J. Lane, Sheehy, J. Sullivan, C. N. Burn, and Michael Davitt."

"PHYSICAL FORCE" LITERATURE.

Under the charge of disseminating newspapers 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 speech in the House of Commons in which he declared that Fort'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.

CRIMES INCREASED UNDER THE LEAGUE.

Agrarian crime raged in Ireland when this agitation was in its height. An instance is cited from Kerry, where the league was organized in October, 1880. Crimes immediately increased from 12 cases in 1879 to 293 in 1880. The incident decrease of crime with the inactivity of the league was equally conspicuous.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

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MCLAREN'S GENUINE COOKS FRIEND BAKING POWDER

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.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

bold the commission that denunciations upon the platform had not much effect, because the people would think it was talking to the police and that it was all gammon.

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.

WHILE SUPPLYING MEANS FOR THE DEFENCE OF PRISONERS IN THE ABSTRACT JUSTIFIABLE, WE ENTERTAIN NO DOUBT THAT A KNOWLEDGE THAT SUCH ASSISTANCE WILL IN ALL CASES BE FORTHED MUST HAVE THE EFFECT TO ENCOURAGE PERSONS SO DISPOSED TO COMMIT TRAGEDY.

THE LEAGUE'S EXPENDITURES.

In the absence of the league accounts the report declares: "It is impossible to arrive at figures 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 had never been any audit of the Land league's expenditure. Numerous books 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 excuse was ever given for not producing them. Generally we have not received from Mr. Parnell and the officers of the Land league the assistance we were entitled to expect in investigating the league accounts."

THE LEAGUE IN AMERICA.

The report traces the course of the league's movements in America 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 probability is in favor of the correctness of Le Caron. It was highly probable that Mr. Parnell would say to anyone whom he regarded as a member of the physical force party in America that an understanding ought to be brought about between that party and Mr. Parnell and his supporters in the league. It was also probable that Mr. Parnell would mention Devoe as the person best able to arrange such an understanding, for Devoe had been among the principal agents through whom the support of the section of Fenians had been obtained. The purpose of such an alliance may be questioned; but the desire of Mr. Parnell and Devoe to bring about such an understanding, open political movements should act in harmony has been proved by Devoe'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 denied that he ever told Le Caron that he had 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 impression that he agreed with those who favored revolution."

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Touching the tenth convention of the Clan-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 1882, the Astor house meeting and the Philadelphia 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'Connor'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 Clan-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 destruction."

DIRECTED BY THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

"It was this Clan-na-Gael whose leaders closely associated with the Irish leaders who finally obtained, in April, 1883, control of the entire movement in America, henceforward relating to the mass of evidence proved that the Irish league in America has been since directed by the Clan-na-Gael and has been actively engaged in promoting the use of dynamite 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 Le Caron, showing that its operations were kept secret."

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE REPORT.

LONDON, February 14.—The Morning Post, commenting upon the Parnell commission, says:—

"We sincerely congratulate Mr. Parnell, who has unmitigably, so far as his personal character is concerned, been the victim of gross injustice, and whose separation from these odious imputations will do much to neutralize the shock given to public conscience. But apart from the charges raised upon the Parnell report, nobody will think the worse of Davitt, Dillon or O'Brien for having taken part in it. This is not a moral offence. The vile calumny that their movement was based upon assassination is exploded and reveals with terrible force upon those who uttered it. Three upright judges, whose prejudices, if they had any, were against 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 commission in their judicial capacity declare not proven, remain, nevertheless, legitimate matter for inference. The judges asked upon a strict interpretation of the law of evidence. The most notorious facts were not entertained, unless established by direct proof. After enumerating the charges proved and those not proved, the judges assert that they 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 FURTHER. The Parnell 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."

"Indigenous Bitters"

The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic, and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparation 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, stomachics, digestives and carminatives.

HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA AND GENERAL LANGUOR, are most frequently the result of derangement of the stomach, and in such cases the INDIGENOUS BITTERS never fail to afford prompt relief, and most frequently even a perfect cure.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion, in 25c. boxes only, containing sufficient quantity to make three or four half pint bottles.

SOLE PROPRIETOR: S. LACHANCE DRUGGIST, 1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FRUIT, &c. ORANGES—The market for Valencia is easier at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per case. Florida 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 box. BEST APPLES—Market quiet. Choice at \$9 to \$9.50 for new and 7 1/2 to 8 for old.

BANANAS—Yellow, \$3 per bunch. CRANBERRIES—Selling at \$4 to \$9 per brl as to quality. Fancy \$11 to \$12.

STRAWBERRIES—Choice Florida, 40c per quart. DATES—5c to 6c per lb. NUTS—Grenoble walnuts, 13c to 14c per lb.

GRAPE—Almeira, \$4 to \$6 per keg, and Catawba 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.

POTATOES—Extra large 35c to 40c each and 25c to 30c each. POTATOES.—The market is easy. Sales of 2 cars of western Early Rose at 70c per bag of 90 lbs. Holders ask 75c. Jobbing lots 80c to 85c.

ONIONS.—The market continues strong. Canadian \$3.00 to \$4.00 per brl. Spanish repacked 70c per crate. COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs—Receipts during the week were 457 pgs, against 85 pgs for the week previous. The market is still in an unsettled state here. There has been a lull in the egg market since the last cold spell. Prices have never before been in so low improved during the week. Montreal hatched 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 HENS—The market is very firm but the season is now pretty well over. Turkeys are high being quoted at 13c to 14c, and chickens have sold at 13c to 13 1/2c per lb. GAME—Partridge 50c to 60c per brace. BEANS.—Market quiet. Small lots \$1.50 to \$1.75. Car lots \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bushel.

MILK SUGAR, &c.—Syrup 50c to \$1 per tin as to quality, and maple sugar 7c to 8c per lbs as to quality. HONEY.—Extracted, 10c to 11c as to quality. BEES.—The Canadian hogs are quoted at 14c to 16c. Medium to good 10c to 14c and old hogs 5c to 9c.

PORK—Market quiet at 25c to 27c per lb. Fat—Good tallow \$8 on truck, but ordinary qualities \$6 to \$7 per ton, and tallow \$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. 2, large and draft. Labrador herring are weaker, and prices are quoted for round lots at \$3.30 to \$3.50 to \$4. Cape Breton herring \$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 \$11.50.

SMOKED AND DRIED FISH.—Yarmouth bloters, \$1.25 per box, ordinary kind, 90c to \$1. Pea boneless fish in 25 to 45 lb boxes at \$1.30 to 4c per lb. Finnan haddies 6c to 7c per lb. Boneless cod 6c to 6 1/2c. OILS.—Steam refined seal firm at 50c to 52c. Cod oil steady, Newfoundland at 44c to 55c, Halifax and Gaspe oil 32 1/2c. Newfoundland cod oil 34c to 55c. FRESH FISH.—Lake Manitoba white fish \$3.25 to \$5.50 per 100 lb in round lots. Tommy cod at \$1 to \$1.25 per brl in car lots. Fresh cod and haddock 3c to 4c. 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 32; total for week 168; shipped during the week 77; left for city 36; sales for week 26; on hand for sale 29. A fair number of horses were sold at the commencement of the week, but for want of buyers trade was very dull during the latter part. Prices are no higher and prospects for coming week not very encouraging, there being but few buyers expected. The following list shows the expenses:—H. May, two car loads; Messrs. Eakins, Williams and Rand, one load each for Monday, 17th.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending Feb. 15th, 1890, were as follows:— Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves. Over from last week. 72 41 215 89 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, 3 1/2c to 4c; Butchers Med., 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; Butchers Culls, 2 1/2c to 3 1/4c; Sheep, 3 1/2c to 4c; Hogs, \$4.50 to 4.65; Calves, \$4.00 to \$10.00.

Unlucky Mr. Isaac. LONDON, Feb. 12.—The examination of Elizabeth Vincent in the Richmond Police Court to-day, on the charge of attempting to shoot Louis Henry Isaac, M. P., last October, elicited the fact that Isaac 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 Isaac that Miss Vincent tried to blackmail him, and has turned the tide of public sympathy in her favor. It is said that Isaac 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 looked 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 Isaac's constituents, and almost sure of being returned by a large majority.

All the Radical party in the House of Commons favor the dissolution of Parliament and will accept any proposal looking to the end. There is a notion that the report of the Parnell commission discrediting the Government as the ally of the Times will have a great effect throughout the country, and that this would be a good time for the choice of a new House of Commons.

The Australian colonial conference has unanimously adopted a motion in favor of colonial confederation.

Butter—Receipts during the week were 1,245 pgs, against 1,165 pgs for the week previous. 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 asked they get a customer in their stores they endeavor not to let him out until he has bought what he requires at some price or other. The fact that a lot of over 200 packages of American butter was received here but a few days since has somewhat weakened dealers on prices as they are determined that American butter shall not obtain a foothold at present. The fact is said to be considerable butter still held in the Townships as well as in the week. We quote: Creamery, 20c to 23c; do Summer, 16c to 18c; do Winter, 14c to 16c; do Mountain, 12c to 14c.

Provisions. PORK, LARD, &c.—A fair business is reported for the week, although at slightly lower figures for Canada short cut meat, sales having been made in round lots at \$12 75 to \$12 85. Jobbing lots, however, have realized \$13.50. In Chicago short cut clear, sales have been made in round lots at 7 1/2c per lb in pale, and in jobbing lots at 8c. In smoked meats a very fair business is reported, at steady prices. Canada short cut clear, per brl, \$19 25 to \$13.50; Chicago short cut clear, per brl, \$12 75 to \$13; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$12 75 to \$13 00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 10c to 11c; Lard, Western, in pale, per lb 8c; Lard, Canadian, in pale, per lb, 6c to 6 1/2c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulder do; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c. 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 sales were reported of 6 cars at \$5 75 to \$5 92, and two cars at \$5 70 to \$5 92, and two cars at \$5 70 per 100 lbs. Small lots sold at higher figures. The deteriorated hogs offered a much better price, the best 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.

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Health Before All. Illness Detected at Eyesight. EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Closed on Sunday. CERTIFICATE. I, the undersigned, certify that I have been cured by Madam Desmarais-Lacroix, 1263 Mignonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth, of Catarh, which afflicted 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 being now entirely cured of all complaints, and am now working and feel as if I had never been troubled with any illness. I will gladly give any information to those suffering should they call on me. EMILIE MORIN, 54 St. Charles Borromeo Street. M. M. LACROIX FILS, Successor to MADAM DESMARAIS, 1263 MIGNONNE ST., COR. ST. ELIZABETH. We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at moderate prices. We would request everyone to inform themselves regarding us before paying us a visit so that they may be the better satisfied.

We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula, Parasite, bring your skin clean, cure completed. To those who treat this disease cause eruption by means of ointments, and consequently the disease is not eradicated but appears in a different form. We remove it completely with our medicine.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION

Report on the Investigation Ordered By the Commons.

(Continued from first page.)

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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 counsel it was decided that the enquiry should be conducted as though the issue was directed to determine whether the persons named were guilty of the acts alleged.

THE CRUEL BOYCOTT.

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 progress of the land league.

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"In our judgment," says the report, "the leaders of the league, thus combining to carry out the boycott, were guilty of criminal conspiracy. We consider this charge established against Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Biggar, Sexton, T. P. O'Connor, Matthew Harris, W. O'Brien, T. D. Sullivan, T. M. Healy, T. Harrington, E. Harrington, A. O'Connor, J. E. Keany, W. Redmond, J. E. Redmond, Justin, McSheehy, J. J. Condon, J. J. Condon, J. O'Kelly, Connaught, Cor, Patrick O'Shea, J. D. Sheehan, J. Lavy, E. Lamy, J. Barry, C. K. Tanner, Maurice Healy, T. Quinn, Daniel O'Grady, Henry Campbell, P. J. Foley, J. J. Clancy, J. P. O'Brien, R. Lalor, T. Munn, J. Deasy, J. C. Flynn, J. Jordan, W. J. Lane, Sheehy, J. Sullivan, C. N. Burn, and Michael Davitt."

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