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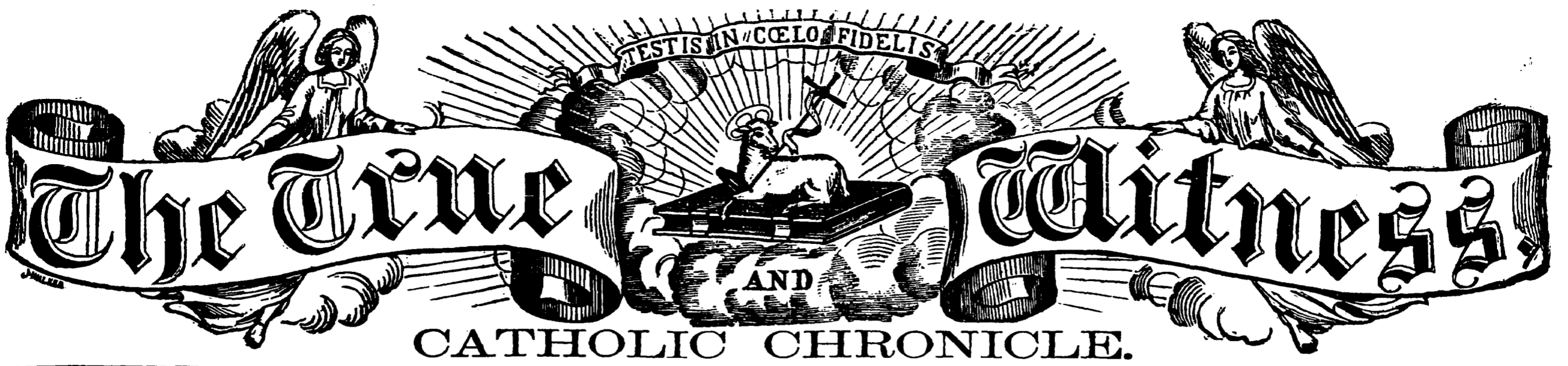
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THE TEMPORAL POWER

The Great Question Calmly and Fully Discussed.

Rome Shown to be The Centre of Catholicity—And its Possession by Christendom's Chief Bishop Indispensable—All Other Suggestions Shown to be Futile.

In the New York Sun of November 23d appeared a long letter from Paris, written by Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, D.D., from which we extract the following:— "I laid before His Holiness the observations made by you on the project set forth in the Sun by Mr. Dana as a solution of the Roman question. These were considered most just, and I offer you in the name of the Holy Father the praise you deserve. His Holiness, on this occasion, having expressed the wish that you should labor with all possible ardor to promote Catholic Congresses in America, which will undertake to defend the rights and interests of the Church by holding regular annual meetings, I deem it sufficient to inform you of this wish, feeling very sure that you need no other stimulus to correspond with it with all the energy demanded by the supreme importance of the subject itself."

HOW THE NEW PLAN WOULD MAKE TROUBLE. The desire thus expressed by His Holiness regards the practical steps which I had ventured to suggest as the only ones that could lead to a final and satisfactory solution of this formidable Roman question, which can only be settled in one way, namely, by undoing the injustice done by the Piedmontese usurpation.

I have said that, even were the Spanish Government of the present day willing to sell (a thing not to be thought of) or to give up freely either Majorca or Minorca, or both, to the Holy See, to be held by it in full and perpetual sovereignty, it would be no solution, final or satisfactory of the Roman question. Intensely Spaniards as I believe the great majority of Spaniards to be, and greatly as they desire to see the august head of their Church independent in his own Episcopal See and city of Rome of all superior temporal authority or dictation, there is, in the case on any portion of the territory now left to Spain in the Old World or the New of her own immense empire, a suggestion which would revolve even good Catholic Spaniards themselves.

Were the Catholics of both hemispheres to unite together to-morrow and offer to Spain such a sum for the purchase of Majorca or Minorca as well might tempt a government and a nation with an empty treasury and stagnant industries, even were the offer accepted (a thing morally impossible), the very presence of the Pontifical flag floating in sovereignty over what was yesterday a Spanish island, within view of the coast of Spain, would raise up an Irredentist party in the Peninsula.

No! the Pope cannot, even were he willing find a new territorial sovereignty in the most friendly of Catholic States, although he would if compelled to leave Rome, find generous hospitality and comparative freedom in the exercise of his supreme pastoral and administrative of the universal church, even in more than one Protestant country.

But such a condition for the head of a church, to whom at least 220,000,000 of Catholics owe obedience and reverence in things spiritual, could only be, at best, precarious and of short duration.

THE WAY IN WHICH THIS TROUBLE WOULD ARISE.

No new sovereignty which could be obtained by purchase or concession for the Pope outside of Rome, even if it could be placed under the joint protection and guarantee of all the powers, could be either more secure in its possession than that of which he was despoiled in 1870, or as sacred in the acknowledged right and sanction of the civilized world for a thousand years, as that with which the Papacy held the States of the Church.

What right, in ancient or in modern times, can be compared to that of the Pope to the city of Rome and the patrimony of St. Peter, with the possessions added to it in the course of ages? Where is the dynasty or government that can claim such a title to its territory, or challenge its obedience to a right more sacred or services more inestimable? The Pope is Bishop of Rome, such he has been since Peter was crucified by Nero while in view of the Vatican. As Bishops of Rome and successors of Peter, the Popes have been alternately disobeyed by the heretics and obeyed by the Catholics of the last nineteen centuries.

THE POPE'S TITLE TO ROME.

In what corner of the globe can you win by the sword, or purchase with gold, or obtain by free gift or concession, or secure by the united sanction of the powers representing both heathendom and Christendom, a title such as Leo XIII. has to Rome, in which he is the 262d successor of the Fisherman of Galilee? Rome is, has been, for 1800 years, and will forever continue to be, the centre of Catholicity. It is such because it is the Holy See, the seat, residence and home of him who is, in the belief of all Catholics, the Chief Shepherd of the entire fold of Christ. Not to Leo XIII. alone, even when despoiled by force of his papalty and constrained to remain within the walls of the Vatican palace, have all peoples and all sovereigns, Catholics and non-Catholics alike, come to pay homage and reverence.

During all the Christian ages, because the Pontiff was Bishop of Rome, and because he was the head of the Church on earth, and the Vicar of Christ, his episcopal See has been the religious centre of Christendom. Rome has been the centre of the world. Even when driven from it by schism, by rebellion, by revolution, the Popes have been, by the very force of things, under Providence, the movements of the human race brought back to Rome, because in their person was the central authority, just as all the intensity of terrestrial attraction is said by mathematicians and scientists to be located in the centre of our globe. Such is Rome for the Popes, for the Church, for the Christian world, for every one of us Catholics. And the incomparable, inalienable right of the Papacy to Rome, is the sacred right of all Catholicity, as well as of every individual Catholic all over the globe.

Surly a great religious body like the Catholic Church, who counts her adherents by the hundred millions must have common vested rights and interests, not only in the spiritual, but the temporal rights and concerns have been blended together by the social life, customs, laws, and institutions of ages. The Papacy with the States bestowed on it and guaranteed to it by Christendom, was a venerable institution, in which Catholics had vested rights and interests such as no institution of the kind mentioned in history could lay claim to. All Christian nations had their colleges, monasteries, religious houses, foundations in favor of letters, of science, of the fine arts, nurseries of the apostolic spirit for the missions among the heathen, which made of Rome a city unlike all those which ever existed. The charities, the generosity of all Christian nations, enabled the Pope to create all that was noble, fruitful of good, and beautiful to the outward and inward sense, not only in the capital of Christendom, but in the cities of their provinces.

WHY THE POPE SHOULD BE AN INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGN. But there is one sacred and inalienable right which we all possess, and all still claim, namely, that the Vicar of Christ, the Bishop of Rome, should be absolute master in his own home and city, should be sovereign over the temporal domain and principality which Christendom had created for him. For he could not be free either in his temporal or his spiritual relations with the Universal Church, with Governments and peoples, unless he were independent of all earthly authority, of all dictation or control exercised within Rome or the Roman States by princes, nobles, or people. These and very many more most weighty reasons, essentially connected with the fitness of things, the nature of the divine institution of the Papacy, with the necessities of the moral and social order of Christendom, with the existence and purpose of the Christian religion itself, must appeal in our day and for all future times to the intelligence of philosophers, of statesmen, of all Catholics and non-Catholics, who like Leibnitz and Guizot and Gregorovius, or like Napoleon and Cavour and the Masters, are not wilfully blind to the truth, and have the courage to give it utterance.

The gage of battle has been thrown down to the Catholics of the entire world, and they have taken it up. We, too, are bound to march to the defence of the Vicar of Christ, and to recover for him the temporal sovereignty to which no usurpation, no diplomatic sanction or length of possession can constitute a legitimate title. In this battle between right and might we rely solely on the moral force of public opinion. And this irresistible force of opinion we hope to create and set in motion all over America, North and South, all over the British Empire and its colonies, just as it is now moving the Continent of Europe. From the very extremity of evil shall come the beginning of effective reparation.

THE WORLD ABANDONED.

An Imposing Ceremony at the Bon Pasteur convent. His Grace Archbishop Fabre presided at an imposing ceremony at the chapel of the Bon Pasteur convent, when a large number of young ladies abandoned the world. Those who pronounced their vows were Sisters Marie de Saint Adolphe, Marie de Saint Joseph de Bonsecours, Marie de Saint Prosper, Marie de Saint Thomas d'Aquin, Marie de Saint Elix, Marie de Saint Cyrille, Marie de Saint Roch, Marie de Lorette, Sister Luces Charbonneau became in religion Sister Marie Edouard. Those who received the holy habit were Miss Emeline Maher, in religion Sister Marie de Saint Guillaume; Miss Landry, in religion Sister Marie du Bon Pasteur; Miss Marie Normandean, in religion Sister Marie de la Salette; Miss A. Arbour, in religion Sister Marie de l'Epiphonie; Miss E. Beauchemin, in religion Sister Marie de St. Joseph de Bohlohem; Miss J. A. Gormon, in religion Sister Marie de Saint Pierre; Miss A. Comblanc, in religion Sister Marie de Saint Jean de Matha; Miss T. Gingras, in religion Sister Marie de Saint Francois de Paule; Miss J. Voyser, in religion Sister Marie de Saint Hermengilde; Miss A. Dubou, in religion Sister Marie de Saint Aubert; Miss Anna Morin, in religion Sister Marie de Saint Idore; Miss M. L. Sasseville, in religion Sister Marie de Saint Scholastique. A large number of the parents and friends of the young ladies were present and bade them farewell.

It is reported that the Russian Government will settle the application of Prince Louis Bonaparte, the son of Jerome, in a way not to offend the French Government, by appointing him to a regiment stationed in the Caucasus. This Prince was in the Italian reserve and resigned at the request of his father when there was much irritation in France against Italy because of the alliance with Germany. He subsequently obtained a commission of major in the Russian service, and asked to be assigned to the Imperial Guard, but the Czar has now decided against that.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

The Vatican is said to be preparing a new catechism for universal use.

The Visitation Nuns at Ottumwa, Ia., are going to remove to Hastings, Neb.

The recent Papal collection in the Philadelphia diocese amounted to \$17,434 71.

The Catholics of Bombay have decided upon a memorial to the late Archbishop Porter.

It is announced from Brazil, that the archbishop of Brazil has blessed the Government of the Republic.

There are now eighty churches in the city of Chicago in which the holy sacrifice of the Mass is offered up.

The Catholics of Seattle, Washington, have decided to erect a magnificent cathedral. The cost will be \$100,000.

Nuns have lately come from Switzerland to re-inforce the Benedictine communities in the diocese of Little Rock, Ark.

The Catholic Advocate is the latest addition in the Catholic press of the United States. It is published at Fall River, Mass.

The Catholic lecture bureau of St. Louis has secured Hon. Daniel Dougherty for their lecture course during the coming winter.

The death is announced of Sister Marie de Sainte Victoire, for twenty-one years Superior General of the Augustinians of the Holy Heart of Mary.

Mrs. Holland, the wife of the Very Rev. Francis Holland one of the orators of Canterbury Cathedral, has been received into the Catholic Church.

Mr. George Delfosse, a young artist of this city, is engaged on a large picture of the Holy Virgin and Ste. Anne for the church of St. Henri de Mascouche.

Rev. James O'Connor, Bishop of Omaha, has so far recovered from his late illness as to permit of visit to New Orleans, where he arrived December 5th.

Miss Kate Drexel, now known as Sister Katherina, has purchased 60 acres of land at Adalasia, near Philadelphia, as the site for a convent she intends to found.

A Catholic gentleman sent to the Catholic University, per the Catholic Mirror, \$100, as a commencement for the establishment of a fund to secure the teaching of the Irish language.

Bishop Taigi, who died last week, is supposed to have been immensely wealthy, although having not a cent in real estate. His will is in favor of the Pittsburgh Diocese. He was 65 years of age.

It is rumored in Paris, that the Jesuits will be expelled from Brazil, and that their expulsion will shortly be followed by the sale of their houses and lands. They own the best situated and most fertile land.

The Bishops of Austria, the Catholic members of the Austrian Parliament and the Catholic press of Austria have begun a campaign for the full recognition of the principle of religious education in all schools supported by the State.

Says the Catholic Telegraph of Cincinnati, O.: "St. Stephen's parish in Wyoming Territory, in charge of the Rev. F. X. Kuppen, S.J., is the largest parish in the world. It embraces an area of 26,000 square miles. Father Kuppen is the only priest in that district."

The new Catholic church at Adrian, Pa., was dedicated Sunday, November 24th. It cost \$25,000 and was a gift to the town by Mrs. Adrian Iselin, mother of President Iselin, of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R., who with his family attended the dedication.

Philadelphia contains nearly as many Catholics as the entire population of Rome; and there is no city in Italy except Naples, or in Spain save Madrid, or in France but Paris and Lyons, or in Belgium besides Brussels, with a greater population.

The Rev. Michael J. Consideine has been appointed Diocesan Inspector of Schools in New York City, succeeding the Rev. Dr. William E. Dagan, who resigned on account of ill-health. It is said that Father Dagan will go to Colorado to recuperate.

Bishop Mangue, of Sacramento, Cal., was presented by the German Catholic Ladies' Society of Sacramento with \$1,135 13, which amount, at the request of the donor, has been appropriated for the erection and decoration of the Blessed Virgin's and St. Joseph's altars in the new Cathedral.

Speaking at the Sixton Catholic Congress, Herr Windthorst declared that with such unity and organization as now existed among the Catholics of Germany he had no fear for the future. The victory of the Catholics in the Munich Parliament is the first solid result of the Bavarian Catholic Congress.

The most successful fair ever held in Toledo, O., was one in the interests of St. Patrick's parish, which closed last week, netting \$5,000. The rector of St. Patrick's is the venerable Father E. Hannin, who celebrated not long ago the golden jubilee of his total abstinence pledge, which he took from Father Mathew.

The Sisters of the blind is an order established four years ago. It is under the supervision of Bishop Wigger and conducted by the Rev. Mother M. Rosslyn. The Home of the Blind is the only one of its kind in the world recognized by the Church. The institution is located at 537 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City Heights.

One of the most distinguished figures on the platform at the Congress was Colonel Charles Joseph Bonaparte, of Baltimore. Colonel Bonaparte is a grandson of the celebrated Patterson-Bonaparte marriage, and bears a wonderful close resemblance to the first Napoleon. He is about thirty-eight years of age, a graduate of Harvard University, and has attained distinction at the Balti-

more Bar. He is of Irish lineage on the maternal side—the great grandfather, Wm. Patterson having emigrated to Baltimore from Ulster.

The Mayor-elect, of Croydon, England, is a Catholic. He celebrated his election by paying off the debt of the Catholic church at his own personal expense. "Last Sunday," says the Liverpool Catholic Times, "he went to Mass in his official robes, and was accompanied by the Corporation, many of which body are dissenters.

The golden jubilee of Archbishop de Labastida, of the City of Mexico, was celebrated Sunday, Dec. 5. The city was crowded with strangers and the Cathedral was filled. Over 25,000 persons were in and about the church. A Pontifical Mass was celebrated and an eloquent sermon was preached by Bishop Montequ de Osa, of San Luis Potosi.

Cardinal Bonaparte is one of the oldest members of the Sacred College, being in his 75th year. He is the son of Lucien Bonaparte, the only one of Napoleon's brothers who had the spirit and courage to resist the impious will of the Emperor. The Cardinal is dark, swarthy, thin and wiry, an Italian by birth, education and life-long association.

Those who follow Mary will never deviate; those who invoke her will never despair; those who think of her will never go astray. He whom she sustains will not fall; he whom she protects has nothing to fear; he whom she guides will never go astray. Under her protection the Christian will arrive safely at the port of eternity.—St. Bernard.

The New Haven correspondent of the Connecticut Catholic writes that the Catholic Union at Yale is at present in a very prosperous condition. Nearly all of the Catholic members in all departments of the University have become members of the Union, and it would seem now as if the Catholic Union was to remain an interesting feature of Yale.

The Rev. Andrew M. Garin, O. M. I., rector of St. Joseph's Church for French Catholics, Lowell, was recently honored with a festival presentation of gifts, addresses, etc. He also received purses aggregating \$1,700. All this is toward the beginning of the new Church of St. John the Baptist, the crowning work of Father Garin's long labors for the French Catholics of Lowell.

Lowell is being favored with a visit from the distinguished Oblate missionary, Father Lussine, who has labored among the Indians of Labrador and the far North for thirty years. He lectured before a large audience in Huntington Hall last Sunday night, and he addressed the Christian Doctrine Society of the Church of the Immaculate Conception on the evening of Wednesday, December 11.

While Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis was recently giving Confirmation at St. Vincent's, Cape Girardeau, Mo., an old colored man was being carried up to the sanctuary to receive the Holy Sacrament when the venerable archbishop saw him. Immediately he raised his hands to those approaching and bade them stop. He went down to where the old man was and conformed him.

The honor conferred by the Senate of North Dakota on the Rev. J. G. Perrault, of Mandan, is one rarely accorded to a Catholic priest. It speaks well for the liberality of the Senate of North Dakota, that its members should have unanimously made choice of a Catholic priest to act as their chaplain, and also goes to show the esteem in which Rev. Father Perrault is held by his fellow-citizens of other denominations.

According to La Semaine Religieuse there are 9,730,000 Catholics in the British Empire with 25 archbishops, 96 bishops, 20 apostolic vicars and 5 apostolic prefectures. In Canada the proportion of Catholics is 4,712 per 10,000 of the population. The statistics for the whole empire are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Region, Catholics. Ireland: 3,913,000; England and Wales: 1,360,000; Scotland: 327,000; In the American colonies: 2,220,000; In Asiatic colonies: 1,044,000; In African colonies: 131,000; In European colonies: 175,000.

The Catholics of Ireland are indebted to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin for so promptly disposing of a libel on the nuns of Ireland from the pen of a correspondent of the Dublin Daily Express, a rabid Tory organ. Writing of the touching incidents related by Mr. Davitt before the Special Commission, this unscrupulous correspondent stated that Joe Brady, whilst awaiting execution in prison, was attended by Mrs. Eaton, an English lady who is a Sister of Charity, and that he expressed to her distrust of the Irish nuns. It now appears from a letter of the Archbishop to the Express that Brady was not visited at all by Mrs. Eaton. The lady who attended him was Mother Magdalen Kirwan, a Sister of Mercy, and a relative of the late Mr. Burke, one of the men for whose murder Brady suffered the death penalty.

On Sunday, Dec. 8, the Golden Jubilee commemoration of the establishment of the Fathers of Mercy in America was celebrated in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third street, New York. The church was handsomely decorated with the colors of all the Catholic European countries. On each column of the sacred edifice, draped in pretty folds, hung the flags of the United States, France, Italy, Spain, Austria and Ireland, and the Papal colors. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Bishop Conroy, of Ourim. The Provincial of the Order, the Rev. E. H. Forde, S.F.M., delivered an interesting address in French on the work of the Order since its establishment in this country. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant at Pontifical Vespers in the evening, and the Rev. James E. Sheehy, S.F.M., delivered the sermon.

Spain Won't Give up Cuba. MADRID, December 12.—The papers here manifest great irritation at Senator Call's proposal in regard to Cuba and roundly denounce it. The Express says: "This is a mad idea and it cannot be that any one in Wash-

ington takes it seriously. Even if a republic were established in Spain she would not consent to the separation of Cuba. Spain is resolved at all hazards to maintain the integrity of the national territory and political divisions do not exist there."

Senor Castellar said to-day that the events in Brazil had been no surprise to him. He believes the example will be followed in Portugal sooner or later, but not in Spain, because the Queen Regent during the King's minority keeps liberal ministers in office and has allowed Sagasta to establish universal suffrage. He thinks the Brazilian Republic is stable.

O. Y. M. S. Weekly Conference Last Evening—Lecture by Father James Callaghan.

The usual weekly conference of the Literary academy was held in the Catholic Young Men's room, No. 92 St. Alexander street, Wednesday evening. A neat programme enlivened the proceedings under the presidency of Mr. W. R. Rawley, and comprised a number of select recitations; "Panicstrum," Mr. J. J. Patterson; piano solo, Mr. A. Nicholson, and a lecture, "Cambridge University," Rev. James Callaghan. The rev. gentleman remarked: Cambridge is about four miles from London, Eng., and is so called from a bridge which crosses the River Cam and divides the town into parts. Its glory is its university. This institution comprises twelve colleges and four halls. The date of its foundation is uncertain. The most ancient college, St. Peter's, goes as far back as 1257. The university numbers 1,500 students. Its seat house is allowed to be the most superb room in England. It is 100 feet long, 42 broad and 32 high, and has a gallery which can contain 1,000 persons. The important and chief library of the university is a gift by George I. of the entire collection of Dr. Moor. It consists of the first edition of the Greek and Latin classics and historians; the greatest part of the works of the first printers; large collections of prints of the greatest master, and a valuable manuscript library in Cambridge are lending libraries, those of Oxford being purely studying for centuries interested themselves in its behalf. James I. empowered it to send two members to Parliament, Henry VI. granted it the power to print books. Many other sovereigns have contributed works of art. Cambridge will pride in the learning of its grand university. Sir Isaac Newton was an old pupil, and gloried in his alma mater. Cromwell's axe spared the old tree on account of fond memories. The reverend lecturer announced the subject of his third lecture as "Salamanca."

Irishman's New Viceroy. DUBLIN, December 14.—The Earl of Zetland, the new Viceroy of Ireland, arrived at Kingstown this morning and immediately proceeded to this city. A Royal salute was fired upon his arrival here and he met with a remarkably enthusiastic reception. He rode from the Westland Row railway station to the Castle. The route from the station was profusely decorated with flags. The Viceroy was enthusiastically cheered along the entire route. The windows of the houses along the streets through which he rode were thronged with people. Vast crowds followed the procession to the Castle. The Trinity college students sang the national anthem, in which they were joined by the crowd. No trace of hostility was displayed. The workmen, who on the occasion of the entry of previous Viceroys gossiped and hoisted them, to-day exhibited thorough good humor.

The Wires Coming Down. NEW YORK, December 14.—Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy this morning sent out four gangs of men to cut down the dangerous poles and wires of the electric light companies. The inspectors of the Board of Electrical Control accompanied the men to point out the poles on which dangerous wires were strung. The men in each case started from the central stations of the electric light companies and worked outward, cutting off communication in the greater number of instances with all outlying points. Legal representatives of the companies asked the Commissioner to grant them time to remove or repair any wires alleged to be defective in insulation, but the request was peremptorily refused. They then warned him that both he and the city would be held responsible for damages. The companies are actively seeking another injunction.

New York, December 15.—The employees of the Bureau of Engraving continued today the work of removing dead and impurely insulated wires and poles. Over one hundred miles of wires have been taken down yesterday and to-day.

A LESSON OF THE BOSTON FIRE. CHICAGO, December 14.—Mayor Hart, of Boston, is in the city. He has been visiting a number of cities, studying the electric wire systems. He says the suspicion that the last Boston fire was caused by electric wires has added to the interest in the matter of the many dangers to be apprehended from imperfect insulation. The mayor thinks the only means to avert the danger in buildings is a fusible plug. This should be placed outside the building and be protected from water. Then, in case of creating of wires or increase of a current beyond certain power, the plug would melt, cutting the current off the inside wires and so protecting the building.

William O'Brien, M.P., editor of United Ireland, who is now serving a sentence in Galway jail, claims the privilege of editing his paper in the prison. This concession Mr. O'Brien demands as his rights, but pending a decision on the matter by the Dublin Assize authorities it will be denied him.

ESCAPED THE GALLOWS.

The Verdict in the Cronin Murder Trial

DOUGHLIN, O'SULLIVAN AND BURKE Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

BEGGS ADJUDGED NOT GUILTY. Kunze is given Three Years.

The Closing Scenes in the Celebrated Trial—How the Condemned Men Take the Verdict—Motion for a New Trial Made by Attorney Forrest—The Judge's Charge to the Jury.

CHICAGO, December 16.—The long drawn out Cronin murder trial has been ended at last. Since the jury retired for deliberation on Friday all sorts of non-sensical rumors have filled the local papers here, some of them even going so far as to anticipate the verdict. Although the actions and discussions of the jury were kept profoundly secret, even Judge McConnell himself not being applied to for advice, still an enterprising Chicago newspaper man found in his fruitful imagination a means of spreading daily the wildest and most absurd stories of the doings of the twelve men, cloaked in the cramped jury room. A graphic description of an imaginary prize fight between two of the jury was one of the boldest pieces of news served up to the public and it is needless to say that there were many too ready to accept everything the papers stated as authentic to consider the utter improbability of any such information leaking from the jury room.

When the jury sent word this afternoon that they had agreed on a verdict Judge McConnell took his seat on the bench, and the court was declared to be in session. One moment later the five prisoners were ushered in over the bridge leading from the jail. Lawyer John F. Beggs, with a death-like pallor on his face and his blue eyes staring as though protruding from the bleached bones of a skeleton, headed them. Behind him came Dan Coughlin, with a half nervous, half cynical smile upon his face. It was apparent to every observer that he had never missed himself for the ordeal. Next came O'Sullivan, his jaws compressed and the fingers of his right hand tugging nervously at his mustache. Martin Burke, close behind him, had the same look of stolid indifference that he had worn throughout the trial. Little Kunze, the last in line, was a nervous wreck. Several of the prisoners, and smiled and waved his hands at the officers and newspaper men as he entered the room.

As soon as the defendants had taken their seats three deputy sheriffs took up a position behind each chair. At the same moment about fifty officers entered the room by the main door and formed a complete circle around the prisoners' row and all means of exit from the room. At 2:29 the iron doors leading to the jail were again swung open and while the word ran around the audience, "Here they come," the members of the jury filed into the room. Every man had on his overcoat and carried his hat in his hand and this was at once accepted as conclusive evidence that a verdict had at last been reached. The twelve good men and true were escorted to their seats and the roll was called. Perfect silence prevailed. Even the judge, usually calm and collected, nervously nipped the perspiration from his brow. The prisoners maintained the demeanor which they had worn when entering the court room, except that Burke chanced with a reluctant sigh to reach for a quid of tobacco, while O'Sullivan ran his fingers into his hair with a desperation that threatened to tear it out by the roots.

DELIVERING THEIR VERDICT.

The voice of Foreman Clarke came out clear and distinct, and with a triumphant ring in it when he answered: "We have," in response to the question of the clerk of the court as to whether he and his colleagues had agreed on a verdict. Rising in his seat he handed a folded paper to the clerk. The stillness at this moment was not merely oppressive, but painful. Every eye was turned upon the five men whose fate in another moment would be determined. Forrest cast a glance of encouragement towards his clients, as much as to say, "Be brave." Foster, from his chair, a couple of feet distant, threw a few words in a whisper to Beggs. In another moment the voice of the clerk clear and distinct, rang out on the air, "We find the defendant, John F. Beggs, not guilty, as charged in the indictment." There was a buzz in the court room as though a thousand blades had been set on edge. The crowd rushed to the face of the lawyer prisoner and in a second it was of carmine hue. His right arm, which had been resting upon the railing, fell to his side and his entire frame shook like that of a man afflicted with palsy. All this was but the work of a moment.

Again the voice of the clerk rang out: "We find the defendant, John F. Beggs, guilty of manslaughter and fix his penalty at three years in the penitentiary." The little comedian simply smiled and showed his teeth. To all appearances the verdict at the moment suited as well as an acquittal.

There was a pause before the clerk again spoke. No doubts remained that the three remaining defendants had either been condemned to die on the gallows or to suffer a living death. The eyes of Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan were riveted on the reader, while the convulsive movements of the jaws showed that each man was making a superhuman effort to control his feelings. For the third time the clerk cleared his throat and proceeded: "We find the prisoners, Daniel Coughlin, Martin Burke and Patrick O'Sullivan, guilty of murder, as charged in the indictment, and fix their punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for the terms of their natural lives." The suspense of the auditors found vent in a half suppressed shout, and the demeanor of the three passed unnoticed in the wild scampering of the newspaper men and officers from the room. Over 2,000 people were congregated on the outside of the jail and the verdict was received by them with satisfaction. Attorney Forrest, in behalf of Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan and Kunze, immediately made a motion for a new trial. [Continued on eighth page.]

THEY VISITED THE LORD.

The Grace Received by some Saints Before the Blessed Sacrament.

Our holy faith teaches us, and we are bound to believe, that in the consubstantial Host, Jesus Christ is really present under the species of bread.

It is well known that Holy Church instituted the festival of Corpus Christi with a solemn octave, and that she celebrates it with the same usual processions, and so frequent exposition of this Most Holy Sacrament.

Of this He indeed complained to His dear servant Sister Margaret. One day as she was in prayer before the Most Holy Sacrament, Jesus showed her His heart on a throne of flames, crowned with thorns, and surrounded by a cross, and thus addressed her.

"Behold that heart which has loved me so much, and which has spared itself nothing, and has even gone so far as to consume itself, thereby to show them its love; but in return the greater part of men only show me ingratitude, and this by the irreverence, tardiness, sacrileges and contempt which they offer me in this sacrament of love; and that which I feel most acutely is, they are hearts consecrated to me."

Jesus then expressed His wish, that the first Friday after the octave of Corpus Christi should be dedicated as a particular festival in honor of His adorable heart; and that on that day all the souls which loved Him should endeavor, by their homage, and by the affections of their souls, to make amends for the insults which men have offered Him in this sacrament of the Altar.

We can thus understand what the Lord said of old by His prophet, that He delighteth to be with the children of men; since He is unable to tear himself from them even when they abandon and despise Him. This also shows how agreeable all those souls are to the heart of Jesus who frequently visit Him, and remain in His company in the churches in which He is under the sacramental species.

The servant of God and great Siollian missionary, Father Louis Le Nuez, was, even in his youth and as a layman, so enamored of Jesus Christ, that he seemed unable to tear himself from the bosom of his beloved Lord.

Such were the joys which he experienced, that his director commanded him, in virtue of obedience, not to remain there more than an hour. The time having elapsed, he showed in teasing himself the author of his life—that he had to do himself just such violence as a child who has to detach itself from the mother's breast the very moment in which it is satisfying itself with the utmost avidity; and when he had to do this, we are told that he remained standing with his eyes fixed upon the altar, making repeated inclinations, as if he knew not how to quit his Lord, whose presence was so sweet and gracious to him.

To St. Al. vian it was also forbidden to remain in the presence of the Most Blessed Sacrament; and as he used to pass before it, finding himself drawn, so to speak, by the sweet attractions of his Lord, and almost forced to remain there, he would, with the greatest effort, tear himself away, saying with an excess of tender love: "Depart from me, O Lord, depart."

There it was also that St. Francis Xavier found refreshment in the midst of his many labors in India; for he employed his days in toiling for souls and his nights in the presence of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

St. John Francis Regis did the same thing; and sometimes, finding the church closed, endeavored to satisfy his longings by remaining on his knees outside the door, exposed to the rain and cold, that, least at a distance he might attend upon his Comforter concealed under the sacramental species.

St. Francis of Assisi used to go to communicate all his labors and undertakings to Jesus in the Most Holy Sacrament. But tender indeed, was the devotion of St. Wenceslaus, duke of Bohemia, to the Most Holy Sacrament.

The holy king was so enamored of Jesus there present, that he not only gathered the wheat and grapes, and made the hosts and wine with his own hands, and then gave them to be used in the Holy Sacrament, but he used, even during the winter, to go at night and visit the church in which the Blessed Sacrament was kept.

These visits endeared in his beautiful soul such flames of divine love, that their ardor imparted itself even to his body, and took from the snow on which he walked its wonted cold; for it is related that the servant who accompanied him in the nightly excursions, having to walk through the snow, suffered much from the cold.

The holy king, on perceiving this, was moved to compassion, and commanded him to follow him, and step into his foot-marks; he did so and never afterwards felt the cold.

All of the Saints were enamored of this sweet devotion; since, indeed, it is impossible to find on earth a more precious gem, or a treasure more worthy of our love, than Jesus in the Most Holy Sacrament. Certainly amongst all devotions, after that of receiving the sacrament, that of adoring Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament holds the first place, is the most pleasing to God, and the most useful to ourselves.

Do not then, O devout soul, refuse to begin this devotion; and forsaking the conversation of men, dwell each day, from this time forward, for at least half or quarter of an hour, in some church in the presence of Jesus Christ under the sacramental species. Taste and see how sweet is the Lord. Only try this devotion, and by experience you will see the great benefit that you will derive from it.

Boston news you say: "Mr. Waters thinks he has established Washington's ancestry." The same conclusive statement was made in reference to Sir Isaac Heard's researches and utterances on the same subject over a hundred years ago.

JEFF. DAVIS LAID TO REST.

Impressive Ceremonies Over the Body of the Dead Chieftain.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—A beautiful Southern summer day dawned for the obsequies of the Southern chieftain. The city was crowded with thousands of people representing the prominence, the wealth and obliquity of the Southern States.

At 12.10 the casket was conveyed from the memorial room to an improvised ostelafque in the center of the front portico, where the massive pillars were entwined with a profusion of crapes.

Immediately surrounding the coffin were the clergy and the armed sentries, they being the only persons admitted to a place on the portico during the service. The relatives of the deceased were assigned to seats in the Mayor's parlor, from the windows of which they were enabled to witness the ceremonies.

The casket rested on a slight elevation and the caisson was drawn by six black horses, two abreast, caparisoned in artillery harness and plumes, and each animal led by a soldier in uniform.

The entry of the psgant into the cemetery was made with all the pomp and circumstance of a military and civic procession. Near the monument the immense crowd sought every available spot that gave opportunity of a fair view and listened with respectful attention to the solemn ceremonies.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis will go to Beauvoir and rest a few days and then accompany Mrs. J. Addison Hayes to Colorado Springs where she will remain for several months and recuperate.

MEMORIAL SERVICES ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Despatches from many cities in the South state that memorial services in honor of the late Jefferson Davis were held to-day.

A KANSAS SWINDLE.

Farmers Induced to Raise Sorghum by Men Who Wouldn't Buy It.

NEW YORK, December 10.—A Times despatch from Topeka, Kan., says that Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, has finally become convinced that fraud has had much to do with the alleged business examination into the methods of the mill men.

The "mush" process is but a theory, never having practically been tested and there is no reason for believing that anything can come from it. It is simply a roller and chopper mill with roasting to extract the saccharine, which is reduced to the consistency of mush, hence its name.

FIGHTING IN BRAZIL.

Republican Soldiers Fire on Maranham Royalists and Kill Twenty.

NEW YORK, December 12.—A correspondent at Maranham, Brazil, telegraphs as follows:—"I arrived at St. Louis de Maranham yesterday morning. I found the place in a depressed state of excitement. There had been fighting between the Imperialists and Republicans immediately after the dethronement of Dom Pedro and on November 13 the excitement grew so great that the military fired on the people twenty of whom were killed.

The population is very well to do and the Portuguese, who feel an interest in the upholding of the Imperial system, make an important element in it. At present the city is quiet, so far as concerns actual disturbances, but there is still much intriguing going on and serious trouble is likely to occur if the Imperialists and Portuguese persevere in refusing to acknowledge the altered condition of affairs.

Feasting and Honors for Stanley.

ZANZIBAR, December 12.—The British India Steam Navigation Company to-day gave a luncheon to Henry M. Stanley on board the steamer Ararat, which has arrived here as the pioneer vessel in the direct service between Great Britain and East Africa.

EMIN PASHA had a restless night, disturbed by frequent and very severe paroxysms of coughing. He is unable to swallow solid food. His bruises continue very painful, otherwise his condition is unchanged.

LONDON, December 12.—The Queen has sent a cable despatch to Henry M. Stanley in which she says: "My thoughts are with you and your brave followers, whose hardships and dangers are at an end. I again congratulate you all, including the Zanzibaris who displayed such devotion and fortitude during your marvelous expedition. I trust Emin Pasha is making favorable progress."

Archbishop Labastide, of Mexico, has sent to Spain for 100 priests to aid his native clergy.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the scene.

ROBERT BROWNING DEAD.

The Famous English Poet and Dramatist Succumbs to an Attack of Bronchitis in Venice.

VENICE, December 12.—Robert Browning, the poet, died here to-night without any suffering. During the day he expressed himself as satisfied with the success of his new volume of poems. He was 77 years old. His death was due to an attack of bronchitis.

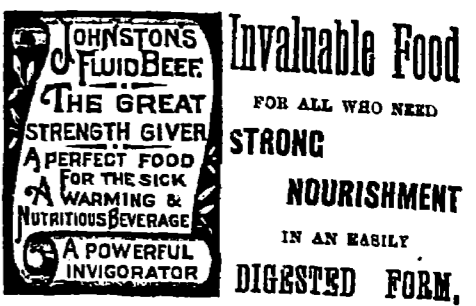
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ALL THE Nutritious Constituents MEAT

ARE PREPARED IN "Johnston's Fluid Beef"



ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMA CURE

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

SEMI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all held in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 14, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

Table listing prize amounts for different ticket denominations: 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is \$300,000; 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is 100,000; 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is 50,000; 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is 25,000; 2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are 20,000; 5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are 25,000; 25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are 25,000; 100 PRIZES OF 500 are 50,000; 500 PRIZES OF 200 are 100,000.

AGENTS WANTED. For Old Rates, or for further information, write to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence with State, County, and Number. New York agents mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

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

ESTATE OF JOSEPH DUBEAU—DAME SOULASTIQUE MAURICE, widow of JACQUES DUBEAU, her son CHARLES and JACQUES DUBEAU, all of this city, hereby give public notice to all the interested parties of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was drowned near Shelter Island, New York State, during August 1885, that they will petition, on the 20th day of February, 1890, one of the District Judges of the Court of Appeals, at the Court House of Montreal, at 10:30 a.m., to grant for their own and exclusive benefit letters of verification of the heirs. All interested parties are hereby notified to oppose the said petition, on or before the said date, if they judge convenient.

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Corner McGill and Notre Dame Streets.



IMPORTANT NOTICE!

On account of the widening of Notre Dame Street, we must vacate this Store by April 30th, 1890; therefore, every dollar's worth of goods MUST BE SOLD by that time. We give you

THREE DOLLARS FOR ONE!

If you favor us with a call. 50,000 STOCK! MUST BE SOLD!

You never saw such Bargains!

WE OFFER UNTIL SOLD THE FOLLOWING:

- MEN'S STRONG TWEED OVERCOATS, \$3.50, well lined. MEN'S BEAVER OVERCOATS, twill lined, \$4.75, former price \$8.00. MEN'S CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS \$5.00, marked down from \$8.50. MEN'S SCOTCH TWEED CAPE OVERCOATS, from \$8.50 up, worth twice the price. MEN'S GENUINE IRISH FRIEZE ULSTERS, \$8.50, regular price \$13.50. MEN'S HEAVY TWEED SUITS, \$6.25, selling regularly for \$10.50. MEN'S PEA JACKETS, \$3.50, good value at \$6.75. MEN'S STRONG CANADIAN TWEED PANTS, \$1.25, worth \$2.50. 1,000 BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS, \$3.00, well worth \$5.00. BOYS' TWEED WINTER SUITS, \$2.00, great value for \$4.50. BOYS' PEA JACKETS, \$2.75, genuine value for \$4.50.

A \$5,000 Bankrupt Stock of FURS selling at 50 cents on the dollar.

Call for a Persian Lamb from \$2 upwards. They are going fast. OUR GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Is replete with Bargains, Novelties and remarkable values. SCOTCH ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, \$1.25. Greatest Bonanza in the City. All Wool Socks, 2 pair for 25c.

BE SURE TO CALL AND SEE US BEFORE BUYING.

BEFORE THE CONGRESS.

Address by Mr. E. McGeehan, on Young Men's Catholic Societies.

There is no subject that can engage the attention of the Catholic people of this country...

The society or institution needed is one that will include all classes of young men...

Have we many such societies? And if not, whose fault is it? How is it that the young men's societies do not prosper as they ought to?

It has been justly stated that our young men have little unity or cohesiveness. How could they have it?

For the purpose of explanation, I will suppose such an institution was desired in this city of Baltimore.

Committee which last should consist of the chairman of all the committees. Of course it would be impossible for His Eminence to attend to the minute details of all the work...

On the completion of the building there should be ready for pupils, established classes in the following branches, penmanship, Grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, stenography and typewriting, drawing and vocal music...

For the social entertainments the parlors of the building should be at their service when needed, free of charge, and for the yearly exhibitions, they should be furnished on the same terms with a room, or rooms capable of accommodating their most extensive and ambitious efforts.

The membership of the institution should consist of Active, Honorary, Library and Non-Catholic members. The Active Members would be respectable Catholic gentlemen of education and years and over, who pursue membership in the Library and Reading Room would be entitled to all the privileges of the institution on payment of the dues attached to each, which might be as follows:

A NOTABLE EVENT.

Inauguration of the New Hall of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society.

The St. Patrick's T. A. and B. society inaugurated their occupancy of the new St. Patrick's hall Tuesday evening by a social reunion. There was a very large and appreciative audience, composed of some of our leading Catholic citizens and their families.

Hon. Edward Murphy presided, supported by Mr. P. Doyle, vice-president, and Mr. James Connaughton. The Rev. pastor of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Dowd, Rev. Jas. A. McClellan, Rev. M. Casey and other rev. gentlemen occupied seats of honor.

Engine-Case American Movement Watch. POSITIVELY THE FIRST AND ONLY FILLED-GOLD. EVER SOLD FOR \$8.75.

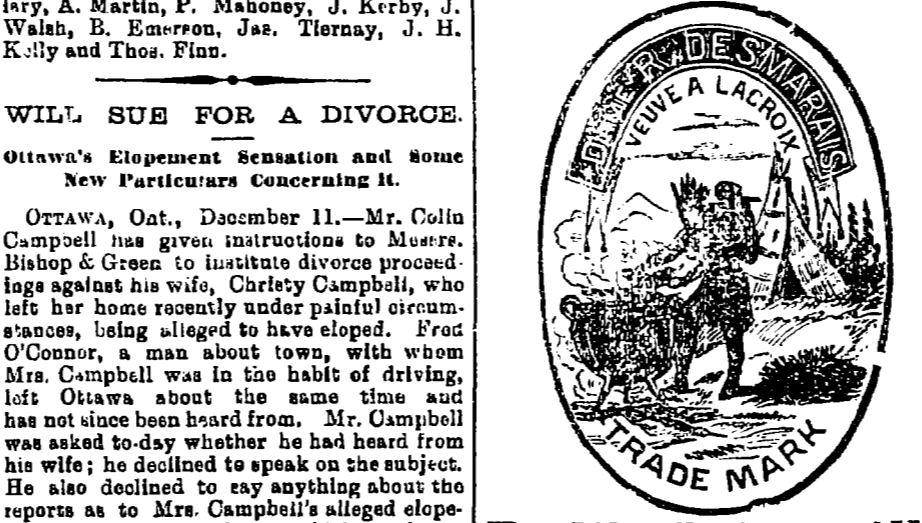
HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT?

A line may be a very long one and yet be the shortest given point.

Rev. Father Dowd made a brief address, in the course of which he dwelt upon the work of the society and gave some facts regarding its formation, and expressed his great pleasure at having been able to provide a suitable place for the society.

HAND OF FORTUNE!

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption to the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balm." Cutler Bros & Co., Boston.



WILL SUE FOR A DIVORCE.

Ottawa's Elopement Sensation and Some New Particulars Concerning It.

OTTAWA, Ont., December 11.—Mr. Colin Campbell has given instructions to Messrs. Bishop & Green to institute divorce proceedings against his wife, Chresty Campbell, who left her home recently under painful circumstances, being alleged to have eloped.

Health Before All.

The Nature of a Disease Told on Sight. EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.

We receive clients daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. We certify that we have the best Lung Purgative known; guaranteed to purge at any time of the year.

THE DESTITUTE DAKOTA.

Many Families Starving in the American Northwest.

CHICAGO, December 10.—A special to the Herald from St. Paul, Minn., says that A. A. Payne, a school teacher residing in Mackintosh County, North Dakota, arrived there yesterday and told a harrowing tale of distress in the northern part of that country.

Previously he wrote to Governor Miller of North Dakota, stating the fact very fully but received no reply. The county officers have told all outside enquirers that no aid was needed in that county, feeling that news of the destitution would encourage immigration.

A long and pathetic letter has just been received by a well-known Chicago lady from George A. Morse, a prominent citizen of Faulkton, Faulk county, S. D., telling of the suffering among the farmers there, owing to the failure of their crops.

Mr. Morse says that while from 450 tons of coal from the St. Paul railroad all the aid that has been received so far is one car of provisions and clothing from Charles City, Iowa, and part of a car of grain, flour and clothing from Wisconsin.

Bismarck, N. D., December 10.—Governor Miller sent a message to the Legislature today on the question of destitution among farmers, recommending that all matters pertaining to this subject in committees in North Dakota be referred to the Commissioners of Agriculture.

Catholics and the Stage.

The Pilot reproduces some suggestive passages from W. J. Florence's contribution to the Centenary number of the New York Catholic Review.

Shakespeare, to all intents and purposes, was a Catholic, and apparently a much better Catholic than many of those whose religious belief is more certainly known.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the best material, and contain nothing injurious.

McGALE'S PILLS FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.

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 broken and feeble stomachs with a delicious beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.

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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 broken and feeble stomachs with a delicious beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC.

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysteria, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

CURED AFTER THIRTY-TWO YEARS. MILWAUKEE, May 25, 1887. REV. FATHER KOENIG:—I am personally acquainted with a man who (in the year 1878, when forty-four years of age) commenced to take your medicine for epilepsy, which he had had for thirty-two years.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent FREE by any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

IN MONTREAL.

By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence Street. Agents:—B. E. McGALE, No. 2123 Notre Dame Street, St. Louis, Mo.; C. R. Henry and Orwig Brothers; Picault & Courant, etc.

KNABE PIANO FORTES.

UNRIVALED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street. NEW YORK, 118 Fifth Ave. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Square.

THIS WATCH IS SOLID GOLD.

Only \$5.87. Ladies' and Gent's Sizes. This watch is a genuine imported one, warranted both make and price. It is a beautiful specimen of the art of watchmaking.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Successors in Business to the BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO. CINCINNATI, O.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS. For Oil Lamps. A wonderful improvement in the construction of lamps, giving a clear, bright light without smoke or odor.

ORIGINAL BELL FOUNDRY.

Successors in Business to the Blymyer Manufacturing Co. Catalogue with over 2500 testimonials.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the best material, and contain nothing injurious.

McGALE'S PILLS FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

We would draw the attention of our subscribers to the labels attached to their paper, which indicates the time their subscription is paid to, and request those in arrears to remit without further notice. The subscription rate is only \$1.00 a year if paid in advance; if not paid in advance \$1.50 will be charged. All accounts have been mailed, and we hope those who are indebted to us for subscriptions will remit promptly.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Country \$1.00 City \$1.50 If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'THE TRUE WITNESS' at 10c per line (minimum first insertion—10 lines to the inch—and 5c per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application. The large and increasing circulation of 'THE TRUE WITNESS' ranks it among the best advertising mediums in Canada.

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

WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 18, 1899

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

- WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, St. Gation. THURSDAY, Dec. 19, St. Neomesian. FRIDAY, Dec. 20, St. Christian. SATURDAY, Dec. 21, St. Thomas. SUNDAY, Dec. 22, St. Zeno. MONDAY, Dec. 23, St. Victoria. TUESDAY, Dec. 24, St. Thrailla and Emili. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25, Christmas Day.

Jefferson Davis.

By the death of Jefferson Davis, the particulars of whose demise we gave in our last issue, the last and foremost actor in the great civil war between the North and South in the neighboring republic has left the scene. Accounts received from all quarters of the South indicate very clearly that not only in the memory of Davis cherished and revered, but that the principles for which he contended have many adherents in that part of the country. Ex-president Davis never would regard the triumph of the North over the South as a fait accompli. He stood aside looking on at the inevitable, but he never bowed to it. He was unrepentant and irrevocable to the last, politically speaking. Yet correspondence, recently published, goes to show that he was not one of the originators or prime movers in the movement of secession. That unsuccessful attempt at disruption of the United States, costing the country so many hundreds of thousands of their best lives, not to speak of countless millions of money, was precipitated by rash men; but the step having been taken, Jefferson Davis, as the leader in the State rights movement, was forced to the front and maintained himself there, commanding the esteem and respect of his enemies; whilst the widespread mourning now taking place over his death, years after the curtain has fallen in the last act of the "lost cause," shows how firm a hold he had on the affections and confidence of his followers. No one can doubt the sincerity of Mr. Davis, nor question the purity or patriotism of his motives. Theoretically he was right in his contention for state rights, the carrying out of his doctrine was, however, incompatible with the existence of the republic, and the overwhelming majority of the people were in favor of a strong national government at Washington, even though one of the fundamental principles, agreed upon by the fathers of the constitution, should have to be crushed out. The cause of the Union triumphed and friends of liberty everywhere rejoiced. The men of the South had gallantly fought for their ideas, had done prodigies of valor and made heroic sacrifices, but their's was a mistaken zeal and their great leader, now no more, gratefully as he may be remembered by a large portion of the people of the South, will never occupy in history the honored place that Abraham Lincoln now fills.

Looking back at the closing scenes of the great Civil war, it seems but as yesterday, and yet of all the men whose part in that drama challenged the attention of the world scarcely one now remains, soldier or statesman. The lessons of the conflict will, it is to be hoped, not be lost for the people of this continent, either in the United States or in the Dominion of Canada, with the disappearance of those that figured in the fray.

Rumored Cabinet Appointment.

Among the many rumors in circulation lately is one that Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., is about to enter the Dominion Cabinet as Solicitor General. The Irish Catholic element in Quebec Province would thus be represented in the Cabinet for the first time

since Confederation. Mr. Curran is fortunate in the opinion held of him far beyond the limits of his own province. All the Catholic papers speak in the highest terms of his qualifications. Our esteemed contemporary, the Catholic Record of London, says:

A telegram from Ottawa conveys the information that Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., for Montreal Centre, is mentioned as the person likely to obtain the position of Solicitor General. It must be conceded that Sir John Macdonald, as a rule, has been very fortunate in the selection of his colleagues in the Ministry. His aim has been to have about him the most influential as well as the most able of those who march under his political banner. The member for Montreal Centre would unquestionably prove a source of real strength as well as an ornament to the Ministerial ranks. A man of high character, a brilliant orator, a learned barrister, and one esteemed by all classes, is Mr. Curran, and, if called to the ministry, we feel sure Sir John will add another very strong link to the Ministerial chain.

The Equal Righters.

The gradual drooping in the spirits of the rank and file of the anti-Catholic agitators has caused them to call upon Mr. Dalton McCarthy once more to come to their rescue and revive the dying embers of that element of discord in the country. Mr. McCarthy has answered the appeal, and on Thursday evening last addressed a meeting in the Opera House at Ottawa, where he passed the situation in review. The hon. gentleman had not much that was new or striking to present to his impatient hearers. They were anxious for a thrilling account of great achievements, something that would annihilate the pretensions of party journals on both sides that the people were tired of their tirades, but in this they were sadly disappointed. The orator told them that if they wished to record successes they must organize, and not rely solely on meetings and speeches. He said the movement had all the elements of vitality about it. He assured his hearers that he had severed his connection with the party organization of which he was formerly the president, and was free from political ties that could in any way interfere with the noble object he has in view, of wiping out French ascendancy and establishing Anglo-Saxon supremacy in the Dominion. A glance at his speech, however, disposes of the grounds upon which he urges his followers to action. The burden of his complaint is, that the French-Canadian and Catholic element have increased in strength and influence, through concessions granted at various times, since the conquest of Canada. He walls over the fact, that both political parties have sought to conciliate French and Catholic influences, and by that means the French language has not been confined to Lower Canada, but has been recognized with the separate school rights, in Manitoba and the great territories to the West. All this and his indictment of the Ontario Government on the subject of separate school amendments, he sets forth in the following language:—

Lord Durham had brought the two peoples into one assembly thinking that he was doing the greatest possible benefit to us by the skillful direction of the French vote and the desire for power of the English, the split and divisions between them, the French were ultimately able to place their feet on our necks and impose laws upon us contrary to our own will and come out of the partnership taking the blind share of the assets. Now, whatever was the pretence for the dual language in the old part of Canada, by what pretence could that inquiry be perpetuated in the Great Northwest of Canada? (Hear, hear.) It was said a great many Frenchmen live there; but not in the Northwest Territories at the time that institution was given them. There may have been a few half Frenchmen in Manitoba, but that was not an act of statesmanship which foisted on them the dual language. Were they to go on? Were they to hand down this terrible misery to their descendants? Could they raise their voice against it without being denounced as a fanatic and an oppressor of minorities? (Hear, hear.) So with the schools. That question had been settled in 1863 by the majority of the Lower Province, although it concerned the affairs of the Upper Province. Not much provincial right about that. Was there to be no attempt to eradicate these separate schools from our midst? While the law properly stood that every man was to be regarded as a public school supporter unless he chose himself to come out and insist on having a separate school, by a wily amendment in 1879 that right had been practically denied to those Roman Catholics who preferred to have their children brought up among the common herd of us. By that amendment every Roman Catholic was assumed to be a separate school supporter. He did not say there was not a way out of that; but anyone who knew anything about Roman Catholicism would know that it took a very brave man to face the power that he and cease to support separate schools. (Hear, hear.) That had been done by our own little parliament in Toronto.

As regards the first part of Mr. McCarthy's indictment, could anything be more flattering to the French-Canadians? He tells his hearers, in plain language, that they started out on their political journey, hampered by a scheme cunningly devised by that great statesman Lord Durham, for the purpose of obliterating them. "He thought," says Mr. McCarthy, "he was doing the greatest possible benefit for us" and yet despite those good intentions towards the foes of the French-Canadians, and a corresponding malevolence towards them, they have been able by skillful direction to obtain concession after concession and in a perfectly legitimate and constitutional manner, to assert their strength, and secure for their brethren in all parts of the Dominion, respect for their language and the right to educate their children, according to the dictates of their conscience. Beaten by superior skill, outgeneraled in political strategy! Our compatriots violated no law but simply availed themselves of the weapons the constitution affords them yet they have achieved their present position in Canada. What does Mr. McCarthy propose? Some time ago, he bluntly stated that if the ballots did not settle it in this generation ballots would in the next. In his recent speech he was more guarded. He feels the rash recklessness of such language, but his meaning is all the same. He may prate about making this country Anglo-Saxon as much as he likes, if he and his friends have failed in the past to coerce the people and deprive Catholics of their rights either as to language

or as to schools on account of the superior skill with which his opponents have been diverted in the political arena. The same result is likely to be achieved in the future; because the number of good men of broad ideas and tolerant views is certain to outnumber those of the McCarthy school, and it will only remain for him, and those who think with him, to adopt violent measures when Constitutional methods are unable to prevail. Will Mr. McCarthy, in the face of the history he quotes, persist in his present mad scheme of disintegration? Will he assume the responsibility of carrying his arguments to their natural conclusion? We think not. He may be a veritable Cromwell on the platform, but he would out a sorry figure as such in the field. His attack on the Government of Mr. Mowat on the separate school question, that gentleman has reason to be heartily thankful for. Mr. McCarthy and the Mail have consolidated Mr. Mowat in power for years past and the prospects are the Ontario government will continue to owe its firm tenure of office to the narrow minded intolerance of the equal righters. As for the Dominion Government, which was assailed by Mr. McCarthy, not only on the Jesuit act but on other subjects, it is not likely that the attack will cause it to totter to a fall. In the course of his remarks the speaker said that many things had been stated on public platforms against the French and Catholic portion of the community which were hurtful to the cause of the Equal Righters, owing to their violence; but without those utterances the Equal Rights movement would have no existence, as it has no raison d'etre. Catholics, and our French-Canadian friends in particular, will do well to avoid extravagance of language in repelling attacks made upon them. Their rights are secure, anything that avers to the slightest degree of a desire for retaliation on the minority in the Province of Quebec, for the onslaughts, now being made, by Mr. McCarthy and his friends in the west, can only alienate the friendship of those who are anxious to see right and justice prevail everywhere throughout our Dominion.

Municipal Reforms.

Now that our worthy aldermen have returned from their free trip to the Western cities of the United States they are gradually beginning to realize how backward their own city is in every way compared with others on this continent of equal size and population. The proverbial push of the typical American has surprised them; the superior condition of his streets has opened their eyes to the miserable and treacherous state of most of our thoroughfares, and his attention in securing the best facilities for transporting the products of his mills and manufactories, has impressed them with the necessity of doing something in this respect for the leading city of the Dominion. There already seems to be among them a general unanimity that the permanent paving should be pushed forward without delay. The question of floating a loan to defray the expense of carrying out this very important work is already on the tapis, and that it will meet with the approval of the council there is no reason to doubt. The insignificant tax imposed on saloon-keepers as compared with that forced from them in other large cities is also likely to demand the attention of our City Fathers at a very early date. High license has invariably proved a success in every American city where it has been tried. We are pleased to hear, therefore, that it is to be made one of the principal planks in the platform to be submitted to every aspirant for municipal honors at the elections in February next. A movement has been started under very favorable auspices to have a special tax of one thousand dollars imposed upon all saloons and there will therefore be a strong fight between the saloon and temperance interests. There is no disguising the fact that by increasing the tax on saloons their numbers would be agreeably diminished. The miserable hole-in-a-corner grogeries, which are now a stain and disgrace on the fame of our fair city, will be forced to reluctantly close their doors; the inducements to respectable citizens to drink will become astoundingly less, and, better than all, the increased revenue will place the City Council in a position to devise some means of reducing the now exorbitant water rates imposed on the poorer classes. The wisdom of such legislation as this is manifest on the face of it. In adopting a suggestion of this character our worthy aldermen will show their appreciation of the wants and desires of the generality of the electors and win for themselves the gratitude of the poor working classes. Therefore, let every one be to work, and aid the promoters of temperance legislation and high license in their noble undertaking.

Discriminating Justice.

If there is any doubt left in the minds of the public as to whether the administration of the law in Ireland differed materially from that witnessed in England, and whether offences legally punishable in the former country were equally so in the latter, it should be immediately dispelled by a letter recently published from Mr. Gladstone. A few days ago he was written to by some gentleman of Huddersfield, who desired to know whether it was true that "combinations in Ireland similar to trades unions in England were suppressed by the present Government." They pointed out the fact that to towns like that wherein they resided, which contained a large population of working people, the reply would be considered most important.

Mr. Gladstone answered, saying:—"I hold it to be quite undeniable that if the agricultural tenantry of Ireland and the shopkeepers sympathizing with them acted upon the same principle of exclusive dealing and mutual persuasion which were the basis of the recent strike in London, they would be liable to six months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, without a jury, and under the judgment of a resident magistrate whom the Viceroy could at any moment dismiss." This admission coming from the great Liberal leader should carry great weight in destroying the suspicious nurtured in the minds of certain Englishmen that the statements of Irish public men or journals were exaggerated, on this question, in the slightest degree. It is indeed a startling picture, although it is in accord with the Government's general attitude toward Ireland, to see such discrimination in the administration of justice, and that the Irish people should be forced to submit patiently to punishment for acts which in England are regarded as not only legal but laudable.

The Divorce Evil.

Hon. Mr. Gladstone in the North American Review for December, has an article on "Divorce," in which he says that no matter of what nature it is it impairs the integrity of the family, while divorce with re-marriage destroys its root and branch. "The parental and the conjugal relations are 'joined together,'" he says "by the hand of the Almighty no less than the persons united by the marriage tie to one another. Marriage contemplates not only an absolute identity of interests and affections, but also the creation of new, joint, and independent obligations, stretching into the future and limited only by the stroke of death. These obligations where divorce proper is forced lose all community, and the obedience reciprocal to them is dislocated and destroyed. . . . I have spent nearly sixty years at the centre of British life. Both before and from the beginning of that period absolute divorces were in England abusively obtainable, at very heavy cost, by private acts of Parliament; but they were so rare (perhaps about two in a year) that they did not effect the public tone, and for the English people marriage was virtually a contract indissoluble by law. In the year 1857 the English Divorce Act was passed, for England only. Unquestionably, since that time, the standard of conjugal morality has perceptibly declined among the higher classes of this country, and scandals in respect to it have become more frequent. The decline, as a fact, I know to be recognized by persons of social experience and insight who in no way share my abstract opinions on divorce. Personally, I believe it to be due in part to this great innovation in our marriage laws; but in part only, for other disintegrating causes have been at work."

A Hint to Farmers.

The Buenos Ayres Standard, just to hand, contains much interesting matter respecting the Argentine Republic. Two articles appear in it of special importance to that country, as they treat of the Rio Negro Valley railroad and the Thomas Thomas railroad, both of which pass through the Rio Negro territory, thereby opening up what is said to be one of the richest and greatest wheat growing countries in the world. The country, judging from the articles in question, is possessed of great beauty as well as great productiveness. A correspondent, writing on the subject of immigration to the country, states that if a colony of Canadian Catholic farmers would once settle there, Irish farmers would soon follow them, as it would afford them homes in a country possessed of great fertility and a climate mild and healthy. We think, however, that our Canadian farmers are too well satisfied with the productiveness of their own homesteads and with the health-giving nature of their climate to bother themselves about abandoning their present well-cultivated farms for anything the Argentine Republic can offer. Canada can boast of most fertile lands, to be had at reasonable figures too, and she has no desire to lose any of her industrious agriculturists, who are bound to become great factors in the future advancement of this country.

TO-DAY the contest takes place in Staustead county. At the twelfth hour the Equal Rights party managed to induce Mr. Le Baron to run against the veteran representative of the county, Mr. Colby. There seems to be at present no doubt about the result, and the indications are that the old member will be returned by a substantial majority. The efforts of the Equal Righters to arouse race and religious prejudices, have failed, as they should, in winning the allegiance of intelligent voters to their candidate, and the sooner these hand-full of fanatics discover that they are fighting a losing cause the better it will be for the union and peace of the general community.

ANOTHER leading actor in the celebrated conspiracy of the London Times against the character of Parnell has "shuffled off this mortal coil." Mr. MacDonald, the manager of the Times, is no more. He was mainly responsible, it will be remembered, for the publication of the Pigott forgeries, and figured most conspicuously before the Parnell commission. In his time "The Thunderer" lost its ancient prestige and recognized lead, the crowning point in its downward course being the complete collapse of its vile intrigues to destroy the character of a trusted and talented leader of men.

LOCAL TID-BITS.

The Rev. Father Augier, president of the Ottawa University, left last evening for Kingston, to take part in the Queen's University jubilee celebration. Mr. J. Mitchell, factory inspector, has just made his annual report to the Minister of Agriculture. The report contains some very interesting matter concerning the working of factories and contains many suggestions amongst

which is one that the limit age of children be raised from 13 to 15. The average working time for men was fifty-nine hours and for girls and women fifty-seven hours.

Miss Kathleen Charlton, daughter of Edward J. Charlton, of this city, took the veil at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Keswick, Albany, New York, on the 8th inst. This young lady obtained, two years ago, the gold medal presented by the Governor, and the first prizes issued by the Ladies of the Convent.

The midnight mass at the Church of the Gesù on Christmas Eve promises to be unusually solemn this year. The choir and orchestra are practicing Faucoumier's Sacred Heart mass, which has never been sung in this church before. The choir, which will number over 100 voices, will have as soloists, parts handled by the young men of St. Mary's college. A full orchestra will also take part under Professor Duhamel.

While the many class-rooms of the Belmont school, Guy street, were filled with studious night school pupils Monday evening, the large hall was fully occupied by a large audience who attended the "grand musical and panoramic entertainment," given by the St. Anthony's Young Men's society. The feature of the evening was an illustrated lecture by Mr. E. Hall, entitled "A Glimpse of the Old Land." A programme of somewhat carefully selected items was provided. Mrs. J. Farrell appeared for a song and won special honor for her contribution. Master McGuirk deserved the praise which induced him to give an encore of his violin solo. Among other interesting special prizes were Mr. O. Embury, Miss Hamall, Mr. M. J. Quinn and Mr. J. J. Rowan. Prof. A. P. McGuirk presided at the piano.

CELTIC LITERATURE.

No. 4. CAEL'S POEM FOR CREDE.

BY HENRY KAVANAGH, KENOR.

A graceful bowl has Crede fair For sap of berries mixed with bark; To absorb shade her golden hair, Her brows and long eye-lashes dark. There from a brazen cauldron flows The kiln-dried barley's sparkling juice, An apple tree above it grows, The fruit in cider 6er in use; And then her golden vessels fill, That hold the essence of the malt, And caeks of visquibagh in tressels For weeks to ripen in her vault; Bright flags for fermented beer And drinking horns that bring good cheer, And crystal cups of rare design To carry mead(?) and home-made wine; Then Crede's golden goblets fill, With sweetest ale from grain distilled, The four attendant bowing rise To serve the viands and to reach To all the guests the venison pie, With apples and a drink to each.

All friends within this Castle please, The household are like happy bees; They, garments gray and glossy wear, And twisted in their flowing hair; A wounded man could sleep on leaves, Though drops of blood came like a shower, While fairy birds sing on the eaves And lattice of her sunny bower. A hundred feet in length the court And ten feet yet its oaken door; The lawn for games beyond the fort Has springs and daisy-broidered floor, Where primrose groves and shamrock green; The portico is thatched all o'er With wings of birds both blue and yellow; 'Tis a mansion and demenee Most fit for noble, gallant fellow.

I'll thank this lady while she lives, For whom the cuckoo chants its lay In voice of praise, if she out gives The gift this poem to repay. If she should please brave Cairbre's daughter She won't say, "Come another time, But welcome be the chief who sought her, And bid the harp and cruths chime: The owner of these costly things, And gems of art I cannot count, Is Crede, of a race of kings, The mistress of the Triple Mount, All from Killarney to the Strand, The highest lady in the land. This poem's no laid at the feet Of one beloved—the fair and sweet,— Nor formal lines composed at leisure, In praise of Crede's bosom replete, Which may her snowy bosom treasure, May she my advent fondly greet, And oft rehearse this ode with pleasure, For Crede's of the golden hair, For Crede's ever sweet and fair.

The beautiful princess was delighted with the poem and the poet, and soon after consented to become his wife; but within a year Cael was called to defend his country from a foreign invader, Dairi Dormar, King of the Eastern world, and fell in the great battle of Ventry harbour, but Crede's husband came and received her last sighs and words of affection. She composed an elegy which she recited above his grave, where his comrades laid him, on the south side of the harbour, still known as "The Strand of Cael."

NOTES. (1)—Visquibagh—the wort of life. (2)—Mead—called mebhinn—composed of honey and water, fermented and enriched with spices. (3)—The crown of the "hood"—this must be the Lakes of Killarney. (4)—The text has it—the white-skinned.

AN AWFUL DIVE TO DEATH.

An Engine's Plug Through an Open Draw in a Blinding Storm.

HACKENSACK, N.J., December 14.—In a blinding snowstorm today a heavily laden coal train on the Susquehanna road bound east came head and rear end toward the draw-bridge at Little Ferry. The engineer, Wm. Nixon, who was on the look out, could see but a few rods ahead on account of the storm. The tracks are usually clear at this point and the train was moving at moderate speed. The draw of the bridge, which had been opened to permit the passage of a schooner, had not yet been closed. The engineer did not see this and attempt was made to bring the train to a halt. The telegraph operator at the bridge heard the train coming and sprang to his instruments and began sending signals up the track to warn the men on the approaching train of the presence of danger. His wires connected with the alarm bells situated some distance up the track, and kept them ringing until he saw the locomotive stick its nose through the storm. Then he realized that any effort he might make would be useless. As the train went by the operator looked at the engine cab and saw three men therein. They were Engineer Nixon, Fireman Harrington, and the boss brakeman, William Geely. In an instant the locomotive reached the draw and disappeared, taking the cab and tender with it. The coupling became unfastened and the first car remained on the brink of the bridge. No trace of the three men could be found. Bubbles caused by the escaping steam and hot ashes rose to the surface, but not a sign of life. The cars were transferred to the West Shore tracks and the relatives of the dead men, who lived in the West end, were notified of the sad occurrence.

The Influenza Spreading.

LESDON, December 15.—Several members of the Imperial family have had the influenza. No official estimate has been made of the cases of influenza that have occurred in the city. It is known that few families have escaped and it is thought a third of the population has been ill. PARIS, December 15.—The wives of MM. De Freycinet, Constant, Tirard and Yvon-

Guyot have the influenza. The malady is spreading among the employes in the public offices.

BERLIN, December 15.—The number of persons in this city who were suffering from influenza is placed at 15,000.

BERLIN, December 14.—Professor Layden, lecturing at the Clerical Institute last night, traced the epidemic of influenza to the same causes which produced the dengue fever which prevails in the East.

O. M. B. A.

Branch 101, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association of Three Rivers, has elected the following officers: Spiritual adviser, Rev. F. X. Cloutier; chancellor, Eusebe Pothier; president, C. D. Hebert (re-elected); 1st vice-president, F. X. T. Berlinguet; 2nd vice-president, Dr. E. Panzotto; recording secretary, Arthur Brunelle; assistant recording secretary, Anselme Bondy; financial secretary, Dr. S. P. Normand (re-elected); treasurer, Charles Gellinas (re-elected); marshal, Arthur Verret; sentinel, Mr. Lacroix; representative to the Grand Council for 1899, Charles D. Hebert; substitute, F. X. T. Berlinguet; trustees, Messrs. E. Morrissette, J. A. Sauvageau and A. D. Bondy. At a meeting of Branch No. 74, C.M.B.A., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—Spiritual adviser, Rev. F. O'Meara; chancellor, J. C. Key; president, Jas. Taylor; first vice president, J. Galien; second vice-president, J. Noonan; recording secretary, J. Duffie; financial secretary, J. Murphy; treasurer, J. Penfold; marshal, J. Kenny; guard, J. Foley; trustees, Jas. Coffey, J. Galien.

At the annual meeting of branch 83, C.M.B.A., the following officers were elected:—Spiritual adviser, Rev. Messrs N. Troie; chancellor, Bro. Joseph Duclos; president, Bro. J. A. U. Beaudry (re-elected); first vice-president, Bro. S. Lachance; second vice-president, Bro. C. E. Leclerc; treasurer, Narcisse Beaudry (re-elected); recording secretary, Bro. V. C. E. Beaudry; financial secretary, Bro. P. Dupont (re-elected); assistant recording secretary, Bro. J. B. Roby; marshal, Bro. Gilbert Coderre; guard, Bro. A. Milette; trustees, Bro. T. R. Barbeau, G. Coderre, L. J. A. Surveyrer, Julien Broseau, and A. Daoust.

At the last meeting of Branch 95, Laohine, the following officers were elected:—Spiritual adviser, Rev. M. Piche; chancellor, Bro. L. Forrest; president, Bro. Dr. P. A. Valois; first vice-president, Bro. N. Cousineau; second vice-president, Bro. N. P. Gauthier; recording secretary, Bro. N. P. Sekini; assistant recording secretary, Bro. L. Sekini; financial secretary, Bro. A. Gauthier; treasurer, Bro. J. E. Michaud; marshal, Bro. A. Thesseraud; guard, Bro. G. Sekini; trustees, Bro. J. E. Michaud, J. A. Martin, L. Sekini, G. Sekini, A. Gauthier; representative to the Grand Council, Bro. L. Forrest; alternate, Bro. Dr. P. A. Valois.

The Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, Ontario.

Many of our readers are no doubt aware that the Sisters Hospitaliers of St. Joseph have accepted in connection with the Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, Ont., the charge of the school and orphan asylum for colored children. To enable them to carry on this work of christian charity, a large and commodious building has been erected, apart from the Hotel-Dieu proper, which, besides the requisite accommodations for the orphans, contains also a fine school room for externs. In favor of this apostolic work, which has no resources of any kind whatsoever, the gentleman in charge of the school has kindly asked through the means of a grand bazaar. It must be remembered that the Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor is the only one of its kind in the whole Dominion of Canada, and is, on the part of Revd. Dean Wagner, entirely a work of supererogation, in addition to an ordinary parochial duties. And hence the very best of Christians all who can afford it will order a book of his bazaar tickets, and thus enable him to make this holy undertaking a success. Single tickets 25 cts. A book of 5 tickets, \$1.00. Address: Revd. Dean Wagner, P.P., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION FROM HIS EXCELLENCE CARDINAL SIMONI, PRÆFECT OF THE PROPAGANDA.

"ROME.

To the Very Rev. Theodore Wagner, Priest of the Diocese of London.

"REVEREND SIR—I have learned with much pleasure, through a recent letter from the Bishop of London, that you have opened in your parish a Catholic school for colored children. I had also received the good news that you had learned of the abundant fruits this work has produced during the first six months of its existence, since already forty children and quite a number of adults have received baptism and have been admitted into the fold of the Church.

I have reason to hope that this work of educating the colored will, as happily begun, will increase from day to day, and produce fruits still more abundant. Hence, while offering you my congratulations, I deem it my duty to encourage your pious zeal in the prosecution of this meritorious undertaking. I am sorry, indeed, that the poverty of the faithful and the limited resources of your parish have not, up to the present, permitted you to build a church and a suitable school house.

"But I hope the charity of the faithful, to which you intend to appeal, will not fail you, and that may be desired to secure for themselves the abundant reward promised to the cheerful giver, will gladly spend a portion of their riches for the salvation of souls.

"That God may bless you in His holy keeping is the prayer of yours.

"JOHN CARD. SIMONI, PRÆF.

"+ D. Archbishop of Tyre, Sec."

All those injured in the panic at the Opera House at Johnston, Pa., are doing well and the physicians report that all will recover. The lessees of the Opera house have cancelled all engagements and the house will remain closed until the hall has been remodelled and better exits provided. No more theatricals will be witnessed in Johnston this winter.

In the United States Senate Wednesday last, Mr. Turpie's resolution as to trusts was taken up and Mr. Turpie said no trust was ever formed with a view to the public interest. The modern trust consolidated the two legal offences of forestalling and monopoly into one. These practices had been long ago denounced as crimes both by the Roman and English codes and in providing for their suppression now Congress would be only following the precedents established centuries ago.

The election in Chicago Thursday last was to decide the control of a newly created board of nine waterway commissioners, which will have the raising and disbursement of fifteen to thirty million dollars, and the employment of perhaps 10,000 men. Cumulative voting was permitted, and the Democratic and Republican conventions each nominated five men. An independent ticket was also placed in the contest with six names. The returns so far indicate the election of the six independents, and that the three remaining places will fall to the Democrats.

In the United States Senate Mr. Call has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to begin negotiations with the Government of Spain for the establishment of a republic on the island of Cuba.

News of the Week.

CONFERENCE. A conference for considering the federation of all the Australian colonies will assemble in Melbourne in February. The American Legation at Constantinople has decided to demand the trial of Monseñor Hay for the murder of the Armenian.

WOODS' SHOULDER. Buildings were demolished. Woods' shoulder and right arm have been found twenty rods away. A small part of Medill's trunk was taken from the top of a tree. All the leather factories, in Woburn, Mass., have shut down except one. About 1500 men are out. In four shops the men were locked out.

THE BOX. A good deal of progress was made before adjournment this evening. Dr. Steeves, superintendent of the Insular asylum, testified to the prisoner being in that institution from October 29, 1893, to July 4, 1899. When admitted, McDonald was suffering from a form of mania, and was depressed, at times restless, and occasionally excited, self-absorbed and suspicious.

A JOHNSTOWN CALAMITY. Ten Persons Killed and Eighty Injured in a Theatre Panic—Weak Women Trampled to Death by Strong Men. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., December 10.—During a performance of Uncle Tom's Cabin at the Opera house here to-night, a cry of fire was raised resulting in a terrible rush for life down the narrow stairs.

A RICH LAWYER'S SUICIDÉ. Franklin B. Gowen, of Philadelphia, Unaccountably Shoots Himself Dead in Washington. WASHINGTON, December 14.—Franklin B. Gowen, the well-known railroad officer and lawyer of Pennsylvania, formerly president of the Reading railroad, shot himself a few moments before half past two in his room at Wormley's hotel and died almost instantly.

BEAUTY OF Skin & Scalp RESTORED BY THE CUTICURA Remedies. NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing itching, dandruff, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

AMERICAN. The Western Union Telegraph Company's net earnings for the quarter ending December 31 are estimated at \$2,000,000.

AMERICAN. The First National bank of Abilene, Kan., has suspended. The liabilities are placed at \$116,000, and the resources at \$300,000.

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NORA'S PLEDGE.

BY THE REV. AUTHOR BYEN.

"Wish, Paddy, what brought you? You're welcome, anyhow. To your supper at home with your wife; sure they told me as much, and see, whisper what's more. You're the pledge, they say, taken for life. 'Arrah, Nora, don't mind 'em, what harm is it? Sure there's plenty of men with the same, and I never heard yet that they asked, by your leave, of their wives—or cared much for their blame. 'Is it blame you, my darling? God help us! Ah, y' would I blame you, and I here alone? No! I pray on my two bended knees till I die. For the father that pledge you, my own? 'Now wait, my Nora, and we'll talk the tea, and we'll talk of the prayers by and by; you were always a wonder entirely to pray; but I'm never much good while I'm dry.' 'Sure I have it here ready, well drawn, and a drop of new milk with the cream on for you, and I'd like you to show me the publican's shop. Where you'd get a more elegant brew, and the fire I have brought as my heart is, and warm. As the love that is burning in here, and I'm thinking your pledge won't be broken, while my arm is around you like this, Patsy dear.' 'Why thin, Nora, 'tis true for you, darlin', I'm sure. Not half of the drunkards that roam would ever be seen darkening a publican's door. If their Noras would keep them at home, sure the Abstinence pledge would be easy to keep. And if two heads and two hearts were as one, and if homes were like this, no poor Noras would weep. Through the comfortless evening alone. 'Let me kneel down then, husband; I'm thinking I'll take. A pledge from you, dearest—'tis this: I will promise your home ever home-like to make. And I'll hand my pledge with a kiss, and you'll promise to come and here and stay with your wife. When you've finished your work for the day, and she's pledged now to make your home happy for life; So now, darlin', let's come to our tea."

LADY KILDARE; Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER IX. THE OFFERED COMPROMISE.

For an hour or more the two guardians of the Lady Nora Kildare, in conjunction with Sir Russel's lawyer, Mr. Wedburn, studied closely the various documents submitted by Redmond Kildare in support of his claims to the Kildare title and estates. The Lady Nora looked on in silence. The Lady Kathleen Connor kept her seat by the window, and busied herself with her needle. Redmond Kildare watched the gentlemen and the Lady Nora furtively and with equal impartiality, and with the calmness of assured victory in his manner. At last, with a gesture of utter weariness and sorrow, Mr. Michael Kildare, the Dublin attorney, withdrew himself from his associates and their discussion, and approached his young kinswoman. "You look tired and anxious, Nora," he said, in his soft, gentle, feeble voice. "This is a wearisome business, but I hope it will soon be settled. I telegraphed to Sir Russel the other day, and he came on to Dublin with his lawyer sooner than I expected, so that we have arrived here to-morrow behind Redmond himself. And by to-morrow, I hope, all our suspense will be ended, and we shall have settled upon a course of action. 'I hope so,' said the young Lady Nora wearily. 'My poor child!' said Mr. Kildare, in a tone of sympathy and tenderness. 'This is a terrible trial for you! I wish I could tell you to hope, but I dare not. You must be prepared for the worst! We may mourn and grieve, but justice must take her course! And I know you are too honorable, proud, and just to desire wealth and honors at the expense of another.' The young Lady Nora's lips quivered. 'The—case will be decided against me, then?' she asked. 'The Dublin lawyer replied only by a significant silence. Before Nora could command herself to speak again, the London lawyer, Mr. Wedburn, dashed down upon the table the last of the documents submitted to his examination, and exclaimed: 'These documents seem to be perfectly genuine. And if genuine, of course they put the most serious aspect upon this business. Oblige me, Mr. Kildare, by telling me at this point all that you know concerning this new claimant to Kildare. That will give us the additional light we want, and enable us to see our way more clearly.' 'Certainly, certainly, sir,' said Mr. Michael Kildare a little nervously. 'I will tell you all I know concerning Redmond Kildare's claims. Unfortunately I know more on the subject than I wish I did.' He glided back to his seat, and with a grave face began his narrative. 'You all know,' he said, 'that the fifteenth Earl of Kildare, the Lady Nora's grandfather, had two sons, Redmond and Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald was the father of our young Lady Nora. Redmond was supposed to have died a bachelor, some four and twenty years ago. He suffered his last illness at Point Kildare, and died here. At that time I was living in Dublin, as now, and was in the early practice of my profession. It may be as well for me to state here that I belong to a remote branch of the family, and out of the line of succession, but that I was always a favorite with the Kildares of the castle.' 'We know all that,' said Sir Russel, with a slight impatience. 'Pray come to the point, Kildare.' Michael Kildare bowed deprecatingly, his pale face flushing slightly. 'I beg your pardon,' he said, rather timidly. 'To come to the point. Some four and twenty years ago, Redmond Kildare lay ill here at the castle, and given over to die. It was then he sent a special messenger to me at Dublin with a letter, bidding me to come to him post-haste, as he had something to say to me before he died. I set out at once, reaching the castle two days before his death. And the day before he died, he made to me a secret communication of the utmost importance! 'He acknowledged a marriage with an actress,' demanded Sir Russel. 'He did. He told me that he had been mad enough to marry an actress belonging to a London theatre, and named Madeline Bonham. This woman was very beautiful, gay, and dashing, and in an evil moment he made her his wife. One child—a son—was the offspring of that marriage. While this son was a mere infant in arms, Lord Redmond Kil-

dare tired of his wife. His disenchantment was brought to a crisis by the discovery that before her marriage she had not been a woman of pure life. To introduce her as his wife, with her past record, to his proud, stern, honorable father, to his noble younger brother, and to the pure and honorable wife of his brother, required more courage and audacity than he could command. Therefore he abandoned her. He asked me if he had grounds for a divorce, but it was too late for such a step, had it been feasible. He had previously asked my opinion secretly, while on a visit to me in Dublin, on the feasibility of obtaining divorce, but it is only his death-bed revelation I desire to submit to you. The other was of less importance, and divested of the solemnity which gave the last one weight. 'He abandoned his wife?' asked Mr. Wedburn. 'He did, and told her she should divorce herself from him, and repudiate his child. The woman, bad as she might have been, loved him, and went mad at his desertion. She was sent to a mad-house. The child was put to nurse in the country. Lord Redmond Kildare acknowledged that child to me as his own, but declared that he could not permit the son of his mad marriage, the son of his actress wife, to inherit Kildare to the detriment of Lord Fitzgerald! He said the boy had had blood, and would be but a blot upon the noble and ancient line of Kildare—' 'My father was decidedly flattering!' observed Redmond Kildare, with a scowl. 'I am not repeating what he said to me,' said Mr. Michael, in a feeble, deprecating way. 'You cannot blame me surely for his sentiments. Lord Redmond desired that his son should, therefore, be brought up to a profession, and in total ignorance of his birth and rights. He said if his boy ever discovered the truth, and demanded of me my knowledge in the matter, I could speak, but otherwise I must keep silent. He bound me to secrecy. And then he made me promise to look after his position to earn his own support. I have never kept that promise faithfully. I have never breathed Lord Redmond's secret. All these years, I dared not, if I had been free to do so, tell it to the stern and proud old Earl. I dared not tell it to the late Earl, the Lady Nora's father, for he was my best and truest friend. And I would have died, if I had been permitted, without telling it to poor Lady Nora, whom I love as if she were my daughter! I would have spared her this trial at the expense of my life! He removed his spectacles, wiping them with his handkerchief, and then rubbed his wet forehead. 'You know, then, that Lord Redmond Kildare left a legitimate son?' questioned Sir Russel Ryan. 'I know it!' 'You know this young man to be that son?' 'I do. I have kept trace of him all my life long. For several years he remained with the humble family near London in whose care he had been placed. He supposed himself their son. But when he was old enough to be sent to school, I went to his foster parents, paid them an influential sum of money for the lad's expenses, and ordered him to be sent to a good free school. As my desire his foster parents informed the boy that his real name was Redmond, and that his father was a dead and his mother in an asylum for the insane. At school the boy was known as John Redmond. He used at times to visit his mother, but I never showed myself to him, fearing to excite his curiosity or suspicious of the truth. I continued to pay his expenses and supply him with money out of my own pocket. I kept up my communications with him through his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dex. At last he chose a profession and began his study. He was still engaged in study for the law when, a month ago, his mother recovered her reason. She was sent to him. She told him her story. He set to work to gain his proof of his mother's marriage and his own identity, and finally came to me. And then I dared conceal the truth no longer. The secret was known to him, and all I could do was to seek to avoid scandal. I telegraphed for Sir Russel; I wrote to Nora. You know the rest!' He concluded with considerable apparent nervousness and anxiety, and drew a long breath of relief, as if his task had been disagreeable to him. Mr. Wedburn looked thoughtful; Sir Russel Ryan looked troubled and perplexed. 'The case looks clear enough, Wedburn!' said Sir Russel, after a pause. 'What is to be done?' 'You must examine the registers from which those certificates were copied,' said Wedburn slowly, 'and see Mr. and Mrs. Dex, and the lady who claims to be Lord Redmond Kildare's widow!' 'And then?' 'And then, Sir Russel, we shall have to decide whether we shall go to law or not!' 'That can be decided now,' said Lady Nora, in her clear, high voice. 'If my guardians and you, Mr. Wedburn, are persuaded of the justice of this young man's claims, why should we waste money in relating his demands? Why should we arouse the scandal Mr. Michael desires to avoid? Besides, what right is it right. I want no one's property but my own. Make what investigation you will, and inform me of the result. But don't forget that if the evidence is strong enough to convince those who desire my triumph, it cannot fail to convince strangers.' 'She is right!' said Sir Russel. 'We will see these people, and if we are convinced we may know a jury would be.' 'You will be convinced,' declared Mr. Michael sorrowfully. 'And after the investigation we shall be back where we are now. Lord Redmond has a better heart than one could have expected from his maternity. In fact, he seems to display some of the noble qualities of his father's family. He has expressed deep sorrow at the unfortunate position of my poor little Nora, and—' 'Permit me to speak for myself, Mr. Kildare,' said Redmond, arising and waving his hand in a graceful gesture. 'I comprehend the anguish it will cost Lady Nora to yield to another the place she has always believed her own. No one can lose a heritage like this without a deadly grief. I wish, therefore, to offer a compromise.' 'A compromise!' said Sir Russel, in surprise. 'A compromise!' echoed Mr. Wedburn, with a look of interest in his keen eyes. 'Ah!' 'Yes,' said Redmond Kildare, not without some embarrassment. 'Of course I haven't any wild idea of splitting the estate. That would be impossible. But I can offer the Lady Nora a share in its revenues. I am aware that what I am about to say will seem altogether strange and unprecedented, but I am a plain man, without society advantages, therefore all the delicate usages of polite society cannot be expected of me. Possibly I ought to reserve this communication for the private hearing of the Lady Nora, but, as I stand alone among her friends, myself friendless, I cannot be too frank and outspoken. Lady Nora!' He turned to her as he spoke her name. She looked up at him in a wondering surprise. 'Lady Nora!' he repeated, approaching a

step nearer her, 'I have made good my claim to the Kildare title and estates. A few formalities, and the place must become mine. You and I are the last representatives, of a noble and ancient family. It goes to my heart to hurl you from your wealth into poverty. Our acquaintance has been short, yet it has been long enough to show me that you are as good and noble and spirited as you are beautiful. I have never loved—till now! Lady Nora, I ask you to be my wife!' There was a profound sensation. The eyes of all turned upon the young Lady Nora, those of the Lady Kathleen in a sort of terror, and those of the gentlemen in eager inquiry. 'He has the generous Kildare nature, after all,' murmured Michael Kildare, audibly. 'The proud young face of the Lady Kildare flushed, then grew deadly pale, as she slowly arose from her chair and stood her slight, tremulous figure by leaning upon its back. There was a faint quiver about her lips, too, but a clear, undaunted look beamed from her shining brown eyes—a look that told a prompt and unswerving resolution. 'Mr. Redmond Kildare,' she said, 'I thank you for the honor you have done me, but I must decline your offer. If I were capable of marrying for a home, still I could not be your wife!' 'Lady Nora!' exclaimed Sir Russel Ryan, half sternly. 'Mr. Michael Kildare repeated her name in a tender, deprecating way. The young heiress turned upon her guardian proudly. 'What is it?' she asked. 'Do you want me to marry this man, of whose existence I did not know till yesterday?' 'Do not decide too hastily either way,' said Sir Russel. 'Lord Redmond is of your blood and your name. He has shown himself capable of generosity and thoughtfulness for others. It seems to me that he will make out his case. You would do well to take his proposal into consideration, my child.' 'A marriage between the rival claimants would settle the affair handily,' remarked Mr. Wedburn, who looked upon marriage from a business point of view. 'I have been too abrupt, perhaps,' said Redmond Kildare softly. 'Take time for consideration, dear Lady Nora.' 'I need no time,' cried Nora, impetuously. 'My answer a year hence would be the same as now.' Michael Kildare arose and again approached his ward. His mild, gentle face wore a distressed look. A fatherly anxiety beamed from his eyes. 'My dear Nora,' he said, taking her little quivering hand, 'listen to me who love you, and who have your good at heart. You do not realize all that is involved in your refusal of Lord Kildare, for this young man is Earl of Kildare. He offers to make you his wife, the honored mistress of Kildare Castle. Your position here will know no change. The revenues of the estate will still be at your command. The little island school which you have established for the children of your tenantry will still be under your direction. Your various humble friends and dependents will be still under your kindly care. You will continue to be the instrument of noble charities and great good. I, who know you so well, know how dear all these objects are to you. Now look at the reverse of the picture.' He hesitated, as if it pained him to continue. His voice trembled as he finally resumed. 'On the other hand is a life of bare and plunging poverty—absolute poverty, and dependence. Nora, your poor father, had foreseen this contingency, could have provided against it and left you an heiress. But he did not. Everything will revert to the heir at law. You will have to leave Kildare, your schools, your tenantry. Your people will pine for you. Your old peasant woman at the beggary and despair. Men haven't the taste for charities. And worst of all, Nora, will be your own downfall and destitution. My heart bleeds for you. Be wise, Nora, and reconsider your decision.' 'Cannot, Michael!' the girl said loudly. 'But this is sheer obstinacy!' cried Sir Russel Ryan, upon whom the two pictures drawn by Michael Kildare had had their effect. 'You must not throw away a fortune for a mere caprice. This young man offers you your own name, a magnificent home and a grand fortune! A penniless girl has few chances like this!' The Lady Nora made no response. 'If you refuse him,' continued the old earonnet, intending to be kind and decided in the expression of his views, rather than harsh, 'what are you going to do? Where will you go? Of course, my house will be open to you, but I am not rich and my family is expensively. I cannot offer you any grand suite of rooms, any special attendances, any of the luxuries to which you are accustomed.' 'I have no claims upon you,' said Nora sprightly; 'and I shall not become a dependent upon you! I can make my own way in the world. I am young, strong, and healthy. I will earn my own living!' 'Not while I live!' cried the Lady Kathleen Connor arising and coming forward. 'I have an estate and a fortune of my own. Nora shall share these with me, rather than to rush into an unloving marriage!' She put her arm around her young step sister's waist, gently and tenderly supporting the girl. 'I cannot permit my young kinswoman to become a dependent upon one not of her name and blood,' said Michael Kildare hastily. 'I am one of Nora's guardians, and though the lesser one of the two in point of power and authority, I am sure Sir Richard Russell will give my young cousin into my charge, should she deliberately put herself out of house and home!' 'Your claims come before mine, Mr. Kildare,' said Sir Russel. 'Were I a richer man, however, I would answer you differently.' 'Is it decided that I am rejected?' asked Redmond Kildare. 'Will not Lady Nora not take time to consider?' 'You have my answer already!' said Nora coldly and proudly. 'You have little of the Kildare pride, to persist in proposal after such positive refusals.' 'It must be, then,' said Redmond Kildare, gently, yet with glittering eyes, 'that your heart is already given to another. You visited Glen O'Neil this morning. Can the fellow they call Wild Larry be your lover?' 'And if he is, what then?' 'Michael Kildare uttered a shocked exclamation. 'Nora, you haven't been to Glen O'Neil?' he asked. 'To Castle Ruis?' The girl answered in the affirmative. 'But—but this is terrible!' said the Dublin lawyer, looking appealing at Sir Russel. 'My dear Nora, you have done what the world would call a very bold and indelicate act.' 'Very!' said Sir Russel, taking the alarm. 'How have I been bold or indelicate in visiting Lord O'Neil?' demanded Nora. 'I used to do so often with papa. I took my housekeeper and old Sheno with me. We are simple people up here, Sir Russel, and care little for the false etiquette of Dublin and London. Laurence O'Neil was papa's friend, and is mine. I see no harm in visiting Castle

Ruis attended as I was, and I refuse to believe that 'the world' would think ill of me for it!" "But it was very improper!" insisted Sir Russel, who had a reverence for conventionalities and etiquette. "Very improper indeed. I wonder what your late father could have been thinking of when he insisted upon your spending the years of your minority at Kildare Castle! The Lady Kathleen Connor is too young, as it turns out, to serve as your chaperon and duenna. Your governess has been dismissed. Your chaplain and his wife think you so nearly perfect that they would not dare interfere with you. And the upshot is, that you are left to follow your own impulses. Wild Larry! The very sobriquet of Lord O'Neil shows her improper an associate he is for you!" The Lady Nora lifted her small head proudly. "Be careful how you speak of The O'Neil to me, Sir Russel!" she said. "He is my promised husband." Redmond Kildare uttered an ejaculation. The Dublin lawyer turned pale. "You are engaged to that beggar!" cried Michael Kildare. "Oh, Nora! Nora!" The girl's features quivered. She loved her old old relative, and was pained at his grief. "This interview has gone far enough," she said, controlling herself by a hard struggle. "All I demand is to be left in possession of Kildare Castle until Sir Russel and Mr. Wedburn have made their investigations. Give me two weeks to myself. Then come to me with the result of your investigation. If they confirm your present opinions, I will leave the castle with my personal effects!" "The Lady Nora's demands are just," said Redmond Kildare. "I will leave the castle to-day, and return just a fortnight hence, when I hope you, gentlemen, will be here to see the final details of this business." The guardians and the lawyer assented, and the Lady Nora, accompanied by her step-sister withdrew. Redmond Kildare presently went out also, going to the stables to order his horse to be made ready for departure. "A fine young fellow!" said Sir Russel Ryan, watching him as he crossed the lawn. "Yes," said Michael Kildare, "he's a true Kildare, after all! If only Nora will be wise enough to accept him!" "She will accept—he must accept him!" cried Sir Russel. "She must not be allowed to throw away her whole future for a mere caprice. Why, Lord O'Neil is over head and ears in debt! He can't marry for years. Nora must marry her cousin!" "Yes; she must marry her cousin!" repeated Michael Kildare softly. "She must marry him!" The London lawyer looked at his Dublin confere with sudden sharpness. It seemed to him, by some sudden instinct or intuition, that under all Michael Kildare's softness and gentleness was a great and terrible will. It seemed to him as if that glove of downy velvet covered a hand of iron! Like a revelation came to him the idea that all Michael Kildare's sweetness and softness were like the soft rays of a half-sun of a Bengal tiger, and under them he hid the tiger's fierceness and strength. Yet, the next instant, meeting Michael Kildare's mild and deprecating look, he smiled inwardly at what he deemed his own folly. (To be continued.)

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THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE. Judge Johnson, of Montreal, Given the Honor—Judiciary Changes.

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CANADA—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. JOHN MCGOWAN, of the City and District of Montreal, clerk, Defendant.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The Temperament of Females Told by the Arrangement of Their Hair—How Some Girls Walk—Wise Words About Women.

Women's Ways.

When Algernon a wooing went He warmly sought her heart's consent. "Though years I've lived near twice a score," Said he, "I never loved before."

How Some Girls Walk.

Why is it our young ladies do not know how to walk? Look! here comes one with her head pitched forward, her hands swinging ungracefully by her side, her feet scuffling the walk, and altogether presenting an appearance quite unbecoming one of America's lovely daughters, charming in all else, perhaps, but oh, such a gait!

Wise Words About Women.

Men make laws; women make manners.—D. Segur. As a husband is, the wife is, if mated with a clown.—Tennyson. A mother's love, in a degree, sanctifies the most worthless offspring.—Hessia Bailou.

Kitchen Hints.

If you will put a tin of water in the oven your cake or meat will brown. If you will heat your knives you can cut hot bread or cake as smoothly as cold. A small toy broom is handier for cleaning up dirt around a stove than a large broom.

Bangs and Such Things.

A writer says, rightly or wrongly (perhaps a little of each), in the N. Y. World, that "It always seems as if the temperament of a woman can be guessed by the arrangement of her locks. You can't imagine any great softness of feeling existing where the hair is dragged back from the forehead, twisted in a tight, severe knot, and fastened with hair-pins with ornaments in them that warrant their staying in their place."

their locks, and these are the women who care for men and their opinion of them, make a veritable study of the disposition of their hair. They know that a thick, slightly curled bang gives a very feminine look to the face, by imparting to it a look of extreme softness; just why this is one of the things that no man knows, but it really is. The arrangement of the hair low on the back of the neck also tends to give a youthful effect, for as age first shows in the cords at the sides of the ears, the hair out-shadows them and, apparently, makes them disappear.

THE STRENGTH OF WOMEN

They Can Endure More Than Men Generally.

It seems to be accepted as a fact that woman in contrast with man is far the weaker, says a writer in The Boston Herald. The reasons for it are not quite clear, and perhaps, to frequent repetition it owes its greatest force. In the matter of brute strength, certainly, to women must be given second place, but when it comes to endurance, which is scarcely separable from strength, in many situations in life she would, most assuredly, show herself able to bear far heavier burdens than man. Probably nowhere else is this truth as apparent as in the sick room.

WHAT OCCURRED LAST 12th NOVEMBER.

Ticket No. 93 drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000 in the 23rd Grand Monthly Drawing of November 12, 1899, in the Louisiana State Lottery. It was sold in fractional parts of twentieths at \$1.00 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., Two to H. C. Clarke, 721 North Campbell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; two to Max Levin, 293 E. Third St., N. Y., collected by the Bankers' Adams Express Co.; two to correspondent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to Joseph Kars, 424 North Olive St., Baltimore, Md.; one to the Merchants Bank, Poplar, Kan.; one to George Fack, 1169 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.; one to Mrs. Margaret Villeneuve, Topeka, Kan., etc.

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL.

Celebrated with Imposant Ceremonies in the Capitol at Washington. WASHINGTON, December 11.—The hour for the holding of the centennial commemoration of the inauguration of George Washington was fixed at 1 o'clock to-day. In the area in front of the Speaker's desk in the house were placed massive chairs and sofas for the accommodation of the President and his Cabinet and the justices of the Supreme court. The two front rows on the Republican side were reserved for the diplomatic corps, while the corresponding seats on the Democratic side were assigned to the District Judiciary and the members of the Court of Claims.

And still she lived on until about three years ago, when the little lung left her broke down, and death, which she had resisted so long at last conquered. Using a common expression, that poor woman had endured enough to kill half a dozen men.

MARRIED LIFE.

When it is a Success and When it is a Failure. The men say: When a wife thinks more of her relatives than of her husband. When a wife believes that her husband must love her whether she deserves it or not. When a wife stoops to her husband's level and tries to equal him in being mean. When a wife fails to realize that patience and gentleness are more natural to her than with a man.

oration a storm of applause swept through the audience, which continued several minutes. A benediction was then pronounced by the chaplain of the House, afterwards "Washington's Grand March" was rendered by the Marine band. The martial strains having ceased, the Vice-President declared the joint assembly dissolved, and to the stirring air of the "Star Spangled Banner" the invited guests slowly left the chamber.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The market during the past week has assumed a decidedly quieter aspect, with sales of straight roller at \$4.50, and cut down grades are offered as low as \$4.10. In Manitoba flour there have been sales of car lots of strong bakers of good quality at \$4.65, and weak quality at \$4.70, as to brand. Spring patents have been sold at \$7.25 to \$8.50, as to quality. Bag flour has sold at \$2 to \$2.10. Western millers complain sadly of the low prices obtained in this market, and we are not at all surprised, considering the high prices paid for wheat delivered at the mills of Ontario, as high as \$1.10 having been paid there for No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat. Prices are easier in the American markets.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

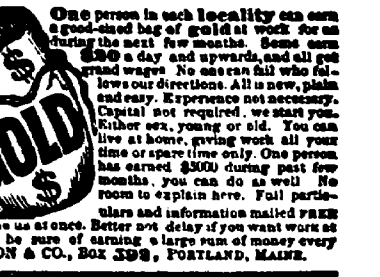
EGGS.—The market is firm under a good demand and limited receipts. Lined are selling well at 18c to 19c per doz for Montreal and Western at 17c, although very few of the latter offering. Held fresh at 20c to 25c; new laid selling at 26c to 28c and even higher. GAME.—Partridges sold at the beginning of the week at 55c to 60c, but sales to-day were reported at 65c. Calls are quoted at 35c to 40c per brace. Sales of venison saddles are reported at 12c per lb and of carcasses at 8c. CHRISTMAS POULTRY.—As Christmas day falls on next Wednesday shippers should be particular in forwarding their Xmas poultry to this market, so that it arrives here at the very latest on Saturday night the 21st inst., for the following Monday, on which day most of the sales will be made. Shippers who do not wish their stock to be held over the holidays would do well to attend to this notice.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The market continues quiet, with sales of small lots in small quantities at \$2 to \$2.50 and good choice at \$2.75 to \$3. Small lots are selling at 25c per bushel. The shipments of apples from all parts to this market were \$7,500,000. To-day day's receipts of apples are 10,000 bushels, mostly from the West, and 10,000 bushels from the East. The market is quiet and the demand good. The fruit is of good quality and prospects are good while fruit lands in good order and shows no great increase. BUTTER.—The market is quiet, with sales of choice butter at 15c to 16c per lb. The market is quiet and the demand good. The fruit is of good quality and prospects are good while fruit lands in good order and shows no great increase.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for week ending Dec. 14th, 1899, were as follows:—



Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BURKE—JOHNSTON—November 20, at the parish chapel, Drumreevy, Newry, by the Rev. A. Byrne, C.C. brother to the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Murphy, P.P., George M. Guinness, Esq., Charles Byrne, Dundalk, to Annie Pauline, eldest daughter of the late James Johnston, J.P., county Armagh. COBBETT—LYNCH—November 20, at St. Kevin's R.C. Church, Dublin, William A. Cobbett, Local Government Board, to Elizabeth Mand, daughter of Patrick Lynch, Dargan terrace, South Circular road, Dublin. CONNELL—JUST—October 9, at the Roman Catholic chapel, Ballinacorney, Patrick Connell, R.I.C., Ballinacorney, to Maryann, eldest daughter of Thomas R. Hunt, Ballinacorney, county Rosemount. GARDNER—GORMLEY—November 12, at the Church of the Visitation, Fairview, Dublin, Patrick Thomas Gormley, of Republic Villas, Dolgansham, late of Ashild Terrace, Harold's Cross, to Harriet, youngest daughter of A. Gardner, of the Crescent, Clontarf. O'CONNELL—CROSBY—November 14, at the Church of St. Saviour, Donnell's street, Dublin, James J. Crosby, of 4, St. Patrick's street, St. James's, county Cork, to Lily, only daughter of Wm. H. Crosby, Qu'Appelle, Canada, and grand-daughter of the late Edward Netherfield Barron, Ballinacorney, co. Waterford. PUGH—O'CONNELL—November 6, at the R. C. Chapel, Grandard, Thomas A. Pugh, R.I.C., youngest son of Arthur Pugh, Foxford, co. Mayo, to Lucia O'Connell, second daughter of Matthew O'Connell, Killybegga, Grandard, county Longford. WALSH—MURRAY—Nov. 13, at the Church of St. Alphonsus, Blackrock, James E. Walsh, of James Walden, Kingstown, county Dublin, to Bridget, sixth daughter of the late John Murray, Kingstown and Dalkey.

DIED.

AWGHER—November 17, at her residence, 39 Westbury place, Dublin, Alice, relict of the late Lawrence Awgher, after a short illness, aged 70 years. BOYAN—November 18, Michael Boyan, P. P., St. Saviour's, county Meath, in the 63rd year of his age and 35th of his sacred ministry. BURNAN—November 18, at 49 Upper Blessington street, Dublin, Kathleen Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas M. Brennan. BURKE—November 20, at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, the result of an accident, Peter Byrne, aged 73 years, for many years in the service of the Dublin, Port and Docks Board. BOLTON—November 19, at his residence, 7 Cross street, Kingsbury, after a long and tedious illness, Henry B. Bolton, aged 70 years. CARROLL—November 19, at his residence, Hayfield, Co. Wick, county Cork, Thomas Carroll, aged 62 years. CALLAN—November 17, at his residence, Bridge street, Dundalk, after a short illness, Peter Callan, aged 53 years. COYNE—November 17, at his residence, Kilmacrogue, county Wick, the Very Rev. Edward Coyne, P.P., Dunsmoggan, in his 81st year. COLEMAN—November 21, at 100 Pembroke road, Dublin, Bridget, widow of Michael Coleman, in her 86th year. DUFFY—At the Presentation Convent, Lismore, Mary Leonard (Margaret) eldest daughter of Mr. Duffly, Howson, county Tipperary, aged 81 years. DONAGHY—November 15, at her residence, Dunne street, May, county Tyrone, Anne, relict of the late Charles Donaghy. DOYLE—November 17, at her residence, Lyons, Hazelhatch, county Kildare, Catherine, wife of Harry Doyle, aged 65 years. FAY—At her residence, 78 Lower Gloucester street, Dublin, Alice, wife of Patrick Fay, after a tedious illness. GAYNOR—November 21, at the Whitworth Hospital, Dublin, Metropolitan Police Constable William Gaynor, (R.33), a native of Lymington, Co. Southampton, county Wexford. GREEN—November 19, at North Presentation Convent, Dunsmoggan, Cork, Mother Mary Evangelina Green, in the 78th year of her age, and 56th of her religious profession. HARTY—November 18, at Banna, county Tipperary, the Rev. Michael Hartly, P.P., in the 63rd year of his age and 34th of his sacred ministry. HICKEY—November 22, at Holy Cross, Duntrim, V. Rev. Joseph Hickey, P.P. HEALY—November 22, at his residence, 13 South Summer street, Dublin, after a long illness, Michael Healy, aged 68 years. JOYCE—Nov. 19, at his residence, 3 Lower Buckingham street, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Joyce, aged 79 years. KAUFMAN—November 20, at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, of typhoid fever, John J. Kaufman, aged 22 years, late of Limerick. KEANE—November 17, at the residence of her parents, 1 Annesley place, North Strand, Dublin, Harrist, youngest child of Peter and Anne Keane, aged 3 years and 8 months. KELLY—November 18, at 27 Warren st., Dublin, Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, relict of Mr. Kelly, publisher of Grafton street. KROGH—November 18, at her residence, 12 Burch Quay, Dublin, Annie, the wife of Patrick Krogh. KENNY—November 18, at his residence, 22 Hill Lane, Dublin, George Kenny, son of James and Mary Kelly, after a short illness. KELLY—November 21, at Mardyke street, Athlone, Anastasia, daughter of the late Laurence Kelly. LOUGHLIN—November 17, George Loughlan, late of Mr. McDermott's, 64 Great Britain street, Dublin. LEE—Nov. 21, at his residence, 35 Sandwith street, Dublin, Thomas Lawless, an advanced age. McDONALD—Nov. 20, at 26 Bloomfield avenue, Violet Stephanie, only child of Joseph and Elizabeth McDonald, aged 8 months. MCGARR—November 19, at his residence, 30 Mary's lane, Dublin, Thomas, second eldest son of Patrick and Margaret McGarr. MCGURR—November 19, at Dublin, Mary, only daughter of the late O. McGur, D. L. Royal Constabulary, Bruff, county Limerick, aged 27 years. MCCORMICK—November 18, at his residence, 92 Camden street, Dublin, John McCormick, aged 38 years. MURPHY—November 17, at his residence, 11 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin, John Murphy, aged 50 years. MCGLOULIN—At her residence, 41 Marrowbone lane, Dublin, Mary, wife of James McGloulin, after a long and severe illness. MCCABE—November 21, at his residence, 27 Pleasant street, Dublin, after a short illness, Thomas McCabe, late of Lucan, aged 50 years. MCGARRY—At the residence of her niece, 10 Richmond place, Dublin, of paralysis, Mrs. Emily McGarry, aged 85 years. MACDONALD—November 20, at 7 Brimpton square, London, Surgeon Major P. A. MacDonal, in his 66th year. O'CONNOR—November 17, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Kelly, 22 and 23 Talbot street, Dublin, Ann O'Connor, at an advanced age.

