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VOL. XL., NO. 28.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

PROTECTS THE POOR

The Catholic Church of the Present

Detends the Tolling Poor In Every Land-Priests and Prelates Are the Heroes of Democracy.

HENRY O'KREFE IN JANUARY CATHOLIC

An English paper is our authority for the

following about Cardinal Manning : To those who have not cassed to beliave in Christianity it will be not the least of his claims on the gratitude of the world that he has shown a sceptical generation that orth-doxy is no enemy of Radical progress. A young friend was speaking to him recently of the new Lordon movements, and chanced to may that they might roughly he described as practical Socialism. "I prefer to call it Carletianity," said the Carcinal."

Some Protestant historians, notably Leckey, have pronounced the Catholic Church the protector and defender of the poor of the past. We emit quetations from them. We emit proofs, that the first labor organizations known in history were founded by "the lozy monks." We also omit the past events of history, which show that when the Church spiritualized the business relations of the poor to the rich, there was more peace and less poverty, and confine ourselves to narrating a few of her recent actions which prove her to be the protector and defender of the poor of the present day-

Witness the effects of the triumph of the Belgian Cathelie party, to whom the Belgian workmen owe—(1) A government inquiry into the condition of the workingmen—(2) the organization of the Liege congresses on social questions, which has led to a special movement for the referm of the factory laws; (3) as a result of its report, an elaborate labor law, with special reference to the protection of women and children in the factorics.

When its financial interests and public peace were endangered last epring by the great etriko at Buchum, who icrmulated the grievanswer is, the Cathelle priests of the place. Indeed we know of no other men who have been such herosa of the democracy there, or who have better fulfilled the high ideal as set forth by the Exercise Prime. There will be the side of the puper. ances and demands of the poor miners? The forth by the Eternal Privat. They mingled fraternally with the miners of Westphalia, and as a consequence, all was tranquillity, intelligence, self-sacrifice; for they recognized in their pricets, pastors who thoroughly sympathized with them in their misery and discontent. Moreover, the German Congress of a few weeks weeks ago made labor and capi- bers of the Parliament interested in the temtal the most important and prominent subject of its programme. Dr. Windthorst, one of the many Catholic leaders who have promoted the labor cause in Cermany, said : 44 We have come to Bochum to prove that Messra, Jamleson, M.P., S. A. Fisher, M.P., Catholicity has the courage to plant its flag R. Watson, M.P., J. Scriver, M. P., Someranthe mining region. The interests of emvilla, M.P., Mulock, M.P., Kirk, M.P., Macployers and employed are not opposed; they donal, M.P., (Buron), Joses, M.P., Arm-complete one another; the workman can do strong, M.P., Valdie, M.P., Bain, M.P., capitalist can do nothing if the workman be not given to him. To the one we would Laviet, M.P., McMillen, M.P., Brien, M.P., not given to him. To the one we would Laviet, M.P., Eisenhauer, M.P., Platt, M.P., teach Christian humility and obedience; to Wilson, M.P., Rev. W. Scott and Rav. Mr. the other Christian justice and benevolence." IN FRANCE.

Ten thousand of the Catholic working classes answered the Pope's request to visit Rome. Four trains each week, with five to six hundred passengers, ran from the 14th of Outober until the 18th of November. Every part of France sent its representative workingmen, and many wealthy Catholics contributed in aiding the poorer of these laborers to visit the Eternal City, What a splendid sight for the Italian Freemason!—The French laborer, farmer, and mechanic embracing and receiving the especial blessing of the Vicar of Curist. But more than this, it was a new phase in the present religious life of France. It told us that there are still multitudes of loyal Catholics among the French working classes. For this we thank God, since we have had reason to fear that it I to through their grief-stricken hearts that the canker-worm of atheism is eating. The French anti-religious laborer is fierce and irrational in his hatred of the Church and the priests; and this pligrimage of Catholic workingmen was no doubt espesially baneficial and encouraging to that class of French-

IN RUSSIA.

We find the more thoughtful among her people saying that the poor are sinking into atheism and vice, and that their amelioration can only be affected by a reunion with the Church of Rome.

IN IBELAND.

Witness Archbishop Walsh during the atrike of the bricklayers in Dublin; and the efforts of the whole Irish clergy, whether in prison or in Church, fighting unto death to emancipate their suffering countrymen.

IN ENGLAND.

Censider the London strike, one of the most serious conflicts of modern times between employer and employed—a bloodless war which endangered the social prosperity of the largest city in the world. We need not say that the happy ending of the battle was due to the moral grandeur and persevering energy of a leader in the Ostholic Church.

of a leader in the Catholic Church.
"When the Cardinal,' says the editor of
the Pall Mall Gazette, "went to and fro between the dockers and the directors, refusing to despair when his Established brother of had shaken off the dust, of his foct against the strike and disappeared into space,

oulties interposed by prejudice and passion. interposing a constant element of cool, com-mon sense in the midst of hot bluoded councile, he must have felt sustained and inspired by the best traditions of his Church. The occasion, no doubt, was less imposing than on that great historic day when St. Lee stood up as mediator and deliverer between Attila and the Eternal City, but the spirit of devotion and the sanctified sagacity of the Cardinal were no less admirable than those of the great Pontiff."

In Africa consider Cardinal Lavigerie's action towards the African slaves. In our own country look at Cardinal Gibbons in his relation to the Knights of Labor.

Thus in this country the Church manifests hereelf as the mother of the Poor. Modern heterodoxy, liberalism, infidelity, have done nothing for poverty. The leaders of the London strike name Dr. Parker, the leading Nonconformist minister of the city, as one fearing to soil his hands with the poor. The liberal Dr. Spurgeon they call "an old autocrat;" and as for the Nonconfermists, who are supposed to be democrats if God ever made a democrat, these, they tell us, keep as far aloof as the Queen herself. Robert G. Ingersell talks of "tears and klasor, kisses and tears," of flowers, birds and butterflies, and other Golden slobber, to ragged women and starving children. Huxley, Spencer and Harrison are tearing down everything and building up nothing. Felix Adler is giving us, as a cure for evil and poverty, "ethical culture;" while Henry George seems to think that the poor will be no longer with us if we adopt the single tax.

No, the Christianity of Christ alone holds the key to the mystery of wee and want. The tells the rich they shall be poor indeed if they have no treasures in heaven. Sas reminds the lazy, wealthy "man about town" that the kingdom of Christ is not made up of his kind. She informs the capitalist, whose luxury is the poor man's robbary, that he shall suffer by the decree of a just God and an honest tribunal. She points out the lurid gleam of an everlasting heli to the fiend who has stolen a maiden's honor or robbed a mother's love. " Verily there is a roward for the righteous; doubtless there is a God whe judgeth the earth." She condemns, in the Pienary Council of Baltimore, the liquor saloone, warning the laborers from its tatal

The poverty of Christ's life has sanctified the poverty of our life. Moreover, joys untold He has promised the poor. He has placed most of them in a Church where "the afflicted find solace, the oppressed relief from their burdens," and whore " the poor have the Gospel preached to them"-a Church

TEMPERANCE WORKERS. Decide not to Introduce a Prohibition Reso

lution in Parliament this Session. OTTAWA, February 5 .- A meeting of memperance cause was held in the Tower room this morning. Hon. Senator Vidal, president of the Dominion alliance, occupied the chair, and there were present Hon. Senator Perley, Wood, Ottawa; Mr. J. R. Dougali and Mr. J. H. Carson, Montreal.

A lengthy discussion took place upon the advicability of introducing a resolution in favor of prohibition at this sension of Parliament. Messrs. Fisher and Carson reported that the council of the Alliance had decided in layer of such a step. Mr. Scriver deprecated the introduction of a prohibition resolution this year, although he favored a discussion on the subject in the last session of Parliament and would support such action next session. Mr. Jamieson took a similar view. There was no probability that this was the last session of this Parliament and he preferred delay. The last time the subject was debated they had not a square vote upon it. Mr. Watson, also objected to any action this year. He regarded the bringing up of the subject year by year as little more than a farce, there had been no change in the personnel of the House, and their opinion had not changed. Mr. Fisher explained why the temperanc people had opposed the amend-ments offered. In his opinion the only way to prevent any amendments being proposed was to put the motion on going into supply, but this was impossible because such a step was nearly always regarded as a vote of want of confidence in the Government. Mr. Dougall stated that in view of the late period of the meeting he was inclined to agree with Mr. Jamieson in favoring a pestponement until next year. He suggested that next time they should be ready with some amendment the House. Under the present state of affairs he would be willing even to accept a plebiscite, which he had opposed before, and he hoped they

would take advantage of any such amendments the next time. Mr. Somerville laid the blame for the present trouble upon the cast-iron form of the resolution which had been provided by the Alliance, and which could not be varied. Mr. Kirk admitted that he had approved the plebisoite proposal, but had felt bound to vote dewn any amend ments offered to the motion. Dr. Macdonald

also opposed any action this year. Finally, Mr. Soriver, M.P., moved that in the epinion of the legislative committee it is

combating with the utmost patience the difficience that they had at last got together such

Parliament might be persuaded to arrange for a pleblacite to obtain public opinion at the same time as a general election.

Mr. Fisher opposed the idea as calculated to injure the temperance cause by mixing it

up with general politics. Mr. Carson recalled the resolution of the recently largely attended prohibition conven-tion in Montreal, attended by representative, of all the prohibitionists in the country which asked that the question be submitte: to Parliament every year. For that reason he asked that the motion be not carried.

Mr. Soriver objected to this last statement. The temperance men in the House were better able to judge of the action in the best interests of temperance.

The resolution was carried. Mr. Fisher suggested that they should turn their attention in other directions, and proposed that they should ask Parliament to appoint a commission to enquire into the workings of the Scott act. Mr. Somerville laid the blame for the failure of the Scott act upon the Dominion Government and objected to any commission to find out why it had Mr. Gillmor said it was very convenient to throw the blame on the Government, but the fact was that the cause of its failure was that the people were not prohibitionists. If the temperance people would enforce the act it would be sure to succeed.

After some further discussion on the question, the meeting adjourned without coming to any decision.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. The President Lectures on the Remidies for

Intemperance.

The monthly meeting of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society was held last Sunday afternoor. The meeting was the largest which has been held for sometime, over 800 members, associate members, and friends being present.

After prayers, the president delivered the third of his series of lectures on "Remedies for Intemprance." He said that the Sacrament of Prayers and of the Holy Euchariat were the Penance and of the Holy Eucharist were the most powerful means we had for avoiding the siu of intemperance, and their reception on Sunday next by all the members of the society would be the most appropriate way of celebratwould be the most appropriate way of celebrating the golden jubilee of the Catholic temperance movement in the city. He referred to the Catholic belief in the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist, and showed what power and strength could be found in union with Christ in the holy sacrament to overcome the evil inclinations of the heart, and especially the inclination to the excessive use of intoxicating liquor. At the close of the lecture the reverned president administered the pledge of total abstinence to more than thirty persons.

At a subsequent meeting of the regular members, Mr. P. Doyle in the chair, a large number

of new members were admitted to both branches of the society. The various reports were submitted by the secretary, Mr. J. J. Costigan, and resolutions of condolence were tendered the families of the late Mr. Jas. Huff and Mr. John

Kelly.

The arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubiles are very complete. It is expected that the attendance at the religious celebration on Sanday next will be largely attended, invita-tions having been sent out to the various sister societies to be present in a body. The social in the Queen's hall on Monday promises to be a most successful affair. As already announced, the Hon. Senator Muroby will preside and will deliver the historical address. The Rev. J. A. McCallen will lecture on "The Lights and Shades in Human Character."

The Late Mr. Edward Scullion.

One of the largest funerals that has taken place in the city for some time was that of the late Mr. Edward Scullion, which took place last Sunday afternoon from his late residence, No. 101 Inspector street. Mr. Scullion was a native of county Derry, Ireland, and has been a resident of this city for nearly 40 years. The funeral procession was nearly half a mile in Mr. James Scullon, his son William, his son in law Mr. W Dunham, his nephews William, James. Patrick, Edward and Tom Scullon and his five grandsons. Among those in the funeral procession were Mayor Grenier, Ald Clendinneng, Gautheir, Stevenson, Malone, Tansey, H. Kennedy and McBride, and Mesers. M P Ryan, W J O'Hara, M Foote, M Hicke, John Lewis, J Perrault, George McAfee, B Tansey, J Lappin, T McCarthy, James O'Brien H J Shaw, W H Arnbon, D Rae, J Dounlly, D Fraser, James McShane, M. P., P., H J Cloran, T Lackin, P McGoldrick, Denis Barry, John Allan, E Elliott, Dr. Ledge, F Dolan, J funeral procession were Mayor Grenier. Ald John Allsu, E Elliott, Dr. Leduc, F Dolan, J Paton, R White, F Carter, Goo Graham, J Mooney, D Burke, S Moss, J Dawes and

Archbishop Fabre at Ste Cunegonde.

Last Sunday morning His Grace Archbistop Fabre paid an official visit to the parish of Sac Ounegonde, accompanied by the Rev. Mr Martin, master of ceremonies, and his private secretary, Rev. Mr. Mongenais. They were received by Rev. Father Seguin, parish priest. His Grace celebrated Mass and delivered a sermon on "The Gorpel of the day." After Mass the mayor, Mr. Hensult, presented him with an address of welcome, to which His Grace made a felicitous reply. Dinner was partiaken until next year. He suggested that next time of in the new residence of the parish priest, they should be ready with some amendment which had been blessed during the day. After which would place the question fairly before dinner His Grace offered up the solemn prayers of the church for the dead. The different confraternities of the parish were visited, and in the evening a reception was held in the hall of the priest's residence, at which all the principal men of the town were present and were addressed by His Grace. On Monday he visited the different communities of the parish. His Grace expresses his indebtedness to the Rev. Father Seguin for his labors in providing one of the most beautiful churches in the vicinity of Montreal.

The Union Catholique.

The usual weekly meeting of L'Union Catholique was he'd last Sunday afternoon when Mr. Alf. Labelle recited Mr. Louis Frectette's "Les derniers cartouches," and the Rev. P. Lalanne, S.J., read the first chapters of a work

AMERICA.

President Fitizgerald's Address.

A Venal American Press-He Deo'ares to be Bought With British Gold to Malign the League.

LINCOLN, Neb., February 9 .- President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National league, has issued the following address to that organiz-

LINCOLN, Neb., February 8, 1890. the Officers and Members of the Irish National League of America:—

Since the inception of the present Irish move ment, now dearing its hour of final triumph or sore defeat, the Irish exiles and their children in America have been the chief support and mainstay of the national struggle. The continuous financial assistance rendered from the United States and Canada to the people and leaders of Ireland has been the result of organization. The munificent aggregate created by the many contributary streams of Irish-American generosity could never have been attained had the government depended upon the uncertainty of spaemodic local action. Our enemies have recognized the tremendous force of organized effort as a most potent aid to the frield cause, and they are now exercising all their ingenuity and utilizing their immense resources to destroy and nullify its influence by trying to create disorganization and distrust among the friends of Ireland.

CHARGES AGAINST THE AMERICAN PRESS.

Secret service money is being expended and subsidized against are employed to acatter inuendoes, to make false allegations and, by every artifice, to diseminate slanders in order to discupt Irish national organization in America. Be the imp-ling motive what it may still the press is being utilized in this country to supplement the unsurupulous but defeated efforts of the London Times to discredit not only the national officers of the American league, but the trust ed and able leaders of the movement in Ireland whom till now, you have so loyally obeyed and so generously supported. The Chicago Times of the 2nd instant says editorially hold no convention, is the advice to the executive of the National League in America from the gentlemen over the sea, but send us more money. As to the meney part, that has been the cry from time immemorial. Since 1886, this one agency of the league alone has collected a quarter of a million of money and the demand is for more. Mon who are living as members of the British Parliament on fundarised in America and living on the fat of the land, or goseip does them great injustice, will naturally cry with the horse-leech's daughter

More funds and less investigation is the cry everywhere. No convention for the last three vears and Parnell wants none for the present Nothing is so perfectly delightful to the free handed patriots whom Ireland sends to this country as to lay saide their earnings until they accumulate enough to buy a draft and then blow the whole amount into the hands of a lot of irresponsible, professional agitators for un-

known purposes."

Brother Irichmen! Is not this the language of the London Times and the Tory organs that for generations have been spitting their con tempt upon every effort of the Irish people to ameliorate the condition of their country Dues in not seem as if the Pigott Flanagan hire ings bafiled in England had transferred their vile operations to America?

AN APPEAL TO IRISH COMMON SENSE.

In this emergency we rely upon your manhood, your devotion, your common sense, not to be misled by Salisbury's reptile press, his subsidized priest revilers, and these stormy petrels of faction who are now trying to demoralize your ranks. Read assured that the ignominious defeat of the London Times will be the fats of its puny imitators on this side of the Atlantic. The time has come to appeal to our better nature and to have trust and confidence in ourselves. The Irish people in Ireland are setting us a grand example. They are conduct ing themselves with a z al, a dignity and a dis cipline unprecedented in the annals of the nnman race

Generous as your contributions have been noble as have been your sacrifices and magnificent yours effort, they are far from equaling under like or cumstances the manifestation of these qualities by the people in Ireland. instance we refer you to the alacrity with which they contributed in an inconceivably short space of time \$150,000 to the defence of the leader in whose person the Irish nation was prosecuted in the late Times forgery commis sion. We instance the magnanimity with which the presentry of Ireland have within the last cause, which is now being in turn contested upon the Irish hillsides.

THE MILK IN THE COCCANUT.

The Tenants' Defence association has been formed and is being maintained to defeat the last despairing effort of Irish landlordism. This instiable octopis, which has so long fastened itself upon the fiesh and fed itself upon the blood of the Irish people, has at last been brought to gaze in terror upon its imminent doom. The Irish londlords recognize that their tenure of property, founded in robbery and maintained by tyranny, is nearing its end. Forced sale of their estates is now a hving issue contested by the two greatest English parties.

The vital question of the hour is, which party shall anticipate the other in the forming of an Trish land bill designed to give peasant pro-pristorship to the people. The law of eminent domain is undoubtedly going to be invoked and the purchase price of the estates must be determined on the annual rantal accruing from their use. The landlords hope to sell at fictitionally exorbitant figures upon the showing of a rack rent roll.

HELP FOR THE TENANTS' LEAGUE.

Our people have wisely discerned the cunning of this movement and bravely determined to thwart it at any coat. To this end the tenants

an influential committee. He suggested that IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF deserve to be sustained. Will we refuse them succor in this their most generous sacrifice on the altar of liberty? Most of us have had cruei experience of the iniquitous system of land tenure in Ireland and no metructive words of mine are needed to apprise you of the crucial exigency of the hour. I look to you confidently to move to the support of your kith and kindred in their gallant struggle against the famine-breeding system of Irish landlordism.

STRONG APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Looking back upon their noble past what think you would not the Irish people do for us were our situations reversed. Remember with what promptness poor starving Ireland contributed from her poverty to the relief of the stricken victims of the Johnstown flood. The attricted victims of the Johnstown 1900. The mite that you contribute will be your bread cast upon the waters of which you my securely anticipate a retura. Therefore I exhort you, in your individual and associated capacities, to make one more effort for Irtsh freedom. Let every branch of the league reassert and bestir itself and let every individual determine to do his nark. determine to do his part. A general election in Great Britain is impending. With us are marshalled the liberal hosts of England, Wales and Scotland, led by the Grand Old Man whose and Scotland, led by the Grand Old Man whose marvellous vigor is sustained by the inspired consciousness of coming victory. Parnell, the segacious and unswerving loader, maintains unassilable his touch upon the minds and hearts of our devoted people. Sacrifices will be demanded of them and as to cot this supreme emergency so as to preserve and even strengthen the integrity of Irish representation in the British Parliament. Two years at the most, and possibly two months, will bring us face to face with the crisis. Therefore I intreat you. as honest, loyal supporters of the cause of Ireland, eachowing all local issues, ignoring all distinctions of American national politics, to rally in your integrity and associate in your might and again give us practical evidence of your devotion to the dear old land. In view of he postponement of the National convention and for the transaction of the important business the National Executive Commistee is summened to meet at St. Louis, Wednesday, April

Respectfully,
JOHN FITZGERALD,
President.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS

Presecuted by the Government of France. PARIS February 9.—The Duke of Orleans has written a letter to President Carnot appealing for permission to serve his country. The Republican majority in the chamber approves the attitude the Government has taken in deciding upon a simple enforcement of the law. The Left looks upon the duke's act as a mere boyish escapade and holds that he should be tried and sentenced to assert the majesty of the law, but after sentence he should be pardoned and sent out of France. The letter is written in the slightly injured tone of one who is surprised that others do not do justice to the purity of his motives. He expresses his confidence that every In the Chicago Herald of the same day were:—"The programms of the league on both is conduc, and he ventures to think he has no reason to fear the judgment of Carnot's own conscience He then proceeds :- Since vo are so justly proud of your great and patrictic ancestor you can hardly be surprised at my invoking the memory of the princes, my ancestors, who died for France on the field of battle, nor as one of the descendants of Henry the Fourth I ask to become a common

a) ldier.
The Duke of Orleans, who was arrested yes. terday for violating the decree of exile issued against the members of his family, occupies a comfortable apartment in the Conciergerie prison. The Duchess de Chartres and Princess Marguerite, his sunt and cousin respectively. and other friends will be permitted to visit him.
M. Constans, minister of the interior, has given orders that he no treated with distinction. The Monarchist members of the Chamber of Deputies have decided to interpelate the Gov erament as to its reason for imprisoning the Duke. At a meeting of the Cabinet to day it was decided to strictly enforce the provision of

the expulsion law against the young Duke.

The Duke was taken before the tribunal of the Seine to-day where he was charged with a flagrant violation of the law banishing from France pretenders to the throne. In reply to the oh: rge he said he came to France to perform his military duties. He asked for an adjournment of the case in order to allow him to instruct his counsel, The court thereupon adjourned the hearing until Wednesday. His counsel will urge that the new recruiting law abrogates the clause in the expulsion law forbidding French princes to enter the army and that the Duke has not, therefore, rendered himself liable to a penalty. The Countess of Paris telegraphed to the Marquis of Beauvoir thanking him for news of her son and adding "I am sure he will always do his duty."

At the conclusion of the judicial enquiry M.

Constant will reply to the interpolation. He will state the Government merely executed the not mention the grade from which they are de-barred, and the cabinet will, therefore, not admit the argument of the Duke that he could ioin the army as a private.

to five years imprisonment upon the head or consideration of this, as several of the French direct heir of any family that has reigned in members were unavoidably absent. This was France, who violate, its provisions.

The Paix and Journal des Debats think the

says: The Orleans plans were settled at a family council at St Lucas, before the Comte de Paris sailed for America. Reno Carlos, of Portugal, has subscribed \$45,000 to the defeace fund, and the Queen and Dowager Queen have subscribed \$20,000 each.

Irish National League. A well attended meeting of the William

O'Brien branch of the Irish National league was last Sunday afternoon beld in St. Ann's hall, under the presidency of Mr. T. O'Connor. Several new members having been enrolled, the report of the treasurer of the Irish National league of America way read, and showed that since 1886 there had been received \$237,921.79, of which \$237,248.08 had been sent to further Hon. Senator Vidal denied that there had been sent to further and any injuried the legislative committee. He was glad to see that they had at last got together such a legislative.

AWFUL COLLIERY DISASTER. Nearly 150 Men Killed

BY AN EXPLOSION IN A WELSH MINE

LONDON, February 6 -An explosion oo curred to day in a colliery at Abersychan in Monmouthshire, ten miles northwest of New-port. Three hundred miners were imprisoned and for several hours no communication could be had with them. An opening was finally effected, and at noon 200 of them had been rescued. A number of those rescued are severely injured. Rescuing parties are still searching for those remaining in the mine.

It is feared it will be impossible to rescue the miners, who are still imprisoned. The owners of the colliery estimate 120 persons have lost their lives by the explosion.

Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon forty bodies

had been taken out from the mine. Fifty miners are still imprisoned. It is not known

whether they are dead or alive.

The cause of the explosion was the flooding of the pits adjacent to that in which the explosion occurred. By the flooding of these pits was was dislocged and forced into the pits where work was in progress, and there is was ignized and exploded. There must have been a great quantity of gas as the explication had tremendous force. It was heard at the distance of a mile. All the gearing in the shaft was thrown into the sir as if from the mouth of a volcanse, and simultaneously a vast bright volume of flame shot upward, followed by a dense, heavy column of smoke. The first party of rescuers organized endeavored to penetrate the pit

through the old workings.

They got far enough to be able to see groups of the dead, but they could not reach them and were compelled to retreat by the suffocating volumes of smoke that rose in that direction. Upon the first appearance of a diminution of smoke the resource went down the main shaft and reached the scene of the catastrophe. They rescued a large number of miners yet alive, but all very badly burned. They brought out sixty dead bodies, nearly all so mutiliated that the recognition of their identity is impossible. The latest retimate of the dead is one hundred and fifty.

LONDON, Feb. 10 -The burial of the bodies of seventy-five of the colliers who were killed by the explosion in the Abersychan mine, in Mormouthshire, last Thursday, took place to-day. The scene in itself was extremely impres-sive, but the weeping and wailing of the hundreds of widows and orphans, whose manifestations of grief were narestrained, marked the occasion as one never to be forgotten by the beholders. As the procession started for the church it was headed by men who chanted weird Welsh dirges, which, mingled with the cries and groams of the mourners, produced an effect which the least emo-tional bystander was powerless to withstand. The shops in the town were all closed, and during the burial ceremonies business of every kind was suspended.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

At the monthly meeting of the St. Ann's Young Men's society, the president, Mr. John J. Gathings, butng in the chair, the following resolutions of condolence were adopted :--

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from the sphere of earthly cares the esteemed pastor of St. Gaberiel's, Rev. Father Thomas A. McCarthy; Resolved, That the members of this society

place on record their sense of the great loss sustrined, not only by his devoted parishioners, but also by the Catholic people of the city, through the death of so beloved a pastor, who untiring labors in every good work in behalf of his fellow-men has endeared him to the hearts of al.

Resolved. That the above be entered in the minutes of the society and a copy of same for-warded to his successor, Rev. Father O'Meara, and also published in the city press.

French in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, February 10.-Tue Manitoba Legislature resumed its sittings to night, the palleries being crowded to hear the debate on Mr. Prendergast's resolution to censure the Government for having taken it upon themselves to cease printing the Manitoba Gazette and orders of the House in the French lanlaw, the provisions of which are precise. He and orders of the House in the French lan-will explain to the Chamber that article 4 of the law of exile enacts that no memuer of the Orleans family shall enter the army. It does Morris, created considerable surprise by asking than the order regarding the resolution be discharged. The Government refused to allow this to be done. The Government then brought The Government refused to allow up its own measure abolishing the rule of the The Republique Francaise, in commenting on the arrest of the Duke, points out that the exc., be printed in French. Mr. Martin, of Expulsion law imposes a penalty of from two to five years imprisonment upon the head or a reed to.

Then Attorney-General Martin brought up best policy of the government is to have the his new municipal bill and moved its second Duke again conducted to the frontier.

LONDON, February 9—A Madrid despatch point that the bill was cut of order, not having point that the bill was cut of order, not having been printed in French, as required by the rules. This objection the speaker had, of course, to sustain and the result was that the Government was blocked and forced to ask for an adjournment to the evident disgust of the Attorney General. Before adjourning the latberr that as long as he had anything to do with it the bill would never be printed in

The Emperor Courts Popularity.

London, Feb. 10.—The recent rescripts of Emperor William on the labor question have had given to them throughout the Empire the greatest possible publicity. This is especially true of Saxony, where the Imperial decree is province and a control of the first of the state of the control of the state of the control of the control of

A GREETING.

IRELAND! Mother unknown, Situting alone by the water, Lift up your eyes to your own, Siretch out your arms to your daughter!

Many and many a day have I longed for your green robe's splendor, Your eyes of the deep sea gray, your strong love patient and tender; For the croon of the welcoming voice, and the Soul of my soul rejoice, for this is the hour of thy gladness!

Sare if I never had heard What land had given me birth, And cradled the spirit's bird On its first weak flight to earth;
If I never had heard the name of thy sorrow

and strength divine,
Or felt in my pulses the flame of the fire they had caught from thine, I would know by this rapture alone that sweeps through me like a flood, That the Irish skies were my own, and my blood was the Irish blood!

> Proud did I hold my race, Yet knew not what pride might dare; Fair did I deem thy face, air did I deem thy face, But never one half so fair :

Like a dream with deep happiness fraught that some happier dawn makes true, Nothing was glad in my thought but gladdens yet more in you-

From ivied sower and wall, and primrose pale on the lea, To vales where the bright streams call to the listing bird in the tree.

How can I frame the thought That sets all my soul aglow! How can I speak as I ought The longing that moves me so?

My comrades laugh like a boy whose heart to

pleasure is stirred, But my heart is weeping with joy while my lips never speak a word;
Here where the green hills start from the breast of the deep blue water,
Ireland! land of my heart, stretch out your arms to your daughter!

-Mary Elizabeth Blake, in The Independent.

THE BLESSED JOAN OF ARC

Investigating the Facts of Her Inspired and Heroic Lite

The Process of Establishing the ation as Seen in Her Case.

(N. Y. Freemans Journal)

Rome, January 21st.

The cause for the canonization of Jeanne d'Arc will, as soon as the documents relating to her life are ready, be discussed by the Cardinals and the Sacred Congregation of Rites. The canonization proper, when the the assault with an indomitable courage; celebrated French heroine will have then be and Beaugency and Mehund were surrendered come a saint, will not be for many years, as she has got to go through two grades before-hand. She must first be made "venerable;" then become "venerable servant of God:" after that must be beatified. Every minute particular relating to her life is being looked into with the greatest care by Mgr. Caprars, the learned advocate employed by the Vati can in matters concerning beatification and canonizations

I paid the reverend gentleman a visit and was received by him with great courtesy. documents are ready the case will be discussed | welcome their king. before the Congregation of Cardina's by the advocate who pleads her cause, Signor Marini, and by me, who oppose her, because of those bad points which have been found. If, howbe made 'venerable.' I think, however, that any way supernatural, but some particular dent, because it happened in her presence. I can tell you that this kind of miracles which I mean have happened in our country. If in her case they exist they must then be most carefully and minutely examined. That takes time and must also be legally confirmed, and ing entreaties to alter her resolution. In the as far as I can judge she will not be made midst of his successes Charles led his blessed for another eight or nine years

"Once 'blessed' it is necessary that two other miracles should happen-e. g., to persons who, by imploring her intercession, get what they want granted; then she will be canenized and become 'Ste. Jeanne d'Arc' (St. Joan of Arc.")

It is evident by this that it will be many years before she is cononized; it may be an indefinite time, as the reverend gentleman remarked : "There are many who were made 'blessed' years and years ago that we have not even thought of canonizing yet."

THE INSPIRED HEROINE OF DOMREMY

John of Arc (in French, Jeaune the heroic Maid of Or-was the daugther of Jad'Aro), eques d'Arc, or Darc, and of Isabran Romee, his wife, villagers of Domrémy, on the borders of Lorraine, and was born in 1410 to 1411. She received the usual education of a 1411. She received the usual education of a gon to another Joan of Arc was finally sold peasant girl at that period, and was taught to the English by John of Luxembourg for to spin or sew and repeat her Paternoster and Ave Maris, but not to read or write. From her early years she was employed in tending the flooks of the villagers, and was distinguished only by her simplicity and kindness of heart, and her ardent qualities. At greater part of her native country. Even the remote village of Domrémy did not wholly the English and their allies locked apon the escape the danger and privations of those Maid of Orleans with almost diabelical hostlery in Neufchateau. The perlions confind a cause for persecution. The proceed-dition of her native land preduced a deep ings were of the meet infamous character; at impression on the ardent and enthusiastic mind of Joan, which strengthened as the visions of saints came to her in her moments of meditation. Mysterious volces, it is chronicle ed, declared to her as she knelt before the

bury, seems to have given a definite shape to her future life. The simple peasant girl almost in a day

BLOOMED INTO A WOMAN OF BEAUTY AND NERVE.

Joan announced that she was commissioned from heaven to relieve the city and to crown the daughter of Rheims.

With considerable difficulty assisted by her uncle, whom she had convinced of the truth of her mission, she prevailed upon in February, 1429, to the French court, which resched the vicinity of Chinen, and with some difficulty obtained admission to the presence of Charles. After some conversation with the King and his courtiers, and a long examination betere the University and Parliament, at Poutiers, in which she sustained herself with marvelous ability, that the popular opinion was so atrongly expressed in favor of the maid, that the royal coun-olilors were constrained with censiderable misgivings, to recommend that her services should be accepted. Her presence among the troops at Blois, and the fame of her supernatural powers, had an extraordinary effect in raising the drooping spirits of the soldiers, and it was resolved immediately to make an attempt, under her direction, to throw two cenvoys of provisions into Orleans, which was now reduced to utmost need. This difficult enterprise was performed with complete success, and Jean herself entered the telesguered city on the 29th of April. Anxious to raise the siege, if possible, without bloodshed, she sent repeated warnings to the besiegers to depart, under pain of vengeance from heaven; but, as might have been expected, they answered only with sceffs and ribaldry. On the 4th of May a part of the garrison made a sally against the English bastile of St. Loup. but were driven back. Joan heard the noise of the fray, and galloping to the spot,

PLUNGED HEADLONG INTO THE THICKEST OF THE FIGHT.

and leading the troops into a second enset, succeeded in storming the Bastile. Nothing in human history parallels this episode. The remaining bastiles on the southern bank of the Loire were carried by assault on the 6th and 7th of May and the garrison put to the the saints of God. It is the prescribed oussword, and on the S:b, the English generals, dispirited by these defeats, and finding that their troops were panic stricken at the approach of the "sorceress," as they termed her, raised the slege and retreated to Mehan-Merits of Candidates for Canoniz- sur-Loire. The anniversary of this deliverance is held still sacred at Orleans. Having thus achieved the first part of her promise, the relief of Orleans, Joan hastened to Tours, where Charles was now residing, and urged him to undertake at once the expedition to Rheims. It was deemed necessary, however, in the first instance, to reduce the other posts which the English held in the Leire. Jargeau was stormed,

JOAN, AS USUAL, LEADING

and Beaugency and Mehund were surrendered without assistance.

The remainder of the English army under Talbot retreated towards Seine, but was overtaken near the village of Patay, 18th June, and so terror-struck were the troops at the exhibition of the Maid's supernatural power in battle, for she teemed the most conspicuous where the carnage reigned the fiercest, that they fied almost without striking a blow. The brave Talbot himself was taken prisoner, and upwards of 2,000 men were killed in the pursuit. Joan now renew-"I am called by my colleagues," he said, ed her entreaty that the king should set and learning his will when matters of vital by a name which will perhaps surprise you. forth to be crowned at Rheims, though that importance are to be decided. In the case I am known as 'L'Avvocato del Diavele' (the city and every other stronghold on the way of those attracted to the rolligious life, a few Davil's advocate), because my business is to was still in the hands of the enemy; and days spent in the retirement, restraint and find out all the sins committed and all the Charles, indisposed as he was to personal silence of spiritual retreat with a view of obworst points in the life of the person to be exertion, was compelled to yield to the taining special light from God as to their vobeatified or canonized. Now, in the case of solicitations of his benefactress, supported as cation, would often enable them to distinguish Jeanne this is rather difficult, and there is they were by the popular voice and the not much in history to tell us her personal wishes of his troops. Difficulties and perils and private life. However, we are making seemed to vanish at the approach of the deep researches, and shall be able undoubted. Maid. Troyes, Chalons, and Rheims in sucly to discover a weak point. When all the cession opened their gates as if in concert to

HER MISSION FULFILLED.

On the 16th of July Charles made s triumphal entry into the city of Rheims, and ever, the Cardinals judge in favor of her cause on the fellowing day was solemnly crowned than it is pleaded before the Pepe by the Con- in the Cathedral, his deliverer standing by sisterial advocate, Signor Marucoi. The his side before the high altar during the cere-Pope having given consent then Jeanne will mony, with the banner unfurled in her hand. Jean now regarded her mission as accomthat will not take place much before the end | plished, and asked the king to "allow her to of the year. Now, before she is beatified it return to her father and mother, and keep is necessary that in the course of her life she her flocks and herds as before, and do all should have accomplished feur miracles. It things as she was wont to do." But Charles must not be supposed by that that she should | and his captains, though they did not themhave restored any one to life or done anything selves credit her divine commission, were well aware of her influence over the soldiers aplaced, like being wonderfully cured or and the people, and by their argent entreaties miraculously, for instance, saved from accilinduced her to remain. Loan and other strong towns epened their gates to the king, but the army was repulsed in an attack upon Paris, and the Maid was severely wounded.

She determined once more to retire from the contest, but was again induced by presstroops back into winter quarters, and by his laziness lest a most favorable opportunity of completing his triumphs. Meanwhile Joan, looking upon the inertness of Charles with uneasy spirit, spent the winter with the court in Bourges or its neighborhood. In December of the same year she received letters patent of nobility from Charles for herself and family, and at her own request her birthplace was in future exempted from impoets, a privilege it enjoyed for three centuries. On the return of spring the French army took the field and Joan displayed her usual bravery. On May 21st, she threw herself and a recoforcement into the fortress of Camplegue, then besieged by the Dake of Burgundy. Un the evening of her arrival she headed a sally from the beleaguered garrison and was taken prisoner. It is thought that the Governor of Campiegue, Guillame de direction of the Jesuit Fathers. Rev. Joseph Flavy, envious of the Maid's renown, be-trayed her into the hands of her enemies. After having been transferred from ene pri-10,000 livres. The English treated her most cruelly, and ultimately brought her to trial on the then convenient charge of witchereft befere an ecclesiastical tribunal, presided over by Pierre Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvals. The long wars between the French and Engthat period the English had conquered the lish, which were partly racial and partly evil times, and on one occasion Jean and her hatred. And no doubt many people believed parents were compelled to seek shelter at a in the charge who were enly teo willing to ings were of the mest infamous character; at all events the heroic girl was condemned in

advance. In May, 1431, she was FOUND GUILTY OF SORCERY,

and having, under terror of death, signed a Ornelize that the foreign invaders were to be formula of abjuration, she was condemned to you ask when you pray believe that you shall expelled and the independence of France es-perpetual imprisonment with "the bread of receive and they shall come unto you." perpetual imprisonment with "the bread of tablished by her aid. The crisis which took grief and the water of angulah" for her food. place in the affairs of the country, when The ebject of those proceedings was to de-

in men's clother, and was, in consequence, pronounced a heretic and condemned to death | seeking its shelter demands this o. r . On May 30th the was burned alive in the market place of Rouen, protesting to her last gasp that the veloes directed them were ununfeigned and that in ebeying them she was

doing the will of God.

The atrecious treatment meted out to this brave, devoted, generous and patriotic woman, says a Protestant historian, reflects deep dis-Robert de Baudricourt, Governer of the grace on all parties cencerned in it, upon the neighboring town of Vaucoulers, to send her, English authorities, renegade Frenchmen, in February, 1429 to the French court, which and perhaps chiefly upon Charles, who, steep was then held at Chinon, in the valley of the Loire, between Tours and Saumur, one to save her. On receiving news of her death English, Spanish and Italian poets and writers have made her the theme of song and

WORK OF SPIRITUAL RETREAT

the Soul.

Our Divine Master Often Withdrew for Deeper Communion With His Meavenly Father-Two Instances of the Growth of Now in the Possession of A Citizen of St. Houses of Retreat.

"Nothing is more important than that all should be called from time to time to meet for spiritual retreats, which are of admirable efficacy for the reform of life, for perseverance in good, and for giving renewed spiritual vigor in the midst of the dangers and innumerable causes of distraction existing in the world."

Thus writes the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII. to the Cardinal Vicar of Rome on the subject of retreats for the spiritual well being of the

Clergy. Into solltude, apart from even His dearest disciples, our Divine Master often withdrew for deeper communion with His Heavenly Father. This practice of withdrawal from the world from time to time has marked the lives of tom of many religious communities. People living in the world, serving God in the secular state, are alone debarred from this salu tary exercises. They are alone unconscious of its precious fruits because the opportunity of gathering such a harvest has rarely been within their reach.

Ged has a time and a way for the accomp'ishing of every work destined for His glory and the leading of souls to heaven. For years, perhaps, His spirit breathes in silence now to one, now to another, before the moment comes for action. His works often grow as grew Christianity, in poverty, abnegation and suffering. The work of spiritual retreats for people living in the world has grown thus; and ever humbly, slowly, prayerfully. For years past it has been developing in Europe. In this country many religious communities afford opportunities of a in a royal collection. The workmanship on yearly retreat to secular people. But this is this ring is estimated at \$1.500, and the not really enough.

Words written elsewhere upon the subject strength by dwelling a few days beneath the roof with Christ in the Eucharist, the source of etrength; how many fatal steps in life would be prevented if souls would but pause, seek an opportunity of communing with God, and learning his will when matters of vital between a mere natural attraction and a divine call, and thus prevent a humiliating return to the world. For all who are attracted to the religious life are neither adapted to it of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known por called to embrace it.

It is not only once a year that these soulneeds arise; hence once a year does not suffice for the opportunities of spiritual retreat. They should be frequently presented to persons of all ages, of all stations in life. They should be sought, not only in great matters as mentioned above, but in lesser needs. The countless cares and petty annoyances of daily secular life are trying indeed lways; how many tried serely would gain the grace of patience and of peace by living apart a few days with Him who is meek and humble of heart; of living a brief day even, at regular intervals, in the atmosphere of tranquility that comes from the near presence of God in the Sacrament of the altar.

The crying need of the bustling, active souls of the American people is just the opportunity of epiritual retreat, of dwelling for brief space apart from every distracting care, every alluring pleasure of the world. They need to enter now and then into the silence of retreat that they may hear the voice of God; into the light of retreat that they may behold his many miracles, too often ignored, and discern their own infidelities, in His service. From the sight of God's mercles will arise the prayer of thanksgiving; from when sown in hearts will be adoring love and I ought to pay that kindness back now, and I a firm purpose of ameadment.

The spirit of God by implanting in hearts the spiritual need of this work has produced will. Two instances of the growth of houses of retreat have been noted. Perhaps there are more. It is sincerely hoped that there are many. In the discusses of Hartford, at Manresa, Keyser Island, South Norwalk, Conn., there exists a house of spiritual retreat where priests and laymen may retire from the world for a mouth, a week, a day, as time may permit, devetion suggest or sou Loyzance, S. J., for so many years at St. Joseph's, this city, is superior of this house.

The second house of retreat offers to women advantages of placing the soul face to face with God. This house belongs to the diocese, and exists in the city of Albany. In this convent of Daughters of St. Dominic, beneath the roof where dwells Our the little chapel, women of the world may find every facility for apiritual retreat, for purifying the soul from its contact with the world and strengthening it for future con-

Want of employment often presses upon those whose lot in life is to labor for their own support and for that of others. How much anxiety and despondency may be spared them by passing a time of enforced idleness in an abede where everything breathes of peace; where from the Blessed Sacrament the divine Master reneats the consoling promise : "All things whatsoever receive and they shall come unto you."

In things temporal and spiritual, this con-

pretext for putting her to death. By fraud only one thing absolute; that a reasonable or violence she was induced to array herself proof of character be furnished by those who are strangers to the sisters. Justice to others

> The third Sunday of every month has of late been chosen as a fixed day of retreat. Already people in the world have begun to profit by this opportunity of setting apart one day of the month for special intercourse with God. The exercises last from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Many who cannot take days at a time for such a spiritual exercise, will be glad to know of this opportunity of one day at regular intervale. Full particulars may be obtained by writing or personal application to the Sisters.

In point of numbers, perhaps this work of Monthly Retreats may be of slow growth. hundred and fifty leagues distant. Escorted the maid's father died of grief, but her If the roots of virtue strike deep into even a by the Sires d'Metz and d'Poulengy, she mother lived many years a pensioner in the few souls, then will much indeed be accompanded the vicinity of Chingon, and with City of Orleans. The memory of Joan of plished, both for time and for eternity. The mother lived many years a pensioner in the few souls, then will much indeed be accom-City of Orleans. The memory of Joan of plished, both for time and for eternity. The Arc is held dear in France and German, ground is tilled, the seed is already sown, and God in His own good time will bring forth the locrease. It is not always those who sow the seed that are permitted to reap the harvest.

Aderation, Reparation and Thanksgiving from the triple life spirit of the Daughters of St. Dominic, of the Congregation of St. Catherine de Ricci, affiliated by the Master General of the Dominicans to that Apostolic Nothing is of More Importance to Oorder, that bears for its motto; Veritas,

MARGARET E. JORDON.

PIUS IX'S RING

Louis.

The ring is now the property of Mr. Robert Bagnall. of that city, who accompanied Father Phelan on his recent trip to the Eternal City. The late Pope directed that men his death all his property of Mr. Robert Phelan on his recent trip to the Eternal City. The late Pope directed that men his death all his property of the ring publishers, Messrs. McDermid & Logan, London, Ont., comprises in one magnificent volume a graphic account of the travels, discoveries and brilliant achievements of Stanley in the Dark Continent.

A complete history of the content of t Rev. D. P. Phelan, editor of St. Leuis his death all his possessions, even down to his jewels and clothing, be sold at public auction and the proceeds be given to the poor. In the face of spirited bidding from the College of Cardinals, a wealthy Roman lady secured the ring. At the time Father Phelan and Mr. Bagnall were in Rome, this lady, being then in greatly reduced circumstances, made overtures to them through a third party for the sale of the ring. The lady's offer was gladly accepted, and Mr. Bagnall became the purchaser of the jewel at a round sum. Father Phelan satisfied himself that it was the pontifical ring from the assurance of Mensigner Ricci, major domo for Pope Pius IX., now Oardinal Ricci. It is a massive seal ring with an exquisite emerald setting, surrounded by 102 smaller stones, diamonds, sapphires, pearls and tubies. Aside from its sacred asthe same arrangement, being set in triangu- attractive work. lar form ; below the double row of diamonds on each side appear a ruby and two sapphires. The entire arrangement is in perfect artistic taste, and the jawel is worthy a place emerald is worth \$2000 at the lowest valuation. land. Mr. Bagnall and Father Phelan had some will bear repetition here—How many souls difficulty in keeping it, for, when a high trembling on the brink of temptation would be saved from falling if they would but seek mand was at once made that it be not allowed to be taken out of the country. Archbishop Crake was also inconsolable when he learned that he could not keep the treasure in

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India musionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchite, Catharrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having test ed its wonderful curative powers in thousands to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing for using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Re chester N. Y. 28-10-eow

The Time to be Pleasant.

"Mother's cross," said Maggie, coming into the kitchen with a disfiguring pout on her Her aunt was busy irening, and she looked

up and answered Maggie:
"Then it is the very time for you to be pleasant and helpful. Mother was awake a great deal in the night with the poor

Maggie made no reply. She put on her hat and walked into the garden. But a new idea went with her. "The very time to be helpful and pleasant is when other people are

"True enough," thought she, "that would do the most good. I remember when I was ill last year, I was so nervous that if any ene spoke to me I ceuld hardly help being cross the sight of human infidelities, the prayer of and mother never got cross or out reparation; and the precious fruit of both of patience, but was quite pleasant with me. will.'

And she jumped up from the grass on which she bad thrown herself, and turned her face, consoling fruit of which they may partake at full of cheerful resolution, toward the reom where her mother sat soothing and tending a

fretful, teething baby.
"Couldn't I take him out to ride in his carriage, mother? It's such a sunny morning,' she said,

"I should be so glad if you would," said her mother. The hat and coat were brought, and the baby was soon ready for his ride.

"I'll keep him as long as he's good," said Maggie, "and you must lie on the sofa and take a nap while I'm gene. You are leeking tired The kind words and the kiss that accom-

panied them were almost too much for the mother, and her voice trembled as she replied: "Thank you, my dear; it will do a world of good. My head aches this morn-

Dominio, beneath the root where twice a week ling."

Lord in the tabernacle, where twice a week | ing."

What a happy heart Maggie's was as she

turned the little carriage up and down the road! She resolved to remember and not on her aunt's good advice-" The very time to be helpful and pleasant is when everybody is tired and cross."- Waverly.

TO THE DEAF.

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

In speaking of Archbishop Ryan, the noted pulpit erator, the Catholic Tribune saysvent adapts itself to the reeds and means of looking man, and stands fully air fast in his Orleans was invested by the Earl of Salis. grade her in public opinion and then to find a those who desire what it profess. There is cassook of purple. His brow to massive, and

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND CRUCIFIXIO

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 unequalied anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the beauty of colors, narmony in composition, and so lift in Like that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

withal he preaches so elequently that Pope Pine IX, christened him the 'ailver tongued American,' quite overlooking the fact that his acte de naissance took place in Tipperary. He is rising seven and fifty, and although the most astute of theologians, ha can tell a humorous story without missing the peint.

A Book of Rare Merit. EXPLORATIONS AND ADVENTURES OF H. M. STANLEY.

From the Toronto Daily Globe of Dec. 31, 1889. Explorations and Adventures of Henry M. Stanley and other World-renowned Explorers: Containing Thrilling Accounts of Famous Expeditions, Miraculous Escepes, Marvellous Discoveries, etc., in

the Wilds of Africa.

This superbly illustrated work, a copy of which we have received from the Canadian publishers, Messrs. McDermid & Logan, Lon-

is given from Shanley's own pen. In this volume the great explorer relictes his terrible aufferings and dangers, his long and wearisome journeys and conflicts in rescuing Emin Pasha and his brave band.

The work is extremely fascinating. The explorations of the greatest travellers, their thrulling adventures, terrible dangers and miraculous escapes; the strange customs, savage wars, human sacrifices, rude forms of government of wild races; the brilliant scenery, beautiful birds, ferocious beasts and reptiles of the tropics, are all described in the most captivating

manner. The reader is conducted through the thick jungles, the cheerless deserts and luxuriant plans of Africa. He beholds a wonderful country, famous for its fertile valleys, its vast forests, its mighty rivers and cataracts, and mines of untold wealth.

All the world renowned explorers of the

pearls and rubles. Aside from its sacred associations the ring possesses an intrinsic value of many thousands of dollars. Surrounding the emersidare twenty-six pearls; extending around the sides are twenty diamonds, on each side of the emerald is a small solitaire surrounded by brilliants; on the corner facets. surrounded by brilliants; on the corner facets | tions and magnificent triumphs are portrayed of the seal are thirty-four stones, following with masterly power in this new and very

There is more to be learned from such a volume as this, more to interest and fascinate the reader, than can be found in dozens of trashy bo ke. Here the most wonderful dis coveries and adventures ever narrated charm the reader. "Starley's Explorations and Ad-ventures" should be in every household in the

The magnificent volume is issued by Mo-Dermid & Logan, of London, in connection with the National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, one of the wealthiest and most enterprising publishing firms in the United States, and it is but fair to say that in the great race of rival firms to push forward their Stanley books, this is the first to appear in a completed It contains 808 large octavo pages, over 200 elegant engravings, maps and colored plater, and is sold at the low price of \$2.50, which includes a handsome portrait of Stanley, size 15 x 20. Agents are wanted for this valuable work, to whom liberal terms are offered.

The Cheapest and Bast

(Extract from a letter from an agent at Carleton Place, Ont., dated January 29, 1890)

"Three other houses wanted me to sell their Stanley books, all claiming theirs to be the real, genuine article. In fact, two of them sent me prospectuses; but after a careful examination of each, I find that yours is the cheapest and best of the lot, so I will stick to

A Great Chance for Ireland.

If Ireland, now, were to put forth a supreme effort for an industrial representation at the approaching world's fair in New York, it would prove an object lesson to the modern world such as England could never withetand. is would show, first of all, that Ireland

wants only a fair and equal chance to compete successfully with England in these pro-fitable industries which the latter has through sheer legislative power denied her the right to participate in. English greed refused to the American colonists all manufacturing and most trading privileges, allowing them to enjoy existence only as subjects for taxation, and the inevitable result was est angement, assistance and final separation. Ireland never could make so effective, so unanswerable a protest against this selfish pelicy of England as by appearing before the whole world of industry and civilization at this most notable of all its assemblages, with

dustrial capacity and skill. Why are such a people, once producers like the rest of us, they would ask, denied the natural right to exercise their faculties and increase their home prosperity just as we do? And they would be all the more astonished to have it thus impressively thrust upon their attention, that while England boasts of maintaining free trade with all the world, she persistently refuses to allow free production in one of the three branches of

the actual and accumulated proofs of its in-

the United Kingdom.

Gen. Collins has recently given an impetus to this happy auggestion offered to Ireland that is sure to conduct to the hap. piest and most timely results. He advises the Irish merchants and manufacturers to wake up and realize the forces that are here to co-operate with them if they get a chance,

He reminds them that the markets of the British colonies, Spanish America and the North American continent with an aggregate population of Irish birth or origin of not less than 25,000,000, are open to Ireland, the most of whom would rather buy Irish goods than any others of the same kind .- Boston Globe.

CALLED FOR HELP.

GEUETLY, Ten., Nov. '88.

I was suffering from severe headache and dizziness two or three times a week so that I had to call for help; then I had to stay in bed for days and tried many remedies without avail, but one battle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, has relieved me entirely of all my troubles. K. Lenzinseb.

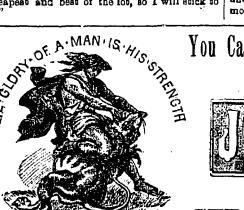
We overrate whatever we have accomplished, and underate what we have resolved to perform, as was the case with the lady who, when she pruned her rose bush, thought that the clearing of a forest could not be such a very hard thing after all.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of MoGALE'S Butternut Pills. Of all charities, mere money giving is the

least; sympathy, kind words, gentle judg-ments, a friendly pressure of weary hands, an encouraging smile, will frequently outweigh a mint of coins. FITS. All Fits stopped tree by Dr. Klines Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and 82.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931

Arch St., Phila. Pa. Fools with bookish knowledge are children

with edged weapons; they hurt themselves, and put others in pain. The half learned is more dangerous than the simpleton.



You Cannot Help Getting Strong IF YOU TAKE

THE GREAT STRENGTH GIVER

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SERD YOUR GUESS with name and address plainly written on a piece of paper the size of a postal guess, but in order to introduce our old and well be recorded on our books at once. No charge is made for the guess, but in order to introduce our old and well established publication, THE POST AND TRIBUNE, into new homes, we require that each one answering this and sending a guess shall become a subscriber to our publication for at least three months, and send us thirty cents in postage stamps, postal note or silver, or fifty cents for six months' subscription, which entitles the subscriber to two guesses, or \$1.00 for one year and four guesses. The Jar will be opened and beans counted April 18th, 1890, by a committee chosen by the subscribers. Should no one guess the correct number, then the one guess in earst will receive the first present of \$1,500. Should two or more persons guess the correct number, then the one whose guess is first present of \$1,500. Should two or more persons guess the correct number, then the one whose guess is first present of \$1,500. Should two or more persons guess the correct number, then the one of the new types guess and form a club, while the present of \$1,500 and the next the \$1,000, and so one.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FREE I if you will work among your acquaintances and form a club, while you menths' for \$20,000 three months for \$2,500,000 three months for \$2,500,000 three months and figures. We send 6 six months' subscription to be accommanded with guess opposite name in plain figures. We send 6 six months' subscription for \$2,500, 12 for \$5, \$5 for \$10, and each subscriber is entitled to two guesses. We send three yearly subscriptions for \$2,500, and each y

yearly anheariptions for \$8.50, six for \$5, twolve for \$10, twenty-five for \$80, and each yearly subscriber is entitled to four guesses.

THE POST AND TRIBUNE

is one of the largest, handsomest and best publications issued from Brooklyn. It contains sixteen large pages, 64 long columns, completely the with newest and choicest reading for every member of every American home. It is besutifully illustrated, besides devoting two entire pages to Faction Plates of the latest designs, and one or two pages to Ocaling and Household Instruction. The subscribing price has been reduced signs, and one or two pages to Ocaling and Household Instruction. The subscribing price has been reduced to only \$1.00 a year. We have been so long before the public that it ought to be a sufficient guarantee that to only \$1.00 a year. We have been so long before the public that it ought to be a sufficient guarantee that to only \$1.00 a year. We have been been to long the public that it ought to be a sufficient guarantee that the public public publisher in N. Y. will follow the sufficient guarantee that the public publisher in N. Y. will folly our who we are. Honey may be sent by Postal Note, Registered Letter or P. O. Order. Address THE POST AND TRIBUNE, No. 66 Court Street, Brooklyn, H. Y. Start and Secure a structure of the latest and the public publisher in N. Y. Start and Secure a structure of the latest and the public publisher in N. Y. Start and Secure a structure of the latest and the public publisher in N. Y. Start and Secure a structure of the latest and the public publisher in N. Y. Start and Secure a structure of the latest and the public publisher in N. Y. Start and Secure a structure of the latest and the public publisher in N. Y. Start and Secure a structure of the latest and the publisher in N. Y. Start and the publisher in N. Y. S

IDON'T DRINK TO-NIGHT.

I left my mother at the door. My sister at her side;
My sister at her side;
Their clasped hands and loving looks
Forbade their hopes to hide. I left, and met with comrades gay, When the moon brought out her light,]
And my loving mother whispered me,
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night,"

Long years have rolled away since then;
My jetty curls are gray;
But oh! those words are with me yet, And will not pass away. I see my mother's loving face, With goodness radiant bright, And hear her words ring in my ears, "Don't drink, my boy, to-night."

My mother now is resting sweet In the graveyard on the hill; But mother's words come back to me. And haunt my memory still.

I've often passed the tempting cup; O! then my heart is right. Because I heard the warning words.
"Don't drink my boy, to-night."

I've now passed down the road of life, And soon my race is run. A mother's warning listened to, An immortal crown is won.
Oh, mothers, with your blessed smile,
Look on your boy so bright,
And say as you alone can say,
"My boy, don't drink to night."

These words will prove a warning when In the thorny paths of life The boy is in the tempter's wiles And yielding to the strife. These words will stop the morning cup, And the revelcy at night, By whispering back a mother's voice,
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night,"

IRELAND'S CAUSE IN ROME.

A Clear, Cold Statement of the Facts.

The Pope Strictly Neutral—Sir John Simmons' Mission Concerns the Isle of Man and Malta-Discussion on the Boycott.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post. 1 Rume, Dicember 27th.

It is curious to see how long the newspapers have kept up the superstition of the pressure of the Eiglish Government on the Pops to induce him to "pacify Ireland." To English Government has no channel of has had none slace the Jabiles mission of the Dake of Norfolk; and I know from the lips of His Grace that he had never any negotiations on the subject of Ireland with anybody at the Vatican, that political topics were never discussed in his interviews either with the Pope or the Secretary of State. With the censation of his mission ceased all official intercourse between the Pope and the English Government, only to be renewed with the coming, a few weeks ago, of the mission of General Sir John Lintuora Simmons to arrange the relation of evclesiastical and civil affairs in the Island of Malta. The Ambassador Extraordinary is a soldier, former Governor of Malta, and I have his personal assurance that his mission has no relation to any part of the English dominions except that island. Between these two there has been no attempt to carry on diplomatic intercourse between the English Government and the Vitlean.

NOT A PERMANENT PLENIPOTENTIARY.

This statement is as positive as enything which can be said in opposition to it, because the presence of any person for the purpose of such intercourse in Rome could not escape the habitual observers of affairs which are watched with so much 18alousy, nor the negotlations long escape discovery. Bsing in more or less familiar intercourse with leading and influential Catholic residents in Rome, as well as English Catholics temporarily here, I am able to assert, with a positiveness purpose of rendering the last honors to the which does not fear denial, that the English son of old farmer Gangelbauer. The entire Government has never in a direct or an indirect manner applied any pressure or urgency, officially or officiously, at the Vatican to induce the Pope to "pacify Ireland." If the metropolis were tolling throughout the men had not their minds heated by partisan entire ceremeny, and added to the solemnity excitement, so as to be unable to see clearly, they would understand that the English Government, being a Protestant Government, besides being dependent on public opinion for existence, could not permit the Pope to interpose his authority between itself and the aubjects of the Queen without incurring a danger greater than it has now to meet. rich, stained glass windows, falling upon the Nothing in the entire history of England is reverently bent heads of the Monarch and of clearer than that, since the day of Henry VIII., every ruler of the Kingdom has respected, bon gre mal gre, the jealousy of the English people of any foreign intervention in the affairs of the country, and that to day Church. The latter is still, to this day, a the Pops, were he ever so much disposed, would not be permitted to mediate between the Government and what it regards in the it did in the days when the poor Auglo-Saxon light of domestic insurrection. I am convinced that any person competent to judge the position will agree with me that this is certain. There is not a Conserative in England, unless he be more Catholic than Eng. lishman, who would not abandon a Government guilty of such weakness.

THE POPE NOT AGAINST IBELAND.

And the facts of the case accord with this a priori view of it. Not only has the Government never desired the intervention of the Pope to "pacify" Ireland, but the Pope has never proposed to take any action which was open to the implication of meddling in Irlah politics. It is my opinion that it the Irish people had risen in insurrection, or if they limited his action to advice. But no rescript would or could have been issued, because the set of rebellion, as such, is a political act, and etipend as Archbishop of Vienna, a sum which could not have been condemned as immoral by amounted to \$80,000, to the relier of the poor receiving increased encouragement from the Church, as boycotting and the Plan of

I am not going to enter into a discussion of Irish affairs on their merits-I am only stating facts of history. In the discussion of the that of Cardinal Gangelbauar. Thus Monsignature of the disturbances to Ireland which made this rescript necessary the English Goverament had no part; nor did it present, directly nor indirectly, any case, which is in-deed implied in my saying that it did not recognize the political character of the Pope. The Roman ecclesiastics have never taken a leading interest in the Irish affair. The English Government had nothing to offer the Pops or the Church, and the Caurch had nothing to ask of England. In the time when the matter was under consideration Duderstadt, in Hangver. Cardinal Simor, here I asked a leading Cardinal what the Oharch wanted which England could give, the most magnificent and powerful of all and he replied, "Nothing." There was, and the Princes of the Church is the son of a always is, a desire for some method of efficial poor cobbler, who eked out a scanty subcommunication with the English Government on account of occasional pregularities in burg. Until the day of his mother's death, an independent covereign has always been the spicular of her son's surroundings. If in exercise of his discreation he makes mission to the heart of the Pure to but this is.

The Hungarian aristocracy are the proper takes now and then, it is better that he est in the world, and, yet, when the cobbler's should commit an eccasional error than that the leading Facility and through fear he continually re-

favor of it. The Church has, therefore, no standing with heads bowed low, until the interest in the relitical side of the Irish questionerable Prelate has taken his seat. He has tion, or, if they have any, it would be due to the Irish ecclesiastics, who are mostly in favor of Home Rale.

MONSIGNOR PERSICO'S MISSION.

To clear up the doubts of the authorities of the Church, called on to judge in such a confliot of interests, the Pops sent Moneignor Persico to examine on the spot all the elaments of the problem. He heard everybody interested, and his report, made by letter and continuous, not embodied in an ecclesiastical blue book, settled the question; and the decision of the College of Cardinals was the end of the discussion. Save certain letters of amplifications of the rescript this ended the Pope's interference in the matter, and there has been no change in the attitude of either his Holinean or of the College of Cardinals since. The Bishops and the priests have been left to their own consciences. The jealousy of the clargy of other countries is based on the belief that the Vatican is exerted with too little regard for other nations than the Italian, and is strengthened by the hope of getting a larger part of that inflaence. I remember hearing a Stotch Prelate, who stands very high in the esteem of the Pope, say one day that the Italian Cardinals did not allow the English Prelates to know much of what was going on at the Vaticao, and this was precisely in relation to the Irish question, then at its orisis.

Out of Rome the greater part of the world seems to think that the Pope settles the questions brought before him in much the same manner that the Czar of Russia follows, and that the decisions he appounces are the outcome of his individual cogitations; while the fact is that in no constitutional government now existing is there such profound and prolonged study of the questions to be answered; and so far from any problem being solved by the opinions of one, however important, ecclesiastic, it employs the united thought and application of the Sacred College in its solution. There is not probably in the entire world another such case of grave and multiplex deliberation on moral questions; and the most solemn form for it was that in which the questions of boycotting and the cian of campaign were answered. The Irish Bishops were here to urge all the considerations on their side; they were sided by all the in-fluence of Cardinal Manning, the primate of the English Catholic Church, and against thom were the greater part of the English Catholics and prelates resident in Rome, though of the former there were some tofinential individuals, each as Lords Ripon and Bute on the side of the Home Rulers. Under these circumstances the Pope decided to send to Ireland a confidential representative, and through him learn the truth. The report of this emissary, an Italian, was official communication with the Vatican, and the question was decided by their unanimous

verdict. I have not treated the question as a Oatholic, as any good Catholic will see, but as an observer who has long lived under the influence of the Papacy, and studied its workings without prejudice or hostility, as without any sympathy with its doctrines or

THE TRUE REPUBLIC.

Princes of the Church Raised from Peasant Paverty to Royal Magnificence.

The most remarkable feature of the splendid funeral of the late Cardinal Princs Archbishop of Vienna, December 19th, was the presence, beside the Emperor, at the head of the bler, of the dead Prelate's brothers, cisters and nephews, all of them peasants of Upper Austria, whose humble attire contrasted strangely with the glittering uniforms of the Arondukes, Princes Generals, Cabinet Ministers and Ambassadors who surrounded an acffin. Seldom has a grander spectacl been witnessed in the ancient Cathedral of St. Stephen. Military and ecclesiastical pomp were combined with the magnificent ceremonial of the Austrian Court, for the son of old farmer Gangelbauer. The entire Vienna garrison was under arms, and lived the streets through which the funeral procassion passed. The belie of all the churches of the occasion. The stately Papal Nuncie performed the funeral service in the most impressive manner, and when, standing on the stops of the high alter, he raised his hands aloft to pronounce the A solution, the whole of the vast assemblage bowed dewn, the Wintry sunlight streamed through the the peasant mourners who steed beside him. There were but few of those present at the Cathedral who can have failed to be struck with the very democratic nature of the great Republic, in which personal merit may vin even as high a place for its possessor as serf, Nicholas Brakespere, became Pope under the name of Adrian IV. Just as, ac-cording to Napoleon, every French soldier carries a Marshal's baton in his knapsack, in the same manner every faithful son of the

Church entering the priesthood may be said to bear the red hat of a Cardinal in his cowl. Coleatin Gangelbauer, the Prince Archbishop of Vienna and Primate of the Austrian Empire, was born some seventy-five years ago. the son of a poor peasant of Upper Austria. Entering, when still quite young, into the Order of the Benedictines at Krememunster, be rose step by step from the position of an humble monk to become in turn Abbot of his monastery, Bishop, Archbishop, Cardinal and Primate. He was beloved and honored by d proposed to rise, the Pope would have all with whom he came into contact. His breadth of mind was as great as his charity.

of the metropolis. The fortune which he leaves amounts to barely \$15,000. A large number of the Princes of the Caurch are of an origin quite as humble as nor Krementz, the Prince Archblahop of Cologne is the son of a butcher at Coblentz, on the Rhine. One of his brothers still keeps the father's shop, and a second brother deals in, or rather peddles, hides. Monsignor Dinder, the Prince Archbishop of Posen, is the son of a shoemaker, in a small way business, at Rossel, and his brother is a tailor, "a flick-encider," at Elbing. Monsigner Kopp, the Prince Archbishop of Breslau, is the son of a weaver employed in the mills at the Primate of the King of Hungary, and sistence in the little town of Stuhlweissen-

the leading English statesmen of both parties, sonenters the House of Peers, at Buda Peath, he should through fear be continually rewith the exception of Mr. Gladstone, are in all the haughty magnates rise and remain strained from giving expression to his con- | par giving information as to rates, etc.

a vast retinue of Monsigneri, chamberlain's, gentlemen-in waiting and equerries, all persons of neble birth. Travelers from Visuua to Peath pass in view of his palace at Grau. Gran is a picturesque eld city, perched en the top of the range of hills which slope down to the shore of the Danube. Half-way down the hill one catches sight of a magnificent cathedral, which is almost an exact copy of St. Peter's at Rome. Still lewer dewn ward the river bank lies the palace of the Primate, in an immense park, and surrounded by splendid gardens. The marble terraces of the palace overbang the mighty river, and the view is one of indescribable beauty.

The above instances will show that humhis hirth constitutes no har to high preferment in the Church, which views the rank of persants and princes alike. Among the latter now living who have been created members of the Sacred College are Prince Gustave Ho-henlobe, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Frederick Furstonburg, the Archbishop of Olmutz, with revenues amounting to \$300,000 per annum ; and Prince de Rendee ; while Uardinals Howard, Rampolis, Theodoli, and Schoenbron all four belong to families of the most ancient and powerful nobility in their respective countries. It is Cardinal Count Schoenbron, the youngest member of the Sacred College who has been nominated for the office of Primate in succession to the late Cardinal Gangelbauer. Although the revenues of the Archbishop of Prague, which amount to \$200,000, are not far superior to those of the See of Vienna, which do not yield mote than \$30,000, yet it is probable that the Count will accept the offer of translation. Cardinal Count Schosobron, is like, Cardinal Howard, an exefficer of cavalry, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Sadowa.

Catholic Journalism.

[From the Liverpool Catholic Times]

"Mgr. Doppelbaner, Bishop of Linz. has published a pastoral letter on the importance of the press. Citing the declarations of Mgr. Katteler, Pins IX and Leo XIII. the eminent prelate appeals to all Catholics to support Catholic journals." So runs a paragraph which we find in one of our foreign exchanges. Now that we have come to the end of the old year and are entering upon the new, at a time when secular journalists are engaged in glancing over the past, and counting up the losses and gains in public affairs, It will not be inappropriate for Catholic journalists to dwell a moment on this themethe importance of Catholic journalism. No student of ecolesiastical history can fail to observe, in examining the causes of the rise and comparative success of Protestantism, that if it were not for the Protestant press Protestantism would never have attained the power it succeeded in acquiring. In pulpit oratory Protestantism has always been vastly inferior to the Catholie Church. Great preachers, no doubt, there have been in Protestant pulpits, but when we contrast their discourses with the deliver-ances of the master minds of the Catholic Unurch-of men like Bossue's and Massillen and Bourdaloue-the comparison is, to use Tennyson's phrase, 'as of water unto wine.' Again, in the weighty theological publications, the Protestant combatants have been overmatched. Not an argument have they advanced that has not been met and convincingly refuted by Catholic divines. Take the works of any of the great theologians of the Oathelic Church, and see the wealth of welldigested learning which they con-tain. And of these ponderous tomes the number is well nigh endend-How, then, is it that Protestantism gained its strength? We believe that in a ability and skill with which it has exercised which, until quite recently, has proved so cindid, Protestantism is to-day in pessession

constitutes excellence, the newspapers of

Great Britain and America are decidedly at

the head of all the journals in the world, and

these are for the most part in the hands of

non Oatholics. There are various causes why Catholic ionrnalism has not in the past been properly developed. One reason, no doubt, is the hesitation felt lest the action and doctrines of the Church should be compromised by journalists wanting in knowledge or discretion. The Protestant pressman has in this matter little responsibility. Whatever his individual views may be, he is qualified, according to the common Protestant quetom, to become a teacher in Israel, and his opinions are certain to coincide with some phase or other of Protestantism. Not so in the case of the Catholic journalist. He must not only have a sound knowledge of Catholic doctrine and be well posted on all the leading questions of the day from the Catholic point of view, but he must be cautious and prudent to an extreme degree for fear of initiating any policy which, however well intended, may be regarded by the authorities of the Church as inopportune or likely to create dissension or division. He is in this way pretty well shut out from the field even of what may be called legitimate sensationalism. It is true that in doing what we are expressly authorized by sensationalism, however mild, is not one of the best features of journalism, but it must Government is sworn to protect and defend not be forgotten that it plays an important us in doing. We have dens it by God's blesspart in securing readers for newspapers, and often attracts to what is more solid and other dioceses of Ontario, and shall continue more worthy of attention those who would not otherwise be drawn to subjects requiring serious reflection. Notwithstanding this and other drawbacks, Catholic journalism has for some years, we are happy to say, been makthe highest dignitaries of the Church. His Holiness Leo XIII. has spoken in no uncertain terms of the necessity of supporting the Catholic press, urging the faithful to ald and fester by every means in their power this invaluable medium for extending the empire of Cathelio truth. On the European continent various prelates have like the Bishop of Linz, lent to the same cause the influence of their powerful advocacy; and in that home of freedom—the United States of America—the heads of the Church have on all occasions sought to strengthen and defend the Catholic press and to extend the aphere of its usefulness. Such men as Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan, and Archbishop Ireland have in their writings and public addresses assigned the broadest possible limits to the liberty of the Catholic journalist. They have said in effect: "Lat us recognize that his aim and his work are,on the whole, most advantageous to Cathelic interests; and let us encourage him in the dis-charge of his arduous duties without being Catholic provinces under English rule, and four years ago, the old lady lived with him, charge of his arduous duties without being even because the idea of being treated with retaining her present garb among all hypercritical or captious as to details. Even if in exercise of his discreation he makes mis-

victions as to what is beneficial for our Catholic people," Such a liberal and breadminded interpretation of the functions of the | The Indicence of His Wife on an eld Soldier. Oatholic pressman on the part of Catholic prelates is the surest guarantee of the growth f the power of the Catholic press.

PARNELL'S BIG VICTORY.

Comments and Suggestions of the Loudon Press on the "Times" Backdown.

LONDON, February 4 .- The Daily News states that the Parnell case was settled Saturday. Counsel for the Times suggested the course adopted.

The Post says -- While it was not deubted that the Times would lose its case, yet the array of counsel had raised hopes that some extenuating circumstances would be brought out As this course was not taken we are compelled to admit that the result is a shock to public confidence.

The News understands that Parnell will receive not only the cents legally recevorable, but the reimbursement of the whole expense he has incurred in the matter. conclusion, it says, is as satisfactory as it is startling. The public now only awaits a startling. The public now only awaits a ministerial apology, the making of which common courteey should dictate.

The Chronicle says the acceptance of smaller damages than a jury would have awarded is a proof of genuine moderation for which Parnell is entitled to predit.

The Telegraph says it is impossible not to condemn the negligence of the Times in becoming the dupe of a disreputable rescal. The settlement is satisfactory and should be taken to heart by both parties, and the coming session might afford a dignified discussion of a great question without a descent to personalities,

Mr. Soames, solicitor for the Times, says that the Times will only pay the ordinary be a costs to Mr. Parnell and that Mr. Parnell is ver not released from the payment of the interlocutory costs, which were awarded to the Times, nor from the costs of the abortive Scotch and Irlsh actions. He says the statement that the Times proposed compromise is inaccurate.

AN APPRAL TO AMERICANS COMING.

CHICAGO, February 4 -" It simply shows how our enemies have been working," said John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, president of the Irish National League of America, when informed here last evening of the result of the Parnell trial. "There is much more it is one than personal vindication of Parnell in it, greatest railway sys-for it is a justification of the movement for tems of this country; Ireland's independence, It will cause a for the same reasons it great revival of interest in the cause of Ire- is the traveler's favorland in America, because the settlement of the case and its conditions will attract the attention of the world. Our friends in Ireland are working harmonicusly. Here we have had discouragements, but the League is by no means in such bad financial shape. is by no means in such bad financial shape as has been represented. I am glad to hear the report, but this result, or one similar to it, must have been anticipated by all who knew Parnell."

Upon his return to his home at Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Fitzgerald will issue an appeal to Irish Americans in the interest of Parnell, as determined upon at Detroit.

KINGSTON, February 6. -- Archbishop Cleary, in addressing a meeting of his church dream of the home-seeker, the people at Tweed, a few days ago, referred to gold-seeker, the toiler, or the the separate school question. He directed capitalist, visit the country the attention of his people to the supreme reached by the St Paul, importance of Catholic education for the Minneapolis & Maniyouth of the parish, declaring that in the present day the everlasting contest between Jesus Christ and Satan, between the king-dom of God and the "spirits of wickedness Paul, Minn., for wery large measure it gained it through the Jesus Christ and Satan, between the king-ability and skill with which it has exercised dom of God and the "spirits of wickedness" ability and skill with which it has exercised its influence through the press. It cannot be in high places," is waged in the school room disputed that Protestantism has used the press to the greatest advantage to diffuse its doorlines, and especially to inspire a hatred souls of the little ones. All the Infidels and write for the and horror of everything Catholic. It has Atheists of France and Italy in Europe and of "Great Roman and the greatest advantage to the nearly state of the greatest advantage to diffuse its couls of the little ones. All the Infidels and write for the greatest advantage of the nearly state of France and Italy in Europe and of "Great Roman and the separation of with sequences." thus perverted the minds of the people, and the gangreened republics of South America servation, filled them with that anti-Catholic bigotry and in any whatsoever country the standard of Satan has been erected in opposition to prejudicial to Catholic interests. Let us be Christianity, have sworn by the evil God never to lay down their arms or to forego any device of inquity till they shall have banished from God's earth the teaching of of the best press in the world. In all that God's truth, God's law, God's love, God's Impression upon the youthful hearts of the children of the church.

During their course of intellect and moral preparation for the battle of life in the school room, the diabolical spirit of hatred of reigious education has found its way, unfortunately, into the province of Ontario. Satan has raised his standard here and has sent forth from the gates of hell his army of demona to propagate his wicked angels through the cities and towns of this province. Yelid ing to his influence the Conservative leader has formed his policy and has announced in his hapless London speech that he will run the sword through the Catholic church and sever the sacred cord of duty and affection and mutual confidence between the bishops, the chief pastors of the flock of Christ, and the faithful people committed to their

energe.
In concluding, His Grace said :- "What is to be thought of the political leader who, in addressing his followers in London denounced the Provincial Geverament for having per mitted the separate schools to increase in number within the last ten years. That is, for having omitted to obstruct and thwart us the constitution to do and the Provincial ing in this diccess of Kingston and in all the to do it."

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Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarria, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Be varried in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1.00) by addressing

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An old American general was once asked by a friend hew it was that, after so many years spent in the camp, he had come to be so "frequent a communicant, receiving several times a week. "My friend," answered the old soldier, "the strongest part of it is that my change of life was brought about be fore I ever listened to the word of a priest and before I had set my foot in a church. After my campaigns God bestowed on me a pleus wife, whose Faith I respected though I did not share is. Before I married her she was a member of all the pleus confraternities of her parish, and she never falled to add to her signature 'Child of Mary,' She never took it upon herself to lecture me about God,

but I could read her thoughts in her counten-ance. When she prayed, every morning and night, her countenance beamed with falth and charity; when she returned from the church, where she had received, with a calmness, a sweetness and a patience which had in them something of the serenity of heaven, she seemed an angel, when she dressed my wounds I found her like a Sister of Charity. "Suddenly I myself was taken with the desire to love the God whom my wife loved so well and who inspired her with those virtues which formed the joy of my life. day I, who hitherto was without Faith, who was such a complete stranger to the practices of religion, so far from the Sacraments, said to her: 'Take me to your confessor.'

"Through the ministry of this man of God, and by the divine grace I have become what I am and what I rejoice to be.

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long one and yea be BE THE SHORT the shortest between given points. the St. Paul. Manitoba Railway has over 3000 miles of road; maggnifi c e n s ly equipped and managed, o the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offersa choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooks bon, Moorhead, Casection, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahneton, Devil's Like, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alasks. China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Ta

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Journey to the Technology, Who coma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a life-time once made through the wonderfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; resmaps, books and

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

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to exact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively triding cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted abould healtate to try it. We guarantee the result, For sale by all druggists.
On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

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VERY MUCH PLEASED.

GALLIPOLIS, O., June, 1888. After an exhausting trip to Europe I found a great amount of business to tend to here, and had therefore to work very hard, which caused nervousness, headache, sleeplessness, etc. I tried the Koenig's Nerve Tonic and it had a wonderful eff-ct on me. I enjoyed a good night's reach after relaining it and cooled forms. rest after taking it and could of course do a great deal more work, and am therefore very much pleased with the effect of your remedy.

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

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KUENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

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THE BENEDIOTINES' GIFT.

The Holy Father Secures a Valuable Work from Them.

The Benedictines of Monte Cassino, who, in the space of four years, published the entire Regesto of Clement V. in seven magnificent volumes, have recently presented the Boly Father with the first number of the 'Appendict" to the same "Regeste." This work is due to the diligent researches of Padre Anselmo Caplet, whose vast erudition and critical science are of European fame. He now offers to the learned two manuscripts marked eight and ten amongst the "Avignonesi Regesti," which contain the accounts of the Apostolic Chamber's Income and expenditure. As for the income, there has only hitherto been discovered the "Liber receptorum, proventum et obven-tionum," which comprises the twelve menths from November 14, 1309, to November 13, 1310, that le, little beyond the year of Olement V., and it informs one what was then collected from the monasteries depending upon the Hely See, from the promises and visits of prelates and abbots, from buils, tithes and similar sources. These sheets are only seven in number, and the information necessarily incomplete. But the decements are very much fuller as regards the expenditure, and furnish an abundance of material illustrating the manners and customs of the Curia Romana at that time, the ordering of the chamber, the Chancery, and the Papal offices, besides giving the names of the persons composing the Pontlical Court, especially those who accompanied the Pope in his journeys. Most interesting are the notices to be gathered as to the usages of that epoch so varied and rich in events; upon the clothes of the Pontill, the prices of various things, especially food, church furniture, and artistic work at Paris, Bordeaux, Tours, Rheims, and many Flemish cities. The attention is particularly attracted by descriptions of the King of England's funeral, and the honorable missions to the Bishop of Poltiers, and other distinguished personages. Best of all, these accounts and notes (little as one might think it) form a valuable addition to the apologetic studies upon the Roman Poniffs. The list of alms dispensed by Clement V. In one year is too long to give here; and while munificent toward others and charitsble to the needy, he was personally ascetic in the extreme. There is no record of delicate dishes or rare wines; but plain food, strict observance of Lenten rules where flash mest is never mentioned, and the days of abstinence strictly observed. This valuable historical work is only another proof among many of the unflagging industry of the Benedictine Order, who excited even the astonishment of Voltaire, as the never ceasing advantages contributed by these quiet unpretending monks to colence and literature.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face.
It is now in universal use, and c sts, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blomishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face nowders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

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How to be a Nobody.

It is easy to be a nobody, and the Watchman tells us how to do it. Go to the drinking saloon to spend your leisure time. You need not drink much now, just a little beer or some other drink. In the meantime play dominoes, checkers or something else to kill time, so that you will be sure not to read any useful books. If you read anything let it be the dime novel of the day; thus go en keeping year stomach full and your head empty, and yourself playing time-killing games, and in a few years you will be a nobody.

Personal.

John Kelly has been re-elected by acclamation mayor for the municipality of Carillon.

St. Louis Mo., March 23, 1889.

Bailey Reflector Company.

Gentlemen :- We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x60 fs., with ceiling 30 Our audience room is ruzed is., with centing of ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.

Very respectfully,

J. H. HOLMES,

Chn. Bidg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church.

Letter from the Pastor.) Dear Sirs:-The Bailey Reflector which you

placed in our church gives entire satisfaction.
It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light.
It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness.

Very sincerely yours,
G. H. Grannis,
Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo

Andrew Carnegie has offered to spen \$1,000,000 for a central free library and branches for Pittsburg, Pa., provided the city will maintain them. The free library for Alleghany City, on which Mr. Carnegie expended over \$300,000, will be opened by President Hatrison next week.

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 12, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, St. Benedict. THURSDAY, Feb. 13, St. Gregory II. FRIDAY, Feb. 14, The Sacred Passion. SATURDAY, Feb. 15, St. Faustinus and SUNDAY, Feb. 16, Quinquagesima. Monday, Feb. 17. St. Fintan.

The Education Question.

TUESDAY, Fab. 18, Shrove Tuesday.

The movement started by the government of Manitoba for the abolition of Catholic Separate Schools is one which may have far reaching consequences, and cannot be allowed to pass without the most determined opposition.

More particularly must it be opposed since it goes even beyond the revolutionary doctrine that the State has a first right to educate the children, inasmuch as Mr. Greenway has announced the intention of the government to provide religious instruction in the secular schools with which he proposes to replace the existing system.

It was bad enough surely for the State to nearp the most sacred and fundamental rights of the parent by assuming that "the child belongs to the State before belonging to tha parents," without also usurping the functions of religion and venturing to become, not only a schoolmaster, but a religious instructor likewise. The sort of religion that will be taught in schools under the direction of an Agnostic, like Attorney General Martin, may be imagined. Far better would it be to have the schools thoroughly secularised than to permit so gross a violation of the first principles of that boasted freedom which it is alleged the people of Canada erjoy under British institutions. If there is to be complete separation of Church and State, then let the State confine itself to its own proper sphere. Let it not invade the domain of religion and impiously deliver to the children of the land, so maimed, inadequate and misleading a revelation as such religious instructien as it can give must necessarily be.

Indeed it would be far better to sweep away and utterly abolish the whole system of public schools and leave every one at liberty to educate his children as best he can, than to surrender to the State a right which belengs to the Church alone, and which cannot be tolerated by Catholics without the most deadly peril to all they cherish as most sacred and inalienable,

As the Rev. Father James Conway, S.J., has shown in his admirable treatise on education, "Man, coming into this world as a rational being, helpless and dependent on others for his physical, mental and moral development; as a social being, with social qualities and social wants; as a religious being, having certain fixed religious duties Quarter Sessions several ejectment orders towards his Creator in common with his were asked for by Mr. Mansfield, on behalf fellow-men, is, by the very fact of his exist- of Mr. Trench, against tenants of the Viceroy ence, a member of three distinct societies, each complete in its own sphere—the domestic society or Family, the civil society or but left his subordinate to act the part of State, the religious society or Church. The | whipping-boy. Several tenants were proquestion arises, therefore, which of these three societies has the duty and right of procuring his education; or, if this task is commen to all the three, what portion falls to the the law, tried his powers of persuasion upon lot of each."

viding for the physical wants of his offspring, is to secure for them an education that will fit them to become useful and worthy members of society. Marriage having been instituted by God himself in the union of our first parents, it includes the mored obligation of preparing the souls born to those in ly gave decrees, remarking that the tenants wedlock to take their placess in the Kingdom | were paying their rent well. Judge Curran ef God on earth as it is in heaven. No Catholic who realizes the awful responsibility thus resting upon him can contemplate hand. ing ever his children to be trained under the system proposed in Manitoba. To do so would be to surrender his personal freedom and his freedom of conscience. More than not remote future find an echo amongst the all it would be a betrayal of the innocent little ones committed to his care by risking their deprivation of their inestimable birth. right as children of Our Saviour, who said-"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom

ef heaven." In these days of rampant atheism, when men who have had no special, or any, training to fit them for the business of government-that most profoundly difficult, exacting and dangerous of all merely human occupations-are toisted into the highest positions, it is plainly to be seen that, if society is to be preserved from anarchy, the Family and the Church must be defended in the pre-

above, we read :- "All those who would Territories, is about to begin. We shall keep | that London, which is in his constituency, but wanton cruelly inspired by the most have the Church resign, or withdraw her our readers informed of the progress of the salutary direction of the popular schools, de- debate, which promises to be of great inmand nothing less than that the Church terest. I'wo amendments have been proposcharge committed to her of procuring the Both these amendments favor an appeal to calvation of men. Assuredly, in whatever the people of the Territories before any deschemes of excluding the authority of the question. Nothing, as yet, appears to have tempted or put into execution, and the youth | ment with reference either to the main motion of suffering loss in their faith, the Church is may be said as regards the policy of the and spare no pains at any time, that the be forced to show their hands in the forththe faithful, and declare to them that such cannot in conscience be frequented."

The principle here laid down has been stances are as stated. In the United States there may be circumstances in which Catholic parents may, in conscience, send their chilcation suited to their station and conformable to their age." It is to be remembered, however, that the frequenting of the public Laurier, the Liberal leader. Yet, it is a schools can be permitted, oven in these cases, according to the declaration of the Sacred Congregation, only when the danger of perversion can be rendered remote; and that and future. the decision is left to the Bishop, not to the parents of the child.

The doctrine of the supreme teaching-office of the Church is thus laid down :-

That the State has not absolute power over the schools. In other words, they are not and cannot be mere State institutions, under the sole direction of civil authority.

That there can be no legitimate plea for exempting the schools from the authority of the Church, whether they are mere elemen-

tary schools, or literary and scientific. That no Catholic can connive at a system of education which has divorced itself from the authority of the Church and the Catholic faith, and has for its object, solely or mainly,

natural or secular training. In the foregoing remarks we have not touched upon the historical or constitutional sapecta of this question. But, considered on these grounds, the Catholics of Manitoba have rights derived under the constitution of the Dominion and the Federal compact which the present majority in the Provincial Legislature cannot ignore or override. The legal aspects of the question have, therefore, to be considered and, if need be, submitted to higher authorities for decision. We may, bowever, observe that the attempt to deprive Catholics of their educational rights and to coerce them into supporting a system of teaching abhorrent te their consolence, is one which no wise or prudent statesman would countenance. To do away with grievances, not to create new ones, should be the constant care of those entrusted with the government of the people. The Greenway ministry shows its incapacity by neglecting this principle. Its policy is not only mean and shabby, but dangerous, since it invades the liberty of the citizen, outrages the consolence of the parent, and usurps the functions of the Church.

Lansdowne Again.

We see by United Ireland that the Marquis of Lansdowne and his precious agent, Mr. Trench, are once again to the fore in a light which shows the one to be as little fitted to be a ruler of races as the other is to be a ruler of estates. Recently at the Cahirciveen of India. Trench himself does not seem to have the moral courage to appear in court, ceeded against for small amounts, and Judge Adye Curran, who seems to have an invincible faith in the doctrine of pressure within Lanudowne, per Trench, per Mansfield, but The first duty of the parent, after pro. | no avail. One of the difficulties which troubled his judicial conscience in some of the cases was the hanging gale; and when the landlord's side pressed for decrees, Mr. Uarran said, if he were driven to it, he would give them, but would make an order for payment by instalments. In others he reluctantis always anxious for the peace of the country; but his next weakness seems to be a tender regard for the landlord's reputation. Lord Lansdowne and his hanging gale seem to perturb him. Perhaps he forebodes that the wrongs of the Kerry peasants may in the rice-fields of Bengal.

They found an echo in Canada so loud and persistent that Lansdowne found a change of | deemed uncalled-for by some gentlemen beclimate good for his health and so he got out longing to the political persuasion of its prewithout waiting to finish his term. Sie semper tyrannis, at least in Canada.

The Dominion Parliament.

The proceedings in our Dominion Parliament have not been of the most enlivening character since the opening of the session. The estimates have been brought down and a certain amount of progress has been made in disposing of them. But, as regards these measures which create the livilest interest in servation of their rights in the education of the minds of the public, comparatively little has as yet transpired. Several days have The atternaces of the Holy See on this been companed in discussing the question of most vital question are very plain and leave repealing the Dominion Franchise Act. As I

should not against the beheats of her Divine | ed-one by Mr. Davin, M.P., and the other Founder, and neglect the most important by Mr. R. S. White, M.P., of Cardwell. places or countries these most dangerous claive steps are taken on the dual language Church from the schools should be at transpired as to the position of the Governshould be lamentably exposed to the danger or either of the amendments, and the same not only bound to use all her zeal and efforts | leader of the Opposition. Both parties will young should receive the necessary religious coming debate. The budget speach of the education, but is also bound to admonish all | Minister of Finance has not yet been announced. The public accounts show a surplus schools, being hostile to the Catholic Church, | in the coffers of the Dominion over expenditures, and this will be made the most of by the Ministerialists. No doubt, at an early acted upon in all countries where the circum- date the advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity and Commercial Union with the United at the present time this is a burning question. | States will be heard from, and the old agu-It may, however, be observed that the Shored ments pro and con will be hurled across the Congregation of the Inquisition grants that | floor of the House with as much vigor as though there was the slightest prospect of altering anyone's opinion on those well worn dren to public schools, viz: when no Catholic | topics. The Young Liberals of Toronto have school is at hand, or when that which is at oundemned the Muleck motion and address hand is not fit to give the children an edu. to Her Majesty, but the sister club in Montreal has declined to follow suit, and instead has passed a resolution of confidence in Mr. matter of congratulation that the young men of our country evince an interest in what is going on with reference to Canada's present

North-West Lands.

Mr. Martin, Manitoba's Attorney-General, appears to be suffering from a disease which our neighbors to the south call "big head." He is not content to work within the lines of constitutional evolution but wants to attain his objects by a series of catastrophes. As if he had not created trouble enough by his bi-lingual and educational proposals, he now goes in fer annexation of the North-west territorics to Manitoba. He appears not to troubled with any of those scruples which usually influence men who esteem the claims of pairlotism and justice. He belongs to what the late Chief Justice Wood called the Great Raise-a-Row party. Ho does not consider the sacrifices that the people of the older provinces have made, the enormous debt they have contracted for the purchase and opening up of the North-West and Manitoba, and the establishment there of institutions which have given him the chance of rising to his present position. He evidently forgets that he is the subject not the master of the situation, and should be warned by what happened to other maglomaniacs who undertook to run the North-West. Toere is a Thomas Scott in Winnipeg who could give Mr. Martin some pointers on this question. The episode of his government should not be forgotten, although it was eclipsed by Riel's later performances. But Mr. Martin hae little hope that his ambition to get control of the lands of the North west will be gratified, at least, not till there Is "a big smash-up io the east." This is somewhat reassuring. He Is wise to wait for the smashing process to begin before asserting himself. Seriously, however, there is nothing to be gained by raising disturbing questions. But the absurd extravagance of this proposition is its own refutation. It is not a new notion, nevertheless. A similar claim was put forward in behalf of Virginia, after the Revolution, to all territory west of that state. This claim was founded on the charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh in the year 1583, which included under the name Virginia all the English settlements on the continent. This charter became extinct and the United States assumed the soverighty of the western country. In somewhat similar manner, but through payment of money, the Dominion of of the Hudson's Bay Company, and, as was done by the United States, has divided the country into territories which in time will become provinces like Manitoba. The idea of that province wanting to gobble the third of a continent is more absurd than the claim ef Virginia. The historical precedent, however, is valuable. The author of "Public Good," with whose writings Mr. Martin is supposed to be familiar, lays down an argument that applies exactly to the present case. "These very lands," he wrote, "formed in contemplation, the fund by which the debt of America would in a course of years be redeemed." That argument carried the poin against the claim of Virginia. It is irresistable in the case of the Dominion.

Address to the Queen. That the House of Commons of Canada should have passed an address to Her Majesty expressive of the loyalty of the Canadian people is somewhat surprising. Such a proceeding is unprecedented, and, evidently, was moter, Mr. Mulock, M.P. The opening remarks of the Hon, Mr. Laurier, leader of the Opposition, would lead to that conclusion. No doubt Mr. Mulock was prompted to adopt the course pursued by him, in order to set as rest the imputation of disloyalty so often cast upon his political friends, since Mr. Wiman. Mr. Butterworth and other tariff reformers | perarles. have been ventilating their views concerning Canada, and in some instances hinting that closer commercial relations would inevitably States. The vote cast was an imposing one, and the speeches delivered were exceedingly | nation. peinted. Mr. Patterson, M.P. for Essex, made the declaration : " that inseruch as it

had given signs of being desirous of casting ignorant and malignant bigotry is equally The Queen's Speech at the Opening. its lot with our Republican neighbors, nothing would give him more pleasure than to run his next election against a candidate who would adopt annexation to the United States as his platform." The friends of the United States were very badly crushed, there being not one dessenting vote on the address, hardly more so, than the Imperial Federationists. On all sides it was made manifest that Canadians desire to be let alone to work out their own destiny. They feel equal to it and have a hely horror of Constitution tinkers. It was admitted that in the future, perhaps the dim future, the position of Canada may be changed, as it inevitably must; but that we are perfectly satisfied with the present state of affairs. The Irish Catholic members of the House were all present and voted for the adoption of the address, no doubt feeling that we enjoy Home Rule in Canada, and trusting that their fellow-countrymen in the old land may soon find themselves in the enjoyment of the same inestimable privilege. Canada has been fairly dealt with by the imperial authorities and is therefore loyal, Verbum sap.

Ontario Politics.

The legislators of the sister province of

Ontario have met and opened the proceedings of their Legislature at Toronto. The address from the Throne is like all such documents, scarcely indicative of the course matters will take during the progress of the session. It is surmised that a general election for the Local House is impending, and as a consequence lively times may be anticipated. Scandals to suit the occasion will be the order of the day. the most believes crimes will be imputed to the administration of the Hon, Mr. Mowat | ter. The St. Lawrence & Maritime Provinces just as such unpardonable offences are hurled | Railway runs in a direct line from Riviere du at all governments on the eve of an appeal to | Loup to Monoton via Edmonton and is enthe people. Those tactics being anticipated threly within Canadian territory. It will rewill scarcely find much credence amongst the electorate. Judging from the tone of the de | Halifax to 749 miles. The short line through bate on the address from the Throne, Mr. Meredith is going to play his Protestant | link to complete the proposed system is 190 card for all it is worth. His slim following | miles in length. Private capital is available in the House has approved of his platform, we are told, with the exception of Mr. Clancy, take next spring and carry to completion M.P.P., who being a Catholic, naturally de ! without delay. It will be an important admurs to the policy of his leader. The Pro- dition to the Grand Trunk system and of vince of Ontario will be regulary on its trial within the next few months. It shall then be decided whether the achoolmester has been abroad to any purpose, or if the obscuration, begotten of ignorance and bigotry, that reigned supreme there In the days of George Brown still holds sway, and can be worked upon to consolidate the masses of Protestant electors. Mr. Meredith, or rather those who have control of that gentleman, i.e., Dalton McCarthy & Co., evidently believe, that there is still a kick in the Protestant horse, and that the antiquated steed may do as good service now as in days of vore. Should they fall in their calculation and the electorate of Ontario prove to have outgrown the old time prejudices, more especially, ing position? A rotten government, with should the defeat of Mr. Meredith be empha rascals for agents, a book that nebody believes tic it will be a happy day for the people of in for law and the whole dominated by tax-Canada. The influence of such a course on caters, ought to be in a dilemma. It is satisthe part of Ontario would not only be felt in factory, however, to know that the horns of that province, but must have a beneficial the Turkish dilemma have only a narrow effect elsowhere, and for the last time we strait between them. shall have heard of religious intolerence being made the platform of a political party.

The B. A. Bill. There seems to be an impression in some quarters that the BA. Bill, now before the; Legislature of Quebec and which, for the second time, has passed the Lower House, will be defeated again in the Legislative Councit. The Upper Chamber could not be guilty of a greater mistake. The best thinkers are all ranged on the side of the Bill. A number of the junior Bar do not favor its passage, but nearly every leading member of the legal profession, and all the members of other liberal professions, are Canada has succeeded to the territorial rights strongly in favor of the measure brought forby the Premier of the Province. On more than one occasion we have pointed out the great advantages to be derived from granting certain privileges to young men trained in our Universities. In the whole course of the discussion on this important subject not one argument worthy of being called serious has been advanced on the other side. Some of the statements made are simply puerile. When it is taken into consideration that the Bar of Ontario, second to none in the Dominion, by its rules and regulations, ad mits as students, without further question, the holders of university degrees from this Province, it does seems strange that a lot of young men at our provincial Bar can prevent similar legislation for the Province of Quebec, in the face of the stand taken by those whose bearing and ability give a status to the profession in our province. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Legislative Council will make no such grave blunder as to refuse, for the second time, to sanction a measure calculated to elevate the standard of our professions and placing our regulation for admission to study therein on the same basis as that fixed in any country that boasts of its higher education.

The Orange Incorporation Bill.

To the no little surprise of the public, this bill passed its second reading on Monday by a majority of sixteen, and after little or no disquesion. We see that the prospect of its becoming law, has caused a good deal of consternation, and some indignation on the refuses to pay. part of several esteemed Oatholic contem-

While we confess to being somewhat surprized that a measure so often unsuccessfully attempted should now pass with so little lead to political union with the United apparent resistance, we cannot say that we share in either the consternation or indig. Daily News says: "If this is so, every Liberal will welcome it as a stepping stone to home

That the Orange society has no raison

WITHISS no chance of misunderstanding. In a brief | we go to press the discussion on the McCarthy | had been stated in several of the organs of saying. That in the country where it first by Plus IX., quoted in the treatise mentioned resolution, anent the French language in the public opinion on the other side of the line. well known. What reason anybody can see why it should be incorporated in Canada, is quite beyond our comprehension. But on the other hand, what evil can result from its being declared a body corporate is almost equally difficult to perceive. In Quebec we are amply protected from its offensive displays by our party processions act. In the plays by our party processions act. In the was despatched during the autumn from sister Province of Ontario, incorporated or Mozambique into territory where British settleunincorporated, the organization flaunts its banners whenever its members feel so dis-

That the incorporation will make matters either better or worse, we fail to see. In fact if the measure produce any effect it may even be hoped, that the granting of the act may remove the last pretence of a grievance | ed at Brussels by the King of the Belgians. I on the part of King William's followers, and deprive them of any shadow of a pretext for their Society's continued existence. Opposition is the breath of life to such organizations; without it they sicken and die.

It is probably some such reasons as there which have brought about the passing of the measure, and causeed such apathy among those who heretofore have strenuously resisted it.

For our part, Orangeism, incorporated or unincorporated, we consider is best treated with the contempt of silence. Whether it be Senate.

The disordered condition of Swaziland has little consequence. And perhaps the shortest and most effective way of getting rid of it is to give it the bauble it has been so long crying for and thus save ourselves from hearing of it

Another railway to connect this city with the Atlantic seaports of Halifax and St. John, has been projected and application is now before the Faderal Parliament for a charduce the distance between this city and Mains makes the distance 759. The missing for the work which it is proposed to undergreat commercial advantage to Montreal.

ALL our doctors, who have been interviewed, have told how much they know about the influenza bacillus. They have not told us what they don't know, yet, perhaps, the unexplored ocean of their ignorance is greater than the island of their knowledge. Various recipes are given to overcome the microte There is but one, however, perfectly sure. Be clean ! Clean in body and soul, then defy the microbe.

DESPATCHES say the Sublime Porte is in a dllemma. When was it not in that interest.

Ar bottom the miller's trouble, which some people seem to imagine may be got over by increasing the duty, is one of railway rates. It is not the cost of production, but the cost of transportation which destroys the miller's margin of profit. All experience proves that to tax the people's bread is a profound economical as well as political mistake.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-To decide an argument will you pleas say if a friend states the cruth when he says that the then Irishmen of Montreal bought the ground on which stands the present Cathedral of Notre Dame, and that they laid the founda tion for a Church on that site but were prevented by ecclesiastical authority to build a Church thereon: and further, that the Irish Catholics of Montreal will not be permitted to build a church for their own use. Is there any church in Montreal erected by its Irish Catholic

WILLIAM SLATTERY.

The ground on which Notre Dame Church stands has been the property of the Order of St. Sulpice since its establishment in Montreal, which was previous to any Irish immigration to Canada. The Irish Catholies have St. Patrick's Church, which is, we may say, exclusively occupied by them. The church accommodation for Irish Catholies in Montreal is ample, St. Ann's, St. Mary's and St. Gabriel's having Irish congregations. No one nationality, as such, holds any ecclesiastical property in its own right .-ED. T. W.]

The Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, February 70.-In the local House to day, Mr. Meredith moved for an order of the House for a return showing a copy of the submitted by the Minister of Education for the opinion of the judges of the Chancery division of the High Court of Justice, as to the true con struction of certain provisions of the Public School act relating to separate school suppor ters. Also the answers given by the judges to the questions submitted by the minister. He said he would discuss the subject at the first opportunity after the return had been sent down The Attorney-General gave notice of a bill to facilitate the settlement of provincial questions It is understood that this bill has especial re lation to the dispute arent the land improve ment fund, its proper share of which Quebec

The Irish Local Government Bill.

LONDON, February 11 .- It is stated that the Irish local government bill which the Government proposes will be based upon the English local government bill enacted in 1888. The

Bir William Vernon Harcourt will bring up the Pigott forgeries in Parliament to-morrow, d'etre in this country of course goes without upon a question of privilege.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, February 11.—Parliament reas-sembled to-day. The Queen's speech opening the session was read by commission. It is as

follows :-My Lords and Gentlemen:

My relations with other powers continue friendly.

An armed force, under a Portuguese officer, ments had been formed, and where there are native tribes who have been taken under my protection. A collision, attended by bloodshed, took place, and acts were committed which were inconsistent with the respect due the British flag. The Portuguese Government now, as my request, has promised to withdraw the military forces from the territory in question.

A conference of the powers interested in the suppression of the slave trade has been convokearnestly hope the results of its deliberations will advance the great cause for which it asaembled. A commercial convention has been concluded

with the Khedive. A provisional arrangement for the adjustment of pressing fiscal questions has been made with

Bulgaria. The convention concluded by me with the Emperor of Germany and the United States with respect to the Government of Samoa will be laid before you with the protocols of the con-

The treaty concluded with the United States for the amendment of the law of extradition will also be submitted to you. The latter awaits the ratification of the United States

rendered it necessary to provide a bester Gov. ernment there. The independence of Swaziland was recognized by the convention held in London. I have, acting in conjunction with the President of the South African Republic, sent a commission to learn the views of the Swazis and white cettlers.

I shall await with lively interest the result of the conference being held to discuss the important question of Federation of the Australian Colonies. Any well considered measure for bringing these Colonies into closer union will increase their welfare and strength and will receive my favorable consideration. My Lords and Gentlemen :

The continued improvement of affairs in Ireland and the further diminution of agrarian orime there has made it possible to very largely restrict the area where it is necessary to deal with certain offences with but summary process. Proposals for increasing, under due financial precaution, the number of occupying owners; for extending to Ireland the principles of local self government which has stready been adopted in England and Scotland so far as they are applicable to Ireland, and for improving the material well-being of the population in the poorer districts, will be submitted to yeu.

The bill facilitating and chos pening the transfer of land in England will be again presented.

Provisions will be submitted to you for diminishing the difficulty and cost which attend the passage of private legislation required for Scot-

A bill improving the course of procedure by which tithes are levied and facilitating their redemption will be submitted. I have appointed a commission to report the best means of improving the economic conditions which affect the inhabitants of some parts of the western Highlands and the islands of Scotland.

Your attention will be again invited to the bill to ascertain the liability of employers for accidents to employes and the measure improving the course of procedure from the winding up of the effairs of insolvent companies under the limited liability acts. Bills will be submitted for your consideration for consolidation and for the amendment of the law in respect to the public health of the metropolis and the dwellings of the working classes and also a hill for the better regulation of savings banks and friendly so-

Your attention will be directed to the accommedation provided in camps and barracks and you will be asked to make better provision for the distribution and the health and comfort of my troops.

I commend you earnestly in the discharge of your high responsibility to the case and guidance of Almighty God. Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The estimates to defray the cost of my Government will be submitted to you. They are drawn with due regard to economy as well as to the necessities of public service.

Parnell Commission Report.

LONDON, Feb 10 .- It is positively stated tonight that the report of the special commission to investigate the charges made by the Times against Mr. Parnell and his Home Rule colleagues, will be presented to Porliament immediately after the formal opening of that body to-morrow. It is learned that a van containing 1,200 copies of the report, for the use of members and others entitled to be served with it specially, will be driven to the House of Commone shortly before Parliament is convened. under a guard particularly charged with the duty of preventing a copy from falling into

The Tory Party Growing Weaker.

LONDON, Feb 10.—Six new members who have been returned during the recess will be sworn in in the British House of Commons tomorrow. Four of these are Liberals and two are Tories. The numerical strength of the Tories in this session of parliament will be less by thirty-two members than at the beginning of the session of 1886, since which time the Contervatives have gradually grown weaker.

Will Ask for \$100,000,000.

London, February 10.—It is reported to-night upon good authority that the Government will propose to Parliament an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the land purchase scheme for Ireland, and that its bill is an extension of the powers given by Lord Ashbourne's act.

Six New Italian Cardinals.

ROMs, February 10.—Six Italian Cardinals will be created in March in view of the minority of the Italian cardinalate as compared with the number of foreign cardinals. The Pope has decided against the holding of next conclave outside of Rame.

Sympathy with the Pops.

Roug, February 10 .- The majority of the sovereigns of Europe have telegraphed to the Pope the expression of their sympathies for the loss of his brother, Cardinal Pecci. Enormous crowds have passed all day, viewing the corpse.

France Declines Germany's Invitation.

PARIS, February 10 .- France declines the invitation of Germany to the international labor conference. She has already accepted the Swiss invitation to a labor conference, to be

The Pope Decorates the Shah. ROME, February 10.—The Pope has decorated the Shah of Persia for his kindness to Catholic

Another Cardnai May Die. RORE, February 10.—Cardinal Jacobini has had a relapse, and is in a dangerous condition.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, is in Rome, and had an audience with the Pope on Fab. 3.

John Brisbane Walker, editor and proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, is a Oatholic. Twenty Catholic churches in the Russian

province of Kelf, have been closed by order of the governor of the province. No reason was given for the act. St. Benedict's church for colored Catho-

lies at Columbus, Ga., was dedicated on a recent Sanday by Bishop Becker. The church has just been completed at a cost of \$10,000.

The Rev. E. Audrau, rector of St. Augustine's Church, Jeffersonville, Ind., is gathering up all records of interest for the preparation of an ecologiastical history of Jeffersonville.

Sweden is, perhaps, the most Protestant country in the world. Out of a population of 6,000,000, there are only 2000 Catholics, the remainder of the population belonging at most entirely to the Lutheran church.

The Christian Brothers of St. Joseph, Mo., are about to receive from the federal government close on \$15000 as compensation for injury done their college, owing to its occupation by the United States troops during the civil war.

A cable dated Rome, Jan. 28, to the New York Herald says: "The monument of the Pope blessing the world is ordered to be copied in marble, the copy to be for the Catholic University at Washington when finished."

The Rt. Rev. J. J. Kalo, Bishop of Wheeling, W. Va., will sail on F.b. 12 from New York, on the steamer Ony of Berlin, for Enrope. After visiting the Erernal City he will go to the Holy Land and will be absent until August.

of Christendom" has been given are -St. George, patron of England, S. Danis, of France, St. James, of Spain, St. Anthony, of Italy, St. Andrew, of Scotland, St. Patrick, of Ireland, and St. David, of Wales.

The Philadelphia Archdiocesan Union is engaged in the task of organizing a menster temperance raily for April next. It is expected that Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Archbishop Ireland, of S: Paul, Minu, will be present.

Rev. Father Perrault, chaplain of the North Dakota Senate, was recently the re-cipient of a handsome gold-headed cane from the Senators and attaches of this legislative department and many citizens. Fatner Perrault thanked the members heartily for this

The diccese of Paris is the one that has contributed the most generously towards the Society of St. Vincent of Paul during the past year, its offerings exceeding 500,000 frames. After Paris come Cambral, Lyons and Bordeaux, each having contributed upwards of 100,000 france.

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The late visit to Pittsburg of Archishop Ryan of Philadelphia developed the fact, in the matter of the difficulties connected with the Ursuline Academy and Convent in that oity, that the authorities at Rome advised that the French sisters receive \$60,000 to reimburse them for their outlay, whenever this money can be raised.

Kas., on his return from the bration recently, was presented with a coupe costing \$1,000. It was a glit from the priests and people—Protestant as well as Catholic of the city of Wichita, contributing to the fund, showing the high esteem in which the reverend gentleman is justly held.

legne on Friday, Dec. 20, the archbishop of that the collection of funds in Germany amounted to about £84,000. Twenty five thousand dollars have been spent for the Benedictine Mission in East Africa, and \$8,500 for the fathers of the Holy Ghost in Bigamovo.

One of the most imposing and substantial structures erected in Hastings, Neb., this secson, is the new Academy of the Sisters of Visitation, just completed at a cost of \$85, 000. The building is situated on an excellent elevation and commands a good view of the city. The ground dimensions of the building are 60x184, with stone basement ten feet high, constructed of Colorado granite, laid at random, Ashler style, probably the finest work of the kind in that

Shortly after midnight on Jan. 29, the rectory of St. Joseph's Courch, Chartlers, Patthe Ray. Joseph Ficekinger, rector, was badly shattered by a dynamite explosion. A cartridge had been set in the cellar, and the fuse extended to a window at the side. The explosion shock the priest from his bed, blew out ten feet of the foundation, eplintering the joists and floor, smashed nearly all the glass in the house and almost demolished the bay window.

The Roy, Dr. Henry A. Brann, who succeeds Father Macdowall at St. Agnos' in New York city, is a forcible speaker, and an ac complished churchman. He is an author of repute, and as censor librorum of the Arch. diocese of New York he exercises an immense influence on Catholio literature. We congratulate Dr. Brann on his promotion to the pastorate of St. Agnes', and the people of that parish on their good fortune getting such a successor to Father Mandowall.

Baron Lillienthal, who has left £280,000 to the pope, was of jewish origin and made a great deal of money in the Union Generale's speculation. A member of his family was associated with the late Cardinal Antenelli in the Roman railways. The baron was a great admirer of the Compte de Chambord, whose candid and loyal disposition, he said, disproved his own experience of human nature. His bequest was to render the pope personally independent of Peter's pence.

We learn from the Catholic Journal, of Rochester, N. Y., that several new churches are soon to be built in that city. The first will probably be one on Rowe street, corner of Finch. The lot is 173x140 feet, and the location is a very desirable one for all that section north of Deep Hollow and east of the Brie Canal. A chapel and school will be built, which will probably be commenced early in the spring. Already a very generous donation has been made to inaugurate the work. The new church will be a part of the Oathedral parish and in the beginning will Se wifended from that church.

The aim of Mgr. Page, Bishop of Verdun, is to erect on the summit of the bill formerly I was celebrated a few months ago.

occupied by the Chateau of Beaudricourt, and on the spot where the heroine first donned armor, a colossal statue of Jeanne d'Arc, For this he is making a sort of orwade, and appealing to the whole of France. About a month ago he went to Rome and laid his projest before the Pope. It appears that Pope Lee XIII. approved of it and recommended it to French Catholics. Mgr. Page has come back with a Papal Brief to this effect,

The raising of flags over Catholic schools goes bravely on. One of the latest and most enthusiastic flag-raisings was at Kast-Liverpool. Ohio, where these sentiments, proposed by the rector, the Rev. J. P. Carrell, were heartily cheered by the great concourse gathered at the parechial schools for the ceremony—The Union forever and its lorious flag; the President of the United States ; the four new States ; the Pope; Holy Church, the Mother of Education ; our parochial schools, the only solution of her con-cational problem; the blood of every race coursing in the veins of the American peo-

It is rumored in generally well-informed circles that the two Cardinals created and reserved in petto, by the Holy Father, at the last Conclutory are Mgr. Satolli, Archbishop of Leplante, and Mgr. Gabriel Boccali, auditor and special adviser of his Holiness. Both are Perugians, and were brought to Rome by the reigning Pontiff: the former installed in the Dogmatic chair at the Pontifical Urban College of Propaganda, then to the propagate the sublime doctrine of the Angelic Doctor, St. Thomas Aquinar, throughout the world; the latter always retained near his person as a confidential and well-trusted adviser upon the more important step to be taken in his high office as Supreme Pontiff.

The beautiful altar of Our Blessed Lady. so much admired, in the Church of St. Paul the Aposte, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth been pronounced illegal. avenue, New York, is the gift of Frank and Emperor William in a Vincent Travers. It will cost \$5000, and marck, refers to his desire to ameliorate the will be the handsomest gift of an alter to the position of the workingmen. He desires that Blessed Virgin in the country. Most of the altar is of solid onyx slabs and the baldachino le to be of the costlicat material. St. Joseph's altar, the gift of Mr. C. Berrian, is to be of Those to whom the title "Seven Champions | the same design but of less costly material. It will be a beautiful altar when completed and will cost at isast \$2 500. Other altars are promised, and before 1890 is out it is expected to have the chapels all filled. The andality alter is expected to be ready in [crence, March and St. Justinus' altar will be put up this month,

> The consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Thomas J. McRedmond, cordintor bishop of Killaloe, took place in the fine cathedral, Eonis, on Jan. 12th, in presence of an imposing and enthusiastic assemblage of bishops priests and laity. The coremonies commenced at 10 o'cloch and spread over two hours, and as special facilities for participating in the auspholus event were afforded by the local railway companies, large contingents of the inhibitants of the neighboring counties put in an appearance. After mass the bishops and priests retired to the prochial house where a deputation representing the poople of Ennis were waiting the nawly consecrated bishop and presented him with an address. Throughout the evening the town was en ete.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

Right Rev. Dr. Crane, O. S. A., bishop of of Sandhurst, has laid the foundation stone of a new Convent of the Sacred Heart at Yar awonga, and preached on the occasion an elequent sermon from the text, "The Son of Man has come to seek and to save that which was lost." He drew a comparison of the position of the church in the mission now as compared with but a few years ago. Then, when he was on a visit to the parish, there were no churches; now there were six churches, also a beautiful presbytery, and now helaid the foundation stone of a fine new convent, which was a credit alike to the Right Rev. Bishop Hennessy, of Wichits, an address on behalf of the congregation, and Xas., on his return from the centennial cele-brailon recently, was presented with a cenpe building will be between \$1.700 and the congregation and Thursday night; loss heavy.

A correspondent of the Freeman s Journal, writing from from Charles, S.C., says :-" A very interesting and pleasing incident attended the late visit of Cardinal Gibbons to our city. It was the spontaneous action of the The central committee of the African Union | Vanderbilt Benevolent Association, which is of German Catholics held a meeting in Co. | composed of influential non Catholics, in presenting to his eminence, through President the city being in the chair. It was stated A. C. Kaufman, the beautiful badges of their society in token of respect and appreciation of the honor conferred by the visit of such a distinguished prelate, the first prince of the church who ever entered our gates, and who carried away with him the admiration and esteem of all who saw and heard him. The badge is made of white silk, with a palmetto tree elaboratoly worked in embossed silk and inscribed in golden letter: 'Vanderbilt Benevolent Association, 1889.'"

Every visitor in Romo is anxious to be present at the Masses in all the different rites of the Catholic Church which are annually celebrated in the little church of the Propaganda College on the Feast of the Epiphany, which is also the feast of the College. This year was no exception to the rule, and at the Vespers celebrated on the Sunday afternoon as well as from an early hour of the morning of the feast itself the church was filled with devout worshippers and curious and interested sightseer. About six Arch. bishops and Bishops offered up the Holy Sacrifice, besides about fifty priests, at the different alters in the church. Many of course, belonged to the Latin rite, but all the Eastern rites were represented, each of which is interesting in itself whether for the language, the coremonies, or the variety of vestments both of the celebrants and acclytes who assist them at the altar; as well as illustrating in a wonderful way the unity and universality of the Catholic Church. The easen. tial part of the Mass, no matter whether it be in the Coptic, Greek, Lithuanian, Maronite, Assyrain, Greek-Melohite, or Armenian, is substantially the same, especially in the Canon of the Mass, though expressed in the different languages corresponing to their own peculiar rites.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

This high class periodical for February main-This high class periodical for February maintains its reputation, both literary and arrivalually. The contents are:—"The Hall in the Wood," by Wm. Motris; "A Whitechapel street," with illustrations, by E. Dixon; "How to Spend Sunday," by Rev. Prebendary Eyton; "Winchelses," by Mrs. Comyns Carr, with illustrations; "To 'Frisco," by Sir Julian Goldamid; "Bells and Belfreys," by Rav. H. R. Hawies, with illustrations; "The Professor's Piano," by Clementens Black; 'Two African Cities," by Harold Crichton Brawne, with illustrations; "Cycle of Six Love Lyrica," music and words. "The Ring of Amasis," the serial romance by the Earl of Lytton, is continued. romance by the Earl of Lytton, is continued. There are several fine illustrations, notably the frontispiece and illustrated page. Macmillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

An Aged Priest's Prostration.

TROY, N.Y., February 10 .- Rev Peter Havermans, pastor of St. Mary's church, who was prostrated yesterday while celebrating mass, was much improved this morning. Father inver-mans is the oldest Catholic priest in America and the mixtleth anniversary of his ordination

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

Lord Salisbury has arranged for the immediate occupation of the Makalolo country and the Shire river district in Africa.

It is asserted that Russian agents are actively engaged in inciting the Greeks in Epirus, the courtern portion of Albania, to rebellion.

The examination of Major Panitzs and his co-conspirators has elicited proof that they were ready to surround the palace at Sofia, Bulgaria, on the occasion of the state ball on Saturday and assassinate Prince Ferdinand.

The striking gas stokers held a meeting at London Wednesday and admitted their defeat. The company offered to employ the defeated men to fill vacancies as tar as they could, and the offer, though promising extremely slow reinstatement, was accepted by the men with

Admiral Krantz, French Minister of Marine, proposes the construction of seventy eight new craft.of which there will be ten heavy ironclade eleven cruisers of various classes, two torped cruisers, five torpedo despatch boats, one other despatch boat, two gunboats, twelve seagoing torpedo boats, and thirty-five first-class torpedo

boats. The Employers' Union of London, formed for the protection of masters against the exactions of their men. led by irresponsible agitators, already embraces sixty firms and mpanies, and offers many inducements to industrious and faithful workers, including the establishment of a permanent fund for the bencfit of loyal employes who may be overtaken by

A sensation has been caused in clerical circles in London by the Archbahop of Canterbury al lowing counsel for Dr. King, Bishop of Lincoln, who is charged with ritualistic spractices, to re argue before the Privy Council the propriety of the use of lighted candles on the Communion table although such practice has for a long time

Emperor William in a rescript to Prince Bisthe ambassadors of France, England, Belgium and Switzerland shall be officially asked whether their governments are disposed to come to an international agreement with Germany with a view to meeting the needs and wishe of workmen as revealed in the recent strikes and labor disputes. When the principle of the Emperor's proposal is accepted Prince Bismarck is empowered to invite al. the nations interested to attend a labor con-

AMERICAN.

Governor-General Salamanca, of Cubs, is dangerously ill.

Rear Admiral Stephen P. Quackenhush, U.S.N. (retired), died at Washington on Tuesday night, aged 67. A tow was sent from Rondont to New York

Thursday. Navigation is open along the Hud-son for nearly one hundred miles. The ir fluenza epidemic is increasing in Mexi-c. Whole settlements of Indians have been

attacked, and the death rate is high. The United States authorities have decided

upon Governors' island as the landing place for Immigrants to New York. Suitable buildings will be erected thereon. The floods in Oregon, Southern California

and Southern Washington, caused by heavy

rains and melting snow, are reported to be the worst since the country was settled. The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit river at Detroit has

been reported adversely and indefinitely postponed by the United States Senate. Fire Marshal Drew, after examination, state that he is of the opinion that the fire in Secre-tary Tracy's house at Washington, originated

from the explosion of a coal oil lamp. Mr. Powderly has instituted a suit at Scranton, Pa., for criminal libel against Edward Callaghan, of Scottdale. The case grew out of the matter written by Callaghan during his recent trouble with Powderly.

Brown's wharf, the Berlin Mills wharf, and the Boston and Maine Railway wharf, with the

the eastern judicial district of Texas. Government's jurisdiction over this territory has been disputed for many years,

The floods in Oregon and Washington con tinue, and the Willamette river is higher than it has been since the great flood of 1861. Immense damage has been done, especially in the city of Portland, the water on some of the streets being waist deep.

In the United States Senate, Thursday, a joint resolution was adopted congratulating the people of B azil on their just and peaceful assumption of the powers, duties and responsi bilities of relf government, based upon the free consent of the governed and on their recent adoption of a Republican form of Government.

The British steamer "Thanemore," which arrived at Boston Wednesday after a tempestuous voyage of eighteen days from London brought seven shipwrecked seamen, just half the number who sailed from New York on January 6 on board the Norwegian ship " Jose phine " for Dantzig. The others were lost with the vessel.

The certificate holders of the National Lead Trust at New York have voted to reduce the an that no co-capital from \$89,400,000 to \$30,000,000, the bhe mainland. present holders to receive one new c-rificate in exchange for three old ones. President Thompson reported shat the trust up to January 1, 1889, lost \$262,600. In 1889, how-ever, the trust made a new profit of \$1,102,021.

Senstor Edmunds desired to have the Samoan treaty reconsidered by the United States Senate, and that the sense of the Senate should be declared upon the rights of the United States to the harbor of Pago Pago under the treaty of 1878, to see that those rights are not disturbed by the Berlin treaty of 1989, but as this was relused be desired to be excused from further service on the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Congressman Felton, of California, before the House Committee on the Merchant Marine at Washington Thursday, solvecated the Farquhar Subsidy bill. He showed how American Steamship lines on the Pacific cosan are under a great disadvantage in competing with the subsidized Canadian steamers. An American line gets \$219 per annum from the United States Government for carrying the mails from San Francisco to British Columbia, while Canada pays for the bransportation of her mails \$17,640.

CANADIAN.

Temperance people are confident of corrying the local option act in Winnipeg.

A woman's suffrage bill will be introduced in he Ontario Legislature next week. R. J. Whitla, wholesale dry goods merchant,

been elected president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade. Andrew Allan, of Montreal, was sleeted presifent of the Northwest Navigation Company at

Winnipeg Wednesday. The operatives in the Courtenay Bay Cotton factory. St. John, N.B. have struck against a reduction of wages, and 200 hands are out. The ateamer "Miranda" has arrived at Hali-

fax from St. John's Nfid., and reports the entire Newfoundland coast blocked with ice. W. R. Moffatt, the ex-accountant of the Ontario bank, Toronto, was committed for trial Thursday on the various charges laid against

A representative of the Eaglish syndicate that is acquiring the principal brawetles in Canada has opened appointment in Halling tor

the different breweries and distilleries. At the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Nassi Balm has helped my Catari Horse Association o Canada, the annual report I it is the best remedy I ever used.

of the secretary stated that they had not record ed quite so many animals as in the year previous, but had no reason to complain, as all live stock business had been dull. Wm. Smith, M. P., Columbus, was sleeted president, and Robert Ness, Howick, vice-president for Quebec.

Kane, the Toronto wife murderer, was made aware of the decision of the Governor-General Thursday. He expressed no surprise and said it did not matter to him if he were hanged or the spot.

Full returns of the recent elections in Prince Edward Island give the Government sixteen members and the opposition fourteen. Provincial Secretary Ferguson has been retained in his

James Bury, Fred Young and Frank Chap-man, all residents of Sembra, Ont., went to Marine City, Mich., in a boat on Tuesday on business. On the homeward journey the boat capsized and all three were drowned.

In the Ontario Legislature, Wednesday, Hon, Mr. Hardy, in answer to Mr. Martin, said that a Mr. Dulmage, who had been for,

a general municipal bill.

At the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association at Wolfeville, it was stated that specu lators have made \$50,000 profit on apples pur chased in Annapolis valley last season, and that by ignorant and dishonest packing our fruit growers had only received three fifths of the actual value of their products and had lost

In the Onfario Legislature, Thursday, a motion by Mr. Creighton was carried asking for a return of all particulars relating to free grants nade since Confederation under the Pub in Lands act. Mr. Wood (Hastings) gave not eof a bill which proposes to put the Octario elector on the same basis as the Dominion or municipal elector and to do away with the numbering of the ballots

A Very Suspicious Case.

(Charlot'ctown Examiner, Feb. 3rd. Rumors concerning a case of alleged poisoning have been affect in this city for several daypast. The Exaruner's reporter has been engage

pass. The Extraner's reporter has been engaged in working up the case. The particulars, as obtained by him, are as follows:—

Mrs. James. M. Sutherland, wife of J. M. Sutherland. Barrister at law, and daughter of Rev. J. M. McLeod formerly of Charlottetown and now of Manitoba, has been ill for some time pash, and in fer the medical care of the Johnson. The case did not improve as the doctor hoped it would; on the contrary Mrs. Sutherland became worse instead of bitter. The doctor, at last, became suspicious that his medioctor, at last, became superities that are medi-cine was being tamp-red with, and had some of it analysed. The result of the analysis con-firmed his suspicions. The bottle was found to contain, besides the Equid he had prescribed, a portion of arsenic. His patient was being slowly poisoned.

The doctor at once informed Mr. Suther land and some other persons concerning his discovery. We assume that steps were instantly taken to teach the guilt to the papetrator, though we have been unable to discover what these were.

The case has, to the minds of many persons, been complicated and rendered additionally suscous by the sudden disappearance of Mrs R T Weeks, widow of the late Robert T Weeks, Esq., formerly a law partner of Mr Subberland During the recent political campaign The Ex-aminer was pressed repeatedly to expose the relations which our correspondent asserted existed between Mr. Sutherland and Mrs Weeks. But ve disdained to take any improper advantage of a policical opponent, and preferred to treat the rumors in this regard as common scandal, untrue and unfit for publication. It appears that Mrs Weeks left Charlottetown about two o'clock on Saturday morning last, and that a thickly veiled lady arrived at Cape Traverse a thort time before the couriers started on that day, and insisted on being carried over, and was ifted from the sleigh and carried to one of the bonts. A person who was present and heard the lady speek asserts that her voice was that of

Mrs Weeks.

The suspicion that Mrs Weeks departure had any connection with the alleged slow poisoning of Mrs Sutherland may be-and most Attorney General Miller, of Washington has likely is—entirely groundless. If it be true, as decided that "No Man's Land" is included in stated, that Mrs Weeks has not visited Mrs. Sutherland for over a year, there cannot be anything in it.

In any case, it is due to Mr. Sutherland, to Mrs. Weeks and all others in any way concerned, as well as to public justice, that the case be inquired into by the authorities and fully investigated as soon as possible.

[Later by Telegraph] CHARLOTTETOWN, February 5.—Affairs reachd a crisis when Dr Johnson made the astound ing discovery that arrepic had been mixed with the medicine administered to his patient and informed Mrs. Sutherland of the fact. That night at midnight, Mrs Weeks surreptitionaly left the city and drove thirty miles to Caus Traverse where the crossing is eff-cted over nine niles of ice over the Straits of Northumberland to the mainland of New Brunswick. The cross ing is made in ice boats, in which the mails are carried. Mrs. Weeks was thickly veiled and kept her face concealed from the couriers during the several hours it took to slide across the ice The usual fare is \$3 for the passage, but she paid \$20 and insisted on going that night. Monday the telegraph wires b tween Charlottetown and Cape Traverse were found to be cut, no that no communication could be had with

Mrs. Weeks reached Moncton safely, and caught the right train for St. John, where she arrived at midnight, and proceeded to the Hoel Dufferin, where she obtained a room without registering. The exposure in crossing on the ice had been very great, and sue contracted a heavy cold which was followed by a serious at tack of pneumonia. On Tuesday the telegraph wires were repaired, and messages were sent by Attorney-General McLeod to Halifax, St John and other cities on the mainland, giving a description of the missing woman, and request-ing her arrest on the charge of attempting to poison Mrs Sutherland. Mrs Weeks desics poison Mrs Subberland. Mrs Weeks design the charge, and declares that she has not been Mrs Sutherland's house for eighteen months. She regrets that she left Charlottetown and expresses her desire to return as soon as she is able. She is now under the surveillance of a detective, and will be taken back as soon as it is

Mrs Sutherland is reported to he a little better to night and may recover. What steps the husband of the victim has taken to run to earth the person who attempted to poison his wife, or upon what evidence Mrs. Weeks has been ar rested, has not yet been made public.

PACIFIC STATES INUNDATED.

nesty mains and Metred Snows Cause Widesprend Havoc.

SEATTLE, W.T., February 5 .- Heavy snow storms and rain south of here are causing very great damage to the railroads and telegraphs. The Willamette river, at Portland. has overflowed its banks, and the water is two or three feet deep in the etreets of Port-The Southern Pacific railway, between Pertland and Sacramento, has been practically abandoned for the past two or three weeks. There is great damage to the tele graph lines in all directions, and the Canadian Panific have the only wires working out of Seattle. The Associated press despatches from the east were transmitted last night over the Canadian Panific wires from Ohioago, via Montreal, the Western Union having no

DOWN BY THE SOURDING BILL

D. S. McDonald, Mabon, C. B., writes :-Nasal Balm has helped my Catarrh very much.

AN AWFUL SIBERIAN TALE.

Exiles Slaughtered in Cold Blood by Cossack Soldiers.

Quarter Given to None A Protest Against Wanton Oruelly Met With Bayonete and Bullets-Goaded to Desperation.

Chicago, February 7 .- George Kennan, now lecturing here on diberts, has given a resume of the correspondence received by him relating to the musencre of Russian exiles at Yakutsk on April 3 last, the occurrence of which has been hitherto strenously denied by the Russian Government. "It appeared," said Mr. Roman, "that toward the latter part of February said that a Mr. Dulmage, who had been for three years collecting timber dues for the Governmedt at Rat Portage, had absconded with \$15,000 which he had collected.

The municipal bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature last Wednesday. Against this the city coucal of Wienipeg will make a vigorous protest, Wienipeg's aldermen desiring a special charter, while the Government think a civic government should be conducted under

A NEW GOVERNOR'S CRUELTY. Mr. Kennan's correspondents write that th former Governor of the province of Yakut-k General Svetletski, had done all in power to see that the exiles in his charge were forwarded as comfortably as possible to this inhespitable region, but he being premoted to the govern ment of the province of Irkatsk, his successor, General Ostashkio, who assumed the efficient ten persily in March last, gave great diseatise faction to the exclusibly the amount ment of certain cruel and arbitrary rules which pre vented their proper equipment for their journey, one rule being as manifestly imprac-ticable in its application to the conveyance of the exiles to their destination as to draw forth personal remonstrance from one of the largest

A CRIMINAL OFFENCE TO PROTEST.

Under the Russian penal code it is a crimina ffence for political excles to write in a petition for a redress of glievances. Each evile, there fore, prepared ass parate petition and presented it at the effice of the provincial administration. The letters tell how the sailes were directed to assemble in the house of one of their number, and when they were told that the Governor regarded their individual politions as merely an evasion of the case and their action equivalent

to open rebellion.
"At ten o'cleck the next day," writes one of the participants in the affair, "we not again in Notkin's house, to the number of thirty three, Among us was Lergins Kanger and his bethrothed, Aona Z arvastrova, the latter quite a young girl, and a man who had come in from one of the Yakut-k settlements to make pur chases. These came to the house to see their fellow exiles.

SUREQUADED BY COSSACKS

" At 10 30 the police overseer, Olesof, brought a verbal order there is I exiles present were to come to the paice station. We thought there must be some intenderstanding, as we were writing by the oriers of the Gent of Police. Obes f turned on highed, saying Then I understanding the property of the Control of the Control

stand you won't come?"
"No such thong, but the exiles wanted to know from the Chi-f of Police what he expected them to do A company of Cossacks numbering over a hundred, under command if an office named Karanizir, then appeared, hattered down the gates of the c urtyard, and liferen or twenty of them enter d the hous; while the others surrounded it. The efficers who entered with the roldiers were Chief of Police Souchakof, Captain Vashof, the local command of the Cos sack farce in the town, and Olesof, the police officer. Karamzin, in command of the conpany also entered and told us he had the Gov mor's orders to take us to the police station We tried to explain our side of the case, and said we had not assembled for any other purpose than to recive the Governor's deputy, but that we would so to the police station, only asking that Karamzin withdraw

SLAUGHTERED IN COLD BLOOD.

" The Cant of police then said to Karamzin, 'What is the use of you talking with them? Do

what you where ordered to. "Karanzin then cried out to the Cossacks
"Take them," We were assembled in a room about twenty feet square and had garhered in one corner, from which position the Cossacks endeavoured to oust us by striking us with their c'ubbed rilles and pricking us with their bayonets. Cartridges had been served out to the soldiers the night before, and they fired point black into the miscellaneous crowd of men and women. Five of the exites had revolvers, which they had brought as a means of protection on their journey and not for the purpose of resisting the authorities. Nicolai Zolof drew his revolver, sprang upon the divan and shouted 'stop, stop.' The firing then became general on both sides. After one or two volleys the soldiers withdrew from the house and then the whole Coseack force outside then poured in

their firs through the do ra and windows.

WANTONLY SHOT DEAD.

"Schuer, one of our Lumber, rushed into the court yard crying 'We surrender;' but he was shot dead a short distance from the steps. Polibetiki, who heard the firing and ran to the house to see what the matter was, was thou dead at the court yard gate. Ho was not im-plicated in the affair and was within two nonthe of the termination of his exile. Joseph Estrovich, already wounded, rushed into the court yard, fell and was repeatedly bayoneted as he lay on the ground. As a result of this affray six of the exiles, including one woman, were killed outright. This woman's stomach was all torn open by a bayonet and the restof us were more or less injured.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE GOVERNOR. "At the first full in the firing upon the house Zolof ran into the court ward. It does not appear for what purpose. There he saw Governor Ustashkin, who had arrived and whom he doubtless believed to be responsible for the killing of his friends. He drew his revolver and fired two

shots at him.

But for this there might have been no more shooting. Zolof, however, wounded the Governor and the soldiers recommenced firing into the house. After two or three volleys of this firing was stopped by Capt. Vazhef. The Government casualties were one soldier killed and the governor and a soldier slightly wounded. The exiles killed were: Zergius Pik, Zophie Gurevitch, Pani Potbelski, Peter Kukhanof, Gregory Shura and Jacob Notkin. Twelve were severely wounded. Three months later the survivors were tried by court martial on the charge of armed resistance.

A MCCKERY OF JUSTICE. The trial was a mere mockery of justice. Times of the prisoners were usuged, and Kohan Bernstein, who had been severely wounded and was unable to stand, was taken to the scaffold on a cot bed from the hospital, the noise put around his neck and the cot taken from under um. He was choked to death. Fourteen others including four women, were sentenced for different terms ranging from ten to fifteen years.

MET DEATH AT HIS POST.

Engineer Cook Crushed to Desth-Many Injured and Much Damage.

Sr. Thomas, Ont., February 6 -A terrible accident coourred on the Michigan Central railway at Yarmouth centre, about four miles east of the city, near midnight, whereby Engineer John Cook, one of the oldest and best known engineers on the line, lost his life. Several trainmen were injured, and much valuable property destroyed. The accident was a side collision between two freight trains, an eastbound and westbound. The latter train was on the main line and had the right of way. The accident happened at the



NOTHING IS ANOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUITCUMA REMEMBES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautiving the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, tehing, scalp and in curing torturing, disfiguring, tehing, scalp and bood, with loss of hair.

CUITCUMA, the great Skin Cure, and CUITCUMA SOAP an exouisite Skin Reautifler, prepared from it, externally, and Curicuma RESOLVENT, the new Blood Parifler, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrotula.

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Send for "How to Cure Skin Dise ses."

AT Pimples Blackheads, chapped and oily skin TEA Dull Achese Pains, and Weaknesses instantly Dull Achese Pains, and weakinesses including relieved by the Cuticuax Asti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster, 50c.

a temoced Aleart elsuob ent erene detiwe single one and the easthound train was supposed to come to a stop before entering the switch. This it failed to do, and the two engines struck each other when exactly opposite the station house. The crash, although the trains were not moving rapidly, was terrific. The everbound engine appears to have struck the other about midway, and sliding along it stopped with Its no e in the ground, the right hand cylinder projecting lover the rall of the siding.

The westbound engine was almost demoliched by the shock and the death of ice engleser, John H. Cook, must have been instantaneous. The care drawn by it came piling up one on top of the other until the cars, three tiers in height, filled the platform of the little station and rested on its roof. The ercape of the telegraph eprator in the station was miraculous. He was standing in the d arway when the collision occurred and as the care came tumbling towards him he jamped for his life and escaped through a back window. Still more strange was the ususpa of the two firemen. Engliseer Cooke, and his fireinsn Wm. King, evidently did not apprehend any danger, and how King got out of the cab alive when his my's met an untimely death, he can give no very clear account. Conductor Cahil was on Englacer Darrach's engine as they approached the switch, and, social that a crash was inevitable, jumped, followed by Darrach, but John Elliote, the fireman, a green hand, found number tightly wedged between the cab and tender, while sround him were falling timbers breaking iron, blosing stram, and the eareplicing noise of a collision that was heard a mile away. With some difficulty he extricated himself. He is now in the railway hospital. The unathound crock train consisted of 35 cars of steck, and the clevon front cars were equipped with automatic air brakes. The westbound condited of empties and heavles loaded with plaster and coal. When the crash came the engineer and fireman of the earthound train jumped. Engineer Darrum escaped without being fojured, Eireman King, of the westbound, was injured in jump-

Engineer Cook stuck to his engine and attempted to bring his train to a step, and sacrifited his life by so doing. The last seen of him he was reversing the layer of the engine. Brokeman Thompson was thrown from the top of the train into the ditch and bidly injured. The injured are L. G. Thompson, brakeman, I is arm bruised but no bones broken, and bad sidp wound on the back of head ; John L. E Latt, fireman, bruland about the lege, badly shaken up, generally ; W. King, fireman, hadly cut about note and face.

THE BLIZZARD'S RAVAGES.

A Great Starm Extending from Manitobs South to Virginia. PITTSBUEG, February 7.-The worst storm in Titrishere, February 7.—The worst storm in years has been right throughout western Penerylvania since noen today. Snow, hall, rain and wind have been playing havoe. At Blairwille the large glass factory was demolished by the wind. Charles E. Barr, genural manager, and Mr. Burney, one of the firm, were instantly killed and a workman whose name could not be learned, injured. Mr. Eurney's body was immediately taken from the wreck. Is was manufed almost beyond recognition.

Ly was mangled almost beyond recognizion.

At Unicotown the roof was blown off the M.

E. church, a part of it alighting on the home of John Browb, just borth of the church, conshed it to pieces. The lower part of the church is so badly shattered that it will have to be taken down. The roof of the large new haileing lately built by the Pennsylvania Construction company was also blown off. A wage in driven by James Rush was blown over Gray's hill The waggen is lying on its back, with the wheels whirling in the air. Postmaster Baker's new hours was nearly demolished; also James Frankenberry's house, and John Wringer's house was levelled to the ground. Thotelephone and electric light wires are all

down, NARROW RECAPES.

None of the coke works are running south of Uniontown. The Redstone Coke company's effices at Brownfield demolished. The end was blown out of the engine house at Leith and Warren's glass works wrecked. The roof of the Lutheran church was also blown (ff. At Connellsville J. M. Herpick's store was wrocked the inmates having a narrow escape. The Ca-tholic church is in a dangerous condition and a number of other houses wrecked. At Dunbar the Knights of Labor hall was blown away. A report from Loise ring cays all the large shafts of the H. C. Frick C ke company are down. No fatalities are r ported. Despatches from Johnstown, Tyrone, Greensburg and other

points report severe anowstorms. WINNIPEG SNOWED IN.

WINNIPEC, February 7.—The worst storm ex-perienced here for a decade is now raging and Winnipeg may be said to be completely snowed in. The blizzard began last night and shows no sign of abatement, but as the temperature is comparatively mild, no serious or fatal results are teared. Houses are snowed and the occupants have to dig their way out. Sidewalks and roads are in many places impassable, schools are shut down street cars drawn by four horses make trips only at long intervals, trains are be-hind time and business is generally suspended. From the C.F.K. it is learned that the storm extends from Port Arthur to Brandon. All trains left sharp on time this morning and the railway officials will do everything possible to have them reach ther destination on scheduled time. All freight trains have been side-tracked lest they should get stuck and thus impede

passenger traffic. AS FAR SOUTH AS VIRGINIA.

rnof of the court house has been blown off.

Harrisonburg, Va., February 7.—The heaviest snow storm this winter set in this morning and is still raging. The weather is quite cold. There was a heavy fall of snow to day in Patrick and Henry counties.

MINNEWAUKAN, N. D., February 7.—A severe anow and wind storm is raging here. The

Dr. HARVEY'S RED PINE
For Coughs and Golds 1s the most reliable.

Medicine in the.

KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XVIII. Continued. The Lady Nora was standing in the center of the bare and miserable cell, and her face

was turned toward him. The lawyer studied her countenance to detect in it some signs of terror or of submis-

In vain. The bright, spirited eyes looked at him in a haughty contempt. The proud, sweet face glowed with the indignation of an untamed soul. There was no craven submis elen in the slight, erect figure, no slavish fear in the poise of the haughty head. Bright and proud and fearless as she had always been, so Was she now, in spite of her misfortunes and adversities. There was a brave soul under that soft and dainty exertor.

"My poor child!" sighed the lawyer, setting down his light and standing with his back against the door. "My poor Nora! It makes my heart bleed to find you here!" And he glanced at her miserable surround-

The girl's proud lips curled in disdain, "Hypocrite!" she said, in her sweet, high

voice, and with a scornful emphasis.

The lawyer repeated the word with apparently sorrowful aurprise. "You do not like the name?" said the

Lidy Nora. "I wish I knew a word with the same meaning, but with a thousand times the ferce ! Base hypocrite ! False guardian ! False friend ! I have found you out at last !" The lawyer looked at her in seeming

"And this is the spirit in which I find you?" he cried. "Still disobedient, still rebellious, still contamacions! I came here tonight. Nora, hoping to find you in an humble and submissive state of mind. I have a horse and carriage at the door, and I expected to take you home with me! You will break my heart, Nora. I, who stand in a parent's place to you, am doomed, it seems, to experience a parent's despest serrow, the ingratitude of a well-loved child! O Nora! Nora!"

A stern smile gathered about the girl's beautiful mouth. A stern look gleamed like the firsh of an unsheathed sword from her BUDDY eyes.

"I do not wonder that I was deceived!" she said slowly. "You would have deceived one more suspicious than I, Michael Kildare. Even now, did I not know you so well, I might think you well-meaning !"

And am I not Nora ?" The stern smile on Nora's lips deepened. "Ask yourself that question !" she said. Michael Kildare, it was a bad day for you when you shut me up in this house! It was a bad day for you when you doomed me to this dark and wretched solitude!"

The lawyer's face changed, dispite his great self-control.

" What do you mean?" he asked hastily. "I mean, Michael Kildare, that I have learned in this prison cell to think and reason as I never thought and reasoned before. and I have thought out many things of which you would not dream. From my earliest childhood you were a favorite guest at Kildare Osatle. You were my father's lawyer and trusted confidential friend, When papa died, leaving my property to the care of Sir Russel Ryan, he yet made you an associate guardian of my property and person. You pretended te love me with a father's love, and all the while you nourished schemes against me !"

Michael Kildare's face grew pale, and a dangerous glitter appeared in his eyes. 'You talk wildly!" he said, in a strange

voice. "I speak the truth," said the young Lady Nora boldly, and with sternly flashing eyes. "You have had designs against me all these

The lawyer started and an apprehensive

"This appearance of the present Lord of Kildare-the pretended lord-has been looked forward to by you for years !" exclaimed the girl, with passionate emphasis. "Have I net noticed discrepancies in your statements? And yet I would have been deceived to the end, but for the conversation which I accidentally overheard in your library. I should have gone on, receiving your caresses and kindly words as coming from a loving heart, and the man you champion would have flour-ished upon that of which you and he have despoiled me! Shall I tell you of what I have suspected until suspicion has grown pesitive belief?"

"Yes; tell me!" said the lawyer, watch-

"I es; te'l me!" said the lawyer, watching her with his glittering eyes.
"Listen, then," said the young Lady Nors, reading in his guilty face the confirmation of all her werst suspicions. "Listen to what I know! In the first place, Michael Kildare, your love for me has been all pretense, all seeming—"
" By heaven, no, Nora!"

The young girl paid no heed to the inter-

ruption.
"In the second place," she said, "you have planned Redmond Kildare's whole life, from the hour in which you first knew of his existence! In his infancy you planned to make him some day Earl of Kildare. This has been your great object in life. You have schemed and hoped and worked to this end.
You have lived a life of hypoorisy, with this
aim always in view. You intended to sweep
away every ebstacle between Redmond Kildare and the prize you meant him to win, but you waited, with matchless patience, until the only obstacle in the path was one weak delicate girl, who trusted you, and who had been intrusted to your care. While my grandfather lived, and father lived, you kept silent. When their death left the way comparatively clear, then you made your treacherone, villainous move !"

Michael Kildare's face grew livid. His eyes started from their sockets. An apparition from the tomb could not have terrified him more than these words from the young

girl's lips. Seeing that her shafts had struck home, the Lady Nera continued, with awful stern-

" Michael Kildare, I know, from that conversation I overhead, that this young man Redmond has no right to the place he has stolen. It is still mine in the sight of God. It must be mine again in the sight of man ! "You know on what terms it can be again

yours, Nora," said the lawyer, shivering.
"I will never lend my aid to strengthen
that usurper's claims!" cried the young girl. "Did I not love another, I could not marry

The declaration struck the lawver with all the force of a great and unalterable truth. The gray paller on his face took a sickly, greenish that. A rod flame leaped to his eyes, and a ghastly, awful smile convulsed this visage.

At that moment he was terrible to look

Even the Lady Nora receiled a step, with a sensation of terror. He looked to her, with of beggars which infests all the Irish and all his settness and smoothness thrown aside, like the incarnation of evil like the embodiment of some deadly and awful purpose, "He stands revealed at last!" sheathought

in the depths of her soul. "My God! he ance.

is capable of anything !"

The girl fixed her eyes upon him with

scathing brightness, and demanded abruptly: " Michael Kildare, what secret the is there between you and Redmond Kildare ?' The lawyer answered only by a sudden hies.

"Is it that he has promised you money to help him? Will he share with you his ill-gotten gains? Or is there some deeper mystery behind all this ?"

Michael Kildare glared at his young kins-

woman with a demon's fury.

'You know toe much, Nora," he hissed.

'It had been better for you to have played against me a woman's cunning, had you meant to win, instead of this out-spoken boldness! A covered uand might have grasped a | was indeed on his way to a stationer's to inprize. The hand plainly exhibited may be cut off! Do you understand ?"

"I understand," said the young girl gravely. "But I have not a coward's woul-like you! I have spoken out boldly and fear-lessly, for I am a stranger to what you call a woman's 'cunning,' and what I term hypoorisy! I know you as you are, Michael Kildare, and you perhaps know me at last as

"And what do you intend to do with your precious discoveries?" ansered Kildare, still in his hissing voice.

" I do not choose to declare my plans !" "You have plans, then? You mean to escape, perhaps—to slip over to England—to see Sir Russel Ryan ? and once in the presence of Sir Russel, the atern, immaculate, puritan-aculed Anglo-Irishman, you will unbosom yourself of your suspicions! You will tell him all that you have said to me to-night? You will repeat the conversation you over-heard in my house? You will deneunce Lord Kildare and me as conspirators, and demand that Redmond's claims to Point Kildars be centested? This is your programme ?"

The Lady Nora did not reply.
Kildare took her silent as consent, and the red flame in his eyes danced and glowed like a wrecker's fire. And the demoniac look on his visage grew more in-

"I would like to give you a last chance to showed from within the dwelling. patch up a truce," he zaid, in a low faltoring

"Then you must purpose something new," said the Lady Nora. "You have my deci-elon in regard to this fellow conspirator of yours, Redwood Kildare. I am ready to about the grounds. The stillest way is the bear this imprisonment as long as your patience holds out. Sooner or later, of course, you will be compelled to grant me my freedom. You cannot hide a woman like me away from her friends a long time with. ror and amazement, confronted not only by out inquiries being made for her. Lord Ohis mother, but by the Dublin lawyer, whom Nell will demand my whereabouts. Lady he had formerly known, and who he reco-Kathleen will inquire for me. Suspicion will gnized in an instant. light upon you, and you will be compelled to

produce me." As her latest remark showed, the young girl apprehended nothing worse at the hands of her kinsman than a prolonged captivity. As well as she was beginning to know this mild-eyed, smooth-faced man, she did self. not yet half comprehend his capabilities for wickedness.

Kildare, with the smile we have deacribed seemingly frozen on his face, slowly took up the light, and as slowly opened the door and sidled out, keeping his blazing eyes fixed on Nora.

Once outside the door, he closed it abruptly, looked it, and descended the stairs.

"The saints be between us and harm," she cjaculated. "Why, your honor looks as if you had seen a ghost."

the lawyer grimly. "My ward causes me a regarded a lawyer as his natural enemy. great deal of trouble, Mrs. Fogarty. We "I know all about you," continued Mr. great deal of trouble, Mrs. Fogarty. We shall have to keep up this system of broad and Kildare, fixing his cat-like gaze full upon the water and close confinement. But I am fugitive. "I know that you are an escaped her spirit."

"If I couldn't break her spirit, I'd break her head, as my old man used to say of me," they are looking for you and a fellow-convict said Mrs. Fogarty coarsely. "The girl's as obstinate as a mule, and has nearly worn the life out of me. And the way she's shricked know that a heavy reward is offered for this for help at times has been enough to make man's capture and yours, and that more than one's hair stand on end. Last night I expected to see the police rush in all the way from | money !" Dublin, let alone the neighbors. You'll never de anything with her, your honor, and may as well let her out at wonst."

"You think so?" "I do. If she won't marry the man she'd ought, why you'll have to let her throw herself away, your honor. She ain't to be driven.'

A look came upon the lawyer's face that made the old woman tremble.
"She will make me trouble," he muttered,

"unless I do something. I wish I had the right sort of a man to help me plan and act. The fugitive, still incred I wish-"

wanting," said Mrs. Fogarty, convinced that the "help" Kildare required was of a descrip-"You've only to look around." At this juncture a stealthy step was heard

on the steps without. The lawyer and the widow were alike silent. The former instinctively shielded the light with his person.

Then the door was softly tried from the outside. It did not yield. The next minute there was a low, grating, rasping sound in the lock, as of one turning the key with a burglar's impliments.

The lawyer drew a pistol ready for use. Mrs. Fogarty turned sick with terror. Presently the door was pushed softly ajar. It opened more and more widely, and a man's

hall. There was one moment of wild astonishment on either side, and the intruder was food and drink. You looked famished !" about to retreat, and Rildare, who had shrunk back to the wall, was about to fire, when Mrs. Fogarty, with a shrick of joy, bounded toward the door, crying out :

"It's Tim! It's my boy Tim come home!" It was indeed Tim Fogarty, alias Murple,

Bassantyne's quondam valet, and in most wretched pulse. And at sight of his villateous face, Kildare put up his pistol, and his face glowed with delight. "The devil has sent me the help I want!"

he mattered. "And just in time!"

CHAPTER XIX.

A VILLAINOUS COMPACT. As we have said, Tim Fogarty, alias Murple, was in most wretched guise.

During the fortnight which had elapsed since his hurried flight from the hotel in Dublin, after his recognition of Lame Bill, he had passed through the several stages of seediness and poverty, and now presented a strong family resemblance to the great tribe English cities.

English cities.

He was ragged and dirty, unshaven and unshorn, and this neglect of his personal appearance added to his usual similater appearance.

It was a wonder that even his mother had Mrs. Fogarty came up with another light "De you know what that last sentence of the courage and the affection to reception and a tray laden with cold meat, bread, and a

| your implies?" asked Michael Kildare, in a | and to claim him. It was no wonder that bettle of ale, she baving a weakness for Dubthisk, parring whisper.

"Whatever it implies, I adhere to it."

Asserted the Lady Nora, with undaunted courage.

Again that chastly, sinister, awind smile others to assist him in carrying out his nefari
the smooth, mild-faced, gentic-scenning faw.

Yer, scanning him so closely through gentle, fell to eating as if nearly starved. The lawyer watched him as he ate, and studied his countenance closely.

"He has more of the animal in him than a countenance closely."

"He has more of the animal in him than a countenance closely."

had indeed gene to Drogheds, but here he had failen in with some jolly ale-house frequenters, made their acquaintance, and remained to cultivate their society until his money was all spent in drinking and gaming. The end of the fortnight found him still at Drogheds, poor and penniless, his best garments disposed of for board, and utter desti-tution etaring him in the face.

At this crisis of affairs, he had decided to write to Bassantyne to send him money, and vest his last three-pence in paper, pen, and stamp for the purpose, when to his herror he encountered his old enemy, Lame Bill, face to face.

Losing his courage utterly at this recontre, and comprehending in an instant that Lame Bill was searching for him, Fogarty turned and fied down the nearest street, darting into alleys and hell-ways, and never resting until he had completely distanced Lame Bill, who had sprung after him in quick pursuit.

The fugitive did net return to the inn where he had been lounging, but, with a wholesome horror of the law, with which Lame Bill was now associated in his eyes, he struck out for the open country, and made his way by slow and circuitous routes to Clondalkin, begging his food as he went, and sleeping at night in rick yards or under hedges.

He had arrived at Clondalkin a half hour before midnight on this night of Michael Kildare's visit to his ward. At an ale-house, where he had halted to beg a drink, in the outskirts of the village, he had cautiously made inquiries for Mrs. Fogarty, and was told that she lived at Yew Cottage, a place he well knew as belonging to his aunt, Mr. K'ldare's city housekeeper.

The new acts notices experi.

The new had stolen with slow and preeping steps to Yew Cottage. The lawyer's herse and phaeton were hidden in the shrubbery, und he did not detect their presence. No light

"The eld lady is asleep !" he said to himself, as he stealthily crept up the steps. "If I knock and arouse her, the neighbors may hear. Lame Bill may be watching in the best way. Once in, I can find my way to the old lady. So here goes!"

It was thus that he stole into the cottage

like a burglar, and found himself, to his terhis mother, but by the Dublin lawyer, whom

That this encounter with Mr. Kildare boded him no good, he seemed to feel instinctively, for he tried desperately to break looss from his mother's clinging embrace, treating her with a roughness which he might have bestowed upon Lame Bill him-

"Let me go, will you?" he cried, half choked and wholly maddened. "Let go your hold, I say. Do you want to hang me?

He tore from his neck her long stout arms, and was about to make his escape, when the lawyer quietly closed and locked the door, withdrawing the kev.

"What are you afraid of, Tim?" asked Mr, Kildare in his seft, mellifluous tones.

"I am in the humor to make one," said sion in his eyes. As he had no money, he

afraid that even those things will not break convict, and that the Dublin police, through some strange quarter, have got wind of your presence in the country. I know, too, that one person is accious to handle the reward

The fugitive breathed hard. A dangerous look appeared on his savage face. He worked

his hands nervously. "You know too much !" he muttered.

The lawyer smiled. "Not so," he answered. "I like a fellew of plack. I like you, Tim Fogarty. You have only to say the word, and you and I can be friends, and on the best of terms. More than that; while I am protecting you, I can put you in the way of making a bit of money,

The fugitive, still incredulous, started at the lawyer, and with a greedy look in his

"Sure, the devil will send the man you're wanting," said Mrs. Fogarty, convinced that the "help" Kıldare required was of a description which the father of evil would delight in. give you twenty pounds for doing a bit of work-good luck to him ! You'll de as he says, Tim., dear !'

"Is it in earnet he is?" asked Fogarty

doubtfully.
"Yes; I am in sarnest," declared the lawyer, with a sincerity the fugitive could no longer doubt. "I have got a little irregular sort of business on hand, and I want some-

body to help me in it !"
"Irregular, eh !" muttered Tim. "Well,
I'm your man! I'm used to 'irregular' business, I am! Anything in the way of a houseburning? That's what I took my v'y'ge for, you may remember. Or would you want something that another chap owns? I'm good at lagging—" form wriggled through the aperture into the

"I'll tell you what I want, but not just yet," said Mr. Kildare. "Just now you want "I am, very near," asserted Fogarty. "I've had nothing to eat since ncon?"

"Then the first thing to be done is to give you some food," said the lawyer. "Mrs. Fogarty, the shutters are closed in the parlor, and Tim and I will go in there and wait, while you bring up same supper." As he spoke he opened the parlor door and

passed into the room, taking the candis with him. Tim Fegarty, alias Murple, followed him. Mrs. Fogarty, muttering to herself, descended to the basement in the darkness, in

search of another candle and food for her Left to themselves, the two men whose stations in life so widely differed—the one being a lawyer of reputation, honored, respected, and esteemed; the other being a run-away convict, and, like Cain, "his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him"—sat down, facing each other. And presently, without Kildare's having revealed his plans, the twe men had arrived at an understanding with each other, so far that Fogarty trusted the lawyer and felt at ease in his presence, and Kilders came to the conclusion that by playing upon the fears and the greed of the excepted convict he could mould him to his will.

ouners to assist him in carrying out his nefarious plans.

Fogarty, or Murple, had not followed the circuitous route of flight laid out for him by Bassantyne, and which had been intended to bring him at its close to Ballyconner. He had intended to follow it to the latter and lade. though I don't intend to do that. And here's Mrs. Fogarty, Mrs. Liffey's sister, also a gentlewoman by birth, but of coarse neture and valgar soul, ready to do anything bad for money. And here's Mrs. Fogarty's son, who sught to be a respectable tradesman, or even an architect, like Mr. Liffey, or a professional man; and what is he? No street gamin grown to manhood could have have greater aptitude for orime than Tim Fogarty. And no street thief has a viler record then be

And perhaps, as far as I am concerned, it is just as well. If I were to marry Mrs. Liffey no one would ever need to know that this wretch Fogarty is her pephew. But I do not intend to marry her, and I shall get rid of her just when she ceases to be useful to me. So with this fellow. Meanwhile he can be very useful to me!'

None of these dark reflactions, however, appeared in the gentle, soft-featured face of the elderly lawyer. Instead, a benevolent smile glowed on his delicate visage, and he stroked his chin leisurely with one small, white hand.

Sitting there with that soft, benevolent smile, watching the famishing man at his re past, Michael Kildare might have sat for the picture of some great philanthropist, or might have served as a model for the incarnation of the virtue of philanthropy itself. Yet his soul was as black as that of the

convict beside him. When Fogarty had appeared his hunger and cleared the tray, the lawyer said:
"Now you may leave us, Mrs. Fogarty.
Tim and I have business to talk over. You will have the rest of the night to talk

with him, you know," The widew assented, and took up the tray and the extra light and withdrew. When the sound of her footsteps had died out of the hall, and Mrs. Fogarty had gone

up to her own room, Mr. Kildare quietly

looked the parlor door, and draw his chair close to that of the fugitive. "Now let us understand each other, my friend," he said. "I have got a big job on hand for you. You will have to work cautiously, and in disguise. When you shall have finished the job, I shall require you to leave

"Oa twenty pound?" "No; if the job is well done, you shall have enough to take you across the ocean and set you up in some decent business. But it

must be understood that you will go."
"Oh, yes, I'll go," said Fegarty glibly, adding mentally that he would go down to Wicklow, and hide at Ballyconnor, where he would be safe as in America. " and now what is the business?"

The lawyer hesitated. He was not a man to put himself into the power of another; yet here it became absolutely necessary, for the furtherance of his plans, to make a confidant in some sort of this man.

After a little silence spent in a close study of Fogarty's countenance, Mr. Kildare drew still nearer to the fugitive convict and said : "You may know, Tim, that I am an assoclate guardian of my young kinswomam, the Lady Nora Kildare-

"Yes; I know."
"Another claimant has lately arisen to Point Kildare, and this new claimant is now the Eurland in full possession—"

"I know that too," Interrupted Fogarty hastily and enguardedly.
"You do? Ab, you saw it in the papers? It's the great sensation of the day, that and the Lidy Kathleen Connor's singular and sudden marriage. They form the chief subject of conversation at every club, party, asnhly, or ale-hou**se.** Every some allusion to these to sensations. High and low alike discuss them. The new Earl of Kildare will be the lion of the season, if he will only show himself. He is a handsome fellow; and worthy of his exalted position !" "Is he at Kildare Castle now!" asked

Fogarty.

"No; he is in Dublin on business. I see him often. In fact, I wanted him to stay at my house, as I am his kinsman and am to be his lawyer, but he preferred a hotel. But to return to the point. My ward, the Lady Nora Kildare, is now my especial charge, Sir Russel Ryan giving up his post with the loss of her property. It has been my wish that Nora should marry her cousin, but she refuses. She is an obstinate, self-willed creature, and has made me much trouble."

(Te be continued.)

DON'T LET IT ESCAPE, IT MAY BE YOUR TURN.

With well-known regularity the 236th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lot-tery took place at New Orleans, on January 14th, 1890, under the usual supervision of Generals G. T. Beauregard of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early of Virginia. Ticket No. 93,262 drew the first capital prize of \$300,000. Ticket No. 12,122 draw the second capital prize of \$100,000, and was sold in fractional twentieths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., one was held by Eli Zane, Philadelphia, Pa.; one by Robert T. Parker, St. James, Mo.; one by Thomas Marriott, Leavenworth, Kan.; one by John J. Conley, Boston, Mass.; one by Hans Lagoni, Dwight, Ill.; one by H. W. Cartier, Minneapolia, Minn.; one by C. N. Duross, Detroit, Mich.; one by Nevada Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one by Second National Bank of Jackson, Tenn., etc., etc. Ticket No. 64, 301 days the third capital prings of \$50,000 cap. of Jackson, Tenn., etc., etc. Ticket No. 64,301 drew the third cepital prize of \$50,000, also sold in fractional parts, in like manner at \$1 each; one to Wm. E. Westlake, Peoris, Ill.; one to Jacob Abbott, 435 Aisquith at., Baltimore, Md.; one to Henry Ozike, 153 West 3d st., Cinciunati. Ohio.; one to a depositor, Union National Bank, New Orleans, La.; one to Honnah Lay & Co., Traverse Civy, Mich.; one to John Daly, 462 Washington St. New York City; one to Charles G. Lynch, Boston, Mass., etc., etc. The next drawing will take place Tuesday, March 11th, of which all information will be furnished on application to M. A. will 'e furnished on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

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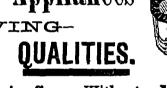










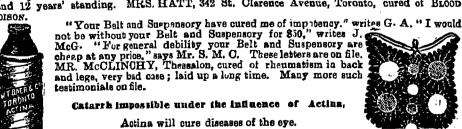


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Eyes of True Love.

Sweetheart, do you remember how One evening, years ago, I held you where I found you, with both my arms around you. Close to my heart, as now, And kissed you, dearest, so, and so?

The golden summer sun had set, But through the sifting gray There blushed a purple glimmer that dimmer grew and dimmer, While low to westward fluttered yet Torn banners of the fleeing day.

A subtle sadness filled the hour. Or so it seemed to me, Which flitting breezes often vainly essayed to with scenes from many a garden flower,

And many a rifled locust tree I spoke of love in awkard wise, And waited as one might To hear God's answer given awarding hell or

heaven.
And you—you said: "Look in my eyes."
I looked, and lo! there came no night.

Dear stars of love, that all these years Have beamed on me alone! Bright suns, that cheer me, whether 'tis fair or

cloudy weather, And paint with rainbow hues our tears; Deep wells of truth-look up my own! -George Horton.

When Dancing Is wrong.

If you are wise, if you hope that the future holds much for you, you will learn to be particular as to your partner in dancing. Dance with no man with whom you have only a ball-room accquaintance, and if you really are auxious to gain the respect of the people in your own set, you will number among partners only your own brothers, or some very intimate friends. It's all very well to say there is no harm in dancing. There isn't. But there is harm in having about you, a sweet pure girl, kept as much as possible from the wickedness of the world, the arm of a man who may be a profligate, and not possess the first instinct of a gentleman. My little girl dancing indiscriminately will teach you to forget how to blush; and with that knowledge departs one of your greatest charms. Dance, sing and be merry, but remember, not only does the world judge us by the company we keep, but just as you and I are made better and nobler by being with those who are true and good, so we are insensibly made meaner and poorer in heart and brain when we consort with those of less degree in

What is a Model Wife.

A model wife is the woman in whom the heart of her husband deth safely trust. She is the woman who looks after his house

hold, and makes her hospitality a delight to him, and not a burden. Who has learned that a soft answer will

turn away wrath. Who keeps her sweetest smlles and most loving words for her husband.

Who is his confident in sorrow or in joy, and who does, not feel the necessity of explaining her private affairs to the neighbor-

Who respects the rights of husband and children, and in return has due regard paid to her. Who knows that the strongest argu-

ment is her womanliness and so she culti-

Who is sympathetic in joy, or in grief, and who finds work for her hands to do. Who makes friends and keeps them.

Who is not made bitter by trouble, but the strengthens and sweete Who tries to conceal the faults of her husband rather than plazon them forth to an uninterested public.

The woman whose life-book has love written on every page.

Who makes a homelfor a man-a home in a house and in a heart. A home that he is sure is a home that is full of love presided over by one whose price is above rubies. She is the model wife.

Occupations of Indian Women.

There are 124,409 mercantile women in India. The section devoted to lawyers includes ten

women only. Women as "officers of the national government" number 6 352.

No fewer than 17,764 women figure as "officers of municipal local and village govern-

ment." Eight hundred and sixty-five women are

officers of independent states and govern-Three thousand four hundred and sixty.

four women appear as authors and literary persons. The respectable total of 94,251 women ap-

pear as clergy, ministers, priests, church and temple officers. Twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty one women are employed in electrometer, give a definition of the instru-the construction of houses and other build-ment at every beat of the pulse.

As physicians, surgeons and druggists, without any possibility of a qualification of a menial kind, there are 75,239 women set

There are 358 employed in the building of shipe, 13 799 workers in precious metals and stones, 355,721 in stones and clay and 5,244,-

206 simply classed as laborers. Five hundred and eighty-four are tabulated as artists, 19.632 as musicians, 4,345 as teachers, 127 as scientific "persone" and, strangest of all to the uninitiated, 40,381 as

The wives of specified occupation number 471,774(exclusive of 18,863 726 agriculturists) and "other wives" number only 3,321 366. Where the balance of 30,000,000 or 40,000, 000 appear is not so far discoverable.

Altogether about 36,000,000 women appear as engaged in some description of classified roughly, a little lass than one third of the entire female population, which includes, of course, an enormous proportion of infants and young girls.—St. James Gazette.

A Dainty Work Bag.

A very dainty little work bag for use in masternoon and evening when a lady is engaged in some pretty form of needle work or embroidery is made of satin ribbons as with 70 per cent. (or the ausul charge) of orcease allk spool and showing each the color of the ribbons should be arranged so at ranged so a salk spool and showing each the color of the ribbons should be arranged so arranged so arranged so a master to he plant to harmonize pleasingly; golden citye, old gold, dull bine, citye green, terracetts, dull purple or marcon, will be a please of succession. The seven strips of the seven strips of the seven strips, in the seven strips, in the seven strips, that is, the golden clive and she marcon, joined in a similar manner. Line when decreased 24 per cent. Without the pressure is the sum and the seven strips, in the seven strips, in the seven strips, in the seven strips, that is, the golden clive and she marcon, joined in a similar manner. Line when decreased the seven strips of the store and received a salight advance in the gun being subject to any undue pressure. With a charge of 74 per cent. Without the pressure in pressure. With a charge of 74 per cent, without any perceptible increase in pressure. With a charge of 74 per cent, without any perceptible increase in pressure. With a charge of 74 per cent, without any perceptible increase of succession, the seven strips of the seven the afternoon and evening when a lady is enthe top a strong casing for the draw strings | with Nordenfelt's machine guns smoke of or. to see me. went to the effice with surprise Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

wide rim, and fasten the bottom of the bag to seconds. its centre, and finish underneath by twisted silk cords and pretty tassels. Next string seven specie of silk of the colors named on a alender silk cord, and if you need silks of different shades of these colors, string them on another gord and then proceed to set these cords of spools just inside the top of the basket, fastening each part or section, holding the golden clive speel by strong stitches to the edges of the golden clive ribbon. Next fasten the old pink spool by the cord to the old pink ribbon catching the cord by the stitches to the edge of the ribbon, so proceeding till you come around again to the golden elive ribbon. Set the next cord with its speek of shades of colors just above in the same manner. To give a pretty effect you can gild the ends of the spools, being careful not to stain your slike with the mediam. This speel bag can held in its bag nortion the scissors, thimble, needles, and other little articles needed by the worker. The bag should be suspended from some convenient hook within easy reach of the worker who will find it very convenient, as there will be no search for the different colors, their place being known by the color of the stripe of ribbon. Unfasten the silk from the little slit on top of the spool so it will unwind easily when wanted. The basket may be gilded or stained, but a prettier way is to mottle it with different colored bronzes.

Woman's Cold Stare.

I have passed through a room filled with well-dressed, well-educated and suppossably well-bred women, where I was a stranger to all, and I have felt that it would be a less painful matter to ascend the souffild for my execution. Afterward meeting those same ladies, perhaps I found them kind and tenderhearted, and never considerally wounding

another. Yet this habit of coldly staring at a stranger had grown upon them without their knowledge. I have seen this habit carried to its extreme at summer watering places. Little girls and young missos cultivate this cold and orlifical stare, and I am often surprised to see the rudeness and terrible lack of careful breeding which these elegantly-appareled small damaels from our "best society" exhibit

on the streets in this respect. I have noticed groups of young girls with their school books on some of our most fashionable streets, and have seen them haughtily gaze at the people whom they passed or met and have heard them give vent to peals of laughter before the unoff-nding viotim of their bad breeding was out of earshot.

If the fashlonable schools which teach young girls how to walk and sit, and the proper manner in which to enter a room, would also teach them how to look at a stranger in a respectful and kindly manner, or, at least, not to gaze with a cold and withering stare of criticism, it would materially improve the manners of the rising generation. Affability, cordiality, kindness and ami-

bility are wonderfully charming qualities in women, and we all need to cultivate them. There never yet was a woman so gifted, wealthy, beautiful or high in social position

that a cold, distant and supercilious bearing

would not mar her charm. There are so many sorrowful things in life, there are so many hurts and wounds for all o us, it seems to me that every woman ought to cultivate a sweet manner and a kindly glance for the stranger or acquaintance. It costs nothing, and like a ray of sunlight, it warns and strengthens many a frostbitten life whereon it falls.

I think some women or girls have the idea that a haughty and proud bearing impresses a stanger with a sense of their importance.
This is a mistake. The truly great are never arrogant or celd, but modest and kind a demeanor, while the unworthy and presumptuons often assume an air of supercilious disdain with strangers to hide their natural deficiencies. - N. Y. Journal.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Interesting Discoveries and Experiments in the Scientific world.

AN INTERESTING FEAT.

St. Stephen's Review says an interesting feat had just been accomplished by Hon. Ralph Abercromby, who has succeeded in measuring the height of ocean waves by floating a sensitive aperoid barometer on the surface, and in gauging their width and velocity by timing their passages with a chronograph. As a result of these experiments he supports Admiral Fitzroy in the conclusion that a wave measured by Mr. Abstoromby was forty-six feet high, 765 feet from crest to crest, and had a volocity of forty-seven miles per hour.

HEART ELECTRICITY. Dr. Augustus Waller, of Philadelphia, has recently made a number of experiments secured the position in Boston I was thankshowing that it is possible to detect, by existing electrical instruments, the electric currents generated at each beat of the heart. Two prople holding each other by the hand, and trade had been quiet, and it was difficult to connected with a capillary electrometer, give get any customer. I felt somewhat downevidence of electrical shocks through each other. The hands of any single subject, dipped into two basins of water in connection with the

DO WE SEE STEAM. When water once begins to boil, it is impossible to raise its temperature any higher ; all excess of heat is absorbed by the escaping steam as so-calld elatent heat, and is given out again when it condenser. We often apeak of seeing the steam escaping from the apout of a kettle, but this is incorrect, steam is an invisible vapor, and we can no more see it than we can air. What we do see are the minute dreps of water into which the steam condenses on coming into the cool air. If we boil water in a glass flask, we shall no-tice that nothing can be seen in the laterior; and by observing the steam escaping from a kettle, we shall notice that there is quite a distance between the end of the spout and the point where the cloud becomes visible. This cloud of steam is of exactly the same nature as the clouds which float in the sky, and are formed by the condensation in the cool upper regions of the steam or aqueous vapor present in the air.

GRAKRUT-A NEW SWEDISH EXPLOSIVE. A Swedish engineer, J. W. Skogland, bas invented a new explosive, which has been accepted for trials at the fleet. According to the official reports, the gray powder has been used with 25 millmeter as well as with

of silk cords. Gather the bettem edge dinary powder remains for twenty-five se- and some fear. I was more surprised when tightly to a point. Next take one of the conds, the gray powder leaves only a trans- I saw sitting beside my employer my oustopretty little bamboo bewl baskets with a parent steam, which is only visible for five

ARTIFICIAL STONES.

The display of artificial stones at the Paris Expesition is said to have been the most remarkable, and so perfect was their imitation of some genuine gems as to puzzle dealers and

The firm of Regat & Sons, of Paris, produce such charming imitations of precious stones that they are almost justified in grouping them among the genuine jewels.

Another interesting exhibit of such artificial atones was shown by Charles Fell, of Paris, who is celebrated as a maker of optical glasses. Those of Fall were not so conspiciuous perhaps as the stones of Regart & Sone. Still, they were remarkable, as by seme chemical analysis—the same as is applied to precious stenes—they were found to melt only at a very high degree of heat, and, of course, were exceedingly hard, in fact se hard that they would scratch and almost out mirror glass. Not only in the scientific de-partment, but in optical glass generally, France won distinction. Especially did her makers excell in glass articles for nautical purposes, as, for example, beacon light apparatus and signal lamps for marine ships. Manufacturers exist there who devote them-selves exclusively to the production and finishing of such articles.

Moreover, no country manufactures so many artificial pearls as France. For this purpose the glass used is the color of whey, and the glass pearl or bead is filled with a very costly solution prepared from the scales of fishes. A vessel holding a liter, about one and three-fourths pints English, is worth several thousand france. They are of irregular sized forms, and are made to imitate pearls of black, gray and other colors. When placed by the side of genuine pearle, even apread out and arranged in the same stringlike beads, it is not easy to discern between the genuine and spurious. The small imitations can, however, always be detected because of their persect regularity and superior beauty. It is also asserted that they can be successfully made of the same specific gravity as the real article, so that no other proof of genuineness is reliable except the file. This is a means, since it would sometimes be applied to real articles, which requires the utmost care in the use. In a state whose industries have reached such a pitch of development, lu which so much wealth and the love of luxury prevails, and to which the whole world looks by preference to supply the demands of luxury, many articles are brought to perfection and attain importance which would be profitless elsewhere .-Scientific American,

INFIDEL AGITATORS.

How the Church Protects the People from Pestilential Destrines.

The infidel is the most intelerant of agitaters. He claims the right to distinction, and will not allow his neighbor the right to enjoy the certainty that is wrought in the mind by the grace of God. Professor Van der Wyck, of the University of Groningen, in Holland, delivered the other day a very remarkable address on the erection of a statue to Giordano Brune. Although a Protestant, he ably justified the logical necessity of the Catholic Church, which believes itself to be the de-pository of truth, protecting the people from pestilential doctrines as they are protected by the civil authorities from the distribution poisonous food. And then he proceeded to show the temper of the enemies of Oathelicism.

"We hear much," said he, "of the intolerance of the Catholic Church, but it becomes more and more necessary to remember in-tolerance of another kind—the intelerance of incredulity. This has become so rampant in France that historic names recalling a Catholie past have been blotted out from the public streets and replaced by meaningless words; spring or even the males and females of that the seminarists have been compelled to under offspring tegether. To one of knowledge go military service; the Sisters of Charity and judgment it cannot be difficult to prohave been driven from the hospitals, and every vestige of Christianity banished from public life and the national institutions. Freethinkers who talk of the intelerance of their opponents should set an example of toleration themselves. But they cannot crush the Catholic Church, and the signs of the times point to the realization of Macaulay's prophery that that Church will be a living force when London shall have disappeared, like Nineveh and Babylon."

A MERCHANT'S STORY.

How His Life Was Changed by a Smiple Performance of Duty. A gentleman, who is now a prosperous

merchant said that his life was changed by a simple performance of duty. "I was clerk behind the counter of a large retail store in Boston, at a small salary.

had been out of work some time, and when ful, and made a mental promise that I would perform my duties thoroughly, I had been working for two days with poer success get any customer. I felt somewhat down hearted because my counter had been idle for some time. A customer making his ap-pearance, I tried my utmost to effect a sale, but do what I might, I could not please the man. Everything was either too light or too dark, and if the color was selected for his strangle the customer, but I quickly curbed my temper and went at him tooth and nail. I felt that my reputation as a salesman was at be conquered. At last I made the sale, and with it came a great satisfaction; but I was not done with the man yet. I wanted to sell him more. He said something about sending his wife around to look at some dress goods. I promised to send samples of new patterns firmly around each root, and then fill up the as they arrived. The customer thanked me

and said : "It has taken you a long time to sell me a few goods. Are all of your oustomers as hard

to please as I ?" i It takes some customers but a short time to make their selections, while others wish to go slower, we are bound to please them all.

answered. Does it pay your house to devote so much time to so small a sale?" he inquired again.

"Yes, I replied. "I have taken pains to give you what you want. I know you will find the goods as I say. You will have confidence to come again, and the next time it will

mer of a few months back. He proved to be the moneyed partner of the concern, whose other business interests kept him away from the dry goods store almost entirely, and he was known to but few of his employees, although he knew that I was a new man as soon as he saw me, and thought to see what metal I was made of. That he was satisfied is proved by his making me a buyer of the several departments where I sold goods. My prosperity began with the tough custemer, and now I thank goodness that I got him, and that I did not show my disposition to strangle

FARM AND GARDEN.

Success With Dairy Herds-Crates for Shipping Poultry-Transplanting Fruit Trees-What to Avoid in Swine Breeding.

SUCCESS WITH DAIRY HERDS.

Mr. Crosler, of Long Island, whose success with his dairy herd is well known, says :with three quarts of bran and one of ground oate, mixed with the water, twice each day. My cows never go out of the stable in the winter, nor do they get cold water—the chill is always taken off before they get it to Hoard's Dairyman, commenting on the above, remarks : "The 'cow exercise man,' who wades a long distance through the snow to cut a hole in the ice so his cow can get a drink, will please hold up his hands in holy horror of the tender way Mr. Crosier treats his clean and comfortable cows. But the one damps the cow keeping business, and the other reads his daily and dairy papers beside a hard coal fire. That's about the size

CRATES FOR SHIPPING POULTRY. In shipping fowls or light live stock of any kind it is quite an object to have the crates made as light as possible to save expressage, says a Country Gentleman correspondent. adding that there is nothing that makes better corners or frame for such crates than the sticks which are used to bind shingles together, and which are usually thrown away. Save them all for this purpose. You will find them very handy and about the right length. Crates should have strong floors, and the rest of them can be made of old bagging, laths or one-inch wire netting, according to what the occupant will be. Wire netting, put over a stiff, light frame, makes a fine shipping coop for fowls.

KEEPING ONIONS, A prime necessity in keeping onlons, whether it be the sets or those full grown, is to keep them dry and cool. To keep well, the bulbs should be fully matured and be pulled at a dry time. They should also be fully developed, round and plump. Those who raise the sets in large quantities for sale keep them on stalled racks in cool rooms that can be ventilated without freezing. A quantity may be kept on the garret floor, covered with old quilts or blankets; or onlone, either large or small, may be stored upon straw on the barn floor and covered with straw or hay. In either case, freezing will be light and will not burt them, if they are left to thaw out gradually in the spring.

WHAT TO AVOID IN SWINE BREEDING. Perhaps of all things in connection with swine breeding there is none which is so necessary to avoid than that of in breeding, It is a question which has for ages been discussed, both by those who are opposed to it and those who had been compelled to resort to it in order to produce the ideal type which they had set up. In these days of so many different strains of blood, together

with so many family types, we do not believe it is necessary either to cross parent with offcure the type of animal he requirer, whereas the extra trouble and expense which it may likely give him to find and purchase it can in no way be compared with the trouble and loss which is certain to ensue from the very pernicious habit of in breeding.

VINES ON HOUSE WALLS.

F. H. Valentine very sensibly advises that grape vines be planted on the south side of the building and trained evenly over the wall. This is an excellent way to cover an unsightly barn or old building of any kind. There is no expense for trellis, and grapes will thrive finely, as they get the full benefit of the sun's rays. Very little room is required to grow grapes in this way, as all that is needed is soil enough to hold the roots. They may be planted under a pavement, stones being removed for the purpose, and then replaced. In a western city, a few years ago, a merchant showed a small area in the rear of his store which he had filled with vines. training them up to the high brick walls, and he said that he had bushels of grapes every

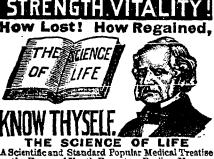
TRANSPLANTING PRUIT TREES. The transplanting of fruit trees is very simple and effective when properly understood. The trees should never be planted in a square or round, such as you would dig for setting a post. Many trees transplanted in this way die, much to the discouragement of the planter, who attributes his failure to the insects, drought or anything rather than to satisfaction, the 'quality' was not what he | the manner of transplanting. A good plan desired. I have a quick temper, and at times is to take a plough and break out the whole during the transaction I felt that I could length of the row each way, checking fifteen, is to take a plough and break out the whole twenty to fifty feet each way, as you may elect, running five or six or more furrows each way, making sure to break the land as stake, and it was a question of conquer or to deep as you wish to set the trees. It is best to use a two-horse plough; then in each check you can draw out the earth a sufficient width and depth to suit the roots smoothly and straighten them out at full length in the hole : cover carefully so as to get the earth hole, and press the soil down firmly with the foot. Not one tree in a thousand will die if planted in this way, provided the tree was all right when it was set.

As a general rule, trees should be transplanted to the same depth that they stood in the nursery, or where they were grown. Dwarf pear trees are an exception to this rule, and should be planted deep enough for the union of the pear and its quince roots to be below the surface of the ground, so that natural roots may shoot out from the pear in the course of time, thereby converting the

dwarf into a standard tree.

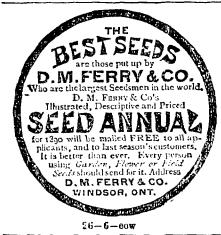
The object in breaking the land each way as above advised is in order that the roots may have free access to loose, mellow earth,





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ILE MARIMOTH DRAWINGS take place tts manually ident and December), and its GRAND SINGLE SUMBER DEAWINGS take place in each of the other fen months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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be presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louistans Nat'l Bh PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Banb. CARL KOHN, Pres. linion National Bank.

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

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

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is......\$300,000 25,000 25,000 50,000 60,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of \$500 arc. \$50,000 00. \$00 arc. \$40,000 00. \$00 arc. \$20,000 TRRMINAL PRIZES. 100 are..... 999 999 do. do.

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ONE BOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket BRAFFE BY TO in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for loss than a dollar is a swindle.

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EPPS'S COCO

BREAKFAST

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BEHAN—BYBNE - January 8, at the parish church, Kildloon, William M. Behan, E.q., Piercestown, Kilclock, county Kildare, to Theresa Mary, youngest daughter of the late Michael Byrue. Copper Alley, Maynooth. FITZSIMON—HAMMOND—January 7, by special licence, at St. Patrick's Church Monkstown, by the Very Rev. Abraham Plunkett, P., of Bootes to properly Tublin assisted by

by the Very Rev. Adradam Plunkett, P.P., of Booter, town, county Dublin, assisted by the Rev. Francis Rar, Charles, eldest son of James C. Fitzsimon, Esq, of 24 Eccles street, Dublin, to Lucy Anne, daughter of Nicholas Hammond, Esq., J. P., of Belgrave square, Morkstown, county Dublin.

MARTIN-FRENCLEY—Jan. 13, at the Church of SS. Mary and Peter, Rathmines, Dublin, by the Very Rev. Canon M. a. Fricker, P.P., E. Marnin, Somerset, olac. Swanges, to

the Very Rev. Canon M. A. Fricker, P.P., F. Marin, Somerset place, Swansea, to Theresa M. (Tessie), excest daughter of J. Frengley, Tavistock, Ranelagh road.

McCann-Skrimshiez-January 8, at St. Augustine's Church, Ramegate, England by the Rev. J. Francick Skrimshire, assisted by the Rev. Donald Skrimshire, brothers of the bride, Joseph Philip McCann, Bramond, co. Meath, to Beatrice Emilie, second daughter of the late Rev. Fenwick Skrimshire, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew's Hartford, England, Murray-Warter-January 7, at St. Francis MURRAY-WRATTER-January 7, at St. Francis Navier's Church, Upper Gardiner street, Dublin, by the Very Rev. Father McWil-liams, P.P., Castlewellan, Daniel James, son

liams, P.P., Castlewellan, Daniel James, son of the late Dr. Murray, of Belfast, to Nellie, daughter of the late Jo n Wrafter, of Derry House, Rosenallis, Queen's County.

QUINN-D'ARCY-January 8, at the Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, by the Very Rev. Cinen Dilton, P.P., Wicklow, assisted by the Rev. Father Kavanach, Thomas M. Quinn, son of the late John Quinn, Longford, Margaret, second daughter of Thomas D'Arcy, Wicklow.

DIED.

BUTLER-Jan. 3, at his residence, Iniatioge, co. Kilkenny, after a brief illness, Edward

Butler. Boyan, O. at Greenfield House, Kenturk, co. Cork. Anna M., widow of the late M. Boyan, C.E., and nicco of Daniel O'Connell,

aged 83 years.

BRADLEY—Jan. 10 at Carrigrohams, county Cork, Mary Bradley, relict of the late Daniel

Bradley.

Bennert—At her residence 45 Lower Dramcon-ers road, Dublin, Mrs. Mary B meet, aged 83 years, relich of the late James Bennett, formerly of 36 Bolton street. BURKE-Jan. 13 at her residence, Upper Sackville street, Dublin, Mary, only surviving sister of John Burke.

BYRKE-Jan. 14, at his residence, Brockville

Golden Ball, Richard Byrne, from brenchitis, aged 62 years.

Byenk-At her residence, Carrickmacross,
Catherine, wife of the late James P. Byrne,

CONHOY-Jan. 3, at her father's residence, Cool-ree, co. Wexford, Ellen Conroy, after a lorg and painful illness.

CAPPREY—Jan. 9, at her residence, Huntstown,
Mulhuddars, co. Dublin, Jane Caffrey, widow

aged 33 years.

of the late John Caffrey.

Carry, Jan. 13, Miss Julia Carry, for 20 years cook to the Carmelite Fathers, Aurgier street, Dublin. CORAN-Jan. 2, at his residence, Ballybrannis. Mr. Matthew Doran, aged 94 years. DONOHOE-January 7, at Clonegal, county Car-

low, Mary relict of the late James Donohoe, aged SS years. DUFFEY—At her residence, Herbertstown, Alicia, relict of the late Peter Duffey, aged 46 Dillon-At her daughter's residence. 61 Had-

dengton road, Dul lin, Mrs. Honor Dillon, at DOYLE-January 14, at his sister's residence, James' lane, Lower Bagott street, Dublin, after a short illnes, Joseph Doyle, aged 32 years, late of Mr. Bolton's, Westmoreland st., Dublin,

DUNNE-At her daughter's residence, 6 Char-lotte street, Dublio, Ellen, relict of the late Stephen Danne, of Old Bown, county Dublin,

Daty-January 12, at 26 Upper Clanbrassil street, Dublin, Emily, wife of Mortin Daly, Daty-January 12, in Dublin, Patrick, second son of the late John Daly, Cultrummer, co. Meeth. KEGAN-January 9, at his residence, Castle-

knock, John Fegan, aged 40 years.
FALLON—At his residence, 7 North Cloucester place, Doblin, of congestion of the lungs, John, eldest son of James and Jane Fallon.
FARREL—January 12, at his residence, 12

Upper Stephens street, Dublin, Mr. John Farrel, leather merchant, seed 60 years, Fracuson—January 13, at 13 Crossing afte Park, Kingstown, the beloved wife of Robert Ferguson, County Court Judge. Finn-January 13, at 24 Annaville, Cullens-wood, Dublin, John, son of Maryann and the

lace Thomas Firm.

Fran-January 12, at her residence, Eyre square, Galway, the beloved wife of John Fynn, Posting establishment, and mother of Dominick Burke, ironmonger, William st.,

Galway. Hickey—Jan 13. Thomas Hickey, 6 Cook hill. Dublin, aged 65 years.

HAYES—January 12, at her father's residence, 18 Newgrove avenue, Sandmount,

Dublin, John Christopher, son of Mr. P. R. Hayes,
KELLY—January 13, at 1 Dorothy road, Lavender hill, London, Mr. T. P. Kelly, R.N., aged 45 years, third son of the late Mr. P. Kelly, Atheny, county Galway, Ireland.

LA' GAN-January 8, at Aughalin house, Edgeworthstown, co. Longford, Francis Langan, in the 86th year of his age.

Lynch-January 2, at B. Lyglass, Mallow, Thomas, the bloved husband of Ellen

Lynch. MURPHY-Jan 9, as her residence, 241 Reman street, Cork, your gest daughter of Mr. Denis Murphy. McCormage - Jan 19, at St. Vircent's hospital.

Dublin, Peter McCormack, G. Division, D.M. police, after a short illness.

Murrhy-Janury 9, at her residence, 8

Great Britain street, Dublin, Harriet, wife of James Murphy, aged 71 years, after a long illness.

MUBRAY-January 14, at the Parochial house. Johnstown, co. Meath, Rev. Edward Murray, MCAULEY-January 12. at his residence, Molin-

am, Ratoath, Joseph Patrick, sixth son of the late John Moduley, aged 24 years.

McBirney—January 13, at her residence, 14.

New Market, after a short illness, Mrs. Eliza McBirney, relict of the late John McBirney, select of the late John McBirney. MCDITIES, relict of the late John McBirney, formerly of 19 Trinity place, Dublin, O'CALLAGHAN January 12, at her residence, Lower Mountplessant avenue, Dublin, in her 80th year, Jane, relict of Daniel O'Callaghan,

E.q., of Kanturk, county Cork.
O'NRIL-January 14, at his residence, 7 Merrion place, Dublin, Laurence O'Neill, aged

34 years, after a short illness.
O'Connell.—January 9, at 19 Mulgrave street,
Cork, after a short illness, Eugene O'Connell.
PRELAN—January 13, at her residence, 7 It lington avenue, Kingstown, Margaret, widow of the late Daniel Phelan. Rooney—January 4, at 64 Summer hill, Dublin,

after her confinement, Mary Alice, wife of James Rooney. SHANAHAN-January 9, at his residence, 27
South Cumberland street, Dublin, Michael

Shunahan, aged 29 years.

SMITH—January 14. Michael John, of pneumonia, aged 25 years, nephew of Michael Scally, Glasnevin. WALSH - January 13, at the residence of her father, John Dorrington, 30 New row, West, Dublin, Mrs. Walsh, wife of Laurence Walsh,

ofter a tedious illness.
WALEE-January 13, at Stanhope street Con-

vent, Dublin, Katie, aged 12 years, eldera daughter of Patrick and Margaret Walsh.



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INIQUITOUS GOVERNMENT

Arue Character of the Penal Code and the Pious Works Blll.

Father at the Consistory of Docember 30th :

VENERABLE BRETHREN-A timely consoation has lately reached us from the remote shores of America and also from Swizerland. The Catholics have obtained what they have so sarnestly sought for, and have quite recently founded by their own efforts at Washington, at Ottowa, and also at Fribourg educational institutions for higher learning, laying down as an inviolable law of their existance that the safety of the faith shall be inseparable from culture, and that youths shall be trained to religious pratice no less shan to the cultivation of knowledge. We are well aware that thanks are due, in the first place, to the Bishops for their toresight and their parseverance, and then to the co-operation of private individuals. To both will the praise be due of having made by their united efforts and counsels for the great benefit of the State, as well as for that of the Church, this important provision. We dissern, Venerable Brethren, what the future fruit will be of such enterprises; and the thought is most cheering to us that the Catholic name, doubly defended, both by the laws and by the equitable judgments of men, will be free to make a rapid progress in these cities.

CHARACTER OF THE NEW PERSECUTION IN ITALY.

abread makes yet more bitter the knowledge of these things which are happening nearer home. For here our enemies never cease to attack the Church, and are even dally becoming more bold; nor are they ashamed openly to glory in their crime. This is well shown by the words of a public man who, lately speaking to a crowded as embly, athered for this very purpose, pointed out clearly what if not solely, at least chiefly in the breasts of these webs, and the solely at least chiefly in the breasts of these webs, look appears another. they intend concerning the Church and the those who look upon each one as snother Roman Pontificate. So also in the City of Rome were like words heard in June, when it was sought by unwonted and noisy expresions not so much to show honor to a deserter ast to a heap dishonor on the Church. It is therefore easily perceived that everywhere the opinions of men are inclining to the same direction, and that all have the same object, namely to raise emmity against an audient of kindness due to them as laid up with him-religion, and by the help and leadership of self, and to consider himself to be placed unevil sects to sever the whole Italian nation, if possible, from the bosom of the Church. You clearly detect, Venerable Brethern, the opinions full of audacity and insolence The rights of the Roman Pontiff; are attacked in the very City of Rome, and are so impaired in the minds of men that they are said to be of no greater importance than that which is generally ascribed to the affairs of royal houses. That which has been snatched from us it is attempted to confer upon its new possessors with a firm and enduring right, as if force and wrong could be a foundation of right. It would be altogether superfluous to enumerate here the unique titles upon which the Holy See asserts, and will ever assect, its right to the City of Rome. Nor is there need to remind you of the nature of the civil principality of the Roman Pontifie, which alnoe it object is to safeguard the liberty and dignity of the apostolic administration, rests on a foundation entirely peculiar to itself and different from that of all other principalities. But we cannot and ought not to pass over altogether in silence these renewed attacks aponthe Holy See, But in the attack upen our rights, we do not propose an as end so much to preserve that which is greater and higher. For we wish to preserve the Christian faith in its integrity, as it behooves us; for its safety is threatened whon they who rule the people assign to the State as duty to assert the supremacy of the human reason, so that obscurity being set up, there remains nothing but to reject totally what has been delivered by God and to openly revolt from the Church.

ANOMALY OF THE NEW CONDITION OF THINGS IN ITALY.

Therefore the question in debate is not merely that the State should have no one religion more influential than another, and that it should dispense equally of right to each one without distinction; in which matter in truth this very equality is iniquitous and highly persicious; but it is their good pleasure to harrass the name of Catholics by a public proclamation of war, and to unite counsels and forces with the worst enemies of Jesus Christ. It may seem hardly orediable that matters should have reached such a pass, and this, mereover, in the Italian peo-

they do not couse to turnsside the due course of institutes and laws to the injury of the Onurch.

INIQUITY OF THE NEW PENAL LAW.

The lat of January next will bring with it, as you know, the beginning of the New Penal Law. When, last year, this law was being deliberated upon by the Legislative Assem-bly, we, on our part, in this very place, did not, as was our duty, omit to censure those points which, under the appearance of chastising license, really aim at diminishing the just liberty of the clergy, and obstructing their work. In this we said that a very great disparsgement would be done to the Church, waich, divinely constituted after the model of a perfect society, is independent (sui juris), nd ought not, in the exercise of its duties, to be subjected to any command of of the clergy in that, with no probable reason, and with a contempt for the authority of sacred right, special laws were being established with special severity. And nevertheless these laws, with very little alteration in their bearing, were approved of and passed. We therefore, mindful of our Apostolic office renew, now that the injury has been done, these same expostalations which we made when it was begun.

THE PROPOSED LAW ON SECULARIZING

CHABITIES. But you see that another wound arising out af this one is threatening the Church. We understond that a law has been proposed about charitable institutions (de Operibus Piss), which they have just lately approved of by a hasty vote. And this very law, they themselves admit, has been laid as the stepping atone to other things, namely, for wiping out from the institutions of States all ping atone to other things, namely, for wiping out from the institutions of States all traces of religion. The arrangement of the law agrees indeed with a plan of that kind, for the force of it is, in the first place, partly to destroy whatever institution has been founded for charitable purposes, partly to change it into another shaps and nature, so that it evidently appears that by means of so great an alteration the overthrow of institutions that have been founded will most truly be effected.

But above all else this is neither in harmony with kindness nor justice, that almost everything that has been founded or left by will for divine worship, for the repose of the Below we give the London Tablet's trans-lation of the allocution delivered by the Holy sidered as passing to others and as empty, and should be turned to other uses. In this it is very evident that the wishes of the founders are violated, especially because they assigned their money to those very intentions which are recited and under no considerations to others. And these purposes, since they belong to religion, to the relief of the souls of the faithful departed, to the perfection of virine are by nature as immutable and perpetual as those rights and duties which join man to God.

But this also we can by no means pars over in ellenge, that to the Committees of Ten for presiding over the administration of money tor relief, almost all persons, not even ex-cepting women, may be lawfully elected, but parish pricets may not. And this determination it has been their good pleasure so to record on the account of the well-known affection of the parish priests towards their Bishops and the Roman Pontiff ; so that It should not be possible to doubt with what in tention, and for what purpose, they have devised this law of which we are speaking.

A SHAM PRETENCE ON THE PART OF THE STATES

No doubt they say that this this benefac tion should be called lay, in order that it may be more acceptable; for they add, perbashfulness and have less courage when they This somewhat happy state of things fell that they are in the presence of Christian barity. But it is a sad thing that there representative of their body. so greatly err to their estimate of that virtue, which is the Chief and the Queen of the rest For indeed, a sincere will of assisting our tellow-creatures cannot spring up except from the inmost sense sonse of kindly disposition; self, and love them in the place of brothers; who acknowledge that others (qually with themselves have been born of God as their Father, and who have been equally redeemed by the blood of Jeaus Christ, and have been called to the same happiness in heaven. Moreover, Jasus Christ so lovingly embraces the poor and unfortunate so as to reckon acts of kindness due to them as laid up with himder an obligation by the good deed. Since then charity is accompanied by these feelings, she is so far from breaking the spirits of those in distress, that she rather raises them to so great a dignity of character, such as man without the light of heavenly doctrine could not imagine even in thought. Now, in truth, charity of these dispositions may in vain be sought for outside the Church of God, since Jesus Christ has left her the sole heir of His wisdom, discipline, and graces. She also at all times has given very great proofs of how well she has been accustomed both to give heed to the counsels of her divine lounder, and to imitate His examples. Is there any kind of wos that the Church has not been zealous to relieve, not only with maternal affection, but also with surpassing forethought and watchfulness? Thus, especially by her work and anthority, or at least by her counsel, her kindness, her protecting care, relief suitable to varying calamitles have been found everywhere in the world, but more numerous in those places where the Church is more flourishing, and the zial for Christian virtues is greater. Distinguished by this glory has Italy been, which, by retaining the Catholic faith untarnished through prosperity and adversity, has been at all times most plentifully productive of good deeds of this kind. For this roason it is all the more unnatural and unworthy of the Italian race to have wished to enatch away from the Church the possibility of exercising public beneficence. They had alleged indeed that revenues were squandered or badly applied; but the light of truth burst forth from a quarter whence they would least have wished it. The enquiry instituted about the administration brilliantly refuted the falsely fabricated accusation.

THE STATE USUMPING ECCLESIASTICAL FUNC-

TIONS. In the meanwhile, to fill up the mossure of insult, those who came to have the civil administeration have insolently thrust themselves into the administeration of sacred property. You easily see my allusion, Venerable Brethren, I allude to the attack made in these very last months upon Aloysius, Titular Bishop of Tross, and Ordinary of Aquaviva and Altamura. You all know what was done. First the Bishop of Taoas was forbidden the ple, who by the gift of God, at a very early use of the property of both churches; then time, beheld the light of Christian truth, and he was removed from his rank and cast forth was both sensible of and religiously prewas both sensible of and religiously preserved for the space of nineteen centuries, the very great and altogother special benefits the very great and altogother special benefits the divivine goodness. But the fact is before our eyes. And they do not indeed speak more threateningly than they act; further, by every means they and avored to further by avery means they and avored to further plans, and for this reason ed. We therefore resent such an injury with

great sorrow of heart, and we stigmatize and reject by Our Apostolic authority all that has been decreed or carried out by force in this matter. At to the clergy and people of those churches, we admenish both in the Lord to seriously weigh what duty decoands of them. Even as justice requires that they should render a ready obedience in matters of a civil kind to the political authority, so in civil kind to the political authority, so in those which appariain to the care of souls they cannot be subject to any other authority except that of ourselves and of those who rule them by a legitmate title, unless, which God forbid, they wish to separate from the centre of Cathelic unity.

And now, before proceeding to designate the Bishops who will fill the Sees of the vacant enurches, we now, for the greater glory of God, and the welfare of the Ohuroh, oreate two excellent persons Cardinals of the Holy men. At the came time we complained that an injury was being done to the whole order less for proper reasons, reserve in pectors, to be published when see fitting, with the dis pensations, abrogations and formal clauses due and requists.

In the name of the Father t and of the Son + and of the Holy + Ghost. Amen.

RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE.

Encyclical Letter from Fope Leo.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8 .- The latest encycli clat letter of Pope Leo is a lengthy document. the teaching of nature, and cannot be called a community or society, but is rather a deceitful resemblance and a parody." He asserts that Catholics have special duties in life, and that their first duty is to their church and then to their country. The Pops defines the mutual rights and functions of the Church and the Scate. The Church is the mistress of nations scattered over the whole earth, differing in race and custams, whose duty it is, living each in its own State, under its own laws, to submis both to civil and ecclesiastical power." He admits that rulers of States should be free to guide their affairs, not only wishout the opposition, but with the assistance of the Church, but as the direction of souls has been given to the the State ittelf, and they some-times encreach on the right of the Church by

passing their bounds.

"And since the welfare of the State," the Pope concludes, "is peculiarly dependent on the direction of its governors, the Church cannot give either patronage or favour to the men at whose hands she knows only oppression, who in the broad day refuse to resp. ct her rights and who strive to tear asunder her civil and sacred constitution, bound together as they are in their very essence. On the other hand, she is, as she should be, the defender of those who justly appreciate what is due to the civil and Christian state, and desire to work peacefully for the common good of both, and it should be remembered that whenever the Church is lawfully brought in connection with public affairs, those men should receive favor who are of knewn honesty and are likely to deserve well of the Christian name. Nor is there the least reason why men should be preferred who are filled with evil intentions against religion.''

Catholie Opposition to Socialism.

BERLIN, February 10.-The Cardinal Bishop Bre edan has issued a pastoral letter urging the church authorities throughout Germany to encourage and foster Catholic workingmen's unions in order to frustrate the endeavors of the may be more acceptable; for they add, per-Socialists. He was to day the Emperor's guest sons in misfortune usually accept with greater at lunchean and discussed the rescripts. The miners of Westphalia have appealed to the Emperor to admit to the council of state a

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the week were 6,359 bbls, against 8,680 bbls the week previous. Straight rollers have been sold at \$4.40 to \$4.50. and 90 pre cent, patents at \$1.65 to \$5, as to brand. Strong bakers are held firmerly at \$4.90, according to sellers, whilst buyers state that they are buying at lower prices. There is some big exaggeration somewhere. Further arrivals of American flour are reported, upon which duty has been paid. Latest advices from Ottawa are to the effect that the Government

Obtawa are to the effect that the Government will not interfere with the duty.
Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Patent spring, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Straight roller, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.20; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.80; City Strong Bakers, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Strong Bakers, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Representation of the second of the second second of the second seco

OATMEAL, &c .- Maarket quiet, with more sales in bags at \$1.80. We quote standard in bags at \$1.80 to \$1.90 and granulated at

Harket for stores is easier owing to American shorts being brought in for shipment east.

WHEAT.—The Receipts during the week were 18,615 bushels, against 25,259 bush the week previous. Manitoba wheat is easier, two cars of No. 1 hard being offered at \$1.03, delivered West of Toronto, to day, and refused. We quote No. 1 here \$1.25 \$1.40 and No. 28,1 1 to \$1.25. No. 1 here \$1. 3 to \$1. 4 and No. 2 \$1. 1 to \$1. 2 The Chicago market is down to 78% for May. CORN.-Receipts during the week were 500

bush, against 2,386 the week previous. The market is quie. No. 2 mixed at 49c to 50c duty paid, with lower grades 45c to 47c.

Pras.—Receipts during the week were 12,-187 bush, against 10,033 bush the week previous. Prices here are purely nominal at 67c to 68c per 66 lbs, and in Stratford district at 55c to 56c per

OATS .- Receipts during the week were 25, 852 bushels against 32,814 bushels the wesk previous. We quote 28c to 30c per 32 lbs. Four cars were sold west of Toronto at 25gc per 34 lbs.

Barley.—Receipts during the week were 4,150 bush, against 12,225 bush for the week provious. The market remains quiet at 47c to 535 for malting, a good malting barley being palced at 48c per 48 lbs. Feed barley has sold

to 400 to 42c.

Res — Prices nominally 500 to 510 BUCKWHEAT .- The market is quiet at 400 to

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

SEEDS.—Sales of American timothy are
at \$1.49 to \$1.45, and Canadian at \$1.75
per bushel. Red clover at \$3.90 \$4.10 per
bushel, or 65c per 1b, and Canadian \$4.20, or 7c per lb. Alatke is tirm at 10c per lb.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c .- There has been a fair amount of business during the week on city and country account. Ohicago short cut clear selling at \$12.75 to \$18, with sales of Canada short cut in small jubbing lots at \$13.50. In lard there have been sales of Chicago brands in pails

quote \$5.65 to \$5.85 as to quality.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTRE.—Receipts during the week were 1,165 pkgs, against 1,333 pkgs for the week previous. In creamery we bear of sales in jobbing way at 21c to 23c, and a lot of 65 tubs in June creamery was sold at 16c, and we quote early makes 16c to 18c. Eastern Townships are being lighted out at 18c to 20c for above 18c and 18c. jobbed out at 18c to 20s for choice fall ends, whilst straight dairles have been sold at 18c to White singlet other has been offered at 12th to 13c without finding a buyer and Western is quoted at 14c for good grades, inferior lots being quoted at 10c to 11c. Regarding Renfrew butter good lots are quoted at 13c to 14c, but if makers would turn out a choice fresh article they could command the same price as Morrisburg and Townships. We quote: Oreamery, 20c to 23c; do Summer, 16c to 18 Eastern Townships, 14c to 20c; Morrisburg, 14c to 18c; Brockville, 14c to 18c; Western, 18c to 14c; Renfrew, 12c to 14c; Inferior, 10c to

ROLL BUTTER—The market is very quiet, a few sales being reported at 14c to 15c, in baskets, and a very fine lot brought 16c. Several lots of common Western in tubs, barrels and

cases sold at 13c to 14c CHEESE. - Receipts for the week were 48 pkgs, egainst 28 pkgs last week. The market remains quiet, the only enquiry we hear of being for early made goods at low prices. Holders of choice September, however, are not figuring their goods, notwithstanding the further drop in the cable to 51s. It is stated that the cable figure represents the average of fine grades now selling there, which are a long way from finest.

About 1,000 or 1,500 boxes of June cheese were Finest August 91 - 10
Mtedium 82 - 9

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eags—Receipts during the week were 85 pkgs, against 566 pkgs for the week previous. The egg market is in a deplorable condition, and dealers say they have enough limed and fresh stock to last them for a couple of weeks without receiving another package. During the past few days eggs have been going out a little Church alone, political power has no right or more freely, but at a lower range of prices, sales interference with the Church. The Church, he says, must concern herself about the laws 13c and Western limed at Sc to 11c. Strictly formulated in States because of the welfare of freeh Canadian are in better demand and are queted at 19c to 20c. with sales at both figures, some quoting even higher prices. American frish we quote at 15c to 16c.

DRESSED POULTRY—The market is very strong

for fresh arrivals, sales being made to day as 12c to 13c per lb in barrels and cases. Chickens are 90 to 10c. GAME—Partridge 50c to 60c per brace. BEANS,—Market dull and easy. Small lots

\$1.50 to \$1.75. Car lots \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bushel.

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

HONEY, -Extracted, 100 to 11c as to quality. A HONEY,—Extracted, 105 to 11c as to quality. A lob of 7 time sold at 10 lo.

HOPS.—Sales of fine Canadian hops have been made at 15;, but anything fancy would bring money. Medium to good 10c to 14c and old hops 5c to 9c.

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

HAY.—The sale of a car of very good timothy was made at \$8 on track, but ordinary qualities range from \$6 to \$7 per ton, with sales of fancy

FRUIT, &c.

Apples.—The market here is slightly better, the range of sales being from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bbl. Recent advices from Liverpool report the sales of Canadian fruit at unsatisfactory rates, but they arrived in poor condition.

ORANGES—The market for Valencias is steady with sales at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per case. Floridas

are selling at \$3 75 to \$4 25, per box.

LEMONS—Firm. Choice stock at \$4.25 to \$4 50, other qualities \$3 50 to \$4 per bag.

DRIED APPLES.—Market dull at 6c per lb.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Sales at 9c to 91c for new and 7½ to 8c for old.

Bananas - Yellow, \$3 per bunch.

Changerries - Selling at \$4 to \$9 per brl as to quality. Fancy \$11 to \$12.

Strawberriey. - Choice Florida, 40c to 50c

per quart.

Dates—5c to 6c per lb. Nurs.—Grenoble walnuts, 13c to 14c per lb. GRAPES.—Almeira, \$5 to \$6 per keg, and Catawhas 45c to 50c per small backet. Figs.—In 11b boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb boxes
11c to 12c, and in bags 5c to 6c per 1b.
PINEAFFLES—Extra large 35c to 40c each and

25c to 30c each.
POTATOES.—The market keeps easy, sales of 3 of western. Early Rose having been made at 700 per bag of 90 lbs. Jobbing lots 800 to 850. Onions.—The market continues strong and Canadian have sold at \$4.00 per brl., Spanish repacked 70c per crate.

FISH AND OILS.

SALT FISH.—The demand continues to improve for green cod, and prices have again been marked up 50c to 75z, sales being reported \$5.75 to \$6. for No. 1, and at \$6.50 to \$7 for No. 1, \$1 90 to \$1 95. In bb's granulated at \$3 60 to \$3 75. Rolled oats \$3.80 to \$4.25 per bbl, and at \$1.80 to \$1.95 in bags. Preal barley \$6 to \$5.30 per bbl, and pot barley at \$4 to \$4 25. Split peas, \$3.70 to \$3.90.

MILL Freed.—Bran is quiet at \$12.50 to \$18 50 Shorts \$14 to \$15, and moullie \$21 to \$22. The market for shorts is easier owing to American shorts being brought in for shipment east.

Shorts \$10 to \$10

ers, \$1.25 per hox; ordinary kinds, 90c to \$1. Pure boneless fish in 25 to 45 lb boxes at 3½c to 4c per lb. Finnan haddies 6½c to 7c per lb. Boneless cod 6c to 6½c.

1b. Boneless and 62 to 64c.

OILS.—Steam refined seal firm at 50c to 52c. Cod oil steady, Newfoundland being quoted at 34c to 35c, Halifax and Gaspé oil 324c, Newfoundland cod liver oil 45c to 55c.

FRESH FISH.—Lake Manitoba while fish \$5,25 per 100 lb in round lots. Tommy cods at \$1 to \$1.10 per bbl in car lots Fresh cod and haddock 34c to 44c. Fresh herring \$1.25 to \$1.40 per 100.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Feb. 8th 1890 were 192 : left over from previous week 27; total for week 217; ahipped during the week 119; left for city 21; sales for week 47; on hand for sale 32. The demand for horses this week was slightly better than that of last. The receipts were larger but prices lower.

The want of snow has made business very

dull all winter, the demand for lumbering horses being very limited and the result is large offerings with libble demand. The se son is so far advanced now that a ruo a count would not improve the demand much. Hay & Clime, T. O'Nei', E. Groff have a number of good horses on hand & R. Rand and G. H. Williams each have a car load to arrive next week.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending

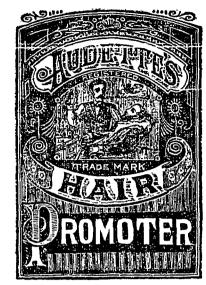
Feb 8th, 1890, were as follows :--Cattle Sheep, Hoge Calves

628 343 30 39 Over from last week. 695 243 30 36 Left on hand..... 21
The trade generally toroughout the week had a brisk tone, receips were not so large and with a fair demand everything was brought up at fair prices. Very few hogs received, but

Ottawa Society in High Dudgeon.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.-There is considerable excitement in both political and social circles here over the action of Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor-General of Canada. It has been the usual custom in this country for the Governor-General to give a State ball during the session of Parliament. But the present Governor General seems to be different from his predecessors. The State ball will not take place buts year. In its place two smaller dances have been arranged and to there only a select few have been invit-ed. Members of Parliament and Soustors who

are, or have been, in trade have been omitted. So have a number of prominent citizens who are wealthy, but are also in trade. All these people were invited to former balls by Governor General. In consequence of the omission Lord Stanley is not in a very good ofor with a large number of the population of the capital.



Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER it clauses the Scale and removes Dandetty; it clauses the Scale and removes Dandetty; it clauses the hair from fulling out and promotes a healthy growth.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is a cool and refreshing lotion; is unsurnassed as advessing and especially adapted for children. This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and a tonic.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals.

Sold by Druggists, 50 cts, ver bottle. Sold by Druggists, 50 cts. per bottle.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1549 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

PIANO FORTES

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WIILIAM ENABE & CO.,

BALTIMOBE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street, New York, 148 Fifth Ave. Washington, 817 Market Square. WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.



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Illness Detected at Eyesight

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE

Office Hours from 9 s, m to 8 p. m. Closed on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

I deem it my duty to give this certificate. One of my hands was cured with blisters under Mdme. Demarais & Lacroix's treatment. My hand was completely cured in eight days time I refused to take treatment until I heard that similar malady had been successfully treated and cured. I suffered greatly. I placed myself under Mdme. Demarais & Lacroix's care and I am pleased to say that I am cured. During my illness my wife suffered with catarrh and pul monary diseases, which threatened consumption. She also was afflicted with dyspepsia.

Placing herself under Mdme. Demarais & Lacroix's treatment she was cured after a month's time. I shall be pleased to give information to anyone who may be amicted.

Montreal, 5th May, 1888. ANTOINE LABOCQUE,

72 Visitation street, Montreal. MM. LAOROIX FILS.

Successor to MDME. DESMABAIS, 1263 Miguonne So, cor. So. Elizabeth.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode

rate prices We would request everyone to inform them selves regarding us before paying us a visit so that they may be the better satisfied.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

DISCOUNTS.

When we commenced business in Montreal just nineteen years ago, the popular way of competition amongst dry goods dealers then was —Who could give the largest discounts.

MISLEADING !

We consider the Discount Plan mitleading and never resorted to it.

BETTER BE PLAIN!

Much better to mark goods in Plain Figures and lowest prices.

If overstocked or unsalable goods have to be cold at a reduction, the public can understand much better if the reduced prices are marked

A CASE IN POINT!

A customer the other day having purchased an article with twenty peecent discount off, on seeing the exact same goods in our store, opened the parcel, and after being satisfied that the articles were exactly alike, compared prices and found that our price, without the discount, was considerably lower than had been paid with the twenty percent taken off.

S. CARSLEY.

ALL AT IT!

Nearly all the Dry Goods firms in Montreal are offering discount at the present time.

WE ARE NOT!

All our goods are marked in plain figures. The same price to all, but no second prices not

S. CARSLEY. SPECIAL REDUCTIONS. Just now we are running off Winter goods at

reduced rates, but each article is marked at reduced price in plain figures. S. CARSLEY.

JACKETS GREATLY REDUCED JACKETS GREATLY REDUCED JACKETS GREATLY REDUCED Several lines of Colored Walking Jackets

greatly reduced in price during February.

S. CARSLEY. REMNANTS OF CLOAKINGS GREATLY REDUCED.

JACKETS GREATLY REDUCED JACKETS GREATLY REDUCED

JACKETS GREATLY REDUCED Several lines of Black "Walking Jackets" greatly reduced in price during February. Also s few lines at less than half price. S. CARSLEY.

REMNANTS OF CLOAKINGS GREATLY REDUCED.

BLACK ULSTERS GREATLY REDUCED BLACK ULTERS GREATLY REDUCED BLACK ULSTERS GREATLY REDUCED

Fifty Black Paleton to be cleared during the sale at \$5 and \$6; regular price, \$10 and \$12. Call and examine the above lines before making your selection elsewhere.

S. CARSLEY. REMNANTS at a GREAT REDUCTION

BLANKETING GREATLY REDUCED BLANKETING GREATLY REDUCED

Every piece of blanketing in the store greatly reduced in price. Also three lines to be cleared out at half-price. S. CARSLEY.

REMNANTS at a GREAT REDUCTION TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETS. CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS

CARPETS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WILTON CARTETS WILTON CARPETS A magnificent assortment. Reduced from \$2.50 per yard to \$1.50.

BRUSSELS CARPETS BRUSSELS CARPETS

The choicest patterns in the Dominion, Quality unexcelled and prices unequalled. S. CARSLEY.

CARPET SQUARES CARPET SQUARES The handsomest assortment of Carpet Squares

KENSINGTON ART SQUARES BURMAH CARPETS ROYAL ART SQUARES Also a lot of made up Carpet Squares, in all sizes, to be sold cheap.

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