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# The True AND Faithful CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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PRICE, 5 CENTS.

## PROTECTS THE POOR.

### The Catholic Church of the Present Day

Defends the Tolling Poor in Every Land—Priests and Prelates Are the Heroes of Democracy.

[HENRY O'KREWE IN JANUARY CATHOLIC WORLD]

An English paper is our authority for the following about Cardinal Manning: "To those who have not ceased to believe 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 orthodoxy is no enemy of Radical progress. A young friend was speaking to him recently of the new London movements, and he answered that they might roughly be described as practical Socialism. 'I prefer to call it Christianity,' said the Cardinal."

Some Protestant historians, notably Lecky, have pronounced the Catholic Church the protector and defender of the poor of the past. We omit quotations from them. We omit proof, that the first labor organizations known in history were founded by "the lazy 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—

**IN BELGIUM.**  
Witnesses the effects of the triumph of the Belgian Catholic party, to whom the Belgian workmen owe—(1) A government inquiry into the condition of the workingmen—(2) the organization of the Liege congress on social questions, which has led to a practical movement for the reform 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 factories.

**IN GERMANY.**  
When its financial interests and public peace were endangered last spring by the great strike at Bochum, who formulated the grievances and demands of the poor miners? The answer is, the Catholic priests of the place. Indeed we know of no other men who have been such heroes of the democracy there, or who have better fulfilled the high ideal as set forth by the Eternal Priest. They mingled fraternally with the miners of Westphalia, and as a consequence, all was tranquillity, intelligence, self-sacrifice; for they recognized in their priests, pastors who thoroughly sympathized with them in their misery and discontent. Moreover, the German Congress of a few weeks ago made labor and capital the most important and prominent subject of its programs. Dr. Windthorst, one of the many Catholic leaders who have promoted the labor cause in Germany, said: "We have come to Bochum to prove that Catholicity has the courage to plant its flag in the mining region. The interests of employers and employed are not opposed; they complete one another; and the workman can do nothing if work is not given to him, and the capitalist can do nothing if the workman be not given to him. To the one we would teach Christian humility and obedience; to 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 15th of October until the 18th of November. Every part of France sent its representative workmen, and many wealthy Catholics contributed in adding the poorer of these laborers to visit the Eternal City. What a splendid sight for the Italian Freemason!—The French laborer, farmer, and mechanic embarking and receiving the special blessing of the Vicar of Christ. 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 is through their grief-stricken hearts that the cancer-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 pilgrimage of Catholic workmen was no doubt especially beneficial and encouraging to that class of Frenchmen.

**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 effected by a reunion with the Church of Rome.

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

**IN ENGLAND.**  
Consider 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 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 London had shaken off the dust of the foot against the strike and disappeared into space, combating with the utmost patience the diffi-

culties interposed by prejudice and passion; interposing a constant element of cool, common sense in the midst of hot blooded conflict, he must have felt sustained and inspired by the best traditions of his Church. The occasion, no doubt, was less imposing than that great historic day when St. Leo 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 herself as the mother of the Poor. Modern heterodoxy, liberalism, infidelity, have done nothing to 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 Nonconformists, 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. Ingersoll talks of "tears and kisses, kisses and tears," of flowers, birds and butterflies, and other Golden slobber, to ragged women and starving children. Bluxey, 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 woe and want. Tell the rich they shall be poor indeed if they have no treasure in heaven. See 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 robbery, that he shall suffer by the decree of a just God and an honest tribunal. She points out the lurid gleam of an everlasting hell to the head who has stolen a maiden's honor or robbed a mother's love. "Verily there is a reward for the righteous; doubtless there is a God who judgeth the earth." She condemns, in the Pienary Council of Baltimore, the liquor saloon, warning the laborers from its fatal door.

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 where "the poor have the Gospel preached to them"—a Church which has ever been the champion of national liberty and equality from the day that Christ established her. At her communion rail the king kneels at the side of the pauper.

## TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

Decide not to introduce a Prohibition Resolution in Parliament this Session.

OTTAWA, February 5.—A meeting of members of the Parliament interested in the temperance 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, Messrs. Jamieson, M.P., S. A. Fisher, M.P., R. Watson, M.P., J. Scriver, M.P., Somerville, M.P., Mulock, M.P., Kirk, M.P., Macdonald, M.P., (Huron), Jones, M.P., Armstrong, M.P., Waldie, M.P., Bain, M.P., (Wentworth) Meigs, M.P., Lang, M.P., Hale, M.P., McMillan, M.P., Brien, M.P., Lovitt, M.P., Eisenhauer, M.P., Platt, M.P., Wilson, M.P., Rev. W. Scott and Rev. Mr. Wood, Ottawa; Mr. J. R. Dougal and Mr. J. H. Carson, Montreal.

A lengthy discussion took place upon the advisability of introducing a resolution in favor of prohibition at this session of Parliament. Messrs. Fisher and Carson reported that the council of the Alliance had decided in favor 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 temperance people had opposed the amendments 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. Dougal stated that in view of the late period of the meeting he was inclined to agree with Mr. Jamieson in favoring a postponement until next year. He suggested that next time they should be ready with some amendment which would place the question fairly before 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 east-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 plebiscite proposal, but had felt bound to vote down any amendments offered to the motion. Dr. Macdonald also opposed any action this year.

Finally, Mr. Scriver, M.P., moved that in the opinion of the legislative committee it is not expedient to introduce a prohibition resolution in the House this session.

Hon. Senator Vidal denied that there had been any division between the Alliance and the legislative committee. He was glad to see that they had at last got together such

an influential committee. He suggested that Parliament might be persuaded to arrange for a plebiscite 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 convention in Montreal, attended by representatives of all the prohibitionists in the country, which asked that the question be submitted to Parliament every year. For this reason he asked that the motion be not carried.

Mr. Scriver stated 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 failed. Mr. Gilmour 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 Remedies for Intemperance.

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

After prayers, the president delivered the third of his series of lectures on "Remedies for Intemperance." He said that the Sacrament of Penance and of the Holy Eucharist were the most powerful means we had for avoiding the sin of intemperance, and their reception on Sunday next by all the members of the society would be the most appropriate way of celebrating the golden jubilee of the Catholic temperance movement in this 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 reverend president administered the pledge of total abstinence to more than thirty persons.

As 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 jubilee are very complete. It is expected that the attendance on the religious exercises on Sunday next will be largely attended, invitations 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 Murphy will preside and will deliver the historical address. The Rev. J. A. McCann will lecture on "The Light and Shade 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 length. The chief mourners were his brother, Mr. J. James Scullion, his son, William, and his son-in-law Mr. W. Dunne, his nephews, William, James, Patrick, Edward and Tom Scullion and his five grandsons. Among those in the funeral procession were Mayor Grenier, Ald. Clendinning, Gauthier, Stevenson, Malone, Tansy, H. Kennedy and McBride, and Messrs. M. P. Ryan, W. J. O'Hara, M. Foote, M. H. Dick, John Lewis, J. Ferrault, George McAfee, E. Tansy, J. Lyman, T. McGarry, James O'Brien, H. J. Shaw, W. H. Arntson, D. Roe, J. Donnelly, D. Fraser, James McShane, M. P., H. J. O'Hara, T. Larkin, P. McGoldrick, Denis Barry, John Allan, E. Elliott, Dr. Leduc, F. Dolan, J. Paton, R. White, F. Carter, G. Graham, J. Mooney, D. Burke, S. Moss, J. Dawes and others.

## Archbishop Fabre at Ste. Outegonde.

Last Sunday morning His Grace Archbishop Fabre paid an official visit to the parish of Ste. Outegonde, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Martin, master of ceremonies, and his private secretary, Rev. Mr. Monaghan. They were received by Rev. Father Seguin, parish priest. His Grace celebrated Mass and delivered a sermon on "The Gospel of the day." After Mass the mayor, Mr. Renault, presented him with an address of welcome, to which His Grace made a felicitous reply. Dinner was partaken of in the new residence of the parish priest, which had been blessed during the day. After dinner His Grace offered up the solemn prayers for 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 expressed his indebtedness to the Rev. Father Seguin for his labor in providing one of the most beautiful churches in the vicinity of Montreal.

## The Union Catholic.

The usual weekly meeting of L'Union Catholique was held last Sunday afternoon when Mr. Alf. Labelle read Mr. Louis Frechette's "Les derniers carbonates," and the Rev. P. Lalanne, S.J., read the first chapters of a work entitled "Pierre Boucher, gouverneur des Trois Rivières et fondateur de Beauport." The following historical notice in the *Journal des Canadiens* is so de principes, sometimes de ses constitutions, which he is to publish shortly.

## IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

President Fitzgerald's Address.

A Venal American Press—He Declares 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 organization:

LINCOLN, Neb., February 8, 1890

To the Officers and Members of the Irish National League of America:—

Since the inception of the present Irish movement, now nearing its hour of final triumph or more defeat, the Irish exiles and their children in America have been the chief support and mainstay of the national struggle. The countless financial assistance rendered from the United States and Canada to the people and leaders of Ireland has been the result of organized activity and unflinching courage. The magnificent aggregate created by the many contributory streams of Irish-American generosity could never have been obtained had the government depended upon the uncertainty of spasmodic local action. Our enemies have recognized the tremendous force of organized effort as a most potent aid to the Irish 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 agents are employed to scatter insinuations, to make false allegations and, by every artifice, to disseminate slanders in order to disrupt Irish national organization in America. The insidious motive which may still the press is being utilized in this country to supplement the unscrupulous but defeated efforts of the London Times to discredit not only the national officers of the American league, but the trusted and able leaders of the movement in Ireland, whom it now, we have so lately observed and heard it loudly proclaimed, it held in the highest esteem. 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 money part, that has been the cry from time immemorial. Since 1856, this quarter of the globe has collected a vast quantity of money for the cause, and the demand is for more. Men who are living as members of the British Parliament on funds raised in America and live on the fat of the land, or gossip does them great injustices, will naturally cry with the horse-leech's daughter "Give, give."

In the Chicago Herald of the same day were:—The program of the league on both sides of the ocean is identical and unmistakable. More funds and less investigation is the cry everywhere. No convention for the last three years and Parnell wanted none for the present. Nothing is so perfectly delightful to the free handed patriots whom Ireland sends to this country as to lay aside 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 unknown purposes.

Brother Irishmen! Is not this the language of the London Times and the Tory organs that for generations have been spitting their contempt upon every effort of the Irish people to ameliorate the condition of their country? Does it not seem as if the Duke of Orleans, in his battles 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 press revilers, and the corrupting patois of faction who are now trying to demoralize your ranks. Rise assured that the ignominious defeat of the London Times will be the fate of its penny 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 conducting their struggle with a zeal, a dignity and a discipline unprecedented in the annals of the human race.

Generous as your contributions have been, noble as have been your sacrifices and magnificent your efforts, they are far from equalling under like circumstances the manifestation of these qualities by the people in Ireland. Endowed as they are by 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 commission. We instance the magnanimity with which the peasantry of Ireland have within the last two months raised \$100,000 more for the same cause which is now being in turn contested upon the Irish hillsides.

## THE MILK IN THE COCOON.

The Tenants' Defence Association has been formed and is being maintained to defeat the law depriving effort of Irish landlordism. This insidious occupier, which has so long fastened itself upon the flesh 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 landlord recognize that their source of property, founded in robbery and maintained by tyranny in Ireland, and based upon the sale of their estates is now a living issue contested by the two greatest English parties. In the vital question of the hour, which party shall anticipate the other in the forming of an Irish land bill designed to give peasant proprietorship 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 rental accruing from their use. The landlords hope to sell at a ridiculously 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 cost. To this end the tenants of Louth, Cork, Tipperary and other counties are making common cause and are going far from their holdings, leaving the estates to present valuation approximately to their real worth according to the price of the market. These tenants who are the heroic sufferers rendering the accumulation of years of soil and economy in the common cause of nationality

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 cruel experience of the iniquitous system of land tenure in Ireland and no instructive words of mine are needed to apprise you of the crucial urgency of the hour. 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 motto that you contribute will be your bread cast upon the waters of which you may securely anticipate a return. Therefore I exhort you, in your individual and associated capacities, to make one more effort for Irish freedom. Let every branch of the league reassert and bestir itself and let every individual 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 unrelenting vigor is sustained by the inspired consciousness of coming victory. Parnell, the sagacious and unswerving leader, maintains unassailable his touch upon the minds and hearts of our devoted people. Sacrifices will be demanded of them and as to 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 entreat you, as honest, loyal supporters of the cause of Ireland, eschewing 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 our dear old land. In view of the postponement of the National convention and for the transaction of the important business of the National Executive Committee is summoned to meet at St. Louis, Wednesday, April 16, 1890.

Respectfully,  
JOHN FITZGERALD,  
President.

## THE DUKE OF ORLEANS

Prosecuted 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 confinement in the law. The Duke looks upon the duke's act as a mere childish 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 Frenchman who loves the tri-color will approve his conduct, and he ventures to think he has no reason to fear the judgment of Carnot's own conscience. He then proceeds:—"Since you are so justly proud of your great and patriotic ancestor you can hardly be surprised at my invoking the memory of the prince, my ancestor, who died for France on the field of battle, nor at one of the descendants of Henry the Fourth I ask to become a common soldier."

The Duke of Orleans, who was arrested yesterday for violating the decree of exile issued against the members of his family, occupies a comfortable apartment in the Conciergerie prison. The Duc de Chartres and Prince de Montpensier, his sons and a cousin respectively, and other friends will be permitted to visit him. M. Constans, minister of the interior, has given orders that he be treated with distinction. The Monarchist members of the Chamber of Deputies have decided to interpellate the Government 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 charge he said he became 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 de Beauvoir asking him for news of her son and adding "I can say he will always do his duty."

At the conclusion of the judicial enquiry M. Constans will reply to the interpellation. He will state the Government merely executed the law, the provisions of which are precise. He will explain to the Chamber that article 4 of the law of exile enacts that no member of the royal family shall enter the army, but does not mention the grade from which they are excluded, and the cabinet will, therefore, not admit the argument of the Duke that he could join the army as a private.

The Republic Française, in commenting on the arrest of the Duke, points out that the Expulsion law imposes a penalty of from two to five years imprisonment upon the head or direct heir of any family that has resigned in France, who violate its provisions.

The *Pain and Journal des Debats* think the best policy of the government is to have the Duke again conducted to the frontier.

LONDON, February 9.—A Madrid despatch says: The Orleans plans were settled at a family council at St. Leon, before the Count de Paris sailed for America. Ranc Carlos, of Portugal, has subscribed \$45,000 to the defence 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 held Sunday afternoon in St. Ann's hall, under the presidency of Mr. T. O'Donnell. Several new members having been enrolled, the report of the treasurer of the Irish National League of America was read, and showed that since 1886 there had been received \$237,921.79, of which \$237,248.08 had been sent to further the aims of the Irish Parliamentary party. Of the above amount no less than \$16,706.85 was contributed by Canada. This is a list of several thousands of dollars sent direct to Dublin. It was decided that the members present should attend the meeting of the Central branch on Sunday next.

## AWFUL COLLIERY DISASTER.

Nearly 150 Men Killed

BY AN EXPLOSION IN A WELSH MINE

LONDON, February 6.—An explosion occurred to-day in a colliery at Aberystwyth in Monmouthshire, ten miles northwest of Newport. 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 gas was dislodged and forced into the pits where work was in progress, and there it was ignited and exploded. There must have been a great quantity of gas as the explosion had tremendous force. It was heard at the distance of a mile. All the gearing in the shaft was thrown into the air as if from the mouth of a volcano, and simultaneously a vast bright volume of flames 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 rescuers 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 mangled that the recognition of their identity is impossible. The latest estimate 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 Aberystwyth mine, in Monmouthshire, last Thursday, took place to-day. The scene in itself was extremely impressive, but the weeping and wailing of the hundreds of widows and orphans, whose manifestations of grief were unrestrained, marked the occasion as one never to be forgotten by the beholders. As the procession started for the church it was headed by a choir of boys and men who chanted weird Welsh dirges, which, mingled with the cries and groans of the mourners, produced an effect which the least emotional 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. Gahring, being in the chair, the following resolutions of condolence were adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from the sphere of earthly care the esteemed pastor of St. Gabriel's, Rev. Father Thomas A. McCarthy;

Resolved, That the members of this society place on record their sense of the great loss sustained, not only by his devoted parishioners, but also by the Catholic people of the city, through the death of so beloved a pastor, whose untiring labors in every good work in behalf of his fellow-men has endeared him to the hearts of all.

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

## French in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, February 10.—The Manitoba Legislature resumed its sittings to-night, the galleries 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 language. Mr. Prendergast was not in his seat when Mr. Martin, the French member for Morris, created considerable surprise by asking that the order regarding the resolution be discharged. The Government refused to allow this to be done. The Government then brought up its own measure abolishing the rule of the House which required that all bills, motions, etc., be printed in French. Mr. Martin, of Morris, asked the Government to postpone the consideration of this, as several of the French members were unavoidably absent. This was a dead end.

Then Attorney-General Martin brought up his new municipal bill and moved its second reading. Mr. Martin, of Morris, then raised the point that the bill was out 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 latter forcibly impressed it on the French members that as long as he had anything to do with it the bill would never be printed in French.

## The Emperor Courts Popularity.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The recent receipts 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 placed at every street corner in every town in the Kingdom. It is significant, too, that within the space of the Empire, and particularly in Saxony, a crowd congregating on a street corner is ordinarily made to disperse without delay, the gatherings around the *offices* are not molested.



A GREETING.

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

Were if I never had heard
What land had given me birth,
And cradled the spirit's bird
On its first weak flight to earth;

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

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?

Mary Elizabeth Blake, in The Independent.

THE BLESSED JOAN OF ARC

Investigating the Facts of Her Inspired and Heroic Life

The Process of Establishing the Merits of Candidates for Canonization as Seen in Her Case.

(N. Y. Freeman's 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.

I paid the reverend gentleman a visit and was received by him with great courtesy. "I am called by my colleagues," he said, "by a name which will perhaps surprise you."

On the 16th of July Charles made a triumphal entry into the city of Rheims, and on the following day was solemnly crowned in the Cathedral, his deliverer standing by his side before the high altar during the ceremony.

She determined once more to retire from the contest, but was again induced by pressing entreaties to alter her resolution. In the midst of his success Charles led his troops back into winter quarters, and by his laziness lost a most favorable opportunity of completing his triumphs.

It is evident by this that it will be many years before she is canonized; 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 Aro (in French, Jeanne d'Aro), the heroic Maid of Orleans, was the daughter of Jacques d'Aro, or Darc, and of Isabran Romeo, his wife, villagers of Domremy, on the borders of Lorraine, and was born in 1410 to 1411.

And having, under terror of death, signed a formal abjuration, she was condemned to perpetual imprisonment with "the bread of grief and the water of anguish" for her food.

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 Robert de Baudricourt, Governor of the neighboring town of Vaucouleurs, to send her, in February, 1429, to the French court, which was then held at Chinon, in the valley of the Loire, between Tours and Saumur.

Our Divine Master Often Withdrew for Deeper Communion With His Heavenly Father—Two Instances of the Growth of 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."

WORK OF SPIRITUAL RETREAT

Nothing is of More Importance to the Soul.

God has a time and a way for the accomplishing 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.

Words written elsewhere upon the subject will bear repetition here—How many souls trembling on the brink of temptation would be saved from falling if they would but seek strength by dwelling a few days beneath the roof with Christ in the Eucharist, the source of strength; 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 importance are to be decided.

It is not only once a year that these souls needs 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.

The crying need of the bustling, active souls of the American people is just the opportunity of spiritual retreat, of every distracting a brief, spasmodic pleasure of the world. They need to retreat 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.

The spirit of God by implanting in hearts the spiritual seed of which they may partake at 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 diocese 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 month, a week, a day, as time may permit, devotion suggest or soul silence require.

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 abode where everything breathes of peace; where from the Blessed Sacrament the divine Master repeats the comforting promise: "All things whatsoever you ask when you pray shall come to you."

PIUS IX'S RING

Now in the Possession of A Citizen of St. Louis.

Rev. D. P. Phelan, editor of St. Louis Western Watchman, has according to the Register of that city, in his possession the ring that once graced the finger of Pope Pius IX. 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 upon his death all his possessions, even down to his jewels and clothing, be sold to public auction and the proceeds be given to the poor.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men.

The Time to be Pleasant. "Mother's cross," said Maggie, coming into the kitchen with a disfiguring pox on her lips.

Harriet was busy ironing, and she looked up and answered Maggie: "That it is the very time for you to be pleasant and helpful. Mother was awake a great deal in the night with the poor baby."

"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 sit on the sofa and take a nap while I'm gone. You are looking tired."

"Thank you, my dear; it will do a world of good. My head aches this morning."

only one thing absolute; that a reasonable proof of character be furnished by those who are strangers to the sister. Justice to others seeking his shelter demands this.

Adoration, 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 Order, that bears for its motto: Veritas, Truth.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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What a happy heart Maggie's was as she turned the little carriage up and down the road! She resolved to remember and act on her aunt's good advice—"The very time to be helpful and pleasant is when everybody is tired and cross."

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noise 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, 50 St. John Street, Montreal.

In speaking of Archbishop Ryan, the noted pupil of the Catholic Tribune says: "He is a broad-shouldered, blue-eyed, kindly-looking man, and stands fully six feet in his canvas of purple. His brow is massive, and

pretext for putting her to death. By fraud or violence she was induced to array herself in men's clothes, and was, in consequence, pronounced a heretic and condemned to death. On May 30th she was burned alive in the market place of Rouen, protesting to her last gasp that the flames directed them were unkindled and that in obeying them she was doing the will of God.

The atrocious treatment meted out to this brave, devoted, generous and patriotic woman, says a Protestant historian, reflects deep disgrace on all parties concerned in it, upon the English authorities, renegade Frenchmen, and perhaps chiefly upon Charles, who, steeped in sensual pleasure, made never an effort to save her. On receiving news of her death the maid's father died of grief, but her mother lived many years a penitent in the City of Orleans. The memory of Joan of Arc is held dear in France and German, English, Spanish and Italian poets and writers have made her the theme of song and story.

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JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in arrangement, and as LIFE 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.

withal he preaches so eloquently that Pope Pius IX. christened him the 'silver-tongued American,' quite overlooking the fact that his acts de maximo took place in Tipperary. He is rising seven and fifty, and although the most astute of theologians, he can tell a humorous story without missing the point.

A Book of Rare Merit.

EXPLORATIONS AND ADVENTURES OF H. M. STANLEY.

Explorations and Adventures of Henry M. Stanley and other World-renowned Explorers: Containing Thrilling Accounts of Famous Expeditions, Marvellous Escapes, Marvellous Discoveries, etc., in the Wilds of Africa.

This superbly illustrated work, a copy of which we have received from the Canadian publishers, Messrs. McDermaid & Logan, London, Ont., contains in a magnificent volume a graphic account of the travels, discoveries and brilliant achievements of Stanley in the Dark Continent.

A complete history of this last great expedition for the relief of the celebrated Emin Pasha is given from Stanley's own pen. In this volume the great explorer relates his terrible sufferings and dangers, his long and wearisome journeys and excursions in rescuing Emin Pasha and his brave band.

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

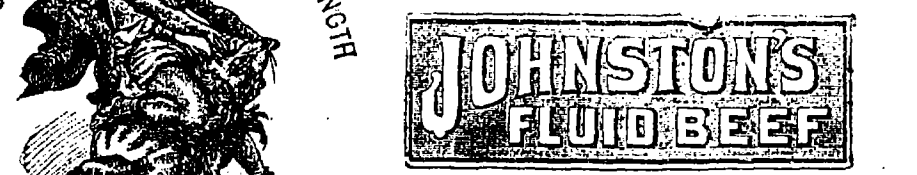
The magnificent volume is issued by McDermaid & Logan, of London, in connection with the National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, one of the wealthiest and most enterprising publishing firms in the United States, and it is but fair to say that in the great race of rival firms to push forward their Stanley books, this is the first to appear in a completed form.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

(Extract from a letter from an agent at Carleton Place, Ont., dated January 23, 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 it."

YOU CANNOT HELP GETTING STRONG IF YOU TAKE



JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

THE GREAT STRENGTH GIVER.

\$12,000 GIVEN TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN CASH THE GRANDEST OFFER EVER MADE BY ANY PUBLISHER.

Instead of spending \$50,000 this year in giving away sample copies to readers throughout the U.S., we have decided to bestow the sum of \$12,000 on a contest of advertising and getting our publication talked about from one end of the country to the other.

The following 4895 PRESENTS will be GIVEN TO THE 4895 persons making the BEST GUESSES OF THE NUMBER OF BEANS THE JAR CONTAINS:

To all the rest who subscribe and send a guess, whether correct or not, we will give an elegant piece of silverware, value at least 25 cents, each; and every subscriber gets a Present worth more than the subscription price.

THE POST AND TRIBUNE

One of the largest, handsomest and best publications issued from Brooklyn. It contains sixteen large pages, 64 columns, completely illustrated, and is published weekly, excepting two extra pages to the latest date.



DON'T DRINK TO-NIGHT.

I left my mother at the door, My sister at her side... 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 Simmonds' Mission Concerns the Isle of Man and Malta—Discussion on the Boycott

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

ROME, December 27th.

It is curious to see how long the newspapers have kept up the superstition of the pressure of the English Government on the Pope to induce him to "pacify Ireland."

NOT A PERMANENT PLENIPOLENTIARY.

This statement is as positive as anything 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 much jealousy, nor could the negotiations long escape discovery.

THE POPE NOT AGAINST IRELAND.

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 Irish politics.

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 nature of the disturbances in Ireland which made this receipt necessary the English Government had no part; nor did it present, directly or indirectly, any case, which is indeed implied in my saying that it did not recognize the political character of the Pope.

favor of it. The Church has, therefore, no interest in the political side of the Irish question, or, if they have any, it would be due to the Irish ecclesiastics, who are mostly in favor of Home Rule.

MONSIGNOR PEREIRO'S MISSION. To clear up the doubts of the authorities of the Church, called on to judge in such a conflict of interests, the Pope sent Monsignor Pereiro to examine on the spot all the elements 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.

W. J. S.

THE TRUE REPUBLIC.

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

The most remarkable feature of the splendid funeral of the late Cardinal Prince Archbishop of Vienna, December 19th, was the presence, beside the Emperor, at the head of the bier, of the dead Prelate's brothers, sisters and nephews, all of them peasants of Upper Austria, whose humble attire contrasted strangely with the glittering uniforms of the Archdukes, Princes Generals, Cabinet Ministers and Ambassadors who surrounded the coffin.

A large number of the Princes of the Church are of an origin quite as humble as that of Cardinal Gangelbauer. Thus Monsignor Kremetz, the Prince Archbishop of Cologne is the son of a butcher at Coblenz, on the Rhine. One of his brothers still keeps the father's shop, and a second brother deals in, or rather peddles, hides.

standing with heads bowed low, until the venerable Prelate has taken his seat. He has a vast retinue of Monsignors, chamberlains, gentlemen-in-waiting and equerries, all persons of noble birth. Travelers from Vienna to Pesth pass in view of his palace at Grau, Grau is a picturesque old city, perched on the top of the range of hills which slope down to the shore of the Danube.

Catholic Journalism.

[From the Liverpool Catholic Times]

"Mgr. Doppelbauer, Bishop of Litz, has published a pastoral letter on the importance of the press. Citing the declaration of Mgr. Kistler, Vice IX, of the Council of Trent, the eminent prelate appeals to all Catholics to support Catholic journals."

During the course of the past few years, the Catholic press has made a most remarkable advance. It has not only increased in number, but in quality, and in the extent of its circulation.

There are various causes why Catholic journalism has not in the past been properly developed. One reason, no doubt, is the hostility felt by the secular and doctrinal press of the Church towards the Catholic press.

Another reason is the want of a sufficient number of able and energetic writers, who are capable of doing justice to the cause of the Church.

It is true that legitimate sensationalism is not one of the best features of journalism, but it must not be forgotten that it plays an important part in securing readers for newspapers, and more worthy of attention those who would not otherwise be drawn to subjects requiring serious reflection.

vicious as to what is beneficial for our Catholic people." Such a liberal and broad-minded interpretation of the functions of the Catholic pressman on the part of Catholic prelates is the surest guarantee of the growth of the power of the Catholic press.

PARNELL'S BIG VICTORY.

Comments and Suggestions of the London 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 doubted 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 costs legally recoverable, but the reimbursement of the whole expense he has incurred in the matter. The conclusion, it says, is as satisfactory as it is startling.

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 credit.

The Telegraph says it is impossible not to condemn the negligence of the Times in becoming the dupe of a disreputable rascal. 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, collector for the Times, says that the Times will only pay the ordinary costs to Mr. Parnell and that Mr. Parnell is not released from the payment of the inter-litigatory costs, which were awarded to the Times, nor from the costs of the abortive Scotch and Irish actions. He says the statement that the Times proposed compromise is inaccurate.

AN APPEAL 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 than personal vindication of Parnell in it, for it is a justification of the movement for Ireland's independence. It will cause a great revival of interest in the cause of Ireland in America, because the settlement of the case and its conditions will attract the attention of the world. Our friends in Ireland are working harmoniously. Here we have had discouragements, but the League 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.

SATAN'S MANY DISGUISES.

All Penetrated by Archbishop Cleary, who Warns His Flock Against Them.

KINGSTON, February 6.—Archbishop Cleary, in addressing a meeting of his church people at Tweed, a few days ago, referred to the separate school question. He directed the attention of his people to the supreme importance of Catholic education for the youth of the parish, declaring that in the present day the everlasting contest between Jesus Christ and Satan, between the kingdom of God and the "spirits of wickedness in high places," is waged in the school room and that this is the battle ground chosen by the agents of Satan against the Saviour of the souls of the little ones.

During the course of intellect and moral preparation for the battle of life in the school room, the diabolical spirit of hatred of religious 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 demons to propagate his wicked angels through the cities and towns of this province.

In concluding, His Grace said—"What is to be thought of the political leader who, in addressing his followers in London denounced the Provincial Government for having permitted the separate schools to increase in number within the last ten years. That is, for having omitted to obstruct and thwart us in doing what we are expressly authorized by the constitution to do and the Provincial Government is sworn to protect and defend us in doing. We have done it by God's blessing in the diocese of Kingston and in all the other dioceses of Ontario, and shall continue to do it."

GATARRH AND GOLD IN HEAD HOW CURED. NASAL BALM NASAL BALM.

A certain and speedy cure for Gold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages. SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, loss of sense of smell, foul breath, hoarseness 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. It cures in a few days neglected cold in head resulting 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 FULFORD & CO., BRIDGEVILLE, ONT.

A CHILD OF MARY.

The Influence of His Wife on an old soldier.

An old American general was once asked by a friend how 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 by me I ever listened to the word of a priest and before I had set my foot in a church. After my campaign God bestowed on me a pious wife, whose Faith I respected though I did not share it. Before I married her she was a member of all the pious confraternities of her parish, and she never failed to add of her signature 'Child of Mary.' She never took it upon herself to lecture me about God, but I could read her thoughts in her countenance. When she prayed, every morning and night, her countenance beamed with faith and charity; when she returned from the church, where she had received, with a communion, a sweetest and a pious 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. One 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."

HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT

Line may be a very long one and yet be the shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has a route of 3,000 miles of road; it is one of the greatest railway systems of this country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cookstown, Moorhead, Cassell, Glyndon, Grafton, Ferris Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, can be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; to rest the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the trader, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. L. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and circulars. If you want a free train in a level land write for the "Great Reservation," read and resolve to go.

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We may cure, 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 effect a positive cure in from three to five days. The comparative trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. Five cents by all druggists. Charges prepaid.

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid.

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Only \$5.87. WORTH \$25.00.

This watch is SOLID GOLD PLATED, richly engraved by hand, and is the most beautiful, practical and reliable watch ever made. It is a movement of the most accurate time-keeping quality, and is fitted by the most accurate time-keeper in the world. It is a really beautiful watch, and is a really reliable watch. It is a really beautiful watch, and is a really reliable watch.

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A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insobriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

VERY MUCH PLEASSED.

GALLI POLIS, 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 effect on me. I enjoyed a good night's rest after taking it and could do course do a great deal more work, and am therefore very much pleased with the effect of your remedy. S. JOS. HUND.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and 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 KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

IN MONTREAL

By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence Street.

Agents:—B. E. MCGALE, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, cor. Bleury and Craig streets; Picault & Contant, cor. LaChapelle, St. Catherine street. Price, \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00. EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, Drummondville, Que.

THE BENEDICTINES' 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 Holy Father with the first number of the "Appendix" to the same "Regesto." This work is due to the diligent researches of Padre Anselmo Caplot, whose vast erudition and critical discernment are of European fame. He now offers to the learned world a complete marked eight and ten amongst the "Apostolic 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, proventus et obventionum," which comprises the twelve months from November 14, 1309, to November 13, 1310, that is, little beyond the year of Clement V., and it informs one what was then collected from the monasteries depending upon the Holy See, from the promises and visits of prelates and abbots, from bulls, tithes and similar sources. These sheets are only seven in number, and the information necessarily incomplete. But the documents 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 Pontifical Curia, especially those who accompanied the Pope in his journey. Most interesting are the notices to be gathered as to the usage of that epoch so varied and rich in events upon the clothes of the Pontiff, 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 Pottier, 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 Pontiff. The list of aims dispensed by Clement V. in one year is too long to give here; and while magnificent toward others and charitable 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 flesh meat 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 Benedictines Order, who excelled even the asceticism of Voltaire, as the never ceasing advantages contributed by these quiet unpretending monks to science and literature.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and costs, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and 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 blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infallible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

M. M. LACHOIX, JR., Successor of M. M. DENARVAIS, No. 1263 Michigan street, corner St. Elizabeth st.

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, nor 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 on keeping your 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 Carleton.

St. Louis Mo., March 28, 1888.

BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Gentlemen:—We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x50 ft., with ceiling 80 ft. Your 50 inch Reflector light is admirably adapted for the purpose. Very respectfully, J. H. HOLMES, Obs. Bldg. 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 send \$1,000,000 for a central free library and branches for Pittsburgh, Pa., provided the city will maintain them. The free library for Allegheny City, on which Mr. Carnegie expended over \$300,000, will be opened by President Harrison next week.

AGENTS WANTED for an all reliable firm large profits, quick sales, SAMPLE FREE, a rare opportunity. Geo. A. HOFFMAN, 170 Broadway, N. Y. 27-13

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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. Faustina and Jovita. SUNDAY, Feb. 16, Quinquagesima. MONDAY, Feb. 17, St. Flavian. TUESDAY, Feb. 18, Shrove Tuesday.

The Education Question.

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 usurp the most sacred and fundamental rights of the parent by assuming that "the child belongs to the State before belonging to the 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 secularized than to permit so gross a violation of the first principles of that boasted freedom which it is alleged the people of Canada enjoy under British institutions.

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 belongs 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 towards his Creator in common with his fellow-men, is, by the very fact of his existence, a member of three distinct societies, each complete in its own sphere—the domestic society or Family, the civil society or State, the religious society or Church. The question arises, therefore, which of these three societies has the duty and right of procuring his education; or, if this task is common to all the three, what portion falls to the lot of each."

The first duty of the parent, after providing 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 sacred obligation of preparing the souls born to them in wedlock to take their places in the Kingdom of God on earth as it is in heaven. No Catholic who realizes the awful responsibility thus resting upon him can contemplate handing over 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 all, it would be a betrayal of the innocent little ones committed to his care by risking their deprivation of their inestimable birthright as children of Our Saviour, who said—"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of 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 lofted 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 preservation of their rights in the education of the young.

no chance of misunderstanding. In a brief by Pius IX., quoted in the treatise mentioned above, we read:—"All those who would have the Church resign, or withdraw her salutary direction of the popular schools, demand nothing less than that the Church should not against the behests of her Divine Founder, and neglect the most important charge committed to her of procuring the salvation of men. Assuredly, in whatever places or countries these most dangerous schemes of exalting the authority of the Church from the schools should be attempted or put into execution, and the youth should be lamentably exposed to the danger of suffering loss in their faith, the Church is not only bound to use all her zeal and efforts and spare no pains at any time, that the young should receive the necessary religious education, but is also bound to admonish all the faithful, and declare to them that such schools, being hostile to the Catholic Church, cannot in conscience be frequented."

The principle here laid down has been acted upon in all countries where the circumstances are as stated. In the United States at the present time this is a burning question. It may, however, be observed that the Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition grants that there may be circumstances in which Catholic parents may, in conscience, send their children to public schools, viz: when no Catholic school is at hand, or when that which is at hand is not fit to give the children an education suited to their station and conformable to their age." It is to be remembered, however, that the frequenting of the public schools can be permitted, even in these cases, according to the declaration of the Sacred Congregation, only when the danger of perversion can be rendered remote; and that 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 elementary schools, or literary and scientific.

That no Catholic can convoke 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.

Lansdowne Again.

We see by United Ireland that the Marquis of Lansdowne and his precious agent, Mr. Trench, are once again to be a little 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 Cairo Conference several ejectment orders were asked for by Mr. Mansfield, on behalf of Mr. Trench, against tenants of the Viceroy of India. Trench himself does not seem to have the moral courage to appear in court, but left his subordinate to act the part of whipping-boy. Several tenants were proceeded against for small amounts, and Judge Adye Curran, who seems to have an inviolable faith in the doctrine of pressure within the law, tried his powers of persuasion upon Lansdowne, per Trench, per Mansfield, but to 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. Curran said, if he were driven to it, he would give them, but would make an order for payment by instalments. In others he reluctantly gave decrees, remarking that the tenants were paying their rent well. Judge Curran is 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 not remote future find an echo amongst the rice-fields of Bengal.

They found an echo in Canada so loud and persistent that Lansdowne found a change of climate good for his health and so he got out without waiting to finish his term. Sic semper tyrannis, at least in Canada.

The Dominion Parliament.

The proceedings in our Dominion Parliament have not been of the most edifying 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 liveliest interest in the minds of the public, comparatively little has as yet transpired. Several days have been consumed in discussing the question of repealing the Dominion Franchise Act. As

we go to press the discussion on the McCarthy resolution, anent the French language in the Territories, is about to begin. We shall keep our readers informed of the progress of the debate, which promises to be of great interest. Two amendments have been proposed—one by Mr. Davis, M.P., and the other by Mr. R. S. White, M.P., of Cardwell. Both these amendments favor an appeal to the people of the Territories before any decisive steps are taken on the dual language question. Nothing, as yet, appears to have transpired as to the position of the Government with reference either to the main motion or either of the amendments, and the same may be said as regards the policy of the leader of the Opposition. Both parties will be forced to show their hands in the forthcoming debate. The budget speech of the Minister of Finance has not yet been announced. The public accounts show a surplus in the coffers of the Dominion over expenditures, and this will be made the most of by the Ministerialists. No doubt, at an early date the advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity and Commercial Union with the United States will be heard from, and the old arguments pro and con will be hurled across the floor of the House with as much vigor as though there was the slightest prospect of altering anyone's opinion on those well worn topics. The Young Liberals of Toronto have condemned the Mulock motion and address to Her Majesty, but the sister club in Montreal has declined to follow suit, and instead has passed a resolution of confidence in Mr. Laurier, the Liberal leader. Yet, it is a matter of congratulation that the young men of our country evince an interest in what is going on with reference to Canada's present and future.

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 bilingual and educational proposals, he now goes in for annexation of the North-west territories to Manitoba. He appears not to be troubled with any of those scruples which usually influence men who esteem the claims of patriotism and justice. He belongs to what the late Chief Justice Wood called the Great Raise-a-Row party. He 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 magnanimous who undertook to run the North-West. There 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 has 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 to 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 sovereignty of the western country. In somewhat similar manner, but through payment of money, the Dominion of Canada has succeeded to the territorial rights 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 of 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 point against the claim of Virginia. It is irresistible 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 deemed unusual for by some gentlemen belonging to the political persuasion of its promoter, 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 at rest the imputation of disloyalty so often cast upon his political friends, since Mr. Wiman, Mr. Butterworth and other tariff reformers have been ventilating their views concerning Canada, and in some instances blighting the closer commercial relations would inevitably lead to political union with the United States. The vote cast was an imposing one, and the speeches delivered were exceedingly pointed. Mr. Patterson, M.P. for Essex, made the declaration: "that inasmuch as it

had been stated in several of the organs of public opinion on the other side of the line, that London, which is in his constituency, had given signs of being desirous of casting 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 dissenting vote on the address, hardly more so, than the Imperial Federationists. On all sides it was made manifest that Canadian desire to be let alone to work out their own destiny. They feel equal to it and have a holy 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 inalienable 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 heinous crimes will be imputed to the administration of the Hon. Mr. Mowat just as such unpardonable offences are hurled at all governments on the eve of an appeal to the people. Those tactics being anticipated will scarcely find much credence amongst the electorate. Judging from the tone of the debate on the address from the Throne, Mr. Meredith is going to play his Protestant card for all it is worth. His slim following in the House has approved of his platform, we are told, with the exception of Mr. Clancy, M.P., who being a Catholic, naturally demurs to the policy of his leader. The Province of Ontario will be regular on its trial within the next few months. It shall then be decided whether the schoolmaster 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 yore. Should they fall in their calculation and the electorate of Ontario prove to have outgrown the old time prejudices, more especially, should the defeat of Mr. Meredith be emphatic it will be a happy day for the people of Canada. The influence of such a course on the part of Ontario would not only be felt in that province, but must have a beneficial effect elsewhere, and for the last time we shall have heard of religious intolerance being made the platform of a political party.

The B. A. Bill.

There seems to be an impression in some quarters that the B. A. 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 Council. 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 strongly in favor of the measure brought forward by Mr. John S. Hall and warmly endorsed by 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 perille. When it is taken into consideration that the Bar of Ontario, second to none in the Dominion, by its rules and regulations, admits as students, without further question, the holders of university degrees from this Province, it does seem 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 discussion. We see that the prospect of its becoming law, has caused a good deal of consternation, and some indignation on the part of several esteemed Catholic contemporaries. While we confess to being somewhat surprised that a measure so often unsuccessfully attempted should now pass with so little apparent resistance, we cannot say that we share in either the consternation or indignation. That the Orange society has no reason d'être in this country of course goes without

saying. That in the country where it first came into existence it has a record of nothing but wanton cruelty inspired by the most ignorant and malignant bigotry is equally 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 sister Province of Ontario, incorporated or unincorporated, the organization flaunts its banners whenever its members feel so disposed.

That the incorporation will make matters either better or worse, we fall to see. In fact if the measure produces any effect it may even be hoped, that the granting of the act may remove the last pretence of a grievance 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 these which have brought about the passing of the measure, and caused 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 a body politic, or not, is a matter of very little consequence. And perhaps the shortest and most effective way of getting rid of it is to give it the baneful it has been so long crying for and thus save ourselves from hearing of it again.

Another railway to connect this city with the Atlantic seaports of Halifax and St. John, has been projected and application is now before the Federal Parliament for a charter. The St. Lawrence & Maritime Provinces Railway runs in direct line from Riviere du Loup to Moncton via Edmonton and is entirely within Canadian territory. It will reduce the distance between this city and Halifax to 749 miles. The short line through Maine makes the distance 750. The missing link to complete the proposed system is 180 miles in length. Private capital is available for the work which it is proposed to undertake next spring and carry to completion without delay. It will be an important addition to the Grand Trunk system and of great 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 microbe. 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 dilemma. When was it not in that interesting position? A rotten government, with rascals for agents, a book that nobody believes in for law and the whole dominated by tax-eaters, ought to be in a dilemma. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the horns of the Turkish dilemma have only a narrow strait between them.

At 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 please say if a friend states the truth 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 foundation for a Church on that site but were prevented by ecclesiastical authority to build a Church there; 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 citizens? 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 Catholics have St. Patrick's Church, which is, we may say, exclusively occupied by them. The church accommodation for Irish Catholics 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 11.—In the local House today, 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 construction of certain provisions of the Public School act relating to separate school supporters. 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 special relation to the dispute anent the land improvement fund, its proper share of which Quebec refuses to pay.

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 Daily News" says: "If this is so, every Liberal will welcome it as a stepping stone to home rule." Sir William Vernon Harcourt will bring up the Pigot forgeries in Parliament to-morrow, upon a question of privilege.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech at the Opening.

LONDON, February 11.—Parliament re-assembled 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, was despatched during the autumn from Mozambique into territory where British settlements 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, at my request, has promised to withdraw its military forces from the territory in question.

A conference of the powers interested in the suppression of the slave trade has been convoked at Brussels by the King of the Belgians. I earnestly hope the results of its deliberations will advance the great cause for which it assembled.

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 conference.

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

The disordered condition of Swaziland has rendered it necessary to provide a better Government 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 settlers.

I shall await with lively interest the results 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.

The continued improvement of affairs in Ireland and the further diminution of agrarian crime there has made it possible to very largely restrict the area where it is necessary to deal with certain offences with the customary 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 already 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 you.

The bill facilitating and cheapening 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 Scotland.

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 employees and the measure improving the course of procedure from the winding up of the affairs 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 bill for the better regulation of savings banks and friendly societies.

Your attention will be directed to the accommodation 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 to the discharge of your high responsibility to the care 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 Parliament 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 Commons shortly before Parliament is convened, under a guard particularly charged with the duty of preventing a copy from falling into unauthorized hands.

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 to-morrow. 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 1889, since which time the Conservatives have gradually grown weaker.

Will Ask for \$100,000,000.

LONDON, February 10.—It is reported tonight 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.

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

Sympathy with the Pope.

ROME, 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 held in May.

The Pope Decorates the Shah.

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

Another Caramei May Die.

ROME, February 10.—Cardinal Jacobini has had a relapse, and is in a dangerous condition.







LADY 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 submission.

In vain. The bright, spirited eyes looked at him in a haughty contempt.

"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 surroundings.

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 surprise.

"You do not like the name?" said the Lady Nora. "I wish I knew a word with the same meaning, but with a thousand times the force! Base hypocrite! False guardian! False friend! I have found you out at last!"

The lawyer looked at her in seeming grief.

"And this is the spirit in which I find you?" he cried. "Still disobedient, still rebellious, still obstinate! I can see here to-night, 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, if you stand in a parent's glass to you, am doomed, it seems, to experience a parent's deepest sorrow, 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 flash of an unsheathed sword from her sunny 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, despite 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 Castle. You were my father's lawyer and trusted confidential friend. When papa died, leaving my property to the care of Sir Russell Ryan, he yet made you an associate guardian of my property and person. You pretended to 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 years!"

The lawyer started and an apprehensive look darkened his visage.

"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 not 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, resolving your offenses and kindly words as coming from a loving heart, and the man you champion would have flourished upon that of which you and he have despoiled me! Shall I tell you of what I have suspected until suspicion has grown positive belief?"

"Yes; tell me!" said the lawyer, watching her with his glittering eyes.

"Listen, then," said the young Lady Nora, reading in his guilty face the confirmation of all her worst 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 interruption.

"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 hypocrisy, with this aim always in view. You intended to sweep away every obstacle 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 treacherous, 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 Nora continued, with awful sternness.

"Michael Kildare, I know, from that conversation I overheard, 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 also given 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 this man!"

The declaration struck the lawyer with all the force of a great and unalterable truth. The gray pallor on his face took a sallow, greenish tinge. A red flame leaped to his eyes, and a ghastly, awful smile convulsed his visage.

At that moment he was terrible to look upon.

Even the Lady Nora recoiled a step, with a sensation of terror. He looked to her, with all his softness and smoothness thrown aside, like the incarnation of evil life the embodiment of some deadly and awful purpose.

"He stands revealed at last!" she thought in the depths of her soul. "My God! he is capable of anything!"

"Do you know what that last sentence of

your implies?" asked Michael Kildare, in a hoarse, guttural whisper.

"Whatever it implies, I adhere to it," asserted the Lady Nora, with undaunted courage.

Again that ghastly, sinister, awful smile played about Michael Kildare's lips.

The girl fixed her eyes upon him with soothing brightness, and demanded abruptly: "Michael Kildare, what secret lies there between you and Redmond Kildare?"

The lawyer answered only by a sudden hiss.

"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 kinswoman with a demon's fury.

"You know too 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 island might have grasped a prize. 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 soul like you! I have spoken out boldly and fearlessly for I am a stranger to what you call a woman's cunning, and what I term by courtesy! I know you as you are, Michael Kildare, and you perhaps know me at last as I am!"

"And what do you intend to do with your precious discoveries?" answered 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 Russell Ryan? and once in the presence of Sir Russell, the stern, immaculate, paritan-souled Anglo-Irishman, you will unobscure yourself of your suspicious! You will tell him all that you have said to me to-night! You will repeat the conversation you overheard in my house? You will denounce Lord Kildare and me as conspirators, and demand that Redmond's claims to Point Kildare be contested? 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 intense.

"I would like to give you a last chance to patch up a truce," he said, in a low faltering voice—"a last chance—"

"Then you must purpose something new," said the Lady Nora. "You have my decision in regard to this fellow-conspirator of yours, Redmond Kildare. I am ready to 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 without inquiries being made for her. Lord O'Nell will demand my whereabouts. Lady Kathleen will inquire for me. Suspicion will 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 not yet half comprehend his capabilities for wickedness.

Kildare, with the smile we have described 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.

Mrs. Fogarty, half asleep, was awaiting his return in the lower hall.

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

"I am in the humor to make one," said the lawyer grimly. "My ward causes me a great deal of trouble, Mrs. Fogarty. We shall have to keep up this system of broad water and close confinement. But I am afraid that even those things will not break her spirit."

"If I couldn't break her spirit, I'd break her head, as my old man used to say of me," 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 shrieked for help at times has been enough to make one's hair stand on end. Last night I expected to see the police rush in all the way from Dublin, let alone the neighbors. You'll never do anything with her, your honor, and may as well let her out at once."

"You think so?"

"I do. If she won't marry the man she 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. I wish—"

"Sure, the devil will send the man you're wanting," said Mrs. Fogarty, convinced that the "help" Kildare required was of a description which the father of evil would delight in. "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 of the burning key with a burglar's implements.

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 form wriggled through the aperture into the hall.

There was one moment of wild astonishment on either side, and the intruder was about to retreat, and Kildare, who had shrunk back to the wall, was about to fire, when Mrs. Fogarty, with a shriek 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 guise. And at sight of the villainous face, Kildare put up his pistol, and his face glowed with delight.

"The devil has sent me the help I want!" he muttered. "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 neediness and poverty, and now presented a strong family resemblance to the great tribe of beggars which infests all the Irish and English cities.

He was ragged and dirty, unshaven and unbrushed, and this neglect of his personal appearance added to his usual sinister expression.

It was a wonder that even his mother had the courage and the affection to recognize

and to claim him. It was no wonder that the smooth, mild-faced, gentle-seeming lawyer, scanning him so closely through gentle, half-shut eyes, should deem him an emissary of the father of evil, and just the man of all others 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 letter, and had indeed gone to Drogheda, but here he had fallen in with some jolly ale-houses 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 Drogheda, poor and penniless, his best garments disposed of for board, and utter destitution staring him in the face.

At this juncture, he had decided to write to Bassantyne to send him money, to induce on his way to a stationer's to invest his last three-pence in paper, pen, and stamp for the purpose, when his horror he encountered his old enemy, Lame Bill, face to face.

Losing his courage utterly at this rencontre, and comprehending in an instant that Lame Bill was searching for him, Fogarty turned and fled 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 not 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. Kildare's city housekeeper.

Thence he had stolen with slow and creeping steps to Yew Cottage. The lawyer's horse and phaeton were hidden in the shrubbery, and he did not detect their presence. No light shined from within the dwelling.

"The old 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 neighborhood. He may even be lurking about the grounds. The safest way is 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 terror and amazement, confronted not only by his mother, but by the Dublin lawyer, whom he had formerly known, and who he recognized in an instant.

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

"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 key.

"What are you afraid of, Tim?" asked Mr. Kildare in his soft, mollifying tones. "Not of me, surely? I wouldn't betray you for a thousand pounds. You are as safe with me as with your mother!"

Fogarty looked at the lawyer doubtfully and sullenly, and with a treacherous expression in his eyes. As he had no money, he regarded a lawyer as his natural enemy.

"I know all about you," continued Mr. Kildare, fixing his oak-like gaze full upon the fugitive. "I know that you are an escaped convict, and that the Dublin police, through some strange quarter, have got wind of your presence in the country. I know, too, that they are looking for you and a fellow-convict of yours—a scheming, murderous fellow, with the manners and looks of a gentleman. I know that a heavy reward is offered for this man's capture and yours, and that more than one person is anxious to handle the reward money!"

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

"You know too much!" he muttered.

"Not so," he answered. "I like a fellow of pluck. 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, say twenty pounds or so!"

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

"Listen to that now, Tim," said Mrs. Fogarty. "His honor will protect you and give you twenty pounds for doing a bit of work—good luck to him! You'll do as he says, Tim, dear!"

"Is it in earnest he is?" asked Fogarty doubtfully.

"Yes; I am in earnest," 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 somebody 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 house-burning? That's what I took my v'y'ge for, you may remember. Or would you want something that another chap owes? I'm good at legging—"

"I'll tell you what I want, but not just yet," said Mr. Kildare. "Just now you want food and drink. You looked famished!"

"I am, very near," asserted Fogarty. "I've had nothing to eat since noon!"

"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 some supper."

As he spoke he opened the parlor door and passed into the room, taking the candle with him.

Tim Fogarty, 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 son.

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 runaway 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 two men had arrived at an understanding with each other, so far as Fogarty trusted the lawyer, and felt at ease in his presence, and Kildare came to the conclusion that by playing upon the fears and the greed of the accused convict he could mould him to his will!

Mrs. Fogarty came up with another light and a tray laden with cold meat, bread, and a

bottle of ale, she having a weakness for Dublin porter and kindred beverages.

Two fugitive took the tray on his knees and 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 of the intellectual," thought Kildare. "Odd that there's such a difference in families. There's Mrs. Liffy, this fellow's aunt, who only needs fine clothes to blossom out as a lady. I could do worse than marry her, although I don't intend to do that. And here's Mrs. Fogarty, Mrs. Liffy's sister, also a gentlewoman by birth, but of coarse stature and vulgar soul, ready to do anything bad for money. And here's Mrs. Fogarty's son, who ought to be a respectable tradesman, or even an architect, like Mr. Liffy, or a professional man; and what is he? No street-gaming grown to manhood could have given him a multitude for crime than Tim Fogarty. And no street thief has a wiser record than he. And perhaps, as far as I am concerned, it is just as well. If I were to marry Mrs. Liffy no one would ever need to know that this wretched Fogarty is her nephew. 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 follow. Meanwhile he can be very useful to me!"

None of these dark reflections, 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 repast, Michael Kildare might have set 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 appeased 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 widow 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 drew 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 the country—to emigrate, in fact!"

"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 Fogarty glibly, adding mentally that he would go down to Wexford, and hide at Ballyconner, where he would live as an American. "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 associate guardian of my young kinswoman, the Lady Nora Kildare—"

"Yes; I know."

"Another claimant has lately arisen to Point Kildare, and this new claimant is now the Earl and in full possession—"

"I know that too," interrupted Fogarty hastily and indignantly.

"You do? Ah, you saw it in the papers? It's the greatest sensation of the day, that and the Lady Kathleen Connor's singular and sudden marriage. They form the chief subject of conversation at every club, party, assembly, or ale-house. Every journal contains some allusion to these 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 special charge. Sir Russell 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."

(To 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 Lottery took place at New Orleans, on January 14th, 1890, under the usual supervision of General G. T. Beauregard of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early of Virginia. Tickets No. 92,262 drew the first capital prize of \$300,000. Ticket No. 12,123 drew the second capital prize of \$100,000, and was sold in fractional twentysixths at \$1 each, and to Mr. A. Dauphin, in Orleans, La., one was held by "Ed. Ziegler, 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 Lagom, Dwight, Ill.; one by H. W. Currier, Minneapolis, Minn.; one by C. N. Durges, Detroit, Mich.; one by Nevada Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one by Second National Bank of Jackson, Tenn., etc., etc. Ticket No. 64,301 drew the third capital prize of \$50,000, and was sold in fractional parts, in like manner at \$1 each; one to Wm. E. Westlake, Peoria, Ill.; one to Jacob Abbott, 435 Aisquith st., Baltimore, Md.; one to Henry Orzick, 153 West 34 st., Cincinnati, Ohio.; one to a depositor, Union National Bank, New Orleans, La.; one to Honnab Lay & Co., Traverse City, Mich.; one to John Day, 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. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

Whatever mitigates the woes or increases the happiness of others is a just criterion of righteousness. One should not quarrel without a reason sufficient to vindicate one through all the courts of morality.

One person in each locality can earn a good deal of gold work for a few days next few months. Some can do it in a day and spend, and all can stand well. No one can fail who follows our directions. All are new, plain and simple. No experience necessary. Capital not required. We start you with a \$200.00. You can get it in 10 days. We are giving you all our own apparatus including all you need. One person has made \$200 during past few months; you can do as well. No need to explain here. Full particulars and information mailed FREE to those who write at once. Better not delay if you want work. STINSON & CO., BOX 302, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:

REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefit received from our Battery Belt and Actina. Senator A. E. BOISFORD, St. Louis, Mo., after suffering for ten days for falling eyes, used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis St., Chicago, Ill., after suffering for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, 44 Centre Street, coughed eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Actina. J. McQUAIG, grain merchant, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WEIKS, Parkdale, sciatia and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NELLE, Theobald, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepsia, after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 87 Green Street, cured of sciatia in six weeks. D. K. BELLA, 136 Simon Street, cured of one year's sleeplessness in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actina. L. B. MCKAY, Queen Street, Manchester, cured of headache after years of sufferings. MISS ANNIE WRAY, Manning Avenue, music teacher, finds Actina invaluable. E. RIGGS, 220 Adelaide Street West, cured of catarrh by Actina. G. S. PARDEE, 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after all medicines had failed. MISS DELLA OLAYTON, Toronto, cured of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelaide West, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FORTYETT, 18 Grant Street, reports a lump drawn from her hand 12 years' standing. MRS. HATT, 342 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cured of Blood Poison.

"Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impubency," writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J. McC. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. C



FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The Bad Habit of Starting—What is a Model Wife?—When Dancing is Wrong—A Dainty Work Bag.

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...

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.

What is a Model Wife. A model wife is the woman in whom the heart of her husband dwells safely.

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 Abernethy...

A MERCHANT'S STORY. How His Life was Changed by a Simple Performance of Duty.

HEART ELECTRICITY. Dr. Augustus Waller, of Philadelphia, has recently made a number of experiments showing that it is possible to detect, by existing electrical instruments...

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...

ORAKURT—A NEW SWEDISH EXPLOSIVE. A Swedish engineer, J. W. Skoglund, has invented a new explosive, which has been accepted for trials at the fleet.

A Dainty Work Bag. A very dainty little work bag for use in the afternoon and evening when a lady is engaged in some pretty form of needle work...

of silk cords. Gather the bottom edge tightly to a point. Next take one of the pretty little bamboo bowl baskets with a wide rim, and fasten the bottom of the bag to its centre, and finish underneath by twisted silk cords and pretty tassels.

Woman's Cold Stare. I have passed through a room filled with well-dressed, well-educated and supposedly 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 scaffold for my execution.

YET this habit of coldly staring at a stranger has grown upon them without their knowledge. I have seen this habit carried to its extreme at summer watering places.

INFIDEL AGITATORS. How the Church Protects the People from Pesticidal Doctrines.

The infidel is the most intolerant of agitators. 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.

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HEART ELECTRICITY.

DO WE SEE STEAM.

ORAKURT—A NEW SWEDISH EXPLOSIVE.

A Dainty Work Bag.

diary powder remains for twenty-five seconds, the gray powder leaves only a transparent steam, which is only visible for five seconds.

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

Another interesting exhibit of such artificial stones was shown by Charles Fell, of Paris, who is celebrated as a maker of optical glasses. Those of Fell were not so conspicuous perhaps as the stones of Regart & Sons.

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.

INFIDEL AGITATORS.

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A MERCHANT'S STORY.

HEART ELECTRICITY.

DO WE SEE STEAM.

ORAKURT—A NEW SWEDISH EXPLOSIVE.

A Dainty Work Bag.

and some fear. I was more surprised when I saw sitting beside my employer my customer 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.

FARM AND GARDEN.

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

Mr. Crozier, of Long Island, whose success with his dairy herd is well known, says:—Each cow gets one pall of warm water, with three quarts of bran and one of ground oats, mixed with the water, twice each day.

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.

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 inbreeding. It is a question which has for ages been discussed, both by those who are opposed to it and those who have been compelled to resort to it in order to produce the ideal type which they had set up.

VINES ON HOUSE WALLS.

E. 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.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT 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.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be made by enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing CURRENCY to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Prizes are signed by the President of an Institution whose charters rights are recognized in the highest courts of the country.

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To introduce them, we will give away 1,000 self-operating washing machines. No washboard or scrubbing required. If you want one, send to the Monarch Laundry Works, 25 Pacific Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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GRAND 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.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount and Number of Tickets. Includes prizes of \$100,000, \$50,000, \$25,000, etc.

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Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BRENN—BRENN—January 8, at the parish church, Killoon, William M. Brennan, Esq., Piercestown, Kildare, county Kildare, to Theresa Mary, youngest daughter of the late Michael Byrne, Copper Alley, Maynooth.

DIED.

ROPER—Jan. 3, at his residence, Inatige, co. Kilkenny, after a brief illness, Edward Butler.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, likely a continuation of the 'Irish Marriages and Deaths' section.





This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the adulterated low test, short weight, gum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall street N.Y.

STRONG PROTEST OF THE Holy Father against Italian Tyranny.

The Holy Father against Italian Tyranny.

INIQUITOUS GOVERNMENT

True Character of the Penal Code and the Pious Works Bill.

Below we give the London Tablet's translation of the allocution delivered by the Holy Father at the Consistory of December 30th:

VENERABLE BRETHREN—A timely allocution has lately reached us from the remote shores of America and also from Switzerland. The Catholics have obtained what they have earnestly sought for, and have quite recently founded by their own efforts at Washington, at Ottawa, and also at Freiburg educational institutions for higher learning, laying down as an inviolable law of their existence that the safety of the faith shall be inseparable from culture, and that youths shall be trained to religious practice no less than to the cultivation of knowledge. We are well aware that thanks are due, in the first place, to the Bishops for their foresight and their perseverance, and then to the cooperation 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 discern, 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.

This somewhat happy state of things abroad 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 daily 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 assembly, uttered for this very purpose, pointed out clearly what they intend concerning the Church and the Roman Pontiff. So also in the City of Rome were like words heard in June, when it was sought by unwonted and noisy expressions not so much to show honor to a deserter as to a heap of 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 equity against an ancient religion, and by the help and leadership of evil sects to sever the whole Italian nation, if possible, from the bosom of the Church. You clearly detect, Venerable Brethren, 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 sole 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 assert, its right to the City of Rome. Nor is there need to remind you of the nature of the civil principality of the Roman Pontiff, which since its 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 upon the Holy See. But in the attack upon our rights, we do not propose an end as much to preserve that which is greater and higher. For we wish to preserve the Christian faith in its integrity, as it behoves us; for its safety is threatened when 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 pernicious; but it is their good pleasure to burrow the name of Catholics by a public proclamation of war, and to unite councils and forces with the worst enemies of Jesus Christ. It may seem hardly credible that matters should have reached such a pass, and this, moreover, in the Italian people, who by the gift of God, at a very early time, beheld the light of Christian truth, and was both sensible of and religiously preserved for the space of nineteen centuries, the very great and altogether special benefits of the divine goodness. But the fact is before our eyes. And they do not indeed speak more threateningly than they act; further, by every means they endeavor to carry out their plans, and for this reason

they do not cease to transgress the due course of institutions and laws to the injury of the Church.

INIQUITY OF THE NEW PENAL LAW. The 1st 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 Assembly, we, on our part, in this very place, did not, as was our duty, omit to ensure 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 disengagement would be done to the Church, which, divinely constituted after the model of a perfect society, is independent (sui juris), and ought not, in the exercise of its duties, to be subjected to any command of men. At the same time we complained that an injury was being done to the whole order 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, those same expectations which we made when it was begun.

THE PROPOSED LAW ON SECULARIZING CHARITIES.

But you see that another wound arising out of this one is threatening the Church. We understand that a law has been proposed about charitable institutions (de Operibus Pietatis), which they have just lately approved of by a hasty vote. And this very law, they themselves admit, has been laid as the stepping stone 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 shape 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 departed, or for providing dowries for girls aspiring to communities of nuns—that for this very reason these things should be considered 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 virtue are by nature as immutable and perpetual as those rights and duties which belong to God. 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 departed, or for providing dowries for girls aspiring to communities of nuns—that for this very reason these things should be considered 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 virtue are by nature as immutable and perpetual as those rights and duties which belong to God.

A SHAM PRESENCE ON THE PART OF THE STATES.

No doubt they say that this this benefaction should be called lay, in order that it may be more acceptable; for they add, persons in misfortune usually accept with greater bashfulness and have less courage when they feel that they are in the presence of Christian charity. But it is a sad thing that there should be found among Christian people who 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 fellow-creatures cannot spring up except from the most serene sense of kindly disposition; but it is only possible that this should reside, if not solely, at least chiefly in the breasts of those who look upon each one as another self, and love them in the place of brothers; who acknowledge that others equally with themselves have been born of God as their Father, and who have been equally redeemed by the blood of Jesus Christ, and have been called to the same happiness in heaven. Moreover, Jesus Christ so lovingly embraces the poor and unfortunate as to reckon as one of kindness due to them as laid up with himself, and to consider himself to be placed under 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 to the sole heir of His wisdom, discipline, and grace. 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 founder, and to imitate His example. If there any kind of work that the Church has not been zealous to relieve, or only with maternal affection, but also with surpassing forethought and watchfulness? Thus, especially by her work and authority, or at least by her counsel, her kindness, her protecting care, relief suitable to varying calamities, have been found everywhere in the world, but more numerous in those places where the Church is more flourishing, and the zeal for Christian virtues is greater. Distinguished by this glory has Italy been, which, by retaining the Catholic faith unshaken through property and adversity, has been at all times most plentifully productive of good deeds of this kind. For this reason it is all the more unnatural and unworthy of the Italian race to have wished to snatch 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 to expect it. The inquiry instituted about the administration brilliantly refuted the falsely fabricated accusation.

THE STATE USURPING ECCLESIASTICAL FUNCTIONS.

In the meanwhile, to fill up the measure of insult, those who came to have the civil administration have insolently thrust themselves into the administration of sacred properties. You easily see my allusion, Venerable Brethren, I allude to the attack made in these very last months upon Aliphan, Titular Bishop of Itrana, and Ordinary of Aquaviva and Altamura. You all know what was done. First the Bishop of Trani was forbidden the use of the property of both churches; then he was removed from his rank and cast forth from his house; the care of those was at the same time bestowed on another man, just as if the matter was a purely civil one and was under the arbitrary control of the political authority. By this, not only were the laws of the Church broken, but the essential rights of Our Pontiff's Primacy were violated. 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. As to the clergy and people of those churches, we admonish both in the Lord to seriously weigh what duty demands 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 those which appertain to the care of souls they cannot be subjected to any other authority except that of ourselves and of those which God forbid, wish to separate from the centre of Catholic unity.

And now, before proceeding to designate the Bishops who will fill the sees of the vacant churches, we now, for the greater glory of God, and the welfare of the Church, create two excellent persons Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, whose names we nevertheless for proper reasons, reserve in pectore, to be published when see fitting, with the dispensations, abrogations and formal clauses and requisites.

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

RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE.

Encyclical Letter from Pope Leo. Encyclical letter of Pope Leo is a lengthy document. It deals with a variety of subjects, but the ultimate object of the encyclical seems to be to show the necessity of Christian perfection. "That which is true of individual men," he says, "is true also of society, both in the family and in the State. If any State is only at eternal advantage and wealth; if it is wont in its government to put aside God and the moral law, it wrongfully turns away from its end and from 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 Pope defines the mutual rights and functions of the Church and the State. The Church is the mistress of nations scattered over the whole earth, differing in race and customs, whose duty it is, living each in its own State, under its own laws, to submit both to the civil and to the ecclesiastical authority. He admits that rulers of States should be free to guide their affairs, not only without the opposition, but with the assistance of the Church, but as the direction of souls has been given to the Church alone, political power has no right or interference with the Church. The Church, he says, is not in the least interested in the material interests of States because of the welfare of the State itself, and they sometimes encroach 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 creation of its governors, the Church cannot give either counsel or favor to the men at whose hands she knows only oppression, who in the broad day refuse to respect 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 appeal to her for aid, and who, as Christians, 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 known honesty and are likely to deserve well of the Christian name. Nor should be preferred those who are filled with evil intentions against religion."

Catholic Opposition to Socialism.

BRELIN, February 10.—The Cardinal Bishop Dreahan has issued a pastoral letter urging the church authorities throughout Germany to encourage and foster Catholic workingmen's unions in order to frustrate the advances of the Socialists. He was to-day the Emperor's guest at luncheon and discussed the receipts. The miners of Westphalia have appealed to the Emperor to admit to the council of state a representative of their body.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the week were 6,859 bbls, against 8,420 bbls the week previous. Straight rollers have been sold at \$4.40 to \$4.50, and 90 per cent. patents at \$1.65 to \$1.75, as to brand. Strong bakers are held firmly at \$4.90, according to sellers, whilst buyers state that they are buying at lower prices. There is some big exaggeration somewhere. Further information is required in the reports of the week which duty has been paid. Latest advices from Ottawa are to the effect that the Government will not interfere with the duty.

BAKERS.

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; Superior, \$3.10 to \$3.30; City Strong Bakers, \$4.50 to \$4.90; Strong Bakers, \$3.50 to \$4.30; Ontario bage, extra, \$1.95 to \$2.05.

OATMEAL, &c.

Market quiet, with more sales in bags at \$1.80. We quote standard in bags at \$1.80 to \$1.90 and granulated at \$1.90 to \$1.95. In bb's a granulated is quoted at \$3.80 to \$4.00 and ordinary standard at \$3.60 to \$3.80. The market during the week was 500 bush, against 2,365 bush the week previous. The market is quiet. No. 2 mixed at 49c to 50c duty paid, with lower grades 45c to 47c.

FEAS.—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 60 lbs, and in Stratford district at 55c to 56c per 60 lbs.

MILL FEED.—Bran is quiet at \$12.50 to \$13.50. Shorts \$14 to \$15, and moultrie \$21 to \$22. The market for shorts is easier owing to American shorts being brought in for shipment east.

WHEAT.—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 \$1.3 to \$1.4. No. 2 \$1.1 to \$1.2. The Chicago market is down to 78c for May.

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11c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulder 60c; Calfs, common, 21c per lb, 6c. DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts for the past week were 4,590 head against 8,550 head the week previous. The market is quiet, heavy averages being hard to sell as all light averages being quoted at \$5.75 to \$5.85 per 100 lbs, and we quote \$5.65 to \$5.85 as to quality.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter.—Receipts during the week were 1,165 pkgs, against 1,333 pkgs for the week previous. In creamery we hear of sales in jobbing way at 21c to 22c, and a lot of 65 tubs in June creamery was sold at 16c, and we quote early makes 15c to 18c. Eastern Townships are being jobbed out at 18c to 20c for choice fall ends, whilst straight dairies have been sold at 15c to 16c. Some poor Renfrew butter has been offered at 12c to 13c without finding a buyer and Western is quoted at 14c for good grades, inferior lots being quoted at 13c to 14c. Creamery 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: Creamery, 20c to 22c; do Summer, 16c to 18c; Eastern Townships, 14c to 20c; Morrisburg, 14c to 18c; Brockville, 14c to 18c; Western, 13c to 14c; Renfrew, 12c to 14c; Inferior, 10c to 11c.

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 during the week were 23 pkgs, against 23 pkgs for the week previous. 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 offering 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 market. About 1,000 or 1,500 boxes of June cheese were sold at 7c to 8c. There has been a good deal of buying in the Lagersoll sections.

Fines September and October..... 10c to 10 1/2  
Fines August..... 9c to 10  
Medium..... 8c to 9

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Receipts during the week were 85 pkgs, against 505 pkgs for the week previous. The market is very quiet, and dealers say they have enough lined 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 more freely, but at a lower range of prices, sales of Montreal lined having been made at 12c to 13c per dozen, and at 11c to 12c per dozen. Fresh Canadian are in better demand and are quoted at 19c to 20c, with sales at both figures, some quoting even higher prices. American fresh we quote at 15c to 16c.

DRESSED POULTRY.—The market is very strong for fresh arrivals, sales being made to-day at 12c to 13c per lb in barrels and cases. Chickens are 9c to 10c.

GAME.—Partridge 50c to 60c per brace. Brans.—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 8c per lb as to quality.

HOPS.—Extracted, 10c to 11c as to quality. A lot of 7 tubs sold at 10c.

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

EXTRACT.—Market quiet at 25c to 28c per lb. The sale of a car of very good timothy was made at \$8 on truck, but ordinary qualities range from \$6 to \$7 per ton, with sales of fancy at \$10.

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 as unsatisfactory rates, but they arrived in poor condition.

ORANGES.—The market for Valencia is steady with sales at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per small box. Florida 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.

DRYED APPLES.—Market dull at 6c per lb. EVAPORATED APPLES.—Sales at 9c to 9 1/2c for new and 7 1/2 to 8c for old.

BANANAS.—Market quiet at \$3 per bunch. CANNED FRUIT.—Selling at \$4 to \$9 per bbl as to quality. Fancy \$11 to \$12.

STRAWBERRY.—Choice Florida, 40c to 50c per quart.

DATES.—5c to 6c per lb.

NUTS.—Grenoble walnuts, 13c to 14c per lb. GRAPES.—Almonds, \$5 to \$5 per keg, and California 45c to 50c per small box.

FIGS.—In 1 lb boxes 8c, in 10 to 20 lb boxes 11c to 12c, and in bags 5c to 6c per lb.

PINEAPPLES.—Extra large 35c to 40c each and 25c to 30c each.

POTATOES.—The market keeps easy, sales of 3 of western. Early Rose having been made at 70c per bag of 50 lb. Following lots 80c to 85c.

ONIONS.—The market continues strong and Canadian have sold at \$4.00 per bbl., 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 75c, sales being reported \$5.75 to \$6.00 for No. 1, and at \$5.50 to \$7 for No. 1, large and dull, but there is very little of the latter in the market. Labrador herrings are weaker, and prices are quoted for round lots at \$3.12 to \$3.25, jobbing lots at \$3.75 to \$4. Cape Breton herrings 85c. Dry goods unchanged at \$4.50. New sea trout \$3.50 to \$3.50 per barrel, and \$4.50 to \$5 in half barrels. Labrador herrings \$3.50 to \$4 and Cape Breton at \$4.50.

BROKEN AND DRIED FISH.—Yarmouth bloters, \$1.25 per box; ordinary kinds, 90c to \$1. Pure boneless fish in 25 to 45 lb boxes at \$3c to 4c per lb. Finnan haddies 6c to 7c per lb. Boneless cod 6c to 6 1/2c.

OLDS.—Steam refined seal firm at 50c to 52c. Cod oil, Newfound, 45c to 50c, being quoted at \$4 to \$5. Halifax and Gaspe oil 32c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 45c to 50c.

FAHSEY FISH.—Lake Manitoba white fish \$5.25 per 100 lb in round lots. Tommy odds at \$1 to \$1.10 per bbl in car lots. Fresh cod and haddock 3c to 4c. Fresh herring \$1.25 to \$1.40 per 100.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Feb 5th last were 192; left over from previous week 27; total for week 217; shipped during the week 119; left for city 21; sales for week 47; on hand for sale 82.

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, and the demand for lumbering horses being very limited and the result is large offerings with little demand. The season is so far advanced now that a good deal would not improve the demand much. Hay & Clime, T. O'Neil, 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 5th, 1890, were as follows:

Cattle: Sheep, Hogs, Calves, 628 243 30 39

Overs from last week: 695 248 30 36

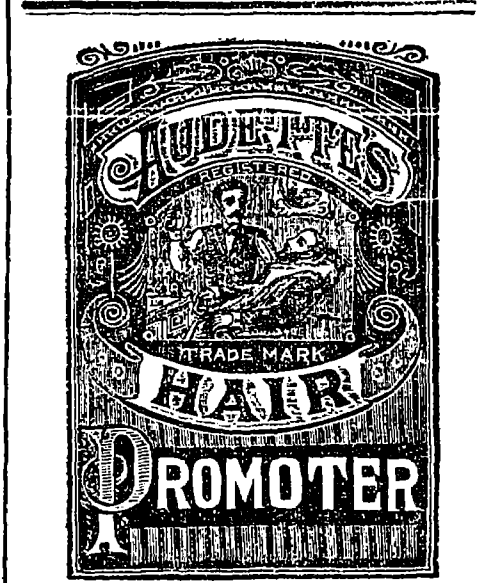
Left on hand..... 21

The trade generally throughout the week had a brisk tone, receipts were not so large and with a fair demand everything was brought up at fair prices. Very few hogs received, but little change in values. Larger receipts of calves, quote the following as being fair values:—

Butchers good, 4c to 4 1/2c; Butchers Med., 3 1/2c to 3c; Butchers Old, 2 1/2c to 3c; Sheep, 4c to 4 1/2c; Hogs, 4c to 4 1/2c; Calves, 4c to 4 1/2c.

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 this year. In its place two smaller dances have been arranged and to these only a select few have been invited. Members of Parliament and Senators 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 odor with a large number of the population of the capital.



Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the SCALP and removes DANDRUFF; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is a cool and refreshing lotion; is unsurpassed as a dressing and especially adapted for children. This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and a tonic. The AUDETTE'S HA