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VOL. XXXIX.--NO. 29.

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1889.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

The Truth about the Order's Suppression.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Status in Prussia and Russia and how Pius VII. Restored them.

Among the many historical falsehoods and barefaced calumnies that, thanks to honest and conscientious L thiedale, disgraze the pages of the Eucyclopedia Britannica (vol. xiii. pp. 645-636, article on the Jesuiss) are to be reckned the 636, article on the Jesuits) are to be reckoned the following, which concern the existence of the Society of Jesus in Prussia and Russia after the issue of the Brief of Suppression, and its complete restoration throughout the Catholic world by Popa Pius VII. of happy memory. Desiring to furnish the readers of the Ency clope tia some specimens of his historical trust completes. On reaching the period of the clope the some specimens of the period of the worthiness, on reaching the period of the Suppression of the society (p. 655) he boldly asserts: first, that "far from submitting to the Papal Brief, the Jasuits, after some ineffectual raph Brief, the Jesuius, after some identicular attempts at direct resistance, withdrew into the territories of the non Roman Catholic sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, Cathorine II. and Frederick II." Second that "two forged Frederick II." Second that the Notice Briefs were speedily circulated implying the repeal of the Brief of Suppression." Third, That the pals of the Brief of Suppression in the Pope that VI., but no proof of either its existence or its validity are forthcoming." Fourth, that "Pius VII., when he re-established the Society, ommitted all vindication of the Jesuits from the heavy charges in the Brief of Suppression. THE TRUTH ABOUT THE JESUITS OF PRUSSIA.

In these four statements of our learned and fair-minded divine we datect several flagrant falsehoods. To begin with the first, the real facts, as revealed by historical documents o unique at the first of the first of the first of the fact of the first impeachable authority, are simply these: In the first place, as the preservation of the Society in Prussia and Russia directly and principally in Prussia and Russia directly and principally concerns the members that were already longestablished in those countries, we fail to see the truth of the broad statement that the Jesuits with-drew into those regions. With regard to the temporal survival of the Society in Prussia, 1783-1785 Frederick II. who had succeeded to 1783-1755, Frederick II., who had succeeded to the throne in 1740, with all his professions the throne in 1740, with all his professions of infidelity, was too keen a statesman to sacrified to religious animosities men who were valuable instruments in furthering the interests, culture and prosperity of his subjects. Hence, when the Brief of Suppression appeared, Frederick forbade its publication within his dominions, and informed the Pope of his mention to maintain the Jesuits. He seemed to have some presentiment of his future attitude in this matter, when, on July 7th, 1770, he thus wrote to resentiment of the state of the wrote to the when, on July 7th, 1770, he thus wrote to Voltaire: "That good Franciscan of the Vatican leaves me my dear Jesuits, who are persecuted everywhere else. I will preserve the precious seed, so as to be able one day to supply it to such as may desire again to cultivate this rare plant." Olement XIV. could not exact rare plant. obedience from a monarch outside the pale of the Church, and the Bishops, fearing disastr-ious consequences to the cause of Catholicity if they contravended the order of their temporal sovereign, declined to interfere. The Jeanits themselves were unwilling to accept the protection thus extended to them, and persisted in their desire to submit themselves unreservedly to the Brief of Suppression. According to the wording of the Pontiff himself, the Brief was not binding unless canonically promulgated by the Bishops in their respective dioceses; this was dons for the reasons already assigned, hence the coatinuance of the Society in the Prussian State was both legal and justifiable. However. all anxiety on this score was entirely removed by the accession of Pus VI, who, in a letter addressed to King Frederick, informed him that he was at liberty to take all the messures he considered fitting for the maintenance of the Society in Prussia, and that therefore the Jes-uits might without fear of disobedience to the Holy See continue to live in community and dis charge the functions of their institute. In the face of these facts, the truth of which no man in his senses will call in question, and which every one can easily verify for himself, our readevery one new what to think of the effrontery of Littledale charging the whole Society with re bellion against the Briof of Suppression; he is here convicted of glaring falsebood and of an outrageous calamny; and the editors of the Encyclopædia are welcome to their share in this

HOW CATHERINE II. OF RUSSIA TREATED THE

Jesuits. Like Frederick of Prussia, the Empress Catherine II. was an infidel, but like him, too, she possessed remarkable powers of govern ment; and, apart from her appreciation of the value of the Jesuite as an Order, she was anxious to use them as a means of conciliating the disaffected provinces recently annexed to her dominions. Having wrested from Poland part of White Russta and part of Livenia in 1772, of white Lussia and part of Livenia in 1772, she found among her new subjects two hundred Jesuits, who were in possession of four colleges and many smaller houses. Catherine was atrongly advised to dispense with it her services strongly advised to dispense with it her services at once; but she happened to bave a will of her own, and determined to judge for herself whether they deserved expulsion. One of her Ministers, bolder than the rest, ventured to remind her that Peter the Great had forbidden the Jesnits to enter Russia; but Catherine quietly asked if she, as Empress, was supposed to possess the same power which Peter possessed, and when all her dutiful courtiers bowed affirmatively, she said that, no doubt, Peter may have tively, she said that, no doubt, Peter may have had in his time good reason for making the law in question, and that she had also good reasons for rescinding it. "If they misbehave, they can be dismissed at any time, and it will not be necessary to put an army into the field."

THE PAPAL BRIEF NOT PROMULGATED IN RUSSIA. In September, 1773, came the news of the In September, 1(1), came the two of the suppression of the whole Society by Clement XIV. Catherine at once dispatched peremptory orders to all the Catholic Bishops within her dominions forbidding them under the severest penalties from promulgating the Brief, and enjoining on all the Jesuiss to remain at their posts and attend to their duties as before, assur-ing them at the same time that she would meaning them at the same time that she would mean while take the necessary steps to make things right with the Pops. The Bishop of Wilns, in whose diccess the principal establishments of the Jesuits were found, at once wrote to all the Superiors, informing them of the decision of the Empress, and commending them to go on as before will they received samples of the same year they presented for will they received samples of the same year they presented which the following striking passage occurs: the Brist of Suppression either was sufficient to my Ambassador at Warsaw to concert measures with the Pope's Nuncio to remove your sorupulous doubts. May God they you in his Holy keeping. CATHERINE."

This fact, however, did not dissuade them from reterating their demands, and in fact, in December of the same year they presented which the following striking passage occurs: the Brist of Suppression either was sufficient.

ciently promulgated to demand the obedience of the Jesuits, or it was not. If it was not, they were still bound by their yows and obliged to go on as before; if it was, they were directly subject to their Bishop in accordance to the provisions of the same Brief, and by their Bishop they were forbidden to disband and commanded to remain at their posts.

HOW THE JESUIT OBJANIZATION OF WHITE BUSSIA WAS PRESERVED.

MAS PERSERVED.

A few years later, when Joseph II., of Austria visited Russia, he inquired from the Bishop of Mohilew how it happened that the Society of Jeus, suppressed throughout Europs, still fluurished in that Empire, and he received the following laconic but expressive reply: "Populo indigente, imperatrice jubente, Roma tacente"—(It is because of the needs of the people, the command of the Empress, and the silence of Rome.) Faithful to her promise, Catherine wrote to Rome and obtained from Clement XIV. a Decree, dated June 9th, 1774, authorizing the a Decree, dated June 9:h, 1774, authorizing the Jesuits of White Russia to remain in statu quo till further orders. This is, perhaps, one of the two Briefs which our honorable Littledale charges the Jesuits with having forged and circulated from their headquirters in Russia in Russia. with alview to sanction their rebellion and fraud-lent existence. Those of our readers who are lent existence. acquainted with the "noble doings" and "truthful sayings" of the Ritualistic contributor to the Encyclopædia know by this time what to think of our remarks.

WHY THE EMPRESS CATHERINE RETAINED THE JE CITS.

Later on, at the accession of Pius VI.. the Empress dispatched to Rome a special messenger baseing her autograph letter to the Pops, in which she thus summed up her motives for pro-tecting the Jesuits: "This Society of peaceful and inoceent men continues to remain in my Empire because, among all Catholic bodies, they are the best fixed to instruct my subjects and to inspire them with the true principles of Christianity. I am resolved to support these priests against any power whatecover, and in doing so I only falfil my duty; for I am their sovereign and I regard them as faithful, inno-out, and useful subjects." Pope Pius VI re-plied to the Express by a verbal sanction con-veyed in these precise words reported to Cathe-"Approba Societatem Jean in Alba Russia degentem, approbe, approbe "—(t approve the existence of the Siciety of Jesus in White Russia; yes, I approve it, I approve it.)
This verbal approval, technically called "viva rocis oracu'um," which according to Littleda e, "ie not forth coming," was quite a sufficient answer in the judg-ment of Catherine, and, besides dispolling all scrples from the minds of the Jeanit Fathers, it justified their existence in the eyes o' all Europe, and afforded to many former members of the Society a strong inducement to join their brethren in Russia, as a multitude of them actually did.

## DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Is is highly interested to see how clearly Cardinal Calino put the case in a memorial bearing his agreeture and seal, addressed to Pius VI under date of the 1st of April, 1780, from which Father de Ravignan, S.J., in his History of Ciement XIII, and Clement XIV., chap. x , p. 436, makes the following extract very appropriate to our present purpose: "The Brief of Clement XIV. was not published in Russia because the Bishop, who, by the term of the Brief itself, was charged to make it known, and to superintend its execution, from motives of prudence, did not do so. The Jesuris in Russia remained accordingly in peaceful posts sion of what had belonged to them for two soundred and forty years under the sanction of so many Bulls and Briefs of nineteen Sovereign Pont He; that is to say, they continued to be true Jesuits. In this where is the schiem? Where their disobedience? The Bishop did not communicate the Brief, because the Court of Sc. l'etersburg forbade its publication under pain of banishment. Disciplinary enactments do not bind with such grave consequences, Besides, even Catholic Sovereigns had power to refuse transmission of the Brief without incurring blame, not only for the reason just alleged, but also from the form of expression adopted by the very Popa who suppressed the Society; for Clement X.V. confined himself to words of simple exhoration—horatmur principes. Thus, according to the intension of Pope Clement himself the sovereigns are not to be compelled to act. How then could the obligation have been imposed upon sovereigns not in communion with Rome?" But yet there is in communion with Rome?" But yet there is something more to be said. We know of no clearer and more irrefragable evidence of the absolute submission of the Russian members of the Society of Jesus to the injunctions of the Holy See, then the following document in the shape of an earnest petition addressed to the Empress Catherine, even after the assurance they had received from their respective Bishops. It must not be curtailed :

"Sacred Imperial Sovereign ! We are indebted to your Imparial Majesty for the liberty of public professing the Roman Catholic relig-ion within the State of your glorious Empire, and of avowing our dependence in spiritual matters upon the authority of the Severiga Ponsiff, who is the visible head of the Church. This double effect of your elemency emboldens me and all your Majesty's faithful subjects of the of Jesus, to approach your imperial and to entreat you, by whatever is most society of Jenns, we appears your imperial throne and to entreat you, by whatever is most secred, to allow us to yield public and prompt obedience to the authority which resides in the person of the Roman Pontiff by executing the person of the Roman Pontiff by executing the order of of abolition, which he has issued against our Society. By consenting that the Brief of Abolition he intimated to us, your Majesty, will exercise an act of royal authority, and we by our prompt obedience shall enjoy the double consolation of giving a fresh proof of our fidelity to your Majesty who permits the execution of the Brief, and unequivocal token, of our submission to the Sovereign Pontiff who enjoins it. These are the sentiments and this is the it. These are the sentiments and this is the humble prayer which I present to your Majesty in my own name and the name of every individual Jesuit in the Empire."

## STANISLAUS CZERNIENICZ,

Rector of the College, Polock, November 29th.

1778.
The petition was, of course, positively refused She returned the following answer:
"Father Provincial—You and all other Jesuits ought to obey the Pope in matters which concern the dogmas of religion. In other respects it is your duty to obey your Sovereign.
I perseive that you are scrupulous. I shall send apecies it is you are scrupulous. I shall send instructions to my Ambassador at Warsaw to concert measures with the Pope's Nuncio to

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deserve the reproach of disobeying him whom we revere as the Supreme Ruler of the Church."

NOBLE SELF-SACRIFICE OF THE JESUITS IN RUSSIA.

In the face of such events, who can call the | wide a gap in the religious world. Superior or the Society in Russia rebels or schismatics, because after doing their best to procure the publication of the Brief, they waited the word of command before disbanding their troops? In connection with this subject we here transcribe from a copy of a manuscript preserved in the Stonyhurst Library, England, the following words of Father Charles Plowden (1785), which contains a forcible commentary on the strange petition quoted above, where the Jesuits were earnestly asking their own des-truction: "Two hundred condemned persons petitioned to be atripped of their property, to be driven from their houses, and to be deprived of a state of life which they preferred to every other. Two hundred edifing religious men begged to be placed in the impossibility of living within the sacred precincts of the cloister they loved so well. For the advantage of the Church and the edification of the public, they solicited to be interdicted from many of the functions of the sacred ministry, and probibited to exercise the duties of education and instruction of youth. They petitioned to be totally annihilated for the s rvice of the Holy See, to which they pro-fessed the trongest attachment and devotion, and they acted this inconsistent part in com-pliance with the wishes of their enemies, who triumphed in the success of their measures, and enj yed the pleasure of having compelled them to effect their own ruin,"

CANON LITTLEDALE'S DISHONESTY.

Here we may pause for a moment to ask Dr. Littledale a few questions: What do you say, my good parson, to this? How do you manage o reconcile those historical facts with what you wrote in the Encycl papia (p. 655) of the Jesuits' direct real-tance to the will of the Fontiff, and their obstinute rebellion against the centence of suppression? Of the forging of Briefs, of course, to deceive the Bishops and impose upon the people? Of their pleading the l'op 's verbal approval, of whose existence and lidity. you say, no proof is forthcoming? When you penned those lines either you know the historical events referred to above or you did not. If you did not know them—which seems to be very doubtful—then we ask what can justify you in fastening such calumnies on the Society of Jesus, and blackening the lives of men whose history you profess to ignore? If you did not know them-and this seems less doubtful, as it appears from the long list of works you cite, as, to use your refined language, the bibliography of Jesuitism"-then you wrote the biblicgraphy of Jesuitism.—then you wrote in direct opposition to the known truth, a sin which you, a Master in Israel, seem to understand both in theory and in practice. The Jesuits, animated as they are by Christian sentiments, heartily forgive you all the insults you have heaped upon them; but can they dare allowed a superhald and by way of externation. lege in your behalf, and by way of extenuation, the plea contained in our Saviour's words on the Cross, "they know not what they do?"

## A PROVIDENTIAL PRESERVATION.

We now direct ourselves to the last point of this article, viz., the fact of the total restoration of the Society by one of Clement's successors, Pius VII., August 7th, 1814—forty one years

after its suppression.

As we have stated above, the preservation of the Society of Jeius in schismatic Ruseis was truly pro-idential, for it is difficult to imagine in what manner, without an extraordinary miracle, the Jesuits might have been restored to corporate existence, if after the lapse of fortyone years of suppression, no remnant of the ex-tinct Society had been in seme way or other the great act of the restoration of the abolished Order accomplished, than the long friendship of Russia was changed into hostility. In tact, the Jesuits were expelled from St. Petersburg in the state of the restoration of the restoration of the restoration. December, 1815, and five years later from the whole empire. God truly holds in His hands the hearts of princes, and guides their counsels to the accomplishment of His ends for the salvation of souls. As a modern historian judiciously remarks, although the expulsion of the Society from the Muscovite dominions was the ruin of the flurishing missions established by the Jesuits in Russia, yet it produced a very beneficial effect upon the Society at large. At the time of the restoration the Order in the other countries of Europe was composed either of aged Sathers, who had survived the suppression or of youthful novices recently admitted. The first were full of good will and fercor, but all were far advanced in years and many were afflicted with infirmities; the novices on the

#### other hand wanted experience. THE JOYOUS EVENT OF 1814.

In Russia only the direct descent of the Order had never been interrupted; the Wathers there had been trained according to the rules of their Institute by the members of the averent Society, who, alone in all Europe, had continued to live as Jesuits after 1773. They were, moreover, a singularly vitted body, numbering men of many nationalities and remarkable acquires ents. By their exile from Russia they were dispersed throughout the different provinces of the Society, where they powerfully contributed to re-vive the sourit and traditions of the past, and to give fresh life and energy to the efforts of the present. But now let us pass to the apericious event of the re-establishment of the Society of Jesus throughout the Catholic world. As Cardinal Pacca relates in his Memoirs, if at the publication of the Brief of suppression on July 21, 1773, anguish, grief and sorrow were de pioted in every countenance of all truly Catholic souls, very different was the aspect of the Eternal City and many other Catholic countries on the 7th of August, 1814, when, at the voice of Pius VII., the Society rose from the tomb and took its place once more among the defenders

of the Church. GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE RESTORATION.

On that eventful day, says James Clemente in the "His ory of the Society" (p. 216), the city of Rome resounded with the joyous exultation of the entire population, who, in holiday array, were making heir way to the Quirinal, where they awaited the Sovereign Pontiff, shouting, "Long live the Haly Father!" "Long live the Society of Jesus!" On leaving the palace, the Pops was greeted with redunbled anthusian and acclamation, the concourse following and acclamation, the concourse follows. enthusiasm and acclamation, the concourse following him to the Gesu. There in that church which was decorated as it was wont to be in the most triumphant days of the Sourcey, were as-combled all the venerable Fathers of the Order. who, in response to the Pontiff's call, had floored thither from all parts, and now to the number of one hundred and fifty, awaited the arrival of His Holiness. The Sovereign Ponnifi disturbance in Kome. Arms alone, the pre-arrival of His Holiness. The Sovereign Ponnifi disturbance in Kome. Arms alone, the pre-gress in military solence and the periection of the Sacred College and the leading personages of Rome. The Bull, "Sollicitude Omnium though it is permitted to employ arms in self-Reclesiarum." re-establishing the Order of St.

for the once famous Order, the suppression of which had saddened so many hearts and left so

POPE PICE VII. ON THE ACT OF BESTORATION, This act of justice on the part of the Holy See so nobly represented in the person of Pius VII., was practically a denial of the charges alleged against the Jesuits at the time own statement he acted on the demand of all Catholic Christendom. The Pope expresses himself thus: "The Catholic world unaminously demands the reestablishment of the Society of Jesus. We daily receive most earnest petitions to this effect from our venerable brethren the Archbishops and Bishops, and from other eminent persons... We should deem ourselves guilty of great negligence before God, if in the presence of the perils that threaten Ohristend im, we neglected the assistance given to us by God's special providence, and if placed at the helm of the bark of Peter, tossed by continual in quests, we returned to employ vigor. continual is imposts, we refused to employ vigor ous and experienced seamen to master the wave that threaten every instant to cause destruction

#### THE ASTRONOMER LACANDE'S TRIBUTE.

Thus was repaired the evil to which Lalande the distinguished astronomer, alluded when speaking of the suppression and of its chief co-operators, he said: "Carvalhe (Pombai) and Choiseul have irretrievably destroyed the finest Choised have irretrievably destroyed the lines work of man unrivalled by any human institution. The human rice has lost that wonderful and invaluable assembly of twenty thousand men, dirinterestedly and unceasingly occupied. with functions most important and most useful

#### A SIBIKING SCENE AT THE RESTORATION.

It is related, says a modern writer, that when he Bull of Restoration was read in the Gesu Pius VII could not control his emotion. After c-lebiating Mais, he lay prostrate on the alter steps, and rose at length bathed in tears. But if the Vicar of Christ was thus moved, deeper still must have been the emotion of the one hundred and fifty surviving members of the former Institute present on that occasion, who with heartfelt gratitude the restora-Many of their mother, the Society of Jesus. Many of them had perhaps been in Rome on the 21st of July, 1773, and could compare the anguish of the past with the happiness of the present. Throughout the forty-one years that had elapsed since the suppression, they had cherished, together with a faithful love to their allen Institute, a secret hope that it might one day be restored; and now that Pius VII. had cancelled the deed of Clement XIV, their wish was granted, their prayer heard, their hopes realized their patience and obedience rewarded; and the disciples of the soldier-saint stood ready to fight the battles of the Church, under the standard of the Holy Name with all the chivalry and heroism that distinguished them in the brighest days of their history.

#### THE RESTORATION A PULL AND COMPLETE VIN DICTION.

We have purposely dwelt at some length on the details of this event, viz: the Restoration of the Society of Jeaus, first, because by so doing we thought we should effectually dispose of Littledale's melignant assertion (p. 655) that Pius VII. in restoring the Society to its pri mitive existence "omisted all vindications of the Jesuits from the heavy charges in the Brief of Suppression." To use an illustration suitable to our purpose, if a public functionary, holding a highly-responsible position in the affairs of the State is deposed from his office under the pressure of false and calumntous charges, what netter vindication of his innucence and integrity could the public desire than that of seeing his reinstated with all honor in his primitive rights It is the lot of convicted felons, and swfully tried and condemned criminals? Now this is precisely what Pius VII. did in restoring the Society of Jerus. He publicly proclaimed their innocence, rebuked their infamous calumniaturs. and repaired their honor by re-establishing them in their position in the Church, and warmly recommending them to the protection of temporal princes as well as to the Arch bishops and hishops of the Catholic world.

NEW YORK, February 15 .- The Rome correspondent of the Catholic News reports that the Pupe has received a letter from the bishops of the United States, signed on their behalf by Cardinal Gibbone, expressing sympathy with His Boliness because his enemies render his "daily life one of the ignoring, of grief and of oppression." The letter refers to the taking of Rome by the Italian army eighteen years age as a great sacrilege. It says that the Pope's enemies endeavored to taint and corrupt his people by bad laws, irreligious and immoral institutions and svil examples, and declares that their intention is to deprive the Pope of all power of governing the church throughout the world. The bishop bid the Pope to be of good cheer, declare that his enemies will yet be overcome and promise to pray that the time may soon come when he can govern the church with complete liberty.

ROME, Feb. 15, 1889 .- Only two cardinals received their hate yesterday, the Arch-bishops of Catania and Macchi, D'Annibale being too sick to attend the ceremony. The preconization of the following bishops took Place:—John I. Foley, to Datroit; John J. Hennessey, to Wichita; Thomas Hislin, to Natchez; I. G. Dowling was translated from Peterboro, Oat., Canada, to Hamilton, Oat., Canada, and Dean O'Connor was named for the latter see. Blahop John J. Kean, rector of the American Catholic University, was named to the titular see of Ajasso, and in the consistory Mgr. O Connell, rector of the American College in Rome, saked for and received the pallium for Archbishop Jansenns of New Orleans.

The Pope, in his allocation, after declaring that the negotiations between Russia and the Vatican will soon be concluded, deals at length with the position of the church in the medern world. He says it is now more than over necessary for the powers to make common cause with the church by reason of the perils by which they are threatened, proof of which was offered by the recent unfortunate disturbance in Rome. Arms alone, the prodefence, nature does not telerate might. Peace read smid the despect amotion and the joyful a beinge to him and strictly advering to the lade and the anestronisms which are now demonstrate to the Domition Parlies of all those present on that solemn and dichates of justice. must be preserved by rendering to each what

The Liberals Seem to Have Made All the Conce-sions to the Church.

[Toronto World.] The Church of Rome is a religious organi-

estion, and it is a political organization as well. With the former The World has nothing to do ; that concerne the theologians. Nor have we any intention of casting the least reflection on that admirable system of plety, charity and the practice of virtue taught hy car Catholic clergy, or the noble work of the various educational and charitable institutions and the staterhoods that control thom. We are dealing with the Church as a political organization. That it is a political organization may be questioned by some, but whoever watches European history must know that one great issue concerns the Pope's temporal nower, and whoever has read his pritice from Gladstone to Goldwin Smith, or watched the course of Blomarck and the champions of the Catholic position, must know that the Church claims a political as well as a spiritual dominion. The World is therefore dealing mainly with the political side of the Cource, The World is therefore dealing with the conduct and course of our politicians (previncial and federal) toward the Church, and the conduct of those Protestants who aid or abet, or do not oppose, what is called Catholic aggression.

Let us now come back to the Jesuit Bill. The at itude of the press of Toronto toward it se various:—The Mail cays it should have men vesoed by the Dominion authority. . The Globe starts out to say the same thing but ends in a fizzle, The Empire is notoriously wank

and waddle-headed.

The World is of the opinion that no such measure should have been passed by the Quebee Legislature, and if passed that it ought to

have been vetoed.

But if you object to vetoing and say that a province must be allowed to do as it likes with its own, then we say that that province which is so ready to bestow \$400,000 cm a suspected and discredited clerical organization and which province is deeply in doht and whose income is not equal to its expenditure, has no right to raid the Dominion treasury for additional assistance as Ouchec is constantly doing, and it will be perfectly in order for the representatives of Ontario to tell the re presentatives of Quebec this thing in plain language the next time they come knockingat the door. If Mr. Meroler wishes to do the lordly and ultra-generous he must not do itat

our expense . We have said that we are as much concarned with the conduct of our politicans who not be expected to publicly countenance any but add the Church in its decions as we are with heaceful measures. You will not even know aid the Church in its de the Church itself.

Who were the politicans that passed the Jesuit Bill? The Liberal Mr. Mercier and

his followers. Where does he get his support and comfort outside of his province. From the Liberale of Octario and the Liberals at Ottawa.

What is the common ground on which

Provincialism.

What does Provincialism uphold? This Jesuit bill, Riellem, Nationalism, (French Canadianism) and opposition to a strong cen-tral government and the maintenance of owerful local ones.

What was the beginning of this aggressive policy of Mr. Mercler?' The Edgar-Laurier | results. treaty before the Champ de Mars meeting and the Interprovincial conference at Quebec wherein Mr. Mowat and all his collegge were active apirits.

And where is this sipirt of Catholic aggression showing itself healdes in Quebec? In Ontario.

And who are the men in Ontario who are making the concessions? The Liberal Mr. Mowat, his Minister of Education, and his

Who, then, does it behave those who are apposed to Catholic aggression to watch Primarily, our Liberals in Ontario, and the representatives of: Quebec when they, go to Ottows on a marauding tour. Then is the time also to watch Sir John Macdonald and hie party.

But get this clearly into your head at the present moment, that it is the so-called Liberal party, Mercier in Quebec, Mowat in Ontario and Laurier at Ottawa, who are alding this Catholic aggression.

Rielism, the Jesuit Restitution, and the Frenchification of the Ottawa countles of Ontario are one and all species of provincialism, and Mr. Mowat is the recognized champ-

ion of the Provincialists.

This is the same Liberal party that has not one plank for the Dominion as a whole, out-side of national suicide and annexation. but lives entirely for its various provincial fads. The World's advice, then, to the young Canadian is (1) Don't be a Frovincialist, (2)

watch the Provincialists in Ontario who wear the Roman collar, (3) watch the two partles, Liberal and Conservative, the next time the Frenchmen file their claims for more money at Ottawa.

But are you not going to reconstruct Quehec as The World indicated yesterday? That depends. Quebec, we yet trust, will reconstruct herself. If the Church insists on its tithes, or the aggrandisement of her wealth, increase in her political power, in her right to interfere in legislation, if she grinds down the people to build churches and to send money abroad, depend upon it, a spirit of reaction will set in in that Province as it did in most of the South American States where the same thing was attempted, and the immense stores of wealth and property will be nationalized, or rather provincialized. The richer the church grows the more domineering she becomes in politics, the stronger the temptation for the kabitants to arise, throw off the yoke, confiscate the mighty board wrung from themselves. On that day the habitants will the British constitution for a Jesuit to exist be joined by the people of all the rest of Can- in the Dominion. He foretold that the next

away like chaff But should the church continue only to grow greater and stronger in Quebec and should she endeavor to extend to the rest of Canada those pratices which she upholds in Lower Canada, then it becomes necessary for the people the Ontario and the rest of Canada to cross to Ostawa and reconstruct so reactionary & province and so aggressive an engine as the church there will have become,

#### [Toront: Globe

What would come of a disallow-suce of this Act? Is it probable that Mr. Mercier would dissolve the Lagislature and come back with a stronger majority than ever? Is it probable that the Act would pass the Quebec Assembly again by an ununimous vote? Is it probable that the Ottawa Sovernment would disallow the Act a second time? Is it probable thest the disallowance would precipitate a bitter race and creed conflict-one in which constitutional right would be with the French Roman Catholics? Is it probable that the result of entering upon such a struggle would be the emashing of the Confederation into its original fragments !"

Again we ask, should the Bill be allowed or disallowed? A Protestant of a prostleal turn of mind may well answer, "I can's tell—like six of one and half-a-dex n of the other." Continued on third page.

## LE CARON'S ARTFUL SCHEMES. &

The Spy fried to Involve Ponderly (2 D) 100 mile Outrages.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18,—General Afracter Workman Powderly arrived in this city last evening to attend the regular monthly meeting of the General Executive Beard of the Knighta of Labor. Concerning the informer and star witness for the London Times against the Irish leader, Mr. Powderly said to The World correspondent to day that in his opinion Le Caron was a cold-blooded villain of the worst type, and that no one should put the lightest credence in whatever revelations the wretch might make, even on his oath. Rearly three years ago he made an unsuccessful attempt to entrap Mr. Powderly into a conspiracy, as the following letter—sent to Mr. Powderly by La Caren from the Southern Hotel, St. Louis. April 3, 1886, and now made public for the first time—will

At such a time as this a few words of advice and encouragement may be of service to you, and may possibly serve to solve the very difficult problem so suddenly thrust before you. A peaceful, law-abiding strike will never coquner such a power as you now have to deal with.
Moral suasion, so good in trivial cases, becomes of no use when applied to such a gold hearted find as J. Gould. Entreaty, argument and sympathy appeal to him in vain, and though they plead with him in thunder tones, the sound on leaden ears. You must pocket and meet force with force. You must that any other has been resorted to.

All that you need do will be to give me the names of a few of your lieutenants along the Missonri Pacific read and I will attend to the rest. Name only those in whom you can place implicit confidence and I will place in their hands the material that will, if properly handled destroy every bridge and culvert on the road. I have made a study of explosives and can give these Liberals rally? Provincial rights, you an unfailing remedy for the wrongs your Provincialism. will be to write the names I have asked for on the blank space on this sheet; return it to me without name even, and I will manage the rest. Whatever is to be done must be done quickly. I know you by reputation for years and can trust you. All I ask is your confidence and in return I promise the most gratifying

> Mr. Powderly took no notice of the communication further than to file it away and warn the men engaged in the Southwestern strike to avoid Le Caron. Mr. Powderly also showed The. World correspondent a letter sent to Michael Davitt by him, inclusing a copy of the above letter. Mr. Powderly wrote in his letter to Mr. Davitt concerning Le Caron's testimony:

> Most of his testimony, so far as it is reported on this side, is inaccurate. I was present at the Chicago Convention in 1881 and acted as one of the Secretaries. \* \* \* The Clan-na-Gael cut no figure there that I could see, and, in fact, there was no possible chance for it to do so. We had one organization represented whose seven delegates did not have a drop of Irish blood in their veins. A soziety of Englishmen had five representatives there. The speeches which Le Caron reports as having been delivered by Father Sheehy were never he ord in the convention and so were never delivered. I was present at the Philadelphia Convention in 1888. \* \* \* Every sentiment of the convention was in favor of a peaceful and constitutional settlement of the Irish question. I know that the few advocates of force were summarily eat down upon at the start and were not heard from after the first three hours. \*\* All the way through the Irish agitation in America, the vast body of our people, the American people, have stood by yourself and Parnell, because we thought you were pursuing the proper course, and had it been made evident that either of your favored violent measures the enthusiasm would have died away long ago.

Go en with your agitation. The eyes of the world are on you now. Maintain the firm and impregnable positson pou have gained, and may blessing rest upon your labors.

TORONTO, February 17 .- The Jesuit question formed the subject of discourse in various city churches to-day. Bishop Walsh, of Lon-don, at St. Mary's said that the Roman Catholic church is persecuted and misrepresented by people whe know nothing of it. Flunnery, of St. Thomas, went into a history of the Jesuit order at the Cathedral. He said the agitation is confined to Ontario, that the Protestant community of Quebec have no objection to the arrangement arrived at and that the people, when they come to understand the question, will find that they have heen made the dupes of political tricksters. Dr. Wild said the law of Canada had no power to incorporate the Jesuita' and certainly the Province of Quebec could not assume that power. He doubted whether if a man were to shoot a Jesuit on the street that the British law would punish him. It is treason against

o transport and angles segment of the state of the control of the

SHIBBOLETHS.

Salisbury.—Ours is the cause of law and yield. BALFOUR. - We are the champoins of law and

GOSCHEN.-And of law and property. HARTINGTON-CHAMBERLAN.-And the loyal minority.
OHNES.—Hurrah for the integrity of the

Empire. "The Union," Act 5, Scene 5.

"Life and property!" "Law and order!"
"Law and liberty!!" "Loyalty!"
Shibboleths for the hirling horde. or The dullard dupes of the wrongs that be . For the venal judge or the laying lord, or The scribe, the lawyers or the pharises.

"Life and property !" shrick the spoilers. "Tremble in jeopardy insecure."
So it has been with earth's patient toilers,
Too lang—too long with her suffering poor;
While those who sigh for our land's assoilers
Ory, "Lord, how long will this thing endure ?"

"Life and property"—mock satanic
Of human finds whose good is ill;
Who reckless, ruthless; in greed or panic,
Surip, starve or torture, evict or kill
Whoe'er revolts 'gainst their rule tyrannic— A Larkir, Casey, or Mandeville.

"Life and property "—'tis by reason
Of our regard, our respect for both,
That we denounce the brigands who seize on The right of others, and that we loath To bear a system, to both a treason,
That flings then prostrate to pride and sloth.

"Life and property "-watchwords holy ! Champion their cause as a sacred trust,
Whether the claim mits be proud and lowly—
Princes or peasants—to all be just. Their names invoke not to hallow solely The grabber's greed and the lordling's lust.

"Life and property "-we protect them-Laws we love them 'tis fair and just; Order, liberty—we respect them.
And how to wrong only when we must—
If pratrate, cheering we'd re-crect them;

In truth and freedom our hope and trust. Let fraud and cunning triumph no longer; Smite the smiter unsparing y, Who owns no right but the might that's

stronger, And strikes his victim by law's decree; Of all wrong doers the fouleas wronger, And far the worst of assassins he.

Still the Shibboleths "Law and Order,"
"Life and property," "Loyalty,"
Ring to rally the lying horde or The dullard dupes of the wrongs that be; The venal judge or the lying lord or The scribe, the lawyer, or the pharisee. Liverpool, 1st January, 1889.

-A. C. in Dublin Nation.

## LADY LEOLINE.

By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPTER XX.-CONTINUED.

"Tell me, tell me, is it Leoline?" "Leoline! No-how could it be Leoline? They look slike, that's all. Draw your sword. count, and defend yourself; we are discovered, and buey are upon us!"

"We are upon them, you mean, and it is they who are discovered," said the count, doing as directed, and stepping boldly in. "A pretty hornet's nest is this we have lit upon, if ever there was one."

Side by side with the count, with a dauntless step and eye, Sir Norman entered too; and at sight of him a bucstof surprise an 1 furyring from lip to lip. There was a yell of "Bisrayed! betrayed!" and the dwarf, with a face so distorted by fiendish fury that it was scarcely human. made a frenzied rush at him, when the clear, commanding voice of the count rang like a bugle-blast through the sesembly.

Sheathe your swords, the whole of you, and deed dead!

deed dead!

"Oh, this is fearful! exclaimed Sir Norman, yield yourselves prisoners. In the King's name, I command you to surrender.

have his T warf, gashing his teeth, and fairly foaming with rage. "Die, traitor and spy! You have escaped me once, but your hour is come now." escaped me once, but your hour is come now."

'Allow me to differ from you," said Sir
Norman politely, as he evaded the blindly
frantic lunge of the dwart's sword, and inserted
an inch or two of the point of his own in that
enraged little prince's anatomy. "So far from
my hour having come -if you will take the
trouble to reflect upon it—you will find it is the
reverse and that my little friend's brief and
brillent cavers is recidily drawing to a loca." brilliant career is rapidly drawing to a close. At these bland remarks, and at the sharp thrust that accompanied them, the dwarf's previous war-dance of anxiety was nothing to the horn-pipe of exasperation he went through when Sir Norman ceased. The blood was raining from his side, and from the point of his adversary, sword as he withdrew is; and madd-ned like a wild beast at the sight of his own blood, he screeched, and foamed, and kicked about his atout little legs, and gnashed his teeth, and made grabs at his wig, and lashed the air with his aword, and made such desperate pokes with it at Sir No man and everyto dy else who came in his way that, for the public good, the young knight run him through the sword arm, and, in spite of all his distracted didos, captured him by the help of Hubert, and passed him over to the soldiers to cheer and keep company with the dake.

This brisk little affair being over, Sir Norman had time to look about him. It had all passed in to short a space, and the dwarf had been so desperately frantic, that the rest had paused involuntarily, and were still looking on. Missing the count, he glauced around the room, and discovered him standing on Miranda's throne, looking over the company with the cool air of a conqueror. Miranda, arouned, as she very well might be, by all this screaming and fighting, had partly raised herself up n her elbow, and was looking wildly about her. As her eye fell on Sir Norman, she sat fairly erect, with a cry of exultation and joy.

"You have come, you have come, as I knew you would," she excitedly cried, "and the hour of retribution is at hand!'

The words of one who, a few moments before, they had supposed to be dead, an awestruck silence fell; and the count, taking advantage of it, waved his hand and cried :

Yield yourselves prisoners, I command you! The royal guards are without; and the first of you who offers the slightest resistance will die like a dog! Ho, guards? enter and seize your prisoners l'

Quick as thought the room wasfull of soldiers; but the rest of the order was easier said than obeyed. The robbers, knowing their doom was death, fought with the fury of desperation, and a short. wild, and terrible conflict ensued. Foremost in the melee war Sir Norman and the count; while Hubert, who had taken possession of the dwarf's sword, fought like a young lion The shrieks of the women were heart rending, as they all fled precipitately into the blue din-ing-room; and, crouching in corners, or flying distractedly about—true to their sex—made the air resound with the most lamentable crys. Some five or six, braver than the rest, alone remained; and more than one of these actually

mixed in the affray, with a heroism worthy a heater cause. Miranda, still sitting erect, and supported in the arms of a kneeling and tremb ling sp'ph in white, watched the conflict with terribly exultant eyes, that blazed brighter and brighter with the lurid fires of vengeful joy at every robber that fell.

"Oh that I were strong enough to wield a sword!" was her fierce aspiration every justant;

"If I could only mix in that battle for five minutes, I could die with a happy heart!"

Had she been able to wie'd a sword for five minutes, according to her wish, she would probably have wielded it from beginning to end of the battle. For it did not be that were here a the the battle : for it did not last much longer than

for the velves carpeting was dyed a more terrible red, and was slippery with a rain of blood! A score of dead and dying lay groaning on the ground; and the rest, beaten and bloody, gave

bround; and one rest, neaten and ploocy, gave up their swords and sur-endered.

"You should have done this at first!" said the count, coolly wiping his blood stained weapon, and replacing it in its sheath; "and, by so do not replace the state of the st doing, saved some time and more bloodshed.
Where are all the fair lades, Kingsley, I saw here when we entered first ?" They fled like a flock of frightened deer,"

said Hubert, taking it upon him-elf to answer, "through youder archway when the fight commenced. I will go in and search for them if you

menced. I will go in and search to do with them, like."

"I am rather at a loss what to do with them, said the count, half laughing. "It would be a pity to bring such a cavalcade of pretty women into the city to de of the plague. Oan you suggest nothing, Sir Norman?"

"Nothing, but to leave them here to take care of themselves, or let them go iree."

"They world be a great addition to the court at Whetehall," suggested Hubert, in his prettiest tone. "and a thousand times handsomer.

that half the damsels therein. There, for in- Sir Norman recoiled as if from a dead stance, 's one a dozen times more beautiful than Mistres: Stuart herself !"

Mistress Stuart herself!"

Leaning, in his nonchalant way, on the hilt of his sword, he pointed to Miranda, whose fercely jyful eyes were fixed with a glance that made the three of them shudder, on the

bloody floor and the heaps of slain.
"Who is that?" asked the count, curiously. Why is she perched up there, and why does she bear such an extraordinay resemblance to Lectine? Do you know nothing about her,

man, whose howls in yonder passage you can hear, if you listen, and that she was the queen of this midnight court, and is wounded, if not dying, now?" 'I never saw such fierce eyes before in a female head! One would think she fairly exulted in this wholesale slaughter of her subjects."

So she does; she hates both her hu-band and her subjects with an intensity you cannot

"How very like royalty!" observed Hubert, parenthesis. "If she were a real queen, she in parenthesis. "If she were a real queen, she could not act more naturally."

Sir Norman smiled, and the count glanced at

the audacious page suspiciously; bus Hubert's face was touching to winness in its innocent un-consciousness. Miranda, looking up at the same time, cought the young knight's eye, and made a motion for him to approach. She held out both her her bands to him as he came near,

with the same look of dreadful delight.
"Sir Norman Kingsley, I am dying, and my last words are in thank-giving to you for having

thus avenged me!"

"Let us hope you have many days to live yet, fair lady "said Sir Norman, with the rame feeling of repulsion he had experienced in the dungeon. "I am corry you have been obliged to witness this terrible role."

'S are!" she cried, fiercely. 'Why, since the first hour I remember at all, I remember nothing that has given me such joy as what has passed now; my only regret is that I did not see them all die before my eyes! Sorry! I tell you I would not have missed it for ten thousand worlds !"

"Madame, you must not talk like this !" said Sir Norman, almost sternly. 'Heaven forbid the cause it. But for me he would be still there should exist a woman who could rejoice in living?" bloodshed and death. You do not, I know. You wrong yourself and your nature in saying so. Be calm, now; do not excite yourself. You shall come with us, and be properly cared for; and I feel certain you have a long and happy

life before you yet."
"Who are those men?" she said, not heeding him, "and who-ah, great heavens! What is that ?"

In looking around, she had met Hubert face to face. She knew that that face was her own ; and, with a horror stamped on every feature that no words can depict, she fell back with a terrible scream, and was dead !

Sir Norman was so shocked by the suddenness of the last catastrophe, that, for some time, he could not realize that she had actually expired. until he bent over her, and placed his to her lips. No breath was there; no pulse stirred in that fierce heart-the Midnight Queen was in

pale and horrified "The sight of Hubert, and his wonderful resemblance to her, has completed what her wound and excitement began. Her

ast is breathed on earth?"
"Peace be with her!" said the count, removing his hat, which, up to the present, he had worn. 'And now, Sir Norman, if we are to keep our engagement at sunrise, we had better be on the move; for, unless I am greatly mistaken, the sky is already grey with day down."
"What are your commands?' asked Sir Norman, turning away, with a sigh, from the beau-tiful form already stiffening in death.

That you come with me to seek out those frightened fair ones, who are a great deal too lovely to share the fate of their male companions. I shall give them their liberty to go where they please, on condition that they not enter the city. We have enough vile of their class there already."

Sir Norman silently followed him into the azare and silver saloon, where the crowd of duchesses and countesses were "weeping and wringing their hands," and as white as so many pretty ghosts. In a some what brief and force ple manner, considering his characteristic gallantry, the count made his proposal, which, with feelings of pleasure and relief, was at once acceded to; and the two gentlemen bowed them.

elves out, and left the startled ladies. On returning to the crimson court, he com manded a number of his soldiers to remain and bury the dead, and assist the wounded; and then, followed by the remainder and the prisoneraunder their charge, passed out, and wer- soon from the heated atmosphere in the cool morning air. The moon was still serenely shining, but the stars that kept the earliest hours were setting, and the eastern sky was growing light

with the bazy gray of coming morn. "I told you day dawn was at hand," said the count, as he sprang into his saddle; "and lo!

in the sky is is gray already."

"It is time for it!" said Sir Norman, as he too, got into his seat; "This has been the longest night I have ever known, and the most eventful one of my life."
"And the end is not yet! Leoline waits to

decide between us !" Sir Norman shrugged his shoulders. True! But I have little doubt what that decision will be! I presume you will have to deliver up your prisoners before you can visit her, and I will avail myself of the opportunity

to snatch a few moments to fulfill a melancholy duty of my own."
"As you please; I have no objection; but it that care you will need some one to guide you to the place of rendezvous; so I will order my private attendant, yonder, to keep you in sight and guide you to me when your bus ness is end

The count had given the order to start, the moment they had left the ruin, and the conver-sation had been carried on while riding at break-neck gallop, hir Norman thanked him for his offer, and they rode in silence until they reached the city, and their paths diverged; Sir Norman's leading to the apothecary's shop where he had left Ormiston, and the count's leading—he best knew where. Grorge—the me to her and abide by her decision." attendant referred to—joined the knight, and "Extraor inary " said La Masque leaving his horse in his care, Sir Norman entered the shop, and encountered the spectral

proprietor at the door.
"What of my friend?" was his eager inquiry. "Has he yet shown signs of returning consci-ousness?"

"Alas, no!" replied the apothecary, with a groam, that came wailing up like a whiatle; "he was so excessively dead, that there was no use keeping him; and as the room was wanted for other purposes, I—pray, my dear sir, don's lo k so violent—I put him in the pest cart and had him buried.

"In the plague pit !" shouted Sir Norman. making a spring at him; but the man darted off like a ghostly fish into the inner room, and closed and bolted the door in a twinkling. that. The robbers lought with fury and lero. Sir Norman kicked at it spitefully, but it re-sity; but they had been taken by surprise, and sisted his every effort; and, overcoming a strong

were overpowered by numbers, and obliged to be sprang once more into the saddle, and rode. The crimson court was indeed crimson now; off to the plague pit. It was the second time for the velves carpeting was dyed a more terri-within the last twelve hours he had stood there; and, on the previous occasion, he who now lay in it, had stood by his side. He looked down, sickened and horror-struck. Perhaps, before another moraing, he, too, might be there; and, feeling his blood run cold as the thought, he was turning away, when some one came rapidly up, and sank down with a moaning, gasping cry on its very edge. That shape—ball and slender, and graceful,—he knew well; and, leaning over her, he laid his hand on her shoulder, and exclaimed: " La Masque !"

CHAPTER XXI. WHAT WAS BEHIND THE MASK.

The cowering form rose up, but, seeing who it was, sank down again, with its face grovel-ing in the dust, and with another prolonged, moaning cry.
"Madame Masque!" he said, wonderingly

"What is this?" He bent to raise her; but, with a sort of scream, she held out her arms to keep him back.
"No, no, no! Touch me not! Hate me— Sir Norman recoiled as if from a deadly ser-

pent. . Murdered him! Madame, in Heaven's name, what have you said?".
"Ob, I have not stabled him, or poisoned him, or shot him; but I am his murderer. nevertheless?" she wailed, writhing in a sort of

gnawing inward torture.

"Madame, I do not understand you at all! Surely you are raving when you talk like this." Still moaning on the edge of the pague-pit, she half rose up, with both hands clasped tightly over her heart, as if she would have held back I know she is the wife of that unlovely little from all human ken the anguish that was de-

stroying her.

"No, no! I am not mad—pray Heaven I were! Oh, that they had strangled me in the first hour of my birth, as they would a viper, rather than I should have lived through all this life of mis ry and gulb, to end it by this last, vorst crime of all !"

Sir Norman stood and looked at her still with a dazed expression. He knew well enough whose murderer she called herself; but why she tid so, or how she could possibly bring about his leath, was a mystery altogether too deep for bim to solve.

"Madame, compose yourself, I beseech you,

"This comp friend.

and tell me what you mean. It is to my friend,

Ormiston, you allude—is it not?"

"Yes—yes! surely you need not ask."

"I know that he is dead, and buried in this horrible place; but why should you accuse yourself of murdering him, I confess I do not

know.
"Then you shall!" she cried, passionately.
You "And you will wonder at it no longer! You are the last one to whom the revelation can ever be made on earth; and, now that my hours are numbered, it matters little whether it is told or not! was it not you who first found him dead?"
"It was I—yes. And how he came to his

end, I have been puzzled myself in vain to discover ever since.' She rose up, drew herself to her full majestic height, and looked at him with a terrible glance.

"Shall I tell you?"

"You have had no hand in it," he answered, with a cold chill at the tone and look, " for he loved you !"

I have had a hand in it—I alone have been

"Madame," exclaimed Sir Norman in borror
"You need not look as if you thought me
mad, for I tell you it is Heaven's truth! You eav r ght-he loved me; but for that love he

would be living now? "You speak in riddles which I cannot read. How could that love have caused his death. since his dearest wishes were to be granted to-

night?" "He told you that, did he?"
"He did. He told me you were going to remove your mask; and if, on steing you, he still loved you, you were to be his wife."

"Then woe to him for ever having extorted such a promise from me! Oh, I warned him again, and again, and again. I told him how it would be—I begged him to desist; but no, be was biind, he was mad; he would rush on his own doom! I fulfilled my promise, and behold

the result ?" She pointed with a frantic gesture to the plague-pit, and wrups her beautiful hands with to forzive me for the wrong I have due her;

the same moaning of anguish.
"Do I hear aright?" and Sir Norman, look ing at ner, and really doubting if his ears had not deceived him. "Do you mean to say that, in keeping your word and showing him your face you have caused his death?"
"I do. I have warned him of it before. I

told him there were sights too horrible to look on and live, but nothing would convince him Oh, why was the curse of life ever bestowed upon such a hideous thing as I !" Sir Norman gazedat her in a state of hoplies

bewilderment. He had thought, from the moment he saw her first, that there was something wrong with her brain, to make her act in such a mys erious, eccentric sort of a way; but he had never positively thought her so far gone as this. In his own mind, he set her down, as being mad as a March hare, and accordingly answered in that soothing tone people use to

imbeciles: My dear Madame Masque, pray do not excite yourself, or say such dreadful things. I am sure you would not wilfully cause the death much less than of one who loved you as he did.'

La Ma que broke into a wild laugh, almost worse to hear than her former despairing moans. "The man thinks me mad ! 'He will not believe, unless be sees and knows for himself Perhaps you, too, Sir Norman Kingsley," she cried, changing into fierceness, "would like to see the face behind this mark ?-would like to see what has elain your friend, and share his fate?"

"Certainly," said Sir Norman. "I should like to see it; and I think I may safely promise not to die from the effects. But surely, madame, you deceive yourself; no face, however ugly - even supposing you to possess such a on could produce such dismay as to cause death."
"You shall see."

She was looking down into the plague-pit, standing so close to its cracking edge, that Sir Norman's blood ran cold, in the momentary ex-pectation to see her alip and fall headlong in. Her voice was less fierce and less wild, but her hands were still clasped tightly over her heart, as if to ease the unutterable pain there. Suddenly, she looked up, and said, in an altered tone :

"You have lest Leoline?"
"And found her again. She is in the power of one Count L'Estrange." "And if in his power, pray, how have you

found her ?" " Because we are both to meet in her presence within this very hour, and she is to decide between us.'

Has Count L'Estrange promised you this?" "And you have no doubt what her decision will be?"

Not the slightest," "How came you to know she was carried off by this count!" He confessed it himself."

" Voluntarily ?" "No; I taxed him with it, and he owned to the deed; but he voluntarily promised to take

"Extraor inary!" said La Masque, as if to erself. "Whimsical as he is, I scarcely exherself. peoted he would give her up so easi y as this." Then you know him, madame ?" said Sir Norman pointedly.
"There are few things I do not know, and

rare are the disguises I cannot penetrate. So you have discovered it. too ?" "No, madame, my eyes were not sharp nough, nor had I sufficient deverness, even for that. It was Hubert, the Earl of Rochester's that. It was Hubert, was a page, who told me who he was."

"Ab, the page!" said La Marque, quickly.

"Ab, the page !" said La Marque, quickly.

What do

"You have been speaking to him? W' you think of his resemblance to Leoline?" "I think it the most assonishing resemblance I ever saw. But he is not the only one who bears Leoline's face."

And the other is !"." "The other is she whom you sent me to see joy the rest.

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in the old ruins. Madame, I wish you would tell me the secret of this wonderful likeness; for I am certain you know, and I am equally cer-tain it is not accidental.

Some misty idea that such was the case had been struggling through Sir Norman's slow mind, unformed and without shape, ever since he had seen the trin, therefore he was not the least astonished when he heard the fact announced. Only in one thing he was a little disapp inted.

Then I lubert is really a boy?" he said, half dejected y. Certainly he is. What did you take him to

64 Why, I thought—that is, I do not know," said Sir Norman, qu te blushing as being guilty of romuch romance, "but that he was a woman in disguise You see he is so handsome, and looks so much like Leoline, that I could not

help thinking so."
"He is Leoline's twin krother-that accounts for it. When does she become your wife?"
"This very morning, God willing!" said Sir

Norman, fervently. "Amen! And may her life and yours be long and happy. What becomes of the rest?"
"Since Hipert is her brother, he shall come with us, if he will. As for the other, she, alas !

is dead."
"Dead!" cried La Masque. "How?" When? She was living to night!" I'rue! She died of a wound."

"A wound? Surely not given by the dwari's hand ?' "No, no ; it was quite accidental. But since

you know so much of the dwarf, perhaps you know he is now the king's prisoner?" "I did not know it; but I sarmised as much when I discovered that you and Count L'Es-trange, followed by such a body of men, visited the ruin. Well, his career has been long and dark enough, and even the plague seemed to spare him for the executioner. And so the poor mock-queen is dead? Well, her sister will not

long survive her " "Gord Heavens, madame!" cried Sir Norman, aghast. "You do not mean to say that theoline is going to die?"
"Oh, no! I hope Leoline has a long and happy life before her. But the wretched, with the state of the same of the sa

guilty sister I mean is myself; for I, too, Sir Norman, am her sister." At this new disclosure, Sir Norman stood per-fectly petrified; and La Marque, looking down at the dreadful place at her feet, went rapidly

"Alas and alas! that it should be so; kut it is the direful truth. We bear the same name, we had the same father; and yet I have been the curse and bane of their lives,"
"And Leoline knows this?"

"She never knew it until this night, or any one else alive : and no one should know it now, and he may, for she is gentle and good—but when, when shall I be able to forgive myself?" The sharp pain in her voice jarred on Sir Nor man's ear and heart; and, to get rid of its dreary echo, he hurriedly asked :

"You say you bear the same name. May I ask what name that is?" "It is one, Sir Norman Kingsley, before hich your own ancient title pales. We are which your own ancient title pales. Montmorencis, and in our veins runs the proud est blood in France."

Then Leoline is French, and of noble birth? said Sir N rman, with a shrill of pleasure. "I loved her for herself alone, and would have wedded her had she been the child of a begger; but I rejoice to bear this, nevertheless. Her father, then, hore a title?"

"Her father was the Marquis de Montmorenci, but Leoline's mother and mine were not the same—had they been, the lives of all four might have been very d fferent; but it is too late to lament that now. My mother had no gentle blood in her veins, as Leoline's had, for the was but a fisherman's daughter, torn from her home, and married by force. Neither did she love my father, no withstanding his youth, rank, and passionate love for her, for she vas betrothed to another bourgeois, like herself. For his sake she refused even the sitle of marchi ness, offered her in the moment of youthful and ardent passion, and clung, with deathless truth to her fisher-lover. The blood of the Montmorencis is fierce and hot, and brooks no oppos (Sir Norman thought of Miranda, and owardly owned that that was a fact); the marquis in his jealous wrath, both hated and loved her at the same time, and vowed deadly vengeance against her bourocois lover That yow he kept. The young fisherman was found one morning at his lady lover's door without a head, and the bleeding truck told no tales Of course, for a while, she was distracted and so on; but when the first shock of her grief was over, my father carried her off, and forcibly made her his wife. Fierce batred, I told you was miceled with his fierce love, and before the honeymoon was over it began to break out. One night, in a fit of jealous passion, to which he was addicted, he led her into a room she had never before been permitted to enter; showed ber a grinning human skull, and told her it was her lover's! In this cruel exultation, he confessed all: how he had caused him to be mur-

brought here to punish her, some day, for her obstinate refusal to love him. (To be Continued)

dered; his head severed from the body; and

## THE PAPAL FINANCES.

The Pope has lately examined the accounts of his income and expenditure during the year 1888 The following are the principal figures: From Peter's Pence he received £100,000; from interest of capital invested abroad, £100,000; from alms and other sources, £20,000; making a total income of £500,000; to which must be added ab ut £81,000 received during the jubilee. The ordinary and extraordinary expenses of she Vasican during the year have been a follows:
Alms given in Rome, £4.000; slms given aboad
£4.000; alms given in Italy, £4,000; ordinary
subsidies in Rome, £2000; ordinary subsidies in Italy, £3200; or linary subsidies to the Church generally £6000; ordinary subsides to pour priests, £6000; sums for the propaganda, £20,000 sums for the diplomatic service, £20,000; sums for the missions £40,000; adminstrative expenses, £40,000 ; maint-nance of Apostolic palaces. £20,000; expenses of public monuments,£10,000 pay of the Cardinals, £80,000; maintenance of seminaries, £30,000; divers expenses, £ 00,000 The sotal expenditure is £339,200, which leaves a surplus of not much less than a quarter of a million sterling.—London Di ily Neus.

BEACONSFIELD A HOME RULER. HIS POLICE CONTRASTED WITH THAT OF HIS POLITICAL HEIRS.

"You are right. Leoline knows already; for with the presentiment that my end is near, I visited her when you left, and gave her her whole history, in writing. The explanation is simple enough. Leoline, Miranda and Hubert, are sisters and brother."

Some misty idea that any the state of the tributed an article to an American magazine, which is well worthy of your attention. He said that in 1877 he had a conversation with the late Lord Beaconsfield relative to the effairs of Ireland. He said it was so important that he read conjugate extracts in his distributed way. made copious extracts in his diary that very day and I will venture to give you one or two of those extracts. The authority of Lord Beac nefield may not have so much weight in this assembly, but it should have some effect in checking the Unionist Liberals "I asked him said Mr. Pierrepont, "if he had any plan for the better government of Ireland." He ead, in reply, he had no pelfect plan, but a general idea that if he had to deal with the situation he shoul propose to place Ireland in a similar position that New York held to the Federal Government. New York held to the rederal Government. That is pure Home Rule. It is for holding opinions that Lord Beaconefield held that we are called Separatists, by our id friends and colleagues. Well, then Mr Pierrepont which his opinion of coercion, and Lord Beaconsfield gave it in this way. He said the blood and from mathed of coverning Ireland would fail. In method of governing Ireland would fail. failed under Cromwell. Possibly if he had fore-seen Mr. Balfour he would have said it was probable it would fail under Mr. Balfour. Irish were susceptible to kindness," I ord Beaconsfield said, "full of sentiment, and not logical, and inconsiderate of the means to gain desired ends. But easily governed it dealt with in the right way."; ((Chers.) Now of that con-versation I knew some time ago, but I knew of it in a way that did not allow me to quote it in public, but Mr. Pierrepont is a man of absolutely and ubted veracity. You may take it for grant-d that every word and every syllable of that conversation is correct. What is to become then of the political beirs of Lord Beaconsfield who decorate his statue with primroses on a certain day in every year, and who have in fact es their politicial symbol, the chern of that flower which he himself said was most suitable

when used as a salad.

FIFTY YEARS AGO. SOME OF THE NOVEL THINGS THAT OCCUBRED IN 1889.

Fifty years ago the daguerreotype was invent ed in France. Fifty years ago wooden clocks had only beer

in use one year. Fifty years ago William Sprague was Gover nor of Rhode Island. Fifty years ago the Massachusetts Abolition

party was organized. Fifty years ago Henry Bowen, of Providence, was Secretary of State.

Fifty years ago the Mormons were driven from Missouri to Nauvoo, Ill. Fifty years ago the total vote for Governor of Rhode Island was 6,173.

Fifty years ago the banks in the United States resumed specie payment. Fifty years ago John C. Fremont and Jessie Benton were secretly married.

Fifty years ago beet sugar was first made by David L. Child, of Northampton, Mass. Fifty years ago a survey was made by John

Baily for a canal across Central America. Fifty years ago John Ericsson was allowed let ers patent on a steam "propeller" boot. Fifty years ago George Curtis, of Providence,

was Speaker of the House of Representatives. Fifty years ago the first patent was granted to Goodyear for vulcanized India rubber goods Fifty years ago was established the fires com nercial college in America, "Comer's College" of Buston.

Fifty years ago the Cherokee Indians were removed from Georgia and placed west of the Miesissi, pi River. F fty years ago 1,000 reformed drunkards mar hed in procession at the first anniversary of the Washington Society.

Fifty years ago a law was enacted against dueling in the District of Columbia. It grew out of the Cilly-Graves duel. Fifty years ago the Sirus and Great Western the first ocean steamships, entered New York

Harbor on their return trip No. 1.

Fifty years ago (1859) the first wheat was shipped from Chicago, amounting to seventy eight bushels. It was sent eastward by the lakes to Buffalo. Fifty years ago the Boston and Providence

Railway had been in operation three years, and the Stonington Railroad a little more than two Fifty years ago Joseph A. Adams, for the first time, made use of the idea now embodied

in the art of electrotyping by reproducing from wood "cuts." Fifty years ago the first power loom for weav ing carpets was set in motion by E. B. Bigelow, of Boston. Ten yards a day was its original

Capacity. Fifty years ago the Whig party held its first convention at Herrisburg, Pa., nominating General William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, as President of the United States.

Fifty years ago the first railroad spike machine was put into use, making fifty a minute, forming both point and head. Henry Burden, of T.oy, N. Y., was the inventor It rank-o among the best paying inventions of modern

THE JESUITS ESTATES BILL.

It was stated from Ottawa a few days ago that the Government were almost evenly deci ded on the point of allowance or disallowance of the Quebec LocalGovernment's bill giving\$400,-000 to the Jesuits in compensation of some old

Claims. They stood:
For disallowance—Haggart, Foster. Tupper,
Bowell, Carling, Abbout, Dewiney.
Against disallowance — Langevin, Caron,
Thompson, Pope, Costigan, Smith Chapleau
Seven to seven. Sir John A. Macdon and was reported undecided. But he did not long remain so. He was given to understand by his Quebec supporters that if this measure were dissilowed, they would "go back" on him in a body; even several of his coll-agues would resign. It was only natural that this should be the case—not a Quebe omember of the Commons could go back to his constituents and be detected a supporter of Sir John A Macronald, if the latt disallowance. He sadly wanted to have a slap at Mercier—he would have given a year's salary

knuckle down, and vote against desesllowance. A great part of our existence serves no plunder are the only ones taken into consider the control of careful as the careful as the control of careful as the careful

to have been free to do so; but he had to

THE DEBT OF CANADA.

The gross debt is now \$3'8,830,000. At The gross debt is now \$5:5,850,000. Although the revenue so far exceeds that for seven months last year by \$1,880,000, the expenditure including that on capital account, exceeds the receipts. The net d bt has, therefore, increased and is now \$226,670,550, an increase of two millions. It is thought that before the year is over the continuous expenditure will equal the ordinary expenditure will equal the ordinary the ordinary expenditors will equal the ordinary revenue, unless there is a continued increase of revenue. The marked feature in the revenue statement for January is the falling off in public works. Relivay receipts were only \$182 (00, against \$33°,000. The post office also declines to \$2′5,00 from \$257 000. In customs and excise there is a good increase.

ABOUT A HATOH WHICH WAS IN GOOD SHAPE.

We asked Mr. T. C. S. Hatch in regard to We asked Mr. T. U. S. Haten in regard to his lock in the Louisiana State Lottery, he stated that he had been investing for some months past in the lottery. That he sent his money in and received his tickets promptly. He money in and received his tickets promptly. He purchased ten fortieth tickets ab ut 10th, Dec., 888, among the ten was No. 69 704, the number that drew the capital prize, 8600 000 When informed that it had drawn \$15 000, he went at once to Waco and there deposited his ticket with the American Nat bank. Four days after he was paid by the American National bank the \$15 000. Mr Hatch has a wife and six children. Ha was comparatively a poor man, working as He was c mparatively a poor man, working as overseer of the W P. Gaines big valley farm, three miles south from McGregor, on a salary.

-McGregor (Tex.) Observer. Jan 5.



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strangers here. They are responsible medical experts; only gentlemen of the highest professional standing, being members of the staff, Dr. Kergan himself has long been recognized as a scientist, whose investigations in the organic chemistry of the botanic world have resulted in placing at the disposal of the institution at whose head he is, a list of the most wonderful c trative agents ever presented to the world for the benefit of those who suffer.

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[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] THE WILD IRISH BOY AS AN AMERI-CAN VOTER.

The wild Irish Boy to manhood has grown, And this wide western continent claims as his From Erin's green mountains and bogs long exiled, The school of elections has taught Nature's child; For the ballot he wields in the land of the free, And the shouts of his triumph are heard o'er the

When a British diplomatist chanced to displease, Himself and his traps were soon sent o'er the gens. Eviction in high life, the tables were turned. When the peer from the palace his cowhide boot spurned; "Get out of this shanty, your lordship," cried

"I only shall rent it to those who suit me."

A power at the caucus, a tyrant at polis, A power as the caucus, a syrant at point,
The actions of statesmen his ballot controls;
And as Erin's own son will this wild Irishman
Avenge her if votes, or if dynamite can, For he hears the deep groams coming over the

Which move Irish hearts wherever they be.

WILLIAM MCGILL.

## LADIES' COLUMN.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Tissue or printing paper is the best thing for polishing glass or tinware. The best of tea makes but an indifferent

concection unless the water is ireah. Egg shells orushed and shaken in a glass bottle half filled with water will clean it quickly.

Paint made with turpentine is a better protector for iron work than when mixed with linseed oil.

Kerosene is unexcelled in starch to give polish; also to polish glass; it will make your windows shine like silver. To clean ornaments of alabaster disolve

borax in boiling water and apply with a cloth or soft brush ; rinse carefully and dry in the

To take iak out of linen, dip the ink spot in pure melted tailow; then wash out the tailow, and the ink will come out with it. This is unfailing.

Pneumonia, says Dr. Seibert, is a house disease, originating, with diphtheria and inil ammatory rheumatism, in damp, dirty, or unventilated rooms and cellars. The remedy against core throat of wearing

a few threads of Berlin wool around the throat is said to act by keeping up a belt of skin action and so acting as a counter-irritant. It is said that fifteen cents' worth of sait

made into a brine and sprinkled over a ton of noft coal will prevent that accumulation of soot in stove, pipe, and chimney which is so annoying to the nousewife.

Now that it is customary to have fruits, flowers, the vinegar cruets, or salt and pepper bottles, placed in the centre of the table in lieu of a large castor, pretty devices are made of linen to lay upon the cloth. Some of these are elaborately embroidered.

Here is a use of old paper which may be new to some of the ladies. Fold old, soft newspapers in several thicknesses, place in a pan of water until thoroughly wet, then wring out, tear in small bits, pick up fine and throw over your carpet instead of wet tea leaves. and see if you do not like it better.

After a housekeepor fully realizes the worth of turpintine in the household, she is never willing to be without a supply of it. It gives quick relief to burns; it is an excellent application for corns; it is good for rheumatism and sore throats, and it is the quickest remedy for convulsions or fits. Then it is a sure preventive against moths; by just dropping a triffe in the bottom of drawers, obests, and cupboarde, it will render the garments secure from injury during the Sammer. It will keep ant; and bugs from closets and store rooms, by putting a few drops in the corners and upon the shelves; it is sure destruction to bedbugs, and will effictually drive them away from their haunts if thoroughly applied to the joints of the bedstead in the Spring cleaning time, and isjures neither furniture nor clothing. A spoonful of it added to a pail of warm water le excellent for cleaning paint. A little in the suds on washing days lightens laundry labor.

## RELIABLE RECIPES.

EGG OMELETTS. -One pint rich sweet cream, three tablespoonfuls flour, three eggs well beaten, half table poonful a it and pepper Stir flour and milk smooth, add the eggs. Melt a large spoonful of butter in a baking pan, pour in, and bake twenty minutes.

HALIBUT COLLOPED .- Out the fish into nice outlets of about an inch thick, and fry them : then put them into a broth made of the bones, four-onions, stick of celery, and a buncle of awaet herbs, boiled together for one half an hour.

APPLE JELLY .- Pare and core five dozen of pippins; put them in a par with enough water to gover them; let them boil gently until soft; let them cool; then strain them through a jelly-bag; put the juice in your preserving pan, and to each pint of juice put one pound of fine sugar and the puel of two lemons; then boll it until reduced to stiff. ness of cali's foot jelly; skim it well and add the juice of a lemon. If you cannot get the pippin, any sold apple will do.

CREAM POTATOES .- The mistake usually made in preparing this excellent dish is that many economical housewives use cold boiled potatoes left from the preceding day. True economy would have been in boiling just enough for each meal; but for potatoes with cream, see to it that they are bulled and afterward out up while warm, and seasoned with salt and pepper. Boil half a pint of cream, add to it a walnut of huttor, and add the potatoes to it. If milk is used, it may be thickened a little with flour.

## BEEF AND VEGETABLE SOUP.

For four quarts of vegetable soup, take two pounds of soup beef, having the bone attached to it : out the meat from the bone, and wips the meat with a wet towel ; put the bones in the bottom of the sonp pot, lay the meat on them, pour over them four quarts of cold water, and place the soup pot over the fire, where its contents will slowly approach the boiling point. Meantime peel and slice one onion, three medium seized turnips, and six potatoes. When the soup boils put in the vegetables, together with four heaping tablespoonfuls of salt, a level saltspoonful of pap per, and one cupful of canned tomatoes, or three fresh tomatoes peeled and sliced. Boil all the ingredients to gether gently, until they are quite tender, then take out the bone. The beef may be served in the soup, or it may be taken out and served for a hash. If the beef is not to be served in the soup, have ready half a cupful of rice picked over and washed, and put it in the soup half an hour before serving it. Before sending the soup to the table, see that It is palatably seasoned.

TUDKEY MARE PRIED. Mince two cupfuls of cold turkey, and half high in the neck.

moisten it with cold gravy; make four slices of toast; have ready over the fire, a frying pan containing two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and heat the minced turkey in it; meantime have another frying pan half full of boiling water, into which put a cupful of vinegar and a teasmoonful of salt, and in this posch 4 eggs, while the turkey hash is being fried; when the hash is quite hot, see that it is patalably seasoned, and put it on the toast; lift the eggs cut of the boiling water one by one with a skimmer, trim off any ragged portions, lay them on the hash, and then serve it not at once.

PLUM PUDDING, LARGE.

Three quarters of a pound of chopped suet, same weight of stoned raisins, and corrents, quarter pound of citron, half a pound of sugar, a pound of bread crumbs, a little grated emon peel, a teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, mace, and alispice, six cloves, aggs, and milk enough to make a stiff batter. Butter a pudding mould or a bag well boiled or boil for at least four hours, and serve it with cream sauce,

MATTERS OF DRESS.

Jet trimmings are more popular than ever. India cashmere in white and light tints is a favorite cloth.

A pretty boa is made of soft green tinted flat ostrich feathers. Fur panels on the skirts of street costumes appear to be growing more and more fashion-

A tasty opera cloak is of white and gold brocade lined with pink plush and adorned with

rink marabout bands. Pale almond colored brocade or aprico: brocade, made up in conjunction with golden brown, is a late French fancy.

Hats, as we have already observed, have cound flat brims, and are trimmed en couronne with tips of feathers.

A boa of black fur, worn with a decolette toilette of black lace, forms a striking combination for an evening reception,

Capotes of velvet or felt are larger than last winter; they have high borders and low crowns, and are much trimmed with feathers. Dark carpets do not need to be swept oftener than light ones, if you give them a good dusting

say twice a week with a flannel cloth tied around an ordinary broom Some very rich black cloaks are made of black brocade in round peasant shape, with green plush fronts for their entire length, and green

ining in the broad round hood. Fur shoulders capes continue to be extremely popular for street wear. Embroidered and braided band for cloth and woolen gowns grow

in delicacy and elaboration of design. Sable on bonnets or round hats gives a touch of elegance, and sometimes forms the entire trimming. Fur and embroidery are almost as

constantly seen now on bonnets as upon wraps. When one has been so unfortunate as to get machine-oil stains on white sewing saturate the piece of work in cold water immediately; soak for two hours, dry in the sun, then wash in the

usual way. The costliest wraps reach to the hem of the dress, and are lined throughout with fur or plush. White silk garters, clasped by a snowy dainy, or enamelled orange blossoms, are one of the details of bridal toilettes.

If you are building, put the hooks in children's bed-room closets low enough to be easily reached by them. It is also a good idea to have a loset so arranged that sleds, rocking-norse and all large play things can have a place.

In dull tones of red, emitting the fine odor of Russia leather, are walking and riding gloves imported from England. These can be made to order and will fit as the proverbial glove rarely does, delighting ever after by their durability and comfort. The soft breast feathers of turkeys, chickens

ducks, pheasants, with their delicate, well har monized tones of brown, white, green and gray, are used in bands or as an entire covering for round turbage. Almost every shade of silk or velvet in the foundation combines with these

The tendency is to dress the hair lower-in neck, even when the chignon is high. The latest English and French fashion for younger wo-men is to have the hair braided and arranged low on the neck in "twists" or loops, often tied with ribbons.

The chapeau is generally matched to the cos tume, the same material as the dress being employed for the capote or for the small toone. n which is also much the fashion. If the material is a plain one, cloth or cashmers for instance, it is embroidered with beads or braided with small round silk cord of the same color. A bird and a bow of ribbon complete the trimming.

Lace scarfe and boas in black and white are valuable accessories of the toilette. Black lace for atract wear hides often some defect in a cosnume, softening the lines about the neck and falling in long graceful ends nearly to the ground. After fashion has substituted some reater novelty these scarfe, if handsome in the irst instance, become indispensable when going

out of an evening without a bonnet, Two colors seem to divide popularity, dark green and navy blue, but the former predomin-ates, and on dis that more of it has been converted into gowns and coats than any two other colors. Somet'mes it is braided with black, or nade up with black watered silk, trimmed with beaver or Astrakhan, or enlivened with a few ouches in red. Some dressmakers call it direcorie green, and say it is the same shade that was so fashionable during the early part of the century, while others call it watercress or laurel. Over black skirts, smart, light-fitting jackets of green cloth are worn, edged with a norrow bind-ing of Astrakhan, with large revers of the same. Very large buttons fasten them.

The long Directoire conts, with the large square hip-pockets, cuffs and wide revers, are beginning to appear. They reach the edge of the skirt, all the fullness is clustered at the sack, the front is open, and does not meet by at least a quarter of a yard, if not considerably more. This style is also fashionable for indoor wear. In fact, Directoire and Empire are the two styles of the season, and though the people are hazy as to which is which, it is generally considered that the short-waisted look given by eason of broad folded waistbands, belongs to tha latter. In most costumes, however, a connoiseeur would probably see some of both atyles, and few strictly correct.

The silks which have been selected for this winter season are of exceptional variety. Armure royal and morie have been blended in all colors, and large brocades in steel and black, green and black and other combinations bid fair to be universally worn. Russian velvet and corded silk is another novelby, and Pomdadour chintz patterns on armure grounds and cream and gold. All these have been used for cloaks as well as evening dresses. One of the best Paris models of an opera cloak is a dead leaf brocade, trimmed with cook frathers; and many are made of the new Egyptian angola cloths with printed borders, white and grey, coral and white, beige and white, terra-

cotta and white and other mixtures. Do not wear a collar of monkey hair, if your profile give the slightest evidence that Darwin't theory of the descent of man was correct, suggests a writer in the Boston Tran script. Consider your facial angle and your nose very carefully before you suggest your possible origin to anybody.

The latest thing in overskirts in London shows a short, broad platt, which falls naturally at the eides as though the front platt, was produced by drawing in the skirt under the girdle. The tight fitting waist is so concoaled by drapery that the short sleeves and high puffed shoulders seem made of one piece with the water, which itself is rounded and

# Roman Catholic Aggression.

Continued from first page.

The truth is that the people of Ontario are at the cross-roads where they must decide either to continue with or seperate from a Quebec that is ever becoming more thoroughly Roman Catholic If Ontarians wish to perpetuate the Confederation they will quietly accept Sir John's allowance of the Jesuite' Bill. If they can't stomach that allowance they may as well face the truth like honest men and acknowledge that they really do not think the Confederation worth preserving. The course of the Globe has been, and will be, perfectly straightforward. We do not mean to blame Sir John Macdonald if he stands by his disallowance theories and vetoes the bill. We will not in any way aid any persons who may endeavor to excite race and creed passions over the affair. If the people of Ontario hold great meetings to prese for disallowance, and leave room for it to swell when filling; steam if they otherwise signify that they are sincerely desirous to enter upon a serious strug-gle with Quebec, we will advise them that the end can be nothing olse than the destruction of the Confederation, and that it would be incomparably better for all concerned that the Federal compact should be quietly dissolved now than dissolved after and in consequence of a long, bitter conflict that would be at best, a savage, verbal struggle, and at worst one marked by riot, bloodshed and civil War.

[Toronto Mail.]

Since the abolition of the temporal power of the popes the energies of the papacy have been wholly turned to apiritual aggranoizement. Ultramontane doctrines have prevailed, and the Jesuit, as their embodiment, has ruled at Rome. The aims of Jesuitism are not masked or doubtful. They are proclaimed in the Encyclical and Syllabus with a frankness which has made the cars of Coristiandom tingle. In those manifestoes open war is declared against the great organic principles of freedom, civil and religious, and of modern civilization. The claims of the Church of Rome to universal dominion, and her right to use force, in other words to presecute, for the maintenance of that dominion. are asserted in language which would have satisfied Innocent the Ihird. The extlaction at once of Protestantism and of liberty is the end proposed. What means are deemed lawful to accomplish that end the bideous annals of Jesuit conspiracy tell. The Province of Qu bec is now almost losing the character of a civil community; it is being turned into a citadel and arsenal of ecclesiastical aggrandizement and propagandism. Economically it is being fast reduced to that state which the Church of Rome seems to regard as the "more." If it is a little country sheet the Christian ideal, in which the people are devoted to holy poverty, while the Church, to save them from temptation, engresses the wealth. The items of the Church's actual possession, in the shape of land and buildings, are rated at no less than \$80,000,000; those of her yearly income, independent of those possessions, are rated at no less than \$8 000. 000. To this is to be added the wealth of the ecclesiastical orders, of which the amount is unknown, but which is some case, especially in that of the Sulpicians of Montreal, is cerrainly very great. To increas this store and the power which goes with the spiritual taxgatherer is always at work among the people from their cradles to their graves. system of finance and money lending, secretly but actively and skilfully administered, is at the same time sweeping into the coffers of the Church gains which elsewhere accrue to financial corporations. The British and Protestant element in Quebec is evidently hastening to a doom which the corrupt and service Toryism of the Province, so far from averting clandestinely, every week! Within a short does all that it can to precipitate. If we time after the Tory party went out of power have a man among us with the faculties of a in 1874 every Tory journal published in Hali-intimidated organizations, and with a faith fax—and they were all "loilty" howlers and in his convictions strong enough to forego present possession of power and look to the out of existence, and are hardly remembered future for recognition, it is about time that even after the lapse of these few years. Nomight change the scene.

## [Toronto Empire.

Boiled down and stript of the extraneous matter in which the agitators veil it, their appeal to the majority in this province simply amounts to this: As Protestants, you do not like the Jesuits, therefore you must demand that the people of a neighboring and Catholic province should be stopped from assisting them in a way which they have an undoubted constitutional right to do, and that the Dominion Government shall be overturned because it has not exceeded its constitutional duty to do se. Granted that the past history of the follow-

ers of Lovola has not been such as to make Protentants look on them with favor, are sensible men prepared to enter upon a crusade of this kind with their eyes open to its consequences? It is simply specious deception to urge, as some are doing, that the majority 'n the Courch of Rome look themselves with auspicion on the Jesuits, and therefore would not take this crusade as against their Church but he passive onlookers. It is true that in former days the Pope himself suppressed the society, but since that time it has been revived with his sanction, and this particular transaction as the special approbation of the asked to do this to get up a war of creeds that would, as one of the journals which are help-ing it on confesses, "smash confederation in-'to its original fragments." the Protestants choosing as their ground of attack a case in which they put themselves in the wrong at the start in the eyes of all unprejudiced onlookers.

## [Toronto Evening Telegram.]

Supposing an Ontario Legislature had endowed the Orange Society with a grant of four hundred thousand dollars from funds that were the common possession of the Protestant and Catholic people of this province! What a row we would have seen!

Our Roman Catholic friends would have protested strongly and righteously against the injustice involved in voting their money to an alien organization. They would have expressed their hostlity to the wrong in a demand for the disallowance of an act of spoliation.

And they would have succeeded, Their protests would have been heard at Ottawa, and no Government would have failed to veto the measure and leave a decision as to the amentitationality of its just act to the Privy Council.

If the scene of this latest iniquity was laid in Outario instead of Quebec, and the Orangemen, not the Jesuits, were the beneficiaries of the obnexious act, the Dominion Government would have put the responsibility of allowing such dubious provincial legislation upon other shoulders than its own. No finespun regard for the constitutional rights of the provinces would have paralyzed the only arm that could be lifted against a supposable inlquity, inferior in enormity to the cutrage that has been allowed to go unchallenged in

Parliament. The comparaion of the Orange association

leader, independent of the corrupted or Jesuits would be an insult to a body of loyal supervisorship and the mayoralty of the town. men who are by profession the friends of He also importanted President Claveland for an Order of Jesus,

## THE GREASED-PIG LOYALISTS

1871

3.990

10,933

4,246

2 654

1.151

5.199

1,658

14.010

1,587

2.856

An Ottawa despatch is as follows: Halifax Herald received Charlottetown Examiner received Charlettetown Herald received Halifax Mail received ondon, Oat., Free Press received Monoton Times received Montreal Gazette received Montreal Minerve received Ottawa Citizen received Ottawa Journal received Quebec Chronicle received Quebec Canadian received Regina Leader received Summerside Journal received St. John Sun received Toronto Mail received Toronto Empire received Toronto World received Winnipeg Call received Yarmouth Times and News received

4.144 Some government employes made large amounts as payment for alleged extra ser vices. Mr. Burbidge, now judge of the exchiquer court, received \$1,000 in addition to his salary. Mr. Coipman, private secretary to Sir Charles Tupper, got \$3,787 from various sources last year, and Mr. McMichael, customs detective, pocketed \$6,020 as his share of the proceeds of customs seizures, in addition to his salary of \$1,600.

It will be noticed that for its morning and evening edition the Halifax organ thus got ten thousand four hundred and three dollars to 1888, or an average of two hundred a week! It pays the organ to be loyal and to

shout that "the Grits are demoralized." With the downfall of Tory rule in this Dominion away go the majority of the papers supporting it. They depend for their exist-ence upon what they received regularly from Ottawa, Hundreds of thousands of dollars are required to keep them going, and the most absurd expedients resorted to, such as publishing advertisements in Helifax or Cape Breton regarding tenders, perhaps for goods or mechanical work for the North West, and in many instances the advertising must come to a great deal more than the cost of the supplies. Some most glaring instances of this are at hand. There is a constant stream of delegates and representatives from these pa-Tory M. P. for the county is made use of to aver that it is of great use to him, and must be kept up, and it is kept up in the way that is revealed by the returns above furnished But let it not be supposed that these are all the figures-they do not, for instance, show one half received by the Halifax Herald from Ottawa during the year 1888. It pays to holet "the old flag" to that tune! When Mr. Mackenzie was in power between 1874 and 1878, one of the first regulations was that no official advertisements should be inserted except in papers of the Province in which the service was to be performed or the matter concerned; but this rule has been swept away to such an extent that it is not unusual to find advertised in twenty or thirty N. S. papers contracts for something like the erection of sentry boxes in Keewatin!

Toe depression in Tory circles when there are signs that the people are getting tired of Tory rule, is not to be wondered at. Fancy the deprivation of \$200 openly, and \$200 more pap-receivers, like the Herald-were snuffed this repect. The Herald knows it, it's 'come

day, go day" with it." This class of journals, though, are an en-ormousdrain on the Treasury, while they last. It's a big price for the country to pay for abuse and detraction of the Liberal leaders .-Hallfax Recorder.

## HE GOT BRITISH GOLD.

HENRI LE CARON, THE POLISHED SPY.

He is Known in Chicago as the Braidwood Druggist, Who Advocated Physical Force and Indorsed the Dynamite Schemes of O'Donovan Bossa.

(Chicago Herald.) Dr. Henri Le Caron, or "Beach,' as he now styles himself, the alleged English spy, who is now giving his sensational testimony before the Parnell commission in London, appears to have had an eventful career. From all that can be learned of his early history he is a native of France and is adout fifty years of age. He is a man below the medium height, and is of thin and wiry build. His face is pale and sallow, and his hair and mustache are tinged with head of the Church. It cannot be concealed gray. He has a hunted look in his eyes that the people of Outario are being and, although very gushing in his manner, exhibits a sort of nervourness which at once at-tracts retention and engenders a suspicion of his sincerity. In 1844, when about five years old, his family came to America and settled in Philadelphia. When the boy was about filteen years old he was apprenticed to the drug business, and he continued in that profession until 1861, when he enlisted as a principle of the continued in the profession until 1861, when he enlisted as a principle of the continued in the profession until 1861, when he enlisted as a principle of the continued in t vate in a Pennsylvania regiment. He served with some distinction, and when the regiment was mustered out he held the rank of adjutant He professed to be an ardent fenian, and participated in the samewhat disastrous fenian raid into Canada in 1865. He then came to Illionis, and in 1866 was appointed as the first hospita steward in the state penttentiary at Joliet. He afterward attended the Detroit Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1872, and then located at Braidwood, Ill., where he achieved some reputation as a pharmacist.
He operated two drug stores in Braidwood,
where he sold whisky to his friends and patrons
and gained quite a notoriety for his loud-mouthed fulminations against the English government. He was an active member of all the Irish societies and the Catholic foresters, and declar-ed himself a mason. He always openly and loudly espoused the cause of Ireland and was an ardent advocate of the physical force theory. He proclaimed himself a dynamiter and asserted that the Irish cause could never be advanced to victory except by force. Even at that time he excited considerable suspicion among the Trish leaders. He protested too much and there was an apparent insincerity about his blatant utterances that repelled the confidence of the men at the head of the Irish movement. During his residence in Braidwood he was in

receipt of British money orders and drafts on the Bank of England, which were cashed for him by Postmaster Huston and Banker Odell. The receipt of these large same naturally occasioned suspicion and Le Caron was openly accused of being a British spy. He steronously denied these charges and claimed that they were made by the republicans to injure him politically. In regard to the frequent receipt of money from England he stated that is was the the true nature of the orime committed in the country. He also made frequent voyages to name of Quebac Liberalism. To assume that England, which increased the suspicion against morit, or rather absence of him, but he explained that he went over to look morit. exists between the Oranges. merit, or rather absence of him but he evoluting that he want over to look the blake merit, exists between the Orangemen and after his property. He was a chronic office-

seeker and a candidate for the legislature, the those British principles of civil and religious appointment as wins gauger at Bordasux, freedom that in every age and country have found their most unscrupulous enemy in the Utder of Jesus. boxes, but camed nothing by his unlawful act. In 1884 he was elected president of the Illinois Pharamaceu ical Association, which had for its principal object at that time the anactment of a state pharmacy law, which was afterward passed by the Illinois legislature. In 1884 he lefs Braidwood and came to Chicago to live, announcing that he was to be appointed to some position in the health department. He was also an applicant for an appointment to the state board of pharmacy, but was not successful. Of his career in Chicago but little is known exept that he owned a couple of drug stores and claimed to be a physician. His last residence was a 177 LaSalle avenue, where he displayed the sign: "Dr. H. Le Caron," but it is not known that he had any practice as a physician, although he lived well and seemed to have plenty of money at his command. He suddentials ly disappeared from Chicago about the middle of last December. announcing to his immediate neighbors that he was going to Europe and would probably be absent about five weeks. He did not return and two weeks ago his wife sur-prised her friends by selling out all the house-hold furniture and, with her children, fol-lowing her husband to England. The mystery surrounding this sudden flight was explained when Dr. Le Caron appeared before the Parnell commission in his sentational character of a British spy. There is no doubt that Dr. Le Caron was a member of the Clan na Gael faction. He also joined the Fenian Brother-hood about 1868, and has been a delegate to all the Irish conventions held in Chicago the past twenty years. He always claimed to belong to the war party and was continually arguing that the only way to bring England "to its knees" was by the use of dynamite and force. He was, it is claimed, never trusted by any prominent Irishman, as he was generally regarded as unsafe and unreliable. He was an arowed defender of O'Donoyan Rossa, and when he was expected from the Clan na Gael at the convention in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1880, Le Caron was his defender. He used the specious argument that such little things as peculation or financial dishonesty ought to be overlooked in a man who advocated the only true doctrine of Irish redemption—dynamite. The plea of the already suspected doctor did not save Rossa, however, and he was expelled. In 1881 he was a delegate to the Clan-na.Gael convention at the Palmer House, and at that time was more than once accused of being a spy. Although the convention was a secret one, its proceedings were given to the public in some mysterious manner, and Le Caron was accused of betraying the secrets intrusted to him. He managed to shield himself behind an inoffensive delegate

from Rhode Island named West, and was exonerated. It was at this convention, according to Le Caron's story, that the dynamite policy was adopted, he being one of its most exited advocates. He also advocated the policy of capturing the land leaguers, which were just about being organized in Chicago and other large cities by the Parnell or moral-force faction of matrices, and when the convention was held in M. Cormick Hall late in the year 1881, Le Caron and a number of revolutionary members of the Clan-na-Gael were present as delegates from the land leagues. This convention was attended by T. M. Healy and T. P. O'Connor, who were Paruellites and members of Parliament, but they took no active part in the proceedings. In peaking of the Palmer House and McCormick Hall conventions W. J. Hynes, who was a prominent member of the Clan-na-Gael at that Le Caron was always known as an advocate

of physical force; he was always savagely bloodshirsty, and had to be continually restrained. He was regarded as a dangerous man. Le Caron says the Palmer House convention advocated a dynamite policy. That is utterly false. It not only did not advocatesuch a policy, but denounced and condemned it.'

At the McCormick Hall convention the force policy of Le Caron and others receired no sup ort whatever, and about five hundred thousand dollars was raised to assist in supporting the Parnell no-rent manifesto which had been issued a few months before. The treason of Le Caron to the Irish cause has lorg been suspected, and when he attended a convention of the Clar-nafuture for recognition, it is about time that he should come to the front. His appearance body doubts that history will repeat itself in this repect. The Herald knows it, it's fromes that it was imprudent and unsafe to express themselves before a convention when Dr. Le Caron was present, and Le Caron did not attempt to defend himself, but sat silent and subdued during the entire proceedings. Alexander Sullivan emphatically denies the

statements of Dr. Le Caron on the witness stand in London, particulary as to his alleged conterences with Parnell. Mr. Parnell's retiring disposition and moderate policy were too well known to warrant anyone in believing that he ever confided his views to a man like this Le

"I have not seen Le Caron for five years," said Mr. Sullivan, "and I know very little of him. When, however, he openly swears that he has been furnishing information to the British Government for years, while the professing to be in companied. professing to be in sympathy with the Irish cause, and connecting himself with Irish movements, it does not require much intelli-gence to discover what sort of a man he is or how reliable his testimony ought to be consid There is a lot of stuff in his testimony that is utterly ridiculous as well as flagrantly untruthful."

Representative Mooney, of Braidwood, a prominent and responsible Irish-American citizen of that place, gives rather a damaging view of Le Caron from his knowledge of and acquaintance with the man. He says that Le Caron came to B aid wood about 1879, and opened a doctor's office and small drug store in what is known as Lower Braidwood, a locality inhabited principally by Bohemians. He appeared to be very auxious to form what he called a revolutionary society, but never succeeded, and Le Caron simply lied when he said such an

organization existed in Braidwood.
Le Caron told me in his own office," said Mr. Mooney, "that Sheridan was a fool for not accepting the £10.000 to betray his friends and tell all he knew. 'He could easily have told all he knew's aid Le Caron, 'and then could not have implicated Parnell or any of the league have implicated Parnell or any of the league leaders in any matter that in any way would compromise them or their cause. I know as much as he does and more too, and could not compromise them if I tried. I have no use for the Parnellites, said he, excitedly; "if it wasn't for them, and we had our own way, the cause of Ireland would have been won long ago." And now this fellow goes to London, "said Mr. Moocey, "and swears to a story which he knows to be untrue, and charges acts and deeds against the very men of whom he confessed to glassing the property of the property against the very men of whom he confessed to me he knew nothing. He is simply a spy and s traitor. George P. Engelhard, editor of the Western

George P. Engelhard, editor of the Western Druggist, knew Le Claron very well, and is of the opinion that the wily Frenchman is simply seeking notoriety by his pecular and sensational disclosures in London. Le Cavon, he said, was a man who was willing to fill his pocketbook by any means, and he probably thought that by posing as a "British spy" he could get the highest market price for his services. Le Caron, he said, was an accomplished

TOLD BY THE EYES.

Grey eyes do not indicate intellectuality any more than the eyes of other color, Deep, close set, little eyes of any color

indicate temper, selfishness and ignorance. Negroes of all degrees of morality have lark eyes, so Indians, good or bad ; so other races.

It is probable that thin everows do not inclease deseit, or heavy brown honesty, as many think. Wholly contrary to popular belief the color

of the yes indicate in no instance any moral characteristic. The lids are pregnant with meaning. In

the vacant minded, the vulgar, they are wide; in the cunning, close, In the religion fanatic and prayerful the

white of the eye" shows above the lower lid; in the haughty, more of the upper eye. Whether the brows are thin or heavy, whether they meet or wide appart, are only physiological characteristics denoting no. mental bent.

Brown, the prince of roues, had inexpres sibly beautiful brown eyes. Burr, America a most unprincipled and irresistibly fascinating ubertine, had very dark eyes.

A rather straight brown on the inner half belongs to trapeze performers, auconssful stockmen and equestrians. This indicates judgment of size, distance, form, weight and muscular control. The lids and brows are responsible for ap-

parance, change in size, and the different moods affect the intensity and luminosity, but never the color. This is an undisputed fact among physiologists. Arched thin eyebrows indicate the artistic

temperament, love of color and orderly arrangment. Whoever saw a slovenly houserangment. keeper with a high arched brow or a straight brow in a successful painter?

Among animals the carnivorous have usually prominent, yellow eyes, the ruminanta the most luminous and beautiful, the birds of prey the fiercest, the pig the batefulcet, the shark the expressionless.

Large, prominent and luminous eyes indicate language, power and verbal memory. No one ever saw a reserved, saturnine person with a popeye, or a pupil possessing them on the dunce block. This is the eye of the

In the vain and observant the lide are wide and the eye in constant motion, while in the cunning the "ends" of the eyes are frequently seen in side glanges. The tint of color of the cyclide indicates different health ciates, and their movements helps to determine in ezuity.

One of the most common types is the thin colored hard eye. It may be closed or wide, have heavy light brown, but always small, penuriously paints; never prompt, often deep set, indicating low mental activity and in different degrees, selfishness and poor organic quality.



## ALLANLINE



Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the CANA-DIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS, 1888 - Winter Arrangements-1889.

This Company's Lines are composed of Doubled-engined, Clyde-built ikon STEAM-HIPS. They are built in wat relight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the nodern in-provements that practiced experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record. Following ore the names of the Steam ers, the retonings and Commanders:—Acadien, 931, Cap. E. McGracht, As-yrian, 3970, Capt. John Bontley: Austrian, 2408; unov Ayrean, Capt. J. Scott: canadian, 2908, tapt. John Kerr; Carthaginian, 4214, Capt. A. McGracht, J. Capt. A. E. McCougall; Cheassian, 3723, Lieut. R. Darret, R.N.R.; corean, 3488, Capt. G. J. Menzies; Grecian, 3014, Capt. C. E. LeGel als; Hibernian, 2907, Capt. John Brown; Lu erne, 1925, Capt. Nunan; Manitoban, 2975, Crpt. Dunlop; Monte viten, 3500, Capt. W. S. Mah; Nestorian, 2509, Capt. Norwegian, 3523, Capt. R. Carruthers; Nova Softs, Capt. D. J. Santian, 3530, Capt. R. Il lugbes; Parisian, 5358, Lieut. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.; Peruvian, 30-8, Capt. J. G. Epiken; "ondetan, 2425, Capt. D. J. James; Folynesian, 2638, Capt. Ilingh Wyle,; Pomeranian, 4:64, Capt. W. Dazil; Frussian, 3638, Capt. J. Ambury; R. Sarian, S. Tchilan, 4376, Capt. Joseph Ritchie; Sarmatian, S. Tchilan, 4376, Capt. Joseph Ritchie; Sarmatian, S. Tchilan, 4376, Capt. Joseph Ritchie; Sarmatian, S. Tchilan, 4376, Capt. Wyle.

The Steamers of the LiveRipool MAIL Line, salling from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on Thursday, and from Hall ax on SATURDAY, capting at Lough Poyle for celve on board and land Malls and Fassengers to address the saturday, Feb. 23 Sardinian.

Saturday, Feb. 23 Sardinian.

Saturday, Feb. 23 Sardinian.

Polynesian.....Saturday, Feb. 23 Sardinian Saturday, March D
Circaselan Saturday, March D
Circaselan Saturday, arch 23
Parisian Saturday, April 20
Sardinian Saturday, April 20
Sardinian Saturday, Mary 4
At two o'clock p.m., or on the arrival of the Grand
Trunk Raliway train from the west.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX

GLASGOW LINE. During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will be despatched regularly from Glassow for Boston, and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows. From Boston:

Siberlan.....Cartnaginian..... Thest-amers of the Glargow, Lendonderry and Phil-adelphia tervio are intanded to be despatched from Philadelphia to Glargow. From Philadelphia: Norwegian.....About Feb. 15 Scandin vian.....About March 1

pocketbook by any means, and he probably thought that by posing as a "British spy" he could get the highest market price for his services. Le Caron, he said, was an accomplished actor, who had studied his part well, and would go through with it to the end.

Among the leading Irishmen in the city Dr Le Caron has long been suspected as an agent of the British Government, and he has enjoyed but little of their confidence. Even among the revolutionists of the old Clanna-Gael faction he was regarded with distrust, and the Parnell ites and land leaguers claim to have always distrusted him. His statements are generally discredited, and the universal verdict in Chicago is that the doctor is utterly unworthy obelief, and that the taleity of his testimony will be fully shown when the friends of Parnell have the legal opportunity to deny and confute them.

The Pope and consistory have preconized the blaheps of Detroit Natchez and Wichits, Kansas.

AND OATHOLIC JH'&ONIOLE IS PRINTED AND TOBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN, Proprietor of The Taug Winness, No. 761 Oraig street, Montreal, P.Q. DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed

or not, is responsible for payment.

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instituted in the place where the paper is pub lished, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
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take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them nucalled for, while unpaid, is reima face of intentional

WEDNESDAY..... FEBRUARY 20, 1869

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20th, St. Mildred. THURSDAY, Feb. 21st, St. Damiel. FRIDAY, Feb. 22ad, St Peter's Chair at Antlock. Prayer of our Lord in the Garden SATURDAY, Teb. 23rd, St. Peter Damien. SUNDAY, Feb. 24th, Sexagesima. MONDAY, Feb. 25th, St. Felix. TUESDAY, Feb. 26th, St. Ethelbert.

#### The Jesuits.

The articles we have reproduced from the Ontario papers and the oginions of leading Protestants in the same province, with reference to the Jesuits and the tardy act of jus tice lately performed by the Legislature of Quebec, have given our readers a fair idea of the spirit animating a section of the Protestant press and people. Since our last issue he discussion has gone oz, losing nothing of ts acerbity, but apparently unsuccessful in couring the object of its promoters-a war f race and religion. This week we give nother lot of "elegant extracts," by which t will be seen that the men who have underaken to get up a civil war have somewhat shifted their ground politically. The Toronto World, it will be observed, directly accesses the Litterals in Outario and at Ottawa of giving "support and comfort" to Mr. Mercier, who passed the Jesuit bill. The object to quite apparent. The journalistic Macdonaldite slavie is anxious to divert frem the Fadaral government whatever odium may attach in Protestant minds to the refusal to disallow the Act. This display of the cloven hoof is both instructive and amusing. It is anxious to get up a civil war and send an army of Ontario Protestants to reconstruct the people of Quebec, but it turns pale at the may allenate from the Liberals it will disgust two Catholics with the Torles, for it will not escape observation that the papers who howl the loadcat against the Jesuits and "Romisb aggression" are supporters of Sir John Macdonald.

Some of the articles on the Jesuits' Act

have taken a wide range. The Society, its history, its alleged methods, and particularly its suppression in, and expulsion from, several countries, have been set before the public in the most farid colors. We have, therefore, reproduced in this issue an able article giving a true access of the suppression of the Order and its subsequent restoration. The Society of Jesus needs no defenders or apologists. All it needs for its vindication is that the truth be told. The Jesuits have been truly described as men who leave home, country, wastsh, and friends to preach the gospel to \$ 10 savage, or to devote their lives to the advancement of science, art, or literature in the quiet and selitude of their monasteries. They take the lead in all the sciences, they study the Griental languages, they produce great works on the Bible and en the monuments of tradition, and mathematics and astronomy have benefitted much by them. The planetary movements of comets were first correctly-explained by Grassi, a Jesuit. Boscowich. & Jesuit, discovered the sun's equator. The Jesuit Laux wrote the first book on erial navigation, while the Jesuit Grimaldi discovered the infisation of light. In a word, the first works on jurisprudence, seionge, anatomy, algebra, and universal history were written by them. They have met on the broad field of science, history, art, religion. the most formidable enemies, and have always come off victorious. And now, appead over the globe, preaching the Gospel to the nations, they do not forget the study of every thing capable of benefitting the human race, and return from the uttermost bounds of the earth, adding their valuable treasures to the common fund of modern science. They have been treated like their Divine Master by impleus kings, despotic and rotten governments, by conscienceless slanderers-with whose power, diplomacy, or cunning crime the Jesuite could have no share. The sanotity of their lives, the grandeur of the Catho. lie faith, and the fact that they taught the holiness of the moral law they enforced, have drawn upon them the edium of men of the war cry that has been echoed all over the world against them. Their cause is the same as that of the crucified Nazarean. Their enemiss are the same, and their treatment by the world is much the same, too. Calumniated. persecuted, crucified, and there they stand-stainless in their reputation, immov. able in their constancy, glorious in their very Now, cattle were actually sent to the United | men in the fighting in the North-West Rebel. | and is more or less protected by it. Toronto, | delenoises alone," he says, "are almost sufficiency triumph of faction over a weak combination.

sorrow, the ecce home of man's "inhumanity to man making countless thousands mourn." The Jesuits have been persecuted and hunted from almost every country, but that is a special glory of theirs, and the fulfilment of the words, "They shall persecute you."

Of such is the Order composed which is assailed by the Smiths and McLeans, the Hugheses and the Robertsons, from the hotbed of sectarian strife and bigotry-Toronto.

The efforts of these firebrands to turn this aghation to the advantage of the Tory party should warn Catholics of the danger of countenancing that party in any way. They tell ture was more strikingly displayed on the us plainly that the Orange Association is a evening of the same day, when the govern-Tory machine, and the Catholic who is content to be wagged as a joint in the tail of that yellow dog has little to be proud of. It is During the debate Hon, Peter Mitchell made satisfactory, bowever, to observe that the f i a powerful speech, showing how protection Protestant public is slow to take alarm at had robbed the people of the Maritime prothe incendiary appeals of the bigots. This vinces without conferring any compensating Canada of ours is as much Catholic as it is advantage. Mr. Mitchell described how Sir Protestant. The rights of neither are in John Macdonald had gradually led the coundanger, and we are much mistaken if the one. I try into protection. In 1878 he spoke of it as a miss of public peace, who are now preaching lever for the securing of reciprocity. He a crusade against their Catholic tellow- promised not to tag food, and set the maxcountrymen, do not meet with a severe re- imum of intended taxation at 25 per cent. It buke before the storm they are striving to was ty these promises that the speaker had raise will have subsided.

#### English Sympathy for Ireland.

In a recent letter to the New York World Mr. T. P. O'Connor makes some cheering remarks concerning the growth and spread of sympathy among the Euglish masses for their Irish fellow-subjects. What he says may be taken as a gentle but not untimely robuke to those Irishmen iz America who, as he says, " have been talking strongly against the Parliamentary party and its entangling alliance with the Liberals." The great change that has come over the English people towards Ireland is shown in the great demand at English meetings for Irlsh speakers, "whose words are received more enthusiastically than those of any Englishman, with the exception of Mr. Gladstone and one or two others." As to the prospects of Rome Rule, he says, it is making way every day and every hour and a general election will unquestionably give a majority of Home Rulers. Liberals and Nationakets do not think that because they cannot get the government out of office they are not making progress. This very fact is one of the strongest testimonies of Home Rule progress. "It is the certainty," he writes, that they would be beaten that keeps the Government from dreaming of an appeal to the country. If the Tories thought they would get a majority they would go to the country fast enough, for they are meet anxious to have a homogeneous majority and be rid of their often painful servitude to the Liberal Unionists."

He does not think because the acrest of O'Brien in Manchester, or of Sheehy in Glasgow, is not resented by riots and decounced by demonstrations that the people there are cold or indifferent. In concluding his letter he relates how English men and women come to his office every morning asking him if nothing can be done to turn this wicked Govern-But the World has got hold of a weapon that meat out, and often the tears of indignation protection on other things. This act will onts both ways. For every Protestant it sentimentalist in politics," he writes, "but any man would be touched who saw such evidenotes of hearty good will among Englishmen and Englishwomen as I have seen since the adoption of Home Rule by Mr. Gladstone. That good will has gone on steadily increasing, and will burst its banks when the general election comes. But you must accept certain disagreeable facts in political life. You can't shorten the term of Parliament any more than that of a President."

In these lines Mr. O'Connor has touched upon the great difference between the present | imagined. and all former agitations for reform in the government of Ireland. To win the hearts of the English people is the sure and certain way to win victory for the Irish cause. This is the work to which Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell and the Isiah Parliamentary party have devoted themselves, and it is to thwart and render futile their noble, patriotic efforts that the Times, backed by the Tory govern ment, have striven to associate them with orime and oriminals.

But truth, justice, righteonsness, must prevail over falsehood, injustice and fraud, and we, therefore, look forward to the not distant time when the masses of Englishmen will unite with the masses of Irishmen and Scotchmen in approcting and destroying forever the baneful remnant of aristocratic feudalism, renegade Liberalism, racial hate and religious rise to the full glory of her destiny as the mother of constitutional freedom till she gets.

## The Government and the Farmers

Hard as the protective policy has borne on the farmers of Canada, there is every likelihood that it will bear still harder in the future. In the House of Commons last Thurs. day a resolution was submitted to allow a rehate on imported corn used by farmers in feeding cattle the same as allowed to distil. siready shown by the Angle Saxon and Gallio lers using that grain in making whickey. Dr. Landerkin, who made the motion, pointed out that corn was as much a raw material of except at Batoche, when, with a fine charge the cattle raiser as of the distiller. He regraded this rebate to distillers as one of the anomalies of the Government's fiscal policy. enposite calibre, and that is only the same | If they were not allowed this privilege they would be obliged to buy the Cauadian farm. | were so far relexed that the men retreated as rye, instead of using the American farmer's corn, which they imported duty free. As and the want of reliance on them felt by their indicating the extent to which the Cauadian | men; an ignorance for which they are not to cattle raiser was taxed he cited the fact that | be blamed, for under the present system there last year the amount of duty collected on corn lightened. But the fact remains. The only Quebec, and a line of railway lines along the W88 \$173 384.77, and on common \$53,837 72

States to be fattened there and then experted | lion were those who had been in the Imperial to England. Last year 40,047 head of cattle were so sent to the United States. It is estimated that a ton of corn fed to cattle gives a manurial value of \$7 44. Hence he argued that we should buy our corn duty free, feed our cattle here, and save the manure as well as the profit that now goes to the American who fattens our cattle.

Ministers gave no indication of an intention to treat farmers' cattle on the same principle as distillers' whickey. The same determination not to consider the interests of Agriculment was sustained by a strict party vote in the refusal to remove the duty on fertilizers. been induced, free trader as he always was, to support Sir John Macdonald in that campaign, and that support lost him his election. Notedy dreamed then of duties of 45 per cent. on iron and 35 per cent. on agricultural amplements. If the people of the country then bad suspected any such intention, one of them at all events would mover have helped to raise to power a man who secured that support by false pretences. He premised to bring the matter up again in such shape that the whole subject might be discussed after recess. Other speakers showed quite conclusively that the farmers were the only class whe derived no benefit whatever from the

protective policy. But a still greater misfortune threatens the agricultural interests of Canads. The upper milistone of American retaliation is to be added to the nether of home taxation. Congressman C. S. Baker, of New York, has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill providing for a large increase in the duty on lumber and agricultural products from Canada, with the certainty of its passing. The Canadian export duty on logs and other raw timber is to be met by an import duty equal in amount, and all articles taxed by Canada on importation are to be taxed the same on enteriog the States. The direct blow at the Canadian farmer is contained in the following clause :-

Sec. 4. That the following articles shall on importation into the United States he subject to the following rates of duty:

Barley, 15 cents per bushel of 48 lba; eggs, 5 cents per dozen; hay, 25 per cent. ad valorem; straw, \$3 00 per ten of 2,000 lbs.; potatose, 25:, per bushel; fish, fresh, for immediate consumption, I cent per lb.; apples, dried, 2 cents per th.; poultry and game o all kinds, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Of late years, owing to the articles men tioned having been placed on the American free list, Canadian farmers have been able to dispose of them at good prices and in large quantities, and have made money in epite of Yet we cannot blame toe Americans for thus retaliating, for, as the preamble of Mr. Baker's bill recitee, the measure is designed to meet hostile Canadian legislation and the failure of the Dominion government to carry out the terms of the standing offer, embodied in the Gustoms Act. This offer is to the effect that whenever the United States places any article produced in Uanada on the free list. Canada will do the same.

A more stupid, saicidal policy than that pursued by our government could not be

## The Defence of Canada.

A writer under the nom de plume of Verax." in the January number of Colburn's United Service Magazine, furnishes another instance of the great attention Canada is reciving just now from the moulders of public opinion in England. His article is entitled "The Defence of Canada." Starting with the presumption that "the misfortune of a war with the United States is at least possible," and that "providing against it will render it less, and not more probable," he goes on to estimate the fighting strength of Canada. Apparently impressed with the gravity of his "possible" campaign, in which, as he rightly says, a population of a little over 5,000,000, spread over a relabigotry which is now making its last stand tively narrow strip of country 3,700 miles in under Lord Saliabury. England will never length, would be called upon to resist a nation of over 60,000,000, "Vorax" proceeds to show what Canadians could do. At best rid of the cormorant class who have in every it is but a pitiable exhibition of weakness, age and in every way resisted whatever has displayed with evident consciousness of how been proposed for the amelioration of the atterly indefensible Canadian territory would be before the forces which the United States could fling upon it along the whole extent of the frontier. After referring to "the inefficiency" of our volunteers, "so painfully evident in the North-West Rebellion," he goes on to say :--

With regard to the fighting qualities of the Canadian soldiers, there is no reason to doubt that, when properly led by their officers, they would show the magnificent qualities races on the European and American battlefields. But in the North-West Rebellion the fine men seat into the field were badly led, with the bayonet, the rebels were put to fight. In all the other fights, victory cannot be claimed by the Dominion troops. The results were rather repulses than defeats, although in some cases the bands of discipline soldiers should not do. But the real cause was the ignorance of the subordinate officers, is no way for them to be adequately en-

service. But, with all their defects, Canadian troops have a discipline of their own, based principally on anxiety to do the right thing, if they only knew what the right thing is. And herein lies the key to their in fliciency, which was so painfully evident, according to all accounts, in the North-West Rebellion.

That campaign, so admirably designed and rapidly executed that the Germans thought it worth while to send an officer out to Canada to study the datails on the spo!, was greatly endangered by the ignorance of the officers and troops as to what was expected of them. Lieutenant-General Sir F. Middleton had to manage every detail himself, and was overwhelmed with work; while a ranititude of aspiring Napoleons, full of that dangerous thing-a little knowledge-were writing to the papers that everything was wrong; that the strategy was bad, &c., &c., and devising counter schemes, and distarbing the public mind. How well the campaign was devised was shown by the rebel collapse after one fight on a relatively large scale.

These defects in the morals of the Canadian militia the writer attributes to the men and officers not understanding the spirit of modern battle: "They have no means of learning it," he says; "they have no regulars among them." Another difficulty to be considered is one of which we have heard a good deal of late. It is thus stated :-

"The population is formed of two distinct nationalities - the Angle-Saxon and the French,—the latter intensely Roman Catholie, and bent on keeping up a race feeling and repudiating all connection with their fellow Canadians of other blood. The general idea is that the French Canadians did not do their best in the North-West Rebellion; and we must remark that the half breeds had an immence body of sympathisers among French Canadiana simply and purely because of race feeling, the half-breeds being of French and

Another melancholy admission of Canadian weakness in case of war with the United States is based on the fact that, "in the Dominion there are but too many who favor political connection with America, which cannot but affect the question of defence of Canada," Having thus shown what we may regard as the political sources of Canadian weakness, the writer proceeds to outline the military features of the situation. It is somewhat long, but it is worth the epace.

Turning to the American side of the question, we find a nation, numbering at present about 60,000,000, who, in the Civil War ending in 1865, put 3,000,000 men in the field. when their population was smaller, and since those days railways have enormously multi-

The Americans maintain a standing army of 37,000 men, and have, besides these, a militia system somewhat applogous to that of Canada, but far mers numerous and complete. They have besides large arrenale, gun, sword, and rifle factories, gunpowder manufactories. &c., which Canada does not possess, and by which they can arm an overwhelming force. Let us for the moment assume that Canada could put in the field 150 000 men, which say, 100,000 troops (!) from England, with, would make a total of 250,000 men. The frontier to be defended is a long one, though it would only include the four eastern pro-

vinces. It would be hopeless to attempt the defence of the country west of the great lakes. Unless we gave up the rich Niagara district, it would require at least 40,000 men. Montreal, the most exposed town, would require 50,000 men. Kingston, the key of the lake defence, is also on the west flink of Montreal, they may march and countermarch; for as besides covering Ottawa, must have at least one American column is threatened it can re-20,000 mes. Quebec would require 10,000 tire, while the others advance and compel men; and Prescett, Halifax, and Vancouver the return of the British field force. The the same number each. Kingston and Pres-cott, it must be remembered, are important pointe, as they directly cover Ottawa, the seat of Government, and Hulifrx and Vancouver are naval acations of the greatest imortance in a war against the United States. Kingston also protects the Rideau canal leading to Ottaws, and is the terminus of a rail-way line ruuning north towards Ottawa.

We will suppose that these garrisons are taken from the Canadian Militia. Then this leaves only the troops that might be sent from England to take the field.

The above numbers are not at all exaggerated, for in the well-known defensive scheme drawn up in 1864 by a well-known and capable English officer, sent out to Canada for the purpose, it was considered that even when the Toronto district was pre-50 000 men; and that Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec, with extensive permanent forsifi cations, should have, respectively, 20,000. 30 000, and 7,000 men, while Ostawa was to have 3 000. Thus, this scheme provides for 60,000 men for the defence of the O:tawa-Quebec-Montreal-Kingston district, in con anotion with permanent fortifications and a field force of 30,000 men: total, 140,000 men. This was recommended in the days when the communications leading to Canada were very poor to what they now are; when we did not know how the Americans could fight, or what armies they could raise, although it was more then recognized that Canada could scarcely be expected to muster a force at the outbreak of hostilities capable of withstanding in the open field that which the Americans could

bring up. The soheme of 1864 required a defensive force of 110,000 men with fortifications, exclusive of Halifax and Vancouver. The scheme in this paper supposes a defensive force of 130,000 men with no fortifications to heroically. speak of, also exclusive of Halifax and Vancouver, a difference which errs by being too small, so that the numbers given are by no means excessive, while the garrisons assumed for Halifex and Vancouver are far too small. From their importance they should have 30,000 men each, to stand a long siege, The distances of the vital points in the

United States from the frontier, and the immense difference between the number of troops that could be assembled and maintained or American and Canadian soils, would force the British troops into a strategical defensive attitude. Where would they be posted in Canada for this purpose?

With regard to this point, we must remark that from the railways skirting the frontier the troops will have to be somewhere near that frontier, while the long single railway lines parallel to the frontier are by no mean a rapid, or safe, or certain means of transporting troops from point to point. The American troops, it should be remembered, have proved their capacity for rapid and farreaching raids, destroying sailways, &c. The two capitals of the Dominion being Ottawa and Montreal, it is evident that the defence will be mostly limited to the area between Kingston and Quebec, that is, along the line of the St. Lawrence. There is another reason for this, viz., that England, having presumably the command of the sea, will be able to maintain communication with men who really did snything towards leading | north shore of the St. Lawrence to Montreal,

333 miles west of Montre A (or 160 miles west of Kingston), and Ha! dax, 675 miles to the east of Quebec, are too far away to expect help from the Kings, an-Montreal Quebec dis-trict, which alone of Atrada 345 miles from east

to west, with Mo Agree! exactly in the centre. Again, centir & a glance at the network of American rail App, we will find that they are admirally Append for offensive operations against Co anda; while, offering no important railway 'srallel to and near the frontier, the destrue tion of which would affect the concentration of troops. The objectives for America are clearly marked-Halifax, Quebec, Mont-Tall, Prescott, Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. Halifax and Vancouver are certain to be most energetically attacked, for they will be the naval bases, besides Bermuda, from which England would carry on her nava! attack on the American coasts and commerce. The American railway lines lead admirably for their purpose on to Quebec, Montreal, Prescott, Kingston, and Toronto. Albany and Bellow's Falls would be the bases of operations on the first four named towns, while the resources of the greatest western towns of Chicago, &c. can be essily concentrated at Datroit, and those of the eastern towns at Buffale, for the invesion of the Niagara district and the surrounding of the Toronto force. Under these conditions it would seam preferable not to defend Toronto, but to carry the 40,000 men supposed to be told off to it into the Montresi district for a concentrated defence, where it trenched camps capable of holding many can receive English assistance. This would thousand men each, and complete in spans raise the active field force to 140,000 men at respect to maintain a long and severe land that point.

Here, we may ask, have we an English commander who has had any experience in moving and feeding a force of more than onesixth of such an one as this? and where are the arrangements to be made for the feeding and movement of such a force? The wheat supplies from the North-West would certainly be cut off, as also all the coal supplies, except these coning under convoy from Eugland. The manufacturing and export trades on which the prosperity and life of the Dominion depends, would be almost annihilated. How long would the struggle last under these conditions? How long would it be before a starving population would cry for peace, even with the alternative of political junction with the United States?

America need not be in any hurry. She her favour. A wealthy, self-contained country, of vast extent, and prepared for such War, cannot be easily attacked. The forces she could raise at the prospect of war would Canada could not stand the strain; and forther, it must be considered that Canadians pame energy as the Americans. All that the Canadians would gain would be the continuance of the British connection, as to the value which they are even now very much divided, while the American pride would be raised with the determination of refusing defeat, and with the prospect and even, some may say, the certainty, of gaining Canada, With such conditions the result seems almost have shown that they can fight heroically. Besides, the Irish element in America would only embitter the feeling, and confirm the American determination to win at all costs.

Then, again, between Kingston and Quebec there is nothing to prevent the American columns from reaching the southern bank of the St. Lawrence, and putting a complete stop to the river traffic, by destroying the canals and constructing batteries. The distance is too great between Kingston and Quebec to be absolutely protected by any force such as has been named, however much the return of the British field force. The British ships might even have to fight their way to Quebec against both land batteries and gun-boats passed through the Richellen canal from Lake Champlain into the St. Lawrence.

the inhabited part of the Dominion is a serious disadvantage to the carrying out of a suo

cessful strategical defence.
In the above remarks I have supposed the Canadian troops to be fully equipped and supplied, and to have a fair proportion of artillery and cavalry to the infantry. But this is only a supposition. The existing proportion of srtillery is only 1.4 guns to 1,000 men, instead of the usual proportion of 3 to 4 guns per 1 000. The cavalry consists of 1 sabre to 17 bayonets instead of 1 to 6. And that even when the Toronto district was pre-pared with field defences, it should have of 1 in 30 While transport and supply corps are entirely wanting, and every penuy spent on the militia is grudged.

Naval operations on the Lakes would not lead to important results on either side. As to the state of the existing fortifications and their armaments, it is best to say nothing.

After this we are not surprised that tho writer should come to the conclusion that the land defence of Canada is impracticable." Therefore, in the event of war, "the best attack on America is a naval one. blockading her coasts and stopping her commerce." But this means the abandonment of Canada, for we may be sure that the first move of the Americans would be to occupy government, instead of to their own enterthe leading points in the Dominion. The few men we could send against them would be swept away like chaff before the wind, though they would, in all probability, perish

But "Verax," after practically surrendering the country, suggests "the complete arming and fortifying of Halifax and Vanconver on a very large scale, and the maintenance within the Dominion of a force of 3,000 men to put down internal troubles, the in the War Department. From this it apbalance of the militia estimates being spent | pears that he was a member of Company B, in maintaining a force of cruisers to assist England on the seas in the event of any war.

This is indeed a very amusing bit of war literature. How, we would like to know, is Canada going to maintain a fleet when she cannot, by this writer's confession, hold her own soil? And what would be her object in keeping cruisers to assist England in any war, when they would be worthless to prevent her own conquest by the Americans in the only war she could have any interest in

or reason to dread? Referring to his estimate of 150,000 men, as the force Canada should put in the field, "Versx," on mature consideration, comes to the conclusion that it could not be done. "Even if the men could be got, there is no nucleus on which to form them, while for the existing forces there are no administrative services, transport, staff, etc." "These declent to show the unfeasibility of undertaking the land defence of Canada."

The possibilities of a surprise are next considered. The Americans having shown them. selves specially ready in making rapid raids and quick improvised attacks, he believed Canada could be invaded and conquered before the British government could lift a finger to prevent it. The conclusion of the article is as follows :—

We can now imagine what would be the effect of a sudden advance on Montreal, and on other places, of well organized hostile divisions of 10 000 men each. If they were placed on the frontier on the tenth day after declaration of war, they would, in two or three days after, only meet incompletely organized forces. Simultaneous operations at other parts of the frontier will suffice to keep the troops in those districts in their placer, especially as they have no transport to move with. The Americans would certainly be able to cut the railway and water communications, and a complete syncope of trade would soon produce the required result.

Thus, if England ever considers a war with the United States necessary, and is prepared for the expenditure of blood and money, her best policy would be to concentrate the de fence of Canada at Hallfax and Vancouver, making at these two points strongly en. thousand men each, and complete in every attack. With these two naval bases, and with Bermuda, she could then proceed to harass, even put a stop to American com-merce, and destroy her rich sea-port towns and harbours, a result which would soon bring about a decision of some kind or other.

By maintaining a fleet of cruisers, Canada can help England materially in this respect, in a war against any naval Power; while the present in finlent militia is useless for any purpose whatever, except for a wanton sacrifice of life, if a land defence of Canada is attempted against a serious invasion from the United States.

It would be very beneficial to Canada in many respects to station, as of old, a few English battalions in the Dominion. military point of view they would form centres of a much wanted military instruction can play a waiting game. It would all be in | and spirit, while socially and commercially they would be heartily welcomed, and form a link of the greatest power in binding the sacrifices as she made in the four years' Civil | Colony to the Mother Country, and so aid in binding the empire together more firmly. Their presence in the Dominion would tend be sufficient to prevent the British force at- to make people realise their connection with tempting a serious invasion to any distance | England, for they have nothing that does into the country. The longer the United that now; while they could, in extreme States played a waiting game the easier will emergencies, assist the permanent Colonial the result be for her, for a poor country like force proposed, in their duties. Other reasons could be added, but I would not care to state them publicly here, though they are probably would not enter into the struggle with the essential for preserving the unity of the Do minion in future.

The moral to be drawn from all this elaboration of self-evident facts is that Canada is helplessly at the mercy of the United States, that she cannot defend herself nor look to England for help in case of invasion. The sooner, therefore, we abandon a foregone conclusion, especially as Americans our war talk the better, set to work for the establishment of permanent friendly relations, and promote peace and union on the wise and patriotic lines of unrestricted reciprocity laid down by Mr. Laurier and the Liberal party, the sooner we will enjoy the blessings of permanent peace and prosperity.

WHEN questioned in the House of Commons Sir John Macdocald denied that he knew the say Le Caron or ever paid him money for scoret service. Doubt has been cast upon the accuracy of Sir John's statement by Mr. Gilbert McMicken's remarks the Winnipeg Free Press. McMicken was Sir John's chiof intelligence officer at the time of the Fenian raids, and says that he has been acquainted with Le Caron since Another point is that the want of depth in 1866 and last saw him in New York in 1885, He states that the proper name is Beach, that the tamily is a very respectable English one, and that the father occupied some public departmental position in England. The son spent some years in France, and while there took the name of Le Ceron. The family, Mr. McMicken thinks, are still in the United States, where also Beach has a brother and a sister. He has also some relatives in Torente, but he, himself, never lived in Canada. He practised his profession in the State of Illinois.

While the manufacturers are making strenuous efforts to defeat the Bill now before parliament for the suppression of "combines," the capital is crowded with delegations demanding more protection, and others seeking removal of duties that seriously hamper the business of the country. The huge system of fraud, carried on under the guise and pretence of protecting native industries, has really succeeded only in pauperising business and in making men look to the prize and the legitimate means of commerce. for success. The result is the wholesale de moralization of the country which must go on till the system breakes down and we return to common sense principles of a revenue

BEACH alias L. Caron, is getting pretty well fixed in public estimation. In addition to facts already made known a correspondent at Washington has unearthed his army record Anderson's Cavalry, of the Federal army. This is the regiment which refused to go into action at the battle of Murfreesboro'. For their cowardice and mutiny, Le Caron and over 500 others were arrested and put in the penitentiary and gaol and workhouse at Nashville. Opposite Le Caron's name in the war records are the suggestive words, "cowardice and mutiny."

MR. GRENIER has been elected Mayor of Montreal by acclamation. His long experience as chairman of the finance committee, his well known energy and public spirit eminently fit him for the position, and the city is to be congrotulated on securing the services of so able a gentleman as chief magistrate.

In France it may be truly said parliament ary institutions are only on their trial. The fall of the Floquet ministry is simply another

of opportunists. Boulangism appears to have won a triumph, but what Boulanglam really is or means nobody seems capable of and flags were flying at half-mast. Mr. Bryd-explaining. But as there is no party in the capable of Tuesday. country strong enough to overcome the factions and establish a stable government, a succession of ministeries such as have gone before may be expected in the future, till popular sentiment settles strongly in some one direction.

Ir is now abundantly evident that the Times has lost its case. The story, of how it was imposed upon by a gang of forgers and rascals and made to pay large sums of money, is unfolding with perfect regularity. The unanimous verdict of all honest and sensible men will be-" Served it right." The managers created a demand, and might have known, from the character of the men they employed, that the supply would equal their demand. Humbugged, fiseced, gulled, in the most preposterous manner, and now exposed and disgraced, they stand a huge laughingstock for all mankind. Their credulity was only equalled by their vindictiveness. The former, in fact, was the outcome of the latter. for had they not found the conclusion beforehand that Mr. Parnell was guilty they would never have been so easily duped. But there is more to come and, perhaps, before another issue of this paper the whole villainous story will be laid bare.

WHILE It is a matter for congratulation that Beach the Informer is not an Irishman, there remains the shameful fact that Pigott. Magnire and Flanagan, the most pliable tools of the Times are all Irlahmen. The bad drop was in them, as we have seen in Canada occasionally. For instance, Dalton McCarthy, M. P., paraded at Ottawa the other day among the "Sone of England"!

CHAMBERLAIN and his renegade Unionists are having a pretty hard time of it in Eggland and Scotland. One of their own meetings at Bristol broke up with cheers for Gladstone, and at Dundee Chamberlain was burned in effigy. These are indications of the unpopularity of the Coercionists which cannot be misunderstood.

#### PERSONAL.

Mr. John Kelly has been unanimously reelected Mayor for the Municipality of Carillon.

#### ORANGE RESOLUTIONS.

Loyal Orange Lodge. No. 275, met at Toronto frid by evening in Victoria hall, Queen street, and passed the following resolutions:—

Moved by George E. Morrison, seconded by Willian H. Wilson:—That whereas the com-plete separation of Church and State and the equality of all religion before the law are funda-

mental principles of our policy; and Whereas, the Church of Rome has, by persistent aggressiveness, obtained such political influence, both in the Dominion Parliam on and the Provincial Legislatures, that she practically holds the balance of power and compels the Government for the time being to do her biddine ; and;

Whereas, both political parties are continually pandering to her for support at the great sacrifice of equal rights and Bri ish fair play, as is evidenced by the recent passing of the Jesui s Estates bill by the Quebec Legislature, and the allowing of the same by the Dominion Parliament, and in many other ways well known to

all Protestants : and. Whereas, through the influence of the Loyal Orange Association some men have been placed in public offices whom it was confidently ex pected could be depended upon to faithfully oppose the aggressions of the Church of Rome, but who have abused the confidence, and have sacrificed Probationt rights and British liberty for the sake of party, and have utterly failed to voice the sentiments of the members of the

Loyal Orange Association;
Therefore be it resolved, That we, the members of McKinley Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 275 are of the opinion that, in order to preserve and maintain the Protestant religion, the time has now arrived when all true Orangemen will de-clare that, henceforth, they will support neither

political (Conservative of R-form) party;
Be it further recolved. That we are of the opinion that the Loyal Orange Association should now become a political organization, taking for its platform the maintenance of the Probastant religion and the resistance of the aggression of the Church of Rome; Be it further resolved, That in order to really

prosent the views of the rank and file of the Loyal Orange Association, there must be direct representation from the subordinate to the superior lodges, the representatives to be chosen

in open lodge;
Be is further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the County Master, asking him to call a mass meeting of the brathren for their consideration at as early a date as possible, so that in the event of their adoption steps may be taken to to have copie circulated among the brethren throughout the

The resolutions were carried unanimously after a long and spirited discussion. A com mittee was appointed to wait upon the County Master and request him to call a mass meeting of Orangemen to discuss these resolutions at

## MR. C. J. BRYDGES.

HIS TEERIBLY SUDDEN DEATH AT WINNIPEO WINNIPEG, February 17.—Mr. O. J. Brydges Hudson's Bay land commissioner, dropped dead in the General hospital yesterday afternoon at 4 20. Death was awfully sudden, and as the news of his untimely end became known everybody was painfully shocked as well as startled. The deceased was in apparent good health but in the morning had a slight attack health, but in the morning had a slight attack of dizziness from which he quickly recovered In the afternoon he paid his customary visit to the hospital, of which he was secretary, being accompanied by his wite. The latter left him there to visit the training school for nurses near Mr. Brydges and Mr. Clarke, the clerk of the hospital, were sitting in the board room, and there being nothing particular to attend to, the former said he would come again on Monday. Mr. Clarke then proceeded with his work, his back being turned to Mr Brydges. Almost instably he heard Mr. Brydges' feet had been the former and transition or the former and the forme shuffle on the fluor and turning around saw him gasping for breath, his head leaving over the chair, Lifting up the dying man's head he called his name loudly, but there was no response, and shouting for aid several medical men, who were in the building, rushed in, but too late. The spark of life had fled. The cause of death was apoplexy of the brain. Deceased, lithout has a proplexy of the brain. although not participating in politics, and taken a deep interest in our municipal and charisable institutions, and the Winnipeg General hospital, which was the scene of his death, is a standing monument to his u flagging exertio in fact to him is largely due its exi-tence in its present satisfactory condition, An incident lose, if necessary, life," Melloy became great-worthy of mention transpired on Friday night by agitated. The hearing was adjourned. thirteen sat down to dinner at Justice

one the pleasant party. Deceased was in his 61st year. Fitting references to his demise were made in several of the city churches to day

CANADIAN DIVORCE CASES.

So far, notice has been given of ninety private bills in parliament, including the following divorce cases: G. M. Bugurell, of Hamilton, from his wife for adultery ; Geo. C. King, Calgary. from his wife, on the usual charges; William Lowrey, of Huntly, Carleton county, Ont., from his wife, Florence Lawrey Moorehead, for adultery; W. H. Middleton, of Ottawa, from his wife, for adultery; Eliza Jane Nicel, from her husband, on the usual charges ; Rotert Oliver, of Elliebero, N. W. T., from his wile, for adultery and desertion; Bennet Resamend, of Almonte, from his wife, for adultary and desertion; Arthur Wand, of Montreal, from Jennie Darrack, for adultery, desertion and attempt to poison the applicant.

### ONTARIO'S FINANCES.

TREASURER ROSS MAKES HIS ANNUAL BUDGET

TORONTO, February 14.-Financial Treasures Ross delivered his budget speech to day. He said the expenditure for the province during the year had been \$3,536 248 and the receipts \$3,587,421 78. There was little difference between items and those presented in last year's atatement. He referred to the growing numpers of insane and idiotic, and blamed to a great extent the character of the immigrants, for whom, he said Canada has been a dumping ground. He houed the Dominion Government would put a stop to the tide now turned from the The total assets of the province United States. amount to \$4,122,455, and the total liabilities to \$587,806, leaving a surplus of assets of \$3,734-649. In this respect he went into a lengthened statement of the condition of the accounts between the Dominion and the provinces. He said the memorandum signed by the Treasurers and approved by Sir Leonard Tilley in 1882, bound the Dominion Government in good faith to pay compound interest at 5 per cent, and it was not until October last that the Ontario Government learned that the interest was to be based on the rate of 5 per cent, simple interest. Six per cent, should at least be allowed. The diff-rence would represent a loss of nearly \$1,000 the injustice. He also claimed that the Dominion Government should reimburse the cost of the litigation in connection with the disputed Indian territories. The Optario Government had no reason to be dissatisfied with the decision arrived at.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

irish.

Mr. Parnell told a reporter that his health was better. A slight rheumatism is left in his shoulder.

The London Times on Saturday printed fac similes of seven of Mr. Parnell's letters, also a fac simile of une of Davitt's letters.

The Dublin Court of Appeal has refused to grant on order of appeal to Wm. O'Belen against his recent sentence to four menths' imprisonment.

Mr. Froude is writing a novel describing wild country life in Ireland a century ago. Lord Col ridge, addre and the Archaeological Society, describes Mr. Froude's history as a romance. He says he is a brilliant, fascinating writer, but neither Oxford nor Cambridge includes him among the authorities on history at the examinations.

## O'KELLY CONVICTED.

DUBLIN, February 12 .- In Donegal to-day. James C'Kelly, M.P. for North Rescommon, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for inciting tensute to adopt the plan of campaigu. Mr. O'Keily appealed,

PARNELL'S IRISH SUIT.

LONDON, February 12 .- Mr. Parnell is his necessary witnesses residing in Ireland, many of whom could not attend elsewhere, except at great inconvenience and expense. The Fimes ridicules these reasons, seeing that the commission will shortly arrive at the crucial points in its work, and that Mr. Parnell's notion, as already brought in Sectland, was mure expensive and inconvenient for witnesses than it would be even in London.

## O'BRIEN REMANDED,

DUBLIN, February 12.-William O'Brien was taken from Trales to Killarney to-day, where he was arraigned on the last summons issued against him for violating the Crimes act. Mr. O'Brien looked haggard. He asked for an adjournment of the case on the ground that he had not been able to consult counsel. The court granted the request. The Government had posted a proclamation slong the route from Trales to Killarney forbidding the the gathering of crowds. Mr. O'Brien was escorted by the military.

## HE KNOWS EVERYTHING.

PARIS, February 12.—Patrick Casey, now here, says he is prepared to testify as an in-dependent witness before the Parnell commission. He says he knows better than any other man everything connected with the matter.

O'BRIEN NO BETTER,

Dublin, February 13.-Mr. O'Brien, now in Traleo jall, is very week. He has been ordered better food. Seven more arrests have been made inconnection with the murder of Police Inspector Martin at Gweedore.

The Dublin Evening Mail hears that Mr. Parnell's health has developed a very serious turn, and his relatives entertain fears for his recovery.

EGAN AND THE INVINCIBLES.

LONDON, February 13 .- The case of Pat clex Molloy, charged with testifying falsely before the Parnell commission, was resumed to-day. Mr. Walker, clerk for a Dublin aclicitor, testified that the London Times employed him to collect evidence. He interviewed Molloy, who, after much pressing, stated that he joined the Fenians when sixteen years old. Soon afterwards he discovered the dangerous character of the organiz ation. The members, he found, were plade ed to engage in secret efforts against the Gov ernment and to convey arms for the purposes of the Brotherhood. He bimeelf had handed arms to Michael Fagan, an Invincible, afterwords hanged. Molloy joined the Invinci-bles, in 1882, being introduced by Carey. At a meeting of the Invincibles the murder of Judge Lawson was discussed. Patrick Fagan was present and unpon leaving wrapped himself in a big clock to disguise himself. Egan also attended a later meeting at which the failure of the attempt upon Lawson's life was discussed. The witness said that Molloy, before making this statement, demurred against giving information on the ground that he would inour great danger. When the witness read to Molloy the latter's written statement regarding his admission to the Invincible organization the cath of membership in which contained the words " to

Bail's house, Mr. Brydges being amongst the number. The old superstition of one of the number. The old superstition of one of the number dying shortly was laughtingly referred to, none thinking that death would so seen claim.

WARRINGTON, E'eb. 17.—A arge and en. Arthur wrote: "If there is anyoning I can do number the old superstition of one of the husisstic meeting was held here to night at parameter the bring shorts better understanding number dying shortly was laughtingly referred to none thinking that death would so seen claim. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-A args and en-

Correspondence Contraction

ly agitated. The hearing was adjourned.

by the Tory Government of England and a band of perjured sples and informera to injure the Home Rule movement and its leader, Mr. Parnell. The theatre was well filled, and the gathering included senators, congressmen, public officials, &c. Senator Stewart, of Navada, presided, and among the vice-presidents were Senator Voorbees, Congressmen Randall, Cogawell, Mason, Yost, Shivelly and Cammings, Honz. Fred. Douglas and E. W. Fox. Speeches were made by Senator Stewart, Congressmen Foran and McAdoo, ex-Governor Rice and others. Resolutions in line with the subject of the meeting were adopted. Among other notables present were Congressmen Lawler and Blackburn and ex-Congressman R'chelien Robinson. A subscription to aid Mr. Parnell was taken up and over \$1,000 realized, Senator Stewart heading the list with \$50. Telegrams were received and read from leading efficials of the National Land League endorsing the movement and also one from Congressman Cox.

### CATHOLIC.

At the Papal consistory on Monday Monsignor Stonor was appointed Archbishop of Trebizande.

The London Chronlicle's Rome correspond ent says the Vation is much displeased at Lord Salisbury's refusal to establish diplo matic relations.

The Pope has declared that he does not in tend to encourage Nationalist aspirations among the Poles. This declaration will make smoother the negotiations between Russla the Vaticar.

London, February 13 -The Chronicle's Rome correspondence savs : "The Dake of Norfolk has decided not to visit the Vatican The Vatican is much displeased at Lord Salisbury for refusing diplomatic relations. It is asserted that Irish influence is

gaining. Boston, Feb. 15.—The Protestant School Committee determined not to fail in the effort to suppress the French Canadian School at Haverhill sa stated on Monday last. The decision of Judge Curtis of Haverhill, that the arbitrary law under which the School Committee act was unconstitutional, gave much dissatisfaction in Protestant circles, so the committee has taken the case before a higher court. To-day, warrants were issued again for the Canadian citizens who were acquitted on Saturday for sending their children to the school, and the case will have to be gone all over again. Archbishop Williams is preparing to make another big fight in defense of St Joseph. If this case goes again the committee, they will carry the controversy before the legislature, but if successful, a de termined effort will be made to close several other Catholic schools whose only offence seems to be that they are more popular than the public schools.

#### CANADIAN.

Post Office Inspector Sweetman, of the Toronto office, will be sent to Ottawa to fill the vacancy caused by the superanguation of Chief Post Office Inspector Dewe.

Mr. John Small, M. P. tor East Toronto, it is understood, will accept the Toronto Customs collectorship, and Mr. F. D. Barwick will be appointed to the inspectorship of Toronto post

Mr. Chapleau has under the advice of Doctor Guyon postoned his departure for Canada. He is progressing fairly in Paris, but may have to go south for a few weeks, in which case he will not return to Canada until March.

The London Canadian Gazette gives further details of the result of the first meeting of the Crofters' Colonization comission. It says sixty families, in all about three hundred souls, with be emigrated this spring. Immediate preparations are being made for their settlement in the Northwest.

Hon. Mr. Laffamme, having excepted with-out apposit the decision of the Supreme court, reducing the amount in which the Toronto Mail was mulcted in his libel suit against that affillavit declars that his action, if brought journal from \$10,000 to \$6,000, the money has in Ireland, will be speedier, more convenient been paid over to him. The case, including and less expensive than in England, the most costs, has cust the Mail about \$11,000.

Absurd statements have reached English journale through New York that leading Republicans in the United States contril three hundred million pounds sterling which they intend to use to secure the annexation of Canada by a wholesale system of bribery in the event of the dissolution of the Canadian Parliament this

The Railway Trust Agency company, of London, England, invite subscriptions for £780,000 five per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway. The issue price is 96. Interest is guaranteed for ten years by the Province of Quebec, while the whole net earnings are to be devoted to the fund to meet in terest for a further five years and the bonds which amount to £4,100 per mile will be secured be a first mortgage on the main line, 190 miles long. No further charge is to be created except in surbordination of the present issue.

KINGSION, Ont., February 14.-John Carruthers, ex-wholesale grocer, reported to be worth half a million, died auddenly there this afternoon, aged 75. He had been in feeble health for some time, but was able to be about this morning. Mr. Carrubers was a life long Liberal and twice opposed Sir John Macdonald for the Commons seat for this city.

Windson, Ont., February 23.—M. B. Perkins and J. W. Hall, of the Globe Furniture company of Northville, Mich., are in town with a view to starting in Windsor a factory for making church and school turniture for the Canadian market. They purpose from the start to employ not fewer than 100 persons in supply ing Canadian demands. The firm desire to secure Canadian trade, and has concluded it would be cheaper to manufacture in Canada than to continue paying the 35 per cent. tariff on their foreign-made articles.

## AMERICAN.

A New York newspaper publishes what is alleged to be a circular issued by a secret labor o ganizatian, in which all informers, spies and traitors are threatened with loss of their ears. Considerable sensation has been caused in Chi-

cago by the Rev. Dr. Silence, of the Union Tabernacle church, being present at a Socialist meeting and delivering a speech in favor of Socialistic aims. Ex Senator Platt said to a reporter : " I am willing to aband as authority for the statement that Mr. Blaine has been offered and has accept-

ed the office of secretary of state. It was settled some time ago by correspondence." Washington, February 14.—The house committee on foreign affairs to-day instructed Chairman McCreary to report favorably the Senate bill appropriating \$250,000 for protection of American interests and citizens at the isthmus of Panama. In view of the fact that work on the causi ceases to morrow, the com-mittee resolved to make an effort to secure im-

mediate action by the house. A meeting of leaders of labor associations was held at Philadelphia on the 14th Among those present were General Master Workman Powderly and the General Scoretary of the Knights of Labor, Samuel Gompers, the president, and the general secretary of the American Federation of Trades, and representatives from the national organizations of firemen and switchmen. The meeting elected G. S. Bailey, of the switchmen, chairman, and J. J. Leaby, of the firemen, secretary. A committee of three, Meetrs, Powderly, G. mpers and H. Walton, was appointed to prepare an address for distribution. pointed to prepare an address for distribution among the organizations of the country A letter from Grand Chief Arthur, of the Brother-hood of Locomotive Engineers was read Mr. Arthur wrote: "If there is anything I can do

protest against the London Times, supported so long as it does not conflict with out present by the Tory Government of England and a laws." Grand Chief Conductor Wheaton, of the long of the laws of Order of Railway Conductors, wrote: is no question but what our interests are in the main identical, and I believe the time will come when it will be absolutely necessary for our mutual protection, for each to thoroughly auderstand the position of the other." Grandmaster Sergent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, wrote: "I sincerely hope a mutual understanding will be reached that will be beneficial to all of us." Similar letters were received from William A. Simecost, general secretary and treasurer of the Switchman's Mutual Aid association of North America, and others. The following was unanimously adopted: Resolved—We hold that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, and hence all organized labor should work together in barmony, and we believe the time has come when trades unions, Knights of Labor and all others should clasp hands and march together for the advancement of the working classes.

Washington, February 15th .- The ways and means committee, at its meeting this morning, practically decided to report a bill making an estimated reduction in the revenues of jabout \$70,000,000. The bill is substantially the same as the Mills bill, with the exception that the cotton and chemical schedules of the latter are struck out, as is also the iron schedule, with the exception of the provisions relating to pig iron, railroad ties, structu al iron and tin plate. The point of action was not reached.

INDIANAPOLIS, Fabruary 14.-Yesterday was the last public reception day at Gen. Harrison's and there was a perfect jam. Mrs. Harrison entertained a great many ladies, and Gen. Harrison was kept busy shaking hands with the throng, and confering with the few visitors of importance who called. There are some prominent Republicans here, who say the Cabinet as now arranged will be a great surprise. One of these well posted gentleman says he has reason to believe that when the slate reaches the Senate it will read : Secretary of State, Jomes G. Blane, secretary of the Treasury, Gen Russel A. Algar, secretary of the Navy, John Wanamaker, Secretary of War, Gen Rusk, secretary of the Interior, M. M. Estre; Attorney General, William M. Evarts; Postmaster General, Robert S. Taylor; Commissioner of Agriculture, Powell Clayton. It is now given out that the presidential party will leave for Washington on the 25th. The party will com-Washington on the 25th. prise General and Mrs Harrison, Mrs McKee and two children, Mrs. Lord, sister of Mrs, Harrison, Private Secretary Halford, and per-haps one or two others. Two nurses will look after the grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Ben. D. Wolcott will go with the presidential party, or soon afterward. Ar. Wolcott is to be floor manager at the inaugural ball.

It is alleged that the Ameer of Afghanistan is beheading 300 persons daily for interfering with frontier truffic.

Mr. Gladstone has summoned his supporters o be present on the reassembling of Parliament, when it is expected important matters will be

A St. Petersburg correspondent says the Russian Government is suspicious of the Ameer's movements, and is making military preparations for any eventuality.

At Lake Starnberg, in Bavaria on Thursday, two persons drowned themselves. Since the suicide of King Ludwig eleven persons have

drowned themselves in the lake. Premier Crispi has complained to Prince Bismarck that revelations showed that prominent German Socialists consorted with

Fronchmen in causing the agitation in Rome. Advices from Adea say it is reported there that the Corrack expedition under Aschinoff has ho sted the Russian flag at Sagallo. Under an Anglo-French agreement Sagnilo is French torritory.

The latest advices from Samos in Auckland. Z., say there has been no change in the situation since the last report. There has been no fighting, and Tamastese and Mataala remain in their atrongholds.

No credence is given to the reports that the Ameer of Afghanisten has hostile designs upon Russia. He is simply pacifying the frontier provinces. He will return to Cabul in the spring and spend the summer at Candahar.

Liverpool papers having referred to evictions on the Hawar len estate, Mr. W. H. Gladstone explains that the tenants in question were hopelessly in acrears with their rent, and denies that harebness or cruelty was shown them Russian papers state that the Russian branch

of the English family of Lesly has inherited in England a legacy of ten million pounds sterling, but the members have been requested to become English subjects before the money is paid.

Mr. Gladstone passed through Rome on Thursday evening. He was mee at the railway station by Fremier Crispi. Mr. Gladstone du-clined to pass a few days there owing to the nearness of the meeting of Parliament. He looked well and buoyant.

The London edition of the New York Herald prints an interview with informer LeCaron. LeCaron has written to the editor declaring that the report of the interview constitutes a libel, and that any further production of the report will be at the editor's peril.

Advices from Kerki state that the Ameer of Afghanistan is making no movement against Russia. The exportation of goods from Afghanistan has been resumed and there is no obscacle placed in the way of the importation of Russian goods into the country.

Abourd statements have reached journals in London, through New York, that leading Re-publicans in the United States control three nundred millions pounds sterling which they intend to use to secure the annexation of Caus da by a wholesale system of bribery in the event of the dissolution of the Canadian Parliament thia year.

Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequ er, is astouded that his recent speech at Pimlico Was published by the newspapers. All reportirs were strictly barred out from the meeting, but one enterprising man, nevertheless, stole up to the gallery and made an accurate report of the Chancellor's speech, which he furnished to the London papers.

The new Japanese constitution establishes a house of peers, partly hereditary, par'ly elective and partly nominated by the Mikado, and a house of commons of 300 members. Suffrage is given to all men aged 25 years and over who pay \$25 yearly taxes. Liberty of religion, free-dom of speech and the right of public meeting are established. Parliament shall possess legislative functions and the control of the finances under limitations. Judges cannot be removed except by eproial legislation.

London, Feb15.-A Unionistameetingat Brisol last night broke up with cheers for Gladstone At a creeting at Dundee, which was attended to wait until the public mind had had time to by 20,000 persons, an effigy of Joseph Chamber-lain was burned. A resolution of confidence in the statements of the parties, whose sole aim

said that while desiring friendly communication with the United States, he thought Canada Paris, February 14.—The Floquet ministry

was defeated to-day on motion to adjourn the debate on the revision bill. The chamber was crowded. The Prince of Wales and Lore Lytton, the British ambassador, occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery. Baron Mackan, presid-ent of the Right, moved to adjourn the debate on the revision question for one week. He declared that the Right desired complete revision as well as dissolution of the chamber. A delay of one week would enable hee Government to decide in regard to dissolution. Premier Floques refused to entertain the mo-

tion, stating that the Government could not conset to dis-olve the chamber. B ron Mackau's motion was rejected by 975

C unt D Douville, in moving the indificite postponement of the revision debate, said:
The electural period virtually begins to day. Let us leave to the people the duty of indicating

loss time in discussing a question that is in no wise definite. Instead of pursuing a policy of egoism let us return to a policy of common

Premier Floquet reminded the house that the Government was pledged to make the revision proposals the immediate order of the day after the scrutin d'arrondusement hill.

At the conclusion of M. Floquet's a division was taken and the motion was adopted by a vote of 307 to 218. Premier Floquet thereupon announced that the ministry would immediately resign. Immediately after M. Flequet's an nouncement in the Chamber all the members of the ministry sent in their resignations to Presi dent Carnot.

The resignation of the ministry was a complete surprise to the Chamber. M. Floquet had said nothing implying an intention to make a motion to adjourn a cabinet question. Both the Left and the Right were unaware how the ministry would regard the vote. The majority included the members of the Right and a number of Opportunits. After the adjournment the Radical Left and the Extreme Left held a meeting and is an eccentric Radical. In his appeach to day he said he did not desire to place difficulties in the way of the Cabinet. Probably he was surprised at the result of his motion.

President Carnot, after the ministers had

tendered their resignations, sent for M. Meline, the president of the Chamber of D. puties, and subsequently had a conference with M. Leroyer president of the Senate. A rumor was current this afternoon that M. Moline had been asked to form a Cabinet, but to-night it is stated that President Carnot has as yet entrusted no one with the task.

Boulanger considers immediate dissolution of Parliament inevitable and that this will lend to the triumph of his ideas. He was a presive epoctator of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies. After the adjournment be issued a manifecto to the electors of the Department of the Seine in which he claimed credit for the overshrow of the Government.

#### OUEBEC'S FINANCES.

The Annual Statement of the Provincial Treasurer.

L Surplus of Nearly Four Hundred Thonsand Dollars-Details of the Year's Operations-The Debt Conversation Scheme-The Commercial Tax-The Outlook.

The Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Shehyn made his financial statement in the Legislature Friday afternoon. The following is a summary made his financial statement in the Legislature that the first to alleviate the burden on Friday afternoon. The following is a summary of the more important parts of the speech. In opening he had the pleasure to announce—and the House and country would, no doubt, be equally pleased to hear—that the operations of the past fiscal year, ended on the 30th the result obtained, it was perfectly clear that those last had hear crowned with the result. Who properties to alleviate the burden on the summary of the similar to corporations by placing them all on a footing of equality through the second of the summary of the similar corporations by placing them on the similar corporations by placing them of capital. On this the doubt the provided with the result obtained, it was perfectly clear that those June last, had been crowned with the result which was all the more welcome that it was unprecedented in the history of the province for a good many years. The Government had to thankfully acknowledge a surplus of upwards of \$373,000 in the ordinary receipts over the ordinary expenditure of the year. The public accounts in the hands of members showed that the ordinary operations of the year had been as follows:-

Surplus over ordinary expendi-be a source of general sati-faction, especially when it was considered that only in 1287 ordinary expenses had overrun the ordinary expendi-ture to the extent of \$324,251,16, and that since 1885, deficits had annually accumulated until their aggregate had exceeded \$3,300 000. Ho also contended that the improvement in this unsatisfactory state of things would have been more marked and the present surplus greater-

#### in fact, that it would have exceeded HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

-but for the indrease of the interest service or the Provincial debt, since the present Govern-ment's advent to power, consequent on the last Provincial loan of three and a half millions effeeted for the purpose of paving off the most pressing portion of the large floating debt contracted by their predecessors, and for which they (the present Government) were in no may responsible. As for the total receipts from all sources and payments of all kinds during the year, he said the total receipts showed a surplus of \$1,422,332,86 over the total payments. this sum, added to the cash on hand (\$81.751. 661) on the 30th June, 1887, and the warrant outstanding, making a total of \$1,723,850,00 which represented the cash balance on the 30st June last. The amount paid under the head of special expenses reached the aum \$885,920,62 but this sum, he claimed, was not a real, but only an apparent, increase of expenditure, as it was provided for in the last loan and formed part of the liabilities incurred before they had come into office and to be covered by the proceeds of the loan.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

He next presented a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Province on the 30th June last, showing that, while the former amounted approximately to \$2,284 947.19, the latter reached the figure of \$24,180,461.56, or an excess of \$11,895,492.07 of liabilities over assets He added, however, that if on the one hand the liabilities were larger, on the other, the assets also showed an increase from \$10 850,069 on the 30th June, 1887, to \$12 284,947 on the 30th June, 1888, the increase being produced by the residue of the loan still in hand. The increase in the liabilities was easily accounted for, as the full amount of the last loan was charged, while the cash was only credited with the amount realized, viz, \$2,378,532, which made a differ-ence of \$121,687, representing the loss between 961, at which the bonds were sold their face

Referring to the conversion scheme, the Treasurer recalled that the object of this measurer was to effect a considerable saving in the interest service of the public debt. He con-tended that the official declaration made in the Legislative Council that it was not intended to

A CORECIVE CONVERSION

should have been redictent to allay the fears of the bondholders, but, in view of the bad im-pressions created by the Opposition, he declared that the Go ernment had not thought it wise to place the scheme on the market; they preferred to wait until the public mind had had time to Mr. Gladstone was passed and cheers were given for Wm. O'Brien.

Sir Charles Tupper, at a banquet last night, said that while desiring friendly communication to have risked such an important transaction. with the United States, he thought Canada while there remained any doubt as to the astitude in regard to disallowance that might be annexation, and that she would ever remain a British colony.

Paris, February 14.—The Floquet ministry red, therefore, the Government had conclude to let the matter stand for the moment and wait for a more favorable opportunity to effect the conversion. They were perfectly convinced that, after a while and when it would be understood that the proposed conversion was to be a voluntary one on both sides, every obstacle would discoppear. He added that judging from the few negotiations already had on the subject they had every reason to believe in the possi bility of an advantageous conversion. Several powerful institutions, well able to successfully carry out a scheme of the kind, had already made advances to them, offering to take charge of the conversion, but the Government had not accepted their offers, not considering them as good as they would be it the Province had been free to operate in an unprejudiced money mark-

> AVVOVIAGE WITH THE DOMINION. With regard to the question of the settlement

of the accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, he stated the progress made at the last interview in October between the Finance Minister and the Treaurers of Ontario and Quebec, and explained that further negotiations had been broken off by the distinct refusal of the Federal Government to be distinct refusal of the Federal Government to be desired. allow the provinces compound interest as had been agreed in 1882. He said that the Ontario Treasurer and himself had refused to acquiesce in the Federal Government's decision to calculate the accounts at simple interest at 5 per cent. Since then the Governments of the two Pro-vinces had addressed a remonstrance to the Finanne Minister, and it was difficult, he said, to believe that, after a fair consideration of the facts and arguments therein set forth, the Dominion Government could continue to adhere to the position taken in October last. He printed out how seriously the interests of the Province would be affected if this decision was persisted in and how important it was for parties here to not treat the question from a party point of view, but to show a united front upon it, other Left and the Extreme Left held a meeting and sent delegates to M. Flequet to express regret at the fall of the Cabinet and congratuating the retiring Premier upon the firmness of the position he had assumed. Count-Douville-Maillefeu division of the Common school fund between Common school fund between Ontario and Quebec.

RECEIPTS AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1859 90. He then took up the question of next year's revenue and expenditure, stating that he estimated the total receipts at \$3,363,672 80 of which \$58,000 would be receipts on capital account and \$3,405,673 ordinary revenue. Regarding the \$20,000 from Outario as interest on collections from the Common school fund, he explained that, pursuant to a recent agreement, Ontar-io intended to pay into the hands of the

Federal Government the capital of the amounts collected since Confederation from the sale of the school lands. Quebec's share of this amount would be about \$400,000 and the moment the money was deposited it would be enutled to 5 per cent. interest on it. With regard to the increased revenue from Crown Lands, he expressed the belief that it would be fully realised in consequence of the reforms made in the tariff of woods and forests, as well as the amount set down from taxes on commercial corporations, which was based on the figures of the present year. In connection with this last tax, he remarked that, of course, what-ever might be the names of a tax, it was always regarded as onerous by those who had to pay it, and this was, no doubt, the reason why a certain number who found themselves a little mere burdened than under the old law, had

PROTESTED AGAINST THIS TAX after the new apportionment made leet sersion.
But it was note worthy, he said, that the corporstions which made the loudest outery gainst the change were just the ones which could more easily support the increase occasioned by the new apportionment, taking into account their capital. He claimed, however, that that apportionment had been not the less, just, soeing that it had for off ot to alleviate the burden on who pretended that that appartionment was only used to aggravate the burden of the tax should now perceive that they were in error and that his declarations or last session were truthful. The total payments of the year, he estimated at \$4,389,054,44 of which \$3,353 170 51 were for ordinary expenses and \$1,035,853,93 on capital account. Of the former, \$1,176,715,50 was required for the service of the public debt and \$2,166,45,01 for the administrative service; and of the later \$270,853,93 was needed for construction of public work; and \$765,000 for subsidies to reliway companies. sidies to reilway companies.

MODERATION IN EXPENDITURE ADVISED. In conclusion, the hon, gentleman said he hoped he had convinced the House and country that the Government had accomplished all that could have been reasonably expected of them. By wise reforms and without burdening the taxpayers, they had increased the receipts to a point never before reacted, but this could not be done except by exercising an increased supervaion over the collection of the revenue, which had, of course, necessitated an increased expenditure. However, he was satisfacted expenditure. fied that the country desired a broad and liberal policy of initiative progress and development, and was willing to make some sacrifices for the purpose, The effects of this policy were visible in the impulse that had been given to the development of our railway system, to the wo agriculture and colonisation, to the policy of iron bridges and to every other useful undertak-ing for the good of the Province. Still, the increase in the revenue was yet far from being commensurate with the requirements of a country in which so much remained to be done and whose policy favored the subsidising of every project calculated to develop its natural resources. It was their policy to try to do the great at aum of good, but they had necers to moderate their zeal if shey din not wish to andanger the dearest interests of the Province After a sneech of two hours the hon gentleman here concluded amid prolonged applause.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND. Timothy O'Conneil, Vine P.O ...... \$ 1 00 William Moran
Patrick Long
Jehn Kelly
Pat. Sullivan
Joe Griffin
Charles Mcarthy
Wm. Quigley
Florence Mcarty
Ned Hays Michael Courtney. 5
Michael Courtney. 1
Thomas Murphy. 1
Mrs. John Bowler. 1 Thomas Styles.... Pat Wallace.... Thomas Ford..... 1 ..

WILL CHARM, Mr. J. B. Melosy, of 333 State street, Chicago, had drawn a handsome prize in the Louisiana State Lottery Drawing of December 18th. He said : "Yes, I held one-fortieth of ticket No. 68 744, which draw the second capital prize of \$200 000 in the company's drawing of December 18th last. I experience ed no trouble in getting my money, all that was required being to present my tluket at the office of the Adams Express company and be properly indentified. Four days after I had the \$5,000 in my pocket.—Chicago (Ills.) Arkansas Iraveler, Jan. 12.

WHY IT IS ONE SWEET MELODY

TO CORRESPONDENTS. James Brennan, Lakeside, Oct.—Gnac-dinger & Co., R-iplinger & Co., J. Reynolds, R Samuels, H. Brahadi.

GBAGE O'BOYLE, Ottawa,-Your MS. did not reach this office. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY RECEIPTS-Reigin of traffic for the week ending 9th February

Passenger train earnings....100,425 Freight "....206,599 ....206,599 191 485 Total.....\$307,024 \$282,017 Increase for 1839......\$25 007.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] THE BIGOTS OF BOSTON. BY JAS. T. NOONAN.

Sound out the clarion, loud blow the horn, Cheer in your glory and laugh in your scorn, Bigots of Easton your purpose unfold, Show to all nations that fearless and hold, Worthy descendants of auc-stors true, And of three generations of bigots are you,

Thy home is New England, and that tells a That ought to make Catholics tremble and "Queen Bess" for thy emblem and "Hate" for thy guide,

II.

To pilot thy barges on "Tyranny's Tide"; You have won it, you heroes! the victory is grand!
And P. pary must vanish before your command.

While calumnies bitter, and falsehoods, and alura Must garnish thy record where'er it occurs; And the young and unlettered must plainly be taught,
The morals and logic that springs from Freethought;
That No Nothingism is the rising creed, To curb Catholicity, Protestants lead.

Thy guide-book is Swinton, thy logic Tom Payne,
Oh, who can resist such authority plain! Historian authentic, philosopher wise Unfolds to thy vision full many a prize Which man never heard of nor saint never But now dedicated a treasure to you.

IV.

Then quick to thy bastions, for sore is thy plight, And "Popish Aggressiveness" stalks forth in might,
While Boston in danger most surely is now; Call out all the mothers and daughters I trow; The wives, too, are needed, the franchise must

Extended to all in this land of the free. VI.

Ah, grand was the scene as those females rushed To re-cue their city, resplendent they shone, And future Bostonians will pender with pride O'er Swinton the truthful and Paine the true

But in spite of this bluster and bigetry odd, The Catholics will train up their caildren for

Brockville, Oat., Feb. 9th, 1889.

### HOW TO LIVE A GOOD OLD AGE.

The first lesson to be taught and learned is that all disease is the result of broken law; I ways the same." that much of it might easily be avoided by which is beyond the reach of individuals, might be prevented by the combined efforts communities and the state ; and that those diseases which are entailed upon this generation by the law of heredity might by obedlence to law be gradually stamped out of .istenca, and future ages be freed from their

The next thing to he taught is the laws chemselves-and with the laws, and of even greater importance, the habit of obeying them. We know a great deal more than we put in practise. This is the fault of the common modes of health teaching. Uar newspaper and periodical literature contain a vast deal of popular instruction in these matters They are treated of in an abundance of well written books which are within easy reach of all who care to read them. Our schools are taking hold of the good work, and instruction in hygiene is fast coming to be recognized as an essential part of elementary education. But all these do not reach the evil, or if they do, they only touch it on the surface.

Our schools are full of good grammarians

who do not use respected English in common conversation. So, too, they may be full of lib reciters of the law of health who do not observe a single one of the laws they have tearned. The main point is to secure obedience. The groatest criminals are usually well versed in the laws of the land; but their knowledge does not avail to keep them out of the penitentiary when they have broken these laws. Neither will a knowledge of the laws of health keep a man from being sick, so long as he does not live up to his knowledge.

We are creatures of imitation. Example counts for more than precept. The parent knows the law, and the child knows it too. When the parent keeps it then the children will keep it also. It does little good for a child to learn at school that the food should he properly masticated, when three times every day at home he sees a hungry group growd about the table like pigs around a trough, and belt their food as nearly whole as it can be made to go down. The child whose mother gives it a bite to cat every time it cries for it, will not be in a condition to profit from an understanding of the law that food should not be taken between meals, until it is too late for the knowledge to be of much service. The law of pure air and proper ventilation may be taught ever so plainly in the text books, but to the boy who is brought up to sit and sleep in a close unventilated room, foul with the breath of living beings, and shun fresh air as he would a plague, the knowledge will be of little avail. While his father's cellar is filled with decaying meat, vegetables, and all manner of fitth, and the cesspool smells to heaven from be-neath the kitchen window, all the teachings of the schools will not prevent his having typhoid fever, or diphtheris or some form of filth disease, when the summer sun calls into activity the germs of disease which are latent there. If liquors are kept upon the sideboard and wines are served upon the table in his home, not all the teachings of all the text books in the land can be relied upon to produce in him habits of sobriety and total ab

stinence. It is the practice of the principles of hygiene in our homes, and this alone, which will lessen the rate of disease and death today, and develop a stronger race to morrow. The obild who has loarned the laws of health from his father and mother, by seeing them continually and persistently applied, will come to fellow them in his own case, as he not do without it. will conduct himself preperly in good society, if good society has been his hirth-right, and gentlemanly conduct has become habitual .-Good Housekeeping.

## HAPPY MARRIAGES.

.Why is it that the world hears so much about unhappy marriages and so little about bappy ones? Is it not merely from the fact that the untoward things of life are gener ally brought into disagreeable prominence Whenever troubles arise and sorrows and perplexities invade, men count the passing moments as Rabineon Orusce counted the lagging days of exile by notches on his stick. Of such the daily press has no list; all the newspapers in the land could not contain even their luitlals. But whenever occur losses, accidents and crimes forthwith they are

trumpeted all over the land. And so it is with unhappy marriages. Divorces, separ-ation and desertion are noised abroad through a morbid and greedy curiosity, while the tens of happy marital relations go unberalded. And the superficial observer, noting the first and not the last, is ant to spend his breath in declaiming against the prevalence of domestic infelicity.

Do these croakers and cynics demand a perfect tie between two imperfect beinge? A little reflection, while it shows the absurdity of such expectation also shows that there is more sunshine than storm, more light than darkness and more good than evil. The marriage tie takes care of itself, spite of those iconoclasts who forget there is no place in the universe where duty and attraction do not sometimes clash.

#### CARE OF THE HAIR.

Frequent brushing of the hair is recommend. el for its improvement. The scalp should be made to glow with the vigorous of use a stiff bristled brush, and a thorough brushing before going to bed at night is considered to be dity which is an object of trade; for unduly of the utmost importance. This gives gloss and softness, and long hair is in special need commodity; for limiting, lessening or preof it. Sage tea was an-old fashioned remedy wetting the scalp and preventing the hair they will do more harm than good, for too on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one much ammonia will inflame the scalp, and too thousand dollars and not less than two hunmuch borax will make the hair dry and britder dred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term

scalp may be cleansed with the yolk or an egg, beaten in a very little water, and rub well into the scalp, where it should be allowed to dry, and afterwards rinsed off with luke warm water containing a little ammonis. After the hair has been wet it should be thoroughly dried before going to bed and before going out in the open air. The scratching and irritating of the scale with a sharp-toothed como should be avoided, and the same danger is to to be looked out for in the use of a metallic brush .- Good House-Keeping.

THE CHURCH WILL NEVER CHANGE.

The great Dominican, Lacordaire, speaking of the varied assaults on the immutability of

the Church, said: The doctrine has appeared at the door of the Vatican, under the frail and wasted form of some old man of three score years and ten. It has said :

"Wnat do you desire of me?"

" Change,"

which never change.

"I never change." "Bat everything is changed in this world. Astronomy has changed, physiology has changed, chemistry has changed, the empire has changed. Why are you always the aame ?"

"Because I came from God, and God is al-

"But now that we are the masters, we the observance of the laws of health on the have a million of men under arms, we shall part of the individual; that much more, draw the sword. The sword which breaks down empires is well able to cut off the head of an old man and tear up the leaves of a

"Do so; blood is the aroma in which I recover my youthful vigor."
"Well, then, here is half my sceptor; make

a sacrifice to peace and let us share it together." "K ep thy purple, O Casar! Tomorrow they will bury thee in it, and we will chant over thee the Alleluia and the De Profundis,

## AMERICA'S OLDEST PRIEST.

Rev. James Curley, the venerable Jesuit, at present residing at Georgetown College, D. C. who celebrated the golden jubilee of his ordenation in 1883, is said to be the oldest priest in America. Father Curley has sever 1 \$14,589 030 \$10,562,119 \$22,151,149 \$3,605,330 67 relatives in San Francisco, among whom we may mention his nisce, Mrs. Peter Dafficy; his grand nisce, Mrs. M. McFaddin; his great-grand nisce, Mrs. M. Belt, and hir reat-great-grand niece, Miss Lottie McFad-

Father Carley was born October 25th, 1796. and is, therefore, 96 years of age. In 1817 he went to Georgetown to enter the Society of Jeur, and subsequently became a great astronomer and a deeply learned physicist.

He was ordained in June, 1883, and spent
the greater portion of his long and useful life as professor of mathematics, physics and chemistry in that renowned educational inselfution where he is now resting in the vening of his life, calmly awaiting the call of the Master he has served both wisely and

SIR WALTER RALEIGH AND THE POTATO.

Is it possible that a hundred years ago peo ple did not est potatoes? Yes, not only is this true, but it was a very difficult thing to get them to eat them.

Sir Walter Ruleigh first brought the potato plant to England, and tried to induce the people to plant it. He told them that when the corn harvest failed, which it often used to do, people need not starve if they had plenty of polatoes But no one would plant them, or eat t em, so Queen Elizabeth had them served up at her own table, and the grand people who dined with her Majesty were obliged to eat them. But they went away and spread a report that the potato was poisonous. In spite of all that Queen Elizab-th could do no one would est potatoes, and they were left for the pigs.

for many years after this the poor potato was despised and forgotten. But in the reign of Louis XVI., King of France, there lived a man who was very clever in growing plants for food. Bis name was Parmentier. He felt sure he could make the potato a great blessing, and he set about trying. At first people laughed at him, and would not take any notice of what he said; but he went on growing the notato till he had brought it to perfection. Even then no one would have eaten it it the king had not taken its part. He had large pieces of ground planted with potatoes, and he went about with the flower of the potate in his button-hole. No one dare laugh at the king; and when he said potatoes were to beeaten, people began to find out how good and wholesome they were, and by degrees the potato was more and more liked. In these days there is no vegetable that is so highly thought of, and we could

## ARABIAN PROVERBS.

You must not be ashamed to ask what you do not know.

A book is the best companion with which to spend your time.

He who arks from a friend more than he can do deserves a refusal.

Temperance is a tree that has contentment for its runt and peace for its fruit.

Invariantly speak the truth, even when you are aware of its being disagreeable. A wise man's day is worth a fool's life.

If in prosperity you do no good, in misfer-

tune you must suffer. To avoid sin is better than repentance. MR. WALLACE'S BILL.

WHAT IT PROPOSES TO SECURE AND THE PUNISHMENT FOR INTRACTION.

We have asked for information regarding Mr. Clarke Wallace's bill for the prevention and suppression of combinations formed in restraint of trade. The bill provides that every parson who combines, agrees or arranges with any other person, or with any railway, steamship or steamboat or transportation company for granting to any person who is a party to such combination, agreement or arrangement any facility for the purchase, sale, transportation or supply of any article or commodity which is an object of trade, which facility is, by such combination, agreement or arrangement, not to be granted to any person who is not a party thereto; for to any person who is not a party thereto; for denying to any person who is not a party to such combination, agreement or arrangement any facility for any such purpose, sale, transportation or supply which, by the provisions thereof, is to be granted to any person who is a party thereto; for unreasonably enhancing the market price of an article or commodity which is an object of trade; for unduly venting the production, manufacture, sale or transportation of any such article or commofrom falling out, and it is still regarded as dity; for preventing or restricting competi-excellent. Ammonia and borax are both tion in the production, manufacture, sale or used as invigorators of the hair, but they transportation of any such article or commoshould be used only in small quantities, or dity; is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable, Nor is soap good for the hair. The not exceeding twelve months and not less p may be cleansed with the yolk or an egg, than three months, or both. The second clause provides that every incorporated company which enters into any such combination, agreement or arrangement, as in the next preceding section mentioned, and has been convicted of a misdemeanor under the provisions thereof, shall forfeit its corporate rights and franchise, so far as the same have been conferred by or exist in virtue of any law in Canada.

#### UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

The restrictive organs are constantly howling that our trade is with the mother country, and that it is our bounden duty to cultivate that trade. That there is abundant ovidence that the trade aforesaid leaves plenty of room for cultivation goes without saying. We call a few facts fresh from the trade and navigation returns just to hand, that will perchance open the eyes of our "trooly loil" citizens. We take the exports of the Province of Oatsrio for an example, as follows :--

• •	G.B.	U, S.
Mine	\$ 325	\$ 477,282
Fisheries	2,192	400,315
Forests	60,889	7,560,814
Animals and their pro-		4,922,953
Agricultural products		8,290,951
Manufactures		944,373
Miscellaneous	1,569	478,045
Total	\$4,045,091	\$23,580,350

Comment would under the circumstances be crue!. The Americans bought from us \$19,000,000 in round numbers, more of our products than Great Br.tsin. Will our restrictionists please put this in their pipe and

smoke it. But you must remember say these old fogies that our patriotism would not allow us to buy the goods of our American friends to the exclusion of the goods of our friends who live under the "old flag." Let us examine those blue books a little further. We bought from Great Britain and the United States as follows:--

Free. Total. Duty. Dutiable. G. B:

U.S.:

There you have it. We bought nearly double the quantity of goods from the United S ates that we did from England, and yet the Yankees only paid a beggarly half million more duties than our mother country was forced by the N.P. to contribute to help to grease the governmental machinery.
Our aggregate trade with the United States

was \$48,731,499 and with Great Britain \$17,-827,171. That means that our trade relations with the Americans, notwithstanding the Chinese wall that separates the two countries. was within a trifle of three times the value of our trade with the "old flag."

## LEO XIII. AND FRANCE.

The address sent by the French Catholics, assembled at their congress last year, to the Sovereign Pontiff. has received from His Holiness the following reply.

To our dear Sons. Count A. de Coulaincourt and the other Catholics of the Pas de Calais and the North, gathered at Lille in General Assembly.

## LEO XIII. POPE.

DEAR SONS, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BEN EDICTION.-We recognize in the letter you addressed to us at the beginning of December from yourgeneral assembly at Lille, a brilliant sign of your faith and your devotion. whole contents of that letter were, in fact, anch as to inspire us with the highest esteem for your zeal in the cause of religion, and for your piety. In the first place, the congrat-ulations by which you take part in the joy we received during the year ot our sacordotal jubilee, from the testimonies of honor and of love coming to us from all parts of the world; next, your profession of obedience and of docility to our teachings in the encyclical on human liberty; and, lastly, your unanimous assertion of the necessity to our liberty of a solid bulwark, without which this Apostolio See must necessarily come under subjection to other powers.

Your declarations on these points at once secure to you more and more closely our fatherly affection, and increase the hope, we cherish of seeing your constancy, your charity and your zeal turn greatly to the profit of religion and of your own most noble country. And in order that the fruit of your labors may prove the more useful for the public good, we pray for the largest measure of heavenly grace for you all and for each one among you. And we grant you very affectionately in the Lord the Apoetolic Benediction as an earnest of perdurable hampiness. Given in Rome, by St. Peter's, on the

filteenth day of December, in the year 1888, the eleventh of our pontificate LEO XIII, Pope.

JESUIT LITERATURE IN JAPAN.

The institution of the Romajikai-i e : Roman Letter Society—in Japan is a fresh illustration of the truth of the saying of the wise man. "The thing that hath been is that which shall ba." Nearly 300 years before Mr. Basil Cham-berlain and his friends sat down to elaborate the rules for writing Japanese in Roman letters which this society has been formed to advocate, the Jesuit Missionaries had worked out for t ems-lves a system for accomplishing the same purpose. Toward the end of the sixteenth century the Society of Jesus, with all the vicor of a new confederation, despatched its emissaries to all parts of the world with instructions remonstrance or hesitation, to countries where their lives were more insecure than those of wolves, where it was a crime to harbor them, and where the heads and quarters of their brethren, fixed in public places, showed them what they had to expect. Such a country was Japan. At first the missionaries were tolerated. They came without force or violence, and they afforded the people a spectacle of something novel, which is dear to the minds of the Japanese. But before long the authorities began to realize that the strangers they had admitted were armed with a weapon which might be made more politically formidable than if they had marched at the head of an invading army. In the districts in which they settled the inhabitants of whole villages declared themselves conremonstrance or hesitation, to countries where ants of whole villages declared themselves con-verts to the new religion, and were ready to answer with their lives for the faith that was in them. Alarmed at the prospect of these wholesale conversions, the authorities poured out the

#### CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

without ceasing, and they introduced a font of European type into Japan in 1590, by means of

which they produced a succession of books in Japanese, printed in Roman letters,—The Saturday

I was one of those unfortunates given to strong drink. It reduced me to degradation, I vowed and strove long and hard, but I seldom held victory over liquor long. I hated drunk-enness but still I drank. When I left it off I felt a horrid want of something I must have or go distracted. I entered a reformatory and prayed for strength; still I must drink. I lived so for over 20 years; in that time I never abstained for over three months at a time. At length I was sent to the house of correction as a vagrant. If my family had been provided for I would have preferred to remain there out of the way of liquor and temptation. Explaining my affliction to a fellow prisoner—a man of much education and experience—he advised me to make a vinegar of ground quassia, a half ounce steeped in vinegar, and put about a small teaspoonfull in water and drunk it down every time the liquor thirst came upon me violently. I found it satisfied the cravings and suffused a feeling of stimulation and strength. When I was discharged I continued this cure, and persevered till the thirst was conquered. years I have not tasted liquor, and have no de-sire for it. Lately to try my strength I have handled and smelt whiskey, but I have no temptation to take it. I give this for the consideration of the unfortunate, several of whom I know recovered by the same means which I no longer require to use .- Connectiuct Home.

WHAT YOU MAY EAT WITH YOUR FINGERS.

At an official dinner a few nights ago a distinguished society belle from New York, one of McAllister's 400, was observed to handle the wing of a chicken with her fingers, and afterward nibiled daintily a drumstick the same way authout the use of knife or fork. Some of the Cabinet and Administration ladies, only one of whom belongs to the 400, marvelled at this and thought it showed "lack of breeding." The one authority, Mrs. Whitney, remarked that the action of the young lady was in perfect good form. The list of things that can be esten from the fingers is on the increase. It includes all bread, toast, tarts, and small cakes, celery and asparagus when served whole, as it should be, either hot or cold; lettuce, which must be crumpled in the fingers and dipped in salt or sauce; clives to which a fork should never be put any more than a knife should be used on a raw oyster; strawberries, when used with stems on, as they should be, are touched to pulver zed angar; cheese in all forms, except Brie or Roquefort or Cumbeforte, and fruit of all kinds, except preserves or melons. The latter should be eaten with a spoon or fork. In the use of the fingers greater indulgence is being shown, and you cannot, if you are well-tree, make any very bad mistake in this direction, especially G. B: \$11.947,562 \$1,824,518 \$13,782,080 \$3,321,180 93 when the finger-bowl stands by youland the napkin is handy—Washington Post.

BALFOUR COMPELLED TO BACK

London, Feb.9.—Mr. Balfour Las undoubtedly capitulated to Mr. O'Brien. Put what gloss one may upon the occurance, there is no misunderstanding its real character. The surrend-er was made at a time whem a great outery was being raised throughout a large section of the country respecting Mr. O'Brien's treatment, so that it must inevitably appear that the govern-ment gave way in alarm and that it dreaded public opinion, which it felt was condemning its proceedings.
These inferences must be drawn, and they

cannot be drawn without injuring the Ministry. Mr. Balfour is credited with infinite courage because he will not back down, but here he is backing down in a most signal manner, for to yow before all the world that a man shall wear prison clothes, and to strip him nearly naked and to knock him senseless on the floor, and then to put him on his feet again, to restore his own clothes and to conduct him to a nicely warmed chamber without even a doctor's certi ficate to give a plausible excuse for his change of

treatment, tells its own tale.

Deprive Mr. Balfour of his reputation for heroism and firmness and I really do not know what would be left of him. It is quite obvious, however, that if he had not given way in this case, and if Mr. O'Brien had fallen seriously ill, the existence of the Ministry itself would have been imperilled, for, although Mr. O'Brien and his clothes are only regarded as subjects for derision in London, the people of England generally take a much more serious view of the matter, and do not approve of a man being treated like a murderer for making a indiscreet

speech.
Undoubtedly many Conservatives who are dead against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme are equally against a policy of inflicting barsh personal indigrities upon men who have been sentenced, mark you, under an exception-al law, whose offences are not offences at all under the ordinary law of the land. From these Conservatives we will, no doubt, hear in course of time. As for the Liberal Unionists, they are much

more Tory than the Tories themselves, and therefore they will doubtless go in for a clothesstripping, hair-outling policy, pure and simple,
The evidence given by Major Le Caron, or
Dr. Beach, in reference to Fenian organization
in the United States, is destined to lead to permanent results. He is a man who entered the organization with the settled resolved from the first to betray all its secrets, and who from day to day and from hour to hour did so betray them to the British Government, and yet who to the the last managed to retain the confidence of the men whose lives or liberties be had sold. Wher-ever there is a secret society there is an informer, as we all know, but that Irish leaders can ever again have any traffic with such societies. at least until they give up the constitutional

plan altogether, is utterly inconceivable
Observe what is happening now. At the
very moment a reaction in public feeling was
setting in on the Irish question through popular as mpathies being aroused with Mr. C'Brien and other prisoners, evidence is given to the effect that the chief Home Rulers were holding communications with Fenian organizations, well knowing what their plans were, namely up revolution, to destroy property in England by dynamite and otherwise, and to overthrow the Empire. Le Caron may, of course, have in vented all this, but he cannot so easily have in-vented the documents which he transmitted from time to time to the British Government.

His details of conversation with Mr. Paraell in the corridor of the House of Commons a e remarkably circumstantial and it is very clear that if any rising had been attempted in Ireland the Government here would have had ample notice of it aforehand.

Has it not always been so? Will it not al-

to don't these devoted men, they went, without Mr. Parnell was right in declaring long ago up to the enormous total of \$44,635,887,10, or

that constitutional methods were the surest and \$873,246,96 over the whole expanditure estimates, and that he himself was only in danger ated for this year, with all the extra votes yet when he departed from them.

#### BUSINESS.

Pay as you go. Never fool in business matters. Do not kick every one in your path. Learn to think and act for yourself. Keep ahead of rather than behind the times. Use your own brains rather than those of

Have order, system, regularity, and also promptness A man of honour respects his word as he does his bond.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing about Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford because it is fashion-

Learn to say No. No necessity for enapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respect-

If you have a place of business, he found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stoves and saloons.-Indianapolis News.

THE PROGRESS OF RITUALISTIC PRACTICES.

> AN INTERESTING SCALE. (Catholic Times.)

The Leek Times gives a scale showing the progress and gradual adoption of Ritualistic practices in the Established Church in Leek and neighborhood during the last forty years. As what has taken place there is in almost all respects similar to what has happened throughout the country our contemporary's scale is worthy of examination. If the Ritualists find that it is right to follow Catholic practices, should they not also imitate Catholics in submission to the Head of the Church?

Holy table called the "altar." Surplice first worn in the pulpit. Bowing at the name of Jesus.

Turning to the East during the recitation of the Creed. Evening Communion abolished. Surpliced choirs introduced. Harvest festivals held.

Eastward position adopted. Closer observance of Saints' Days. Intoning the services commenced. Early and frequent celebrations of the Holy Communion.

Fasting Communion taught "Hymns, Accient and Modern," first used. Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Command ments taken down from the chancel and abolished.

Colored altar cloths used.

Apostolic succession taught from the pul-

More "definite church teaching." Extreme views of haptismal regeneration, Carved images set up behind the altar. Procession with banners introduced as a part of divine worship.

The "three hours" service on Good Friday first commenced. Brass cross on the "altar."

Bowing to the "alter," and acts of devotion taught. Branch of the English Church Union form-

Dissent taught to be sinful. Introduction of Catholic Guilds. Parochia! connoils elected. Vigil of Saints' Days observed. Controversial Church Defence sermons

reached. "Agous Del" sung at choral celebrations Children in day and Sunday schoole taught to how and cross themselves.

Non-communicating attendance encourage Occasional use of wafer bread at early cele-

brations. Blessings of banners introduced.

Mixing water with the wine at Holy Com munion. Standing up of the congregation to do honor to the clergy and choir.

Choirs vested in cossocks and Romish cottas instead of long surplices. Autocracy of the clergy more openly dis plaved. Hearing confessions in private.

Introduction of lighted candles on the 'altar.'

Prayers for the dead advocated. Processional cross carried in front of choir. Stone used to form an altar, first time in Leek since the Reformation.

Such literature as "Acts of Devotion," "Vay of the Cross," "Absolution and how to obtain it," circulated amongst young people of Sunday schools and guilds. Prayers for the "Re-union of Christendom," used at English Church Union meet-

ings.
Observance of the "Festival of Corpus Christi."

High Mass offered in presence of members of the E. C. U., a neighbouring village church. Laymen not allowed to take part in Son-

day school teaching, or other church work, unless they belong to a Church workers Guild, or have the direct manction of the

## "ENFANT DE MARIE."

Child of Mary." Name of honor, P.ouder far than kingly crown— God Himself to win that title From h.s heavenly throne came down. He, the first born Coild from Mary Calls us to His Mother's side, Shares with us His dearest treasure:

O Immaculate, unfallen, Tarnished by no breath of sin! Yet I dare to call thee "Mother !-Open, Motler, let me in ! Thou of Mercy's relf art Mother,
And thy heart is meek and mild;
Open wide thy arms and take me
As a mother takes her child.

"Mother, 'twas for those I died."

God forgive those erring mortals Who would spurp the tender pame Which with joy, at Christ's own bidding, Mary's loving children claim. Lo, your Mother?' eaid He, dying;

Yes some coldly turn away.

Ah! forgive them, sweetest Mother! For they know not what they say. "Child of Mary." May my feelings, Thought, words, deeds and heart's desires, Al. befit a lowly greature,

Who to such high name sepires Ne'r shall sin (for sin could only)
From my sinless Mother sever—
Mary's child, tirl death shall call me, Child of Mary THEN forever.

## OUR DEBT AND TAXATION.

The estimates for 1889-90 brought down in the Dominion House of Commons call for a taxabion. for Government purposes, of \$35.410,280, 08 for the year—pretty close figuring assuredly when even the cents are ho ked on the main amount. Though this is an apparent reduction from the current year's texation, which was \$36,738,257, but little attention is paid to the estimate, as is is known that many large grants and over different functions in paid and over the content of teriors in the art over the content of teriors in the second different functions in the content of teriors in the case over the content of teriors in the case of the case and expanditures of various kinds are purposely held back, and they will swell the total, in all probability, to an even higher amount than that for the present fiscal year. Besides, these figures only cover the expected current revenue. If the money spent on capital account—in more than one instance on works that will bring little financial return to the Government-ware in-

The situation is worth pondering over. Along

about 1877, the Tory orators were wont to traduce the Liberal Government of that day for their extravagance because they could not run their extravagance because they could not run
the Dominion with an expenditure of \$22,000,
600 a year. The population has not increased
very much since that time; no class in the community, except a few highly protected manufacturers—members of rings formed with the
aid of the Macdonald policy—are better off at
the present time than they were then, yet the
Tory Administration have increased the expenditure to one half more than they asserted
was sufficient for the needs of the Dominion in pendature to one half more than they asserted was sufficient for the needs of the Dominion in 1877 and 1878. In the interval also, they have added to the debt of Cauada by many million dollars, the net debt new being \$236,670,564,26—an increase of debt by \$2,683,834 94 since last year. The gross debt of Canada is \$268,829,232 72. There seems to be a determination on the part of the Macdonald Government to force it up to the round \$300,000,000 before another it up to the round \$300,000,000 before another general election comes round. The net debt in 1877 was \$133,225,309, and the gross debt was then \$174 675,834. Surely it is time to call a halt.—Hamilton Times.

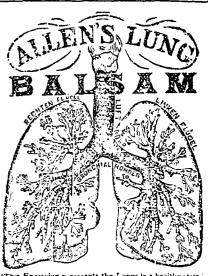
#### PEOPLE WE KNOW.

Pope Leo XIII, will be 79 years of age on March 2.

Paulus, the comic singer who has made B ulanger, receives an income of about 100. 000 france a year.

The ruler of China, the dowager empress, has ordered for the benefit of "the son of heaven," that Shakospeare shall be translated into Chinese.

A new shoe named for Mrs. Laugtry has appeared in London. The "Jersey Lily" has a high flap on the instep ornumented with a small bow of ribbon. The " Antoinette," which has an immense bow of wide ribbon on the instep, is better, if the foot be too broad, and the "Court" shoe, which has a little bow on the toe-piece, is better if the foot be too long. The slippers with openwork toes are now called Vandyke.



This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, CROUP, ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

BY ITS FAITHFUL VIBE CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN OUZED

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure. Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND NURBES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no OPIUM in any form. PRICE 25c, 50c AND \$1,00 PER BOTTLE. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited),

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Dr. CHANNING'S

General Agents, MONTREAL.

Compound Extract of Pure Red Jamaica

# SARSAPARIL

For the cure of Scrofule, Salt Rheum, Cancer, all Skin Diseases, Tumors, Enlargement of the Laver and Spleen, Rheumatic Affections, diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Leucorrhea, Catarrh, and all diseases resulting from a deprayed and impure condition of the blood.

CAUT'ON .- Ask for "Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla" take no other in its place.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Limited, SOLE AGENTS, MONTREAL.

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#### TSE Palmo-Sulphur Soap, A MARVELLOUS HEALER OF ALL

ERUPTIVE TROUBLES.

It Clears the Skin and Beautifies the Complexion

MANUFACTURED BY THE DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., (Limited,) MONTREAL

# One that will save days of sickness and many a Dollar in time and Doctor's Bills, one always near at hand, ready at a moment's call. This friend is Perry Dayis'

A POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

PAIN-KILLER. TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Choiera, Diarrhea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaints, Painter's Colic, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Sealds and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. As Soldby Dealers in Family Medicines the World Around.

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MON REAL No 2603. SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME MARIE PANTAINE, its common as to properly of NOEL BONIN, hotel-keeper, of the city and district of Moarcal, duly authorized to est ren justice. Plaintif, vs. the sad OEL BONIN, betenant.

The Plaintiff has institute 1 an action for separation as to property, scaling the Defendant in this case.

Moatcost, 1st February, 1888.

AUGE & LAKO TUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 295

INFORMATION WANTED of one Ellen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett, deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkon-nelly, County of Kerry, I eland, Blacksmith. The party who desires this information is James Elligatt, a brother of Eilen. The last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for

Canada about twonty-six years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabours of Ellen Elligett are requested to address JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio.

## A REPRESENTATIVE CANADIAN.

Unity Among the Liberals of the Empire

Mr. A. F. McIntyre, of Ottawa, who contested that city twice for the House of Commons in the Liberal interest, has been on an extended tour in the old country. On several eccasions he appeared in public and spoke in advocacy of the Irish cause and took occasion to assure the Liberals and Home Rulers of England that the great Liberal party of Canada was heart and soul with Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals of Great Britain in the policy of justice to Ireland. Mr. McInty e was present at the dinner given in London to the Hon. Didabhai Naoroji, the representative of India in England. and the second President of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Naoroji was formerly Prime Unigress. Mr. Naoroli was formerly Frime Minister to the Gaskwar of Baroda, and was also a member of the Legislative Council of B mbay. He has held a high and honorable commercial position in England for a quarter of a century, first in Livercool and since in London, and all who know him hold him in the highest estimation. The banquet was brought highest estimation. The banquet was brought about by Lord Salisbury, who, in one of his speeches, with a sneer of supreme contempt for Mr. Naoroji and the peoples of India, he described that gentleman as a "black man." The bunquet was arranged and intended as a combinate to Mr. Naoroji in the first place. plument to Mr. Naoroji in the first place; and secondly, as an expression of sympathy from members of the Club with the peoples of India. The Right Hon the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., presided, and 260 gentlemen attended.

During the evening Mr. Frederic Harrison proposed "The Unity of the Empire," repudiat-

ing what Professor Seeley had called the bom basic school and the pessimistic school. He agreed with George Eliot, who said that she was a "meliorist." On the subject of the empire he was a maliorist; he desired to make it better, on the basis of true sympathy, true respect, and sound union.

Mr. A. F. McIatyre, responded. He said the unity of the Empire was not likely to be maintained by such mischievous references as had been the occasion of that gathering. It was not likely to be maintained by the even more mischievous statement of Lord Salisbury. that none who were not born within the British Isles ought to be eligible to sit in the House of Commons. He did not think it was calculated to be maintained by the selection of such a diplomatiat as was lately sent to negotiate a treaty in which the Canadian people were very highly in which one Canadian people were very highly interested, and who attaponized so large a section of the people of the United States as to preclude the success of the mission. There hould have been no Ulster speeches. Nor was the Unity of the En pire likely to be maint-iued by the introduction of a highly protective tariff, such as had been fostered in Canada by the Tories. He would suggest that the unity of the Empire might be promoted by dividing the great labor of the Britiph House of Commons by giving a measure of Home Rule to Ireland, and by sending the Grand Old Man back to

The same paper from which we take the fare going also contains the following:

An indication of the good f-ding which has grown up b-tween the Home Rule Liberals of grown up between the frome Rule Interaction the British Empire has just been given in connection with the National Liberal lub. The Liberals of Canada—who are admirers of the great leader of the Liberal party—have, through Mr A. F. McIntyre, the president of the Liberal Association of Ottawa, conveyed to the compilities of the alph their desire to preserve committee of the club their desire to present a life sized portrait in oil of the Right Hon W. E. Gladstone, M.P., to be placed in the large dining rom of the club. The commission would be given to one of the ablest painters in the country. Mr. McIntyre, who is in this country for a visit, has written to Mr Gladet ne to ascertain if it will be agreeable to him to sit for the portrait, and to accept it, as president of the club, on behalf of that institution. Mr. Mc-Powell, expressed to Viscount Oxenbridge, chairman of the general committee of the club, the wish to place the portrait in the club, if acceptable to the president of the club It is offered as an expression of the high opinion held in Canada of the patriotism and devotion of the right hon gentleman to the interests of the British Empire, and especially with referenc-to his great and noble efforts to give to Ir-land her proper position in the empire of which Canada forms so noble a part. A replica of the portrait would be placed in the Reform Club in Toronto Later Mr. Powell received a further proof of the friendship of our friends in Cana ta. They have a great and eloquent lead r in the Hoa E. Blake, M.P., ex-Premier in the Dominion Parliament, and they are about to recognize his great work both as a leader in power and in opposition, by presenting his portrait to the Reform Club of Toronto. This portrait also will be painted by a very eminent portrait painter, and the replica is offered for the acceptance, and the replica is offered for the acceptance. ance of the committee of the club for one of the la-ger rooms of the building. The gift of the Gladatone pertrait will have an especial value. coming from our own kith and kin in our near-est and largest colony. It tells us how much they appreciate the blessings of self givernment. v much they appreciate the efforts of our noble leader to give to oppressed Ireland what is her right in the management of her own affairs. The portrait of Mr. Blake, who is a politician of the highest type, and a leader of high character, and probably the most elequent speaker in the Western Continent, north or south, will have a great value of own: it will bind the party in C nada and the party in England together more closely, and it will lead the party in this country to a closer study of Canadian affairs, and if this is done the highest interest of both the mother country and our great colony will have been advanced. Not only the committee, but every memb r of the club, will feel graceful to Mr. McInbyre and the Liberals of Canada for their unexpect-

## THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED.

ed and most generous offers.

LONDON, February 10 -Notwithstanding a heavy snowstorm the demonstration in Hyde Park to-day to denounce the Government's coercion measure in Ireland and to express sympathy with William O'Brien was successfully carried out. Thousands of citiz no, thirdly from the workingmen and Radical clubs, attended the meeting, marching to the park through the storm with bands and banners. Speeches were delivered from twelve platforms. The speakers denounced the Government generally and Mr. Bulfour especially. A resolution, put simultaneously at all of the platforms and carried amid great obsering, declared that the citizens of L indon condemn the brutal policy of coercion, protest against the Government's uncivilized treatment of political prisoners, and demand the release of Irish patrices, whose only crime is the exercise of the ordinary right of The Socialists occupied one platform, which was decorated with red flags and at which was displayed a banner with the in-scription "Remember Chicago." The speakers at this p atform ale denounced land owners and o pitalists. Perfect order was maintained and the host of policemen pr sent had nothing to do except to regulate traffic.

RIGHT HON. JOHN MORLEY, in a recent speech at Sh ffield, commented pleasantly on obland's reply, per Govan, to Try appeals.

Mr. M rley said :"In November last the Chanceller of the Exchequer went into Scotland. He swept through it with waving plumes, with brandished sword and loud martial shouts, like Napoleon Bon aports crossing the Alps a Sanger's Circus. In December the Prime Minister himself went to Scotland and tried a little version of the Midlo thisn campaign. He told them with jubilations that Scotland had at last acc pted be

issue of this struggle, if Scotland would only give a decisive and distinct vote against the Home Rule movement, I am convinced the Home Rule party would dissolve.' (Laughter.) Gentlemen, the Govan election is she answer to that pathetic appard. Govan following Bridge-ton—(ceeers)—said once for all to the Prime Minister that Scotland rejects his programme, and does not care for it; that she rejects his pathetic appeal; that she will not give a distiuct and decisive vote sgainst Home Rule— (loud cheers)—that Scotland, solid at the next election, is going to range herself under the banner of the Liberal party—(hear, hear)—and to prove herself true to the Liberal chief. (Loud cheers )

## MONTREAL TRADE. The quantity of wheat, corn, peas, cats, bar-ley and rye received at Montreal from 1st to 30th January, in four years are given below:—

1889	
1887	1
The quantity of flour and meal is as follows:  Bushels.	
1889. 19,434 1°88. 29,6°4	1

1886. 31,513 other points the accommodation is good. The decline in trade is further illusterated by the shipments. Take the article of wheat, for example. The shipments from Montreal from example. The shipments f 1st to 30th January were:—

	1888
	1887317,048
	1886 18,764
. '	Or, take wheat flour. The shipments in the
١	same period were :
+	1888. 46,656 1887. 317,048 1886. 18,764 Or, take wheat flour. The shipments in the same period were:—  Barrels.
	Barrels. 1889. 4 956
	Barrels. 1889
	Barrels.  1889 4 956 18-8 , 17 643 8-7 22 694 1986 11 174

1899..... 6,258

It is fully evident that Montreal is not doing the trade of Canada to the extent it once was

DEAFNESS CURED.

A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.—
Address Dr. Nicholson, 30, St. John Street, 8-G.

#### SOME PRINTING BILLS.

The total expenditure by the Dominion Government for subscriptions to newspaners. advertising and printing last year was \$327,-928,74 The St. John Sun, as usual was in luck. For printing it received \$11,573,16; for advertising, \$2,240.68; for subscriptions, \$196;34; -in all the handsome sum of more than \$14,000. The Moncton Times was a good second in the New Brunswick list, obtaining nearly \$11 000, of which \$9 743 65 was for printing, \$1,069,31 for advertising, and \$120 for subscrip ions. Could there be a more senseless waste of money than larecarded in this last it-m? The Fredericton Capital received \$245,15, the Farmer \$221, the Re porter \$304, the Intelligencer \$413. The Mes-senger was paid \$325. The Onetham World's share was \$264, and the Newcastle Advocate' only \$171. Among the items for printing are Messa. Brnes & Co., \$2 321,78 and Viesars. J. & A. McMillan \$654. The Halifax Herald drew over \$11,000.

#### INTERESTING FIGURES. (St. John Globe.)

During the year 1887 8, Canada exported to the United States goods to the value of \$37, 323,161, the produce of the country, while to all other countries she sent her produce to the value of only \$40,974,589 Ondario's exports w nt almost entirely to the neighbring re-public, the figures being \$23,674,783. agains: \$4,285 867 and to all other countries. Quebec's exports were the other way, the United States receiving \$4 892.884 worth of goods, while \$25,-3-8,086 went to other lands, principally Great British. Of New Brunswick's expects, \$2,648, 570 went to Great Britian, showing that the export trade of our own provinces with the States, notwithstanding the duties, is only \$60,000 less than with the mother country. The greater part of British Columbia's market is found in the States: the exports to the republic being 32,723,358 against \$1,639,233 to all other coun tries. Prince Edward Island, too, is in the same position, sending to the United States produce worth \$9.5.951, while she sent else where only \$313,945. Manitoba's export trade is principally abroad, in the proportion of nearly two to due.

A stat-m-nt of the exports of Canada (pro-

duce of the country.) showing the c'asses of goods so largely drawn from us by the United Shades, is interesting and instructive. It is as

To U. Shates. Total Produce of the mine...\$ 3,341,308 \$ 4,110 937 "fisheries. 3 128 853 7,793 8 3 forest.... 10,622 33S 21,302;841

Animals and their pro-Agricutural products. 10 306 278 24,709,297 15,436 27a Manufactures...... 1,632,025 Miscellane >us...... 701 616 773.877

Aggregate......\$37 323,161 \$78,297 750 The figures speak for themselves, and show in what direction we require improved facilities

## THE POPE'S SIMPLE TASTES.

Leo XIII. i as a predilection for unheated rooms and never allows a fire to be lit in anv of the eight rooms of the Various which he ichabits. These rooms are, with the exception of the library, small and low, and the Pope's habite are so simple that he does not even require a duling room, but takes his me als either in his bedroom or in the library. The other day the bedroom was moved to a higher floor, says the Pall Mall Gazette, as the room in which the Pope had numerto slept was convert-d into a private chapel. On one of the finials remarking that the upper rooms would be too hot for habitation during the summer mon be, the Pope quietly replied, "then I -hall have my bed put into the library." Cardinal Law gerie, by the way, has brought over from Africa two graceful gazelles as a present to Le. XIII.; they have been housed in the corner of the Vatican gardens, and the Pope never a ss his duly walk among the vines and shrubs, which he himself has imported, without stopping in front of the enclosures, where the animals have become quite tame.

When Baby and sick, we gave her Casteria. When she was a Child, she cried for Cast ris. When she became hiss, she clung to ( coris, When she had Children, she gave thet. isstoria.

## DEPARTURE OF IRISH EMIGRANTS.

500 IN ONE SHIP.

Some 500 emigrants left Queenstown for Buenos Ayres or the S.S. Dreden. The dis-

eemed to superintend the arrangements for that district, in connection withs Mr. J. S. Dillon, whose offices are situate in Colk. He charged them a small fee for filling up forms and there were hundreds of poor people whom he did not charge at all. The Dresden, which belongs to the fleet of the North Germon Llyd's Company, arrived in the harbour on Thursday alternoon, and in the evening took on north four or five hundred passengers. This is the Dresden's maiden voyage, and the carries provision for 1800 though the number of passengers is not more than 1500. With the exception of some English people taken on board at Southampon, whence the Dresden steamers come to Queenstown, all the passengers are Irish. A glance along the crowd of emigrants would at once reveal the fact. A number of them were scatt-red about seated here and there, making their first day's meal on board an emigrant ship. Numbers of them were ready to admit their utter ignorance of their chances in the country to which they were going. This indifference of theirs is all the more remarkable when the statement -credibly reported—is made that many of them have got no money whatever with which they might be enabled to make a start once they reach their des-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The berths are all amidships, in two tiers, in 1989. 19,484 batches of nine or ben, without spaces whatever 1988. 29,6-4 between, the means of ingress or egrets being 1887. 42,506 characteristics of a very narrow limit indeed. In

### BISHOP DOWLING IT 1S.

THE LONG-EXPECTED APPOINTMENT RATIFIED AT LAST.

(Hamilton Times.) The Times received the following special desnotch from Poterhoro':

PETERBORO', F b. 12 .- His Lordship Bi h p Diwling to-day received too Roman Buils appointing him Bi hep of Ham I on. Cardinal Simeoni congratulates the Bishop on his appointment .- P. McEvoy, Chancellor, Diocese of Peterboro'.

This will be welcome intelligence to the housands of members of the Roman Catholic Church in the Diocese of Hamilton, to whom he name of B shop Dowling is a household word. There never, it seems, has been any disposition upon the part of the authorities at Rome to opnose the desires in this matter of the clergy of the Hamilton diocess, who, it is well known, voiced the unanimous opinion of their people when they presented the name of the good Bishop of Peterboro' to the Pope. And, though willing to render obedience to any Bishop whom the Holy Father might set over them, many would no doubt have been disappointed had the report of the project to send a distinguished prelate from the old

country to the diocese been verified. Bishop Dawling will receive a right hearty welcome when he returns to the scene of his youthful struggles in this city, and to the diofully and with never-varying success for the welfare of the flocks placed under his care.

FITS All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Bestorer. No Fits atter first day's use Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 irial bittle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline. 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa,

#### LIFE AND DUTY.

SIR WILLIAM BUTLER, a distinguished Catholic officer, has written a biography of General Gorden as the initial volume of a series call ed "Eaglish Men of Action," now in course of publication by Messrs. Macmillan. He pays a high and deserved trabute to the Unristian soldier, which is none the less valuable that he puts him before us in that proper light. The truth is the hero has been adulated with a pro digality that would have pain-d himself. He was brave, selfdenying, and prompted and sustained by loftiest of impulses, but, as Sir Wiliam Butler reminds us.

There are midions of men and women—Sisters

of Charity, I ittle Sisters of the poor, Christian Brothers-whose work in the world is exactly what this captainof Engineers was There is really nothing remarkable in the wo k, but there is a whole bookful or lifeful of wonder in the face the 355 went to the United States and \$3,000.152 to it is done by a hard-tooling man of the world; the tother countries. Of the latter amount \$2,702, this man, is trying as he walks to make staight roid, to fill up the ruts, and to kick the stones off the highway of life, is himself carrying his load all the time, writing his official letters, drawing his maps of the Thames forte, and doing the rest of the routine of military life in England.

The sense of duty-that was the motorspring of Gorden's greatners, and that it is which un derlies and beautifies the career of thousands of humble priests and of nuns who have burned the sands of the world on the altar of self-

## HIT OR MISS.

What miss is that whose company on one wants? Miss-fortune. What misses are those whose days are all unluck? Mis-chance and Mis-hap. What miss is always making blunders? Mis-

What misses are of very jealous temper? Mis

give and Mis-trust. What miss occa-sions a great many quarrels?

Mis-understanding. What miss is a very bad Mantua-maker? Misshap⊣.

What miss is very disobedient and disorderly Mis-rule.

Was miss can never find a thing when they want it? Mis-lay and mis-place. What three misses are great liars? Mis-repre-

sented, Mis-inform and Mis-report. What miss is ackward and rude? Mis-be-

What miss plays more tricks than a monkey ?

What two misses should travellers avoid? Mie-guide and Mis-lead.

What miss never studied an arithmetic? Mis-

What miss is very extravigant? Mis-pent. What miss will ruin a man? Mis-management.

What miss should never attempt to translate? Mis-interpret. What miss should never repeat anything she reads or hears? Mis-quote.

## THE MARTYR OF MOLOKAI.

A correspondent writing from the Sandwich Islands says :- The news as to the state of health of Father Damler, the friend, benefactor, teacher and spiritual director of the lepers of Molokai, will sanden many a heart. The hero'c priest has suff-red dreadfully, and leprosy has all but done its work. His body is fearfully disfigured, and he has nearly lost his voice. We are ture many a prayer will ascend from the people of this country that he may preserve to the last his wonderful fortitude and resignation to the will of God, and that his end may be peace. In the lives of the saints we read of many marvelous exhibitions of charity towards men and zeal for the service of God, but we know of no nobler example than the devotion of the good Balgian priest who is con-ummating his sacrifice by laying down his life for his flook. Father Damien's heart is not less true to the in stincts of humanity and the law of Divine lave than was that of Peter Claver. We are Friedruse League. There were luncheon, there were profuse decorations, the table ground triot of Limerick contributed to less than 487 for the distance of the S. Dreeden. The distance of the sestion of the sestion of the sestion of the contributed to less than 487 for the contagion, shares his earnestness and his contributed down in Limerick, and who has so the contributed down in Limerick, and who has so courage. His words, "My mission is here the contributed down in Limerick, and who has so courage. His words, "My mission is here to contribute a profuse of the contributed down in Limerick, and who has so courage. His words, "My mission is here to contribute a profuse of the contributed down in Limerick, and who has so courage. His words, "I man the contributed to contribute a profuse of the contributed to contribute a profuse of the contributed to contribute a profuse of the contributed to contribute a contributed to contributed to contribute a contributed to contribute a contributed to contribute a contributed to contribute a contributed to contributed to contribute a contri Boldierly mouse, by and the service of the service

HOW TO GET FAT OR LEAN. SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE ANXIOUS TO BECOME

WRAVY OR LIGHT WEIGHTS, To increase the weight :- Est, to the extent of satisfying a natural appetite, of fat meate, butter, cream, milk, cocos, chocolate, bread, potatess, peas, parenips, carrots, beets, farinaceous foods, as Indian corn, rice, taploca, sago, corn starch, pastry, custards, catment, sugar, sweet wines and old ale. Avoid acids, exercise as little as possible, sleep all you can and don's worry or fret.

To reduce the weight :- Eat to the extent of satisfying a natural appetite of lean meat poultry, game, eggs, milk moderately, green venetables, turnips, succulent fruits, tea, or coffee. Drink lime juice, lemonade and acid drink. Avoid fat, butter, oream, sugar, pastry, rice sago, tapicca, cornetarch. potatoes carrots, beets, parenips and sweet wines. Exercise freely. -Medical Index,

#### WORDS OF WISDOM.

To gain a good reputation is to endeavour to be what you desire to appear.

If we would think of the little we know rather than the much, we would have fewer egotists and more students.

The divinest attribute of the heart of man is love, and the mightlest faith. Love is heaven; faith is that which appropriates heaven.

Parhaps nothing in nature conveys more .WOEB

The love of the Blessed Sacrament is the grand and royal devotion of faith, it is faith. multiplied, faith intersified, faith glorified, and yet remaining faith still, while it is glory aleo-Faber.

of Cardinal Newman, that "there is not one of the writers who wrote so bravely against the Church but owes it to the Church that he lary glands. is able to write at all !"

Irreligion and virtue are Incompatible : and as good government is founded upon religion and true religion and Catholicity are identical, so good government, to be stable, must rest on the principles of true religion.

more needful it is that he speaks continually of holiness and virtue; for as by means of unhely tack of evil things a man is easily led to do avil, so oftentimes by speaking of virtue a man is led and disposed to virtuous ac-

known to be the offspring of a temperate life. The man of moderation will tuste the sweets of many pleasures without excess; but the man of opposite character will go on in his excesses until he finally reaches the bottom.

Many persons oriticise in order not to seem ignorant; they do not know that indulgence is a mark of the highest culture. It is the little learning, the narrow culture, that is carping and censorious, and mistakes fault-fieding for criticism. The highest and mest liberal culture is generous and believing.

Small talk is the small change of life; there is no getting on without it. There are times when a little nousense is very palatable. Some men are too lofty for small talk. This often means that they are making themselves disagreeable, above pleasing and above being

## FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

Ability involves reaponsibility; power to its last particle is duty. - [A. Maclaren. If I am faithful to the duties of the present, God will provide for the future. - Badell.

Give not a hair breadth of truth away; for it is not yours, but God's .- [Samuel Rutherford.

Faith evermore overlooks the difficulties the way, and bends her eyes only to the end. -[Bubop Hall.

The world is but the curtain by which an infinitely more perfect world is concalled from ue. - [Fichte. Our safety is not chiefly in strength of will,

but in cleaving to a holler companionship which shall arouse the better elements of the coul -[Peabody.

We may take God and heaven along with us every day, and carry their peace and giery into all the dull and prosaic scenes of earth. -[Thomas Lathrop.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: he that thinks himself the happiest man is really so; but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool, - Bacon.

There are few signs in a soul's state more alarming than that of religious indifference; that is, the spirit of thinking all religious are equally true, the real meaning of which is, that all religions are equally false .- [F. W. Robertson.

When Drexelius was asked by a friend how answered: "The year has 365 days, or 8 460 hours; in so m ny hours great things may be done; the slow tortoise made a long journey by losing no time."—[Bishop Horne.

## A STIRRING LITTLE STORY.

"Let him sink ; he's only a Jew," was the exclamation of a crowd of people in a Russian town, recently, as they beheld the struggles of a poor wretch in the river. Just then s young man broke through the crowd which tried to hold him back, and planging into the river, brought the drowning man to the shore, As the crowd began to jour at him for saving the life of a more Jew, it was discovered that the man whose life was saved was a Gentile, and that his brave rescuer was a Jew. The jering at once ceased and the crowd slunk uway.

TERRE HAUTE Ind, F-b 8.—St. Mary's lossitute, the oldest and the leading R man Cabbolic educational institution for girls in the S ate. and situated five miles west of this city, had a narrow escape from complete destruction this norning The institute is the mo her of the Sisters of Providence of the country, and at the time of the fire contained 150 Sisters and more than one hundred pupils. The buildings are a quarter of a mile long and c nuect with each other. The Sisters and pupils worked heroically and saved most of the personal effects heroically and saved most of the personal rifects from the Home. The loss is about \$20,00%, insured in Hardford and Springfield. An effecting scene of the fire was the removal of three Sisters, who are on their deathbed from consumption, out of the burning building. The academy portion of the institutin was not trucked, and the school will go on as penalty. touched, and the school will go on as usual The day was raw and there was much suffering from the cold. The institute was established Oct ber 22, 1840, by aix Sisters from France the and being then a wild and sec uded one The building cost more than half a million.

The richest man, probably, in the English House of Commons is Isaac Haiden, member for the Keighly division of Yorkshire. He began tife as a Scotch school-master, and schieved an immense fortune by inventing improved mood over ing machinery. His tu-

## FRESH FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Useful Information for Tillers of the Soil.

The value of the manure is too often overlooked in poultry-raising. It is claimed that a fowl will make one bushel of manure in a year, the value depends upon the kind of food used. The monetary value is never less than 25 cents, and varies according to location. Where trucking is carried on the hen manure readily sells at \$2 per barrel. It is also used in the arts by morecco leather manu

Glass is expensive for hot-beds, and those who prefer something cheaper may use cotton cloth, give it too couts of boiled linseed oil. It requires but little attention, is easily handled, permits the heat and light to entre, and does not allow the heat to be radiated away at night as readily as does glass. also has the advntage of reducing the cost of frames, as the expensive window sash need not be used.

When you order young trees one of the most important points to observe is netto allow "It is a small thing for me," says St. Francis, the roots to be exposed to the sun or wind. "so be condemned by men, if I am praised by A few minutes' exposur may do irreparable i njury. If you cannot plant them immediately on arrival, "heel" them in until you are ready, and before beginning the work let the holes to dug and all preparations made to avoid delay.

Early cabbages may be made to grow very rapidly if given an application of liquid man-ure once or twice. The best heads are secured when phosphates are applied truly the idea of purity than the quality of the air that comes to us across new-fallen in the control of the service of the s in getting the early cabbage in market adds to the prices secured. They should be forced as rapidly as possible.

The food is first converted into blood before distributed to the several parts of the body, and the formation of milk is subject to the same natural law. The composition of milk How beautiful and truthful was the saying and blood, hewever, is not the same, thus showing that an important change occurs in the passage of the liquid through the mamil

Clover, or some kind of bulk food, benefits all classes of stock, not only because of the nutrition obtained but for the reason that it distends the stomach and intestines, keeping them natural, while an exclusive dist of concentrated food renders the system tover-The more strongly a man is tempted, the ish by clogging the bowels and causing indi-

When setting out trees never put manure of any kind in the hole made to receive the roots of the tree. Lay the top soil saide, and when the tree is in position throw the top one. Asoll upon the roots and pack closely, then Health, cheerfulness, and vigor are well filing in with the soil taken lower down. The only fertilizer necessary the first year is

> Early in the season, before the notato is un the heetle will attack the potato plants in hot-beds, or that may be set out in the open ground. It will destroy a whole field of egg plants in a single night, and often does more damage to early plants than it does to the potato crop.

> All the cutting of old canes from the raspberries and blackberries should be done be-fore the spring opens. If the new canes are cut black laterals will be thrown out. Blackberries should always be well cut back, in order to have the canes strong and stocky.

Any soil that will grow a fair crop of corn may be selected for peaches. The same cuitivation to given peaches the first year that is necessary for corn, which means that the cultivator should be passed over the ground frequently and the grass kept down. It is estimated that for fattening hogs one

bushel of corn is equal to three bushels of oats and that when fed dry, shelled corn is more economical than comment for hogs, especially if the cost of grinding is taken into consid-Bs careful in using sait on the ground-

Salt will kill weeds to a certain extent, and it is also a remedy for some kinds of grubs in the soil, but sait will kill other plants as well and its use may result in a loss of some of the garden crops.

The continued warm weather for this season may cause the buds to prematurely swell, only to be caught by the frost later on. The best preventive is the use of mulch, which prevents the ground from warming before

When trimming grape vines let them be cut and trained so as to admit of the air and eunshine. Too much shade is sometimes the cause of rot, as it invites moisture. Trim the vines while the weather is cold.

Roots stowed in theorl ar will cause disease in the household if allowed to decay and rot. The cellar is an excellent storage place for root crope, but they must be kept in good condition if disease is to be avoided.

Save the old fruit cane, throw them in the fire and melt them spart, and use them around the early tumato plants, in order to guard against the deredations of the cutworm.

Too much washing and scouring of the churn and tin pans cannot be given. Cleanhe could do so much as he had done? he liness is an important factor in the dairy business, and boiling water is an absolute necessity.

> Use carbolic acid in all the white wash that may be applied, and whitewash the interior of the stables as often as it can be done, as it renders them light and cheerful.

Keep your seed potatoes cold enough to prevent them from sprouting. All sprouting should be done under ground.

A Southern tarmer sacrifices his Bermuda grass sod, sows rye and pastures his swine on the green plants through the win-

A successful grower of trees claims never to faul to dispose of the black knot finally, if it is cut off in an early stage and turpentine applied. Cooked rutabages with a little meal or

bran will make admirable pork. Fed to sheep with a trifling addition of feed and they will make the finest watton in the world. When farmers let sheep go because wool was low they forgot that sheep, independent of wool, are worth more than their cost in

they furnish. Prectically, drugs and nestrums so freely used by farmers amount to nothing except a bill of expense. A drug sufficiently strong to destroy cholers germs may reduce the hog to such a low physical condition that it will cost

what they do for the farm and in the meat

more than he is worth to fatten him. Often dairymen are puzz'ed to know why their butter has a bad flavor when they have been careful to keep it from anything that would taint it. The trouble is with the salt, says an exchange. While the butter was parefully guarded, the salt was not, and it absorbed odors which spoiled the butter.

Look well to your supply of hay, grain and



Chicago, October, 1887.

I, the undersigned, C. Schwenek, suffered from a nevous trouble for eight years, and after having tried some of the leading physicians of Germany, they could give me no relief, but advised an ocean voyage, even this however, did not improve the trouble and my condition became daily more hopeless. I was about this time advised to try Pastor Koenig's Nervo Tonic. I freely state that since using it three years area. I have had but two crypaild attacks, while formerly I had an attack every week.

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AT TWO O' LOCK PM. TICKETS, \$1.00.

Offers are made to: il winners to pay their prizes such, less a commission of 10 p.c.
Winners' names not published unless specially such prized. Drawings on the Third Wedn sday of every month. S. E. LEFERVILE, Sceretary. Offices: 19 St. Junes street, Montreal, Canada.

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# OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state Constitution. In 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote. Its MAPMOTH DRAWINGS take place send Adminity (June nod December), and its GRANO SINGLE SEMBER DI AWINGS take pince in each of the other ten months of the year, and not all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

#### **FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS** For Integrity of its Drawings, and

Promps Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per son manage and control the Drawings themselves, an that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness an in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our

innatures attached, in its advertisements.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay as izes dra n in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may presented tour counters. R M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisin is Nat'l Ble PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank: 4 BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

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At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, Marco 12, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars

each Halves \$10; Quarters \$5 Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 3,134 Prizes amounting to..... \$1,054,800

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NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, RETEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR N4 10NAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognised in the highest Courts; therefore, hewere of all initiations or anonymous schumes.

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HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT. earthing and Healing Properties are

Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, O'D WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS.

Look well to your supply of hay, grain and roots for the stock. The barns should pertainly be in good condition. If keptin warm quarters less food will be required.

The name of the Arab leader at Suskim is pronounced O man Dikas by his follows:, and unears "O-man of the great heard," or in English guise, Osman Beardsley.

SORES AND ULCERS.

It is an unfailible remedy. If effectually rubbes on to New And Clest, as sait into meat, if Ource Professor. Sore Health and Clest, as sait into meat, if Ource Professor. Sore Health and Clest, as sait into meat, if Ource Professor. Sore Health and Clest, as sait into meat, if Ource Professor. Sore Health and Clest, as sait into meat, if Ource Professor. Sore Health and Clest, as sait into meat, if Ource Professor. And Clest, as sait into meat, if

\* לי ישבאל מנוכר בי יולה בי לומר ביל בים באו בי לבמר בין



This Powder never varies. Amarvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multilude of low test abort weight, sium or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N Y.

## COMMISSION.

Conclusion of Le Caron's Evidence.

AUTOGRAPH PHOTOGRAPHS PRODUCED.

An Interesting Letter-The Informer's Cool Departure-Examination of Mr. Sozmes, the "Times" solicitor-The Parnell Forgeries Produced at Last-Pigott's Pay -Fianagau the Hired Slanderer-What the Letters Cost the "Times."

LONDON, Fabruary 14 -Mr. Soames, solioltor for the Times, testified before the Parnell commission to-day that he visited Dab. lin in May, 1888, in quest of evidence. At the office of Alexander Morphy, Orown nolicitor for Kerry, he had an interview with a person who was introduced to nim as a former employed in the office of the League, and who produced a ellp bearing the signature of Miss Anna Parnell, specimen; of Patrick Exan's handwriting, and a bundle of documents which the witness inspected at length. He copied some of these doonments and made notes of others. Witness arranged that the documents should be brought to London and they were brought here on Whit Monday, 1888, and embodied in an affidavit produced during the trial of the suit of O'Donneil against Walter for libel Mr. Soomes said he was first consulted regarding the alleged Parnell letters at the end of November or the beginning of December, 1886 He produced five letters, including the letter, a fac simils of which was printed in the Times Attorney-General Webster said the lotters had been photographed. At Onief Justice Hannen's request he handed the photographs to the Banch.

Mr. Soames said Mr. Macdonald, manager of the London Times, handed him the letters. The letters were submitted to an expert in April, 1887. Before that genuine specimens of Mr. Parnell's bandwriting were collected and other specimens had since been collected. At Attorney-General Webster's request witness submitted genuius specimens of Mr. Parnell's signature. Suamos said he had obtained specimens of the writing of Honry Campbell, Mr. Parnell's secretary. He had Times. Mr. Inglis, the expert, asked him to get further specimens of Campbell's writing.

Witness here produced further specimens of Mr. Parnell's signature, which he had obtained since the fac simile was published including lotters and summenses which Mr. Parnell signed as magistrate, orders of admission to the House of Commons, a paragraph written for a newspaper and the K1. mainham jall book, which contained nine signstures. Soames said he believed the body of the letters which appeared in the Times was in Campbell's writing, while the signature was Parnell's.

## LETTERS FROM EGAN.

When he discovered the Parnell letters he also came across documents which he supposed to be Egan's. Three of Egan's letters were found in Darey's house where two letters in Campbell's writing were also discovered, Witness produced these letters with other specimens of Egan's writing.
Sir Charles Russel said: "We are only

able to give these documents a cursory glauce.

The court must not assume that all will be ". haroitespour Attornsy-General Webster rejained that he

did not suppose Sir Charles would admit the genulneness of the letter.

Snames testified that Richard Pigott gave the Parnell letters to Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patrictic union, who handed them to Macdonald. Soames produced a letter from Byrne, referring to a cheque for £100 which Parnell promised him when he suddenly went to France in September, 1887. Witness said he employed Detective Moser to go to America to trace the source of certain documents known to be forgeries. He never used these documents in any way. They were not received through Pigott,

On cross-examination the witness said he was not consulted regarding the publication of the articles on "Parnellism and Crime," though he knew they were being prepared early in 1887. Flansgan, the son of an Irish judge, co-operated with a gentleman on the Times in preparing the articles. Up to Jan-cary, 1888, twelve letters had been obtained from Pigett. Later, more letters written by Egan, O'Kelly Davitt were obtained, making a total of seventeen.

## PRICE PAID FOR THE PARNELL LETTERS.

He did not know precisely what was paid for the letters. Probably whatever was paid passed through him. The first payment of \$1,000 was made to Houston. It was partly for his expenses in going to America and partly for the payment of Dr. Maguire and other assistants. The successive subsequent payments to Houston were £200, £30 £40, £12, £180, £550, £342, and £100. Witness paid Moser about £2,000 K by £250 and another agent named Trompson £300 Touching Davitt's letter the witness said he took pains to form a conclusive opinion. He decided that it was genuine.

A CONFESSED SCOUNDREL. Landan, Pobratory 12.—The divis-stantin-

O'Kelly nor Parnell had ever written to him. The Feniana expelled O'Kelly because he had joined with Parnell in the open movement.
O'Leary denounced O'Kelly. Witness believed O'Leary was a violent opponent of the
League. Witness said he delivered scaled packets from Devoy and O'Leary to Egan in Paris in 1881, and acknowleged that the security of the seals alone prevented him from opening the package. He again saw Egan in America in 1883

Egan introduced him to Mr. Parnell in the lobby of the House of Commons. He conversed with Parnell and was complimented by him on his work. The Irish Republioan Brotherhood was then opposing Parnell so far as the home organization was concerned. Parcell complained of this opposition and said the home and sister organizations would have been clipped had they not obtained assistance from America. The most important of Mr. Pernell's conversation concerned his views as a revolutionist. He declared that he did not see why an insurrection should be unsuccessful.

#### KERPING A SECRET.

Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellities, and Sir Henry James, counsel for the Times, here announced that they had agreed not to produce the documents which were the subject of discussion last Friday. Witness said the Government had paid him

£2 000 between February, 1868, and August, 1870. He spent every cent for public parposes. The V. C organization, which numbered 23,000 members, deliberately and knowingly supported the dynamite policy. In the convention of 1881, 162 of the delegates favored the use of dynamite. The convention held in Madison Square Garden, New York, in 1884, advocated the dynamite | policy. Le Caron said, Sanator Jones, who had denied his former evidence, was considered a "carpet bag" senator. He had not heard of any crime being attributed to

#### AUTOGRAPH PROTOGRAPHS.

Le Caron produced a photograph of Parneli. He said he bad received two of these photographs. One was mailed to him in care other photograph was similar signed. Le Caron was unable to swear whother the photegraph produced was Mr. Parnell's gift or the one mailed him. Egan gave him his pho-tographs, which was signed "best regards," in Parls in 1881. Egan also gave him a photograph of a leading member of the League, cimilarly signed. He haw Egan crite the words mentioned on both photographs. Boynton sont Ezan two photographs with a note, saying, "Please give there to our friend to take to America.

#### SECRET WARFARE

Le Caron said the convention of ISSI in Chicago unanimously agreed to carry on a secret warfare. The V. C. comprised the dynamise party, apart from the O Donovan party. The secret organization was first coneived in 1869. The V. C. dated from 1872. Rossa was expelled from the organization for insubordination. The connection between the supreme council and the V. C. was ruptured at the Boston convention in 1884, each organization claiming to be the legitmate body.

LETTER FROM JOHN DEVOY.

Mr. Parnell requested witness to write to Decoy, Sullivan, Hines and Carroll. Witness had just received from America one of John Devoy's original letters dated "Office of James Reynolde, No. 41 Orange street, New Haven, June 24, 1881."

Mr. Asquith, of counsel for Mr. Parnell, objected to the introduction of the letter.
Attorney-General Webster explained that the letters showed what passed between John Davoy and La Caron concerning what Mr. Parnell instructed La Caron to do, The letter was admitted. It read:

"DEAR FRIEND, -I thank you for your information and for the interest you take in a matter affecting us all so closely. I have not yet heard from H. (meaning Hines.) I receiv-Oamposii, Mr. Parnell's secretary. He had no means of judging who wrote the letter, a fac stmile of which was published in the cannot understand why until I get your explanstior. I should like to come if I could spare the time, and if my visit would produce the effect anticipated, but I fear it would not. I could not speak for anybody. No man could speak for the V. O. without authority, which it would take time to get. None of us can guarantee anything for those on the other side who are hostile, but who I feel certain do not represent the opinion of the home organization. There can be no chance ther until there is a change of persons, which is sure to come in time. All I could do would be to tell E and P. (P. meaning Parnell) on my own responsibility what will satisfy our friends and make proposals. I might feel morally certain that they would ap prove, but I would on no account have them pay my expenses, which would place me in a false position. I have asked our friends' advice here as to whether they think it the right thing to do. They will consider the matter but I don't think now that I hall be so advised. They (Parnell and his friends) seem to misunderstand the dissatisfaction here. It is not caused by their action in Ireland, but by the action they allow their friends to take here in their name. Opinions differ little on the essential points, but we cannot tolerate the kind of things begun in Buffalo, I will write again.

## A FAMOUS SPEECH.

Le Caron said that "the kind of thing becun in Buffalo" related to the action of Mr. Parnell's friends in attempting at the open convention to depose, disorganize and disrupt the revolutionary organizations. No reference was intended to the protest made at Buffalo against violence and crime. The witness in dentified the alleged speech by Mr. Parnell referring to the latter; determination to "sever the last link binding Ireland to England." He also testified that on the occasion of Alexander Sullivan's trial for murder, Sheriff Agnew, who was a member of the secret organization, "fixed" the jury. Sullivan was acquitted on the ground that he shot the man killed for affronting his wife and that it was a case of justifiable homicide.

## THE INFORMER'S COOL FAREWELL.

This ended the examination of the witness Le Caron said he wished to apologize if he had been impertment. He thanked all for the courtesy shown him, saluted the bench and bar and left the court room.

SOAMES CONTINUES HIS STORY.

LONDON, February 15 -Mr. Parnell was present at to-day's seasion of the Parnell commission. Mr. Soames offered in evidence schedule of all the signatures of Mr. Parnell that he possessed. He said Mr. Parnell's writing varied considerably and produced a letter in which Mr. Parnell's name was written in six ways.

Judge Hannen ordered that the letter be photographed. Witness denied that he had heard that Pigott and the League clerk he interviewed in Ireland had a grievance against Mr. Par-nell. Pigott, he said, had made a statuatory declaration that Solicitor Lewis bad offered him £1.000 if he would swear that he had forged the letter said to have been written by Mr. Parnell. The Times paid Pigott only

had with Solicitor Lewis and Mr. Labouchere. The latter sent Pigott several £10 notes. One of these was forwarded to Ireters. Neither had he asked Houston. Pigattebowed a witness a letter from Lewis acousing Pigott of having admitted he forged the letters and his reply, whereupon witness required that the statutory declaration be made in which Pigott detailed all the communications between bimself and Lewis, in oluding the offer of £1,000 by Lewis, on behalf of Labouchere, if he would swear he forgod the letters. This statement caused a sensation.

Soames said Pigott did not tell of the correenandence he had with Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, regarding the letters. Re never heard of this correspondence until he heard it mentioned in court last evening. Besides Inglis. Sames said, the Times engaged Birch and Eilis as experts. He never promised Pigott sixpence, but knew Pigott asked Houston for £5,000, on the ground that it would be impossible for him to live in Dablin after giving evidence for the Times, and that he wanted to make some provision for himself. Witness told him he could not listen to such suggestions, but Pigott might rest satisfied that the Times would never see him ruined through his honestly testifying to all he knew.

Soames said a man calling himself Wilson wrote to him offering to give information. He recognized the writing as that of O'Brien, an emissary from Egan to Labouchere. The offer to furnish information was simply a 'plant." He had O'Brien watched. At Labouchere's instance O'Brien was sent to Dublin to see Pigott. In Dublin O'Brien assumed the name of Sinclair. The men following O'Brien traced him to Labouobere's and Pigott's houses, and then traced Pigott, Lewie and Parnell to Libonchere's residence. The witness knew O'Brien as a man known of Brannan at the League head quarters in in America as Robertson. It was "Robert Dublin. The envelope was snamped with the liones of Commons stamp. Mr. Parnell in the which had since been admitted to be forgeries. Kirby was paid £250 to go to America and procure from Sheridan the America and procure from Sheridan the original Parnell letter, a fac simile of which was published in the Times. Mr. Hurlhurt

new this letter. Soames was re-examined by Sir R. D. Webster. He said there was no bargain with the Times to purchase letters. If the Parnell etters were forgeries then the writing of the others, signed with the names of Egan, Campbell, Davitt and O'Kelly of Tyrens must have been forged. The bodies of six disputed Pernell letters were in the writing of Cympbell.

Wiliacott, an employee of the Central News deposed that in an interview with Mr. Parrell on the appearance of the fac simile letter to 1887, Mr. Parnell called the letter an lunpudent forgary.

THE "TIMES" MANAGER TESTIFIES.

Mr. Macdonald, manager of the Times deposed that in October, 1886, he got five Parnell and six Egan letters. He stipulated that their authenticity must be tested before payment of the price which Houston said he gave for them. When the other latters, those of O'Kally and Davitt, were tested he paid Houston £1,780, the sum represented as exnended in gaining possession of the letters. Houston declining personal remuneration. Upon cross-examination witness said he never seked how Houston got the letters.

He had seked about the difference in the writing in the body of the letters and in the signature, and Houston said it was a practice of the leaders of the movements that one wrote the letter, another signed it and a third person addressed the envelope. Witness accordance from other sources that this was an actual practice and that some letters quoted at 74c to 76c per 66 lbs, but cars lots in were purposely left undated. Egan wrote whole letters himself. The bodies of the Parnell letters were all more or less written in a disguised hand, except in one letter dated K. Imainham. The writing in the body of the fac simile letter is disguised, but the signs-

ture of Mr. Paynell is not. Witness never heard that the letters were offered to other papers, but had heard that the documents had been offered to Lord Hartington before they were offered to the Times. Houston produced no voucher for sums paid. Six menths were occupied in eaquiring if the documents were bona fide. Witners was convinced that the letters were gen uine and he thought that just before the second reading of the Crimes bill would be a fitting time to show the country the character of the men making themselves prominent in Irish affairs. The commission here ad-

iourned. A HIDEOUS MASS OF INIQUITY,

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 .- The Times London correspondent says: "The Parnell Commission, from being a wearlsome and exasperating infliction, has leaped into a place of absorbing interest. The fact that Richard Pigott was the man who sold the letters to the London Times' agent and is believed by all the Parnellites to be the one who forged them was printed in these dispatches some time ago. He was then described quite accurately as the worst specimen of an unprincipled scoundrel that even the subterranean depths of Itish informerdom had ever produced, but it seems now that he has still further claims to pre-eminence

## PIGOTT'S BARGAIN,

When Pigott came to London last October to assist the Times in preparing its case before the commission he promptly struck the Times for £5,000 as the price for going on with the matter. As the Times had bought the letters from its friend Houston and not Pigott, it declined to pay this blackmail and refused to give more than a written statement that if Pigott went into the box and swore to the authorition of the letters it would not see him ruined by the consequences of the act. This was not good enough for Pigott, who straightway began negotiations with Mr. George Lewis, who is Mr. Parnell's solicitor. After some bargaining Pigott is asserted to have made a confession to Lewis before witnesses that he forged the letters,

THE CULLED DETECTIVE, Now comes the curious part of the story. It is well known that the detective Moser, who was sont to America by the Times, was gulled into paying something like a thousand pounds for a package of letters which turned out all to be forgeries. The man who achieved this trick is one O'Brien, formerly a soliciter in Dablin, who is known to Moser under the alias of Robertson. This O'Brien subsequently came to England, and under the name of Wilson tried to repeat the exporiment of selling documents to the Times.
This time it failed, and detectives set a watch on him and traced him to the company of Pigott, and thus discovered Pigott going to the house of Mr. Labouchere, where he met Lawis and Parnell.

## LABOUCHERE'S GAME.

Thereupon the Times put the screws on Pigott, who admitted that he had been negotlating with its adversaries and receiving

him £1,000 if he would go into the box and coniess that he forged the letters. These are the outlines of the story which will be filled out further next week. It is still a matter land and then re-directed to London. Wit- of much doubt which tale Pigott will swear ness produced a copy of the letter with action when called as a witness, but even Friday companied it. It had never occurred to wit-revelations are regarded generally as knock ness to ask Pigott how he acquired the let- log the bettom out of the whole Times case.

O'BRIEN AGAIN ARRAIGNED. Duelin, February 18.—Mr. O'Brien was arraigned at Traise to day on the last summons issued against him for offences under the Crimes act. An extra force of police and military was on duty. Mr. O'Brien looked pale. During the hearing Mr. Healy, Mr. O'Brien's counsel, called Col. Turner a sucak. The magistrate domanded that he retract, but Healy refused, and he was forcibly expelled from court. The court abruptly adiourned.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18,-The Council of Irish American accieties in Chicago decided yes-terday after a hot debate to have a St. Patrick's day parade this year. The custom fell into dezuetude years age, the money which the parades cost being forwarded to Mr. Parnell. A delegate, in advocating the old-fashioned procession stated that since Irish Americans had ceased waving the green flag in public thorougfares British Americans had taken to marching and flinging aloft the hated English Union Jack, therefore the Irlah must show their strength by parading.

### COMMERCIAL.

## MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. -The late advance in the price of wheat has induced much greater confidence on the part of holders, some of whom are a king 5c

to 10c per bbl more money than at this time last week, Advices from Winnipeg report much week. Advices from whiting report much stronger markets there, strong bakers commanding for per bbl advance, with a further rise anticipated. In this market, sales have transpired to day at \$5.40, and in one instance an outside figure was obtained for a car lut. Broken loss range all the way from \$5.40 to \$5.55. In strong bakers, a few sales have transpired at within range of our last quotations, the range being a wide one. There is still some enqury for straight rollers for shipment to Newfoundand, and we hear of one or two sales being put through direct from the mills, at prices which somewhat favored buyers. Prices are quoted as

follows:-	
Patent, winter \$5.75 to	<b>36 0</b> 0
Patent, spring 5 80 -	
Straight foller 5 25 —	
Extra 500 —	
Superfine 4 50	
Cut down Superfine 4 00 -	
Strong Bakers 5.40 —	
Untario lags—extra 2.40 —	2 5
OATMEAL &C Prices are so unstable,	
this very difficult to give exact anoth ions.	

quote Granulated all the way from \$2.20 to \$2.50 per bag, and ordinary standard at \$2.10 to \$2.30 per bag.

Bran, &c.—There is not much change to re-

per in this market, prices ranging form \$16.00 to \$17.00 per ton in bar lots. Moullie remains at \$22.00 to \$24,00 per tou.

WHEAT.-The recent strong upword tendency of wheat in Chicago, has considerablely chanced the views of holders in Canada, althoun in the alisence of spot trading to any extent we repeat last week's questions as follows:—Manitobs No. 1, \$1.25 to \$1.26; No. 2, do, \$1.23; Canada red winter, \$1.25 to \$1.26; do, spring, \$1.14 thicas of the price of May wheat moved up to \$1.10; on Tuesday last, but receded about 2d since.

101 on Tuesday last, but receded about 2d since.

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109 on Tuesday last, but receded about 2d since. Conn.—There is a generally quiet feeling in this market, car lots being quored nominally unchanged at 52c to 53c per bushel, duty paid. Some dealers think well of corn, and have been investing in futures.

store are quoted at about 2c higher figures.
OATS.—A few lots have changed hands along

and last sales reported to us here, were at both figures on track.

BARLEY.—Sales are reported by dealers here

of several lots in the West for Buffalo and Phila-delphia account at 60c to 64c f.o.b. at point of shipment, one lot being reported at 68c. Here we quote prices nominal at 60c to 70c as to quality. Feed barly is quoted at 45c to 50c. BUCKWHEAT.—Good dry buckwheat, fit for milling 56c per bushel, inferior to fair 52c to 55c BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The market is quiet and prices are steady at \$2.70 per 100 lbs Rys.-Prices are nominally quoted a 65c to

Malr -\$1.05 to \$1.20 per bushel as to

quantity and quality.

SEEDS.—Alsike is very firm, and high prices continue to be paid at points. West of Toronto. No sales reported here, in the meantime we quote \$9 to \$10 per bushel. In red clover there has been a little doing on the basis of \$5.40 to to \$6 for round lots, small parcels bring \$5.75 to \$6 per bushel. Timothy remaing quiet at \$1.90 to \$2.10. There has been some enquiry for flax seed which is quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.50 par bushel.

### PROVISIONS. PORK, LABD, &c.—The impression obtains that prices have seen their lowest in both pork

and lard, and we learn of a number of sales of Montreal short cut for both city and country account at \$16 50, but for a round quantity this this figure might be shaded. Some dealers, however, report small sales at \$17 00. In Chicago clear pork sales have been made at \$15 75 to \$16.00, and Western Mess is quoted at \$15.00 to \$15.50. Western lard in pails is steady at 95c to 10c. In green meats sales of 1.200 should ers are reported at about 6 to 6 c. In smok-ed meatsia good business is reported in hams and bacen at within range of our quotations. 

DRESHED HOGS.—The market evinces signs of improvement on fresh bright hogs, car loads being quoted at \$6.70 to \$6.80 for choice light weights and at \$6.50 to \$6.70 for heavy weights. There is however a lot of old stock on hand more or less stale, which is selling at all kinds of prices, and this depresses the market and keeps prices down, and until this poor stock is worked off, even the better qualities will feel the effects thereof. Sales of small lots of choice hogs have been placed at \$7 up to \$7 25. The recent cold weather has helped the market considerably, and if it continue, a further improvement will no doubt set in. The bulk of the hogs has been marketed, and some of our well posted men appear to believe that the number of hogs to come forward is very small.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.-Strictly choice butter is very scarce

in fact cannot be had either in the shape of creamery or dairy. Consequently the demand un thrown into the next best qualities, and when they are used up it looks as if the lest desirable grades will have to be taken in the absence of any substitutes. The sale of 75 packages of Western—poor tubs trown out—was made a few days since at 17½c, and a fine lot brought 18c.
Newfoundland shippers have been picking up a few lots at from 17½c to 18c as to quality. It was reported that a large sale of Oleomargarius \*\*Towner, Tebrarary 12.—The cross examin-ation of Le Caron was continued before the and traced him into the company of Mr. La-Paruell commission to-day. He said neither bouchers. He paid Houston, secretary of notes to the Times along with the whole cor-it, as they say that Harvey & Co., of St John's

the Irisb Loyal and Patriotic Union, altogether £3 000.

Soumes said Pigott told of interviews he had with Solicitor Lowis and Mr. Labout confess that he forged the letters. These are ket at 23c, and 25c to 25c is readily obtained from process if the quality be fine enough. We

	I daote:—
r	Oreamery—Finest
8	" Earlier made
•	Eastern Townships
1	Richmoud
4	Donfsom 17 1
į	Morrishner 19 - 9
6	Brockville 18 - 2
•	Western 16-19
r	Morrisburg
a l	Pour Romer Most of the desirable lot
7	and the state of the desirate to
4 ]	attiving are adsorbed without much difficulty

from 17c to 18c for Western and 18c to 20c for Morrisourg as to quality.

CHEESE —A further drop in the Liverpool

cable to 57s 6d is reported, which of course has a weakening effect upon the market here, as in order to sell holders would be compelled to make concessions. They are not forcing the market, however, in the face of private advices from the face of private advices England, which report a healthy consumptive demand with the cheaper lines of goods rapidly disappearing. Although stocks in Canada may have been underestimated they are generally

We quote prices as follows:	year ago.
Finest September	00 11
Finest August1	11 — 00 14 — 00
Medium1	D <del>1</del> — 11
Inferior	9½ 10

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The markst is sick, with no hopes of immediate recovery. A lot of 70 boxes of Morrisburg dandies, in the shape of old fresh stock, was slammed on the market, and the best figure they could realize was 12c, which takes all the varnish off the profits and shows a smart loss. Another lot of 136 cases of old fresh was led to Another late of 130 cases of old fresh was led to the slaughter, and put on the market at 13c. We quote Montreal fancy limed at 14c to 14c, poor to good Western limed 11c to 13c, old fresh 12c to 13c, and strictly new laid boilers are quoted all the way from 15c to 18c.

Brans.—White medium beans are quiet at

\$1.65, and small-r lobs \$1.70 to \$1.85.

HONEY.—Extracted white clover honey. scarce, and quoted 11c to 12c per lb in 6 lb tius, and 10c to 11c in 30 lb tins.

BERSWAX -23c to 25c.
MAPLE STRUP.—Pric 8 are unchanged at 75c to 85c per gallon tin, and half gallon tine are quoted at 40c to 45; Maple Sugar.—Prices are quoted at 5c to 7½c

as to quantity and quality.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Turkeys 9 to 10c, chickens 5c to 7c, and geese at about the same figures; ducks 9c to 10c.

FROZEN MEAT.—Fore and hind quarters of beef 24c to 5c per lb as to quality. Mutton car-cases, 44c to 64c per lb. HOPS.—There is virtually no change in this

market, although holders are manifesting more provement in the choice qualities of hops in England. The market here is very quiet as brewers appear to have made provisions for some time. Washington Territory hops, which are the growing favorites on both sides of the Atlantic are offered at 25 at 2 Atlantic are offered at 26c to 27c per lb laid down here duty paid. We quote Canadian, good to choice, 29c to 22c, and medium grades, 15c to 18c. Old hops, 7c to 12c.

HAY—The warket here has shown no material characterists the wart attacks.

tal change during the week although we notice that shipments of pressed are going forward from the south side of the river to Boston and other Now England points. Enquiries also continus to be received from the West, but owing to the low prices bid, they have not yet resulted in fresh business to any extent. Dea'e s here however feel confident that as stocks are

ASHES.—First poss are unchanged at \$4.00 to \$4.05 and seconds \$3.35 to \$3.60.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST\_OHARLES.

The receipts of Horses for week ending February 16th, 1889, were as follows 369; left over from last week 34; total for week 403; shipped during week, 269; sold, 31; left for city, 72; on hand for sale and shipment, 32.

Trade during the week has been quiet, the sales were numerous, but prices ruled considerably lower than that of last week. Average prices \$80 to 150, including one heavy team at \$400. There is a demand for heavy work mares in teams. Prospects for next week fair, we have on hand for sale, about 25 good workers and drivers with three car loads to arrive early in the week.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST CHARLES.

The receipts of live stock for week ending February 16th. 1889, were as follows: 555 cattle, 37 sheep, 4 hogs, and 46 calves; left over from previous week, 35 cattle. Total for last week, 640 cattle, 37 sheep, 4 hogs and 20 calves; left on hand for sale, 63 cattle; receipts last week, 570 cattle, 146 sheep, 12 hogs and 20 calves.

Receipts for the week at these yards were amail and trade on the whole was dull, the de mand being limited, butchers having bought an over supply for carnival. The supply of beef will be pretty well consumed this week and we

look for a batter trade next week.

There is a good demand for good mutton critters. No business done in live hogs. We quote the following as being fair values: Export good average, 40 to 44c. Butchers' good average, 35c to 4c; do., medium, 3c to 34c; do., culls, 25c to 3c; hogs, 5c to 55c sheep, 35c to 45c; calves, each, \$400 to \$8.00,

Holloway's Pills - Dyeentery, Diarrhoa and Disordered Bow-is. - There maladies are ever present, and if left unattended frequent ly terminate fatally. It should be every where known that all these complaints origi nate in the presence of some andigested substance in the stomach or bowels, or of some deleterious matter in the blood, and the Hol loway's Pilis can eliminate ofther with ease and expedition. They combine in a surprising degree purilying, alterative, regulating, and strengthening qualities, and thus exer over story internal organ the wholesomely controlling influence so necessary for subdulug excessive action in the human frame. Holloway's medicine may be advantageously taken as a means of keeping the blood pure and the bady cool-the only practicable plan of maintaining health in youth, in manhood,

## MARRIED.

GRUER-McGILL .- At the Jest Church Denver, Colorado, on the 2nd January, 1889, by Rev. Father Fede, S. J., James M. Gruer, formerly of Ormstown, P.(), to Libbie, eldest daughter of Mrs. John McGill.

This good lady has more than once favored the readers of the Colorado Uat olio with useful correspondence. We wish her happiness in her new state. Ed. C. Carn Lie ]



# PIANO FORTES UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.. BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore STREET. NEW YORE, 123 Fifth Av. WASHINGTON, S17 Market Space

WILLIS & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 1824 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL

#### CARSLEY'S COLUMN

LADIES KID GLOVES.

#### PRIOE LIST.

4-BUTTON, EMBROIDERED 4-CLASP, HEAVY EMBROIDERED 4-BUTTON, "LA BRABANT"	55 60 75 10
4 BUTTON, EXTRA 4-BUTTON, "JUBILEE"	

The above lines are a few of the standard makes in Dressed Kid Gloves; all choice skins and manufactured to our order.

S. CARSLEY.

OPERA KID GLOVES OPERA KID GLOVES OPERA KID GLOVES OPERA KID GLOVES OPERA KID GLOVES

New Goods arriving daily in Kid Gloves for vening wear, from 4 Button up to 36 in. length S. CARSLEY,

> OPERA SILK GLOVES OPERA SILK GLOVES OPERA SILK GLOVES

A choice assortment of Silk Gloves for evening wear can always be found

At S. CARSLEY'S.

LADIES DRIVING GLOVES	
LADIES DRIVING GLOVES	į
LADIES DRIVING GLOVES	
LADIES DRIVING GLOVES	
LAPIES DRIVING GLOVES	
LADIES DRIVING GLOVES	
LADIES DRIVING GLOVES	:
LADIES DRIVING GLOVES	,

A choice assortment of Calf Driving Gloves for Ladies always on hand at the Leading Kid Glove House of the Dominion. S. CARSLEY,

SUEDE	MOUSQUETAIRE
SUEDE	MOUSQUETAIRE
SUEDE	MOUSQUETAIRE MOUSQUETAIRE
CULDE	MICOUSCULTAIRE

Just put in stock a very choice assertment of Suede Mousquetaire Gloves, for evening wear; 20 Luston laughh; these goods are manufactured to our own order, ensuring the choicest skins only.

8. CARSLEY.

Those who have seen the special line of "ladies' and children's" overstockings at S. Carsley's say they are marked at less than manufacturers' prices.—Copied

LADIES' SILK AND WOOL VESTS LADIES' SILK AND WOOL VESTS LADIES' SILK AND WOOL VESTS LADIES' SILK AND WOOL VESTS

LADIES' ALL-WOOL VESTS. LADIES' ALL-WOOL VESTS. LADIES' ALL-WOOL VESTS. LADIES' ALL WOOL VESTS.

These goods are being sold under the wholesale price, having bought out a manufacturer's S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, 20c CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, 20c. OHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, 20c.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, 200. Ladies can procure a good heavy child's indervest for 20c, at S. CARSLEY

		131.
CHILDREN'S	OVERSTOCKINGS,	980
CHILDREN'S	OVERSTOCKINGS	230.
CHILDREN'S	OVERSTOCKINGS, OVERSTOCKINGS,	23c.
CHILDREN'S	OVERSTOCKINGS	280
OHILDREN'S	OVERSTOCKINGS.	230.

OHILDREN'S OVERSTOCKINGS, 23c. OHILDREN'S OVERSTOCKINGS, 23c. Having a large stock of the above goods, they are being sold at less than wholesale price to clear out the stock,

S. CARSLEY.

	<del></del>	
LADIES'	OVERSTOCKINGS, 40c. OVERSTOCKINGS, 40c. OVERSTOCKINGS, 40c. OVERSTOCKINGS, 40c.	
Ladies' Ladies' Ladies'	OVERSTOOKINGS, 40c. OVERSTOCKINGS, 40c. OVERSTOCKINGS, 40c.	
LADIES'	OVERSTOCKINGS, 40c.	

These are good heavy all wool Overstockngs that are selling under wholesale value.

S. CARSLEY.

## GOOD FOR CLAPPERTON'S

Last year was a great success for Clapperton's Spool Cotton. Free from knots and the whole spool being in one length is what pleases the

## REALLY WONDERFEL.

It is really wonderful how the public discern the merits of any good article placed in the mar-ket, and how prompt and practical consumers show their appreciation. The Corticelli Sewing Silks and Floreace Knitting Silk lately offered to the Canadian public are being purchased freely and asked for again by the same

## S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777 NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL,'

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.