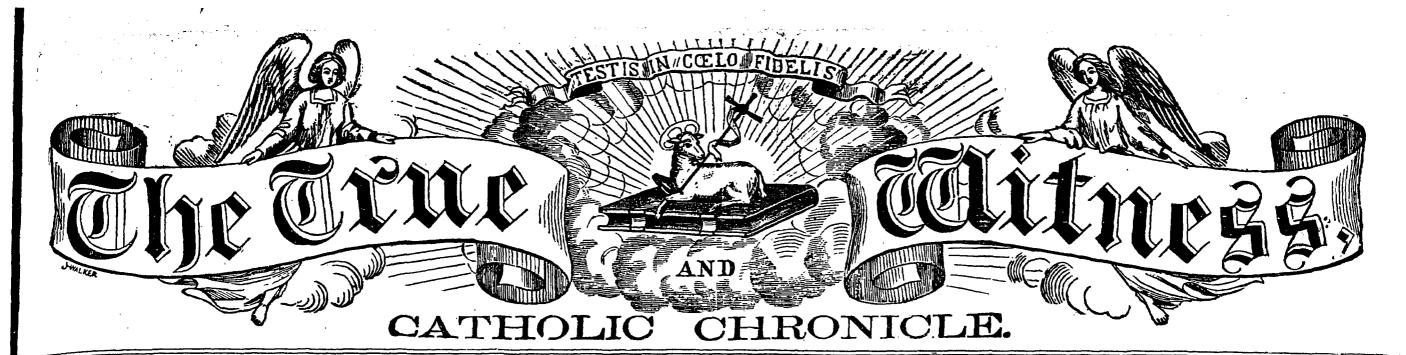
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VOL. XXXVII.--NO. 31.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9. 1887.

TENURE OF LAND.

alds and other tribes in Scotland possessed in this way certain portions of the country as in Ireland the C'Neile, the Desmonds and others

he Archbishop of Toronto Speaks Out Plainly on the Land and Otner Questions.

NINTERESTING PASTORAL.

On the occasion of the opening of the enten season, Archbishop Lynch, of Toronissued a pastoral letter, in which, after reating of the regulations of Lont, he makes e following statement :--

The nations of the earch are much disturbed wars and rumers of wars. Society seems o be disintegrating, the poor against the ich and the rich against the poor. Hence trikes and evictions, disturbance of trade id business, increase of poverty and clime, he bighest so-called civilization with all the ralities of the most squalid poverty and de estable outrages, morders and suicides, bandonment of outspring and all the vices of he moat pagan times. Our modern civilizan, the out-come of discoveries in the arts nd sciences, has resulted in procuring for the th and the we'l-to-do every worldly com-rt at a minimum of cost. Whence the poor nd the working people are too often imposed m and treated as slaves to supply these maforts to the rich. Now we hear of strikes the working mu for better wages, d these strikes are nearly always attended y great injury to the poor themselves and reat disturbance of public order. These trikes may in the end of this fairer wages for the workingmin, but such strikes should not be necessitated What is the remedy for e necessituted uch an evil? An honest and friendly undertanding between the employer on temployed. at the employed present to his employer a tstement of the moderate expenses of living for himself and family, including the cost of r nt of honse, fuel, clothing for fand family, good nourishing food to cu-alf and family, good nourishing food to cu-all him to work hard, a sum to provide for he reasonable education of his children and little to spare for sickness and for a rainy uly.

possed that portions. At the breaking up of this tribal system and on the introduction of the feudal system, many of the heads of the families usurped large portions of the common property as though belonging to them as individuals. And

so the feudal system by which land is mostly owned in Europe commenced by what might be known as asarpation and robbery. But as it has taken root for so many centuries it would be against the common good and the peace of society to disturb it. It is not oorrect to say that what was unjust in the beginning can never be made just. Circumstances may change an "injustice" into a "justice." For instance, an adventurer may take possession of a country unjustly and the people may resist him as long as they can. Finally they are reluced to subjec-This ruler's reign is evidently tion.

founded on injustice. After many years the people freely accept him as their ruler. His sovereignty is then lawful, because governing the country for the country's good, wisely and well, his reign became lawful and legiti-

their chief or king claimed the right to take possession of all the lands and to give them less out to his retainers, receiving from them a ties ocrtain small amount as an acknowledgment of the king's chief ownership. In Ireland the fee simple of the land was never supposed to be vested in the sovereign. Hence also the modern French did not permit their sovereigns to be called kings of France but simply kings of the French. This feudal system was in-troduced into this country from the very beginning. The land was taken possession of in the name of the sovereign who then issued patents of land for a consideration.

The land therefore is for the children of men, but once an individual gets possession of it by first allotment from the patriarch or head of the community, or by purchase or influence, then the land is his and it would be robbery to take it from him without fair compensation. Should another come to this man and say, "those possessions are not yours; they are equally mine, for God gave the land to the children of men?" The possessor might very justly answer, "I am of the children of men and I will keep my possessions."

The government of a country has the eminent domsin, the abstract dominion of the y. Then let the employer consider this land, the disposal of it for the common good, and say what should a man have in the It may regulate its tenure, it may tax it for ay or week to meet those necessary ex. public purposes or it may take a portion for And let fair wages be paid according the public good, the owner being necessarily The employer may say that if ho in-granted fair compensation. Landlords hold the wages of his men he will be made their lands not by absolute right but by a b sell his good a so as to please his right subservient to the public good. Forget-instomers and at the same time make a falness of this subserviency of their rights to reasonable living for himself and family. abases to creep in; and to represent them the governments, notably the government of England, has found it necessary to pass laws stopping exorbitant exactions for rent. No landlord has a right to drive off the people living on the hands and paying a fair tent for them. Nor has he a right to displace them that he may put in their stead outle or other animals. Such a mode of procedure would entrench on the rights, not of the people only, but also of the government which requires subjects for place and war. The Papal Government may be cited here as a model of Corristian government. In an address presented by a deputation of French tribunes to His Holmess Pope Pius VII. at Fontainbleau, it is said "Under your Holiness' administration agriculture, commerce und fine arts resumed their ancient splendor. A law compels large landowners to put their lands under cultivation or to let out at a moderate rent those which they cannot or will not till." (See De Montor's 'lloman David' Vol. II, p. 590). Were this example followed elsewhere we would not hear of heartrending evictions in the depth of winter, carried out with all the strength of English police and soldiery, shameful scenes whose frequency and brutality have made British fair-play a bye-word among the nations. The Church has always conceded her rights in Lud when the public good or national peace required it. An instance will suffice. When the peace of England required it the Pope ceded to the occupants the lands of the Church which had been unjustly confiscated and had so passed into the hands of many of the laity. However when the laity or their descendants came to their proper senses after their carnival of sacrilege many of them made what restitution they could. From the beginning land was bought and sold. Abraham bought a lotas a burial place for Sara his wife. Ananias and Saphira sold their land and gave their price to the Apostles. So did many others of the early Christians. But if they had no right to sell, the Apostles would not have received the price. So those who contend that all property to this day is to be equally divided among the people, who are thus presumed to have equal rights in it, go, not only against universal practice, but against what is recorded in the Sacred Scriptures as just and legitimate. We view with immense regret the upheaving of society, and we carnestly beseech you, to pray God fervently that He may be pleased to soften the hearts of men of capital so that they may act, not justly alone, but with charity towards their employes, and that on the other hand employes may be ready to do an honest day's work for a fair day' wages and to avoid all combinations or societies which are hurtful to the just rights of their fellow men or to religion or society.

An Army of 1,750,000 Men Besdy to Muster Under the Tricolor.

WAR TEETH OF FRANCE.

In view of the impending danger of another Franco-German war we give a summary of the actual condition of the land forces of France. The naval forces of the two countries, it might be said by way of parenthesis, are sourcely worth dilating upon in connec-tion with a possible conflict, not by reason of their insignificance, for France has the ascond best navy in the world, but merely he-cause Prussia's small defensive fleet and her limited seaccast would probably reduce the naval operations of the war to a mere blockade, as was the case in 1870.

The army of France has from time immorial been the nation's pride. No Frenchman can look back into his country's history, on whose pages are inscribed the glorious names of Rocrol, Fontenoy, Almanz ., Jammapes, Jena, Austeriitz and Wagram, without a thrill of exuitation. To this sentiment has been added since 1870 one of the deep-seated mate by the consent of the people. Were Ireland so governed (wisely and well) there would be no people more loyal. When the Normans conquered England when the Normans conquered England

law by which every Frenchman, un-less incapacitated by bodily infirmi-ties or a few other set causes, is enrolled among the possible defenders of his country, was enacted July 27, 1872. By its provisions every unexempted citizen must render military service first for five years in the regular army, then for four years in the regular service of the territorial army. In other words France expects him to be ready at her cal during twenty auccessive years of his life.

Strangely though it may appear at first reading, a scrupulous enforcement of the above-mentioned law has enabled France to maintain with ease a larger standing army than her dangerous rival over the Rhine, for while the German forces on a peace footing do not exceed 427,000 men, the French have 492.143 men constantly under arms. This enormeus force is divided into eighteen army corps, each of two divisions of infantry, one bittalion of chasseurs, one brigade of four squadrons of engineers, three companies of transport troops, etc. Each corps is assigned to a particular region, which it occupies permanently with all its war material in time of peace, so that mobilization, when ordered, becomes a comparatively easy undertaking.

The most formidable branch of French army is and ever was the in-factry. The Frenchman, by reason of his low stature, light weight, agility, and muscularity, is peculiarly adapted to long marches, perilous climbing, bayanet encounters, and hand-to-hand combats. He is in Algeria, 56 companies of artillery, transport corps, 18 battalions of engineers and 18 equadrons of regular commisseriat and transport troops. The total effective strength of the territorial army is 37,000 officers and vant, 579,000 men. If we add to this number

the 880,000 regular troops, which in-oludes the reserve, the force stationed in Al-geria humbering 50,000 men, the bureau troops, of 220,000 men, and the custom house and foresters's battalions of 20,000, we find that over one and three-quarter million men could be placed under arms in defence of the country.

Few innovations have been made in the uniforming of the French army. The gay httls foot-soldier still sports a blue tunic, with vermilion equalets, cardinal transers; the of a seur has his azure coat, the culrassier his bright combination of metal, blue and Indian red. The repeated efforts to diminish the soldier's liability to be made an easy target of by adopting less showy colors have always failed, on the argument that by robbing him of his garance pants, one would violate one of the most sacrad traditions of French military history. Recently, howin holy terror.

The French General staff is organized some what differently from that of other countries. By a law introduced in 1880 the old staff, numbering 513 officers, was dissolved and a new one was formed, to which every officer will get a large percentage of the arrivals this having followed a special course at the high SBR. military school and obtaining there a "general staff" brevet or diploma, can be chosen by the minister of war. All officers above the grade of captain are entitled to the privilege of undergoing the examination without first following the special course, and such as are not selected subsequently to join the general staff are placed on the reserve list for a future call. The effective of the n-w staff is 300 officers, 150 archivists or clerks and 12 geographists.

THE HOME RULE FIGHT. ARRANGEMENTS FOR BELIEFS FOR A CON

TINUOUS SITTING TO NIGHT-" THE TRUN DEBER'S" RAGE -AN IRISH APPEAL TO THE WORLD.

LONDON, March 7 .- A Conservative whip has been issued, sommening the members of the House of Commons to be in readment to support the Government at the finish of the debate on clotare to-m rrow. The Pan dites and Radicals are concerting arrangement. to have reliefs ready for a continuous situar. Mr. Balfour, Cnief S cretery for Lieland, ha caused the circulation of a r pert among the Concervatives to the offert that he is ready to introduce an Irash Grames Bill on Monday, if Sr Michael Hicks-Bashf ilstidoso, Jub. Bright refuser to assist in the negotiations of defective in markmanship, but makes up for the Unichts Radicals with the Glods' Lint, tested against severing consects n with the Hartington Unionists. He convinues opposed to any scheme for an Irish legislature. The Parnellites propose to call the art action if the house to articles in the London Times charging Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Actinue O'Connor and others with guilty knowledge of and complicity in a series of murders in Ireland. The Times began the series of articles entitled " Paraellism and Crime," with an outspoken denunciation of the League leaders as having intimate, notorious and continuous relations with avowed murderer One passage is as f lives :-" The National league movement is based upon a scheme of assassination, c refuily calculated and could spplied. Murderers provide their funite: murderers share their nmart couns le; mar derers have gone forth from league offices and set their bloody work afoot." This violence of language pervades the whole ttack, which is designed to assist the passage of a crimes'

to sustain the one-we must further freely tax ourselves to defend the other. How long, I ask, is this to be tolerated !-- I remain, my dear sir, your very faithful ser-

+ T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel.

BUILDING UP A NATION. OTTAWA, March 5 .- The Department of

Agricultury continues to receive encouraging advices, going to show that the next twelve months will show a very large immigration

to the Dominion. The rush will likely begin early next month. The sgents of the Dominion Government have been performing good work in the Scandinavian countries during the present winter, while the prospects are that the influx from other European districts will be larger than ever before. Two agents are located in Sweden, two it. Norway and two in Denmark. They will return in the spring with large parties. They have written letters a sting that they were aided materially by the antisfactory reports sent home by those Scandinavian a who have already prosever, the war department went far enough to pered in the Dominion. The British emigra-give each soldier a set of pockets, whereat tion will be of larger volume than in previous meny cld "vets" are clasping their hands years. Several thousand Icelanders will leave Iceland this year, The agents of the American steamsnip lines are doing their best to secure them for the United States, but the Canadian agents expect to capture a large share. It is said that British Columbia

THE BRITISH TAVERN.

An idea of the magnitude of he public tavern in England may be had for these figures from official tables, showing a few of the yearly expenditures of the people. For intoxicating liquins, \$680,000,000. For brend, \$320,000,000. F r rent, \$280 000,000 For butter and cheese, \$175,000,000. For milk, \$150,000,000.

- For education, \$55 (00,600
- For cott o gou to, \$70 010 000. F .r linen goods, \$30 000 000

Thus the preper of England expend exactly is much for minimize the liquins as for bread, nuter, encese. due ton, cotton goods and non goods - From Brick Pomeroy's Demo crut.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. A SET TO BETWEEN DILLON AND HICKS-BEACH -- MORE COERCION TO BE APPLIED-DEFIANT STAND OF THE IRISH

MEMBERS; LONDON, March 4.- In the House of Com $u_{0,\alpha}$ a . $u_{0,\alpha}$ Me. Did a commenting on the v to of \$150,000 for the Insh police, said he was v f raied that the costs of the Woolford evic-ions an units to \$6,400, while the total amount in depute between a clord and tecants was out \$12,500. No amount of exp aditure wend

PRICE. - FIVE CENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR FEVER.

USSIA'S NOTE TO SPAIN-COMMON ACTION AGAINST MONTENEGRO-POLAND PARA.

LYZED-WARLIKE MOVEMENTS IN RUSSIA-IRISH HORSES FOR GERMANY.

LONDON, March 5 .- The Standard says Russsia has addressed a note to Spain, announcing her reamption of freedom of action in European affairs.

VIENNA, March 5.—Advices from Scutario says All Pasha has forbidden the Albanians to hold inforcourse with Montenegro and that he is negotiating with the Albanian tribes with the object of taking common action against Montenegro.

BRILIN, March 5.-Letters from St. Peters burg says the police have closed (the printing office there and arrested the proprietor, a German; that arra is have been made at the bar-racks of the Octroi Guard for some unknown cause ; that movements of troops towards Gale-cian frontier are continuous, and that three Austrian troops have been arrested at Kieff. VIENNA, March 5. – Fear of war in Russian

Poland is causing the suspension of all bu-ness. Financial firms are reducing credit to a mini-

DUBLIN, March 5.- Agents for the German Government have purchased two hungred horses at Dungannon at high prices.

THE RETALIATION BILL.

NEW ENGLAND FISHERMEN REJOICE OVER THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION - ALLEGED INCONVENIENCE AT WINDSOR.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 3 .- The announcement from Washington that the house has passed the Elmunds bill caused great excitement among vessel owners and fishermen here. The board of trade to day adopted re-solutions thanking both branches of Congress for "their prompt recognition of the unjust aggression upon our fisheries and the unanimous sentiment that responded to the appeal for their protection, and conveying to the President the buard's appreciation of his responsibility in this matter, and expressing their faith in his firmaess and judgment to administer the powers given him, as as to give every citizen as-urance of protection. Bonfires were lighted to-aight and general rejourne was indulted in when it tecame known that the President had aigued the retaliatory bill, Guns were fired and tireworks were displayed, while bands of music paraded the streets. On a line sus-pended from Grand Army hall were efficies marked "Spy" and "Sir John Maccionald." Everyleady appeared as if wild with excitement, and the like has not been seen here for vears.'

INCONVENIENCE AT WINDSOR

WINDSOR, Ont., March 3 .- The railway people here complain very much of the troutle and annoyance given them by the American enstems efficers doing duty on the ilway ferry

empetition, he will say, is too keen. Then, Il round, let a heavier price be put on goods that the laborer may be paid better hire. For instance, let the railway companies add a tr fls to the fares and let their work-men be farly paid, for on them depend the ives of the travelling public, and on their officiency the promptness of trade transactions. A similar course should be pursued with miners and all other workmen and women. A rich man wants to build a grand house and fur-nish is huxuriously. Let him do so. He is bith able and willing to pay for it, but let h.m see that the men who work for him have air wages. " Despise not the hungry soul and prov ky not the poor in his want" (Eccl. iv. 2), and we know that the oppression of the poor criss to heaven for vengeance. There would not be so much poverty were there less vicious indulgence in intoxication and debauchery on the one han', and were there more thoughtfulness and le sluxury on the other.

Tases is another grievous evil which, if fost-red and pat in practice, would be the occasion of a universal upheaval of society, of civil war, plander, massacro and devastation; in fact, the ruin of all order. It is called socialism, the levelling down of all classes of society, the reduction of the good and hard-working to the level of the vicious and lazy. According to its principles all the property accumulated by talent and hard labor should be equally dis-tributed among the multitude. The poor, however shiftless, would thus become rich, but would soon again become poor through their extravagance and want of foresight, and would be ready and clamorous as ever for a new division which the hard-working would scarcely like. Such a state of things would be the paradise of the wicked for a while, but it could not last. This socialism has been condemned by the church as well as by the sivil authorities.

Another serious question at the present time regards the ownership of land. This matter has been settled from the beginning of the world. God, the creator of this earth, gave it to the children of men, and after the fall they were condemned to labor and work it for their subsistence. God, therefore, has the sovereign dominion over it, and the children of men possess it from him, as an inheritance. The better to underderstand this question, we shall give a short. history of how the land was first possessed. After the deluge the sons of Noe, having remained together for a time for mutual help and comfort, scattered, and took up separate portions of the earth's surface for their own use and for that of their children and posterity. As their posterity increased they spread out and took possession of other lands. These lands were then possessed in common, but the Patriarch or head of the family had the disposal and gov-ernment of the lands and divided them among his children and grand-children. In these circumstances originated the tribal tenure of land. Under it the land is possessed in common by the tribe and one tribe cannot with-out injustice encroach on the rightfully poslessed lands of another, This tribal system Yet endures in the east, and in the wost was longest preserved by the celtic family, both ice about in his waistcoat pocket and he can of cavalry and 4 of Algerian horsemen, 18. The policeman is pampered, and paid, the south and Irish. Until recent years Macdon; our himself instantly. I have a contract a contract of artillery, with 13 field batteries patriot is persecuted. Our enforced taxes go

Patti's favorite color is red, but she also admires green. She thinks the American bank note has such a lovely shade.

A medical journal says " the application of a bit of ice to the lobe of the ear will stop hic-coughing." All a man who is accestomed to hiccoughing has to do, then, is to carry a bit of

that by his other youd points. The Russians. who at the grand Redan of Schastopol found it possible to repel the stolid b tallions of British foot soldiers, were anable to defend the Malakoff against the swarm of nimble zousves who climbed up the sides of its formidable earthworks like so many monkeys. The best fighting in the war of 1870 was undoubtedly done by the piou-pion, as the foot soldier is playfully termed by the pekin or civillan; even the miserable, half-clad national guard-men performed prodigies of valor then. Tuere are 144 regiments of the line in the French army at present constituted -- thirty bar talions of chassenrs, four zouave regi ments, four Turco regiments, two regiments of the Foreign Legion, three battalions of light African infantry, four regiments o fusiliers, and one regiment consisting of mile biry convicts doing pioneer du'y. The entire infantry is armed with the Gras breech loading gun, an improvement on the Chass. pot; but the government, in emulation of the Germans, is already taking steps to replace that weapon with a magazine gun. The weak spot of the French ormy is it.

cavalry, although special attention has been paid to it in the last few years. The French have never been good riders, and to make matters worse they suffer from a dearth of horses. As a result, their cavalry is inferior numerically to Germany's, good military authorities placing the number of horse-men the latter country could send into the field at the outbreak of war at almost double that at France's disposal. The French cavalry branch consists of twelve regiments of cuirassiers, twenty three of dragoons, twepty-two of chasseurs a cheval, twelve of hussars, four of chasseurs d'Afrique and three of Spahis. The dragoons and light cavalry have been specially drilled in infantry tactics

of late, as they are expected to do skirmish-ing on foot and sharpshooting. One of the great truths France learned from the war of 1870 was that without a strong artillery no extended military move ment can be successfully undertaken. This branch of the service, therefore, has since then received unflagging care. At the time

of writing, the French have actually 452 more mounted pieces than the Germans, the full number of guns in the French army being 1,856, as against 1,404 in the German army. Their guns are mostly of the Bauge make; that is, they are of molten steel and are said to be superior in many respects to those of the Krupp pattern, There are altogether nineteen regiments of field artillery having twelve batteries apiece; nineteen regiments of eight field batteries and three horse batteries ; sixteen batteries of heavy artillery of six batteries each; two regiments of bridge batteries; three rocket companies : twelve Algerian batteries, and six mountain batteries. The engineer corps consists of four regiments of sappers and miners, with several railroad com panies and the commissariat department of thirty-two squadrons, twenty being stationed in France and the remainder in Algeria. So much for the regular army. The territorial army, which is a Bort of re-serve, includes troops of all arms and is composed of 144 regiments of in-is composed of 144 regiments of infantry and 9 of Zonaves, 144 squadrons genuine Irishman.

LONDON, March 7 -Thos. Watson, Liberal and Home Rule M.P. for the I keston division of Derbyshirs, is dead.

AN APPRAL TO THE WORLD

DUBLIN, March 7 .- The Doolin municipal council have adopted a resolution to appeal to the world to prevent the British Government from carrying out their "threats of cutrage against the Irish people." Lord Mayor Sullivan and others spoke during the meeting at which the resolution was adopted and all violently denounced the Government.

THE NO TAX MANIFESTO.

A FAMOUS LETTER BY ARCHRISHOP CROKE.

I he Editor of the Freeman.

THE PALACE, THURLES, Feb. 17. MY DEAR SIR,-I enclose £10 towards the Defence Fund. But when is this style of

Chief Secretary denied. The chair called upon Healy to withdraw the objectionable language. business going to cease ? I opposed the "No Rent Manifesto" six years ago, because, Several members expressed their disapproval of the Chief Secretary's expression, which Mealy, speaking later, said could only mean that the Government intended to substitute apart from other reasons, I thought it was inopportune, and not likely to be generally acted on. Had a manifesto against paying taxes been issued at the time I should cerfirearms for batons. At a late hour the vote asked for the Irish tainly have supported it, on principle. I am police was agreed to by 246 to 121. in precisely the same frame of mind just

Our line of action, as a people, appears to Twelve million men are under arms in me to be in this respect both suicidal and Europe for what? Has the reader ever inconsistent. We pay taxes to a Governthought out the reason these vast armies are ment that uses them, not for the public good maintained and the interests that are suband in accordance with the declared wishes served by these twelve million men who, live of the taxpayers, but in direct and deliberate off the sweat and labor of their fellow men opposition to them. We thus supply a slick to beat ourselves. We put a whip into the Why men are made playes, for they are slaves, and why the great populations behind them endure the burdens and the taxes to hands of men who use it to lash and lacerate us. This is suicidal. support them ? Who is benefited ? Certainly In presence of the actual state of things in not the tax-payers and certainly not the workers. These armies support of defend Ireland just now, it is inconsistent besides.

We run the "Plan of Campaign" against bad royal families and their estates, together with landlords, and stop what they call their rent; some thousands of people called nobles. The and we make no move whatever against the Government that pays "horse, foot, and dra-United States are not much better off, but the exactions and exactors have other goons" for protecting them, and enforcing methods, but none the less cruel.-Labor their outrageous exactions. Our money goes to fee and feed a gang of needy and vora-Herald. cious lawyers; to purchase bludgeons for policemen to be used in smashing the skulls Lord K., dining at Provost S's., and being the only peer present, one of the company gave a toast, "The Duke of Buccleuch." So the peerage went round till it came to Lord K.,

ever suppose the plan of cam ign or public meetings. He warred the Government that meeting would cost nur to be he d in definee of them and if bloodshed should follow the shame and clime w uld be on the had of the Government. Sir Michael Hicks Beach conanded that the expenditures for the Irisl p lice were no cessary to maintain order while guators like 1) flon and heatrie da i cited the -granders have beinde and having having that end the people to reast the law p-lice-expenditules were necessirily greater. The p an of c mpain for which Duon was largely responsible, was a more organized system of robbery, (Cheers.) Dolon app alled to the chair asking if the expression of a spatial by The chairman readied the expression of sub-spatial realied the expression and not impute rabbery certais an index of the lub in july reently request to believe ful on's own statement, ad mitting that he was canorned in the plan o camp age, The House w a new toot that conwe ions can d never be setted. The Govern-ment intended to a-k parliament for such changes of the law as would make it pos-ible to obtain convictions, (Onservative cheers and arises from the Irish benches of "nightly or Wrongly.") He protested against the doctrine of resistance to law pre-ched by Dillon, nam ly, that it the I-w were not altered as he (Dillon and his associates chose to dictate, they wonl not obey it. Dillon's speech to-night afforded addition al proof of the absolute necessity of giving further powers to the government if law and order were to be restored in Ireland, (Conservative cheers. Lonnox, March 4.-J. O'Connor protested that the police had used excessive violence at meetings in Cork, where they had used their batons on the Parnellites. The Chief Secretary for Ireland said the meeting alluded to had

been called to intimidate the jury, and the Parnellites aught not to be surprised if some-

thing worse than batoning occurred. The latter

phrase caused an angry scene, in which several

Parnellites accused the Chief Secretary of

threatening an honorable member. This the

ra a mea rue nu Retailation bil. They say great mon-venience will be felt as soon as navigation opens if the same course is pursued, and nonintercourse will be prstty well established.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

VAST EXTENT OF TERRITORY SUAKEN-MAKING BREAD FOR THE SUFFERENS

LONDON, March 1.- A slight earthquake shock was felt yesterday at Alassio and Al-benga. The trains on Reveria Rai way continue running, but as a slow speed. Forther landslips are being france. On February 22nd, eleven hours below the earthshock, two kil metires of road were destroyed between Nice and Soggref by the fall of a hill. Similar accidents hap-pener near 1st in. The earthqueke was felt in several places in Austria and Bulgaria. Six severe shocks were experienced at Shunda on the morning of the 26th, PARIS, March 1.—The Government has au-

borized the military hakehouses to bake bread for the earthquake sufferers.

DON'T UNDERVALUE THE BOY.

The following sound reasoning we find in the American Agriculturist. It would be a benefit to both fathers and sons if its precepts were more often regarded;-

Too many men make their boys feel that they are of little or ne account while they are boys. Lay a responsibility on a boy, and he will meet is in a manful spirit. On no account ignore their disposition to investigate. Help them to understand things. Encourage them to know what they are about. We are too apt to treat a boy's seeking after knowledge as mere idle curiosity. "Don't ask questions" is poor advice to boys. If you do not explain puzzling things to them you oblige them to make many experiments before they find out ; and though experimental knowledge one sense, in another it is not, for that which can be explained clearly does not need experimenting with. If the principle involved is un-derstood, there is no further trouble, and the boy can go ahead intelligently.

Do not wait for the boy to grow up before you begin to treat him as an equal. A proper amount of confidence, and words of encouragement and advice, and giving him to understand that you trust him in many ways, helps to make a man of him long before he is a man in either stature or years.

The Boston Journal of Commerce also makes a good suggestion to parents apropos to the

Give him tools, says the writer, and let him find out for himself whether he has got any mechanical caste or not. Do not discourage him, as parents are apt to do, by saying: it is no use for you to try to do anything with tools. I never have any taste that way, and of course you have not." If a boy If a boy les with his finds he can make a few articles with hands, it tends to make him rely on him-self. And the pinning that is neces-tary for the execution of the work is a discipline and an education of great value to him. The future weifare and happiness of the boy depend on the surroundings of his youth. When he arrives at that period in his life when he is obliged to choose what profession or what line of business to follow, it is bighly important that he take no false step. And if in his youth he has cultivated a taste for any particular branch, the choice of a profession or business a will be made more easy. 1.0

Self-made man (examining school, of which he is manager)-Now, boy, what's the capital of Olland, Boy-An 'H,' sir.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE VILLAGE ANGEL Or, Agatha's Recompense.

CHAPTER L.-(Continued.)

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"Will she die ?" asked Mrs. Norman. "No, not at once. Poor Fredal to think how lovely she looked to night, now she is lying in such anguish that death would be a

relief. "She will not sing again," said Mrs. Norman, "nor drive man mad with her beautiful voice.'

"No, never again," replied Agatha. "Poor, beautiful Freda !

"I should not think you would be sorry for her," cried Mrs. Norman ; " all the fire that could burn her could never inflict half the pain on her body she has inflicted on the hearts of others."

" Do not say oruel things, Mrs. Norman !" eried Agatha. "I cannot bear to hear them. Surely that which has driven Paris mad with sorrow and auger is worth a sigh." "Who did it ?" she asked again.

"No one knows; but whoever it is will

meet with a sudden and violent death, if the Parisians have their way. "Why ?" she asked, briefly.

"Because the people have resolved to tear the guilty one limb from limb, they said ; they would tear down the Bastile itself to get at the one who did did it."

"They are carious people, these Parisians, said Mrs. Norman.

"They loved Freds," said Agatha. "Why was it done?" asked Mrs. Norman.

"Does any one know the reason ?" "Every imaginable reason was given

"Every imaginable reason was profes-among the crowd. Some said it was profes-sional jealousy I cannot tell which or what they meant." "Will you stay with me to night, Miss "Will you stay with me to night, Miss to get away at cnce; go where you will, "I would here and the state of the same state biding-place, Leave France

weak and nervous. I cannot tell you why, but I am afraid my brain is not quite strong. Will you stay with me?" "Certainly, I will," replied Agatha. "I

will stay with pleasure, and I will read you to sleep.

But, though she read hour after hour. the weary head tossed to and fro, and no sleep came to the eyes.

For two days the unhappy woman kept to her room, and two such days as they were never fell to the lot of any woman. She would allow no one with her but Agatha,

sither by night or by day. "I am not ill," she would say; "I am nervous, and frightened by shadows. Stay with me. Do I look wild or strange? It is fancy. near.

She remained through two days and two nights, never leaving her; but what days they were, and what nights ! She never forgot them. The nervous clutch of the burning hands, the terrified start at every sound; and Agatha had no chance of seeing Mr. Norman, or telling him anything about his wife's illness. He never came near, but sent up twice each day to know how she was. Neither had she any chance of knowing what he thought or felt over beautiful Freda. She was struck by the avidity with which each day Mrs. Norton asked for the papers, every word of which she devoured. The people of Paris were still in a state of mad rage; they still slood in the streets, swearing vengeance against the one who had so cruelly maimed their beautiful singingbird.

The accounts given of her were very deplorable. It was not true that the beautiful face was burned away. The bright eyes, that had wooed and won the hearts of many, had not been injured. There was a terrible scar on the white brow, and another on one of the beautiful checks. The hateful fluid seemed to have vented its fury on the white neck and shoulders ; they were horrible to see, burned and scarred out of all human For some days her life was despaired shape. of, and the bulletins issued by the physicians were read with far greater auxiety than if she had been a queen. The people were troubled to read that their once brilliant worite lay moaning and praying that she ight die.

and she gave him the history of their visit to the theatre.

Bad as he was, she felt sorry for him ; he ooked so unutterably miserable, so distracted.

: F.

"Is this true ?" he asked.

had such passion in her. It will be the death | body was in reduced circumstances, wanted has slain. What shall I do !" In her whole life she had never seen a man

in such terrible grief. "What shall I do ?"

" I cannot tell," said Agatha.

"I wish to Heaven I was far away, I cannot bear it. The woman must have been mad."

"Do not be angry with me," she said, but if she is mad, you have made her so." His head dropped on his breast.

" My sin has found me out," he said. And he stood before her the very picture of shame, confusion and distress.

Then he looked at her. "If that story of yours be true," he said,

'she is in danger. "I should think in the greatest danger,

repeated Agatha. "I cannot think how the rumor ori ginated," he said; the reward offered has, no doubt, stimulated inquiries. If the police should get to know and anything happens, it is your evidence that would

convict her.

to-day." "I will, if you wish it," she answered.

"The only servants who know anything about it are, of course, the man who opened the door and her maid. I can manage them. It will relieve my mind if you go at once." "I do not like leaving this poor creature

up-stairs," she said. "It is to save her I wish you to go," he cried.

"I will go at once," said Agatha.

"I will provide you with ample funde you will do the only thing that can save my unhappy wife. I will make it all right in the household. Go at once, Miss Brooke. If the police make only one Stay yourself; do not let any one else enquiry, you cannot go. Try to leave the house in an hour."

"I must go and say 'good-by' to that hapless, wretched lady," said Agatha. "I think you had better not. If she

knew you were going away, there is no knowing what she might do; she might break out into some paroxysm or other. The greatest kindness you can do to me and to her is to go at once. Let me tell you how to destroy all traces of where are going, Take a cab from you are going. Take a cab from to Rue d'Amsterdam station, from here take a ticket for some distant place-Genoa, Milan, Trieste-then take your seat in the carriage; get out unnoticed at the next station, and go across the country in any direction not absolutely public, taking good care to burn your ticket. No matter how much they try to find you, if you carry out these instructions they will never succeed. Will you do this ?"

"Yes, I will," she answered.

"Every sound I hear frightens me. Do not let the gendarmes find you here." "I will not," she replied. "You are quite

sare that I can do more for you-nothing better than this ?"

"Nothing," he said. "Your evidence-and you would be compelled to give it if you re-mained here-would convict her. It has convinced me. Good-by, Miss Brooke."

"Good-by, If ever that dreadful affair ends better than you fear, be kind to her."

town they met with the greatest respect, but they did not mix in any exclusive set.

They were simple people, more than con-tent with the sweet home life. They were famous for their kindly hospitality. Irenrith Castle was always well filled with guests, "Yes; perfectly true," she replied, quietly, and the singular thing was that these same "Then she has done it," he cried. "Good visitors were not all famous for rank or Heaven! what will become of her? I never beauty. Lady Penrith had one of the kindest Heaven! what will become of her? I never beauty. Lady Penrith had one of the kindest thought of this. I never dreamed that she hearts in the world; if she knew that anyof her, as well as the beautiful woman she change of air and scene, yet was quite

unable to get it, she was at once invited to Penrith. How many poor ladies lived and died blessing her ! The present Lord Penrith succeeded to the title very young; he was a man of sound practical sense, and the first thing upon which he decided was rebuilding the old castle, or rather building a new one. It occupied many years in the building. It was designed by the finest architect in England; it had every modern luxuryand improvement; it combined comfort and luxury with due attention to the picturesque. In fact, when completed, it was one of the most perfect mansions in England. It stood on the brow of or s of the sloping Kentish hills, in the midst of one of the most perfect landscapes ; scenery of every kind-sunlit valleys, and cool, green woods-the distant sea, the luxuriant meadow-lands, white cliffs, yellow sands, and the broad, beautitul river Rithe, which ran down the hill and fell into the sea. But if the house was new, its treasures were old. The portraits and pictures in the long gallery, the antique plate, the Chippendale furniture, the ancient chins, the armor, the grand old family heirlooms-all contrasted oddly with the modern magnificence. To have every known improvement and every modern luxury in a room lined with old tapestry, was at times a little bewildering. Both Lord and Lady Penrith loved

their beautitul home exceedingly, and seldom cared to leave it. Theirs had been a love-match; they were one of the happiest pairs in England. For many years Lord Penrith had longed most earnestly for a son and heir ; for many years it seemed that his longing would not be gratified. Two daughters were born-Beatrice, beautiful, darkeyed girl, with a thoroughly Spanish type of face-and Clare, who resembled Lord Penrith.

Then came a long interval of eight years, and the Lord of Penrith Castle had given up all idea of a son and heir, when to his delight and astonishmont Heaven sent him one-s beautiful brave boy, who was worshiped by the whole family. He was followed by a little sister, whom they named Laura, Lady Penrith said often that it was like having two distinct and separate families. Beatrice was seventeen, Clare sixteen, while Bertie was but nine and Laure seven. Beatrico had made her debut ; Clare was longing for the time when she should make hers; Bertie was soon to go to Eton, and Laura had a governess at home. That governess was Agatha Brooke, and at the

time that our story opens again, she had been at Penrith Castle three years. Lady Penrith had been for some time looking for a suitable lady, one who could speak French and German, who would at the same time be a companion for the elder girls and a governess to the young ones. She found all that she required in Agatha Brooke, who came to her most highly recommended by Madame la Comtesse de Tiernay. Miss Bio ke had been three years at Penrith Castle, and the whole family had grown so warmly attached to her, it was doubtful whether she would ever leave them. She had made but one stipulation with Lady Penrith, and it was that she should never be asked to meet visitors or go to the drawing-room in the evening. Lady Penrith kept her word, and never asked her. A happier household could not have been found. Lord Penrith was a

the little Laura she was more than pleased. Master Bertie looked at her as though measuring her strength.

"Are you our new governess?" he asked, "Yes," replied Agatha, "I am going to Eton soon-you will not

have much to do with me.' "Eton is the best place for boys," she said,

decidedly. "You are very sensible," said the little heir, "and I hope while I am at home things will be comfortable between you and me." "1 hope they will," replied Agatha,

gayly. Already she delighted in the bold spirit of the boy.

"I should think," he continued, "that you would teach wisely; but some of the gov ernesses we have had have been awful."

"Perhaps you have been just a little bit awful to them," she said, laughingly. "Ah, well I I may have been ; but I shall like you. Do you know that your face is ike a picture? I say, Clare, look at Miss Brooke. You remember the Madonna that hangs in the gallery-Miss Brooke's face is just like it."

"So it is," said Clare. "How rude we are to speak in such a fashion, Miss Brooke ; but you are just like that picture. I will show it to you.

Her welcome had been of the warmest ; her beautiful, angelic face and graceful manner charmed them all. Lord Penrith said they had a treasure; Lady Penrith treated her far more like a friend than a paid dependent. As time passed on she became the beloved friend and trusted companion of the two elder girls and the very idol of little Laura's heart. The whole household saw and respected her desire for privacy. When no visitors were present she spent the evenings with Lord and Lady Penrith, but as that seldom happened, she had plenty of time to do as she would,

Now that she was once more in England, with English scenery around her, her heart targed to Whitegroft. She longed to see it once more, she longed once more to look on her father's face, on the old gray church. on the stained glass window, and the fair young sunt; she longed for home, but she knew that she would never dare to seek it again,

To be at rest was something, and she was at rest in this magnificent home, with the gentle mistress and the lovely children. She never dreamed of how that rest was to be broken, she never imagined the curious tragedy that was to change the sunlight of Penrith into darkest gloom.

CHAPTER LII.

"TO LOVE, TO SUFFER, AND TO DIE." During three years not one word had reached Agatha of Valerie; from her former life she seemed to be out off dead ; no friend, or acquaintance, or correspondent remained to her, except Madame de Tiernay; she wondered often and long what had become of the beautiful French woman, but the faintest indication of her fate had never reached her. From that horrible past, with its bitter memories, its cloud and shadow of disgrace she turned in shuddering horror; she tried never to think of it or remember it, but to

devote her life to those she lived with, No one in that household was so loved as the beautiful governess. If any one fell ill she was the most tender of nurses; if the children were not well they clung even more to her than to their gentle mother; if any of the servants fell into trouble of any kind, they sought Miss Brooke. Lacy Penrith talked over all her protegees with her; Lord Penrith liked to consult her about his tenants, his schoole, his plans for benefiting all the poor on his estate; in fact, the whole household would have been quite at a loss without Miss Brooke.

Her quiet, gentle influence reached every one and penetrated everywhere. The time came at last when Beatrice Penrith was to be presented, and Agatha always remembered have been found. Lord Penrith was a the bright April morning on which the family placed in their graves." kind hearted, genial, accomplished gentle the bright April morning on which the family placed in their graves." mar, proud of his magnificent house, pleased had set out for town. Penrith Castle looked "This is my first love-letter," said the with himself and all his surroundings, paswere peeping in the green grass, the larches eionately attached to his wife and children, a good friend and neighbor. also an exwere springing, the birds were on the chestcellent sportsman. Lady Penrith, withnut trees, the fragrance and faint beauty of the lovely spring shone all over the land. Lady Penrith was in the high-est spirits; the grace, beauty and elegance of her daughter charmed her; she already foresaw, in the future, ont being absolutely beautiful, was a most charming and fascinating woman. Beatrice Penrith was beautiful---the beauty of the family-with dark eyes and hair, a Spanish type of loveliness altogether at which a series of brilliant conquests, to be fol-Lord Penrith never ceased to wonder. Clare lowed by an equally brilliant marriage. Nor was pretty, but had nothing like the beautiwere her anticipations at all visionary. ful loveliness of her sisters. Bertie, the No young debutante ever broke on the world of only son and heir, was a handsome, promisashion with such a blinding light as did ing boy, as full of mischief, and in a general Beatrice Penrith ; her dark, beautful face, way as tiresome as any boy could be; and Laura was a bewitching little girl of seven. the great dark eyes with their rich fringe, the lovely mouth that had the sweet laughing grace of childhood, the dimples in the beautiful cheeks, and one, when she laughed

that I may know in time to to save her, if I troubled themselves much i They held the can." (i) the save her, if I troubled themselves much i They held the first rank in their own county, and they were in the charming beauty of Beatrice, the grace i I will tell you all I know," she replied : not ambitions out of it. When they went to and sweetness of Clare delighted her; with magnificent estates, and the last intherit were thought of anything so fair as I find in the most comfortable homes in the world, could count or know what to up wish. It of intuite, and what is held for me, out i never The charming beauty of Beatrice, the grace had honges and lands. He had several very thought of anything so fair as I find it. I am the charming beauty of Clare delighted her: with magnificent estates, and the last inferitance, sure that in the whole of this, wide world

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been something more than wildness to cause green leaves; the langhing spray of the that shadowed face.

He had seemed indifferent to the beautiful faces that surrounded him until Beatrice Penrith appeared. Then her light heart, her gay spirits, her sweet, childish innocence seemed to have even a great charm for him. His sadness and melancholy disappeared

when he was with her. At first it seemed but the liking of a saddened, sorrowful man for one of the brightest and most beautiful oblidren ever seen. Then it was plainly to be seen that Beatrice cared

for him, that she was always delighted to see him, that she contrived always to keep the best dances for him, that when he was present she forgot every one else.

The world smiled approval on this love story, simple and sweet; no one knew what the young earl thought; that he admired the beautiful debutante was gulte certain. Whether he would ask her to be his wife was quite another thing.

Beatrice was happy enough when that brilliant season was ended, and when she, with Lady Penrith, returned to the castle, she was hardly to be recognized. All the glamour of first love was upon her, her eyes full of dreamy splendor, her whole face transformed. There had been no proposal of manriage, but they were to meet again, at Ryde, at the end of the autumn, and in the meantime the Earl of Kelso had asked her if he might sometimes write to her.

In her happy, sanguine young heart that was quite enough ; no more was wanted.

It was strange that she took Agatha for her confidante, but she did so. Agatha wis now a beautiful woman of twenty-six, retain ing all the fairness and freshness of youthno one would have thought her to be more than twenty, she did not look even that-her fair, delicate loveliness was of the kind that seldom dims or grows old.

Beatrice had a worship for the beautiful young governess and she trusted her with the whole of her love story. She never said one-half so much to her mother as she did to Agatha; indeed, with Lady Penrith she was just the least degree reserved, as young girls are at times even with the most tender of mothers.

To Agatha she revealed every sweet thought of her young heart, and as she listened to the gay, tender words of the girl her heart went back to her own love story; this reminded her of it, because Beatrice seemed to love her lover much as Agatha had loved hers.

She listened often until her eyes were blinded with hot tears and her heart ached with unbearable pain.

It was the sultry, beautiful month of July, when the cool shade of the green woods, the ripple of the broad river, the beauty of the deep lakes at Penrith were all that one could desire; there was cool shade to be found under the white rocks, down in the glen, by the waterfall, under the ilex grove, and beneath the lime trees in their full glory. then I have not been much in the way of English newspapers. In what way did he Agatha, going toward the rose-garden to give win the cross, my dear ?" Her face brightened, is it always did when a message to the man at work there about some flowers, saw Beatrice there ! she heard or spoke of sny noble deeds.

She looked up with a smile that Agatha never forgot, and held out her hands. "What do you think I have here ?" she asked.

"Something that has made you look as were done during the war. He was out bright as the morning and happy as an anin the trenches-if you know what that means, Miss Brooke, I do not-attending to

gel." "You are always thinking of angels, Miss Brooke," replied the girl, laughingly; "how some wounded men, and as he stood speaking to one of them, a shell fired by the enemy Why do you never say, "Happy as a fell in their midst. If it had exploded they is it?

queen ?" " "Because I have heard of queens who must all have been killed, but he raised it in his hand and flung it away, coolly, calmly, as though he had been raising a cricket ball. have never known one day's happiness from the time they lay in the gradle until they were It injured him terribly. Some people think he will never have the proper use of his

first, I have had many little notes, you understand, but never a love letter -- never one ; it is my very first. My heart beat when I saw it; and mamma was so nice, she gave it to me without seeming to see the handwriting. She said, 'Beatrice, dear, here is a letter for you,' just in the most indifferent manner. Was it not kind of her? " Very kind," replied Agatha, gravely. "I could not read it indoors. I wanted to be out with the birds and the flowers. The happiest moment of my life was when I broke she continued, naively, "you never heard a the seal. What a little thing a letter is, to soldier make love ?' make a girl's heart so happy and light. There is not one bit of poetry in it," she continued, raising her beautiful face to Agatha's, "not one; but he says that he has thought of me every night and day since he left me. Now heartily, in the middle of the perfect little is not that beautiful?" She was like a vision of delight to the "Most beautiful." replied Agatha. somewhat jaded people of fashion-she posi-The girl seemed to think that this was the tively enjoyed everything. If she went to only love letter that had ever been written. the opera or the theatre she was not at all "He says," continued Beatrice, "that the morning sunshine reminds him of me, and ashamed to laugh or look sad ; when she was in the row overy one saw by her shining eyes that he shall count the days until we meet at Ryde. What a kind letter ! What a happy girl I am ! Ab, well may the birds sing not one of them has a heart so happy as I. Miss Brooke, sit down here among the roses and listen to me. I must talk about him, or my heart will break, it is so full of love. Do It was the same at balls; she entered into you think any one has ever been so happy

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magnificent estates, and the last inneritance; sure that in the whole of this wide world Rylton Park, in Kent, surpassed all the others in antiquity and beanty; every rich: gift had been lavished upon him, yet he did not look like a happy man—there was a shadow over his face. People said he had been wild in his youth, but there must have have a surpassed all the trees, the ripple of the sweet have a surpassed all the trees, the ripple of the sweet scuntains, as the water rose in the sup. it air; the coor of the thousand flowers that bloomed, the bright, beautiful face of the girl who had taken her out among the roses to tell her the story of her love,

"Do I tire you, Miss Brooke !" asked happy Beatrice, "Ah me ! I hope not. It is so aweet to have some one to tell. Mamma is so kind, but she is a great lady-stately and gracious ; but she would not understand I should not think that great ladies like mamma ever fall in love; do they, Miss Brooke ?"

"I should think," said Agatha, "that love is a blessing or corse that falls to the lot of every one."

"It can never, surely, be a cuise !" said Beatrice. "I always think that ladies like mamma have to be wooed by proxy-by grand ambassadors. I am so glad, so thank ful, that I am only a girl and not a great

lady." "You will be a great lady some day," said Agatha, slowly ; "Countess of Kelso," "I do not care for the title or the money,

although people say that the earl is very rich : that he had one large fortune before he came to this. It is himself I love."

"That is right," said Agatha. Ab, me ! How long was it since she had sat in the bonnie green woods, thinking the same thoughts, her heart filled with just the same happiness-how long ? and now her heart was sore as the dead leaves in autumn, "I do not remember," she said gently, "that I have heard the name of Kelso ? Is it a new title ?"

"New !" cried Beatrice. "No; it is one of the oldest in England-one of the very oldest; but the late earl was a cross old man; he spent the greater part of his life abroad. He lived in Athens for more than thirty years; he was what the people call eccentric. Mamma says that Lord Kelso-my earl," continued the girl, with a happy laugh, "did not care much about the earldom, although It has made him one of the first men in England. Do you know, Miss Brooke," she continued, shyly, " I do not think I like yourg -that is, very young men. Lord Kelso is not very young; he is not in the least old, but he is some years older than I am. Mamma says it is a good thing to be able to look up to your husband. I had many, what people call, admirers during my one season in town, but many of them were young."

"And none were half so nice as Lord

Kelso," laughed Agatha. "No; none. There was a young soldieryoung in years but old in fame, he had won the Victoria Cross-Captain Gerald Leigh. Have you heard anything about him, Miss Brooke? Agatha repeated the name gently to her-self-Captain Gerald Leigh. "No; I think not," she replied ; "but

"He said it was simple enough, but

every one else seemed to think it very

grand.

He says that many such deeds

Then the attention of the Government the turned to the outrage, and a reward vas offered for the apprehension of the ffendør.

" Penal servitude for life-nothing less t u entence could be."

And Mrs. Norman, reading the com-.nents on the affair, among other things, read that.

' it is a worse punishment than death," she said, slowly, and Agatha answered : "It is a worse crime than murder. It is

a worse crime than murder. It is a dastardly crime-one that is the outcome of a weak, dastardly, horribly nature : Mrs. Norman shrank and shivered at the

words. She raised the most piteous and frightened eyes to Agatha's face.

"Why do you say those things to me?" she asked.

" For no reason except that we were speaking of it," she replied.

But from that moment a great and terrible dread fastened itself with certainty on Agetha's mind. Could it be possible that after all, this miserable woman had committed the crime ? She had feared it at first, but the spontaneous evidence of the servants, that Mrs. Norman had returned within seven minutes after she left, had completely destroyed the suspicion; in that short time she could not have gone to the theatre and back. Just now it occurred to her that she might have driven there and back-might have hailed some passing cab, and have driven to a street near the theatre, and have returned in the same fashion.

She looked at her steadily. Ah yes, there vas guilt-deep, horrible guilt-in that ost miserable face ? Her whole soul rewiled with horror ; she could not endure to reathe the same air. She knew well enough now much the unfortunate woman had sufered, and could make every allowance ; but his was too horrible—no one cou'd forgive it It was the outcome of a miserable, depraved, morbid mind. The pure and gentle nature of the girl revolted from any contact with such a criminal; and Mrs. Norman read her thoughts in her face.

It was a strange coincidence that while she stood looking in hopeless anguish and dismay at the guilty face, Aline came to say that Mr. Norman wanted to see her at once. She hastened down and found him in the grand salon, pacing up and down with hasty foot steps, with a face so stern and white she hardly recognized it. He turned to her abruptly, and closed the door. He stood directly before her.

"Do you know," he cried, "what the people in Paris are saying about my wife ?" "No," she answered. "How should I? Your wife has been ill for two days, and I have been with her incessantly."

"Ill !" he repeated. "No wonder. Do you know that there is a rumor that she ither did it herself or employed some one :lee to do it? Great Heaven 1 you do not elieve it ? "

he trembled violently.

" It cannot be that you believe it ?" he aid.

"I will,' he replied, and there thing like emotion in his tace.

The packing was quickly done; but Agatha could not leave without looking once more at the hapless lady. She would not tell her she was going, but wicked and horrible as her conduct had been, Agatha could not go without seeing her once more. She went to her room before she put on her travelling attire. She found Mrs. Norman crouched on the window-seat, and while Agatha lived she never forgot the expression of her face; her tender, womanly heart bled for this terribly stricken, desolate woman; she almost forgot the enormity of her crime in the greatness of pity.

She went up to her and laid her hand on

the two that were so tightly clenched. "God forgives everything," she said, quietly, "to those who ask pardon," but the dull, leaden misery of the face never cleared, and Agatha went in allence.

She thanked Heaven when she stood once more in the free, fresh air—that atmosphere of crime and misery had stifled her; she said to herself that she would far rather die than over have anything more to do with such a class of people. She did just as she was told; she took a ticket for Genoa, and then destroyed it. She made her way to the country house of the Countess de Tiernay, knowing that she would be welcome there. She wrote to madame, who joined her at once. Agatha would not return to Paris because the young count was there.

It was at the country-house of Madame de Tiernay that she read the finale of the horrible story she had been so deeply interested in. After all, it had been useless sending her out of the way, the evidence against Mrs. Norman was too strong. The trial had caused the greatest sensa-

tion, not only over France, but over the whole of Europe. It was a cause celebre such as the public had rarely gloated over before.

While it lasted, no one spoke of anything else ; it filled all the papers and journals ; it was dramatized ; it formed the one sole topic, then it was forgotten ; a nine days' wonder that died before the nine days were gone. The result was the most hor-rible thing; beautiful Freda lingered for many weeks in terrible torture, then died, and the world lost one of the finest singers it had ever known.

Mrs. Norman was sentenced to penal servitude for life. The real criminal-the man who had driven his wife mad because he slighted and heartlessly abused her-escaped, as such criminals usually do. And Agatha longed to leave the country where she had witnessed such terrible scenes.

CHAPTER LI.

IN A NEW HOME.

Antiquity has a beauty of its own, but there is also a great charm about a newlybuilt, magnificent mansion, such as Lord Penrith had erected for himself in place of the tumble-down castle where his ancestors had dwelt. The Penriths were a very old family, and very wealthy; they had never held any particular position or rank ; they had For Agatha's face had grown colorless, and been quite content with living on their fue estate, with the season in town, a month or two at a fashionable watering. aid. "Oh for Heaven's sake speak to place, and a few weeks' yachting in Lord (I li there is anything in it, tell Penrith's fine boat, "The Curlew." Not a me? If there is anything in it, tell me, family about whom the society journals

"A fine family," the country people were accustomed to say; and it was perfectly true. The parents were noble, kindly, generous people; the children all with good natured dispositions. The cain. three years that Agatha had spept there had been full of calm and, as far as possible, peace-not that she had ever forgotten-not

that Vane was ever out of her thoughts. She had learned more in the six years since she had left him than she would have learned in a life-time elsewhere. That terrible tragedy in Paris : the horrors that she had learned there; the light loves; the faithless husbands ; the coquettish wives ; the tragedies and comedies she had seen in Paris, had opened her eyes to the world. She was face, no longer the simple, trusting girl, who had

read the marriage service by her lover's side, and believed herself to be his wife; she was as innocent and pure as an angel in all her thoughts, words, and deeds; the difference was that in these old days she did not know that evil existed --- now she knew that there was more evil than good. She believed then there was but one Delilab, now she found that the character was a very common one. These three years had been like a refuge to her; while they passed she never missed one morning, noon, or night, praying for Sir Vane Carlyon. The strangest thing to her was that she had never heard anything about him. She searched the newspapers for a record of his name, but never found any. She fancied he must be abroad. She looked in the Court Journal and the daily papers, but no mention was made of him; the name of Sir Vane Carlyon never appeared.

Her own soul was more at peace. She had thought a great deal about her own case; except that she had been so foolish, so blindly oredulous, and so ignorant, she could not see that she had done any harm. She honestly believed that for a sin to be a sin, it must be wilful, and she had never wilfully sinned; on the contrary, if the choice had been offered her between offending God and death, she would have died. She knew and understood in its full enormity the offense of which Sir Vane had been guilty, and the vistim she had been. She grieved with her whole heart for her fault so far as she was guilty, and she embraced with her whole heart, so far as it lay in herpower, every chanceshe had of doing good, so as to atone for it. She was

delighted to obtain the situation at Penrith Castle, she felt that she could do good there; she could help to train four young souls for heaven, she could sow good seed in the young minds, and if by good teaching and good he was the most eagerly sought after of any counsel and good example she could draw one man of the day. To be the Counters of Kelso soul nearer to heaven, she would have done good service.

"Heaven help you, Beatrice !" said Agatha, for she saw that woman's doom was on her, "to love, to suffer, and to die."

CHAPTER LIII. " MY HEART WENT OUT TO HIM."

"I like to talk about him," continued the girl, in all the honest enthusiasm of love; 'it is like reading a poem or listening to music. Miss Brooke have you ever cared so much for any one? But no, I am sure you have not," she continued.

"Why are you so sure?" asked Agatha, with a faint, sad smile.

"Because if you had you could never bear this quiet life. You know those mettlesome hounds of papa's -- do you think, after the excitement of the chase, they could be content as watch dogs? When one has drunk of the champagne of life who cares for its lees?"

Agatha looked dreamily at the young girl. "It seems strange that you should know so much," she said ; "I did not when I was of your age."

When you were of my age, Miss Brooks, said the girl, " you must have looked like an angel." "I did not act like one,' thought Agatha,

with a keen pang of self reproach.

"I often say to mamma," continued the girl, happily, "that if you took the pains over dress that we do, you would be handsomer than any of us."

"I am glad you think so kindly of me," continued Agatha.

"It is good to be young, and it is good to be beautiful," sang out Beatrice. "Life is wealthiest men in England. No less than | full of good and beautiful things ; love crowns them all,"

"Yes love crown them," sighed Agatha, and she wondered what this blithe, happy girl would say or think if she know the soul service. Agatha found that she had secured one of The Earl of Kelso had more money than he Beatrice, "I thought a great deal about the about the about to you."

ht arm. but he sav ilves I heard that when the Queen distributed the crosses, she was amuzed to see so young a man, and she spoke so kindly to him; it was enough to make all men heroes. How grand it is to be young and brave," said the girl fervently, and Agatha looked with admiration at the bright beautiful face.

"And this young hero-what of him?" asked Agatha.

"He liked me," replied Beatrice, shyly. "If I had never seen Lord Kelso, then I should have liked Gerald Leigh. Perhaps,"

"No," replied Agatha, "I am quite aura that I never did.'

"They make the best lovers in all the world. There is a romance about them; they are so brave and fearless, I thought, once upon a time, that I should like a soldier lover; but now-"

"What now ?" asked Agatha.

"I prefer an earl. Gerald Leigh was very fond of me. Mamma would not hear of him although he is eldest son and heir of Lord Swanses, the great politician. I shall always think that, from the first, mamma wished me to be Lady Kelso."

"How fortunate that your wishes and Lady Penrith's should agree," said Agatha. And looking at the bright, heautiful face.

she did not wonder that Captain Leigh, Lord Kelso and many others had lost their hearts; it was beautiful to sit and listen to the simple, earnest confidence of the young, loving heart. All the charm of youth and beauty was on the girl.

"Gerald Leigh told me all about his campaign," she continued ; "but whenever mamma saw him triking to me, she took me away. He was what she called 'a detrimental.' I thought it rather cruel of her until I saw Lord Kelso,"

"Then you did not care about this brave young captain ?" asked Agatha.

"Not in that way. I was not in love with him ; but, I am hair afraid he was with me, If all soldiers make love as he did, why then I do not wonder at all the girls liking them so much. I think soldiers are quite different from other men ; they are so brave and simple-minded."

than the earl.'

"Ab, no; the earl, Lord Keiso, is-is the other half of my own soul !" she cried. "Gerald Leigh was very handsome and distinguished looking. I liked him all the better for the scars that disfigured his hands ! but the earl-ah, Miss Brooke, he was fair to see. I have wondered sometimes," she continued, " what my life would have been had I never seen him. I should have been content always; but I should never have known this greater, higher happiness-the crown of life.

Ic be Continued.)

After the clerk had pulled down everything in the store without satisfying his ous-tomer, a woman, she asked him if there wis anything else he had not shown her. "Yes, ma'am," he said, "the cellar; but if you be said, "" the cellar ; but if you wish it I will have that brought up and

she was quite as much surprised as delighted. She found that there was no need whatever for her to be anxious over her daughter's marriage-she would have many noble wooers to choose from. In her heart she hoped the girl would

not fall in love just yet; she was but seventeen, and her bright, fresh young beauty would last for many years-but mothers propose and fate disposes. Beatrice in her first season, in the loveliest spring-tide of her girlish beauty, in the fairest flower

of her youth, fell in love. The Earl of Kelso was some years older than herself, but that did not matter. He was certainly one of the handsomest and three different fortunes had been left him. He was " first at court and in the senate,"

and bright face that she enjoyed the whole scene-the number of well-dressed people, the fine horses, the grand green trees, and the fresh, bracing air. Many weary eyes followed the girl's graceful figure and lovely

them con amore. She loved dancing, and it as I ?" was a pleasure to see her.

The bright, happy young face---the slender. girlish figure-the shining eyes-the air of thorough, complete, perfect enjoyment, drew quite as much attention as the loveliness of her face. It was considered a great treat to

dance with her-the light heart, the flying feet, the shining eyes were everywhere. She hardly needed dress and jewels to enhance her fair, girlish loveliness. It was

some time since the gay world had rejoiced in the smiles of one so young and fair; the beauties had of late been of a far more mature kind. Beatrice was quite new, and she had a most wonderful success. Lady Penrith

was somewhat bewildered with it; she had always thought Beatrice beautiful, and expected that she would make a grand marriage, but she was not at all pre-pared for the great furore that her daughter's bright young beauty did create-

MARCH 9, 1887

THE TRUF WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE.

POLITICS." " PRACTICAL Mr. James Russell Lowell's Address in Chicago.

A New Patriotic Hovemeat-Practical and Corper-Grocery Politicians - Trac Statesmanship, Like that of Edmund Burke-The Luck of Courage in Politicians and the Moral Loss it is Causing.

Un the evening of February 22 last, the anniversary of Washington's birthday, Mr. Jas. Russell Lowell was entertained at a banquet by the Union League Club, of Chicago, over by the Onion Deague Orab, or Onioago, over three hundred members being present. From the Tribune's report we take the following extracts from his speech in response to the toast of his health. Mr. Lowell was very warmly greeted and spoke as fallows :---

"I shall not endeavor to lecture you on the subject of politics this evening. I received a cutting from a paper this afternoon which told me that, as to practical politics, I was entirely ignorant ; that I had never seen anything of them, and that, possibly, may (Laughter.) Because, when I think of practical politics I am sometimes reminded of a sign that I have seen in the streets of a be true. Practical Plumber. (Laughter.) I never knew precisely the difference between the practical plumber and his neighbor, who does not put upon his sign the distingaishing adjective. But I know perfectly well that if the practical plumber would be the more expensive of the two; and I am inclined to think that this is the case with what we call practical politics. I was rather struck with what your excellent president said just now -- that the business of your club was not to be silent ; and I am exceedingly glad to hear it. He said you had always had a voice. Now that is precisely what I complain of. Horn Took said, when somebody remarked to him that the laws of England were open to everybody. 'So is the London tavern.' I have had a voice for I cannot tell you how many years-I should not like to tell you-and it seems to me like the voice of one crying in the wilderness, I confess.

"Now, gentlemen, what is our practical politician? As I told you, I do not know anything about practical pulitics; but it seems to me from time to time I have had a vision of the practical politician, and what is he? He is a man who is afraid of his constituents. He is a man who studies the weathercock of what he calls public opinion. but which is not public opinion by any means, and governs his conduct accordingly. He is the "Old Prob" of that kind of weathercock. (Laughter.) I have known the practical politician to be first on either side of every question that arose, and then to regret most sincerely that he could not be on both sides in order to be in strict analogy with his theory of how his bread ought to be buttered. (Applause.)

"Now, gentlamen, it seems to me that our politics of late years has produced in too pointies of lave years has produced in too great abundance two kinds of politicians. First, the practical politician, and second, the corner-grocery politicians. Now the practical politician is the man who trades in the material which the corner-grocery politician manufactures. (Laughter.) At least that is my impression. I give it as an im-pression. I have been out of the country for a good many years. It is very possible that these used to exist, and exist no longer. I hope that may be the case. I see by the expression of your fuces that you all know what the practical politician is, and what the corner-grocery politician is. (Laughter.) May I ask you whether you have ever to me that this is the question we are to answer. Politics, as I understand it, on its lowest level, concerns itself simply with the national housekeeping, and is a matter of harpening when I left Boston was a speech practical business. It concerns itself with questions as they arise. 1 can conceive of a very different sort of politics on a higher plane, and which we then call statesmanship ; and it is a kind of politics which studies the laws of cause and effect, which sees cortain CAUSES Blwsys produce certain effects and gradually formulates certain laws by which its judgment is guided. Perhaps you think that this sort of politician is an ideal. I think that there was precisely such a poli- I this principle was established by our foretician in a man who died nearly 100 years fathers. They settled-of course they had ago, and whose name was Edmund Burke Burke was-a great many wise men, a great many shrewd men, a good many men of genius had written upon politics from Aris-totle to Machiavelli and Spinoza, and down to our own time-that he was the first man who mixed imagination with his thought. It has seriously struck me he turned the light of that imagination on what seems to be the vague and fluctuating chaos of human experi-ence and saw in it the germs of divine intention, and Burke governed his opinions by his inductions from that. His understand-ing, too, was as remarkable, fortunately for him, as his imagination. Now, I ask any of you to read Burke's two speeches-one delivered nearly two years before the battle of Lexington, the other delivered more than a year before-one on taxation in the American colonies and the other on conciliation with America, and you will see what I mean by a statesman. Burke saw things as they were, and consequently saw them as they were go-ing to be. That is practical wisdom. If Burke's advice had been followed the American Revolution would have been postponed. It probably would have been evaded. We should have separated, that was in the Book of Fate, but we should have parted good friends. One of these speeches I am reminded of by cept that as an evidence of American progress, and we consider that because we are going so fast, because we are getting so strong, we have succeeded. Mind, I don't say we have not succeeded, because I am one of the people who think we have; but I don't think that that is the only evidence of it. Now, undoubtedly, we have succeeded, but what did Burke say in 1774, speaking of the American colonies ? 'Their progress'-I don't remember his exact words, and won't pretend to give them, but something like this -'Their progress is without a parallel in history. When I look at them it seems I see in recent times a nation which has been accumulating ideas through a long series of years of advanced civilization. Their children don't grow from infancy to manhoud so rapidly as villages grow to communities and communities to States.' * . +

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Commentaries" have been sold in the colonies as have been sold in England.'

"You remember that Cooper, our novelist, man of genius If ever there was one, and he had a singular instinct for ideas distinctively American, makes his countryman continually say-it is a proverb, as it were, constantly repeated, the burden of his speech, he makes him say, 'We will go over to Bunker Hill, and we'll teach them the law.' That always struck me very much as an instance of Cooper's instinct. Now, as I say, these same conditions existed and they have gone on ever since in precisely the same way. We started under more prosperous circumstances than any such government ever started before. In fact, we are the first instance of a government of this kind, and we had thus about it. We had, in the first place, a per-fectly homogeneous population. We had a population that had inherited certain trophies of law and liberty. We had land for the asking. We had-perhaps I ought not to call it free trade-we had an unlimited commerce over a larger portion of the earth's surface than any people that ever enjoyed it before. All these wonderful advantages have carried us on this carreer of prosperity to the present time.

"Now, I was here thirty one years ago-I have not yet complimented you, and I am re-minded that I ought to have done it. (Laughter.) Of course, I understand that when s man is making an after-dinner speech the I get either of them into my house perhaps | first thing he should do would be to put bis audience in a good humor. I remember when 1 was here thirty-one years ago one thing struck me very much, and that after I went home to New England I told my friends, Well, no, no, there is no art there-there is not much to see.' The prairies are not quite so monotonous as the ocean, but I told them that it seemed to me that they were more genuinely American. It seemed to me that there was a certain genius of view about them, a certain liberality, and I recollected it because I put into a figure, as it were that they seemed to be laid out like their land -in quarter section lots. (Laughter and applause.) And now I have always had a great hope for the West, I must confess. But you must not think because Chicago is now ten times as large as when I first saw it that it is an indication that we are prosperous. It is an indication that we are prosperous in a certain way. I admit, and in a way that is comfortable which I would like to share. (Laughter.) But at the same time it does not indicate success. London is growing

just as fast as you are-perhaps faster. All of you who have been to London will remember those long blocks of buildings extending like the claws of the crab into the green grass all around the sides. If you stayed away two years you will find them a mile within the circuit of the town. The same phenomenon is going on all over the world, and it is not characteristic especially

of America, but it is the result of the application of steam to travel. It is heaping people into the cities, and it is heaping people into the cities too fast. And not only that, but it is bringing to the cities a population which is not altogether good for the cities, bat whom we have got to take care of in some way or other. It is a responsibility that we cannot rid ourselves of. The French in the last fifty years have invented a very useful word, 'solidarity,' and it means a great deal. The word 'commonwealth' rightly understood means a great deal. There is not one of us here who is not interested in the well-being of every other man in this community, but he does not always appreciate those who do. As I was just saying, the men at the time of the Revolution, it appears to me, understood certain principles of law betthe practical politician and the corner-grocery politician are likely to be? It seems thing I heard of when I was leaving Boston? rebeilion, but it is rather a steady State, a conservative State. The last thing that was Board of Aldermen being a part, and the principal part, of the governing body of one of the largest cities in the United States. This man was making a speech and affirming in it that it was wrong for any citizen to call upon the police to protect his private property. Well, I remember saying a good many years ago-or, at least, a friend of mine, Hoses Biglow, said-(applause)-that to settle-they accepted the principle of think that the distinction of Edmund liberty which were existing in Magna Charta ; they protected property as the foundation of society, not because property calls out the selfish instincts of mankind, which it does not always do. I have seen quite as many men who were trying to hoard up something for other people as I have seen of men who were trying to heard it up for themselves, and then the accumulation of property becomes something encoling. At any rate whatever it is, it is the foundation of such social orders as we possess. " Now, when I remember how many hundreds, possibly millions, of years before our ancestors, who were not overburdened with learning, for they did not know how to get under cover when it rained-when I think how long it took them to count five of their fingers, and that then after numerous steps through a period of years another genius came along who said, ' Well, by Jove, we can count the other five, and that makes ten. I value the results of this civilization of ours so far as it has gone. I think it is something worth keeping. I think it is something that everybody is interested in-quite as much the man who rebels against it as the man against whom he rebels. Now, we have beard a good deal, of course--I am talking here as things come into my head. (A voice-"That something which was said by my friend on my is all right." Shall I go on? (Cries of "Go right (the Rev. Dr. Barrows), that in 1825 on," and applanse.) In the last century there the Indians were dancing here: Now we ac-used to be continual debates about what was called the social compact. It was supposed that they had some indefinable portion of the earth's territory and all the inhabitants of the earth were collected together on the the earth were collected together on the plains of Shinar, we will say, and they said, 'Look here, we have been having a pretty bad time for a year or two, and we will make an arrangement by which we can go on together.' Well, the theory of the point argument as well are arguing social compact answers as well as anything else. The real theory of the social compact was this :- That it abolished the right of private war, it abolished man's right to pro-tect himself directly, so that if any one of you owed me anything I could not go with a bludgeon and knock you down and take it out of your pocket, but I must go to the proper official and say :- 'You go and catch him,' and so forth, and go through a regular process of law. Now, since my return home I have heard the right of private war asserted. It strikes me that for a man who has got to be a grandfather there is a of "No! no!") Now, whose fault is it? I oertain unwisdom in it. Ian't there? At tell you that the loss of money is very conpopulation of the American colonies was on the whole, and -I say it with great deference the same time I find that I am called someto the gentlemen I am looking at I say that the population of the American colonies at thing of an optimist, but 'I do not get frightened ; perhaps I am; But I do think better educated in the general principles of that there is one thing which ought to engage loss. The loss of morals is the great loss, rescued and Miss Rhodes is not Eaglish liberty than their descendants with our most earnest attention, an 1 that is the (Applause:) Every day that you let it go on recover, a second attention of the second a the time of our revolution on the whole was

the exception of the company whom I am ad- fact that if a Government be a necessary dressing. (Langhter.) Now, I was saying thing-and perhaps it is-there are two to Mr. Dexter this morning that there was forms of Government, and but two. The one one remarkable fact stated by Burke in one form of Government governs you, and the of those speeches that always impressed me other leads you. Now, what is the result ? of an eminent bookseller for saying that the men are that lead, and in what direc-nearly as many copies of "Blackstone's tion their leading is. (Applause.)

"Now, gentlemen, you may be as indifferent as you like, nobody shares in the magnifificent self-confidence of his countrymen more than I do. Nobody is more exhilarated about it, and by-and-bye I will tell you why I share in that self-confidence; but I say that we ought, in this country especially, to be choice in our leaders for this reason : that here more than anywhere else, especially in the chief place in this Nation, it is the man who makes the place and not the place that 1137--makes the man. (Applause.) I have seen what the men who existed at the time when this day was beginning to be celebrated would have called the curule chair at Washington-I have seen that alternately a pillory and a throne, as the character of the man was who sat in it. As I say, we consider that party organization is necessary, and possibly it is. I have not yet seen, on the whole, a working substitute for it; but I do may that absolute slavery to party is fully as bad as elavery to anything eise. (Applanse.) On the whole, if I had my choice, I would rather be bullied by Caligula, because there was only one of him. (Applause and laughter.) That is the feeling I have. I remem-ber a good many years ago M. Guizot asked me how long I thought the American Republic was going to last. Said I : " M. Guizot, it will last just so long as the traditions of the men of English descent who founded it are dominant there.' (Applause.) And he assented. And that is my firm faith. Of course, the language of mankind changes from generation to generation. Sometimes we put it in a figurative form, and sometimes we put it in the plainest language in which we can put it. It does not matter how you put it; certain thiogs lead to certain conse-

quences. "I remember when the Dake of Wellington-a man singularly like, in certain traits of his character, the great man who was born to-day-1 remember when the Duke of Wellington broke away from his party and voted with Lord Melbourne he was reproached by some of his friends, and he answered in this way :- 'I cannot afford to do what is not right.' I think it a very noble answer. He meant he was too old to do what was not right. But we are all of us too old, and that is what we ought to lay to heart. We are a great auccess, of course. (Laughter.) There is no question about that. I was born in a period which I will call the Fourth of July period of our existence. We had been getting on triumphantly. If there were rumors of wars they only lulled us like the murmur of the sea on the beach at a distance. If there was a revolution it did not affect us, and whenever we met together it was to congratulate ourselves on our superority to the rest of mankind. The most of you are too young to remember that time, but I remember it very well. We thought of ourselves very much as it we were little Jack Horner. We put in our thumb and pulled out a plum, and agree with me always and sometimes say I am obstinate. They think we have a had outlook. I hear it very generally said that we produce no longer any great men; that we produce great captains of industry and great captains of war, but we do not produce any great stateamen. I answer that on the whole the most remarkable statesman of all times was produced by the American Republic and from the soil of this State within the recent memory of all. (Prolonged applause.) But, gentlemen, at the same time that I feel that, at the same that I

your moral loss is at compound interest. (Applause.) You can recover your pecuniary loss-that is easy enough; we are energetic people, and we do not mind that kind of thing; we can recover that fast enough; but I tell you that your moral loss is every day going on at compound interest, and that the sternest accountants that are known to human history are keeping the accounts. (Appianse,)

FAMOUS EARTHQUAKES.

The following is a list of the principal easthquakes that have taken place since the twelfth century, with the casualties :---

	Persons	5
Year. Place.	Killed,	•
1137-Sicily	15.000	1
1158-Syria	29.000	1
1268-Cilicia	60,000	
1456-Naples	40,000	
1531-Lisbon		1
1626-Naples		
1667-Sohamaki	80,000	1
1692-Jamaica	3,000	1
1693-Sicily	100,000	
1703-Aquila, Italy	5,000	1
1706-The Abrazzi	15,000	ł
1715-Algiers	20,000	H
1725-Palermo	6,000	L
1731—Pekin	100,000	Ŀ
1746-Lima and Callao		
1754-Grand Cairo		
1755-Kashan, Persia.	40,000	ſ
1755-Lisbon		
1759-Syria	20,000	L
1784-Ezinghian, Asia Minor		Ł
1797-Country between Santa Fo	and	Ĺ
Panama		1
1805-Nanles	6,000	

	30,00
1805-Naples	6,00
1822 - Aleppo	20,00
1829-Murcis	6,00
1830-L'anton	6,00
1842-Cape Haytien	4,00
1857-Calabria	10,00
1857 -Quito	6,00
1860-Mendoza, South America	7,00
1868-Towns in Pern and Equador	25,00
1875-San Jose de Cacuta, Columbia,	14,00
1881Scio	4,09
16S5-Charleston	

1HE EUROPEAN EARTHQUAKE.

Since the earthquake in Lisbon in 1755 in ! the volcanic shocks in the Japanese Mr. Hearn will be declared as Lotands a few years sgo, no disturbance of the earth's surface has occurred to equal in its destructive consequences that which took place on February 23rd throughout the portion of Europe which extends not say much for a candidate, but, in truth, through the Italiaa "Riviera" and the it says too much for a man who never in his southern portions of France-the region that, for generations, has been recommended as the most salubrious, for invalids, of all the and empty the coffers of the Government. territories bordering on the Mediterravean, and which,-since the luxurious reign of Napolean III. made the baths at Cannes and the adjoining districts "fashionable," has been frequented by the pleasure-seekers of Europe, and by not a few of our American tourists, "who follow the crowd," wherever they go, without a thought of using their own judgment in the pursuit of recreations or novelties, for which they are eventually compelled to pay very I think we were too much in the habit of saying 'What a good boy am I.' (Laughter.) But I like to talk with people who think.' I like to talk with serious people who do not dearructiveness and consequences. Whole quake becomes insignificant, both as to its destructiveness and consequences. Whole villages in the Italian mountains have obliterated, and their inhabitbeen auts either buried in the ruins of their houses, or severely injured tile to the best interests of the Church and in escaping from them. Cities, like Nice nothing that brings the body in conflict with and Genoa, were so severely shaken, that churches, theatres, and public buildings fell in ruins; and for several days—even up to the end of last week—hundreds of thou-sands of people were camping, as best they could, in the parks, the fields, the open sands of people were camping, as best they could, in the parks, the fields, the open spaces, and even in the cometeries-dread ing to re-enter their tottering houses. The admit that, perhaps I have no right to say to | total loss of life-so far as can be learned my country: 'It is your duty to produce —is estimated at over two thousand, while inclined toward escialized, aparchism and com-great men. Now, turn directly around and the wounded are reckoned to reach as high munism?' your correspondent asked. produce them !' I have too much common as five thousand—many of the destroyed vil. "I believe that is likely," Mr. Scorts produce them !' I have too much common as five thousand many of the destroyed vil-sense for that, but I think that the history lages not having a house left undemolished. The earthquake shock extended from Genos, annals of ants, without any interest for the all through the lower portion of the Italian race of mankind. And I do think that while peninsula, to the South of France, where it peninsula, to the South of France, where it was sensibly felt in the mountain regions. Its influence was even perceptible in the Physical Laboratory, at the United States Signal Office, in Washington, where the sciesmo-scope, which has been in use since the Japanese disturbances, recorded at 7 hours 33 minutes, a.m., 7.50 meridian time, February 23, the arrival at that point of the shock of the earthquake that had occurred in France and Italy, A rough calculation gives about 500 miles per hour as the velocity of this transmission of the impact of the earthquake, -a force ten times greater than that of one of our most violent wind-storms. Undulations of the earth were noticed at Catania, in Sicily, at the foot of Mount Ætna. It is reported that at Bussana, a village of 800 inhabitants, successive shocks levelled nearly every house, and one-third of the people were buried in the ruine. Not one of the 106 Communes in the populous province of Porto Maurizio escaped injury. The vil lages built on terraces, on the sides of the Italian hills; were almost all destroyed. Hundreds of the houses of Nice are tottering and ready to fall. The earthquake was strongly felt at sea. Of Genoa it woke sailors from their sleep, and the inhabi-tants of the city fled, in terror, from their homes to the ships in the harbor Altogether, it has been a time of horror in that portion of Europe so long regarded as one of the favored spots of Mother Earth. We, here in America-even with the few ills of which we are so apt to complain-should regard ourselves, in comparison, as being specially favored by an All-wise Providence, not only in our terrestrial quietude, but in the sum total of our political and social surroundings.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER. THE DISCRACE OF QUEBEC WEST-THE ELEC-TION TO BE PROTESTED.

The developments of the contest are gradually coming out, and they have culminated in a most disgraceful act on the part of Mr. Herbert Carbray, a son of Mr. Felix Carbray, the cat's paw of Mr. MoGreevy. It appears that Mr. Herbert Carbray went with two men, Hanlan and Nolan, and deposited with Brother Stanislaus the sum of \$455, which the latter was to pay over to the same two men alter five o'clock. The lay brother accepted the deposit and paid over the amount as directed to the two men. one of whom remarked after receiving the money, "It's all right, the elections are over." Mr. Hearn, the defeated candidate, was apprised of

THIS INFAMOUS TRANSACTION

and spoke of it to Father Burke, who was entirely ignorant of it until informed of it by Mr. Hearn, and we may also mention that Brother Stanislaus was totally unaware of the nefarious trick which was played upon him. The matter is in a nutshall. The two men were the representatives of a parcel of blackguards and rowdles hired by Mr. McGreevy to protect the polls during the election; and being doubtful of receiving their pay, they, with Mr. Herbert Carbray, adopted the disgraceful means above narrated, by which they en-deavored to bring into disrepute, and as being conniving at the evil practices of Mr. McGreevy's gang, the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Patrick's Church. On Sunday

KATHER BURKE GAVE AN EXPLANATION of the whole subject and denounced the vile perpetrators of the action from the pulpit, When such disreputable acts are resorted to for the return of unpopular candidates it is fully time that the church and the public should denounce them from the alter and the street. This is merely the commencement of the denouements in the election of Quebec West. The hatoful and lying assertions of the Mercury are quite sufficient to stamp the characters of the party who are the supporters of such candidates as the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, and we are quite sure that were the election to be thoroughly investigated, as we are led to believe it will be,

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

Anyhow, Mr. McGreevy need not be proud of his victory; a majority of forty six does life did anything for the city of Quebeo, who worked for but himself to fill his own pocket There have been many very liegraceful elections, but the most disgraceful of all has been that of Quebec West. Quebec, Feb. 28.

NO HOSTILITY TO THE CHURCH. T. V. POWDERLY TOO DEVOUT A CATHOLIC TO

OPPOSE IT IN ANY WAY. CHICAGO, Ill, March 1.---" There never was any reason why the Catholic Church should not countensuce the Knights of Labor," said George N. Sceets, a prominent Kuight and editor of the Daily Telegram, which paper is the recognized organ of the body in this city. "The Knights of Labor," he continued, "is not an eathbound organiza-tion. There is nothing in its constitution has

allies." " Has not the position of the Church toward the Knights been influenced hitherto by the suspicion that the labor bodies were favorably

THE IRISH QUESTION:

3

GLADSTONE BELIEVES IT MUST BK SETTLED BEFORE ANY POLL TICAL MATTER,

Clamorers for Coercion Disappointed—The Council Decide in Favor of Precedence

for Procedure, and then the Introduction of a "Moderate" Crimes Bill,

LONDON, March 3 - In spite of a pressure of a section of the Cabinet in favor of coercion the council to day decided to conclude the cloture debate before the production of the orimes bill. If the first rule of procedure is not passed by Wednesday Mr. Smith will ask for a continuous sitting until the rule has been passed. The council further decided to restrict the crimes till to clauses dealing with changing of venue of jury trials and magistrates' powers of summary trials in cases involving sentences of not more than six nonths. The Ulater Tory proposal that boycotting be made punishable with severe measures was rejected.

LONDON, March 3.-The Conservative movement with the object of forcing the Government to deal with Ireland immediately is assuming a critical phase. A number of Liberal-Unionists have joined the Conservatives in this movement. About 150 Government supporters have intimated to the whips their willingness to assist in finishing the oloture debate and curtailing discussions on supply by a protracted sitting, continuing all night if necessary. The Cabinet Council fixed for yesterday was postponed by Lord Salisbury in order to enable him to have separate consultations with the ministers and try to reconcile differences on the extent to which coercion shall be carried in Ireland. It is probable that Lord Salisbury will be forced to call a conference of the whole party and try to maintain unity. The Standard says the proceedings of Parliament are becoming a public scandal. If no Government or party can be found able to curo the malady with which the house is allicted the difficulty will have to be solved from outside.

THE IRISH QUESTION MUST BE SOLVED,

LONDON, March 3 .- Mr. Gladstone writes to the editor of the Baptist as follows : consider there is no opportunity yet for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church. No great political matter can be dealt with till the Irish difficulty is settled. An attempt by me to force a postponement of the Irish ques tion would only increase the confusion and pressure. The main reason why the Irish question is so troublesome, obtrusive and so provoking is because it involves the social order of that country, and it is the nature of social questions to put h their claims for pre cedence over others."

DUBLIN, March 2 .- At Lorgan to-day the police were stoned by riotous mobs and several were injured. The police fired, but dot no mrm.

NEW YORK, March 1.-The Post's London New York, March 1.—The Fast's London correspondent believes there is no truth in the story that the Government have decided to proclaim the National League and put Archbishop Croke on trial as instigating to sedition. He says their law officers warned them that no proof of the Arch-bishop's guilt would be forthcoming and that the chance of convicting & Catholic Archinchop was absolutely non-existent. As for the national league he says the important fact is that it been very quiet of late and has had nothing to do with the plan of campaign which is the work of private and more or less spontaneous agencies,

A CRISIS IN ENGLAND. TORIES FORCING THE GOVERNMENT TO DEAL WITH IRELAND-LORD SALISBURY'S COPR-CION PUZZLE-PARLIAMENTARY PRO-CEEDINGS A PUBLIC SCANDAL-TRIALS AND ACQUITALS IN

IRELAND,

of a nation without great men is simply the we have stil! the vigor in our loins to produce such great men as we have produced before, I appeal to any man in this andience to say, if the convention of 1888 were now to be sum moned, even if we had the material amongst ns, we could or should send it to that conven tion. Should we under our present methods? I do not hear anybody say yes. (A voice, "No !") I do not believe we should. We produce an infinite number of small men, and it is very fortunate for us that we do; but at the same time I think we ought to remember that in many ways our civilization is seamed with a kind of barbariam, that we run away from people --- we run away from publicopinion. Now, what is public opinion properly in the eyes of any man that has ever studied history? It is the opinion of about half a dozen men six weeks, or six months, or a year afterwards. It is not the opinion of ten, or twenty, or fifty million men at the moment. And that is what ought to be looked for. Now, I have a feeling that what is wanting in our politicians of the present day more than anything else is the one element of courage. (Applause.) To me courage is the highest of virtues, because it is the safeguard of every other virtue that we possess. (Applause.

"Well, now, gentlemen, have I drawn too severe an indictment?" (Voices, "No! no!") "Are we not all conscious that this is the one thing that is more wanting than anything else-people who will tell the truth to first man they meet, or to any the number of men that they meet? Now, I have always had very considerable sympathy-1 may say a very keen sympathy -with the labor organization. I believe that there are some ways in which we are in great dangers from accumulations of wealth. do not know whether it is true or not, but I am told that the Senate is now becoming occupied by men who buy their seats there. If that is true, it is a very serious matter, it appears to me. What we ought to do is to instruct, so far as we can, the people who are ignorant, for we have been importing and importing and importing fresh material without the traditions that our ancestors had, Those who come over here intelligent du not a squire them very soon, but the ones who come over here mintelligent and agglomerate in the cities are bound to acquire them. We are bound to see that, in some way, they do acquire them. And no matter in what form we put it, the daty of the more intelligent is to govern the less intelligent. The more intelligent and superior being-I do not care who he is-can always govern the inferior being if he does his duty. Not now and then, or here and there, or when he happens to think of it; but as we suy in America, 'every time.' (Applause.)

"Now, gentlemen, is there a great city in this country that-I won't say is well gov. erned-but that is decently governed ? (Criss eiderable. I mean by that it is a thing to be considered. The loss of money is great, but it is the smallest loss. It is an infinitesimal loss. The loss of morals is the great loss.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Pelladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

THEY WANT COERCION,

LONDON, March 2. - The Irish Conservative members of parliament at a conference yesterday decided to agitate in favor of suspending the debate on the procedure rules and proceeding to the discussion of coercive measures for Ireland.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

WATERTOWN, Dak., March 2.-Mrs. Edmon-ston and son, living six miles from Henry, left that town Friday with a horse and sleigh. They were found on Sunday frozen to death, ten rods from the home of a neighbor.

A SAD CATASTROPHE.

...

HIGHTON, W. Va., March 2.-Last evening HIGHTON, W. Va., March 2.-Lass evening while pleasure riding at Kanawha, Mrs. G. E. Turner, of Baltimore, Mrs. Tyer, mother of the railroad agent at that point, and Miss Rhodes, telegraph operator, were drawn under, the falls. Mrs. Turner's body was not recovered. Mrs: Tyer died soon after being, rescuerd, Mrs: Tyer died soon after being 1. A. .

answered, "but it has become plain, day by day, that the American Knights nave tendences toward dangerous and unjust doctrines."

THE BESULT-FATHER M'GLYNN'S CASH.

"Do you think that the trouble in the matter of Father McGlynn had anything to do with

this last action on the part of the bishops ?" "Undoubtedly," Mr. Sceets rejoined, "the McGlynn episode compelled an investigation, and the natural result has followed. The Oatholic Church has always been the friend of the working people, and their interests are to a great extent reciprocal. I look upon this action of the American bishops as one of the greatest boons that could have befallen the Knights. The combin ed efforts of the fearless priest and houest leader will do more to solve the quarrels between the employer and the employed than any other human agency. The Church can rest easy, the speaker concluded, "that at no point will they come in conflict with the Knights. N. Y. Herald.

WHOOPING UP THE WAR CRY.

BOULANGER'S DECREE AGAINST FOREIGNERS-AUSTRIA ARMING AND FORTIFYING-BELGIUM FEARS SHE WILL BE OVERRUN.

PARIS, March 4.-General Boulanger has aball be allowed to have in his service any foreigner of either sex. The decree is due to the fact that the governess of General Davouse's children has been discovered to be the wife of russian officer quartered at Neuf Brisach,

VIENA, Marco 4.—All the principal garri-sons throughout the country have been prac-ticing with repeating arms. All the troops in Vienna have been supplied with the new rifle. Officers throughout the monarchy have been srdtred to be ready to march at any time within 24 hours. The Sunday Observance Act has been suspended to allow work on army con-

has been subpanced to allow work of army con-tracts to be hurried. BRUSSELS, March 4.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the War Minister insisted upon the necessity of fortifying the line of Meuse in order to arreat the progress of an enemy and repel invasion. He said that with only a single entranched camp at Antwerp the country was exposed to the dauger of being overrun at any time. The Premier declared that to his certain knowledge the Government's plans for fortification are approved by the and internal or external pains and injuries. guarantee powers.

OBTRUSIVE AND PROVOKING.

GLADSTONE ON DISESTABLISHMENT AND THE IBISH QUESTION.

LONDON. March 4.-Gladstone writes to the editor of the Baptist as follows: "I consider there is no opportunity yet for the disestablish-ment of the Welsh Church. No great political matter can be dealt with till the Irish difficulty is setting the set of the disestablished of the set of the se is settled. An attempt by me to force the postponement of the Irish question would only in-crease the contusion and pressure. The main reason why the Irish question is so troublesome, obtrusive and provoking is because it involves the social orders of that country, and it is the instrue of social questions to push their claims for precedence over others."

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Continuing all night if necessary. A Cabinet Council, fixed for yesterday, was postponed by Lord Salisbury in order to enable him to have separate consultations with tha ministers and try to reconcile the differences on the extent to which coercion will be carried in Ireland. It is probable that Lord Salisbury will be forced to call a conference of the whole

party and try to maintain unity. The Standard says the proceedings of parliament are becoming public scandals. If no government or party can be found able to cure the malady with which the House is afflicted, the difficulty will have to be solved from outnide.

DUBLIN, March 4 .- At the Clare assizes yesterday, Judge O'Brien, commenting upon the ac-tion of the jury in acquitting a prisoner who was without a shadow of defence, said that it was useless to try cases before such juries, and Mr. Murphy on behalf of the Crown, said he would postpone the principal cases until the new

assizes. Fathers Keller and Murphy, who are supposed to be plan of campaign trustees for the Ponsonby estate, have been summoned before Judge Boyd.

DON'T DO IT.

Don't rack and rain your lungs with a tight, harrowing, distressing cough, when a few doses of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam will loosen the phlegm, sooth the irritation and heal the sore throat and bronchial pipes, and may avert that destructive disease, consumption.

A man's success in politics depends in nosmall degree upon his ability to look cheerful and say nothing.

WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

The preparation sold by druggists known as Hagyard's Yellow Oil is worthy of all confidence as a household remedy for pain. It has been over a quarter of a century in the market, and never fails to cure or relieve rheumatiam, neuralgia, sore throat, quinsy, deafness, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites

The shoemaker who advertises "boots that will never wear out" must believe in the immorality of the sole.

IMPORTANT.

It is of the utmost importance that some good household remedy should be kept within handy reach in case of pain or accidental injury. The most useful remedy of this kind is undoubtedly Hagyard's Yellow Oil for in ternal and external use in all painful com plaints.

Not every one is happy who dances, say. the proverb. The man who has just stepped on a tack knows this full well.

Smith (with effusion)-"Hello, Brown. "Why don't you rise earlier ? It is dread, ful to be so lazy." "Alas, I have often tried ? Foan make up my mind to 'it, but I cannot brother." Smith (thoughtiessly)....." What a make up my body."

"Now, I have long had a feeling that the

TOUTHE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

65 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY......MARCH 9, 1857

SIR JOHN knew what he was about when he made parliamentary voting open and not by ballot in the North-West Territories. A horde of Government bullies, headed by Tom White, have gone there to see that the settlers and half-breeds vote tor Ministerial candidates. And this is called a free country !

Homs Rule continues the burning question in English politics. It is proposed to England to test popular feeling on the subject. The Tories tak of holding counter desettled, and it can only be settled in one way. Already it is Home Rule or No Rule, and big as the army of occupation now is, it will have coercion will be as difficult as ever.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' exposition of the character and objects of the Knights of Labor has, according to late cables, been favorably received at Rome. The order does not, it seems, come under the ban against secret

" the people, but because a certain phoreh had off for the rack-renter to fling his tenantry out " falminated against the Conservative party. | upon the roadside, but the English taxpayer Such talk as this is more deserving of ridicule will probably have a word to say on the sub- should be commenced not later than than reprehension, and would not be worth ject, when he finds that he is paying the noticing save as an indication that the Tories | piper."

"MY DEAR SIR,-I have your letter of 8th. You inform me that Sir Charles Tapper

and Mr. McLelan are promising the people of Colchester and Cumberland and Picton that,

if they sustain the Government, a new policy, not as yet communicated to or passed on by

Parliament, will be adopted as to the railway

you mention ; and that it will be constructed

ing to trust Mesers. Tapper and McLelan.

wish from me an assurance that I will do as

much for them as these gentlemen offer; and

you tell me that such an assurance will

materially help our prospects in the three

forward were to be adopted, it should have

been laid before Parliament, and discussed

and decided on its merits. Instead of this it

has been kept back till the elections, and is

new put forward in the locality as a bribe-a

wholesale bribe, to three counties. I cannot

take part in an auction of the votes of Col-

chester, Cumberland and l'ictou. I never give a promise unless I am satisfied that

it is right, and that I can redeem my

word. It is possible that the course pro-

posed to be taken as to this railway is justi-

fiable, and if that be shown I will support it

on which ever side of the house I sit, or

whichever way the people of the three coun-

ties may vote. But I have not before me at

this time sufficient information as to the

condition of the road, the cost of completion

and the other important points involved, to

enable me to form a judgment on the ques-

tion, and therefore 1 cannot now conscien-

tionaly make the pledge which you tell me is

so important in the interests of the Liberal

"Yours truly,

This is the letter of a statesman and an

honorable man. What a splendid contrast

it presents to the bribery, trickery and dis-

tences in this letter as luminous expressions

of the principles, dignity, honor and justice

which animate the leader of the Liberal

party. No doubt, had he been canable of

stooping to "party exigencies," he could

have secured a different result in some of the

author of this noble letter for a man whose

THE GATINEAU VALLEY RAILWAY.

The condition of this enterprise furnishes a

" EDWARD BLAKE."

"It is plain that, It the course now put

" ion add that the people, while unwill-

as a government work.

cognities.

Canse.

word Boodle !

have made hostility to the Ohurch a standing WHOLESALE BRIBERY. plank in their very narrow and shaky plat-Nova Scotia was carried by the Conservaform. Mr. Mowat's reply was the exact truth-the "no popery" ory had been raised tives, beyond doubt, with wholesale bribery. by the Mail and the Conservative journals in , Sir Charles Tupper promised the expenditure

Untario, and that the ory was not repudiated of money on railways to the extent of ten till it was found the Conservatives were being millions, in addition to subsidies already injured. The Reformers had simply defend. | granted. A proof of the extravagant and unconstitutional means resorted to for the pured themselves against that cry. We had hoped that the severe lesson pose of bribing a whole province has been

taught by the Protestant people of Ontario | furnished by a letter addressed to Mr. Blake to the instigators of religious discord would by a party in Nova Scotia, Mr. Blake's anhave put a stop to this foelish and dangerous | swer explains the whole matter. It reads as business, but it seems we were mistaken and | follows :--that the Torics still cherish sectarian animosity as a part of their policy. Very well. Let them go ahead and see what they will make of it.

HOME RULE PROTESTANTS.

Opponents of Home Kule have constantly endeavored to create and confirm the impression that the Nationalist movement was confined wholly to the Ostholic population of Ireland. This is one of the darling assumptions of such writers as Goldwin Smith and such enemies of Irish freedom as the Orange delegates who visited America last fall. It is, however, purely gratuitous, for among the advocates of Home Rule there are to be found numbers of the ablest and best Protestant Irishmen living. We soe by the reports in the Irlsh papers that the growth of Nationalism among the non-Catholic people has been steady and normal. To-day it is safe to say more than one-half of the Protestants, outside of the active circle of Ulster Orangemen, are Home Ralers. The Protestant Home Rule Association holds monthly meetings and distributes pamphlets to its subsidiary branches, and has accumulated a fund for relief and agitation purposes.

The work done by this association has been of immense benefit to the National cause and has done much to destroy the pretention of those who deserted Mr. Gladstone, namely, that the Protestants of Ireland were opposed to Home Rule.

At a recent meeting of this body in Dublin. Professor Swift McNeill, recently elected as a member of Parliament in South Donegal, | honesty of Sir John and Sir Charles. We enlightened the members on the great ques. have taken the liberty of italicising two senhold simultaneous mass meetings throughout | tion before Parliament. Those who have been led to believe that all the strong, vehement and violent language used monstrations. But this question must be in the campaigns in Ireland came from Catholic and Land League throats should read the speech of this calm, deliberate scholar. The Catholic priests of Nova Scotia constituencies. But Mr. Blake to be doubled ; yet even then government by | Donegal, he said, had accompanied him (a | is not a man of that sort. But what are we Protestant and the son of a Protestant minis. to think of a country that could reject the ter) on his tour of vote soliciting, and he wanted to go before English constituencies, whole political faith is comprised in the one

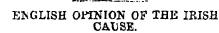
into the very strongholds of the Liberal Unionists, and "nail the lie they had told about the country, to the effect that Protestants and Catholics would fly at each other's secieties. It may be observed that the throats but for the benign interference of the striking illustration of svil effects resulting Knights of Labor is an organization whose followers of Lord Hartington." He denounced from the Tory policy of placing great enterdecisions and actions are generally well the government for its dishonest professions, { prices in the hands of impecunious politicians, for its packing of jaries by the exclusion of Catholics, and declared that it was an insult to the respectable, conscientious Protestants to presume that they would always bring in a verdict to suit the purposes of the castle authorities, no matter how weak the case or { timber and minerals. All it wants is a railhow perjured and unreliable the witnesses. Resolutions were passed at this meeting which declared that the present administration of the laws in Ireland is thoroughly unjust and calculated to alienate the moral support of the people, and to bring the executive authority into contempt. It has been observed that this declaration would have been impossible in a meeting of influential Protestants five years ago. But the fact only proves what has often been illustrated by events in the history of the Irish struggle -that the Protestant people of Ireland, outside the Orange Association, have ever sympathized with their Catholic fellowcountrymen, and frequently furnished the National cause with its most brilliant and devoted leaders.

faith and, that the work of construction. the first of May next. This petition set forth in plain terms very strong reasons why the charter should be revoked or the man who held it compelled to go on with the work.

But Muckintosh was secure in having two Tory governments at his back. Now, happily, he has only one, and we trust Mr. Mercier will make abort work of the Quebce end of this gigantic humbug by withdrawing the land grant, which he can properly do on account of the nonfulfilment of the terms on charter. Such action would be hailed with delight by the people of the Gatinesu, whose sentiments have been well expressed by Mr. a leading resident of the Upper Gatineau, in a letter which appears in the Ayimer Times

of February 24th. It is a crying shame that a country possessing such enormous wealth of timber, minerals and agriculture should be deprived of markets tains. because shyster politicians have got hold of the charter of their railway, and, without a are banging on to it like grim death with the hope of making a pile. For six years Mackintosh has been poddling the charter,

Gatineau say, and they are right.



Coercion in its most strucious forms is now being applied to Ireland. But so well has the press exposed the conduct of the Government and the landlords, that a deep feeling of shame and indignation is spreading throughout England. Of late, prominent Englishmon have expressed in strong terms their condemnation of the atrocities perpetrat. ed in the name of law in Ireland. Mr. Conybeare, M P., thus expressed himself recently:

" If amongst us in England the government of the country, no matter in obedience to what infernal laws the landlords have produced and passed in their own interest-if the Government sent an evicting force among us, sent men with crowbars and paraffine oil and matches in order to burn down the homesteads of our miners and other people, 1 tell you before heaven, men, that I would be the first to head the biggest crowd of stalwart would not stop for one moment until I had at curse of landlordism which oppresses us almost as badly as it does yourselves.'

Honest indignation expressed thus forcibly shows that Englishmen are becoming alive to stop to scenes which are a disgrace to civil ization.

On a recent occasion the London Telegraph treating of evictions in Ireland, quoted Mr. Froude, who of all men living cannot be accused of partiality to the Irish. He described the land system introduced by the English owners of the soil as "a grinding tyranny, the more unbearable because inflicted by aliens in blood and creed."

The same paper also reproduced what Mr. Gladstone said in April, 1886 :-- "We cannot wash ourselves clean and clear of the responsibility. The deeds of the Irish landlords are to a great extent our deeds. We are particers criminis; we, with power in our hands, looked on ; we not only encouraged, but sustained." Therefore, he asserted that to buy out the landlords whom we had established on the soil and who were, he said, " our garrison in Ireland." It is well that these expressions of a sense of the wrong inflicted on freland and the stern necessity for justice and reparation people of England. We believe that, as a people, they would desire to see all wrongs righted, but the Government is in the hands and extravagance. of a class whose interests are opposed to justice, and whose baleful influence is still unfortunately paramount. The Telegraph tells how Archbishop Croke converted Pope Leo XIII. to condonation of the "plan of campaign." "What would your Holiness say," asked Dr. Croke, "if a poor peasant of the Romagna were to hire for a few soudi a barren rock in the Apennines, and were to inclose it with a wall and plant it with a vineyard and build on it a house, and if when the vines began to bear fruit, the lord of the soil were at once to raise the rent to the full value of the improvement made, and if, on failure to pay, the poor peasant were to be turned out and his labor confiscated ?" " I should call it," said the Pope, " a robbery." To which the Archbishop replied, "That, Holy Father, has been the whole history of the land quarrel for generations in Ireland. The truth of this illustration is admitted, and surely there is enough British wisdom and statesmanship to solve the difficulty. It must be solved, come what may. Venomous partisanship and vested interests to the contrary notwithstanding.

Government as a guarantee of good the late, elections, it began to further educate its party to the acceptance of a policy of annexation, which Sir John would undoubtedly have adopted had he been defeated.

Everybody knows, business men more particularly, that the present strained and unnatural relations between the Dominion and its nearest neighbor cannot last. A solution must be found for existing difficulties, and if the history of British diplomacy in relation to America since the Declaration of Independence conveys any lesson it is one which ought to prepare us for another sacrifice of our interests to the necessities of the Empire. which it was conceded, and cancelling the No doubt there are many amongst us who would submit cheerfully to any sacrifice for the good and the glory of the Empire; but men who are guided more by practical con-Joshua Ellard, ex-warden of the county and siderations than sentimental associations must see that a time is approaching rapidly when the relations between England and the United States, through Canada, must be settled on some more enduring, common sense basis than that which at present ob-

Admitting that the conduct of the Ameri cans has been selfish and arrogant towards cent of capital or means for raising a cent, this dependency, we must remember that our Canadian Tory party and press have never besitated to display hatred towards the United States. It is time, however that this hertill everybody is sick of it and of him. Take | editary stupidity, bequeathed to Canadians it from him is what the people of the by their U.E. loyalist forefathers, was buried in the great lakes. British aristocrats have learned to forget it, and of late a natural yearning for friendships, so to speak, has been developed among the better minds on both sides of the Atlantic. That an enduring

friendship could be established between the Empire and the Republic is beyond doubt Two great questions must be settled before that much desired object can be attained. These are :---

1st-The Irish question.

2nd-The Canadian question.

Every day brings England closer to a conflict, which may not only involve her empire beyond the seas, bat her very existence as a nation. In the face of this indubitable fact it seems like the perversity of fate to see her exasperating the Irish people at home and abroad by a wanton cruelty and injustice, while she encourages Canadian Tories in their foolish blustering in relation to the fisheries dispute. Thus, in the face of a probable and ultimately inevitable war. England Englishmen I could gather round me, and I invites the enmity of the only two peoples any rate done something to sweep away the on the face of the earth who are her natural allies, and who would stand with her against the world were she only to be just to the one and generous to the other.

It is plain as a pikestaff that England will the political as well as the human necessity not go to war with America over what of doing justice to Ireland and putting a General Wolseley calls "a miserable kettle of fish." What then can Canadians, who cannot hope to fight it out for themselves, expect from a proud, sensitive, powerful nation towards which they have never shown anything but dislike which blossomed into enmity whenever the Republic was in trouble ? We must look this matter square in the face.

England will not fight for us nor all the fish in the sea. We cannot fight for ourselves without becoming more ridiculous than heroic. What then must we do ? Prepare for the

made callings bereditary, and eventually established the system of caste. Such a result is impossible in Canada, The territory is too vast, the people too free. Therefore, the advocates of restriction may rest assured, that for every legitimate license they suppress an illegiti. mate one or more will be established.

Let us take a glance at the history of Eng. lish law on this subject.

Down to the time of the passage of 5 and 6 Edward VI., any one could keep an aleboase or tavern, the same as anyone can keep a dry goods or clothing shop now. These statutes were enacted to regulate places where liquor was sold, and they provided that no person* was to keep an alchouse without finding sureties for the observance of decency in his house. The legislators of those days had the same object in view that Judge Baby has now. By 1. James I., cap. 9, it was made penal to permit any person to sit and tipple in sie houses and inns longer than the time neces. sary for refreshment. This law was made perpetual in the 22nd year of the same reign, cap. 7. Thus it will be seen that there was a Prohibition party so long ago as the days of the British Solomon. Nevertheless the drink evil continued, and the temperance movement grew in strength. At last, in 1760, the vice of drunkenness had so deterio. rated the nation that a prohibition was placed on the distilleries, and afterwards it was resolved in Parliament that the raising of the price of spirituous liquors (by stopping distillation) was a principal cause of the decreased consumption of them, and had greatly contributed to the heulth, sobriety, and industry of the common people. That, in order to continue the high price, a large additional duty be laid on them, to be drawn back on exportation.

The first Act licensing the retail of spir. ituous liquors was 9, George II. It was regarded as a triumph of the temperance party of the day, insemuch as it brought the trade directly under the law. Yet it was denounced by a bishop of the Established Church-the Bishop of Worcester, if our memory serves, books are not handy-as an Act for raising money for the supply of Government, by what cost the people their lives and their souls,

We produce these references to show that this is a very old question, and that the history of its legal aspect establishes the coinion that statutory enactments have been futile to prevent drunkenness whenever they stopped short of absolute prohibition of many. facture. Even that was only a temporary success, as we have shown above.

Where then shall we look for a remedy to this great evil? Free trade in liquor, the surety system, licensing, high licenses, prohibition, have all been tried, and all have failed. Perhaps if Judge Baby and other good men like him will open their eyes and look about them they will discover that the remedy has been found; that it is being applied on all sides, and that it is working wonders which no amount of legislation could achieve. These who are known to be sober are respected, trusted, advanced, Men of brilliant talent, great opportunities, high pretentions, are beaten every hour in the day in the race of life by the sober, the steady, the unassuming. The great social law of the survival of the fittest is having full play in a country and among a people who are too busy and exact in their methods of business to bother with incompetence. He who drinks is regarded as unreliable. He cannot be trusted. Wise, ambitious yourg men see this fact constantly before them. Life failures through drink may be seen at every crossing. And so the world is learning by experience and sobriety gains the day. Temperance advocates should, therefore, lay this lesson to heart. They can, if they will place themselves in accord with the natural law, work with it, and succeed in suppressing a vice which, as we have seen, defied all the enactments, statutes, laws and regulations ever produced by the wisdom of parliaments.

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known to the public. There is really very little secrecy about them. It is different, however, with capitalists, who form rings and combinations of which the public can know nothing till after the operators have scooped their millions. This sort of secret society is worthy the attention of the Church.

VERY WISE, very diplomatic, indeed, is the tone and language adopted by the Conservative press towards the Nationalists. One organ says, with admirable candor, that Sir John will have no difficulty in buying them np when he wants them, and now the Quebec Chronicle patronizingly remarks :--- "Sir John " is maguon mous always. He will forget " and forgive. The Nationalists, therefore, "may be regarded as safe for Sir John." How very kind ! How amiable. What a dear, forgiving old Rooster Sir John must be "Bless you, my children ! Go and sin no more." But what if the Nationalists should think that, if there is any forgiving and forgetting to be done, it is theirs to do? Perhaps The Chronicle, in the exuberance of its generosity, forgot this view of the situation, We might further suggest that there is just a possibility that the Nationalists will not for. give and forget, in which case Sir John may have to reconsider the situation.

AN OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT relates that on the occasion of the torchlight procession. to celebrate the victory of the Tory candi dates for that city, the Orange Young Briton band played "Croppies lie down," and other tunes insulting to Catholics. Yet among those who are prominently mentioned as taking part in the demonstration were such Irish Catholics as D. O'Connor and P. Baskerville, with "Captain" McCaffrey as grand marshall. The spectacle must have been highly editying. From this we gather that the Tory victory at Ottawa is regarded as an Orange victory, a fact which Ottawa Catholics should know how to appreciate.

AT the opening of the Ontario Legislature, in seconding the address in reply to the Lieut.-Governor's speech, very properly Catholic Church, Commenting on Mr. Evan. tu quoque argument with very poor success, but he managed in the course of his remarks tinctly anti-Catholic. Among other things he amounted to £451. said "the Liberals had a majority, not because

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

Some interesting facts in connection with the landlords' war in Ireland are given in a return of the evictions during the quarter ending December 1st, lately published. In Leinster the total number of families evicted were 11S, in Ulster 131, in Connaught 183, and in Munster 218, or 650 families in all. The number of persons embraced in this total was 3.369.

It has often been observed that evictions and crimes go hand in hand, and this return gives further testimony of the fact. Munster. which so frequently supplies homilies to the judges of assize, heads the list, and the two counties which have supplied the greatest number of prisoners are far ahead of all others in the country in the number of evictions. Mayo is first with a grand total of 110 families or 588 persons, and next comes Kerry with 90 evicted families or 654 persons. Of the total of 655 families evicted

Mr. Evanturel, the new member for Prescott, re-admitted, How the process of eviction affects the English taxpayer as well as the evicted is illustrated in a question which castigated the Conservative party for raising Mr. Sonybeare put to the Chief Secretary the cry against the French people and the for Ireland in the House of Commons. Mr. Conybeare asked what was the total cost to turel's speech, Mr. Meredith, leader of the the British taxpayers, inclusive of special of the board. Opposition, attempted the antiquated Tory allowances, provisions, traveling and car expenses of the force of 150 constabulary employed on special duty in connection with. to give a tolerably loud echo of The Mail's the Glenbeigh evictions. The answer of the was sought they would stand no more nonprogramme, which everybody knows is dis. Secretary was that the total expenses

"It may be pleasant," says the paper to Gatineau asking that the board of di bosom of Macdonaldism." "their policy was endorsed by a majority of which we are indebted for these figures, I rectors should deposit \$50,000 with the ! . In anticipation of a Conservative defeat at restricted the number for each trade, but and whiskey. At Quebec we know how

subsidising them, and endowing them with valuable franchises. The Gatineau Valley is a rich and populous district. Naturally it is one of the most beautiful regions in Canada, and possesses untold wealth in agriculture, way to enable its enterprising inhabitants to it was an "obligation of honor and of policy" realize the great advantages they possess. A charter was obtained to build a railway. but unfortunately it fell into the hands of a parliamentary promoter in the

person of Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, late member of the Commons for the city of Ottaws, a min without capital, who has ever since he became possessed of it failed to interest any responsible parties in the construction of the road. He succeeded, however, in securing heavy subsidies from the Government of Quebec in land and from the Government of the Dominion in money, and with these advantages he has alternately visited London and New York, seeking to dispose of the charter to the best advantage for himself and associates. It is said that men able and willing to undertake the work were found, but they declined to have anything to do with it, because of the rapacity of the demands made

mon them. Years elapsed, during which the people of the Gatineau became clamorous for the rail way. They held public meetings, at some of which Mr. Mackintosh appeared and made plausible representations. He even fixed a date for the commencement of construction. Mr. Alonzo Wright, M. P. for the County of Ottawa, lent his great influence in favor of Mackintosh, but all promises failed. Meanwhile the term of the charter was running out, and just before the meeting of the rresent session of the Legislature of Quebec a notice appeared in the Official Gazette of the province, giving notice of application for an act amending the act of incorporation of the Gatinean Valley Railway. The amendment was to grant fresh powers to the board of directors, permitting them to amalgamate with other comduring the three months 21 were re-admitted panies to raise mortgage bonds, to extend the as tenants and in Kerry only two were so delays for construction and "for other purposes." A petition was immediately signed by nearly all the inhabitants of the Gatineau Valley, and by hundreds of others throughout the county, for the purpose of counternoting this movement; or at least securing in some way the guarantee of the good faith

The people had become sick of the phantom capitalist delusion which Mackintosh had imposed upon them, and when jurther delay sense. The petition was got up and was signed

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

inevitable ?

Yet the Empire can be saved, not only saved, but raised to a height of glory it has never attained. Ireland can be made contented and prosperous, Canada can be secured for all time, and the friendship of the United States established beyond the possibility of rupture by the adoption of a policy of justice and conciliation. But such a policy must fail of adoption, to the risk of the happiness of all concerned, till Toryism is brought under the heel of Democracy, and men with hearts and brains take the places now un-

worthily filled by creatures who have neither. should be brought prominently before the If The Mail can educate its readers to an acceptance of these common sense views, it will do much to earn forgiveness for its past folly

JUDGE BABY AND THE LICENSE QUESTION. Judge Baby touched upon the question of

licensing saloons and taverns in his able and learned address to the Grand Jury the other day. His remarks were what we should exnect from one in his position. But it strikes us that judges-who are, of course, all good lawyers-do rot always discern the true teachings of their profession. We do not presume to find fault with Judge Baby; but what we wish to point out is the failing of legal men in imagining that it is only necessary to pass a law and the desired reform follows as a matter of course. Unfortunately, human laws, like human justice, are not like the divine laws,-they can be evaded. Furthermore, if they are not consonant with the will of a large number among the many they are violated with impunity, and law is brought into contempt. Nevertheless, there is a law, a law to which lawyers, as a rule, give little heed. It bears remarkably on this very question of licensing saloons and taverns. It is a social and economical law. which is exactly expressed in the somewhat hackneyed term, "supply and demand" In with The Mail for the attitude it has assumed persons in every trade and calling as the towards the majority in this province, we necessities of those composing that comcannot refuse to recognize the ability with munity require. No more. If the which it voices the sentiments of a large business is overdone, somebody loses section of the Conservative party. We have money in it, drops out and the equili only to recall the often quoted remarks of brium is restored. Litigation is a bad thing, Messrs. White, McCarthy, Boultbee and why not restrict the number of lawyers ? sympathy exists between the chief organ and some other profession. Restriction of the the Conservative leaders. The Mail was number of persons who shall engage in any established to educate the Conservative party; calling is a purely communistic doctrine. It to its No Popery programme, it has succeeded which adopted the principle advocated by by every man of note and property on the at all events in consolidating Toryism in the Judge Baby-and they are the only nations

NATIONAL CORRUPTION.

"When the houses of parliament are seen to be the tools of a ministry, Liberty is at an end." So wrote the illustrious Sidney. Is this the fact in Canada to day? It was down to the date of the late general election, and now, under the forms of free government, we are called upon to witness a struggle between a false, unworthy ministry and the party of Reform. In the recent appeal to the people Sir John Macdonald outdid all his former exploits in what Goldwin Smith well described as "the practice of corruption in all its protean forms." Quebec West and Three Rivers were only extreme instances of the plan adopted everywhere by the Conservatives for carrying the elections.

There is no parallel in history for the cer ruption practised by the Ministerialists is the late elections. It was open, flagrant, boundless. An inexhaustible fund appeared to have been placed at the disposal of ministers, and we may be sure that those who supplied the money did not do so without security of being recouped. The manner in However we may be inclined to find fault every community there are just so many which the government secured its narrow majority furnishes the most extraordinary instances of the degradation and coercion of free people on record. Even the niebiscite of Napoleon III. was purity itself compared with it. Nova Scotia was bribed wholesale, out of hand. Quebec was coerced, Ontario hired, Manitoba bulkied, Everywhere others, to be assured that, whatever party Men become lawyers who have no aptitude resort was had to the worst, most exigencies may now dictate, a strong bond of for law, discover their mistake and adopt demoralizing influences. In fact the people were corrupted, bribed, debauched, from one end of the country to the other. In Ottawa votes were bought openly on the street. and though it failed to convert the Liberals is monopoly in disguise. Eastern countries Here in Montreal Opposition committeemen were corrupted on the eve of polling day. Sir Hector Langevin obtained ten majority who ever thoroughly carried it out-not only | at Three Rivers by issuing unlimited bribery

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reprobate Tories used the church itself to aid their nefarious practices.

the vastly increased strength of the Reform Opposition under Mr. Blake, that, in spite of the rescalities practised by the men in powers, there is sufficient virtue in the country to save it from destruction, and redeem it from the adominations of Mao donaldite misrule. It is truth as old as who govern divest themselves of their periods and according to fixed rules. passions, self interest, overweening opinion of their own merits, their flattery, false arts, but by temperance, fortitude, justice, rever-On the contrary, whenever country. corrupted parliament, the most and hideous great national misfortunes, misery and humiliation always followed. Does anyone for the same crimes of public profligacy ?

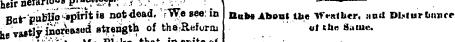
The principle of lasting success and endur. arms defending the country. When we find avaricious, not patriotic, coursge inspire the rather then their own or their country's heat and cold, and consequently, also, th glory, the fountair of national greatness has condition of the stmosphere and of the weabeen poisoned. Such a people may make ther proper. good pirates and marauders, but they manner, when men bribe their way into of the late Boodle parliament.

parliament wherein the majority has been former times were not found impervious to has been practically condoned by the electorate, who can say where the application of the vile principle shall cease to operate? Troublons times are at hand. Indeed, the trouble is upon us. And how can we regard the continuance in power of a wholiy corrupt, unprincipled ministry, backed by a majority obtained by bribery and fraud, without the gravest appreheusion?

CANADA AND IRELAND. (From the London Times, Feb. 13.)

It is strange that the advocates of the Irish Government bill or of similar measures should still he pointing to the success of the Canadian Confederation as an auspicious precedent for

their schemes. That the success of Canadian Confederation is not yet perfectly assured, every one who knows what is going on in Quebec and Neva Scotia must be aware. The present state of things here is rather a warning of the difficultice which attend such experiments even when the materials seem most suitable and cumstances appear most propitious. But no measure of success which may have been attained can afford the slightest encouragement to the framers of such schemes as the Irish Government Bill. Internally the Dominion is a federal republic under monarchical forms, the States composing which are equal among them-selves, are alike subject to a Federal Legislature elected by them in common, have a written Federal Constitution and an independent tribunal to interpret it-namely, the Privy Council,-without which their disputes would soon be fatal to their union. In such an arrange ment there is nothing which can shed a ray of hope on the working of a vascal Irish Parlia-ment, under a supreme Legislature elected by England and Scotland only, and without an independent tribunal to arbitrate in case of dispute. The relation of the Dominion as a whole to Great Britain is simply the last stage on the road to independent nationality, which must be the ultimate destiny of a great and growing community 3,000 miles from the Mother Coun try. Canada is in all substantial respects a ation. She gives the name of "National Policy" to the iscal system under which she lavies protective duties on British goods She negotiates her own commercial treaties, though under the formal auspices of the Imperial Governmet. Her self-covernment is practically complete, and the tri-bute which it is proposed to exact from Ireland would by her be at once refused. The allegiance which she continues to pay is entirely voluntary, and it is because it is en-tirely voluntary that she continues to pay it. The disposition of her people towards Great Britain, which renders the delicate machinery of colonial government workable, is the exact opposite of the disposition of the people of Ireland.



METEOROLOGY.

Letter IX.

If we cast a glance upon the phenomena of our stmosphere we find that they are, indeed, computable, and that the weather in general may be foretold, even for large countries, with some degree of certain'y. government itself that a nation never can Nay, there are countries where the weather become great and prosperous unless those is not variable at all, but changes at regular

In countries near the equator, where the sun's heat is very strong, heat, calm and dryness prevail during the summer time. mean ambition, irregular appetites, and This state of the atmosphere dutinues unparsait after wealth and titles. Nor did any interruptedly until winter; nor can there be people ever become famous and powerful any frost there in winter, because even then the sun's rays full with but little obliquity any frost there in winter, because even then upon the surface of the earth. But inasmuch ence for the laws, piety and devotion to as the sun no longer heats the earth to the same degree, the air ceases to retain the same amount of heat, and as a great deal of cold the leaders have bribed the people air is constantly passing in from the poles the vapor spoken of above is, at that season] who it appears is also his brother in law, is to be vices become rampant, and of the year, changed back into water. Thus, winter time is merely a long, uninterrupted rainy season.

We see that for the warmer countries the imagine Canada can escape a punishment rules of temperature are pretty constant and that befel Rome, Eogland, France and Spain | sure; there one is not surprised by irregularities of weather such as occur with us. Summer brings heat, calm, and dryness; winter esst winds, thunderstorms, and coning service in government is the same as in tinual rain. The rain once ceasing, the heat, oalm and dryness reappear in a few days,

and everything begins to bloom again. This holds good only for the countries near army, and that men take service under the the equator. The further you go towards people to advance their private fortunes the poles, the more varied become summer and winter, the length of the day and night,

A glance upon the map will convince any one that it is with us the weather is most never can be great and happy. In like changeable. The reasons for this may now be more cleaely examined. Our country lies parliament, they go there to feed their nearly half way between the North Pole and avarice or their ambition, not to serve the and the equator. From our pole we constant ly receive a cold wind, the north wind. And country. Hence the disgusting revelations above, in the atmosphere, a warm wind, the south wind, goes continually from the equa-But Canada is now on the verge of other and far more difficuit questions. Enormous interests are involved in the dispute with the | north east wind : and the south wind becomes United States, and it is very doubtful that a a westerly or south west wind. The former coming from cold countries, carries no vapor with it ; hence, during north-east wind elected by wholesale bribery will be capable | we have clear sky, or subshine, but without of just conduct in the maintenance of our heat. If this wind occurs in winter it brings national rights. Parliaments so elected in us dry frost; in daytime the sun shines splen. didly, at night the stars aparkle brilliantly; yet our breath freezes on our lips. The same inducements that involved treachery to wind when prevailing in the first days of the public. When the crime of boodling pring causes us. in spite of the claring sun, to feel considerably cold in the shade.

And it is but natural that it should do so. The wind comes from the north; then ice and snow are just meeting, and the sun's heat being employed for this " melting tusiness," the air cannot receive much of it.

This kind of weather would be regular with us; but, as we know already, the heated upper air flows from the equator to the North Pole. Now, we live in the very region where this upper air, in its descent towards the Poles, at times touches the surface of the earth, thus causing warm currents of air, which occasionally are followed by cold ones.

Near the equator the cold current of si moves below and the warm one above; while in our regions both currents meet near the surface of the earth, straggle with each other, seek to repel one snother, rush and roll in all directions over the land, and bring us such varieties of weather as will exasperate all weather prophets and greatly increase the difficulty of scientific solutions in meteor. ology.

next letter we shall endeavor prove that this state of affairs, together with the situation of our country, are the main causes of the changeableness of our weather

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE TRU

1. 1. 1.

CHATEACOUAY. Much as such a course would, no doubt, have them in accord with their inclinations, he Gov remeut has not dared to refuse Mr. Hal on has sent is this county. The discovery of " ir regularities" have therefore proved of no agail, and Mr. Holton is declared elected.

ALGOMA.

There are 18 places in Manizoulin Island yet to hear from in the Algoma election. As far as The Holy See Belleved to be Friendly te heard Dawson (Conservative) has a big majority The following returns came in to day :-Little Current, 14; McKeev. 15; Killarnev, 6 majority for Dawson (Conservative); Manitowasing, 43; Shennindah, 17; Rainy River, 6; majority for Burk (Liberal.) The probabili-ties are that Mr. Burk is elected.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

One of the British Columbian elections took place on Saturday, resulting in the return of Mr. Donald Chushoim, Conservative, who was elected from New Westmaster dustrict by 250 majority over Trapp, Independent.

A PROTEST.

The return of Mr. Guilbault (Government) in Joli-tte by the vote of the returning officer, contested at once on the ground of bribery.

sons turned out to celebrate the occasion. Une especially of our country. In judging this fortunately Mr. Fisher was absent from his question I have taken great care to use, as home and owing to an unfortunate miscarriage of a despatch was not present at the banquet. YAMABKA.

The recount in Yamaska has resulted in Mr. Vanasse being declared elected by a majority of 203. The judge declined to accept the return in two pulls which gave Dr. Mignault 150. The reason of this decision was that the ballots were not sealed up in the box as required by law. Had it not been for this Dr. Mignault would have been elected. The case will not be allowed or st where it is, but will be carried to the Court.

L'ABSOMPTION.

The reports indicate that Mr. Gauthier, the Opposition condidate, has been declared elected by the Returning officer by a majority of 23. It is also said that Mr. Rocher, the Government candidate, had declared that he would not have accepted the seat if it had been given him, because Mr. Gauthier obtained an undisputed majority over him.

ONTARIO.

Saturday's Canada Guzette contains the appointment of Sit Alexander Campbell as Lieu tenant Governor of Ontario, MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

A proclamation appears in the Gazette of Saturday calling Par inment, for the dispatch of business, on Wednesday, April 13th. BADLY BRATEN.

Mr. J. H. Scott, of Kincardine, who contest-ed West Bruce with Hon. Edward Blake, saved his deposit by 7 votes, Blake's majority being 1,084.

A CALCULATION.

The Ottawa Free Press figures it out that apart from the six Laberal members who were elected by acclamation in Quebec Province, the Liberels obtained a majority of 2,133 of the popular vote in the elections which were contested, the aggregate majorities obtained by Tory candidates being 10,377, and for Liberal candidates 12,519. Adding the estimated Liberal majorities in the counties which were not contested, the total popular majority for the Liberals in Quebec will be about 5,000.

AN IRISH LANDLORD-A PEER AND A HOME LEVELLER.

A story has gone the rounds of the press in America that Lord Dansandle, whose castle and territory are stated to be close to the little town of Atheury, Galway county, Ireland, some years since, whilst on a hunting excursion in company with an English gent, sion, the truth and force of which do not sought refuge from the inclemency of the weather in the house of one of his tenants, who was a widow, and that she entertained her landlord with bread, batter, and some

Cardinal Gibbons Comes Out Squarely in Defence of the Knights of Labor.

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHEONICLE.

the Knights and Likely to Pronounce in Their Pavor.

NEW YORK, March 3 - The Herald publishes Cardinal Gibbons' report to the Propa-

ganda on the Knights of Labor. It is as follows :---To His Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the lloly Congregation of the Propa-

ganda Yoar Eminence,-In submitting to the

Holy See the conclusions which, after several months of observation and deep reflection, seem to me to sum up the ques-tion of the association of the Knights the Su ton Liberals calebrated their recent victory by a demonstration at that place in honor of Mr. Sidney Fisher. The affair was not pre mediated but nearly four hundred per-sons turned out to celebrate the occasion. The my constant guide, the spirit of the ency-clicals, in which our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., has so admirably exposed the dangers of our time and their remedies, and has explained the principles by which we shall be guided in distinguishing the associations condemned by the Holy See. Such, also, were

the guides of the third plenary council of Baltimore, in its teaching about the principles to be followed and the dangers to be avoided by the faithful in the formation of associations toward which

THE SPIRIT OF OUR POPULAR INSTITUTIONS strongly impols. In considering the tatal consequences that might result through an error in the treatment of the organizations, which often count their members by thousands and hundreds of thousands, the council wisely ordered that when an association has spread into several dioceses. no single bishon of those dioceses may condemn it, but must refer the case to the permanent commission of all the archbishops of the United States who, in their turn, are not authorized to issue condomnations unless their decision is unanimous, and in default of such unanimity only the Holy See itself can impose such a condemnation, so that error and confusion in ecclesiastical discipline may be avoided. This commission of archbishops met toward the end of the month of October last to expressly consider the association of the Knights of Labor. We were not to hold this meeting by any request on the part of the bishons. for none of them did demand it; and it must be added that of all the bishops only two or

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE QUESTION

is itself, in the estimation of the Holy See, seem to me less powerful to-day. At the same time I will try to do justice to the arguments

advanced by the opposition party.

i dividuals but corporations also, have already excited complaints from the working men and opposition from public men and national legislators as well ; that the efforts ful, to control legislation for their own profit avarioe which, to increase their revenues, ruthlessly orushes, not only the workingmen representing the various trades, but even the women and the young children in their em-ploy, makes it plain to all who love humanity and justice that not only the

The the last investigation of the second second

A second sec second sec

the public at large to aid him in finding a remedy against the dangers with which civil-ization and social order are menaced by could truthfully deny the existence of those evils, the right of legitimate resistance and the necessity for a remedy. And these con-siderations, which show that the organization does not contain any element which the Holy See condemns, bring us face to face with the evils the society is combating and the real nature of the conflict.

Second. That there exist in our country, as in all others, social grievances which are grave and menacing ; public injustices alike which require firm resistance by legal remedies, all of which none will gainsay and the truth of which has already been admitted by Congress and the President of the United States. The most that we could do would be to doubt the legitimacy of the means of resistance employed and of the remedies applied by the Knights of Labor. Third. It can scarcely be doubted that the

forming of associations and organizations of the parties interested is the

BEST MEANS OF ATTAINING A PUBLIC OBJECT of any kind, the most natural and efficacions. This is so evident, and besides so much in accord with the spirit of our country and of society in general, so essentially popular, that we need not dwell upon the fact. It is, we might say, the only means by which public attention can be attracted toward the end desired to be attained, by which force can be given to the most legiti-mate resistance, weight to the most just demands. There exists an organization which presents a thousand attractions, a thousand advantages, but which our Catholic toilers, with filial submission, refuse to accept. It is the Masonic order, which spreads all over our country, which, as Mr. Powderly ex-plicitly said, unites the employer and employe in a fraternity which is very advantageous to the latter, but which has scarcely one Catholic in its ranks.

THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

The Cardinal then rings some changes on the favorite Catholic theme, the danger of the Masonic brotherhood, and next he passes to a point which will appeal more directly to the average feeling of Americans. He makes a stirring appeal to the Church to beware of getting herself branded as "un-American,' aud in terms which even through the imper-fect medium of indifferent French are eloquent reminds the Propaganda that the greatest and grandest title of the church to the affection, love and devotion of Americans lies in her being above all things "the friend of the people.

NINE FORCIBLE REASONS.

Various considerations, more or less of ecclesiastical interest, follow-some a trifle redundant-and then the Cardinal closes :--To sum up. It seems to me plain that the Holy See cannot entertain the proposal to condemn the association-

1, Because such a condemnation does not appear to be justified either by the letter or by the spirit of its constitution, of its laws or by the declarations of its heads.

2. That such a condemnation does not appear necessary in view of the transient form of the organization and of the social condition of the United States.

3. That it would not be prudent, on ac-First-Although there may be found in the count of the reality of the wrongs of the to become law unless he did so. The Presiorkingmon and the fact that the existence of such is admitted by the American public. 4. That it would be dangerous to the reputation of the church in our democratic country. 5. That it would be powerless to compel the obedience of our Catholic workingmen, who would regard it as false and injouitous. 6. That it would be destructive instead of beneficial in its effects, forcing the sons of the church to rebel against their mother and to range themselves with condemned societics which they have hitberto avoided.

THE SEPTENNATE BILL

5

SPEEDY PASSAGE ALMOST CERTAIN.

BERLIN, Merch 7 .--- General Bronsart Von Schellindorff, minister of war, introduced the Septennate bill in the Reichstag to-day. In his speech presenting the measure he said " Let us forget what has passed. There is no doubt about the acceptance of the bill, but the greater the majority it receives the more significant will be its success. Therefore, we ask you to vote for the bill in as

strong force as possible. This will be the finest fruit the session will ripen." Herr Bennigsen said: "My friends, I absolutely lavor the bill. The elections have decided the matter, which has a pational character, especially in view of the state of foreign politics. At such a moment it is necessary to sink all political differences and abandon mere party factics. Let us drop the question whether greater danger threatens us from the East or from the West. Oae thing is certain, the Emperor's unalterable love of peace is inspiring the peaceful German policy and the steadfast endeavor of the Govern ment to maintain peace on the continent. The Reichstag has no direct influence apon foreign aff.irs. It can, however, strengthen the Government by promptly granting every thing necessary for the defensive strength of the Empire."

Dr. Windthorst said he believed the bill would be rapidly passed, and would not re quire discussion in committee He reserved for the Centre party, until the outire results of the reballats sheuld be known, the right of defining its position.

Horr Richter, the New German Liberal leader, said he maintained the stand taken by him before the dissolution of the last Reich stag. He would reintroduce his former motions, and if they should be rejected would vote against the Septennate bill. After announcing that he would again submit a proposal for an Imporial income tax he proceeded to argue that the fixing of the peace flective force had nothing to do with the country's being prepared for war. His party, he said, had always supported national objects and would continue to do so. As for the septennate it might prove to be a permanent measure. Although he was conscious that his party was in a minority he would endeavor to urge the necessity of a two years ecrvico,

Herr Singer, on behalf of the Socialists, condemned the bill on account of the great financial burden it imposed upon the people. Dr. Reichensperger reserved his objections until the second reading of the bill. It was then agreed to take the second reading at a plenary sitting. There was no proposal to refer the bill to a committee. The first read-

ing of the budget will take place to-morrow. The deficit that will be caused in the budget by the operation of the septennate law will be covered by a fresh loan. All projects for fresh taxation have been post poned, and the session of the Reichstag will probably terminate in two months.

At a re-union of the Centre party, seventy. five members being present, a general vote of confidence in the party leader was passed.

The committee of the upper house of the Prussian Diet has rejected all of Bishop Kopp's amendments to the ecclesiastical bill. The upper house will consider the bill in a plenary sitting on the 18th inst.

CONGRESS CLOSED.

A VIEW OF THE UNPRECEDENTED AMOUNT OF BUSINESS BONE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.-The President and most of the members of his Cabinot remained at the White House considering legislative matters until 4 o'clock this morning. They reassembled at 8 o'clock. Between 8 and 11.30 o'clock the President had acted on all the bills received by him up to the latter hour. He then repaired to the Capitol on assurances from Speaker Carlisle that the District of Columbia Bill and the General Deficiency Bill would certainly fail

three were known to desire the condemna tion. But

made us examine it with the greatest care After our discussions, the results of which have already been communicated to the Holy Congregation of the Propaganda, only two out of the twelve archbishops voted for the condemnation-that is to say the Archbishop of St. Louis and the Archbishop of Santa Fe who followed suit for ressons which in no way persuaded the others, either by the justice or prudence of such a condemnation. In the considerations which follow, I wish to give in detail the reasons which determined the vote of the great majority of the commis-

THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

cause a great deal of anxiety to the disinter-asted friends of liberty; that their heartlese

WORKINGMAN HAS A BIGHT TO OBGANIZE for his own protection, but it is the duty of avarice, oppression and corruption. No one

Some perions seem to admit this, but still to fancy that the analogy, though not real, must be good for something. An analogy which is not real, instead of being good for anything, is of false lights about the most misleading.

THE APOSIOLIC BENEDICTION

SENT FROM ROME TO DR. M'GLYNN AND HIS PARISHIONERS.

NEW YORK, March 4.-The following cable was received yesterday in reply to one of congratulation to the Pope :---

ROME, March 3.

Messrs, Henry Carcy, Chairman St. Stephen's Parishioners, and John R. Fecney, Vice-Chairman, N.Y.:

Your telegram was most acceptable to the Sovereign Pontiff, who, returning thanks, im parts most lovingly his Apostolic Benediction to the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, to you and to the Faithful of the Parish. The parishioners are in great glee and inter

and parismoners are in great give and inter-pret the despatch as foreshadowing reinstate-ment of Dr. McGlynn. Dr. McGlynn was nuch moved by the news. If interprets the measings as a vindication of him course. The congratulatory message, referred to ha Having been sent to the Pope, on the anniversary of his 76th birthday and fiftieth anniversary of his priestly career, was sont by a committee of the parishoners. Dr. McGlynn had no part in it.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

ROME, March 5.—The Pope in the course of as she, for Deome of a address to the Sacred College in reply to boats. its congratulations upon the ninth anniversary his coronation, said that with Rome and

without the temporal power the Pope would never be free and independent. A despatch was handed to the Pope from Emperor William expressing cordial thanks for the support of the Pope in the Gorman elections elections,

OFTIC. MONTREAL, 5th March, 1887.

THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER BECKX, GENERAL OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS, DIES AT

ROME.

ROME, March 4 -- Father Beckx, General of the Jesuits, is dead.

The Right Reverend Peter John Beckx, General of the Jesuits, was born at Sichem, Belgium, on February 8th, 1795, and was educated for the priesthood. He joined the Society of Jesus at Hildeachiem in October, 1819, and his superiors soon perceived that he possessed rare abilities, and employed him on several delicate missions. He was the confessor of the Duke Ferdinand of Auhalt Kothen, a convert to the Catholic religion. In 1847 he was appointed Procurator for the Ecclesiastical Province of Austria, and in this capacity he went to the College of Procurators at Rome. After the expulsion of the Order from Austria he repaired to Belgium, and became rector of a college at Louvan. When the Jesuits were re-established in Austria he returned to that country, and did valuable work there for his Order, which resulted in the reinstatement of the Order in that cmpire, and the founding of a novillate in Tyrnan. In 1873 he succeeded Father Roothan as Superior of the Order. The success of the Jesuits in that time, especially in non-Catholic countries, is due in no slight degree to the ability and foresight of Father Beckx. Besides some minor writings and occasional discourses, he has published a "Month of Mary," which has passed numerous editions and been translated into languages.

ELEVEN BELLS

FURCHASED BY THE REV. CURE LABELLE FOR THE NEW PARISHES.

The Rev. Curé Labelle has just purchased eleven bells for the churches in the new parishes in the northern counties. A grand ceremony will be held on May 15th, the anniversary of St. Isidore, at Notre Dame Church, when these bells will be blessed by His Grace the Archbishop. M. and Mme. Bonaparte-Wyse have requested to be named godfather vyse nave requested to be named godfather godmother to two of the bells. One of these bells "will "best" the inscription "Lucien, France, Canada." and the other "Claire, France, Canada." Hon. Mr. Chapleau has also given one of the bells which will bear the inscription " inspiption "Adolphe, Colonization." The bells are destined for the parishes os Shipton, Archambaalt, St. Michel de Wanworth, Arundel, Ponsonhy, Amherst, Marchand, Lynch, Minerve, Kiamika and Preston.

It seems ridiculous to allude to all vessels as she, for beome of them are undoubtedly

The place that is paved with good intentions must be lofty, or the pavement would have touched the ceiling long before now.

She-Yes, we had a splendid time last summer. Four other Girton girls and I took a tramp through the Lakes. He-Did the tramp have a good time ?"

whiskey.

In the evening after dinner at the eastle, Lord Dun, andle, to the horror of the Saxon guest, told his agent that considering the way the widow had been able to entertain, her rent should be raised, and this order was enried out.

The story may be true, or the reverse, Lord Dunsandle has levelled hundreds and hundreds of happy homes, and left desolate many square miles of land once inhabited by a simple industrious and religious people.

He has led a life marked only by oppres sion of the poor, demolition of their home-steads and distinguished only by immorality. He seduced a country girl; a numerous family sprung from his association with her. Late in life he married her, no children fol-

lowed the union. Her ladyship died many years since. Some four years ago, within thirty rods from Dun-sandle castle lived a widow, the sister of Lady Duneandle, and daily her brother-in-law and his children passed by her door. She was dying. She died to their knowledgefor sworn inquiry was publicly and officially held by the Poor Law Board of Loughrea into the facts. She died of hunger, with the rain dropping upon her expiring frame, and no one else living in the house, in a heap of human ordure, festering with vermin.

Lady Donsandlo was blumeless, save the awful sin of her ante-married life with his | of the Church, and with filial submission he lordship.

Her children were brought up Catholics, the representatives of the estate, illegitimate, he that if they find therein anything reprehea-cannot take the title if he survive his father ; sible to point them out and he will faithfully

stances, save one ; he joined the British army. because a Protestant. waskilled in Zululand. and his loss was unregretted. Is the story as bad as the fact?

PERSONAL.

The Oltawa correspondent of the Boston Pilot makes the following kindly reference in his last letter to that influential journal :-That sterling Irish-Canadian Catholic daily, the Montreal EVENING POST, has lately come under the editorial management of Captain Carrol Ryan, one of the most erudite men of letters in the Dominion, who succeeds Mr. H. J. Cloran, late candidate for Parliament for Montreal Centre. THE POST and its weekly edition, the TRUE WITNESS, are universally recognized as the exponents of the entire Irish Catholic sentimest in Canada, and with such a talented son of Tipperary--" the soldier-post editor of the North " '-at the helm, these journals may be put down as safe guides for the sons and daughters of Erin in British America. The Posr is found in every Irish household throughout the is making still greater strides of progress, its columns teeming with the brightest articles, most entertaining selections, and purest literature generally for the home circle.

This world is but a fleeting show, and to most of us all the good seats are taken.

Why is a novelist an unnatural phenomenon ? Because his tale comes out of his head.

constitution the bylaws and official declara tions of the Knights of Labor certain assertions or regulations which we might not approve, we have not found therein the elements which the Holy See so clearly designates as condemnable ; and the formula of

their organizations contains neither oath nor obligations which prevents those who do not belong to it, or even their enemies, from becoming acquainted with their affairs. Catholics are not forbidden to divulge everything to competent ecclesiastical authority, even outside of the confessional. This has been specially explained to us by their officers. No promise of blind obedience is required. The objects of the association and its rules are well and distinctly established, and the obligations of obedience du not trespass their limits. Not only their object and their

RULES ARE NOT HOSTILE TO RELIGION

or the church, but the very contrary. The third plenary council forbids that we should condemn any association without giving its officers or representatives a hearing. Their master workman, in sending me a copy of their constitution, took occasion to say that he professes his religion faithfully and receives the sacraments regularly; that he belongs to no Masonic association or to any other otherwise condemned by the church ; that he knows of nothing in the society of the

Knights of Labor contrary to the regulations begs the pastors of the Church to examine all the details of their organization, and says cannot take the true in the survive dia latter is in the promise to have the proper modifications passed by his aunt Kitty's door. His sisters and the remaining children of Lady Dunsaudle were aware of the circumit is a perfectly laudable epirit. After their convention in Richmond last year, many of their most zealous officers and Catholic members made the same declarations regarding their septiments. As for the proceedings of the conventions themselves, we cannot either find in them any hostility to the church or

to the laws of the land. Not only their constitution and regulations contain nothing of the sort, but the heads of our civil authorities treat them and the cause they represent with the greatest respect. The President of the United States told me personally a month ago that he had then under consideration a

TENDING TO REMEDY CERTAIN SOCIAL GRIEVANCES,

law

and that he had just had a conference with Mr. Powderly, the general master workman of the Knights of Labor, on the subject. reason for disdaining women's aid. In fact The Congress of the United States, following the botch that men have made of the business the advice of the President, is now consider ing measures tending to ameliorate the condition of the working class, the foundation of many of whose complaints is openly acknow-Dominion, and, under its new management, ledged. And the political parties, far from looking upon them as enemies of the country, vie with each other to obtain for them the rights they are so man. And seelog that markind is composed clearly entitled to, for it is a fact of men and women, and that the two sexes well known that the poor toilers have no in- are the natural complianents of each other, clination to resist or break the laws of the is not the leaving of what concerns both enland, but simply to obtain equitable legisla- | tirely to one sex very much like the attempt tion by constitutional and legit mate means. I of an individual to use only one leg in walk-Without entering into the painful details of ing ?- The Standard. those wrongs, the present occasion not re-

quiring it, it will suffice to mention the fact that monopolies, not only by in- one's elf.

7. That it would be ruinous to the financial support of the church at home and to the raising of Peter's pence.

8. That it would turn into doubt and hostility the marked devotion of our people to-

ward the Holy See. 9. That it would be regarded as a cruel blow to the authority of the bishops of the

I trust that the considerations here pre sented have shown sufficiently clearly that such would be the results of the condemnation of the Knights of Labor of the United States. Therefore 1 leave their cause with fuil confidence in the wisdom and prudence of Your Ladaence and of the Holy See. J. + CARD. GIBBONS,

Archbishop of Baltimore, Rome, February 20, 1887.

THE POPE'S ATTITUDE FRIENDLY. ROME, March 3 .- It is said on authority there is no likelihood that the Holy See will American bishops toward the Knights of personal opinion of Cardinal Manning, all support Cardinal Gibbons. . The Pope him-

The natural right of a woman to vote is just as clear as that of a man, and rests on the same ground. Since she is called on to obey the laws she ought to have a voice in making them ; and the assumption that she is not fit to vote is no better reason for denying her that right than was the similar assumption which has been urged against every extension of the franchise to unfranchised men. And whether men like or do not like the imputation that they are incapable of framing proper laws without the aid of women, their success in making laws has of making laws ought, it seems to us, to lead them to ask whether the finer and quicker intuitions and more dedicate sensibilities of women are not as much needed in the management of public afbits as they are in the affairs of a family. The men who scorns the advice of women is anything has a wise

The first and worst of Iaults is to cheat

• . . <u>.</u> . .

dent acted on all the bills at the Capitol that he was able to in the short time allotted him before adjournment. The party returned to the White House about 1 c'clock. The President held his usual public reception this alternoop, and shook hands with about 200 people,

WASHINGTON, March 4.-The Congress. which ended its existence at noon to-day, has afforded a striking illustration of the constant increase in the volume of national legislation. More bills were introduced in both houses, more committee reports made, mure bills passed, more became laws and more were vetoed than ever before. The fortyninth Congress commenced its sessions on the 4th day of December, 1885, and was in session until the 5th of August, when it adjourned until December 6th, and continued in session until its close to day, covering a total period of ten months and twenty-six United States, who, it is well known, protest days. There were introduced in the house against such a condemnation. during this time 11,258 bills and 263 joint resolutions, on which over 5,000 reports wera made, being several thousand more bills and over a thousand more reports than were made in the forty-eight Congress, which had in its turn beaten the record. In the Senate there were introduced 13,357 bills and 118 joint resolutions, on which 1,988 written reports were made, being upwards of 500 more bills, and over 400 more reports than in the record breaking forty-eight Congress. The total number of laws enacted was approximately 1,-391, of which 1,053 or ginated in the House and 338 in the Senate. There were 132 bills votake any other than the most favorable view | toud by the President, or 21 more instances of the of the attitude of Cardinal Gibbons and the exercise of the presidental prerogative of veto than had occured from the foundation Labor. The statements drawn up by the of the Government down to the present Con-Papal ablegate, the letters of certain Ameri- gress. Of the vetoed bills, 93 originated in can Catholic statesmen to the Pope and the the House and 30 in the Senate. But one private bill, that granting a pension to Jas. Romister and one public bill, namely, that for self, it is said, favors the aspirations of modern labor. the orection of a government building at Dayton, O., succeeded in passing both Houses over the President's vote. The death roll of this Congress was an extraordibary one, com-posing the unprecedented number of thirteen names in the House and Senate.

A MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.

Bosron, March 2.-The president and fellows of Harvard College have recently come into possession of a munificent bequest of \$230,000 and upward, which is applicable only for the purposes of special astronomical investigations at such an elevation as to be free so far as practicable from the impediments to accurate observations which occur in observations now existing owing to atmospheric influences. It is deemed by the faculty that a location in the southern hemisphere would be preferable for various reasons. The southern stars, invisible in Europe and the United States, have been less observed than the northern stars and by aid of a southern station investigations undertaken at Cambridge can be extended upon a uniform system to all parts of the sky.

Reflect upon your present blessings, of which every man has many, not on your past misfortune, of which all men have some.



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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IBELAND'S WOES.

to be Removed.

LONDON, March 1.- A number of Conserva

tive members of Parliament, who are impatient over delay in adopting coercive measures, will

meet to day to take concerted action with the object of inducing the Conservatives to combine in exerting pressure upon the Government to take immediate steps. The Dublin Executive has authorized all

local magistrates to proclaim every plan of campain meeting, and to demand the assistance

of the mliitary and police without awaiting

sanction from headqurters. David Sheehy, M.P. for South Galway, will be removed from office of Sheriff of Limerick

M. A. St. Mars, St. Boniface, Manitoba, writes: Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is a public

benefit. It has done wonders here, and has cured myself of a bad cold in one day. Can be

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

grown in Florida last season. It is twenty-

Denver is the highest of the State capitals,

Minnesota. The Governor's message was

To cover a sphere with tinfoil, the foil is

out into gores so as to slightly overlap. The very thickest parts are used. Each gore is

If the earth were of hardened steel and

were of soft iron and magnetized by a suffi-

15,000 times as strong a magnet as it is now.

The new metal, germanium, when melted,

forms a glittering globule, which rotates and

An explorer of prehistoric mounds in Ohio

printed in each of these languages.

the plasticity of the tin permits,

The largest sweet potato on record was

eight inches long.

for presiding at a plan of campaign meeting.

Coercionists in Council - Proclaiming the Pian Meetings-David Sheehy, M.P.,

the introduction of the amendment be postponed until Friday. Sir W. Harcourt sup ported the motion but it was rejected by 243 to 110.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

tade of Austria and Spain-Treaty Between Germany, Austria and Italy-France Massing Material on the Frontier.

BERLIN, March 1 .- A despatch from Stagburg announces that the Government has issued an order for the dissolution of the Alsatian Choral societies, it being suspected that the union assisted the objects of the French league of patriots. Measures forbidding French military men tostay in Alsace, except on special permit it is said will b + applied to civilians, and that the societies whose rules forbid the admission of Germans to membership or societies which as a matter of common knowledge exclude Germans

will be dissolved. Press correspondents and others, it is claimed, have been noting as elec-toral agents inciting malcontents, visiting for-tifications and doing the work of spice. VIENNA, March 1.--It is stated under the terms of the renewed treaty between Austria, Italy and Germany that Italy agrees to place 300,000 troops at the disposal of Austria in the event of war with Russia, and to place the same number at the disposal of Germany in the event of war with France.

The Political Correspondence Hays Spain will

not go beyond armed neutrality in the event of an outbreak of hostilities. BERLIN, March 1.—The North German Gazette draws attention to the fact that Levansol, of Paris, is publishing a French and German pocket dictionary for the use of troops, costing only 20 centimes being 5175 feet above the sea level. Annapolis, Md., is the lowest, being only four feet Ten languages, English, German, Norwe-gian, Swedish, French, Bohemian, Finn, Polish, Italian and Chinese, are spoken in only 20 centimes. The Hannoverscher Courier says :-Alsatians

must blame themselves if one result of the elec tions be the application to their provinces of the laws of absolute dictatorship when made to understand that another war with France will be the complete ruin of the provinces, Aleatians will perhaps be ready to vote for German can didates.

rabbed with the thumb-nail or side of a test tube, antil it lies quite smoothly. This is The Boergen Courier contends that the real conquest of the provinces will be the work of a generation and demands patience. It says their feelings and patriotism to-day shown toward France will revere to Germany when the justice fully magnetized, its power would be about ,000 times as great as now. If the earth of Germany rules effaces from the minds of the people the effects of two centuries of French cient amount of current, it would be about dominatior.

The Nachriten says : The situation has not yet lost its threatening character, compelling Germany to provide for every contingency. Among the warlike preparations of France during the past week may be noted the fact that 201 truck loads of planks and beans passed from that station, and that immense orders have been given for steel tubes for firearms. The rolling stock of the French northern and eastern railways has been massed in large parks at various points. The work of finally clearing the clacm at Belfort and other outworks has Among the warlike preparations of Franc the glaces at Belfort and other outworks has

been begun. VIENNA, March 1.—The building of cavalry huts and barracks along the Carl Ludwig Rail-way has caused a panic in Galicia. A large number of people are selling their property and moving to Vienna.

LONDON, March 1.—The Times hears that Emperor William will not open the Reichstag



French Fishermen.

LONDON, March 2.-Sir Henry Holland. Colonnal Secretary, has sent a deepatch to the Governor of Newfoundland, informing him that the Home Government does not feel justified in disregarding the strong protests of France against restrictions at this late period, which are calculated to inflict grave loss upon the French fighermen, and is, therefore, unable to allow the bill nassed by the Newfoundland Legislature in relation to the fisheries to operate this season, The Secretary says the Government theroughly understands that the French bounties are a grave disadvantage to the British fishermen, still it is not shown that the British fisheries are



CURE dent to a billon, state of the system, such as Dis-ziness, Nanses, Drowsinces, Distress after cating, rain in the Side dec. While their most remark

CARTERS

Мавен 9, 1887.



Headache, yct Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct -if disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver y only cured



Actio they would be almost priceises to those was suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does not end here, and these who once try them will, find these little pills valu-able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Cartor's Little Liver Pills are very small and

Cartor's Little Liver Fills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please ai who nest hom. In vinis at 25 cents; five f \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by tagil. CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

New York City,

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that I will send TWO BOTTLES VALUABLE TREATISE on this Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

UPHOLDING DR. McGLYNN.

ويحديهم والمعجور والم

6

THE ORANGE ORDER.

tario East-Attitude of the Order on the

Home Rule Question-Religious

Principles and Party

Politics.

Ontario East convened in this city yesterday.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

as usual, listened to with earnest attention

In it he says :- " From the reports sume will

be laid before you by your Grand Treasurer

and Grand Secretary, as well as by the vari-

ous county masters, you will learn that the year has been one of substantial progress,

there having been a marked increase in

attandance at the various primary districts

the Earl of Enniskillen, at Florence Court, Ireland, on the 12th of November last.

Of the visit of the Irish Loyalist delegates,

Rev. Dr. Kane and Mr. George Hill Smith, the Grand Master, says :- " Friends, by

their encomiums, and enemies, by their abuse,

have both admitted that when the Ulster

Loyalist anti-Repeal Union sent these gentle-

men to this continent to represent Irish

loyalty and patriotism they sent men worthy of a great cause, and who more than sustained

Ireland's claim to still having sons as elo-

quent as those whose power of oratory has

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND

necessary to reiterate it. and yet our oppon

ents so persistently misrepresent us that I

feel we must again state that we believe in

Home Rule, that is, that England, Ireland,

Scotland and Wales-if it be necessary for one

it is for all-should each have one or more local

have, in which all legislation of a municipal

character would be transacted, and the Im-perial Parliament legislato on all other ques-

legislation would damage the material inte-

rents of Ireland, wesken British influence,

and place the loyalists of that country in the

power of those who are in our opinion her

greatest enemies." The address concludes :

need to learn from the recent political up-

OUR RELIGION MUST DE FIRST

and our political party nowhere. The ex-

and Chamberlains are worthy the highest

maintenance of

-"The great lesson which we in Canada

With

tions, as our Federal Parliament does.

on the question of

and its sentiments rapturously applied

The Grand Master's annual address was,

the Grand Lodge to day.

Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, of St. Louis, State Delegate of the Irish National League of America, has published his reply to a letter lately received from John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National League, in which the latter sharply calls him to account for seconding certain resolutions which were offered at a meeting of the branch of the League held in that city a few days ago. After stating that he does not think Mr. Fitzgerald had seen a correct copy of the resolutions referred to when he wrote his latter, and quoting the resolutions for his information, the doctor says: "There is nothing in the resolution condemn-Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of On BROCKVILLE, March 2.-The twenty-eighth angual session of the Orange Grand Lodge of

"There is nothing in the resolution condemn ing the action of the Roman Oatholic Church Hon. M. Bowell, Minister of Customs, visited as a Church, in its treatment of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, but there is a strong protest against the conduct of certain Italian priests who have made themselves conspicuous in thwarting the Irish people in their efforts toward Social and political advancement. For advocating this policy the general opinion is that Dr. McGlynn has been sacrificed, but if a doubt existed on this point the letter of Cardinal Simeoni of this point the letter of Cardinal Simeoni of Sept. 12, 1882, dispelled it. In this letter he orders that the priest, Edward McGynn, he suspended for his violent speeches in defence of the Irish Land League. "There is nothing further in the resolution than an expression of heartfelt sympathy with Dr. McGlynn, who is looked upon as undergo-

and county lodge meetings, and in added membership, and several new warrants have been issued." Touching reference is made to the death of the Imperial Grand Master, ing the most extreme sumbiment, rarely inflicted on a just priest like him, and whose only offense was that he loved his humanity more. Even this Cardinal Simeoni, in the letter referred to above, considered the punishment excessive, and left it discretionary with the late Cardinal McCloskey to execute. This prelate most likely regarded it in the same way, for during his lifetime he did not interfere with the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, but his successor felt that it was his duty to carry it into effect. It is not always an indication of good judgment or bumanity, even though we have the power of a giant, that we should use it as a giant, but Archbishop Corrigan in dealing with Dr. McGlynn was not guided by the human moral principle.

been sung by bards and immortalized by his. "In the resolution there is nothing acctarian torians." He further says :- " Our attitude or nothing to interfere with American parties, has been so often stated that it seems un-

or nothing to interfere with American parties, and in no way does it violate the constitution of the Irish National League of America. While seconding the resolution I simply exer-cised the privileges of a member of the League, strictly acting within its laws, and actuated by the justness of its purport. It was this same Cardinal Simeoni, acting under the advice of Mr. Errington, the English Minister at the Vatican who attempted to star the cllections Vat can, who attempted to stop the collections for the Parnell fund. Such being the case I, as an individual Irish Roman Catholic, will not parliaments or councils for the management of local affairs, such as each of our provinces regret how soon they learn at Rome that some Irishmen protest against this interference. I am, dear sir, with sentiments of respect, your obedient servant."

DOUBLY BENEFITED.

our brethren in Ireland we opposed Mr. There is no one remedy known that has Parnell's scheme, fathered by Mr. Giadmore curative power over dyspepsia and liver stone, hecause it gave Ireland no re-presentation in the Imperial Parliacomplaint than Burdock Blood Bitters. "I had liver complaint and my husband was so ment, made no provision for protecting the bad with dyspensia that he could not labor. Protestant minority, and placed the questions One dozen bottles of B. B. B. has enabled us of education, the control of the police, etc., both to attend to our usual work," reports under the jurisdiction of an Irish Parliament Mrs. John A. Campbell, of Brighton, N.B. in Dublin. The tendency and effect of such

BEAUTIFUL AND WEALFHY.

The most beautiful woman in New Yorkwho is she, what is she, and what is she like? Laying aside the often disputed question as to whether beauty is purely or in part subjective or objective, this title is said to belong now to the beautiful widow of Louis C. Hammersley, heaval in Great Britain is, that when great who has just reappeared in New York society. after the conventional period of mourning. The records show her to be a daughter of Commodore Price, of the United States navy, and locate her birth in Troy, N.Y., a little over twenty-six years ago. Sho is tall, erect and slender, and has a face of nuusual questions arise in which vital principles are involved, the good of our country and the sweetness. Her costumes are wonders of artistic construction, and she has not this season wern amples of the Hartingtons, Brights, Goschens praise and closest imitation, and to us should be a stimulus to a more rigid adherence to our principles and to be less influenced by the ever changing cries and policy of expediency adopted by party politicians. That questions will arise in this Dominion in a few years, probably souner, which will try us as the politicians of England have been tried, is apIS THIS SO!

A few years ago a little book fell into our hands, recounting the experience of a certain prominent business man, from which it appeared that, as with most Americans, too close attention to business had broken his health. The doctor said he could not live. He then stated that he used a certain article which effectually oured him, and "out of gratitude for his own recovery he determined to devote a portion of his fortune to spreading its merits before the world." As we read it we said : This is evidently

shrewd expression of a commercial motive; it sounds well: it reads well: but many people will not believe it.

In a few years, however, that man got famous the world over. He gave several hundred thousand dollars to astronomical research, and his name became a household word in nearly every home in the United States,

Hundreds of thousands of people to-day, without reservation, say that to this man alone they owe their lives.

If ten men are collected together the chances are that if one man incidentally refers to Warner's safe cure seven of them will be relied upon to ren ove pain, heal acres of various able to tell, from their own experience or kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion of the able to tell, from their own experience or from the experience of their friends, of marbody to which it is applied. velous results which that remedy has wrought.

Nothing has ever been put on the market, we are told, the sale of which has been so great and kept up so wonderfully, and this alone is evidence that merit is at the bottom of its popularity.

In our files we find many an advertisement from this house. Some people have believed, have used and have been cured ; others have disbelieved, have not used, and died. above sea level.

sult of their most careful investigations, that the condition of the kidneys is the key to health, and that they know if the kidneys are maintained in health by Warcer's safe oure, ninety-three per cent. of diseases would

The uric acid, or waste of the system, left in the blood, by what may be called constipated kidneys, blocks up the system and carries disease to every organ.

is so full of sense that it is now eccepted as a scientific truth by insurance companies who

school and of that school, and it is quick to recognize anything that has such conceded merit, and on this ground alone can we account for its extraordinary sales and popularity.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, while lecturing at Boston on "Low Morals in High Places," declared that even within the social area over which the Prince of Wales reigns an preme, accusations of gross immorality had fallen, and no reply had been made, except that the dignity of respectable portions of society had been outraged. Mr. Cook went on to say, "I hope the day will come when some pure American actress will refuse to take dinner with the Prince of Wales." The audience applauded vigorous-The audience applauded vigorous. ly; but in the midst of their cheers a hiss made itself heard. Thereupon Mr. Cook bridied up and, turning upon the hisser, asked, "Who is here that assumes the position of a spaniel of the aristocracy ? Who is here that expresses himself in language bolonging to one of the shallowest creatures, and opposes an effort to pluck innocent maidenhood cut of the jaws of that Minotaur of lawless self-styled respectability, which is

Recent surveys in the Pyrenees prove that the Aran Valley is tributary to the Garonne. in person. and that south and southeast of this valley are several ranges nearly 10,000 in height that are not shown upon any map. But the strangest discovery is that of a lake, the largest upon the northern slope of the mountains lying in a gap between two lines of By The Home Government in Favor of th peaks, which having been approached from opposite sides, had previously been considered identical. It has been noted that deaf-mutes are construction, and sha has not this season were infantiable to the other of the pawe of balk brinds of the pawe of rarely affected with sea-sickness. The semicircular canals of the internal ear are probably absent or negative in function in these people. The canals are not organs of hearing, but of equilibration, and when disturbed give rise to vertigo and nauseau. Dr. William Jones, of Cambridge, Mass, claims that a counter irritant applied to the skin bethat we want none of the Contigious Diseases | bind the ear will relieve sea sickness. The Act, and that we mean to join hands with all counter-irritant may trao triends of genuine reform in putting the rubbing the part until the skin is slightly excoriated. laws concerning person and property on the unremunerative. same level." Mr. Jenry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes lf you are nervous or dyspoptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegc able Discovery from Mr. Har-rison, and I consider it the very best medicine nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspectic either one renders you miserable and these little THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE SUS extant for Dyspepsia." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint This medicine is pills cure both. Dyspepsis, etc., in purifying the blood and re-storing manhood to full vigor. BOSTON IRISHMEM INDIGNANT.

The manufacturers have stated, as the re

disappear.

This statement, made time and time again, reject millions of risks every year if there is

the least inactivity of these organs. The public is tired of the wrangles of this

evolves white fumes. If the glowing globule is allowed to fall on paper, it breaks, like antimony, into many little globules, which hop away, forming a series of radiating brown PRINCELY CONTAGION. dotted lines. No sharp test has yet been found for germanium has found carefully wrought hatchets of soft coal associated with human skeletons and bronze ornaments. From the character of the material it is evident that these were meant to stimulate axes of flint, and were of no use excepting in burials.

and season. In view of what I believe is coming, I rejoice at a growing and powerful independent press, which advocates measures and not men. I believe with all my heart in the platform of the Teronto Mail :- Loyalty to Britain and yet loyalty to Canada ; eccles. instical privilege for none, religious equality for all ; prohibition of the liquor traffic right, and yet Mrs. Hammersley has more than throughout the Dominion ; manhood suffrage for all who can read and write ; Senate re form. These are principles worth contending for, and the party that adorts that platform will yet sweep the Dominion."

WHERE THE 202D GRAND TIME WILL BE.

The Two-hundred-and-second Grand Monthly Distribution of The Louisiana State Lottery will take place at New Orleans, La., on Tues-day, March 15, 1887, when \$535,000 will be Beattered all over the world in souns from \$150, 000 downward. Tickets cost \$10; tenths, \$1. For information apply to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

"HOW IS OLD IRELAND !"

Ireland is passing through the great crisis which must end in national freedom. The population of Ireland at the present time is a little over 5,160,000 of whom, in round numbers, 4,060,000 are Catholics, and about 1,000. 000 Protestants, Presby. eriane, Methodists, etc, The island contains about 20,000,000 acres of land, of which one half is owned by less than land, of which one-half is owned by less than 750 proprietors, each holding upward of 5,000 acres, three proprietors holding over 100,000 ocres, fourteen over 50,000 acres, and ninety aver 20,000 each. One hundrid and ten landloids hold among them 4,000,000 acres, or one-fifth of the soil of the whole country. The work of eviction, of which we read so much in the press, is the same policy of exter-mination as of old. What do Americans think of the fact that between the years 1849 and 1880, 91,106 evictions took place, reducing 460 509 individuals or operacipath of the what 1880, 91,100 evictions took place, reducin 460,509 individuals, or one-eighth of the who population, to destitution. Ireland is as cruelly treated to day as ever she was, but she is better prepared for her enemy. The place of campaign will force the landlords to act with some degree of justice, and enable old Ireland to fight her enemy with the weapons of the law and the law's delays. The British Government may do its best to coerce the Irish, but Irish landlordism is doomed. It must go, and with it will go ahen misrule.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN BILIOUS DISEASES.

Dr. D. SCHAUD, Muncie, Ind., says: "I have used it in cases of bilious disease, and the results were all that could be desi d. It is valuable.

"I see the old schoolboys are having a good many reunions just now, but they don't invite the old schoolgirls to attend them," "No; they would rather have the voung ones.'

MORE THAN CLAIMED.

' For the past four or five years," says try Burdock Blood Bitters. It has done me more good than what was claimed for it. I can recommend it to all sufferers from like diseases."

he can come over and shake your carpet I little lemon juice and pepper sauce.

parent to every careful observer of the time and believed her the queenliest of queenly and season. In view of what I believe is woman, and proved his sincerity by bequeathing his entire fortune to her. The tattlers tell that the was won by her husband's money and not by her intrinsic worth, but her quiet devotion to him during her five years of married life is an argument they can neve t uch. Not many women, in moneyed New York, can boast of having \$2,000,000 in her own that in addition to her own physical charme.

HUMOROUS.

The most humorous man is not always the happiest ; the man who has scrofulous humon or any other obstinate humor of the blood does not feel very lively, at least not until he is cured, which, by the way, Burdook Blood Bitters will do in the most troublesome of blood humors.

THE IRISH RENTS.

SIR WM. V. HARCOURT SHOWS HOW THE GOV ERNMENT FAILED TO DEAL WITH JUDICIOUS RENTS-A CABINET DISCUSSION OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, March 3.-A special cabinet meet-ing to consider the Irish situation was held

terday. The session lasted an hour and a half. LONDON, March 3.—Sir Wm. Vernon Har court writes to the *Times* to show that the troubles in Ireland arise from the attempt of the Government to enforce the juyment of reats which their own land comulission has declared the people are unable to pay. He quotes from the speeches of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and other Conservatives, made last year, in which it was admitted that if Parnell was able to prove all the premises of his Tenant's Bill the Government would be bound to attempt to supply a remedy. The Land Commission says the writer proved Parnell to be in the right, yet the Government, instead of bringing a bill to deal with judicial rents, proposed fresh coercive measures.

" Tell me not in mouraful numbers,

Life is but an empty dream." And yet it is; when all the marrow is taken out of it by some dread disease, like consumption, that, neglected, means certain death catarrh and bronchitis, both distressing, and often leading to consumption, or like liver com plaint or acrofula, which too often make those afflicted feel that life is empty. But these can all be cured. The use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the great blood, lung and liver remedy, does away with "mournful num-bers," brings back lost health, and fills life full of dreams of happiness and prosperity. Drug gists sell it.

Little girl (who has a great idea of her grandfather's age)-"Say, grandpa, were you in the ark?" "Why, no, my dear. "But, grandpa, you must have been; you would have been drowned else."

Jas. Shannon, Leaskdale, writes : For many years my wife was troubled with chilblains, and could get no relief until about two years ago; she was then not able to walk, and the pain was then so excruciating that she could not sleep at night. Your agent was then on his regular trip, and she asked him if he could cure her. He told her Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was a Mrs. Emery, of Cottan, Ont., "I have been sure cure. She tried it, and judge of her aston subject to kidney iroubles. I was advised to ishmen, when in a few days the pain was al ishment when in a few days the pain was all allayed and the foot restored to its natural condition. It is also the best remedy for burns and bruises I ever used.

Professor Snore-How are bivalves divid Suited to the job: Little Girl-Please, ed ? Student-They and divided at all, Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. mum, pa's got a chill, an'he wants to know Professor. You swallow 'em whole, with a If your druggist has none in stock, set him to

The relations between the British and Irish charitable societies of Boston, both strong organizations, have hitherto been of the friendliest character, and an exchange of courtasies has been common. They are so no longer. At a meeting of the Irish Char-itable society, of Boston, at Parker's on tho evening of February 21, a communication was received from the British Charitable society inviting their Irish compatriots to participate with them in the coming celebra-tion of the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. As soon as the society could recover from the shock of the invitation, W. W. Doherty, a prominent lawyer, rose and offered a resolution. which was a curt declination of the invitation. Thereupon Thomas Flatly, one of Col lector Fitzgerald's deputies, took the floor and said that he would vote with pleasure for the resolution if it only were worded that the society indignantly and scornfully re jected the invitation. He offered a substi-tute empowering the Directors of the society to investigate the 50 years of Victoria's reign and report whether they had found one act of her's which entitled her to the gratitude of an Irishman. Mr. Doherty opposed this as silly. Every Irishman already knew that "that woman' never done anything for Iraland. There was, however, a vehement call for something stronger than Doherty's resolution, and the result was a compromise, and the resolutions were made to dovetail and coalesce in a manner which received the unanimous and hearty sanction of the society. The British Charitable Society will probably feel that it has been sat upon.

There is dauger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal fur curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

"Pa, have you got the hydrophobia ?" "No, Bertie ; what makes you ask that question ?" "Well, I heard ma say to-day that you got awfuily bitten when you thought she had a fortune in her own name."

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Hollo way's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

If a chop is "too lazy to welk" how is it that so many indokent fellows run into temptation ?

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and rest lessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. procure it for you.

ALLEGED SIGNS OF LUCK.

Dream of eggs, sign of money. Dream of snakes, sign of enemies.

If you sing before breakfast you'll cry before supper.

Dreaming of muddy or rushing water brings rouble. Finding a horseshoe or a four-leaved clover

brings goud luck. If you sneeze on Saturday you do it "for

avil. She who takes the last stitch at a quilting will be the first to marry.

If you can't make up a handsome bod your busband will have a homely nose,

If you spill the salt some one will be "mad' with you, unless you put some of it in the fire. Stub your right toe, you are going where you are wanted; your left where you are not wanted.

If y ur right ear burns some one is praising you; if your left, your friends are raking you over the chais.

Returning to the house for a moment after having once started out will bring bad luck the Government intended to propose an amendment of a similar nature. Mr. Parnell unless you sit down. If the rooster crows on the fence, the weather will be fair ; if on the doorstep he will bring

company. If you see the new moon through the glass, you will have sorrow as loug as it last. If you see it fair in face you'll have a fall; over the left shoulder, bad luck; over the right, good luck.

A TRINITY OF EVILS. Biliousness, Constipa-tion and Dyspepsia usually exist together. By disciplining the liver and toning the stomach simultaneously, they can be eradicated. The promptitude and thoroughness with which Northrop & Lyman's Vegotable Discovery and great blood purifier removes this trinity of contribution for more than forty years, viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's reme-dies for curing bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, ab-cesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all maladies where the skin is broken. To cure these in-formities quickly is of

night Mr. Parnell moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to prevent the apof the amendment. Mr. Smith objected to

Mr. Smith gave notice to day that the government would move an amendment to the effect that any member may move to apply the cloture, and unless it shall appear to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of the rules of the House or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the question shall be put forthwith. Mr. Parnell, on the ground that members were not given sufficient time

PROTECTING CHINESE.

PENDS VANCOUVER'S CHARTER, AND TAKES CHARGE OF THE CITY,

VICTORIA, B.C., March 1.-The Legislature to-day suspended the rules and passed a bill to n eet the emergency of Vancouver. The bill virtually suspends the city's charter, and vests all power in the Legislature. The Government has assented to the bill. A special force has been sworn in, and will proceed to Vancouver to-morrow, armed with batons and revolvers. Three of the ringleaders in the attack upon the Chinese a few days ago have already been arrested, and more arrests will follow. The Chinese at the time of the attack were driven into the waters of the inlet, and some of them were nearly drowned. Those left in the city after Thursday night have since been sent out, The Government force will protect their interests and deal summarily with those taking part in outrages against the Chinese.

COMPARATIVELY CLOSE DIVISION

ON THE PROCEDURE RULES.

LONDON, March 1.-In the debate on the

procedure rules this evening Mr. Molloy, on

behalf of Mr. Parnell, moved an amendment

that cloture should not be applied until the

subject under discussion had been debated.

complained that the Irish were unfairly

the vote was received with loud Upposition

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Old

Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.-Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over all

where the skin is broken. To cure these in-firmities quickly is of primary importance, as compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of eure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which

heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has succeeded in

effecting a perfect cure after every other means had failed in giving adequate relief.

"" " Is this the entrance to the hospital for

aged and rheumatic women ?" asked one of that kind, feebly. "No ! no ! grandmother,

this is the stage door of the Opera House,

said the prlite attendant, "and them women goin' in is the ballet girls."

Motto that Russia would fain write across

Sleigh dealers do not as a rule, employ

the map of Europe-" Bear and for Bear."

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

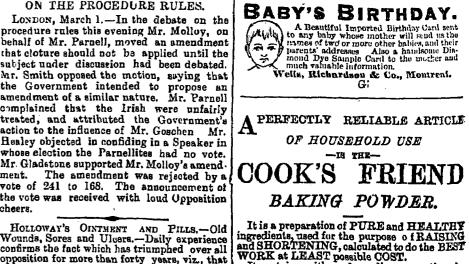
which govern the operations of digesion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Gocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our break-last tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy acctors' bills. It is by the judicions use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be readened while built and the second statements. nay be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendenoy to disease. Hundreds of subtle mala-dices are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fast shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." - Civil Service Gazette."

Service Gazette." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMGOPATHIC CHEMISTS, AMES AND A STORE FOR A STORE FOR A STORE FOR A STORE FOR A STORE STORE A STORE 11 LONDON, ENGLAND.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 468. Dame Exilda Hurinbiee, of the Parieh of Notro Damo de Grace. In the District of Montrowl, wife commune es-biens of Eustache Prud'homme, junior, farmer, of the same locality, authorized to appear in julicial proceed-inge, Plaintiffs, vs. the said Eustache Prud'homme, junior, Defendant. A suit for separation of property has been instituted in this case, on the thirty-first day of January last (1887).

Montreal, February 3rd, 1887

LAFLAMME, LAFLAMME, MADORE & CROSS, 27-5 Attys. for Plaintiffs.



It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain virtues for . ong period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark of package.

PILES Instant relief, Final oure and never inite, purge, alve or suppository, Liver, kidney and all bowel from the reposition our final induced edilke magic Butterror will earn of a simple remedy free, by addressing, J. H. EFFVES, 78 Nassau Ste, N. S 11.G

NOTICE. _____ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREFY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliamont of Canada, at its next Session, on the part of Dame Suzan Ash, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Frovince of Montreal, in Manion, of parts unknown in the United States of America, on the ground of descrition, and because the said William Manton having obtained a diverse from the said Suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, has contracted a second marriage. Montreal, 18th September, 2856. DUHAMEL, RAINVILLS & MARCEAU, Autorneys for the Subre Supreme Court Ash. 2 27

physical evils is a fact widely appreciated throughout Canada. -THE CLOTURE GAG.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-PAR-NELL'S AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN.

LONDON, March 2,-In the Commons last plication of cloture directly after the moving

such a concession to obstruction, amendment was negatived by 202 to 116. Mr. Smith gave native

commercial travellers, still their runners are to consider this entirely new proposal, moved all over the country.

treated, and attributed the Government's action to the influence of Mr. Goschen Mr. Healey objected in confiding in a Speaker in whose election the Parnellites had no vote. Mr. Gladstone supported Mr. Molloy's amend ment. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 241 to 168. The announcement of -

cheers.

المي المي المراجع المراجع والمراجع الموج المراجع من المراجع مع المراجع المراجع

Мавсн 9, 1887.

BOOK NOTICES.

PICTOBIAL LIVES OF THE SAINTS, WITH RE-FLECTIONS FOR EVERT DAY IN THE YEAR, Edited by JOHN GILMARY SHEA. L L D.

This beautiful volume has been compiled from "Butler's Lives," and other approved sources, to which are added—Lives of the sources, Saints recently placed on the caland ar for the United States by special peti-andar for the third plenary council of Baltimore; and also the Lives of the Saints Canonized in 1851 by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. It is 1851 by H18 Holmess rope Leo XIII. It is a large 8vo, 538 pages, rich ink and gold side, with nearly 400 illustrations, price \$2.00. A good book is a mine yielding inex-hapstible treasure. And in our day when thered and demoralizing books. debased and demoralizing books are spread debased and demoralizing books are spread broadcast throughout the land, poisoning the hearts of both young and old, it is the duty of every one to help as far as possible in circulating a pure en-abling literalure. And what more elevating nobling literature. And what more elevating than the Lives of the Saints, which the great Bishop Fénelon has so aptly styled the "Gospel in Example?" Hers may be found the most devoted self-sacrifice, the most exsited heroism ; the delicate virgin, strong exattee nervises, acting death with more than the in her faith, facing death with more than the soldier's courage ; a St. Patrick made prisoner and converting his capture; a St. Louis, and on the throne, zealous for the glory of . God and the happiness of his people ; St. Zita, a servant, edifying all by her modesty and virtue; and St. Servolus, a beggar, praising God in the midst of povering and pain. All conditions of life are here gepre-sented, teaching that, however humble or exalted our station may be, we can reach the golden goal if we but strive for it with the proper dispositions.

The Lives of the Saints cannot be too highly recommended to Christian families as the best reading for the home circle ; for if, such suints as l'eresa, Ignatius of Loyola, and many others, may we not hope that, with the help of God's grace, they may at least tend to strengthen us in virtue and lead us to be truly Christian men and women? The present volume offers in a compendious form the lives of many eminent servants of God, forming, as it were, a book of daily meditations. Apart from the text, which, in Itself, is sufficient to make the volume valuable in the eyes of every Catholic, no pains have been spared to render this the most attractive book now published. The illustra-tions include a beautital frontispiece of the Holy Family, a full-page picture of St. Patrick, made, expressly for this work, from a fine steel engraving, and two other fullpsge engravings, making an illustration for almost every life given. The extraordinary uccess which this book has everywhere attained so encourages its publishers that they have not reduced the price but have idded both to its size and its value by appending several new biographical sketches. We take much pleasure in recommending it to our readers.

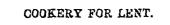
AVE MARIA. Monthly Magazine. D. E. Hudson, Notre Dame, Ind.

The February number of this excellent periodical, ever a welcome visitor to our with black pepper. able, is more than usually attractive this month, as will be seen by the following table of contents :- Dr. Brownson on the Worship due to Mary ; Fairy Gold (concluded); Our Lidy's Parification; Under Italian Skies; A Romantic and Saintly Life; A Favor of to work Miracles ; What led to the founding of the Carthusian Order ; A Retribution of Proirgin; Laproay in the Olden Times; The Bake in single crust. Miraculous Crucifix of Wijak; Favors of Our Queen-The Cure of a Religious ; Missionary

matters connected with this Department Barclay street, Printers to the Most (Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE) Holy Apostolio See.

THE HOUSEHOLD.-

(The Editress is propared to answer all questions of



HINTS FOR CATHOLIC HOUSERBEPERS.

Sour MAIGHE-Four carrots, two leaks, one turnin, two large potatoes, and a hand ful of dried peas. Pat together in a soup pot with four quarts of cold water; boil four hours, pass through a sieve; add a piece of butter, pepper and salt, and a little more water. Boil for half an hour, and serve, adding a little boiled rice or sliced potato.

OMELETTE-Break three eggs-increase the number as needed-into a basin, add a spoonful of cream, and a little piece of butter, pepper and sait. Take two ounces of butter in an omelette pan, and, while it is melting, whip the eggs thoroughly ; when the butter begins to splutter, pour the eggs in and stir. As it becomes firm, roll the omelette, let it brown on one side, and serve.

CODFISH .--- In boiling codfish it should sim mer rather than boil. Ten minutes is allowed to every pound of fish, and it must be taken out immediately when done.

OTSTER SAUCE .- One pint oysters; half lemon; two tablespoonfuls of butter; one tablespoonful of flour; one teacupful of cream or milk; cayerne and nutmeg. Stew the oysters in their own liquor five minutes and add milk. When this boils, strain the liquor, and return to the saucepan. Thicken with the flour when you have wet it with cold water, stir well in; put in the butter, next the carenne (if you like it), boil for a minute; squeeze in the lemon-juice, shake it around well, and pour out.

SPINACIL -- Cook spinsch in its own juire ; the pest reading for the house checks, as any prisacil-cook spinson in its own jure; as we learn, the constant reflection on these it requires little water, it must be washen lives was the means of leading to sanctivy thoroughly and have the stalks off. Pat a half-peck into a dry sancepan, sprinkle with a dessert spoonful of salt. This will draw out the juices. Let it boil for ten minutee, after it has begun to cook. Then put it in a colander to drain, and chop it very finely cr pass it through a coarse sieve. For the sauce, put a tablespoonful of cream and an conce of butter into a saucepan ; as it boils, stir the spinach into it. After this, keep it hot without boiling, sprinkle with cayenne pepper, gar-nish with points of lemon or hard boiled eggs cut in rings. It you prefer poached eggs on spinsch, fill a small pan with boiling water, pour into this a tablespoonful of lemon juice ; break four eggs on a plate, one at a time, and slip it into the boiling water. The lemon juice sets the eggs in shape. Wait till one egg is quite set before you put in another. Cook each about three minutes.

CELERY (BOILED) .- Wash one bunch of celery thoroughly, and let it lie in cold water for half an hour. Cut in small pieces and boil in salted water for thirty minutes. Drain through a colander. After this, put back into the saucepan, add a tablespoonful of butter and a cup of milk in which a tablespoonful of flour has been dissolved. Let it boil five minutes. Before serving, sprinkle

BOILED POTATOES .- Wash thoroughly and put them into boiling water, with a little salt. Boil thirty minutes. Afterwards drain and send to table in their jackets.

APPLE CUSTARD .- Take a pint of grated apple-tart, three eggs, and a half-pound of Our Queen; On the Blessed Virgin's Power sugar, a quarter of a pound of butter, half a forward k Miracles; What led to the founding of tearupful of milk, the juice and grated rind of a small lemon. Mix the sugar and butter vidence; The Cathedrals of Dublin; Au Old together, beat in the eggs and the milk. English Ballad in praise of the Blessed Then put in the lemon. This makes pies.

BLACK COFFEE .-- Java and Mocha. Pour boiling water on the coffee. Cover the coffee-Enterprise ; A Brother's Anguish ; A Great pot at once and set aside for a few minutes. Do not let the coffee boil. cupa, BANBURY .- Stone and chop fine a heaping cunful of raisins and a piece of citron the size of an egg ; when chopped put in a bowl, and grate the peel of one lemon and squesze out The March Magazine of American History grad and the juice base one egg very light, is a spirited spring number. Perhaps his-torial themes excel all others in freshness, if weil treated. At all events, every article in the current issue of this popular periodical mixture remain in the bowl, while you take a little less than a quart of flour, two-thirds of a cup of lard, a little salt and cold water enough to wet this like piecrust ; roll out on the kneeding board as think in two years' use they will pay for themthin as possible, being careful, however, to have it firm, and without a hole or a thin the rough handling of fruit or potatoes by the place in it. Cot it out in round cakes with the cover of a small tin pail, and drop a several times. If the reader will get a few dessertspoonful of the mixture already prepared upon it. Fold this as for an oldfashioned turn-cover with this difference, that no air hole be out in it, for you do not want a drop of the mixture to run out, You will have to be very careful about pressing the edges together or when it begins to bake it will pop open. Bake on pie plates, or if you make double the quantity here given bake them in the dripping-pan. When they are ready for the oven wet them all over with sweet milk with a little sugar dissolved ent charscters-notably ministers and editors in it. This makes a glossy surface and makes - regioning with a sketch of Rev. William a lovely brown possible. These are delicious Richards, whose piety and statesmanship either hot or cold. CHEESE FONDO .- A pint bowl fall of minced cheese, which should not be of a rich kind; the same quantity of bread-crumbs, two well beaten eggs, half a nutmeg, a tea-spoonful of salt. Heats pint of wilk to the boiling point and put in it a large tablespoonful of butter; pour the boiling milk over the other ingredients and mix well. Cover the bowl with a plate and set it on the back of the range for three or four hours to dissolve, stirring occasionally and being careful that it does not cook. Halt an hour before supper butter a nice pie plate and pour the mixture into it; set it in a quick oven and brown, sending it to the table very hot. This depends for its success on being quite smooth and the cheese all dissolved. BAKED MACKEREL .--- Wesh and clean three or four mackerel; divide them down the back and once across, making four pieces of each fish. Arrange these pieces compactly in a pie dish in layers, with three or four bay leaves, six shallots sliced, a descripponful of peppercorns, half that quantity of pimento berries, eight cloves and a little white papper. Make a sauce with half a pint of good stock, a wineglass of claret and vinegar, one tablespoonful of mushroom ustsup, and the same of anchovy and Harvey sauce, with a tesspoonful of Worcester sauce and soy. Bake it in a moderate oven with a cover on the dish until the fish is quite done; take it from the sauce and place it on the dish you intend serving it on; strain the sause and pour it over the fish. Serve it cold, gar. nished with sprigs of parsley or fennel. Fish cooked in this way will keep good for two or three days if left in the sauce and covered over. 1.4

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND

GOOD GRAPES.

The Country Gentleman says, in the course of some remarks as to the best graps for growers to handle, that a very fine new type has been bred, and that it has not seen any which appear to promise better. It is called the Empire State. (We should prefer a more appropriate name.) Its handsome clusters and excellent flavor and its healthy growth are not always found in one sort. It is stated to be a cross of the Hartford and Clinton, and to be wholly a native sort; but George W. Campbell, who is high authority ongrapes, thinks its fine flavor is partly owing to a dash of the foreign element in its character. Mr. Campbell writes to the Rural New Yorker that he finds the Francis B. Hayes grape (properly abbreviated to "Hayes") the " best and purest flavored of all the Concord seed. lings." and from what little we have seen of it it has made a favorable impression.

A USEFUL HINT.

Any farmer who keeps eight or ten cows can keep an equal number of sheep without feeling the expense, except for a little grain to be paid for, which will be more than offset by the money received for the wool, which ought to weigh five pounds, and bring on an average \$1 25. The lamb, if an early one and sold to the batcher in April, ought to bring \$6, and if sired by a thoroughbred Down ram, would possibly bring a dollar more. If the lambs are late, and not saleable before July or August, they should bring at least \$4.

THE FEEDING VALUE OF OATS.

The better farm economy and the feeding value of farm crops are understood, the more oats will be appreciated, and the larger will be their consumption on the farm. The idea is generally sutertained that they are not as profitable to raise as corn, and hence are always made to take a secondary place. In the first place, let us compare the cost of producing an acre of oats and their value with corn. It is estimated that S4 per acre will cover the cost of ploughing, sowing, har-vesting, and stacking, including seed. The straw, if valued by the amount of fat and flesh forming principles it contains, is worth about half as much as an equal quantity of ordinary meadow hay, or about one-third as much as the same weight of coro. In other words, if the product of oat straw be a ton per acre, it is equivalent in feeding value to half a ton of meadow hay or six hundred and sixty-six pounds (nearly twelva tushels) of corn. The feeding value of any kind of food is determined by chemical analysis, which fixes the feeding value of a bushel of ostsstabouttwo-thirds that of a bushel of corn. It, therefore, a crop of corn be 36 bushels per acre, it will require a ton of oat straw and thirty-six bushel of oats to equal the feeding value of the thirty-six bushels of corn. If the product of corn be sixty bushels per acre, it will require a ton of the oat straw and seventy bushels of osts to make a feeding equivalent. Again, there is a difference of at least \$3 an acre in favor of the production of the outs, particularly if the oats are cut early and fed in the sheaf, no allow. ance being made for the cornstalk, for which the cats stubble makes full compensation by allowing the land to be prepared so much earlier for wheat.

HOUSING FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

J. H. J., writing in the Cultivator, says :-Farmers well know the labor required in handling fruit and potatoes to store in the cellar. I will give my way of saving some of it. Instead of using a basket, I use boxes that hold from one to three bushels-such boxes as I get at the boot and shoe dealers, Before using them, I see that they are all properly nailed, and also make holos in the ends to be used for handles, or a piece of leather from some old strap can be nailed on, and will answer the same purpose. These are taken to the field or orchard, to be filled as occasion calls for, and they are then stored away without being empti is time to sort the apples or potatoes. By the use of such boxes much time and labor is saved in handling ; they are in a good, compact form for storing away, as one can be set over another, and no bins or large boxes are required, and they are not only good for one year's use, but will last for many years. Many farmers will think such boxes too expensive ; with me they only cost about twice as much as the cheap kind of labor necessary to make bins hold the same quantity. The boxes cost me ten to fifteen cents each, and I selves in the labor saved, to say nothing about boxes this fall and try them, I think next fall he will surely get more, and will continue to do so until his wants are fully supplied.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

Noticy is hereby given that the FRATERNITY Legislature at its next Session, J. J. BEAUCHAMP,

Attorney for the Petitioners. Montreal, 9th Feb., 1887. 28.4



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFCUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITEDSTATES MAILS.

1 8f---Winter Arrangements--- 1887

The Comrany's Lines are composed of the folding double-engined, Ciyde-built Igon STLAMSAIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience company and have made the faster time on can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

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Parisian		Cant	James Wylie.
Sardinian.	4 650	Lt W	.H. Smith, RNR
Polynesian	4.100	Cant	J. Ritchie.
Sarmatian.			Hugh Wylie,
Circassian .	4 000	4	W. Richardson,
Peruvian	3 400	11	John France
Nova Sootu	an	14	R. H. Hughes
Caspian			L. Barret, K.N.R.
Carthaginia	n 4 600	Cant	. A. Macnicol.
Siberian		- Cupt	R. P. Moore.
Norwegian			J. G. Stephen.
Hibernian .			John Brown.
Austrian			J. Ambury.
Nestorian .		¥	W. Dalziel.
Prussian			Alex. McDougal
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Manitoban.	3.150		R. Carruthers.
Canadian		11	John Kerr.
Filometan.			1). McKillop,
Waldensian		44	D. J. James.
Lucerne		44	W. S. Main,
Newfoundla	nd1.500	41	C. J. Mylins.
Acadian	1.350	44	F. McGrath.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line failing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, from Portland on THURS-DAYS, sud from Halfax on ATURDAYS, calling at lough Foyle to receive on board and land Nalis and Passengers to and from ireland and Sootland, are in-tended to be despatched 000 000 000 000 000 000

FROM HALIFAX .

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from the West. Rates of passage from Montreal, via Lalifax :- Cabin \$58,75, \$71.75, \$83.76. (According to accommodation. Intermediate, \$15.50, Sterner, \$20.50. Rates of passage from Montreal, via Portland :--Cabin, \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$2.50 incording to accommoda-tion), Intermediate, \$35.50, Steerage, \$20.50.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.

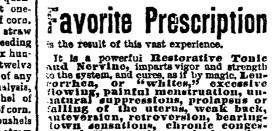
The SS, NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to reform a Winter Service between Halifax and St. John's Nild, at follows :

FROM HALIFAK. March 1st, March 15th, March 20th, April 12th

FROM ST. JOHN'S, March 7th, March 21st, April 4th, April 18th. Lates of passage between Halifax and St. John's :-Cabin \$20.00, Intermediate, \$15.00, hteerage \$0.00, GLASGOW LINF.

During the sonson of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched regularly from Giargow for Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows, FittoM BOSTON:-

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.



ustes; New Publications; Obituary. Several very excellent poems are interspersed in the number, and the youth's department is as bright and attractive as ever.

The March Magazine of American History the current issue of this popular periodical brings to iight something new and engaging. "Frederick-burg First and Last," by Moncure D. Conway, is an exceptionally charm-ing historical sketch of the beginning of one of the most interesting old towns in Virginia, and fills the post of honor to the number as the opening illustrated chapter. It is followed by Charles B. Peck's second paper on 'John Van Buren : A Study in By-gone Politics," admirably written. The third contribution is a short and thril-ling article on "The Wreck of the Saginaw," by Edmund B. Under-wood, U.S.N. Then comes an elegantly Saginaw." illustrated paper, entitled "Historic Homes on Golden Hills," by the Editor, one of those usique and captivating chapters that always command a host of readers ; it furnishes a glimpse of what Plainfield, Massachussetts, has given to the world in the way of prominwere so valuable to the government of the Sandwich Islands in its transition from a barbaric state. An excellent account of "The First Mayor of New York City, Thomas Willett," is from the pen of Dr. Charles W. Parsons, Vice-President of the Rhode Island His-torical Society. "An Interesting Inquiry," by the eminent scholar, Andrew McFarland Davis : " The Birthplace of Chancellor James Kent," with illustrative maps, by William S. Pelletreau; "Inoidents in S'r Walter Raleigh's Life." by Hon. Horatio King, and "The First Religious Newspaper in Amer ica," with fac simils of opening page, con-cludes the principal features of this rich, rich, trong, animated number. Every article is worthy of the widest reading, and of careful preservation. The standing departments are rowded with choice bits of entertainment. tis the best periodical of its kind in the \$5.00 a year in advance. Published t Laiayette Place, New York City.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, aving had placed in his hands by an East adia missionary the formula of a simple egetable remedy for the speedy and perms ent cure of Consumption, Bronchi is, Ca-Allections, also a positive and radical cure-or Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com laints, after having tested its wonderfu urative powers in thousands of cases, has felt t his duty to make it known to his suffering llows. Actuated by this motive and a deire to relieve human suffering, I will send ree of charge, to all who desire it, this reipe, in German, French or English, with all directions for preparing and using. Sent "mail by addressing with stamp, naming bis paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Sochester, N.Y. 11-1980w 11-19eow

The latest thing for breaktast-the young an of the family,

A Bo great is our faith we can cure you, H H dear sufferer, we will mail enough H H toconvince, free. UILL R. S. Lauderbach Co., Newark, N.J 15-18eow

NOTES.

It probably makes little difference in the consumption, but potatoes, even at present prices, and they are not very high, are much the dearest vegetable food that comes on the table. Wheat flour or corn meal are cheaper as there is little waste in preparing them. In fact, the price of wheat is in some Western markets even less per bushel than the price of common potatoes.

It is a remarkable fact that, although we have in this country the best breeds of cattle to be found in any portion of the globe, yet the majority of furmers have no system of breeding, and use cows in the dairy that give only one-third the quantity of milk and butter that could be derived from an animal trom well known milking and butter breeds.

It is true that the longer a hog is kept the greater the likelihood of loss from disease or accident; but so far as the loss from disease is concerned, the risk is rendered more than proportionately greater by wintering. The change from green to dry, hard focd is favorable to the development of discase. The severities of the weather are also apt to induce disease.

In horse breeding it is as important that the mare should be perfect as that the stallion should be so. In fact, some consider it more so, and this is especially the case with the horses of the Arabs, who for centuries excelled all other nations in their breed of horses.

Sheep effectually keep down the weeds and harsh grasses. They are as beneficial to some pastures as the pruning knife is to the orchard. They will eat anything that is green and tender, and young briers, weeds, bushes and other growth are consumed, there by saving the farmer much labor, while by their droppings they prepare the field for the plough

The following is the method of curing hams that received the prize at a New England fair : To every 100 pounds of meat take S pounds of salt. 2 ounces of saltpetre, 2 pounds brown sugar, 14 ounces potash and 4 gallons water. Mix them and pour the liquid over the hams after they have been in the tub two days, they having been rubted with fine salt when put in the tub. They should remain in this pickle six weeks, then taken out, hung up three days to dry and smoked.

A men has named his dog "Wellington, b:cause of the animal's proficiency in rending a bone apart,





granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at al Continental Parts, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways, (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, via Portland. 27-DD CURE FITS!

and by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, via Fortland. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any, of the Agents of the above-named Railways. For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co, or Richard Berns, Ant-worp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hams-burg; James Moss & Co., Bordenux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Breinen; Charley & Maicolm, Belfast; Jas. Scott & Co., Queens-town; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leadenhall street, E. C., London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allans, Rao & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chi-cago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Coak & Son 261 Breadway, New York, or to G. W. Robin-son, 1365 St. James street, opposite St. Law-rence Hall.

rence Hall,

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland. ov State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. Nov. 9th, 1886,

HEALTH FU ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Ranka Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life, These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what-ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Kemalas of all area and

incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen-eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties re Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bed Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub It is an intallible remedy. If enectually rub bed on the Neck andChest, as sait into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Files, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism' and every kind of Skin Disease, it has nev

and every kind of Skin Disease, it has nev been kn. v. n to fail Both ru and Ointment are sold at Prifessor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 15d., 2s. 6d.-4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 53s. each, and by all medi-ving wondows throughout the givilized would

cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.-Advice gratia, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 596. Notice is hereby given that Dame Miriam F. Pinces. of Montreal, wife of Marin Krimer, of the same placy, trader, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said hurband. Montreal, 14th Pebruary, 1887. T. C. DE LORIMIER, 28 5 Automay for Plaintiff.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE DEAD-ALIVE.

not in the least dimmed.

in the trance state for half an hour."

brought back to consciousness."

SIX WEEKS UNDER GROUND.

A GOOD PROSPECT. A JAPAN TEA MERCHANT PREDICTS A GRAND

FUTURE FOR THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

OTTAWA, March 5.-John Woodly, a tea

merchant from Japan, who is at present in

the city, expresses his conviction that the Canadian Pacific railway will undoubtedly

chosen in preference to the Suez canal route.

HOW TO TELL A GIRL'S AGE.

Girl's of a marriageable age do not like to

tell how old they are; but you can find out by following the subjoined instructions, the

she was born, then to multiply it by two,

RUSSIA'S GAME.

THE HEAD OF THE BULGARIAN REVOLT.

SOFIA, March 7.- The German consul at Rustchuk, whose protection was sought by

nsigned to his charge as Russian subjects.

BRUTAL PUNISHMENT.

WHY PEOPLE DO NOT RECOVER CON-SCIOUSNESS IN THE GRAVE.

. reesing Frogs, But Not Men-Dr. Hammond Explains the Mysterics of Syncope-Brains in the Spine.

(New York Herald.)

"There is no excuse for any one being buried alive," said Dr. W. A. Hammond. A Herald reporter had called upon him in reference to the burial alive of Miss Stickney, of Minneapolis, who was taken out of a vault and found to be in a trace of Kill, and did not die until several week 3... funeral

Dr. Hammond was in the office in his residence. A couple of wax candles burned in sconces on his desk. The walls were hidden by crowded bookcases. Around the room were scattered quaint carved oaken chairs, were scattered quaint carved oaken chairs, with the stain of years upon them. The physician himself sat on one that might have come from the chancel of a church. Its straight stiff back reached high above his massive form. He was in full evening dress and gesticulated with a little silver cimeter of a neuro straight to be straight to be set of the se of a paper cutter while he spoke. A tiger's skin was stretched on the bare floor, with the head scowling savagely. It was very dark in the room, except on the writing table, where the shaded light left a glow. The chairs, bookcases and indefinable articles

made fantastic figures in the gloom. "No," he continued ; "there is no excuse for it. The tests of death have been brought down to such a nice point that any competent young lady doing the figuring: Tell her to put down the number of the month in which physician would have no difficulty in accurately determining whether or not death had taken place.'

then to add five, then to multiply itly fifty. " Does decomposition always set in after then to add her age, then to substract 365, then to add 115, then tell her to tell you the death ?"

"Invariably, provided the body is not amount she has left. The two figures to the right will tell you her age and the remainder frozen. Of course you can freeze it and keep it for years before it will decompose, just as the month of her birts. For example, the fish are kept frozen for market. The salmon amount is S22; she is twenty-two years old and was born in the eighth month (August). that you eat now were caught last spring and have been kept frozen ever since. They are Try it. just as good,

BURIAL ALIVE.

"Do you imagine that there is any founda-PROOF THAT THE RUSSIAN MINISTER WAS AT ion to the belief of many that people are ometimes buried alive ?"

"Oh, I have no doubt of it. I have known of its being done, but it is not by any means of frequent occurrence-not nearly so fre- Captain Bollman, one of the leaders in the quent as many people imagine. The pbysi- recent revolt, and who claims to be a Russian cian is entirely to blame when it does occur. The fact that the bodies have been found authorities to surrender the refugee, and has turned over in the coffin leads people to be refused on the ground that his Government turned over in the coffin leads people to be-lieve that they were buried alive. But that's has not instructed him to do so. not so. It is probably the work of the gases RUSTCHUK, March 7.—The Ge not so. It is probably the work of the solution is a coffin bas informed the authorities that he is the they become very powerful, and it is almost structed to demand that the persons of Col. Filoff, Major Panof and Lieut. Kessimoff be more than they do."

"Then you don't take any stock in the Panof has already been shot. Filof and stories of men who come to life under the Kessimoff, owing to wounds, have not yet ground, of their terrible struggle to get free and their horrible death at last?" Capt. Bollman to Guirgevo.

"ALL DOSH.

"That's all bosh. Poe wrote of graveyards trembling with the struggles of the Duried abye. That's all bosh, too. When people are buried alive, as they certainly have been, they never wake up to know it. When in a trance state their vitelity must be so weak that when they begin to regain consciousness and to attempt to breathe they di of suffication immediately and never know that they came to life again. Buried for dead. they practically are dead."

"That's consoling, at any rate," said the reporter, who was b ginning to feel a little "oreepy" in the gloomy room, that in his distorted in gluation began to seem like the int rior of a temb. The doctor did not look nike Father Time as he waved his

cimet r. This Miss Stickney was undoubtedly in a tranco state when she was buried," continued Dr Hammond. " Were it not for the water around her heart she might have regained consciousness."

OBITUARY.

The physicians The Dufferin Post of February 17th con-tains a notice of the death of Mrs. J. P. McMillan, wife of County Attorney Mc-Millan. Deceased was a daughter of the late James Macdonald, of the Township of Corn were about leaving him for dead when there were signs of returning animation. He came back slowly to perfect life again after being wall, Ont., one of the old race of Soctiab Highlanders who settled that part of the country. She married Mr. McMillan in 1863 and accompanied him to Mount Forest, "Among the Indian Fakirs this simulating of death is by no means of rare occur-rence. There was one case reported by the English officers in which a fakir was buried in an underground cell for aix weeks, and a strict guard kept meanwhile. Twice during Guelph and Orangeville, where he practised his profession. The remains were interred at Guelph, where they were honored with an the interment the body was dug up and had impressive Mass for the dead. There was a been found in the same position as when first large attendance, of friends, leading gentleburied. After six weeks the fakir was men of the country acting as pallbearers. Mr. McMillan has the sympathy of a wide circle in the county, who knew and appre ciated the many virtues of the deceased lady

DEATH OF HENRY WARD BEECHFR. NEW YORK, March 8, 9 30 a.m.-Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is dead.

become the popular route for the shipment of St. Leon Water Company report great sucteas, not only to Canada but also to England, cess with their water in this city. They have received testimonials, unsolicited, from many at a very near date, as teas could not only be received at much shorter notice but in much better condition than by the Suez canal leading citizens as to its health giving quali-ties. In another column they publish a letter route. He said, however, that as yet practically little is known by the tea merchants of from a leading druggiat, speaking highly of China of the Canadian Pacific route, and that its results in cases of kidney complaints. 54 3 tts as soon as the line becomes known it will be

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

SEEDS .- The market is quiet. We quote Clover, red, 94 to 1040 per 15; Alsike, 10 to 120 per 15; White clover, 20 to 25c per 15; Limothy, \$250 to \$275 per busnel. HIDES AND SKINS-There has been a fair trade in bides and skins. Stocks both here

and at the West are large. OILS -- The market is dull and considerably

less Lusiness is being densin petroleum owing to diminished consumption, on account of the increase of day light. Prices, however, remain steady. We quote car lots 17c per gal-lon, with one month's storage, and broken lots up to 18c. American oil unchanged at 2130; lots of ten barrels 224; ints of five parrels 23c and single barrels at 233. In fish oils there is nothing doing and we have no changes to note. Cod oil has been offered at 33c to 34c, but there was little business

subject, has been requested by the Bulgarian DRY GOODS .- Prices of all kinds of dry goods have within the last few days assumed an increased firmness and all concerned are RUSTCHUK, March 7.-The German consul well satisfied not alone with the prospects of an increased trade but with the absolute certainty that prices must go up. Funs.—For the past three or four weeks

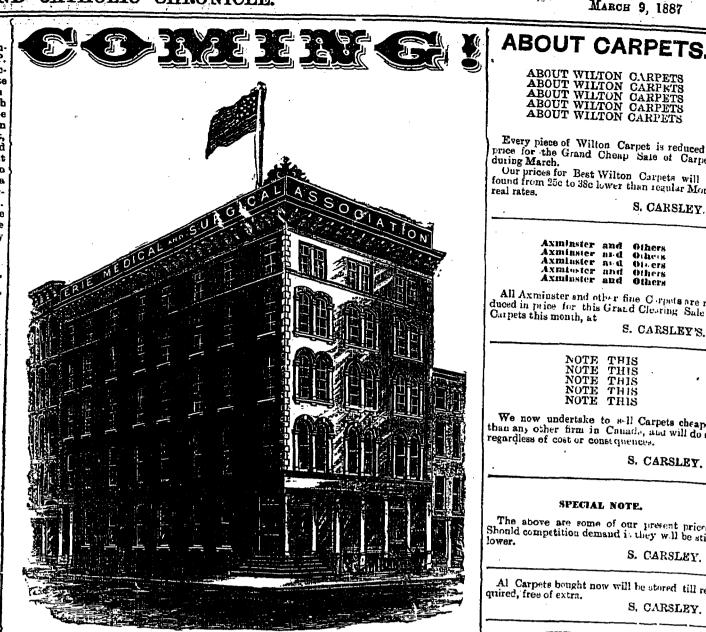
there has been little or no business.

WOOL .- We have no changes to announce in wool, except that prices are hardening. LUMBER -All things considered the month of February was a good month for the lumber dealers. Prices of all descriptions of

tamber cannot ful to go up. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business in boots and shoes is, on the whole, good. It may be said that a good business is doing, which has been somewhat interfered with by the recent PARIS, M. C. 7 .- The Temps asserts that the political prisoners arrest in Sofia for participation in the recent r-volt were whipped with knouts during the entire night toilowing their arrest; that M. Kanveloff is pulitical controversy ; but the prospects for now dying from the effects of the knonting he received, and that five officers have al-

che fatare sie excellent. COAL -There has been a good demand for eady died from the effects of their punishcoal at stiffening though not quotahiy ad. ment The Temps asys the Bulgarian regentsourced prices. Our quot titus are :-- Anthra-wheek S6 50 for stove. \$6 25 f. r chestaut, and \$6 for egg per 2 000 ibs. In scotch grate a thir business has been done at \$6 per ton apporthey will succeed by the exercise of such ruelty in terrifying these meditating a re-velation, and in this way prevent new aprisings. The regents, the paper adds, tra-that Russia will but interfore, and intend American coke is firm at \$6 90 to \$7 per net t in in curs. Soutch steam coal is unchanged t \$5.75 to \$6 per ton. Thus is a good I mand for lower por's grate at \$4.75 to 35 50 per ten, and Lower ports steam is at \$4 75 t., \$5 25 p.r ton

IRON AND HARDWARE .--- Busidees bas not



America's Most successful Physicians and Surgeons, Members of the Staff of the

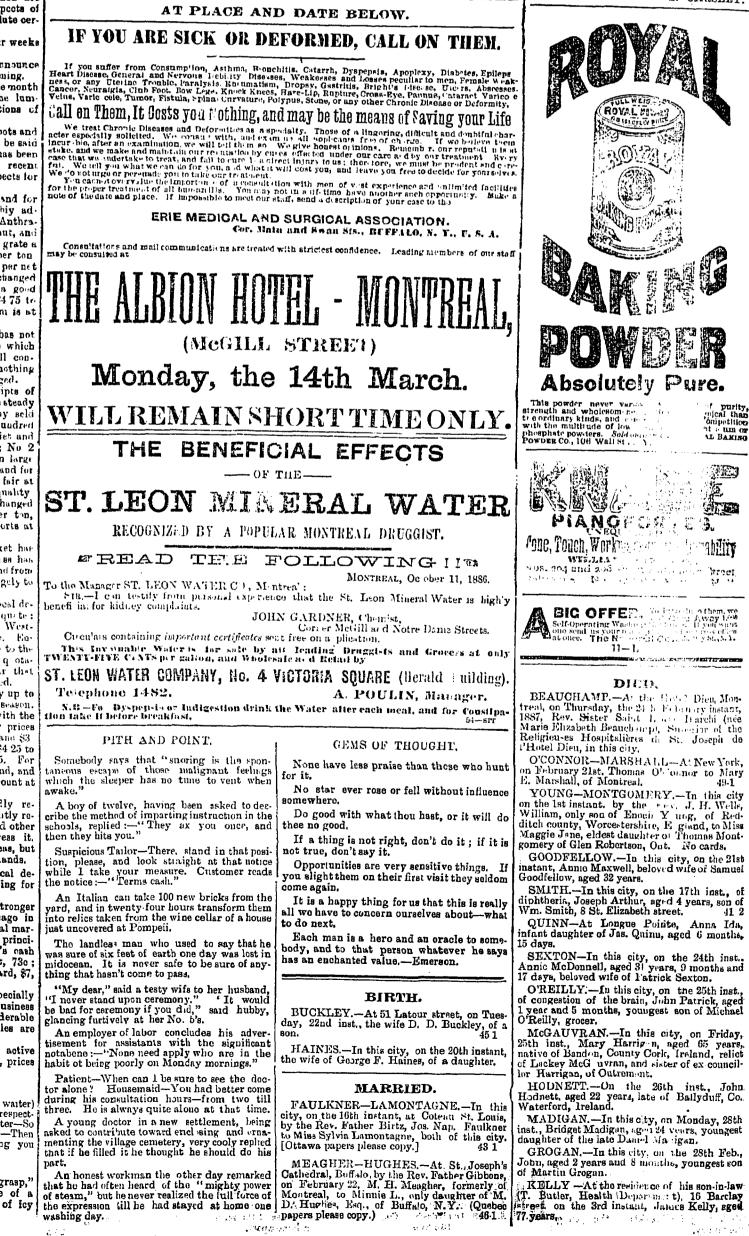


CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE



ABOUT WILTON CARPETS ABOUT WILTON CARPETS ABOUT WILTON CARPETS ABOUT WILTON CARPETS
Every piece of Wilton Carpet is reduced in price for the Grand Cheap Sale of Carpets during March. Our prices for Best Wilton Carpets will be found from 25c to 38c lower than regular Mont- real rates.
S. CARSLEY.
Axminster and Others Axminster and Others Axminster and Others Axminster and Others Axminster and Others Axminster and Others Axminster and other fine C-reats are re- duced in price for this Grand Clearing Sale of Carpets this month, at S. CARSLEY S.
S. CARSLEY'S.
NOTE THIS NOTE THIS NOTE THIS NOTE THIS NOTE THIS
We now undertake to s-ll Carpets cheaper than any other firm in Chunde, and will do so regardless of cost or const quences.
S. CARSLEY.
SPECIAL NOTE,
The above are some of our present prices. Should competition demand is they will be still lower.
S. CARSLEY.
Al Carpets bought now will be stored till re- quired, free of extra. S. CARSLEY.
THE SILK SALE THE SILK SALE THE SI K SALE THE SILK SALE
A Grand Cheap Sale of Black and Colored Dress Silks and Satins will commence on Mon- day, and will be continued until the end of March.
Every piece of Silk and Satin is being re- duced to day, ready f r M nday merning. The reduced prices will be published in Monday's advertisement.
S. CARSLEY.

MARCH 9, 1887



FREEZING EXPERIMENT.

"Is it possible to freeze a human being up for any length of time and then restore con sciou ness ?"

"No; not with a human being. It can be done with some of the lower order at animals. Frogs are the highest grade to which it can be carried successfully. "Why can't it be done to men ?"

"Because, no matter how warm or cold the atmosphere is, the temperature of + human being in good health is always 98 degrees in life. Reduce the temperature to the freezing poin: and it would kill the person. Now, the temperature of a frog i always the same as the surrounding air. I. the mercury goes up to 110 degrees the frog's temperature goes up there too, without doing him any harm. In the same way it will go down to z-ro and the frog will no mind it. I had a froz-a frog in a solid block of ic and after some time thawed him out. and he would jump all around the room. A frog is very hard to kill. You can take his heart out and he will still live. Cut his head off, tickle him on one side with a straw, and he will draw up the leg on that side and push the straw away."

"Is that purely mechanical action ?"

WHERE A GIRL'S BRAINS ARE.

legs. For that matter, I believe, the brains

that could be mistaken for death ?"

world has about lost sight."

INTO A TRANCE AT WILL.

"It is described by Dr. George Cheyne, who was an eye witness. He says that the Colonel possessed the remarkable faculty of throwing himself into a trance at pleasure. The heart coased apparently to throb at of throwing himself into a trance at pleasure. The heart ceased apparently to throb at his bidding; respiration seemed at an end. His whole frame assumed the icy chill and rigidity of death, while bis features became colorless and ghatly and his eyes fixed and glazed. Even his mind ceased to manifest itself, for during the trance it may willingly as devoid of const '' Sam why are havoralike failes?'' 'I don't

PESTH. March 7. - Count Kalnoky, Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, it. closing the session of the Delegations to-day said the voting of the credits was an imposing un mim us demonstration in favor of preserv. ing the peace and security of the state. The Deligations closed with enthusiastic cheers for the Emperor,

orn to proclaim the absolute independence

THE PATRIOTIC DELEGATES,

of Bulgaria.

CIVIL WAR IN BULGARIA.

RUSTCHUK, March 4 .-- The Commander at Set a ris setzed the gov mment f the town on M aday last. The troops from here and from Rosgiad and Farma suppressed the revolt With the exception of the ki in r of the commanite. the aff ir was blockers. On Tuesday, Major Ouzon off with a battallion of engineers sur-Outcom off with a bartalitori of lengineers sur-rou ded Rustehuk barraks, arre-ted all the office, and proclammed Metropolelan Climent regent of Bulgarns. The inhalitants rose in ams again at be insurgents, fighting continued throughout. We directly when the insurgars are attempted to retrain acress the Danuble, but owing to a heavy fire poured into them from the shear they users on solid to them from the shore they were compelied to abandon their boats and take refuge on an island, wherthey were finally captured. All the insurgences were found to be wounded. The authority of regents is restored and the while town is rejoicing over the downfall of the rebels,

NICE GIRLS AND GOOD WOMEN. If what a writer in cue of the Euglish magezines says be true, the women of Paraguay must be worthy of cur admiring interest,

Comminess is the rule in Paraguay, and it "No, it's because a frog's brains are not extends to everything-dwellings, furniture, all in his head, some of them are in his spinal clothes and person-ner are the poorer classes column, and it is the latter that directs his in this respect a whit behind the richer. Above all, the white sacques and mantillas of a human being are not all in the head the women, and the lace-fringed shirts and either. A girl plays the plano and csrries on drawers of the men are scrupulously a conversation at the same time. The brains clean; nor is any one article in greater de-in her spine govern the action of her hands, mind, though fortunately with proportional and the brains in her head allow her to talk." supply throughout the country, than soap. "Is it possible for men to go into trances | Each house has behind it a garden, small or large as the case may be, in which flowers "Yes; it is quite certain that an apparent are sedulously cultivated; they are a decora-Yes; it is quite certain that an apparent are sedulously cultivated; oney are a decora-cessation of all the vital functions may take tion that a Paragnayan girl or woman place without the entire loss of vitality which is rarely without, and one that becomes would leave the organism in the condition of a dead hody to be speedily disintegrated by the operation of chemical or physical agencies. Cally taken, Aryan beauty, the female type The atter of suprements is at times an complete The state of syncope is at limes so complete that the heart's action cannot be per-ceived, nor any respiratory movements Dark eyes, long, wavy, dark hair, and a ceived, nor any respiratory movements Dark eyes, long, wavy, dark hair, and a be observed, all power of movement brunette complexion most prevail; but a being for the time abolished, and blonde type with blue eyes and golden carls, yet recovery has spontaneously taken indicative of Basque descent, is by no means place, which could scarcely be the case if rare. Hands and feet are almost universally cill with action had here meaned The delicate and small the form at least all vital action had been suspended. The delicate and small ; the form, at least best authenticated case of this kind is that it in frequent maternity has sacrificed of Colonel Townsend that occurred in the beauty for usefulness, simply periect. early part of this century, and of which the As to the disrositions that dwell in FO excellent an outside they are worthy of it, and Shakespeare's "Is she kind as she is fair?" might here find an unbesitating an-

It had sunk. The country roads still coninuing very bad there is practically nothing doing and prices all round are unchanged. HAY, STRAW AND FEED -The receipts of hay have been tair and the market was steady with a good demand. Choice timothy sold at \$11. and inferior at \$7 per one bundred bundles. Pressed hay continues quiet and unchanged. We quote No. 1 at \$12; No 2 at \$11. and No. 3 at \$10 per ton in large quantities. There was a good demand for straw, of which the offerings were fair at \$3 to \$6 per hundred bun iles, as to quality The demand for feed was good at unchanged prices. Moules will at \$22 to \$24 per ton, bran at \$14 to \$14 50 per ton, and shorts at \$15 to \$16 per t n

BORSE MARKET .- The horse market has continued acave, and a brisk business has been done, there being an active demond from American buyers, who are shipping largely to the Statis

BUTTER -There has been a small local demund with trade being quiet. We quite : Creamery, 240 to 26.0; Toweships and Western, according to quality, 18: to 22: Enquiries have been received from points to the Wess and fom Lower ports while q otamons for butter, which makes is clear that the couptry has been theroughly cleaned. FISH .- Bu in ss in fish is searcely up to the anticipated requirements of the Beason.

Holders of No. 1 green cod have, with the advance of the season, reduced their prices \$1 per harrel for No. 1, viz., to \$1 75 and \$3 No. 1 large keeps up its price of \$4 25 to No. 2 being quotable at \$2.25. For **\$4 50**. ory cod there is but a very small demand, and we hear of a purchase on Ontario account at from \$2 50 to \$2 65.

GROCERIES .- The trade has hardly recovered the set back which it recently received on account of the elections and other matters that have tended to depress it. There have been many inquiries for teas, but there are few stocks here out of first hands. CAEESE .- There is but a small local de-

mand at 13he to 14c, with nothing doing for export.

FLOUR AND WHEAT. - A much stronger feeling has been developed in Chicago in both flour and wheat, but the Montreal market has been quict and inactive, being princi-pally for local trade. Wednesday's cash quotations in Chicago were :-- Wheat, 73c ; corn, 333 :; onts, 233 o pork, \$18.75 ; lard, \$7, and ribs, \$7 60.

GREEN FRUITS-Holders are not specially anxious to realize and but very little business is doing. Oranges have had a considerable drop, while onions are higher. Apples are firm

LEATHER-Trade comtinues fairly active though the sales are not in large lots, prices are steady without change.

Pedantic old gentleman (to restaurant waiter) -I believe it is improper to speak disrespect-fully to one's elders? Restaurant waiter-So I've heard, sir. Pedantic old gentleman-Then I will be silent concerning the duckling you