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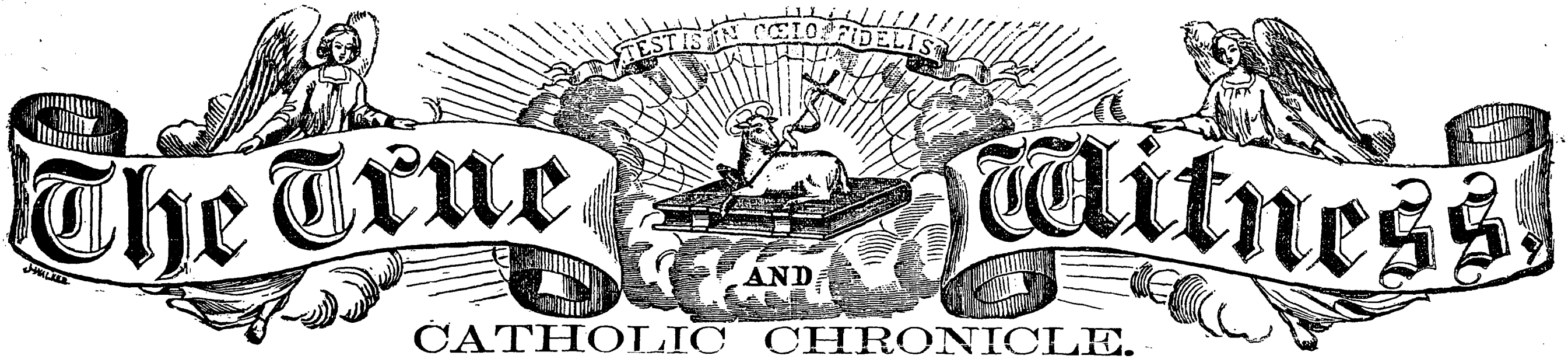
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THE CHURCH IN CHINA.

Interesting Interview with a Franciscan Missionary

Curious Chinese Customs—Bishop Antonucci's Diocese—Progress of the Church—Emigration—Incidents of Missionary Life—Etc., Etc.

Among the passengers who arrived from China on the City of Peking on the 9th inst., was Rev. Father Ashauschko Goette, a member of the Franciscan Order.

"I was ordained in the Franciscan Order," said he, "in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1831, and shortly afterwards started for China."

"Opium," continued the Father, "is the curse of China. Men, women, and even children, use it. The Emperor does not allow it to be cultivated, but this is a law more honored in the breach than in the observance."

The Chinese are a long-lived race, men and women of eighty and ninety years of age being not rare.

Outside of Catholicism no other religion is recognized to any great extent. Beautiful and magnificent temples that were erected by the members of the Buddhists, Jesuits and Confucians, are going to wreck and ruin.

country by the family of the now reigning Emperor, some 250 years ago. At that time the Chinese rebelled against the new costume and vowed they would not adopt it, but an edict from the Emperor announcing that all persons found arrayed in any style other than the one he ordered should be decapitated, soon made the present costume a universal one.

Our reporter then asked if the natives married young, to which the Rev. Father replied: "Yes, it is the custom for the men to marry at the ages of 16 and 18, and the women at 13 and 15 years of age."

Another strange habit of the natives is that they are mostly all clean shaven, but no man is allowed to wear a beard until he is 40 years of age or until both his parents are dead.

When asked if the Empire favored emigration the Father said: "No, it does not. The people there have a kind of a motto which reads thus: 'No good Chinaman will leave his land.'"

Speaking of Bishop-see Antonucci, Father Goette said: "When Bishop Antonucci left California it was his intention to come directly to my Bishop, Bishop Pagnanoni, and be consecrated, but something interfered and he went direct to his appointment."

Father Goette has two brothers in the same Order and mission as he. The Rev. Father will spend the winter in this city and then return to the scene of his labors by way of Europe.—San Francisco Monitor.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS.

How They Ruined the Sweet Disposition of a Bright Little Girl.

until her wrath had subsided. Upon such occasions she had to do without whatever she wanted. But a change came over the spirit of the scene. One day her cousin, a boy aged four years, was brought up from the country to spend the winter with little Julia's mother.

A BLIND POSTULANT.

An Impressive Ceremony Mingled With Expressions of Sadness and Consolation.

Not every one can witness a ceremony that leaves on the spectator a mingled impression of sadness and consolation such as took place not very long ago in the Convict of the Congregation of St. Paul, London, where the majority of nuns, novices and pupils are totally blind.

The ceremony was the taking of the veil by two young postulants, one of whom could see, the other who had never seen.

In this same convent a lovely girl, entirely blind, determined a couple of years ago to take the veil. The novice who led her to the altar was her own mother, a widow, who, unwilling to oppose her daughter's vocation, and unable to part from her, had resolved to take her vows in the same community, on the same day, as her own child.

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

A Touching Incident Bearing Upon the Sentiment of Millet's "Angelus."

A touching incident, bearing upon the sentiment of Millet's "Angelus" has not yet found its way into print, though it is more than a quarter of a century old.

WHAT IS ABSOLUTION.

And does the Priest Forgive Penitents in Confession?

Classical authors use the Latin word absolution—literally, unbinding or unloosing—and signify equally from a criminal charge, and ecclesiastical writers have adopted the term, employing it to denote a setting free from crime or penalty.

Absolution from sin is a remission of sin which the priest, by authority, received from Christ, makes in the Sacrament of Penance.

BISMARCK AND THE KAISER.

The Two Reported at Variance Over Issues of Policy.

BELM, February 2.—Daily incidents strengthen the impression that there is a serious divergence of views between Prince Bismarck and the Emperor, or those having the immediate confidence of the Emperor, upon the proper course of the government in some important internal concerns.

THE EMPEROR'S FREE ACTION.

Within these few days the Emperor has relieved successfully all the leaders of the different groups included in the cartel coalition, and he is in conference every day with some prominent member of the Government groups, having a free interchange of views and communicating his own ideas on the proper management of the election.

AFTER THE POPE'S INFLUENCE.

Prince Bismarck's letter to the German ambassador to the Vatican is published obviously to influence the opinions of the Catholic voters. It declares that the Government sets with pleasure the establishment of Catholic missions in German colonies, promises that all religious orders shall be admitted, including the Jesuits, and that all may be assured of the protection of Germany.

League Accounts Audited.

DENVER, February 1.—The work of the auditing committee of the National Land League is practically finished. The following figures, however, are received from an authentic source: Balance on hand at Chicago convention, 1886, \$21,885; receipts to January 1, 1890, \$257,892; paid out to Ireland to January 1, 1890, \$237,248; current expenses, \$22,225; balance on hand January 1, 1890, \$20,335.

A SERMON ON MARRIAGE.

Some Sound Advice to Young Girls Desirous of Entering the Married State.

[From Catholic Columbian.]

Do not unite in marriage with a man of bad habits, in the idea of reforming him. If now, under the restraint of your present acquaintance, he will not give up his bad habits, after he has won the prize you cannot expect him to do so.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society celebrated its fifth anniversary in St. Ann's Hall Tuesday night by a musical and literary entertainment. The house was filled to its utmost capacity, and all present enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

Rev. Father Morrell addressed the gathering.

He said that in many respects the present day was different from any previous time. We boasted of the progress of the nineteenth century, and looked forward to a glorious future. But there were many faults in this age that demanded remedying.

How many cases have come under our notice of ruined hearts?

There are things, however, that are a splendid fortune, good manners, gentleness, intelligence, sympathy, perseverance and a high-mindedness. Marry such a one, and you have a fortune in yourself whether you have an income of fifty thousand a year or an income of five hundred.

Parents who hesitate to consent to a child's marriage should ponder carefully for they may be the means of destroying the happiness of two lives.

Act as Christians and as Catholics. This life is short compared to eternity. Try and make others happy while you live. You wish to be happy? Do not have things that you have been the cause of making any one unhappy, and you will no glad in the end that you have acted so.

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THE DUBLIN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The Dublin municipal council has adopted a resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Farrell.

Mr. William O'Brien addressed a large and enthusiastic Home Rule meeting at London Thursday night, but was overcome with exhaustion and compelled to stop.

Mr. Morley, speaking at Liverpool, paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Russell's administration. The Irish, he held, would be deserving only of contempt if they did not show their resentment against the present administration.

Princess Christian, daughter of the Queen, is suffering from influenza at Wiesbaden.

THE DEVIL'S PEN.

SENSATIONAL READING MATTER RUINING COUNTLESS SOULS.

The Duty of Parents—Literary Trash Should Not be Given Countenance—It of Those Who Permit it to Read in It.

The ruin wrought by the devil's pen is painfully manifest in many homes. The intellectual and moral poison which drips from it and flows in a tonal stream from the sensational press is daily ruining countless souls.

Go on a visit to some friend's house, and if received into the parlors the first thing to meet the eye will be one of these abominable sheets lying in some conspicuous place, after having been laid aside by the faithful daughter of the family, who is probably receiving her education in one of our public schools or out-of-door colleges.

Parents are to blame for allowing such papers into their homes. Some of them, who are more indulgent than prudent, feel indifferent as to what their children read, so long as they amuse themselves, although knowing at the same time that the sort of stuff which is being read is doing mental mischief.

It is appalling to contemplate the consequences which follow the continued reading of these "papers." The young mind will naturally appear dull and stupid in every branch of study; the lessons in school will become more obscure; the catechism and prayer book will be forgotten; prayers will be of the shortest kind; it will not altogether dispensed with; the professional will be neglected; church will be sought more for a show than worship; parents' counsel will be listened to, but not heeded, and disrespect, disobedience and waywardness will take the place of love, affection and filial subjection.

This is the end of those who persist in reading the vile sheets which pander to the morbid curiosity of the young and foolish. They are the productions of the devil's pen, and are not to be allowed into any decent man's family.

AUSTRALIA'S YOKE OF BONDAGE.

The Richest Land on Earth Slighted by Absentee Landlordism.

Australia is as large as the United States, leaving out Alaska, says the Pilot. It has enormous advantages for settlers, and it has been open for them, say for 100 years past.

What is the matter with Australia? The same thing that is the matter with our neighbor Canada. The fat Queen of England, with all her privileges, of her absurd class and system in her lap is sitting on the chest of the young country.

An American with clear eyes, Major Deane, was recently asked to lecture in Sydney, and he told the Australians some plain truths. He told them there was no outlet for the young men of the country, that as far as he could see, the highest aspiration of the Australian youth was to secure a good place under the government.

The Weekly Budget, an Australian paper, referring to the absentee system, says: "In the York district of Western Australia one family possesses 7,000 acres, acquired fifty years ago in 161 (30 cents) per acre.

Major Deane gave his Sydney audience a still more striking illustration of this octopus system of landholding. He instanced one case where an enormous estate of 347,000 acres of rich land was held by one family, all of whom resided away from the country.

Australia is a glorious land rotting in the sun by reason of its British paternal govern-

ment. It can be the richest land on earth. Its possibilities and beauties are unparelleled. If it were filled with Americans, it would astonish the world for ten years. What does it need? What all countries need, freedom. That is all; self-control and self-reliance and self-respect—which go together; federation and independence. It needs the spirit to cast all patronage from abroad into the ocean as Boston cast the taxed tea into the harbor.

When Babies Should be Baptized.

Baptism is absolutely necessary for salvation. Not even an infant dying without it will be saved. This is perfectly plain from the words of our Saviour: "Whosoever is born again of water and the Holy Ghost, he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven."

What is to be thought of those parents who put off for weeks and even months the baptism of their children? It is the wish of the Church that even when there is no danger of death, baptism should not be deferred beyond the third day after birth.

St. Ignace thinks that a delay that does not exceed ten or eleven days is not a mortal sin. This great theologian who is now generally followed, will go no further than ten or eleven days. If the child be in danger of death, any delay that would imperil the child's salvation would be a mortal sin.

Parents are to blame for allowing such papers into their homes. Some of them, who are more indulgent than prudent, feel indifferent as to what their children read, so long as they amuse themselves, although knowing at the same time that the sort of stuff which is being read is doing mental mischief.

A Roaring Column of Fire.

FOREST, Ont., January 25.—For some months past several residents of Forest have been heating and lighting their houses with natural gas obtained from ordinary wells. A few days ago George M. Van Valkenburg began boring for gas on his premises in this town.

Church Buildings of New York.

From January 1, 1888, to January 1, 1890, fifty churches have been built in the city of New York, at an expenditure of about \$4,000,000. The Catholics built ten of these—more than any single denomination—at an expenditure of \$894,000. They enlarged one church at a cost of \$30,000, and added the spires to St. Patrick's cathedral for \$200,000, making a total outlay of \$1,124,000.

English and Irish Landlordism.

The Tory Government is really at the head of the present devastation of Ireland by the Irish landlords. There is no doubt that the Smith-Barry combination for the extermination of the tenants on the Posenby estate has been prompted and directed by the agents of the Irish executive.

The Bishop of Cork on Secret Societies.

At the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Cork Young Men's Society the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, presided. The Mayor was present. The report and statement of accounts was very satisfactory.

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motive, because I, as Bishop of the diocese, do feel in my heart that there is a society in the city—it is not here, nor do I speak to the members, but I take this opportunity of speaking to the young men of Cork to point out the special danger to them that I know exists in their midst. My anxiety is not about politics so much as about the souls of my people, and I wish it to be known clearly and distinctly that members of these societies are excluded from the Catholic Church. This is a fact undeniable. I have lately studied the constitution of this society, which I have had from different sources, and I find that this society is governed by a supreme council, which assumes to itself the right to punish with death under extreme circumstances, defamed and determined by the supreme council of the society. Now I say, and I say it openly, that it is immoral for any man to assume such an obligation on another as I say it is immoral demanding for any man to submit to such authority (I am speaking).

THROUGH SEAS OF ICE.

Fearful Voyage of the Steamship Ontario—Her Captain's Long Vigil.

PORTLAND, January 29.—The steamer Ontario arrived this afternoon from Bristol, and adds one more of the stories told of the violence of the late arctic storms at sea. She sailed January 13th. When the steamer entered the Irish channel the captain noticed a remarkable phenomenon. There was a great sea, but no wind. Then he knew a mighty storm must be on the water somewhere, with force enough of its own to move and compass all the ocean.

AWFUL DEATH BY FIRE.

Details of the Burning of John Gorley and Three of His Children at St. John's, N.S. HALIFAX, January 29.—Details of a terrible air raid were received to-day from St. John's, N.S., four lives being lost by the burning of a dwelling house, which was briefly reported by telegraph ten days ago. The victims were John Gorley and his three children, two girls and a boy, aged respectively six, eight and fifteen years. The fire broke out at midnight in the lower part of the house. Daniel Mulrooney, a fireman, hearing the alarm, ran to the scene with a ladder and met Gorley outside the house. Gorley said that his six children were in the attic, and throwing off his coat and hat dashed into the burning house despite the warning shouts of Mulrooney. A few moments later he appeared at the attic window and Mulrooney raising the ladder mounted to the rescue. In the meantime, Gorley's wife had reached the street. Gorley passed three of the children out of the window to Mulrooney, who assisted them to the sidewalk. By this time the smoke was pouring out of the windows in dense volumes and when Mulrooney turned to receive the fourth child he could not see Gorley. He plunged his body half through the window, reached out his arm and touched Gorley, but he fell forward with a scream and disappeared. The firemen could discern one of the remaining children tangled in an iron bedstead, but were powerless to reach it. The bodies of the four victims were recovered horribly charred. The cause of the fire is unknown. Gorley went to St. John's from Montreal and was 35 to 36 years of age.

TO LIVE LONG.

How to Prolong Life After Middle Age. Views of an Eminent London Physician Whose Specialty is Diseases of the Aged.

John Gardner, M. D., is a London Physician who makes a specialty of the treatment of diseases of elderly persons. In a recent book upon this subject, Dr. Gardner says: "A healthy and vigorous state of every part and every organ is essential to the health and well being of the whole system. To grow old gracefully, is not the common lot of all. With advancing years come increased infirmities; they are by no means inevitable, and their presence is due to the failure to keep up their work the various organs of the body. The study of the body by scientists furnishes unquestionable evidence that the duration of human life may be prolonged to a hundred years."

LABORERS BLOWN TO ATOMS.

SUNDURY PA., January 28.—A gang of Italian, Poles and Hungarians employed in widening the road bed of the Shamokin, Sanbury and Lewisburg railroad from a single to a double track, were at work to-day in a cut near Paxino's blasting rock. Just before noon three blasts were set and the gang retired to wait the explosions. Unknown to them, only six mines exploded. The men went back into the cut and were shovelling away the dirt and broken rock

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND AT THE TIME OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it as an unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvelous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, MOUNT OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYOLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urban streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

THE BEST FOOD TO IMPART STRENGTH

This is the Testimony of all who have Used

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

The steadily increasing demand for it at this time of sickness is the best evidence that it is appreciated as a STRENGTH GIVING FOOD. It contains: "Albumen," "Fibrine," "Soluble Salts of Flesh" and "Phosphates." In fact all the NUTRITIOUS and STIMULATING ELEMENTS OF MEAT FOOD.

when the third blast exploded and the men were hurled in all directions. Three dead bodies were taken from the debris. They are too badly mutilated to be identified. Antoine Pasquell was hurt internally and will die. Oae Fian had his chin broken off, another was crushed and his legs broken, while a third had his eyes blown out and head crushed. All three were injured internally and will die. Their names are not known. Jos. H. Gordon, publisher, had his skull crushed and was internally injured. His recovery is doubtful. Gasvine Boile had his arms and legs injured. He will probably recover. Nine others, Italian and French, were badly cut and bruised. The injured were taken to the Miners' hospital at Ashland.

A GENERAL CALL TO ARMS.

LONDON, January 28.—Mr. Gladstone's annual circular to his supporters in the House of Commons just before the opening of the session of Parliament was published to-day. He says that the condition of public affairs is not without some peculiar features and that the questions to be considered at the opening of the session may be of pressing interest. The wording of the circular is unusual and is taken to indicate an early discussion on the Pigot letters and other matters of vital importance to the Liberal and Home Rule members. The Marquis of Hartington, leader of the Union Liberal, has issued a circular to his followers in reference to the opening of Parliament. Lord Salisbury's circular was issued yesterday.

WITHOUT THE PAPACY.

Europe is Great Because of the Gospel and the Church.

There is a noble class of benefits bestowed upon Europe by the Papacy which it is impossible for the Catholic not to recognize and proclaim with a proud love. Yes, the Catholic is proud that he is able to cry out in all truth, if Europe rules the world, it is the Queen and civilization of all nations, it is because of the Gospel and the Church. Europe has been the source of light to the world because Rome brought light to the darkness of Europe.

Credit and Reputation.

There is no lesson the young business man needs to learn more thoroughly than the value of good reputation and good credit. These cannot be won and kept by false promises of any kind, but must be earned by strict observance of contracts, agreements and promises. The man whose word is "as good as his bond" is the man who has inspired confidence in himself by always doing that which he has promised to do. He is also, as a rule, cautious about entering into obligations, chary about making promises that he may not be able to fulfill, and in every respect one cannot hope to gain respect or honor unless he is true to his word at all times. A man who is so inclined to be honest sometimes loses credit and reputation simply because he is too hopeful. Counting with too great confidence on uncertainty, he makes promises that he cannot fulfill because of the failure of the event on which they were predicated. He voluntarily fixes the date for the payment of a debt, and finds too late that something has gone wrong, so that he cannot meet his obligations. Such an accident may happen to any man. Upon the way in which he meets the unexpected trouble depends how his reputation shall stand afterwards if he can fulfill his promise at any personal sacrifice he should do so; failing that, he should endeavor to keep his word by borrowing elsewhere, thus gaining time for the final discharge of his obligation. But if he cannot do either he should go as soon as possible to his creditor and secure an extension by frankly telling him the state of affairs, the reasons, instead of breaking his promise. The essential thing to do is to keep good faith, or come as near to it as possible. The worst possible course is to let the time run on until his creditor begins to press him on an obligation long overdue. It is too late then for explanations or renewals. His credit is gone, his reputation is broken down. His after promises are distrusted, though they may be grudgingly accepted. He may for years after thus shattering faith in himself pay promptly and keep his word, but there will remain the lingering feeling of distrust, born of one failure to keep faith or to explain in advance the reasons why it could not be kept. An engagement of any kind should be held sacred, and thus good reputation, which is of slow growth, may be gradually built up, for he who keeps his word at all times becomes respected and is trusted. And, as heretofore observed, this cannot be done unless promises have been imprudently made. The hopeful enthusiast who promises to do more than he can accomplish inevitably fails, and though some kind people may sympathetically forgive his failures, his good nature or other amiable qualities, they nevertheless lose faith in him and treat him as they would a child not arrived yet to years of discretion and understanding. Such treatment re-acts upon him; he begins himself to treat more and more lightly the things he says or the engagements he makes, and in the end resorts to exaggerations to compel his hearers to believe. The young man cannot learn too early in life his responsibility to himself and to others. He is to make his reputation by what he says and does, and at the outset should have a high regard for truth, which carries with it honesty and inspires a prompt and complete fulfillment of all engagements. He should not allow a careless habit in money matters to grow upon him, but should pay all bills promptly. There is an implied promise to pay at the end of the month, or when the bill may be presented, even though there has been no engagement to do so made in so many words; and it is a bad practice to keep these implied as well

SINGLE BLESSEDNESS.

An Argument for Bachelorhood Which Took the Capital Prize.

A German paper some time ago invited all masculine readers over forty who had consisted single to make a public statement of their reasons for not entering into the matrimonial alliance. The best and wittiest piece was to receive a prize of twenty marks. The jury appointed to decide upon the merits of the statements consisted of three persons—a young girl, young married lady and a mother-in-law. In response to this invitation 147 answers were received at the office of the paper. After a long discussion and deliberation the jury awarded the prize to the author of the following declaration: "From my earliest youth I was hot-tempered and vain, and never was satisfied with the good things which I enjoyed, but always wished and striven for better things; therefore I was guided by the words of the Holy Gospel, which say that he does well who goes a wife unto him, but that he who does not do so acts still better. As an idealist I do so perfectly sure that the poet's work is referred to 'two hearts that bat as one' would never be justified in matrimony. As a realist I could understand that marriage was a lottery, and that, in view of the small chances for success, it was not worth while to take any risks. As an egoist I can say: 'I entirely gratify my own self, and why should I make any sacrifice? For marriage is nothing but a sacrifice of the ego. As a crack I did that a girl without a dowry I do not wish to marry, and a girl with a dowry I cannot get.'"—London Standard.

A CONGRESSIONAL TUMULT.

The Floor of the House at Washington a Scene of Disorder.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The wildest and most tumultuous scene since reconstruction times was enacted in the House to-day, over the motion to take up the Smith-Jackson West Virginia election case. After the House had passed the bill relieving the political disability of Dr. Smith, of Texas, Mr. DeWitt, of Pennsylvania, called up the West Virginia contested election case. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, raised the question of consideration and filibustering at once began. On this the Democrats generally refused to vote. While the roll was being called speaker Reed noted the names of those present and not voting. When the vote was announced it was found

all other premises with scrupulous care. Such a course will in time establish a reputation whose value cannot be measured by money, besides developing useful habits and keeping one free from oppressive and gridding debts.

The Weekly Newspaper, the Great Educator.

The following excerpts are from the noteworthy address delivered recently by Senator O. H. Platt before the Connecticut Weekly Press Association: "We can't stop to read the daily newspaper. We have no time for it. . . . Whether we will or not, we must catch things 'on the fly.' . . . Its headlines must suffice. The newspaper may have six columns of the detail of the great storm, but we catch only the headlines, 'Terrible Cyclone at Long Branch,' 'Atlantic City out off by the Sea.' We run our eyes down the column, see that a hotel or two has been toppled over, a new coast line established, and we have read the six columns. . . . We find a column on the resignation of Commissioner Tanner. One eye runs through the lines, as the shuttle of a power loom runs through the warp; and according to our sympathy, we catch the idea that he has been doing well or ill, and our article is finished.

Next to the church and schoolhouse, the weekly newspaper is the great educator, and, next in responsibility to God's ministers and the teachers, are the editors of the weekly newspapers. As they shall meet this responsibility so shall our future destiny result.

NEGLECT OF CHURCH-GOING.

In an address delivered by Ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James before the New York Young Men's Christian Association on the neglect of church-going by young men, he paid a very graceful and earnest compliment to Archbishop Corrigan. His words were very practical, but not applicable to Catholic young men who give up attending Mass for far different reasons than their Protestant fellows. Mr. James said: "It is well for Protestants to remember that the woe theologian, eminent not alone for his piety, but for his lofty patriotism and his broad Christian charity—whom I am proud to call my friend—the Catholic Archbishop of New York, deems it to be his duty personally to conduct the two early morning services of the Cathedral at six and seven o'clock which are attended exclusively by working men and women in the humble walks of life. It was my good fortune to attend one of these services, and I have never seen a more intelligent, devout and orderly congregation. The entire service, including a clear, sharp and practical sermon, occupied but forty-five minutes. Our Catholic friends may not reach the 'classes,' but they have the art to reach the masses. Would it not be well for us to profit by their example?" It would, indeed; and it would be well if all the leaders were convinced of the sharp necessity to do more for the negligent sheep of the fold than they are doing. The young men are sadly neglected everywhere, and the worst of it is that this neglect is too often conated a virtue.

Resolutions of Concurrence.

At the regular meeting of Our Lady's Branch No. 31, C. M. B. A., held at Guelph Ont., on Monday, 27th ult., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Moved by B. O. Edward O'Connor, seconded by Chancellor Thomas C. Cline: Whereas, after a long and painful illness borne with christian fortitude it hath pleased the Almighty to remove by death the beloved wife of our esteemed brother Francis Garhan, Resolved—That the heartfelt sympathy of the members of this Branch be extended to Brother Garhan in his deep affliction. Resolved—That this resolution be engrossed on the minutes of the Branch and copies be sent to the Catholic Record, TRUE WITNESS and C. M. B. A. Monthly, Com.

Do not overeat. Don't starve.

"Let your moderation be known to all men."

Think only healthful thoughts.

"As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

CATARH AND GOLD IN THE HEAD.

Many sore-ached diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, loss of sense of smell, food breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in the head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of Price (50 cents and \$1.00) by addressing FULFORD & CO., BROOKVILLE, ONT. Beware of imitations similar in name.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, St. Agatha. THURSDAY, Feb. 6, St. Dorothy. FRIDAY, Feb. 7, St. Peter Richard. SATURDAY, Feb. 8, St. John of Matha. SUNDAY, Feb. 9, St. Cyril of Alexandria. MONDAY, Feb. 10, Sobolais. TUESDAY, Feb. 11, St. Theodora. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, St. Eulalia.

Mr. Parnell Vindicated.

Mr. Parnell's vindication from the charges preferred against him by the Times is complete and simple. The cable says when his libel case came up on Monday morning in court it "occupied just two minutes, but it required as many hours for some of the spectators to realize the full import of the surrender of the Times to the inevitable. Indeed the position of that paper has been one of gradual surrender ever since the opening proceedings of the Parnell special commission. It has surrendered one after another of its points of vantage; it has surrendered a considerable portion of its circulation; it has lost a vast deal of its prestige; it has parted with much of its ready cash, and its aggressive spirit has been vitally crushed. Mr. Parnell, who was in court, was the recipient of many congratulations upon his easy victory.

Never was a newspaper more righteously punished, but great as is the pecuniary loss it must sustain it is small in comparison to its loss of standing and reputation. The result will be hailed with delight not only by the friends of Ireland and admirers of the Irish leader, but by all honest and sincere men, who rejoice in the vindication of innocence. Mr. Parnell has thus come out of an ordeal unparalleled in the experience of a political leader with increased honor and added reputation.

The Times had no excuse, nor does it attempt any, for its brutal, persistent and malignant persecution. It pays Mr. Parnell five thousand pounds sterling and all costs of the action, also two thousand pounds to Mr. Parnell's secretary, Mr. Campbell. Thus comes to an end the gigantic conspiracy entitled "Parnellism and Crime," to the confusion and dismay of the enemies of Home Rule.

Cardinal Manning.

English Catholics are not, it seems, to be alone in doing honor to the venerated head of the Catholic Church in England on the occasion of his jubilee in June next. The workmen of London of all religious persuasions, intend to present him with some mark of their esteem and gratitude for the part he took in their behalf on the occasion of the great strike. The dockers and riverside workmen initiated the movement and the enthusiasm with which it was adopted is a sure augury of its success. They congratulated themselves upon the well-known fact that throughout the negotiations with their employers the Cardinal's voice and his personal aid had gone a long way to win for them a very notable victory. No living Englishman has so endeared himself to all classes of his countrymen, from the highest to the lowliest, as Cardinal Manning. His profound learning, his exemplary piety, great as they are and universally acknowledged, while they have secured him the esteem and love of all that is best in English society, did not win for him the place he holds in popular affection so much as his tender, thoughtful, wise and practical efforts for the amelioration of the lot of the toiling masses. At the momentous crisis referred to the strength and beauty of his character were conspicuously displayed, and it is but justice to say that the immense moral authority of his name and voice on the side of the workmen influenced the result more than anything else. It is, therefore, becoming on the part of those for whom he exerted himself that they should on the occasion of his jubilee unite with their Catholic countrymen in doing honor to one of the brightest and purest characters in English history, past or present.

The Mercier Government.

It speaks well for the government of Mr. Mercier that the session has been allowed to proceed in its work without serious criticism. It would seem in fact that there is really very little reason to find fault with either the conduct or policy of the administration.

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provincial affairs in common sense business methods. Political harpies have had their day and may be described in the expressive language of the street as "played out."

From the day of his entrance into office Mr. Marler took the ground that what the Province needed was not fine speeches nor bifurcated political theatrics, but plain, straightforward common sense methods of administration.

Adhering to this programme with imperturbable equanimity when the factions were filling the air with their vociferations, he proceeded calmly and quietly on his way, effecting reforms, reducing expenses wherever possible, and proving by his conduct that he was not to be turned aside from his purpose.

No better proof than this could be given of the great advance among the people of practical common sense views, and the suppression of that intolerant spirit so fruitful of public trouble, dissension and sorrow in the past.

Both government and people are therefore to be congratulated, and the late agitation may not be regretted since it demonstrated these cheering facts in relation to the condition of thought and feeling in the body politic.

The New Extradition Treaty.

Secretary Blaine has secured a diplomatic triumph in the extradition treaty just agreed upon between the governments of the United States and Great Britain. Coming so soon after the Bayard-Chamberlain failure, and covering, as it does, with admirable perceptivity, the dangerous and disputed points which brought disaster on the former negotiations, it must be admitted that the American Secretary now guiding affairs at Washington has shown himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

In this matter the Tory government of Lord Salisbury was taught a wholesome lesson, and one which they should treasure for application to future negotiations with the United States. If nothing else, the sending of Mr. Chamberlain to America was an insult to a free people. The renegade Radical, who sacrificed every principle he pretended to reverse, coldly went back on his great leader, and with the subserviency of a cad voted for the permanent coercion of Ireland—a traitor alike to freedom and to friendship—was not the sort of person to be accredited to the Great Republic on so delicate a mission as the negotiation of an extradition treaty.

It will also bear remembrance that the party then in power at Washington had not shaken itself clear from the imputation of leaning towards the Toryism of England. The Irish took alarm and made their influence felt, so that not only was the Bayard-Chamberlain treaty thrown out, but the men who were mainly instrumental in concocting it were also sent about their business.

The present treaty makes the following crimes extraditable:—

Manslaughter, counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money, embezzlement, larceny, obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen, or fraudulently obtained; fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member, or officer of any company, made criminal by the laws of both countries; perjury or subornation or perjury, abduction, child-stealing, kidnapping; burglary, house-breaking or shopbreaking; piracy by the laws of both countries; or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting to do so; assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm; crimes and offences against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave-trading.

All these enumerated offences are such that every nation should be agreeable to their punishment. As Mr. Blaine said,—"They are merely common crimes made punishable by the laws of all civilized States, and not such as are made penal in any particular country by reason of peculiar conditions there existing."

In order to guard against the surrender of persons charged with political offences, it is expressly agreed in the second article of the treaty that:—

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character; or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try to punish him for an offence of a political character.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall be liable or tried, or be punished for any political crime, or offence, or for any act connected therewith, committed previously to his extradition.

If any question shall arise as to whether any case comes within the provisions of this article, the decision of the authorities of the Government in whose jurisdiction the fugitive shall be at the time shall be final.

And in the third article that—

No person surrendered by or to either of the high contracting parties shall be liable for any crime or offence committed prior to his extradition other than the offence for which he was extradited, and shall be held to have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

men to England for political offences that he would not conclude a treaty to include only the common crimes. Possibly the fact that both the Senate and the people rejected Mr. Bayard's scandalous treaty, and rejected it with indignation, made the British Government more ready to negotiate a common-sense treaty with Mr. Blaine. However that may be, Mr. Blaine deserves credit for making a treaty which has properly guarded all rights that ought to be guarded."

But perhaps the best proof that the treaty is a good one is to be found in the cheerful growl of the London Times, which showed its teeth in this fashion:—

"The Extradition Treaty does not go an inch beyond the obvious necessity of the case. The exclusion of political offences leaves room to doubt whether the plotters of the murder of Mr. Lincoln or of Cavendish would not under its provisions be safe from the penalties inflicted upon ordinary murderers."

From a Canadian point of view the treaty is quite acceptable. We have no desire to see our country made a refuge for the criminals of other lands. At the same time we would deeply regret to see the United States part with the proud prerogative of offering secure asylums to the patriots of Ireland and other countries oppressed and misgoverned as she is.

This is a point of supreme importance. England herself sternly and successfully insisted on it when it suited her purpose to encourage rebellion and revolution on the continent of Europe. But since her Tory government has begun to imitate Russia's policy in Poland towards Ireland her conscience has become less tender. But Mr. Blaine has guarded against misapprehension on this point. The new treaty settles the right of the accused party, pending extradition, to raise the plea of a political motive on his part, in committing an offence he admits, or on the part of his would-be captors in seeking extradition and trial for an offence he does not admit, and it makes the decision of the power surrendering final.

This is all that the friends of oppressed nationalities demanded, and Mr. Blaine's success in raising it to the status of international law deserves and will receive the thanks of all lovers of freedom.

The Westminster Confession.

Presbyterianism is shaken through all its length and breadth by the proposition to revise the Westminster Confession. It would seem that these good people have outgrown their creed and have come to the conclusion that it needs amending.

Of all forms which the Protestant revolt, misnamed the Reformation, assumed at the time of its inception, Presbyterianism was, perhaps, the most gloomy and repulsive. Its founders took their inspiration from those parts of the Old Testament which suited their peculiar development of fanaticism and applied them with total disregard to the times and circumstances when they originated and in which these zealots lived. Calvin and his followers in England also consulted their prejudices, and gave ear to a cruel and malignant spirit.

But in these later days the better learning and kinder sentiments of those who are called upon to subscribe to the Westminster Confession revolt against the cruel malodorous and unscriptural absurdities contained in it. Therefore they ask that the following points of faith be expunged:—

- "Reprobation."
"The damnation of infants."
"The damnation of the heathen."
"The classification of Roman Catholics as idolaters."
"The statement that the Pope is Anti-Christ."

Leaving these out would certainly purify the Presbyterian creed, humanize it so to speak. It is rather amusing, however, to read in the reports of the discussion on the revision that Bob Ingersoll was credited with having awakened the Presbyterian conscience to a sense of the true character of its "Confession," and of having actually brought about a decline of Protestantism in the United States. It is well known that Ingersoll has almost invariably levelled the shafts of his ridicule at the Westminster Confession. One of the speakers related that:—"In Cleveland one Sunday evening he found his congregation much smaller than usual, and knew it was on account of a lecture being given in the Grand Opera House by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. After his own services ended he went to the Opera House, and found it packed to the roof with people who had paid \$1.50 a head to hear a 'most blasphemous tirade against the Bible.' 'While I was there,' continued Mr. Smith, 'the Speaker pulled out a copy of the Confession, and for forty minutes he spoke against the doctrine of reprobation as there set out, and I have to acknowledge that the arguments that he advanced in his racy and attractive way were unanswerable by me. I know that many young men who were there that night were confirmed in their skepticism by the use in that way that night of the doctrine that we are now trying to get out of the Confession.'"

Here we have a singular admission of the lamentable failure of one of the strongest forms of Protestantism to retain the moral and reasoning allegiance of its professors. A more sad and hopeless muddle of alleged theology could not be imagined. Yet these are the people who send missionaries among the Catholic population of Quebec to "convert" them. This is the sort of religion Chiniquy abandoned Catholicity to embrace!

Peter's Pence.

It is stated that six thousand pounds sterling, or one-twentieth of the entire sum received, was contributed from Ireland towards St. Peter's pence during the past twelve months. This, taking into consideration the many pressing calls on the purse of the humble

Irish Catholic, is a very respectable figure. It is within £200 of the amount sent by Belgium, and is equal to Portugal exactly. The largest donation, £16,000, is from Austria, and then in rotation come Italy with £14,200, France with £12,800, South America with £12,400, Spain with £8,000, and Germany with £7,200. England is credited with £3,800, a goodly proportion of it the offering of Irish exiles.

The paper from which we quote these figures gives no statement of the amounts received from Canada or the United States.

Peter's pence now constitute the main source of the Pontifical revenue. Out of it the Pope has to provide for the universal administration of the Catholic Church, to keep up Nuncios as his representatives with the Catholic governments of both hemispheres, to correspond with more than one thousand bishops scattered all over the surface of the globe, to support foreign missionaries, to maintain in Rome itself those great congregations and ecclesiastical tribunals whose mission is to study every theological, canonical and liturgical question, in all countries and in all languages, and which are the equivalents of what is known elsewhere as ministerial bureaus. He must pay the salaries of the cardinals and dignitaries of the Pontifical court, the expenses of the Secretaries of State, and of all the services of the Propaganda, the subvention of the academies, schools and seminaries. On him devolves the cost of keeping in repair the Basilica of St. Peter's and other church edifices in Rome, and he is responsible for the condition of those libraries, museums and collections whose treasures are the glory of the Vatican.

Such are the chief financial liabilities of the Pope and to meet them and the minor expenses of every day life, pay the guards of the palace and expend in works of private beneficence His Holiness must appeal to the charity of the Catholics of the world. The institution of Peter's Pence is of English origin and was the voluntary tribute in olden times of British monarchs to the Papacy. But it was only in 1861, after the usurpation of the fifteen provinces constituting the temporal States of the Church, that it began to be considered as a species of obligation of all Catholics towards the head of the Church. The obligation has been cheerfully met and, despite spoliation, the Pope is enabled through the generosity of his people in all lands to discharge all his heavy liabilities.

It has been remarked that Leo XIII. is not only a diplomatist of genius and an evangelical possessor of international discussions, he is a remarkable administrator, a skillful, clever financier. He knows that troublous times are near, that the present situation is precarious, and in provision of a crisis, he has constituted, from offerings at his jubilee a reserve fund in the event of misfortune, and will leave his successors the wherewithal to support the expected vicissitudes of the future.

Bearing these facts in mind Catholics everywhere should make a special object of contributing at the stated times for the support of the Holy See. On their charity it depends and they should sustain it with no niggard hand. The dark days may pass away, they may become darker, but each one can do something to make the burden lighter.

The Elections.

The civic elections which took place on Saturday last proved to be one of the quietest contests ever held for municipal honors. That the ballot had a great deal to do in bringing about this salutary reform is well understood. There was a marked absence of excitement around the polling booths and the services of the police were entirely unnecessary. With the exception of the Centre ward, where the old and tried representative, Ald. Farrell, was re-elected by a majority of 27; Hoehelaga ward, where Mr. Gauthier had a majority of 179; and St. James ward, where Mr. Lamarque had a majority of 140, the majorities were surprisingly large. For instance in St. Ann's ward Ald. Malone left ex-market clerk Vaughan 346 behind; in St. Gabriel ward Ald. Tansy wiped out his opponent, Mr. Skelly, by 688 majority; in St. James ward Mr. Boizeau was returned over Mr. Brazeau by 723 majority, and in St. Mary's Ward the chairman of the Police Committee, Ald. Jeanotte showed the hold he has upon the electors by defeating his opponent, Mr. Renaud, by 1,072 majority. There will therefore be only three new aldermen in the council this year, viz Alderman Shorey for St. Antoine ward, Alderman Gauthier for Hoehelaga, and Ald. Lamarque, for St. James. Major Grenier retains his seat by the unanimous voice of the citizens.

Her Life for the Lepers.

A despatch from New York states that among the passengers who arrived at that city by the steamship Bothnia on the 30th ult. was a young English nun "who left her family and friends in England to take up her life work as a nurse among the Hawaiian lepers on the island of Molokai of the Hawaiian group, where Father Damien labored so many years and finally died a victim of the disease, Miss Amy C. Fowler, the young woman in question, is a daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, who, eight years ago, embraced the Roman Catholic Faith. She became a nun of the Order of St. Dominic, and goes on her mission simply as Sister Rose Gertrude, the name given her when she joined the order, and by which alone she will be known to the lepers for whom she is virtually giving up her life. Miss Fowler is twenty-seven years old, but she is so small that at first glance she seems hardly more than a child. She was dressed in a simple suit of black, as she will not don her nun's garb until she reaches Hawaii. She was unwilling to discuss herself and her work, and said that she

shrank from any publicity. The week before she left her native country all England had grown enthusiastic over the news that one of its young women was starting out to give her life to work among the lepers. She holds certificates from the Pasteur Institute and intends to make a practical investigation of Pasteur's theory that the same microbe organism is found in leprosy as in cases of tubercular consumption. He intends to try what bichloride of mercury will do in killing the microbes. He made a special study of the leprosy cases in the Paris hospitals. Miss Fowler takes out no special preparation for protecting herself against the disease. She is to have the entire charge of the hospital for women, a few native women assisting her."

Thus it has always been that when there is sorrow, suffering and disease in any part of the world, Catholic priests and nuns are ever to be found ready to devote themselves to the cause of religion and humanity.

Another proof of the broad unbelief is making in the ranks of current Protestantism comes from St. Louis, Mo. Rev. Dr. Cave, of the Central Christian Church of that city, two Sundays ago announced from his pulpit that he is not a Christian, does not believe in the divinity of Christ, puts no faith in miracles, etc. His congregation at once passed a resolution reciting that they have no more belief in the supernatural than their pastor has. They will form an independent church and re-employ Cave to preach for them. He is true to his name. He has formed a "cave" in religion. But the incident only goes to show the real, the inevitable tendency of Protestantism towards infidelity.

THE MARCH OF HARTINGTON, who enjoys the distinction of being the last of the Whigs, is so ill that he has been obliged to go to Egypt to recuperate. Lord Salisbury is also a sick man. Neither of them can well be spared just now when a vigorous and growing Opposition is marshalling its forces for a combined attack on the Government. But from an Irish point of view both can be very well spared. In fact, to get rid of both is the grand object of Liberals and Home Rulers.

THE announcement of Cardinal Taschereau's illness has caused widespread sorrow. It is stated, however, that His Eminence is slowly recovering, and we trust that he may soon be restored to his usual health.

In a recent publication Mr. Gladstone gives to the world an article written by him half a century ago and now printed for the first time. Under the title of "The Interior Life" the Grand Old Man touches upon several points of church doctrine and discipline which show him to be what one might call instinctively Catholic. He thus writes on the need of the confessional:—

"Let us not conceal it from ourselves that men cannot live for generations, and almost for centuries, deprived of any other spiritual discipline than such as each person, as added by the external forces of the Church and the testimony of general practice, may have the desire and the grace to exercise over himself, without being the worse for it. We must needs have lost much both of the tone that such discipline was intended to maintain, and of the power to discern and realize the detriment we have incurred. Indeed, the notions have gone abroad among us, and that not only where avowed ungodliness prevails, but likewise in connection with very strict professions of religion, that the inward direction and government of the spirit are not a great, arduous, and perpetual work, but a mere corollary, following as a matter of course, or little more, upon the sincere adoption of certain doctrines, and, therefore, that they need not be made the subject of a distinct solicitude and care; that the inward consequences of sin, though never corrected by confession, by efforts of pain conscious and sustained, by restitution—those various parts of the process of repentance which each must ascertain its ability, may be neutralized by the mere lapse of time, and, so to speak, taken up and absorbed like the ill humors of the body; that it shows a want of faith and savors of Judaism, or some other aim, to employ detailed and systematic means for the purpose of working out Christian renovation."

"A TALE OF THE 'TIMES'"

(£5,000 damages.) An English Newspaper of world reputation, ("The Times" of London) was going its "great" circulation. And a masterstroke "big" it would need.

A plan was thought of which would make a sensation, so numerous base soon were hurried. At a man who was troubled by those of his nation. Trusted by Irishmen all over the world.

Forgeries, lies, innuendoes, were printed, All to glory this well-trusted man; Wives were base, and money unearned, Both were employed in this demagogic plan.

These plans, well conceived, were at last circumvented (One Man at least, has paid dear for his crimes) Their well-damaged ones should be contented.

"We've damaged ourselves" is the "Tale of the 'Times.'" J.R.M.

OBITUARY.

At Bowdon, on Wednesday 22nd ult., at Mrs. Thomas Rowan's, died of influenza, Mary Teresa Orlow Kelly, beloved child of John A. Kelly and Sophia Rowan, of Midland, Mich., aged 14 days.

We had a little treasure once, She was our joy and pride, We loved her, ah! perhaps too well, For soon she died, and left behind, All in dark within our dwelling, Lonely are our hearts to-day, For the one we loved so dearly Has forever passed away.

News has been received at Zanzibar that Lieutenant Brocher, the German officer, has returned to the African coast. Brocher left Vite in September to follow Dr. Peters with a second party of the same expedition. Brocher was wrecked near Kipini, lost all his supplies and did not finally get away to follow Peters until October. He followed Peters' route on the East coast, but never found him, and did not get beyond the mountains in which that river rises. He is now ill at Lamu Island.

THE ESTIMATES

Submitted to the House of Commons for the next year.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—At last the estimates for the next year have arrived, and to-night the members and the press are busy wading through 89 pages of unpalatable and dry figures. As was expected, the total is considerably above the sum estimated as the expenditure for the present year.

The following is the summary:—

Table with columns: ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1889-90, 1890-91. Rows include Public Debt, Charges of Management, Civil Government, Administration of Justice, Police, Penitentiaries, Legislation, Arts and Agriculture, Immigration, Quarantine, Pensions, Superannuation, Militia, Railways & Canals, Public Works, Mail/Subsidies, Ocean and River Service, Lighthouse & Coast Service, Scientific Institutions, Marine Hospitals, Steamboat Inspection, Fisheries, Superintendents of Lunatics, Subsidies to Provinces, Geological Survey, Indians, N. W. M. Police, Miscellaneous, Government of N. W. Territories.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

Table with columns: Custom, Excise, Culling Timber, Weight, Measures and Gauging, Importation of Staples, Ad valorem of Food, Minor Revenues, Railways & Canals, Public Works, Post Office, Dominion Lands.

Total Consolidated Fund.

Table with columns: Redemption of Debt, Railways & Canals (Capital), Public Works (Capital), Dominion Lands (Capital), Total Capital.

RAILWAY AND CANALS.

Of the amount of \$5,000,000 to be spent on railways and canals, \$1,000,000 will be devoted to the St. Lawrence River and eastern canals. Of the amount chargeable to income, \$45,000 will be spent on the construction of a bridge over the canal at Wellington street, Montreal, while \$8,000 will be devoted to the drainage of land between Lakes and Cote St. Paul. Chamby canal will be benefited to the extent of \$37,000, and \$20,000 will be used in strengthening the old pier at St. Anne's lock. \$10,000 is the sum named for clearing the bottom of the Beauharnois canal. One of the most important items in connection with this work is the sum of \$50,000, which will be spent in improving the ship canal between Quebec and Montreal. This sum will be taken from the amount chargeable to capital. A glance at public works estimate shows that Montreal will receive from the amount chargeable to income about \$14,000, which will be expended on the Custom House, Post Office, and other institutions in which the Government is interested. Levelling, grading, dock, and River de la Prairie improvement and long-since pier each will receive a share of the money spent. Quebec's share for Lighthouse and Coast Service for the year will be \$45,000.

Among miscellaneous expenditure estimates are sums of \$25,000 allowed for unforeseen expense, \$30,000 for miscellaneous printing and \$600 for extra clerks.

PARNELL'S GREAT VICTORY.

The London "Times" Pays Substantial Damages for its Libel. LISBON, February 3.—The trial of the suit for libel brought by Mr. Parnell against the Times was to have begun to-day, but when the case was called the counsel announced that the suit had been compromised, the Times paying Parnell £5,000 damages. The withdrawal was also announced of the action brought by Henry Campbell, Mr. Parnell's private secretary, against the Times for the damages for statements affecting Campbell made by Attorney-General Webster, counsel for the Times, in his opening speech in the case of O'Donnell against Walter, proprietor of the Times, and for charges made against the plaintiff in an editorial published by the Times in July, 1888. The court room was crowded. Mr. Parnell was present and looked well. The amount of the results of the actions caused a sensation. It is stated that the Times will pay Campbell £200 damages, besides all the costs of his action.

The Times says upon the Parnell case:—"After our withdrawal of the letters it was clear we had no alternative, therefore no alternative was open to us but to come to terms and abide the verdict of the jury. As we had at the outset challenged such action we cannot complain at having been taken at our word."

PARNELL'S COMPLETE TRIUMPH.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The rare treat which the crowd of sensation lovers expected to have served up to them this morning in the shape of extended proceedings in the case of Mr. Parnell against the Times for libel, was of short duration and of a character wholly unexpected. The disposition of the facts occupied but two minutes, but it required as many hours for some of the spectators to realize the full import of the surrender of the Times to the inevitable. Indeed the position of that paper has been one of gradual surrender ever since the opening proceedings of the Parnell special commission. It has surrendered one after another of its points of vantage; it has surrendered a considerable portion of its circulation; it has lost a vast deal of its prestige; it has parted with much of its ready cash, and its aggressive spirit has been vitally crushed. Mr. Parnell, who was in court, was the recipient of many congratulations upon his easy victory. Among those who congratulated the Irish leader was Mr. P. T. Bartram, the veteran American showman, who was present as a party to a cause in the same court. Mr. Bartram was introduced to Mr. Parnell, and the two conversed pleasantly for some minutes.

Miss Bisland, who tried to beat Nellie Bly in her journey around the world, arrived at her home in Europe Thursday. The time of her journey was 77 days, 16 hours, 48 minutes.

A NATIONAL BANK WRECKED.

How New York Brokers Manipulated the Funds for Their Profit.

New York, January 30.—The Lenox Hill bank has suspended payment. It is controlled by the same parties who last week bought control of the Sixth National bank, which has been closed by the bank examiner.

It has been discovered that the new president of the Sixth National bank, P. J. Claassen, who went into office only two days ago, has attempted to dispose of \$622,000 of the bank's securities, consisting of gilt edged bonds of a market value of over \$300,000.

CHARACTERIZED AS HIGHWAY ROBBERY. A member of the Clearing house says the Sixth National will go into the hands of a receiver.

There was no better bank in New York than the Sixth National. It had \$2,000,000 of deposits and a large surplus invested in first class securities.

The market value of its stock was about \$400 per share. Mr. Leland sold his stock, 1,035 shares of the 2,000 shares, however, at \$500 per share.

THE MASTER HAND IN THE WRECK. Mr. Geo. Pell, of Pell, Walker & Co., who it is said, had charge of the scheme for purchasing the bank, was the junior partner of the stock-broking firm of Grovetten & Pell, whose failure caused a commotion on the stock exchange in 1888.

HOW THE SCHEME WAS EXPOSED. A rumor was started this afternoon that the St. Nicholas was mixed up in the transaction, but a denial was made by the cashier.

Mr. Leland was seen with much difficulty to-night. He said the price of \$650 a share, paid for his stock in the Sixth National, was not extraordinary, as negotiations for the purchase of the stock at that price had been made three years ago.

NEW YORK, January 31.—H. Bell, the broker, who was arrested last night for the part he took in disposing of the securities of the Sixth National bank, was to-day held in \$25,000 bail for examination Thursday next.

Peter J. Claassen, who is implicated in the insolvency of the Sixth National, Equitable and

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Very Quiet Week's Sitting—More Lively Times Expected Shortly—General Seasonal Notes.

[Special Correspondence of TRUE WITNESS.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—The lethargy which prevailed almost continuously since the opening of the session will be dispelled this week, when the night sittings will commence.

ANTI-JESUIT O'BRIEN. The Jesuitical alchemists evidently still bother the double champion of Muskoka and "Equal Rights" for he jumped to his feet on Monday last and moved "that a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that he be pleased to lay before the House copies of the reports and opinions of the law officers of the Crown relating to the case of the 'Jesuits Estates'."

It is stated that Mr. Leland has contributed \$500,000 to a syndicate formed for the purpose of liquidating the deposits of the bank.

GROCERS AND LIQUORS.

Religious, Temperance and Labor Societies.

Working Together for the Liberation of Society from the Enthrallment of Intemperance.

The representatives of the Irish Catholic temperance societies, the labor organizations, the Dominion Alliance and the Citizens League met together Thursday evening by appointment in the office of the Dominion Alliance to sign officially the suggestions for amendments to the Provincial License law.

Mr. Cullen said that grocers claim that they could not continue business without having liquor on sale. Mr. Darlington said that there are grocers who do profitable business without the sale of liquor, and mentioned several.

Mr. Cullen said that our wives—who are much better than ourselves—would prefer to patronize liquor-selling grocers. Mr. Sharkey said that the best grocery businesses in the East end were those which were not combined with liquors.

Mr. Feeney said that he did not know the taste of liquor, yet for those who were or might become victims of intemperance, he was prepared to do all he could to help on the good cause. Temperance is of benefit to the workmen and they are the backbone of the Province, and their-aided influence is very powerful.

Mr. Wilkins said, while admitting that he was a drunk on temperance himself, that there were many who placed labor reform before the cause of temperance. They had to convince these that both were indispensable.

Mr. Feeney suggested that steps be taken to make the union permanent. It was decided after discussion to defer this for the present, and the secretary was instructed to call the representatives together whenever necessary.

On suggestion of Mr. Darlington a list of grocers who do not sell liquors was made out for publication.

PRESENTATION

To Mr. J. F. Norris on His Departure for British Columbia.

Mr. John F. Norris, who has been for some time connected with the Trade Review and who is one of the oldest journalists in Montreal, having been on the staff of the Herald over twenty years ago, left for Leclerc on Monday for British Columbia, where he assumes the position of the Chief Editor.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

It is reported in Lisbon that Serpa Pinto, the African explorer will go to America for the benefit of his health.

The ship "Butehira," from Norfolk, Va., for the Mediterranean, has foundered on the Atlantic, and her crew of sixteen are supposed to be lost.

Kinloch Cooke, a barrister and an authority on the Samoa Islands, will be nominated by England to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Samoa, created by the tripartite treaty.

The British museum, in London, which has been lighted throughout with electric lamps, at a cost, with other improvements, of £14,000 is henceforth to be thrown open in the evenings for the benefit of the working classes.

The recent strikes conducted by labor organizations in London have led to a movement in behalf of the employers to establish a "labor supply company," the function of which is to furnish men of any calling desired to take the place of men on strike.

Serious riots have occurred at the University of Naples, Italy, growing out of the opposition of the students to the re-opening of the university during the prevalence of influenza.

Advices from Mexico state that the Portuguese are acquiring a much territory as the result of a delimitation of the boundaries on the Zumbi river. The British African Lakes Company is making satisfactory peace arrangements with the Arabs and Karongos.

Riotous demonstrations were made in front of Her Majesty's Theatre, London, Wednesday night, where hundreds of employees clamored for their pay, and persons who had bought seats in advance demanded the return of their money.

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The New York Senate has not concurred in the Assembly amendment to the Senate World's Fair bill.

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The snow blockade on the Central Pacific Railroad in California continues. Many trains are still snow-bound. Lucia Serrata, the Mexican girl, said to be the smallest human being in the world, died on a snow-bound train at Truckee. Several other deaths are reported.

The New York Assembly railroad committee has decided to report favorably the bill authorizing the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad to run ferries from any of their terminals in St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties to any point across the St. Lawrence river into Canada.

The formal recognition of the United States of Brazil by the United States Government was completed Wednesday afternoon, when the President received at Washington the credentials of Senhor Valente, the new minister accredited by the Provisional Government, and also the credentials of Senhor Mendonca, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, on a special mission to the United States.

The Secretary of the United States Navy recommended to Congress the addition of the following vessels to the navy: Twenty-five battle ships of limited coal endurance; twenty-four cruisers of 4000 tons and over; fifteen torpedo cruisers of about 500 tons; five special cruisers for China service of about 1200 tons; fourteen rams; three torpedo, depot and artificers ships; one hundred first-class torpedo boats and numerous second-class torpedo boats.

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In consequence of the Dominion Government's refusal to alter the flour duty the price of wheat dropped five cents a bushel throughout Manitoba yesterday, with the prospect of a still further drop.

Five Here Distressed Steamers Make Halifax.

HALIFAX, N.S., February 2.—Five ocean steamers arrived yesterday and to-day, with stories of the new horrors from the Atlantic.

They were the Washin ton City, from Hamburg for Philadelphia; the Donaldson line steamer Collins, from Glasgow; the bank steamer Ocean, from Rotterdam, for New York, which arrived to-night in tow of the Donaldson line steamer Circe, from Glasgow for Baltimore, and the Mincola, from Hamburg, via Queenstown, for Philadelphia, with 2,800 tons of sugar.

The Mincola reports having encountered desperate weather and passing through three hurricanes, in one of which the barometer fell below 30. In lat. 42 24, long. 62 22, she passed a gigantic iceberg 800 feet high by three-quarters of a mile long, which was distinctly visible for a distance of fourteen miles. Another

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MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY. CUTICURA REMEDIES. SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. FROM PIMPLES TO SCORFUM.

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN WHICH THE CUTICURA REMEDIES ARE HELD BY THE thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

remondous berg was passed eight miles north of this monster. The Mincola lost her life-boat and sustained sundry dock damage.

The Washington City ran into ice on the grand banks, and was stuck for three days and four nights. Getting short of coal she bore up for Sydney, but finding the Cape Breton coast blockaded, proceeded to Halifax passing a quantity of drift ice between Ouse and Baver light.

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THE HOLY NAME. The wicked habit of cursing, which the Church lifts her voice to cry out against, is an evil of a very serious kind.

Young children and gray-haired men and women are guilty of this irreverence towards sacred names. Rich men and poor men, men who say they have faith and men who have no faith, all are addicted to the impious vice of cursing.

Think how shocking it is to hear the name of Him who so loved us that He gave the last drop of His blood for us, who literally poured out His life for us; think of His name brought into the gutter! Think of that Name, "which was called by that angel" with awe, introduced into the lewd speech of the barroom, or called upon in witness of the ribald jest! Think of gossiping women varying the monotony of their unsavory discourse with ejaculations filled with irreverence toward God and our Saviour!

Go to the shops, to the mills, to the business houses, and have your ears offended and your soul grieved by the injury done to the Holy Name. And go the homes of Catholics and women—to the homes of some of you—and listen! Hear the father and the mother cursing each other and their children. Hear them call upon God to damn them, to strike them dead, and to hit them to hell!

The home, the street, the work-place, are each and all the scenes, and often the stronghold of this rampant vice of bad language. And the man and woman and children who debase themselves and scandalize others, and sin against God by this evil habit, are more numerous than we like to acknowledge.

Our duty is plain enough. If we have the misfortune to be of those who have contracted this vice of foul speaking, let us resolve now upon amendment, and impose upon ourselves some suitable penance for our crime.

If we are not ourselves the victims of the habit, let us help others by our example. Let us show our displeasure on every occasion when bad language is used. Let parents bring up their children strictly, teaching them respect for sacred names and the duty of reverent prayer. And let us always, by internal acts of praise, give honor to God whenever we hear His name dishonored among men, and thus do something to abate the evil of this horrible and all-pervading vice.

THE WICKED HABITS OF CURSING A VERY SERIOUS EVIL.

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Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. For Coughs and Colds in the most reliable medicine in use.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

When Should Girls Marry?—The Queen's Love of Sketching—Old and Simple Cosmetics—Hints to Housekeepers.

Divination. If Ohio laughs and carols catches... Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the United States president's wife, has decided views on most subjects...

When Should Girls Marry?

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the United States president's wife, has decided views on most subjects, and she has evidently given this question some thought...

A La Grippe Costume.

At a masquerade ball in St. Petersburg, Russia, about a fortnight ago a young lady created quite a sensation by personating the influenza...

The Queen's Love for Sketching.

At Balmoral, "the dulcet home on this earth," according to the late Lord Beaconsfield, the monarchy of existence is almost oppressive...

Old and Simple Cosmetics.

Sensible women spend little time in selfish cooing to the appearance of their complexions, and find the most effect and best when by the use of simple cosmetics...

A \$2 Washing Machine Free.

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

Court the fresh air day and night.

"Oh, if you knew what was in the air!"

HARRY FANNING'S LUCKY INVESTMENT.

Harry Fanning, who cleared \$15,000 on an investment of \$1 a little over a month ago in the Louisiana State Lottery, is attending to his business as strictly as ever...

Avoid passion and excitement. A moment's anger may be fatal.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's faces. It is now in universal use, and is safe, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50.

NOBLE DEVOTION.

Deaf Mutes Honor the Memory of Abbe de l'Eppe.

A Young Priest's Life Work Teaching the Deaf and Dumb to Communicate with Their Fellow-Men.

A few days ago a centenary was celebrated in every country more worthy of being commemorated than most of those which of late have been the occasion of ostentatious demonstrations...

Could the Abbe de l'Eppe return to life he would be the first to marvel at the rapid growth of the deaf and dumb...

Hints to Housekeepers.

To prevent oilcloth, patent leather and similar materials from sticking together when rolled, purchase a few sheets of paraffine-impregnated or otherwise prepared paper...

Lemon juice squeezed upon your spots of iron rust, with salt plentifully sprinkled over it, will probably remove all traces of the unsightly spots on your white dress...

Soft water should be used in cooking vegetables, and the only way city folks can soften water is to add a little salt to it. Six or eight potatoes will need a teaspoonful of salt added to the water...

Leather, paper or wood may be firmly fastened to metal by a cement made by adding a teaspoonful of glycerine to a gill of glue. It can also be used for fastening labels on tin.

Bore a hole through the top of a broom-handle, tie a string to it, hang the broom up when not in use, and it will last twice as long as when allowed to rest upon the floor.

Here are two things to remember when cooking either veal or pork: They should be cooked so thoroughly that the lean part will be white and firm, and they should never be boiled unless first well salted.

When we wish to extract juices from anything we put in cold water, and let it gradually reach the boiling point; so when we wish the vine to retain their juices, and use the water only as a medium for cooking them, the opposite course must be pursued.

To prevent baby's flannels from shrinking, wash them in cold soapsuds. To prevent them from growing hard with frequent washing, after the flannels are entirely clean, rinse in water in which there is a little soap.

Ordinary sticking plaster is an excellent remedy for corns. It keeps the surface soft, and prevents that rubbing which is the immediate cause of corns.

St. Louis Mo., March 23, 1899.

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

Dear Sirs—The Bailey R Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction.

FITZGERALD INTERVIEWED.

How the Land League's Accounts Will be Audited.

A special from Lincoln, Neb., says: Hon. John Fitzgerald, president of the Irish National League of America, was seen and asked concerning the rumor that the funds of the Irish National League had been used to defend the persons charged with the murder of Dr. Cronin in Chicago last May...

ENTIRELY CURED!

SLEEPY EYE, BROWN CO., MINN., Nov., '88. I was suffering four years from a nervous affection so that my eyes became almost useless, and I have been fully convinced that my cure was effected by suffering from spasms or fits to try Foster's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

Sanitary Home Walls.

Hygienic writers have lately been urging the advantage of unadorned or unpapered walls for dwellings, but especially the importance of removing the surfaces of paper and paste before applying new ones...

IMPORTANT OF INDOOR AIR.

A distinguished French surgeon, M. Nicaise, recently read a most interesting paper on this subject before the Academie de Medecine. After having tried it personally for several months, M. Nicaise has shown that there is no risk in sitting in a room with the window constantly open, even in winter...

Now the very rule to which patients are so frequently bound down of remaining constantly in a room hermetically closed, where the air has the greatest difficulty in renewing itself...

No means is so well calculated to attain this purpose as to require the room to be kept in constant and easy communication with the exterior by means of an open window.

The danger of catching cold, which has so often been objected unreasonably to this method, seems not at all to be feared for a patient who is in bed and all wrapped up in a blanket, and who is able to recall the opinions of certain physicians who claim that a horizontal position is very advantageous for persons trying to resist a lowering in the surrounding temperature...

Anyhow, the conclusions which M. Nicaise feels authorized in drawing from his experience in the question are not at all new; far from it. The advantage of continuous ventilation in the treatment of consumption has been pointed out long before he looked into the matter.

It may be well to add that this same observer, with the gift of scientific foresight, was already at that early period in possession of a partial idea of several of the truths which we are able to consider as consequences of contemporary medicine, but the exactness of which was not to be established for a century yet.

For example, the contagiousness of consumption, the usefulness of various inhalations and of anti-septic substances in disinfecting the lungs and in neutralizing the contaminated air of hospital wards, the danger of making use of milk coming from tuberculous animals, etc.

He laughed heartily when the correspondent's mission was made known to him, and said: "You can say that there is not a word of truth in the rumor. It is absolutely without foundation and is so absolutely senseless as to cause merriment when mentioned."

"Had you not heard of the rumor before?" "No, not in that form. Of course I know that there is now, and has been for some years, an element in America, prompted by English sympathy or English gold, and often times by both, that has never neglected an opportunity to bring discredit on the league, and which endeavors by any means, fair or foul, to cause its disruption.

The American League has stood at Parrett's back during all of his grand and glorious fights for home rule in Ireland; it has sustained him with the staves of war, money, and we had a general talk on this subject and of the contents that has been attempted to be heaped upon the league on account of matters growing out of the Cronin murder and trial.

We decided then to have an auditing of the accounts of the league from its organization down to the present day. Letters have been written to about seventeen or eighteen prominent citizens of the United States and Canada, asking them to act on this auditing committee.

Nothing will be held back and nothing concealed. The treasurer's books, the secretary's books and all records will be open to the inspection of the committee, which will be given power to subpoena witnesses if it is found necessary.

The committee's sessions will be held in public and reporters will be invited to attend.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY.

How Lost! How Regained.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood, etc.

KNOW THYSELF.

Resulting from Batty, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overstrain, Excitement, and Undue Strain, etc. For Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretensions. Possess this great work. It contains 100 pages, royal size. Beautiful binding, embossed full cloth. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable Purposes, and its franchise made a part of the Federal Constitution in 1879, by an act of the Louisiana Legislature.

Its MONTHLY DRAWINGS take place on the 1st of every month and December, and are GRAND SEVEN NUMBER DRAWINGS.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS. For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Let's Rejoice! It's Early! Commissioned.

We the undersigned Banks and Dealers hereby sell all Louisiana State Lottery Tickets and all Louisiana State Lottery Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED. For Green Bays, or any further information, send to the Louisiana State Lottery Company, 157 Canal Street, New Orleans, La.

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Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BUCKLAND—MURPHY—November 30, at Montevideo, before the Civil Judge, Casillo, and afterwards at the Matrix Cathedral, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Maurice J. Buckland, second son of the Rev. Samuel Buckland, Vicar of Great Torrington, England, to Miss Dora, second daughter of Mr. E. T. Mulhall, of Buenos Ayres.

BARRY—HARRISON—Dec. 30, at the Church of St. Mary's of the Angels, Baywater, Egmont, Michael Barry, eldest son of John Barry, late Royal Navy, Ballymore, Queenstown to Alice, third daughter of Charles Harrington, late Captain in the 1st of Cheshire Horse.

CARRIGAN—BARCLAY—Jan. 2, at All Saints', Woodford, Wex., by the Rev. R. N. Fitzpatrick, the Hon. Laurence Carrigan, second son of the Earl of Southesk, of Kinnaird Castle, Forfar, to Marion Alice de Gubbard, daughter of Henry Ford Barclay, Esq., Montserrat, Wexford.

FARLEY—WADSWORTH—Jan. 1, at St. Andrew's, Westmoreland, London, Thomas Farley, late Major of the Norfolk Regiment, to Sarah, widow of Charles Wadsworth, Hatfield, Bedford.

LEWIS—CAMPBELL—Jan. 7, at the pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, Patrick, eldest son of Patrick Lewis, Lutwinton, County Cavan, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Bernard Campbell, Kennedy, Carrickmacross, County Monaghan.

DIED.

ANSELL—Jan. 2, at Carramore, Hollymount, Co. Mayo, Mary, the beloved wife of Garrett Ansell, and eldest daughter of M. B. Barrett, 1 Devonshire terrace, Sandy Cove, Kinsale, Co. Dublin.

BUCKLEY—Jan. 5, at Cork, Elizabeth, Cholmondeley, second daughter of Mr. John Buckley.

DEANE—Jan. 5, at the Dispensary for the Dying, 11 Holderness, Dublin, Margaret, widow of the late Daniel Deane.

DUNN—Jan. 7, at his sister's residence, No. 20 Martin street, Dublin, Louise, daughter of Henry, late of Wadensbridge, Co. Wicklow, aged 37 years.

EVANS—Jan. 5, at the residence of her son, John Taylor, Solicitor, 31 Great Charles street, Dublin, Mrs. Anne, widow of the late Edward Evans, Esq., of Limerick.

BUTLER—Jan. 6, at Inisfingee, Co. Kilkenny, Edward Butler, Esq.

BURKE—Jan. 8, at St. Michael's Hospital, Kingsboro, Co. Dublin, Wm. Erasmus, aged 49 years.

BOURKE—Jan. 5, at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, Mrs. Mary, the beloved wife of Richard Bourke, William street, New Ross.

CARR—Jan. 6, at St. Andrew's, South Circular road, Dublin, Patrick Joseph Carr, Esq., son of the late Mr. Carr, Esq., of Ranelagh, aged 18 years.

COCHRAN—Jan. 7, at his residence, 25 Great Charles street, Dublin, Mrs. Ann, widow of John H. Cochran, Esq., late of King's County, for many years connected with the mission of the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

CARROLL—Jan. 7, at Mill street, Dublin, Kate, wife of James Carroll.

CARTY—Jan. 7, at John's gate street, Wexford, Anne, wife of Mr. Charles Carty, aged 37 years.

COFFEY—January 5, at her residence, Castle street, Athlone, Mrs. Jessie C. Coffey.

DONOVAN—Jan. 27, at Clontarf, Co. Dub., Mrs. Mary, widow of the late James Donovan, aged 85 years.

EVANS—Jan. 6, at his residence, 15 Peter's row, Dublin, Robert, the dearly beloved husband of Mary Evans.

FENNELLY—At Clough House, Ballinacorney, Co. Tipperary, Maria, the beloved wife of Daniel Fenelly.

FREEMAN—January 7, at 5 Victoria terrace, South Circular road, Dublin, Teresa, widow of the late Sylvester Freeman.

GANN—Jan. 6, at his residence, No. 7 Virginia terrace, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Michael Gann.

KELLY—Jan. 5, at his residence, 19 King's ave., Dublin, James Kelly, late of Mrs. Gahan's, Thomastown.

KEENE—Jan. 6, at her residence, 19 Upper Deans street, Dublin, Mrs. Mary T. Keene, widow of the late John Patrick Keene, Esq., of Dublin.

LYONS—Dec. 19, suddenly, in London, Matthew Lyons, Esq., son of James Lyons, Esq., of Whitefriars, Co. Kerry.

MURPHY—At his residence, 6 Queen's square, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Michael Murphy, aged 41 years, for 15 years the faithful employee of Messrs. Pim Bros., with Great George street, formerly of B. de la Salle, Co. Tipperary.

MURPHY—Dec. 28, at 296 Stephen's Green, Dublin, Francis, Esq., of Robert McDermott, of Galway, and of Ballymore, (late of the Ladies' Retreat, Mount St. Joseph, Rosetta).

MURPHY—Dec. 29, at her residence, 9 South Circular road, Dublin, Mary Kathleen, widow of the late Philip Murphy.

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MURPHY—Dec. 30, Kathleen Mary, infant, aged 2 years, at the residence of James and Jane Sharkey, 102 Church street, Dublin.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness...

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Cleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

The double reward of kind words is the happiness they cause to others and the happiness they cause themselves.

The Rev. Frederich William Rolfe, F. R. Hist. S., has been elected to a Fellowship in the Royal Society of Literature.

The French Government intends to enforce the legal penalty against 300 priests convicted with meddling with the elections.

The Cardinal-Vicar of Rome has contributed a sum of 10,000 lire (\$400) to the fund for the erection of churches in the new quarters of Rome.

Thirty-one Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops assisted at the dedication of the beautiful new church of the Holy Rosary at Lourdes recently.

The Czar has sent Leo XIII. an autograph letter congratulating his Holiness on the final agreement for the nomination of the Russian and Polish Bishops.

The Holland Chamber of Deputies, has approved by a vote of 31 to 15, the Government Bill for grants to denominational schools and the abolition of free education except for paupers.

The President of the French Republic recently received a copy of the Bible in Breton, with commentary. This is the first and only translation of Holy Scripture existing in the Breton language.

The moderate Liberal papers of Italy have begun an agitation against the new law on the Opere Pie, which confiscates for secular purposes the property of confraternities and religious foundations.

The Italian pilgrimage to Rome this month will be composed of 10,000 pilgrims, representing every city and district in the Peninsula, the representatives of each diocese being headed by their bishops.

The Convent of Servite Sisters, Chicago, emphatically refused to accept the receipts of a prize-fight which had been donated to them by "Parson" Davis, the manager of the negro prize-fighter, Jackson.

On Sunday the 12th ult. the Holy Father promulgated the decree of beatification of the Venerable Aniceta, Bishop of Saluzzo, of the Congregation of the Oratory, and the Venerable Maria Pompilio Piroli.

On the spot where the Blessed Jean Gabriel Perboyre was martyred in China, a chapel has been erected by the care and efforts of Mgr. Carissassee, Franciscan Bishop and Vicar-Apostolic of Eastern Houpe.

The preliminary steps towards the beatification of 100 negro boys, baptized Catholics in Uganda, Africa, who were slowly burned to death last year for the faith by King Mungwa, have been taken at Rome.

The executive committee appointed by the Congress of colored Catholics at Washington last January held a meeting recently in that city. The committee decided upon Cincinnati as the place of the next meeting.

The Pope now devotes the time between half-past five and ten at night for the ardent perusal of newspapers of all nations. He reads the Catholic papers with much care, and often praises the orthodoxy and loyalty of some editors.

The "Life of Cardinal Taschereau," by Canon Domenico Frascarelli, is reported to be an able and well written work. It deals fully with his labors at the Vatican Council and his ability in directing Laval University, as well as in governing his diocese.

A "Ligue of the Cross" has been formed in Brussels, Belgium, and is the first temperance society ever established in that city. The founder is the Abbe Valet, editor of the paper entitled Volkengeluk, and a devoted anti-alcohol campaigner.

Bishop Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, N.Y., has promoted the Very Rev. James A. McKenna, P. O. of Conestableville, in that State, to the dignity of a Rural Dean. Father McKenna formerly belonged to the diocese of Charlotte, N.C., and is a son of John Arnold McKenna, at one time a highly esteemed citizen of Charlotte, now a resident of Tignish.

Right Rev. Bishop Hennessey, of Wichita, Kan., on his recent return from the centennial celebration recently held at Baltimore, was presented with a coupe costing \$1,000. It was a gift from the priests and people—Protestant as well as Catholic—of the city of Wichita, contributing to the fund, showing the high esteem in which the Rt. Rev. gentleman is justly held.

A Spanish clerk was condemned to death a certain Inaco Casamayor for the assassination of Angela Peral, a Sister of Charity. On October 14 last Casamayor, who appears to have been more or less intoxicated, followed the Sister of Charity and made insulting proposals to her. On her indignantly rejecting his suggestions, he became enraged and stabbed her several times with a dagger, killing her on the spot.

Cardinal Benedict Mary Langenieux, the leader of the recent pilgrimage of French workmen to Rome, was born at Villefranche, on the Rhone, in the Archdiocese of Lyons, on October 15, 1824. He has been a Bishop for over sixteen years, having been elected for the Diocese of Tarbes, July 25, 1873, and promoted to that of Rhetimus on December 31, 1874, receiving the Cardinal's hat in the year 1886.

The collection made in favor of the institution of the Petit Novices amounted to \$30,000 francs. This year they have gone up to \$30,000.

A supplementary decision has been rendered by the Propaganda in the celebrated ecclesiastical case between the Rev. L. A. Lambert and his bishop, the Rt. Rev. B. J. McQuaid, of Rochester, N.Y. It is simply a confirmation of the decree of last July.

The annual financial report of St. Joseph's Church, Newport, R.I., of which the Rev. James Doyle is rector, is creditable testimony to the zeal of the priest and the generous cooperation of the people. During the year 1889 the receipts from all sources were \$18,706.36.

We quote from an interesting letter in the Catholic Standard of Philadelphia the appended list of the Mexican hierarchy, doubly valuable as no Mexican Catholic directory is published.

The Right Rev. Alexius Edelbrock, Abbot of St. John's Abbey, a Benedictine monastery at Collegeville, Minn., recently petitioned Rome to relieve him of his office because of his broken health.

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It seems the stronger the war now being waged against religion in France the more the Christian Brothers multiply. At a recent meeting, the president of which was the Archbishop of Paris, the Duc de Breuille showed that in 1894 the novitiate of the Christian Brothers contained but 360 Petit Novices, as they are called, whereas the present year the number is 2,705. Last year

683 bush, against 7,201 bush the week previous. Prices here are purely nominal at 67c to 68c per 66 lbs. and in Stratford district at 55c to 56c per 60 lbs.

OATS.—Receipts during the week were 32,184 bushels against 31,570 bushels the week previous. A lot of 10 cars Ontario was offered here this week at 32c.

BARLEY.—Receipts during the week were 12,225 bush, against 8,900 bush for the week previous. A large quantity remains quiet at 47c to 48c for malting.

RYE.—Prices are quoted nominally 50c to 51c for Rye. The market is dull at 40c to 42c.

WHEAT.—Market quiet at 80c to 81c per bush in small lots. Large quantities are offered at 77c to 78c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Receipts of pork during the week were 120 bbls. Prices of pork continue very reasonable, one of the best brands of Chicago short cut being offered at \$12.75, and we quote \$12.75 to \$13.

DERESSED HOGS.—Receipts for the past week were 8,550 head, against 11,108 head the week previous. The market has remained fairly steady considering the liberal receipts.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the week were 1,383 pkgs, against 1,118 pkgs for the week previous. There is no particular change in the position, the demand being mainly on local account.

CHEESE.—Receipts during the week were 28 boxes the week previous. In this market the sale was reported of a lot of 300 boxes of finest September and October at 10c, but it is said that a lot of similar quality still open at 10c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Receipts during the week were 550 pkgs, against 936 pkgs for the week previous. Since our last a little better feeling has set in, but it was of short duration, the market to-day being weaker than ever and fully 1c lower than a week ago.

MAPLE SYRUP, &c.—Syrup 50c to \$1 per tin as to quality, and maple sugar 7c to 8c per lb as to quality.

HONEY.—Extracted, 10c to 11c per unit.

HOPS.—Sales of fine Canadian hops have been made at 15c, but anything fancy would bring more. Medium to good 10c to 14c and old hops 5c to 8c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The market here is very dull, the range of sales being from \$2 to \$3 per bbl, but selections of single barrels bring higher prices.

GRAPE.—The market for Valencia is steady with sales at \$4 to \$5 per case. Florida are selling at \$3.75 to \$4.50 per box.

LEMONS.—Firm. Choice stock at \$4.50, other qualities \$3.50 to \$4 per bag.

DRIED APPLES.—Market quiet at 6c to 7c per lb as to quality and quantity.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—10c to 11c for new and 8c to 9c for old.

BANANAS.—Yellow, \$3 per bunch.

CRANBERRIES.—Selling at \$4 to \$9 per lb for the principal offerings. Fancy \$11 to \$12.

DATES.—Quiet at 5c to 6c per lb.

NUTS.—Greenish walnut, 13c to 14c per lb.

GRAPES.—Almonds, \$5 to \$6 per keg, and Cashews 45c to 50c per small basket.

PEARS.—California fruit, \$5 per box.

FIGS.—In 1 lb boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb boxes 11c to 12c, and in bags 5c to 6c per lb.

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

POTATOES.—The market is somewhat easier, sales of choice western Early Rose having been made at \$3 to \$4 per bag of 90 lbs.

ONIONS.—The market is very strong under small offerings, and prices of Canadian are quoted at \$3.50 to \$1 per bbl.

SPANISH PACKED.—One lot of sprouted seed as low as 20c per crate.

FISH AND OILS.

SALT FISH.—A better demand is noted, dry cod being quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per quintal.

GREEN COD.—Higher at \$5 to \$5.75 for No. 1, and \$2.25 to \$2.50 for No. 1 large and extra.

NEW SEA TROUT.—\$5.50 to \$9.50 per barrel, and \$4.50 to \$6.50 for boxes at 45 to 46 per case.

CAPA BOSTON.—\$4.50. British Columbia salmon \$10.50 to \$11.50, and Newfoundland \$12 to \$13.00.

SMOKED AND DRIED FISH.—A fair enquiry at steady prices. Yarmouth haddock, \$1.25 per box; ordinary kinds, 90c to \$1.

FINNAN HADDIES.—6c to 7c per lb. Bonless cod 6c to 6c.

OILS.—Steam refined new firm at 50c to 52c. Cod oil steady, Newfoundland being quoted at 34c to 35c.

LAMP OIL.—In good demand, but at lower prices for ordinary cods and herrings.

MACINTOSH WHITE FISH.—6c to 6c per lb in round lots. Tommy cods at \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl in car lots.

FRESH LOSTERS.—6c to 7c per lb. Fresh herring \$1.20 to \$1.40 per 100.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for week ending Feb. 1st, 1890, were as follows:—

Table with columns: Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves. Totals for week and left on hand.

The receipts for the week at these Yards were considerably smaller than that of week previous.

MONDAY, Feb. 1st, 1890.

The steamer "Stanley," from Picton for Charlottetown, P. E. I., with mails and a number of passengers, is stuck fast in the ice five miles off Picton, and is powerless to proceed in any direction.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE'S Balm.

Joseph P. Hurck, the oldest inhabitant of Belleville, Ont., died Wednesday in his 97th year. He was a veteran of 1812-14, and was for upwards of seventy years a Freemason, being the oldest member of the craft in Canada.

The New Brunswick farmers, associated in session at Fredericton, N. B., Thursday passed a resolution requesting the Local Government to lend aid in the establishment of butter factories and the employment of specialists to introduce the system in various parts of the province.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

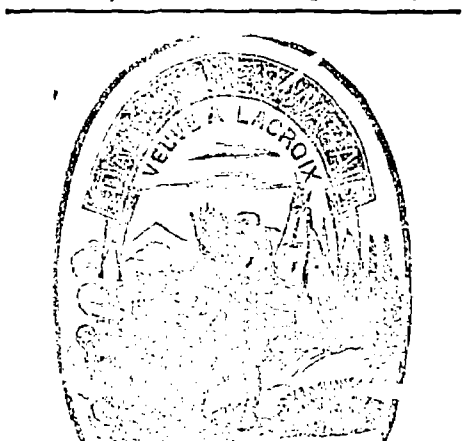
The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Feb. 1st 1890 were 137; left over from previous week 47; total for week 184; shipped during the week 85; left for sale 33; sales for week 39; on hand for sale 27.

A death from genuine Asiatic cholera is reported to have occurred at Bologna Italy.

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY



THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST A NEW DEPARTURE! FATHER MATHEW REMEDY is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and destroys all appetite for the liquor.



Health Before All. Illness Detected at Eyesight. EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE. Office Hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE. After having suffered for two years from dyspepsia, constipation, kidney and skin diseases, all of which were caused by weakness of the blood, in three weeks, under the care of Mmes Desmarais & Lacroix, I was perfectly cured.

Washing Silks. WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED PART OF A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK. Washing Silks, And are offering them at the very lowest prices of 36 Cents Per Yard, 15 Yards for \$5.40, 16 Yards for \$6.48, 20 Yards for \$7.20.

KNABE PIANO FORTES. TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street, NEW YORK, 148 Fifth Ave., WASHINGTON, 817 Market Square.

LADY GENTS COINING MONEY. A wonderful new Rubber Undergarment. S. CARSLY, Wholesale Distributing Agents.

CARSLY'S COLUMN.

Lines for the Ladies! (Being a puzzling poem by "Our Own Bard.")

In wealth it is seen, and in poverty too, In contentment you'll quickly it trace, The ground doesn't hold it, but yet it is true, In earth it has ever a place.

Tho' not owned by the brave in battle it's found; It always takes part in a strife— Tho' in death it will make no uncertain sound, It has no existence in life!

The temperature own it, and so does the sot, A gluton, too, has a full share; A scotchman, it appears, too, has got it, Enough, and it's thought and to space!

The beginning and end of all that is taught, Tho' teachers possess it the rule; And tho' you might think that it really ought, You never will find it in school.

It's seen in our city! In Quebec 'twill not be; Toronto it twice pays a visit; It's part of our trade—it's on Tutley's Tea, So now, my fair friends, WHAT IS IT?

WHAT IS IT? the letter T as you will see which reminds us that, phonetically putting it, there is another T

in which we are interested, and that is TETLEY'S INDIAN TEA.

Those who have already tried it say that "like good wine," it "needs no bush," and, in fact, IT RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

It may now be obtained of the leading City Grocers. CARSLY & CO., Wholesale Distributing Agents.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION. BLANKET SUITS, ASSORTED COLORS. BLANKET SUITS, ASSORTED COLORS.

Blankets suits are greatly reduced in price, in order to clear them out next week. S. CARSLY.

REDUCED. JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS

Several lines of Black Wooling Scaques to be cleared out at \$1.45, \$2.50, \$2.95. Regular prices \$4.00, \$5.00, \$5.25. S. CARSLY.

REDUCED. ULSTERS ULSTERS ULSTERS ULSTERS ULSTERS ULSTERS ULSTERS ULSTERS ULSTERS ULSTERS

Black Cloth Ulsters now offered at \$2.75; regular price, \$6.00. S. CARSLY.

REDUCED. SKIRTS SKIRTS SKIRTS SKIRTS SKIRTS SKIRTS SKIRTS SKIRTS SKIRTS SKIRTS

Skirts of every description greatly reduced in price; also several lines at less than half price. S. CARSLY.

WASHING SILKS! WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED PART OF A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK. WASHING SILKS, And are offering them at the very lowest prices of

36 Cents Per Yard, 15 Yards for \$5.40, 16 Yards for \$6.48, 20 Yards for \$7.20. The goods are all Pure Silk, and, being the same on both sides, can be turned. They are very suitable for

LADIES' STREET WEAR! LADIES' TEA GOWNS, LADIES' WRAPPERS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Samples sent to any part of the Dominion. Carriage paid to any Express Office within 300 miles of Montreal on all purchases of \$5.00 and over. S. CARSLY.

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. Compares favorably with any Threads now on the market, and RANKS AMONG THE BEST makes for Evenness, Strength, Finish, Length, Quality and Neatness. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

EVER-READY DRESS STEELS. Possess all the qualities of First-class White-tie and don't cost Half the Price. Don't Cost Half the Trouble. Don't Take Half the Time. Are Perspiration Proof, Are Easily Adjusted. Are non-Corrosive. EVER-READY DRESS STEELS.

S. CARSLY, 1768, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

CARSLY'S COLUMN.

\$12,000 GIVEN TO SUBSCRIBERS IN CASH. THE GRANDEST OFFER EVER MADE BY ANY PUBLISHER. SEND YOUR GUESS WITH NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY WRITTEN ON A PIECE OF PAPER THE SIZE OF A POSTAL CARD, AND IT WILL BE RECORDED ON OUR BOOKS AT ONCE.