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# TESTIS IN CÆLO FIDELIS

# The Time AND Witness

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XL., NO. 26.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

### MASS CEREMONIES

A Familiar and Beautiful Explanation.

### RELATING OUR LORD'S LIFE.

The Mass is a Book Full of Meaning for All Christians.

The following beautiful discourse was prepared for the *New Jersey Catholic Journal* by a Trenton Priest:

#### THE DESIRE FOR TRUTH.

Dear Friends:—God having created man's intellect for truth, man is ever seeking it. No matter how poor or uneducated he may be, his first and last object is truth. He will not rest till he gets possession of the truth. In this he has no liberty. Every day we are unconsciously fighting error that we may possess truth. We must necessarily seek truth and no less necessarily love it. When truth is presented to me I must necessarily accept it. Truth pure and undefiled cannot be cast aside. How often do we forget those great truths! We condemn those people—many of them good and holy—who do not believe as we do. We blame their ignorance. We despise their prejudices. But is truth presented to them so that they cannot reject it? Do we know our religion sufficiently to explain its leading tenets to our neighbor? Can we even give a general idea to our Protestant friends of the beauty and simplicity of our Catholic ceremonial? Why is the Mass said as it is? Perhaps we do not know. But we ought to know. In season and out of season we must furnish the truth, and to furnish it we must know it. I propose then this morning to explain for you the ceremonies of the Mass. From time to time I propose to present to you ceremonies written centuries ago by able preachers. I shall study to follow the spirit and the letter of these once celebrated orators. Such a change will be beneficial to us all, and most interesting to many of us. The result, let us hope, will be lasting.

#### THE MASS IS A BOOK FULL OF MEANING FOR ALL.

God commanded His prophet to write on tables of stone what he had seen so that "He may run who reads it." Holy Mother Church in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass has written the whole life of our Blessed Lord that we may try to follow in His footsteps. Many indeed do not know how to read the writing, and may consider that no one can read it, as it is a conglomeration of mummery and nonsense. The mass is a book full of meaning for the learned and full of happy suggestions for the pious. The profound scholar and the simple child can learn to read it, and all alike can gather wisdom from its pages. The mass is but a history of the life of Christ. The three principal portions of Christ's life are represented, viz., the Incarnation, the Passion, and the Resurrection. From the beginning of the Mass to the Canon our Lord's career from the Incarnation to the Passion is suggested; from the Canon to the moment the priest puts a portion of the Sacred Host into the Chalice the time from the Resurrection to the Ascension is brought to mind; and from that to the end the time intervening between the Resurrection and the Ascension is vividly brought before us. Hence, when the priest begins Mass, he signs himself with the sign of the cross, because the mystery of the cross was the first thought of our Blessed Lord, although the last act of His life. He stands before the altar as one before the tribunal of the Most Holy Trinity as the advocate of the whole human race, and he begins the Mass, "Judge Me, etc.," which reminds us of the Council of the Holy Trinity regarding man's redemption.

#### FROM "CONFITEOR" TO "GLORIA."

After this follows the "Confiteor." He says "Through my fault," because from that time God placed all our sins on the shoulders of His beloved Son. Hence he prays with head and shoulders inclined to touch us that he takes upon himself, as Christ did before him, the sins of his people. He thus acknowledges himself a sinner. He then goes to the middle of the altar, namely, the stage of this world, and kisses the altar, that is, he salutes the Queen of Heaven. There he prays a short time, as though awaiting the reply of the Virgin, and having, as it were, obtained it, he goes to the corner of the altar to read the Introit. During the Introit we are reminded of Christ's entering the womb of Mary. He then goes to the middle of the altar and says nine times the Kyrie Eleison in honor of the nine choirs of angels, and also in honor of the nine months which Mary carried the Infant Jesus in her womb. Then he joins his hands and intones or reads along the Gloria. He inclines his head, because when the hymn was first sung by the angels Christ was reclining in the manger of the stable at Bethlehem. The choir continues the hymn because "With the angels were a multitude of the heavenly host praising God." He finishes the hymn with the sign of the cross, because although angels and men rejoiced, the cross soon followed, namely, the crucifixion and the flight into Egypt. The offering which is made at the altar signifies the gifts presented by the wise men who came from the East to adore the Infant Saviour.

#### THE "EPISTLE."

He then says "Dominus vobiscum"—"The Lord be with you." He is but uttering the words of the Baptist—"There is one in the midst of you whom you know not, the lamb of whose throats I am not worthy to loose." He then goes to the side of the altar and reads the prayer in a loud voice because Christ prayed for the human race while He rested into the desert—"He spent the night

in prayer." He elevates his hand like Moses (Exod. 16), as signifying the efficacy of prayer. The Epistle is read to commemorate the preaching of St. John. Christ is yet silent, and hidden from the world's gaze. The Graduate then follows. It signifies the penance preached by St. John, and the "Alleluia" reminds us of the spiritual joy of those who heard the good tidings and did penance for their sins. At this time we are brought face to face with the fast in the desert, and we rejoice that our Saviour overcame the tempter. The server carrying the book signifies that after the desert had been conquered angels came and ministered to their God. The removing of the book from the right to the left brings to our mind the great truth that the Jews were repelled and the Gentiles chosen to hear the Gospel or good tidings of great joy. At the end, however, of the Mass the book is brought back to the right, because at the end of the world the Gospel will be converted—"A remnant will be saved."

#### THE "GOSPEL."

The priest goes from the Epistle side to the middle of the altar, and then to the left hand side to step or read along the Gospel. This denotes the return of Christ from the desert into Galilee to begin His preaching. The Gospel is sung or read aloud, because at this stage of His life Christ publicly preached. It is said on the left-hand side of the altar, for Christ came to call the sinners and not the just to repentance. The priest signs his forehead, his mouth, and his breast with the sign of the Cross that we may believe the Gospel in our hearts, confess it with our mouth and never be ashamed to proclaim it before men. His hands are joined and elevated, because Christ began to work and teach, and because he joins miracles to his preaching. The Baptist did not do this, and, consequently, the hands of the priest are not joined whilst reading the epistle.

The organ is played at the beginning of the Gospel, because to the united bands of the earth has the sound of the Gospel gone forth. Candles are borne in the hand, because the light of the light of the world—the light that enlightens those who sit in darkness and in the shadow of death. The people stand up to show their willingness to follow the Gospel precepts. Incense is used at the Gospel, for the preaching of Christ was of more avail than the Baptist. The Gospel preached by Christ gave grace. It not only filled the ears of the hearer, but it softened the heart and moved the will to do good. Incense, therefore, signifies the sweetness of the grace of the Gospel. The Gospel is kissed, because it was love-induced Christ to preach it, and it was by love the world was brought under subjection.

#### THE "CREDO."

The "Credo" is then said. It signifies the faith brought forth by the Gospel embraced and taught by the Apostles. The priest begins it, because Christ began to preach, and the choir and people continue it, as the proclaimers of the Gospel. It is recited in the middle of the altar, because the Gospel will be preached to the whole world; his hands are elevated, because faith must be joined to works. In the end he signs himself with the Sign of the Cross, because the Cross must be taken up and carried by all the faithful. It is recited in a loud voice, for our voice must be professed openly and intrepidity.

#### THE "OFFERTORY."

The Offertory is then said, because Christ foretold His passion to His disciples—"Behold, let us go up to Jerusalem." In the meantime the choir sings the Offertory, because the Jews in the meantime "took counsel with one another how they could kill Jesus and put Him to death." The priest prays secretly to represent the time that followed the resurrection of Lazarus, for then Christ did not walk openly with the Jews, because they sought His life, and He went into the city of Ephraim and remained with His disciples. The offering made at the altar signifies the generosity of Magdalene, who poured ointment on the head of Jesus in the house of Simon.

The priest offers bread and wine like Moses. Christ knew the time of His Passion had come, and He prepared Himself for it, and desired that it should come soon, so that unless it was His holy will no one could injure Him. Hence He pours wine into the chalice. He is soon to drink. He makes water with the wine, because He was united by the hypostatic union to all humanity that the merits of the Cross might be applied to us, and that we might profit by them. Christ washed His hands, because about that time of His life He proclaimed His innocence. "Why," said He, "do you seek to kill Me who have spoken the truth?" "Which of you will convince me of sin." All this the priest does in imitation of our Blessed Lord. The priest then recites some secret prayer, because before Christ's Passion He prayed secretly in the Garden of Olivet.

#### THE "ELEVATION."

Having made due preparations for the Consecration, he afterwards makes many crosses in remembrance of Christ's Passion. He then consecrates the bread and wine. He genuflects before the Blessed Sacrament to recall to mind the prayer on Mount Olivet. Then follows the Elevation of the Host. We are then reminded of the hasty condemnation of Christ to be nailed to and elevated on the cross. The Elevation of the chalice signifies the pouring forth of the blood on the cross. The seven words, "Do this," etc., remind us of the seven last words of Christ. The bell is rung to signify the earthquakes and the falling of the sun and moon, and the other prodigies that occurred at Christ's death.

Candles are then lighted that we may not forget that darkness covered the earth at our Saviour's death. The priest makes five crosses over the chalice to designate the five wounds of Jesus. He strikes his breast, and in a loud voice, he says, "To us sinners," in imitation of the Centurion and the Jews who cried out, "This is truly the Son of God." He says, "Remember, Lord, in imitation of the penitent thief; "Remember me, Lord, when you get to your kingdom." When the veil is removed from the shoulders of the Subdeacon, we recall to mind the tearing away of the veil of the Temple. The chalice is uncovered, because at the death of Christ the tomb was open. The epistle of bread is separate from the species of wine to signify the death of Christ, and the pouring of His blood for mankind.

#### FROM THE "PATER NOSTER" TO THE END OF THE MASS.

The "Pater Noster"—"Our Father," is sung or read in a loud voice and signifies the petition of Joseph who boldly asked Pilate for the body. The prayer that follows, "Liberabamur a malo,"—"Deliver us from evil"—and the signing of himself with the pater reminds us of Christ being taken down from the cross. The pater is placed under the Sacred Host to remind us of Christ's burial, and the priest is profoundly inclined to teach us that Christ ascended into Limbo. Afterwards the chalice is uncovered to remind us of the bones removed by angels from the tomb of the risen Saviour. When the breaking of the Host into three parts takes place, we are to call to mind the Church triumphant, the Church suffering and the Church militant. A particle of the Sacred Host is put into the chalice in remembrance of the Resurrection of our Lord, whose soul and body were then united. (The Divinity was never absent from the body, although the soul was hence, if one of the apostles said Mass when Christ's soul was in Limbo, the Sacred Host would not contain the soul.) The piece of the Host is added with the sign of the Cross, because when He arose from the dead He brought Heaven's peace for His disciples. Then is said, "Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world," for then Christ gave power to His apostles to remit sin. When the priest takes the Body and Blood, Christ is taken from us, and His glorious Ascension is brought to mind. Below the priest receives them he makes with them the sign of the Cross for Christ ascended into Heaven, blessing His own chosen companions. Then he takes the wine and water, for angels and patriarchs accompanied Christ. Then he goes to the right hand side, because Christ sits at the right hand of God. He afterwards says the "Dominus vobiscum," because Christ has said, "Behold, I am with you all days even to the consummation of ages." The prayers that follow denote the desires and anxieties of the apostles, and, after them, the faithful, to follow Christ into Heaven. "Te igitur," Christ said, "Go, preach the Gospel to every creature." The priest then bends the head and says "Placeat," to teach us that he is waiting for the coming of the Holy Ghost. The blessing denotes the coming of the Holy Spirit into our hearts to refresh them, and into our minds to strengthen them. The Gospel of St. John at the end brings to mind preaching of the Gospel to the whole world by the apostles. Near the end of the Gospel the priest genuflects, because at the end of the world Christ, our Judge, will be adored by all. Having finished the Gospel he leaves the altar and enters the sacristy, because Christ will lead the elect into Heaven after the last judgment.

#### SIGNIFICATION OF ARTICLES USED.

How beautiful are the ceremonies of the Catholic Church! How significant! How full of reasoning! Everything we see in the Church is an eloquent sermon. The altar reminds us of Calvary. Its table of the table used by our Lord at the Last Supper. The lamp ever burning before the Blessed Sacrament is continually speaking to us of the eternal light within the Tabernacle. The lighted candles on the altar are emblems of our faith and sanctity, which should ever shine before men. They tell us of the burning charity that should be consuming our hearts. They tell us, too, of our persecuted forefathers, who had to use candles and lamps in the catacombs and caves.

How mysteriously beautiful is the Catholic Church. She is beautiful. She is great, because divine. Many are prejudiced against her, because she claims divine assistance. Millions love her, not because she claims divine aid, but because she is divine. She is divine. She is God's, and all her ceremonies must be God-like, reasonable. The more we study Her, and the more we know Her, the more we love Her. The longer we study Her, the stronger becomes our faith. The greater our intellect, the more wonderfully grand She appears. Study Her. Know her doctrines, be able to explain her ceremonies, teach your friends, and they will say of Her divine Founder, "She has done all things well."

Rev. Benedict Sestini, S.J., one of the most learned astronomers and savants in this country, died Friday morning, Jan. 17, at the novitiate in Frederick, Md., from a stroke of paralysis. He was a native of Florence, Italy, where he was educated at the Brothers of Pius school, and became a member of the Jesuit Society. In 1848 the revolution compelled him to leave Europe. He went to Maryland and taught mathematics and astronomy in Woodstock and Georgetown Colleges. He published a number of astronomical works, and was often consulted by leading European savants. He published the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* until forced by illness to quit work. He was 74 years of age.

The Rev. Father Foy of the Order of Preachers sends good news from Canales, in South America. There are three fathers there, and they have built a residence. The Indians love the priests very much, and even give us their nursing excursions to gather in the church and the convent for instruction.

### A SERMON ON MARRIAGE.

Interesting Review by the Rev. Father Clarke.

#### Want of Purity in the Young Caused the Decay of Ancient Civilization—Work Accomplished by Christianity.

The Rev. Robert Francis Clarke, of the Church of St. John of Jerusalem in London, Eng., containing his course of sermons dealing with the evolution of civilized society under the influence of Christianity, came upon the burning question of marriage, round which explicitly or implicitly the battle between faith and infidelity rages with perhaps more violence than any other of the cardinal doctrines of Christianity controverted by the intellectual unbeliever. The work accomplished by Christianity, he said, was one which was never completed, and which had, to a large extent, to be done over again by each succeeding generation. It had, however, as time went on, better material on which to work, and a gradual but accumulating tradition of experience both of good and evil. In dealing with the subject on which he was to speak that day, it must not be forgotten, he said, that the old Hebrew religion, the religion of the Jews, was a preparation for that established on earth by Our Blessed Saviour.

The law was our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ, so that the history of the Church did not begin with the birth of our Lord, but went back to the beginning of human time—through the ages an increasing purpose ran, and the first beginnings of the special doctrines of Christianity were to be discerned not only two, but three, or even four, thousand years ago. This was the case in regard to the particular doctrine of which he had to speak, for the primary cause of the inferiority of women in ancient society was the want of purity in the young, for without that purity, from which nuptial chastity took its rise, there could be no true recognition of the worth and dignity of womanhood. Now this absolute necessity for purity in youth entirely ignored in ancient society—amongst the Romans as well as amongst all other civilized pagan communities of which we had any knowledge. Vice amongst the young was simply thought nothing of. When was it ever reprimanded? asked Cicero; when was it ever not allowed? The remarkable thing was that it was only in the inspired literature of the Jewish religion that they had any censure of censure of condemnation pronounced against these vices of youth. Never elsewhere in the ancient world were these vices reprimanded, unless, indeed, they attained to some striking and startling pitch of extravagance—never had one single pagan author condemned them before the influence of Christianity had made itself felt; yet they found that the first few chapters of the Book of Proverbs, a book that dated from the time of the wealth and civilization of the Jews, were taken up by an exposition of the duty of youth to be pure, and a condemnation in the strongest and severest terms of the vices in question. That was a very striking contrast.

In this book they had laid down the foundation of the dignity of womanhood, and the purity of society and of family life. The writer of Proverbs opened his book with these chapters and closed it with one dealing entirely with the dignity of woman. His last words were in praise of the virtuous woman as his first were in the denunciation of youthful vice. Now that was a very strange state of things as compared with the absolute indifference with which the whole of the ancient heathen world treated this subject. The attitude of the heathens in this respect contrasted well with their attitude towards slavery and cruelty, for who was more a slave, who more thoroughly and utterly imbued with the degradation, the asphyxiation, and all the other vices of the slave, than those poor, degraded, miserable sacrifices, those holocausts of civilization, whose lives were spent in vice and in corrupting others, and who for the most part succumbed to maladies and miseries which inevitably beset them who went into dishonored graves, cursed by generations which had not known them for the physical consequences of the vice they had helped to spread? Who was more cruel than the man who spent his substance, not in rescuing such poor, miserable beings, but in encouraging and confirming them in the miserable lives they led? Who was more cruel than the man who gave to the wife and to the child only the dregs of himself and his strength, and who translated to his children weakness and perhaps disease? The tenderness, delicacy and beauty of love entirely depended on and grew from previous temperance and self-control. It was in the garden enclosed and from the fountain sealed of which they read in the Song of Solomon that this beauty flowed. That vice which, as he had said, was ignored by the ancients was the first source of the degradation of woman-kind in the old society.

In addition to this, in ancient Greece and even in Rome, the corruption of public morals, induced by the unbridled luxury of the young caused restrictions to be placed upon the lives of girls and women, even free women, which were incompatible with their being in any sense the equals or the companions of men. In old Greece never went out unless attended by a slave, never went to the public games or celebrations at all, and were kept in a special part of the house. They never sat down at a dinner or feast or banquet, but remained apart in their own chamber, having only for company their slaves and their children, while these were very young, for they were taken away from their influence at an early age. Living thus secluded and apart, they had no education, and were no companions to their husbands or the men of their family, and when a Greek wanted the companionship of women he chose associates of another sort.

The chief merit of a wife in the eyes of a Greek was that nothing should be said of her

either for good or for evil. This view of woman's virtue, which first proceeded from the mouth of Pericles, passed into a proverb in Greece. That being so, there naturally followed a disinclination for marriage, men asking themselves why they should be content to tie themselves to those inferior, ignorant and soulless creatures, whom they had made soulless, ignorant and inferior by their treatment of them, who knew nothing of any of those things for which men cared. There had always been plenty of jokes in the spirit of the old saying that "when a man's single life lives at his ease," but this view of things was no matter for jesting in the ancient world. One of the chief causes of the downfall of the old civilization was the fall-off in population. The Roman Senate, on one occasion discussing the question of the general indisposition to enter into marriage, a strange speech was made by one Metellus Numidicus: "If Romans," he said, "could live without wives we should all keep free from the source of trouble; but since it is an ordinance of nature that men cannot live agreeably with wives, and also that without them the human race would perish, let us consult the perpetuation of mankind rather than our own pleasures."

This unwillingness to marry grew to such a pitch that the law was invoked to remedy it, Augustus, granting certain privileges to the father of three children, and by imposing certain disabilities on the unmarried, trying to compel men into matrimony. There they had a train of cause and effect. First, youthful vice and the consequent degradation of marriage. Now the Christian religion laid the greatest stress on the virtue of purity, thus keeping pure and uncontaminated the very source and fountain of life, a great original duty on the part of a religion, carelessness as to which could not be compensated for by diligence in any other. The next great step in the purification of the world was taken by Our Lord when He made marriage really free by making it non-compulsory. The error of the ancient world in locking upon marriage as the only natural and normal state of life was scarcely less degrading than the other error he had first referred to. They all knew, for example, how pernicious was the effect of those notorious Roman laws which represented sexual passion as unadmissible, and the only, or almost the only, interest of human life. These Roman laws really sanctified vice, for the party who did not follow the rules of reason, and did not rise to the level of reason, and the worst consequences followed from them in the abundance in the unmarried and unfaithfulness in the married.

Our Lord made marriage free by showing that there were other kinds of life than the married and that marriage was not the only natural life for the children of any human existence. He himself, as St. Cyprian said, lived a virgin. So did His beloved disciple John, and St. Paul and St. Peter and all the Apostles. His Most Holy Mother was a type and example of this exalted purity, and we call her the Blessed Virgin in commemoration of it to this day. The religious orders instituted by the Church remind the world that passion was not everything—their neglect of things temporal and earthly being the fountain of the Divine compassion of Christianity. That was the second great work of Jesus in the purification of the world. The third was to make marriage indissoluble. The Jews had succeeded in gradually weakening the marriage tie when our Lord reaffirmed the indissolubility of that bond which was not to be broken for any cause whatever. It necessarily followed that where divorces, with re-marriage after separation, was allowed that these separations and remarriages should gradually increase in number, and be granted for slighter and slighter and more and more trivial causes. For example, in Greece the law relating to divorce was simply this: that the man who wanted to divorce his wife had merely to turn her out of doors. That act determined the marriage, and his only remaining obligation was to return the marriage dowry, and to hand over to her relatives a sum sufficient to maintain her. The wife could also obtain divorce on easy terms, although she had to go before the magistrates for the purpose. In Rome little by little there was established an equality of status between men and women, but in the earlier condition of the State the father and husband had power of life and death over the wife and family and slaves, and at that time naturally one heard nothing of divorce.

When, however, the two sexes became equal and women had property in their own right, divorces increased, and were granted for the slightest causes. Cicero, for example, divorced his wife because he wanted a dowry with another woman, while another Roman put his away without assigning any reason, and when asked why he had done so, replied: "My wife is new, and it looks well, but no one knows where it plucks me but myself; and so it is of my wife, and my putting her away needs no justification." Another divorced his wife for attending the public games to which women were allowed to go. Cato put away his wife in order that she might marry his friend Hortensius, and when Hortensius died he took her back again. And then, as to the frequency of these divorces, Martial mentioned a woman who had eight husbands in ten years; another author spoke of the Roman ladies counting their husbands by the consuls who were appointed annually; and St. Jerome told of a case in Rome of a woman who had married her twenty-third husband, she herself being the man's twenty-first wife. It would be obvious to them that these were not marriages at all, but merely temporary illicit unions which were so called. When one divorce had grown to this extent it extinguished marriage. He would say to those who said they would marry and afterward, if they saw cause, would obtain a divorce breaking that marriage—and they ought to weigh it well and remember it—that if they chose so to degrade themselves they had no right to say they were married in the ordinary sense of the word.

Don't tell the faults or onto sayings of your child in his presence.

### CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

A "Life of Cardinal Tascheroni" by Canon Bascarelli, is announced from Rome. Rev. J. O'Connor, S. J., has been elected one of the counsellors to Archbishop James of New Orleans.

Archbishop Corrigan of New York asked for Rome last Saturday, accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, D. D. The creation of a suitable building for their own use is under consideration by the C. T. A. Society of St. Peter and Paul's South Boston.

The new Church of the Holy Cross, Barreton, N. J., will be dedicated on Sunday, Feb. 16. The new church will replace the old church of St. Pius.

Rev. Thomas W. Hayes, S. J., late vice-president and treasurer of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., conducted a mission at Conewago, Md., last week.

St. Patrick's parish, Elizabethport, N. J., has acquired a valuable tract of land adjoining the church. The property cost \$5000. A home for aged women will be erected on it. Rev. S. Lalumiere, so long in charge of the Jesuit church in Milwaukee, has been transferred to Cincinnati. On his departure he was presented with an address from his parishioners.

The annual report of St. Bernard's parish, Brookville, Ct., Rev. J. J. Purdon, pastor, shows the parish to be in a flourishing condition. Over \$2100 was paid on the new property acquired on Park street.

Rev. John P. Sullivan, who went from Hudson to Marlboro, in N. Y., state, to assist Rev. P. A. McKenna, was well remembered by the Catholics of the former place. They presented him with a purse of several hundred dollars.

The consecration of Most Rev. Dr. MacRaidmond, coadjutor-bishop of Killarney, took place in the cathedral, Ennis, county Clare, on Sunday, Jan. 12; and that of the Most Rev. D. Egan, bishop of Waterford, at the Cathedral, Waterford, on the 19th.

Rev. J. A. Stephen of the Catholic Indian Bureau, while in St. Paul, said it was true that Sister Catherine (nee Drexel) would build a convent in Torredale, a few miles from Philadelphia. Torredale is the country residence of the Drexel family.

Latest mail advices from England state that the Vatican has recently appointed the Right Rev. Dr. Wilkinon bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, and the Very Rev. Canon Gordon, D. D., V. G., coadjutor bishop of Leeds, with the right of succession.

Amongst the national pilgrimages to the Vatican in the coming year will be a joint pilgrimage of the various races of the Balkan peninsula. Servants, Romanians, Montenegrins, Roumelites, Bulgars and Greeks will be presented among the pilgrims.

The Pope celebrated Christmas in Rome by causing to be distributed 300,000 francs in charities to poor families, widows and orphans of former servants of the Vatican. A further sum was given by him of 14,000 francs for distribution in the parishes of Rome by priests and Sisters of Charity.

Mr. W. N. B. Vance, spokesman, editor of the Anglican Church Review, and organizing secretary of the English Church Union (the principal Ritualistic organization) in England, has been received into the Catholic church, and received confirmation at the hands of his eminence the cardinal archbishop of Westminster.

The Catholic schools in Belgium, at the examinations just held throughout the country, which were conducted by government officials, beat the public schools and the semi-public schools (both of which latter are kept up by the state funds) in all branches. The general average was far higher than that attained by pupils in the national schools.

Ordinations were held at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., on the feast of the Epiphany. Rev. James E. Goggia of the archdiocese of New York was raised to the episcopate to the sub-deaconate, Rev. Thomas Crowley of the diocese of St. Augustine, Fla., was elevated. The ordaining prelate was Right Rev. Francis McNierney, bishop of Albany.

The corner stone of the new cathedral at Charleston, S. C., was laid on Sunday, Jan. 15, with imposing ceremonies. Cardinal Gibbons officiating. Speaking of this event, the *New and Courier* of that city says: "The day and the occasion were well matched. 'Sweet day, so calm, so bright, the bridal of the earth and sky'; an auspicious omen, let us hope, of the benediction of heaven upon the work of men's hands in the building of a magnificent temple to the Most High, where in shall dwell righteousness."

Statistics compiled up to date for the archdiocese of New York are as follows: Catholic population, 800,000; churches with resident priests, 152; without, 44; total, 196. The average number of Catholics without churches regularly visited, 48. Priests—Singular 323; not affiliated, 27; regular, 146; total, 496. Brothers, including novices and postulants, 391. Religious women, including novices and postulants, 2268. Seminaries, 2, with 262 students. Colleges, 2, with 1167 students. Academies for boys, 18, with 1116 students. Academies for girls, 32, with 2405 students. Orphanage schools, 7, with 1710 students. Industrial and reform schools, 10, with 3247 pupils. The city has 60 parochial schools attended by 65,367 boys, and 60 schools attended by 15,172 girls. The country districts of the diocese have 30 schools attended by 3721 boys, and 30 schools attended by 4023 girls. Homes for destitute and wayward children, 18, with 10,280 inmates; hospitals, 6, with 6127 inmates; homes for the aged, 3, with 806 inmates; insane asylums, 1, with 66 inmates; founding asylums, 3, with 1670 inmates. There are 44 conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul with 1200 members.

SNOWED UNDER IN THE WEST.

The Western Half of the United States Cut Off From the East—Many Trains Blocked.

CHICAGO, January 21.—The snow blockade on the railroads in the West and Northwest continues. There has been no train west of Ogden, U. T., on the Central Pacific railway since Thursday, nor on the Oregon Short Line for six days. Twenty-seven relief engines were sent out from stations on the Central Pacific on Saturday, and today they are stuck in the drifts, as are also several of the passenger ploughs.

Despatches from Reno say that the storm ended there last night, but that stockmen say half the cattle and sheep in Nevada will perish. Sparks & Hinne, whose ranch is in Northern Idaho, have lost three thousand head of cattle. Reports from the Qin River section of Idaho say that all the stock there will die. A train that left Ogden for San Francisco Friday went out to Reno and returned to Ogden yesterday. The train men report that in the canyons in Nevada the snow is from thirty to sixty feet deep. Stockmen in that country say four-fifths of the live stock will perish.

No such storm has been known since the first white man penetrated the Rocky mountains of Nevada, a wealthy stockman of Nevada, is feeding twenty tons of hay daily and says he will lose a thousand of his feed and all that are on the outside. Four hundred west bound passengers are stranded at Baker City, on the Oregon Shore Line, waiting for the opening of the blockade. They have now been accumulating there for six days. It is thought the blockade will not open Tuesday. The passengers are getting anxious, as the accommodations are poor. Several snow ploughs are at work from both sides of the blockade.

A TERRIBLE SNOWSLIDE.

It is reported that a terrible snowslide occurred at Red Jacket Mountain Saturday, destroying buildings and tramways at the mines. No lives were lost. As a sample of the experience of the railroads with the storm it might be stated that at Truckee, Cal., hundreds of snow shovellers are working day and night on the drifts. Five engines undertook to work their way to Reno, but were only able to go one mile, where they were stopped for ten hours in a drift. Five engines were sent to help them out, but they were doomed to the same fate. After shovelling snow for several hours they were able to back up to Truckee.

Eastern people on their way to California are now at Truckee enjoying the California climate with a vengeance. S. Jacobs, a line repairer sent West from Truckee Saturday, has not been heard from, and it is feared he has perished in the snow. Snow sheds are breaking down, rendering it dangerous to use the snow ploughs, so that shovellers must do the work. Even hundred men reinforced the gang in Blue Canyon yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon it began snowing again heavily, and reports from the blocked trains at Enigrant Gap showed that the cleared portions of the track were again filling fast. The delays seriously affect the mail facilities. No Eastern mail has reached San Francisco since last Tuesday evening. The Western Union Telegraph Company has a large force of men in the mountains clearing the wires of snow. Telegraph lines in some places are entirely buried under the drifts, notwithstanding that the wires are strung on poles thirty-five feet high.

The situation is equally as serious on the California & Oregon road in the Northern States. The train which left San Francisco Tuesday evening for Portland is still at Redding. A force of shovellers who were working from Danvers returned after forty-eight hours' work. An engine was brought in. Others are snowed in without wood or water. Another force was started out again with three engines and a plough to reopen the southward road. The officials say they expect to have the Central Pacific and the California & Oregon roads open to-morrow.

WASHED OUT BY RAINS.

The Southern Pacific road has been badly injured in the Tennessee mountains by washouts, and beyond Los Angeles the floods have done much damage. The only unobstructed road now is the Atlantic and Pacific, but as this depends on the Southern Pacific connection between the Mohave Desert and San Francisco, and on the washed out Southern Pacific line between Los Angeles and San Francisco, travel on that may also be delayed at any moment, as it has been raining heavily in Southern California for days past, while it is snowing in the north.

Not only has travel become an impossibility on the western divisions of the Central and Northern Pacific, but the telegraph companies are equal sufferers, and every through wire is down on both these routes. The only means of telegraphic communication with the Pacific coast in the States now is by the Inland route of the Southern Pacific, and the amount of business transacted is necessarily limited. Washington and Oregon are shut off from communication with the entire world, with the exception of one little zigzag wire that still holds feebly between San Francisco and Portland. When this wire goes down the two Northwestern states will be further away from New York than China, so far as Western Union telegraphic communication is concerned, as the trains are not running, and the snow blockade renders it impossible for the telegraph lines to reach the scene of the break. The Western Union repairers are snowed up at a half-dozen points in the West, and there is little prospect of renewed communication until the railroads have mastered the elements.

THE SITUATION IN WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. T., January 21.—In the western end of the Territory hay sells for \$20 to \$25 a ton, and the holders are not very anxious to dispose of the commodity even at these figures. Dozens of range owners who were practically wealthy when winter set in are now practically paupers. In Uinta county about twenty stock men have formed a pool for the purpose of rounding up their cattle and sheep and shipping them to Nebraska, where food is plenty. It is estimated that from forty thousand to sixty thousand head of stock will be driven into Kansas and Nebraska for feed during the next month. This is the first season in many years that the range has not been open, with plenty of feed. Two thousand head of Snake river cattle in Carbon county are reported to be in a starving condition.

All game has been driven from the mountains, and there has been an appalling amount of pot hunting. While helping fellow steers to their feet a cowboy named "Red" was compelled to take to his heels, leaving a mountain lion to feast on his prey.

TACOMA, W. T., January 21.—At least ten human beings and thousands of cattle and sheep perished in the blizzard which began with the year and raged over Washington for a week. On the Colville reservation cattle are dying by hundreds from starvation and shock. The ground is covered with over two

feet of snow on the level, and in some places is drifted mountains high. The keeper of the stage station, twelve miles from Alma, started to walk to town Thursday, and Sunday his body was found on the prairie only a mile from his home frozen stiff. The mail carrier at Wild Goose Creek perished on the same day, and eight outlaws are known to have lost their lives in the storm. Outlaws estimate that they will lose one-half of their herds this season.

THE LATEST PROSPECTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—The prospects are that the great snow blockade on the Central Pacific will be cleared to-night or to-morrow. There are now three feet of snow on the level and in the drift three or four times as deep. Last evening the Central Pacific opened the road in the Sierras to the five dead engines near Chopton's spur. One hundred and fifty snow shovellers digging a trench were surprised and completely buried by snow from a rotary plough, pushed by eleven engines. Nobody was hurt. Ploughs are at work at various places. It is expected that the two imprisoned trains between Blue Oyhon and Alta will be reached to-night. None of the snow sheds have fallen. The average depth of snow along the sheds is twenty-one feet. Over 1,000 snow shovellers and workmen are on the mountains to-night. A passenger named Lunford died of pneumonia superinduced by an attack of the grippe and was buried by men on snowshoes at Truckee yesterday. Jacob Dutz, a snow shoveller, was killed at Colfax yesterday, being struck by a car.

J. J. Jennings, a New York newspaper man, who came out to meet Nellie Bly in San Francisco, was caught in the blockade several days. He then travelled from Blue Canyon to Alta on snowshoes and rode on an engine to Sacramento to-day. There he took a special train to connect with Miss Bly, at Lathrop. On the Oregon road the passengers are out and from Portland are still stuck in the snow. Supplies are being taken to the imprisoned trains. The passengers are on short rations.

THE SITUATION OF THE COAST.

PORTLAND, Ore., January 21.—The situation of the blockade is not much improved. The relief and work train that left Redding yesterday was struck by a slide 12 miles south of Sims and three cars were buried. The snow plough working south from Dunsuir's is still stuck four miles south of there. We expect to be able to clear the track between Sims and Sissons in three days under fair conditions. Nothing has been done between Sims and Edgewood. A trestle broke down and it can't be reached until the plough clears the track. The weather to-day is clear and calm. A work train from the south is still stuck south of Delta.

Later—Nothing has been heard lately at Sims from the relief train which met with delay last night from a slide when on its way north from Delta. No. 15, the snow bound passenger train, is about to start on its return trip from Redding. The snow plough between Dunsuir and Sims has been abandoned for the present, and the engines added to the force working between Dunsuir and Sissons. Outside of this the situation is practically the same as this morning. The situation between Ashland and Sacramento is desperate. There will be no trains through for several days, and no regular trains for perhaps two weeks.

VANCOUVER, January 21.—To-day's Canadian Pacific train from the east arrived, as usual, on schedule time.

ST. LOUIS MO., March 23, 1889.

BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

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

J. H. HOLMES, Chm. Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs:—The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is a magnificent and brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness. Very sincerely yours,

G. H. GRANNIS, Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo

A Strange Coincidence.

LONDON, Ont., January 21.—Daniel MacFie, president of the Ontario Investment association and one of the most prominent of London's business men, died suddenly last night. At about ten o'clock he was playing in the parlor with some of his grandchildren when all at once he became faint and fell to the floor, expiring almost immediately. In connection with Mr. MacFie's death a sad incident happened this morning. John Barnett, well known stock broker, and one of the directors of the Ontario Investment association, on reading the account of the death of Mr. MacFie, remarked to one of the family that he supposed his term would come next. A few minutes afterward he dropped over in his chair dead.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McCall's Bismark Pills.

Murder in a Lumber Camp.

OTTAWA, January 21.—A death under suspicious circumstances is reported from the Damsore River district by a shantyman named Ganger, who came down yesterday, on his way home to North Nation Mills, below Rockland. He states that at a shanty situated some eight miles from where he had been employed, two men from Sorel named Beaudoin and Dery were working among a gang of 30 men, the "bourgeois" being "Big Baptiste" Trempanier, a well-known foreman from near Pembroke. Within the past month Dery and Beaudoin had several quarrels, and bad blood was brewing between them, until finally, the Sunday before last, Dery threw a tin dish of tea to Beaudoin's face. Both men then fought until Beaudoin was knocked senseless by a fearful blow on the head from Dery. Beaudoin was attended to by the other shanty men, but was unable to rise from his bunk to go to work on Monday. The man was dead in the meantime, Dery is still at work.

Bismark Runs Turkey.

LONDON, January 21.—The Herald has a despatch from Constantinople which says that throughout the African dispute in 1895 and 1896, Prince Bismark used his utmost endeavor to induce Turkey in the event of war between Russia and Turkey to close the Dardanelles against the British fleet. Bismark's hostility to Gladstone's government was notorious, but in 1895, when Lord Salisbury became Prime Minister, Bismark quickly allowed it to be understood that he viewed the change in the government of England with favor and that he would be disposed to modify the attitude which he had consistently maintained toward Gladstone's administration. In October and November, 1896, Bismark instructed his ambassadors at Vienna and London to do all in their power to bring about an offensive

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 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 is to be seen at the OYCELOPAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

and defensive alliance between Austria and Great Britain against Russia. Salisbury was sorely tempted to acquiesce in the views of the German chancellor, but, fortunately, before he consented he made enquiries at Berlin as to whether in the event of war Bismark would pledge himself to use all his influence with the Porte and France for the British fleet to have free passage of the Dardanelles. To these enquiries he received either no answers or evasive answers. It is an undoubted fact that during the last five years Turkey has acted entirely under German inspiration.

SAVED FROM AN INSANE ASYLUM.

PARKSON, Davison Co., Dak., Dec. '88. My wife had to be watched day and night three months on account of some nervous trouble, from which six physicians, the best of care and friends could not relieve her; it was therefore concluded to bring her to an asylum, and just then I heard of the wonderful cures of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, which created some little hope. So I got a bottle of it, and after my wife took but one-half of it her mind showed occupation of reason, rest and sleep returned, and after three bottles of the Nerve Tonic were used she was completely cured. We are now all happy and glad to have found a remedy which will save the helpless from exclusion of family and friends, and therefore express our sincerest thanks. P. SCHROENFELDER.

THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

The Future Policy of Mr. Gladstone and His Party.

Since the close of the meeting held recently at Manchester of representatives of English Liberal organizations, it is impossible for the Conservatives of England to deny to the political party of which Mr. Gladstone is still the chief par excellence the possession at least of a definite program and policy. If we discuss the chief points in this program, as developed during the course of the Manchester Convention, it must not be assumed that we approve of every one of them. It is sufficient for our present purposes that our readers should be able to arrive at a fairly complete idea of what English Liberalism promises the English people.

No less than three thousand delegates, representatives of the various English provincial Liberal organizations, were present at the Manchester meeting. These delegates were practically unanimous in demanding considerable reform in the law regarding the registration of letters. They advocated the reduction of the qualifying period to three months, and the making successive occupation universal, and the appointment of responsible registration officers. With reference to Parliamentary reforms, the majority of those present advocated the adoption of the principle of one man one vote, and of the payment for returning officers' elections out of the rates. A strong expression of opinion was uttered in favor of the payment of members, as well as of the effecting of such changes in the law as will ensure that all elections shall be held on the same day, that the duration of parliament shall be extended, and that the House of Lords be "elected" or "elected."

These reforms would be as efficiently sweeping in character, but the Manchester Convention had others of a different kind to enunciate.

Taking up the questions connected with land law and social reforms, the delegates advocated: 1. More complete security for compensation to be given to tenants for their improvements, and the process of obtaining such compensation simplified. 2. The enfranchisement of leaseholders. 3. Compulsory powers, with simplified procedure, for the acquisition of land for purposes of allotments and small holdings, and for the provision of dwellings for the working classes, to be placed in the hands of representative local authorities in town and country. 4. All restrictions upon the free sale and transfer of land to be abolished. 5. A just and equitable taxation of land values and ground rents. 6. The taxation of mining royalties. 7. The better housing of the working classes. 8. The extension of the Factory Acts. 9. The popular control of the liquor traffic; or, as Sir Wilfrid Lawson intimated the Conference to interpret the phrase, direct popular veto of the liquor traffic by the localities directly affected.

With reference to improvement of the Local Government system, the delegates favored the establishment of district and parish councils, and demanding that all representative governing bodies in London and elsewhere should be put in possession of all the larger powers now enjoyed by other great municipalities in the counties.

With reference to Taxation and Education strong and decided views were expressed. Most of those present at the Convention were in favor of the abolition of the present duties on necessary foods, such as tea, coffee and cocoa; and of the equalization of the death duties upon real and personal property, of the just division of rates between owner and occupier, of the provision of free education in schools under proper representative control, of the establishment of continuation schools, and of increased facilities for technical and intermediate education.

It will at once be perceived that there was very little in the policy advocated, and the chief points of which we have here enumerated, to which any fair-minded man could, with the exception of those relative to education, take objection. Nearly all of the reforms broached are admittedly of necessity, but the alterations suggested in the educational arrangements of the country would be likely to prove entirely mischievous unless accompanied by a full and frank recognition of the dominion principle. This, however, it would be hopeless to expect from English Liberalism as at present constituted. There is no use in denying that this fact is the one which most strongly marks the difference between the party of political progress in England and in Ireland.

Irishmen are not now, and are never likely to be, converts to the narrow species of secularism which seems to possess so many charms for the average English Liberal. If Irishmen desire progress they mean to seek its attainment under the inspiration and the guidance of religion. For this reason we regret that the Manchester Convention witnessed the practical adoption by its members of the principle that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Churches in Wales and Scotland is necessary, as well as that the application of the same to purely national purposes is desirable before Irish Catholics could conscientiously advocate what would virtually amount to an attack upon the outward and formal organization of what has come to be the national religion of England, they would require to be convinced

persons charged with murder or manslaughter.

The opponents of the treaty insisted that the provision was broad enough to protect the Earl. Mr. Edmunds joined in the demand for recommending the treaty, saying there were two or three of the provisions which he did not altogether approve. It is the impression that, with the clause relating to the Earl and family eliminated, the treaty will be ratified by the Senate.

Blues—How To Get Them.

We do not refer to the low spirits and downhearted feeling which sometimes goes by the name of blues. Everybody knows how to get that kind. We refer to dark blue, indigo blue, light blue, and navy blue dyes, which will not crock, fade, or wash out. There are some people who do not know how to get these colors. They can be made easily on all kinds of goods by the use of the proper color of Diamond Dyes.

Like the other colors of Diamond Dyes, these blues are very easy to use and will give perfectly satisfactory results. Diamond Dye Indigo Blue is a new color recently added to the list of Diamond Dyes. It is the result of years of experiment finally crowned with perfect success. It is a thoroughly fast and most reliable color, and is especially recommended for use in the dyeing of clothes intended for hard wear.

In dyeing cotton goods, Diamond Dye Blue for Cotton should be used. Diamond Dye Dark Blue, Indigo Blue, and Light Blue are intended for silk or wool goods only, but Diamond Dye Navy Blue will color either silk, wool or cotton. Try these dyes once, and whenever you want beautiful, rich blues you cannot be induced to use any other dye.

Fast Black Stockings.

Every woman has been troubled in obtaining black stockings that will neither crock nor wash out. Then, too, the price charged for a fair quality of black stockings is more than the average person cares to pay. Fortunately, a new color recently added to the list of Diamond Dyes now makes it possible for every woman to obtain black stockings that will hold their color perfectly, and which cost her but little more than ordinary white ones.

This new color, which is giving satisfaction wherever used, is Fast Stocking Black Diamond Dye. A ten cent package colors five pairs of cotton stockings. A fast black that will not crock or wash out. Stockings dyed with this color are improved in looks by washing in soap suds. It simply needs a trial to convince any lady that this is not only the most economical way of obtaining black stockings, but also the easiest. After using one package, you could not be induced to buy black stockings, or wear anything but those colored with Fast Stocking Black Diamond Dye.

Generous Tribute to Catholicity.

Unitarian in creed is the Christian Register, of Boston, and here is the generous tribute that it gives to Catholicity:— "However P. Osmont may differ from Catholics in their view of the late Baltimore Congress, on fact must be readily admitted by all impartial observers, and that is that the Congress was thoroughly American in its spirit. Taking the country through and through, there are no more loyal citizens to the general principles of Republican government than are found in the Catholic Church. In the great war, the Catholics did their share in sustaining the nation, and would do so again if called upon. In discussions of the school question, the matter of loyalty to the government may well be dropped. None are more American than those who would like to precipitate a religious war."

A CLERK'S LUCK.

Samuel Baker, a clerk in one of our principal jewelry stores and living at 1934 Bond street, is in luck. As the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company was held himself, he had secured the sum of \$15,000, he having purchased a coupon of ticket No. 33, which drew the capital prize of \$300,000.—San Francisco (Cal.) Call, November 30.

Prominent Liberal-Unionist Dead.

LONDON, January 16.—Alexander Craig Sellar, Liberal-Unionist member of the House of Commons for the Partick division of Lanarkshire, is dead. He was one of the most active of the Liberal-Unionists. Alexander Craig Sellar, son of the late Patrick Sellar, Esq., of Westfield, Morayshire, was born at Morloch, Sutherlandshire, in 1836, and educated at Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated with first-class in classics in 1858. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1862, and was appointed Assistant Commissioner to the Education (Scotland) Commission in 1864; was Legal Secretary to the Lord Advocate of Scotland from 1870 to 1874; served in the Parliamentary Commission on Endowed Institutions (Scotland), 1873. He unsuccessfully contested Devonport in 1880, and in 1882 was elected Liberal member for Haddington district, and now represents the Partick division of Lanarkshire. On the Home Rule question Mr. Sellar separated from Mr. Gladstone, and became one of the most active of the Liberal-Unionist. In spite of this, however, he was re-elected by his constituents at the general election of 1885.

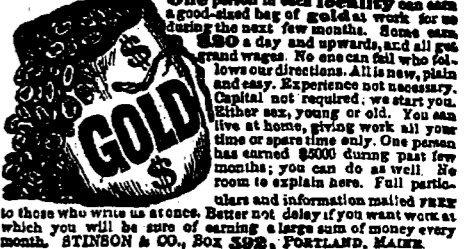
Hearing Mass.

The duty of worshipping God on Sundays and holidays is, indeed, so essential a part of the Third Commandment, that the church has, by its precept, made it a matter of strict obligation to hear Mass on these days. As to hearing instruction, going to the sacraments, spiritual reading and attending Vespers and Benediction, it is left a good deal to our own discretion when we fulfil these duties of looking after the care of our souls; but we must, at least, hear our Mass on these days. This is not left to our discretion. We are bound to do them if we can. If we fail to keep the Sunday holy in this respect, through our own fault, it is a grievous sin.

Of course it is no sin if we miss hearing Mass because there is no Mass within reach, or because we are unable, from any cause to attend it. We are not bound to put ourselves to serious loss or inconvenience in order to do so. In doubtful cases, if there is no opportunity of obtaining the judgment of a priest, we shall be safe in acting in this matter by the rule of what men would consider impossible, or seriously inconvenient, in a matter of their own pleasure or gain. If we could not, and would not, go out to work, or to buy things, or to an entertainment, or to accept an invitation of our friends, under our present circumstances, then it is no sin to lose Mass for the same cause. But often excuses are made of being weak, or wanting better cloth, or too great a distance, or of weather, or engagements at home, when the same reasons are not sufficient to keep people at home when they want to go out for their own purposes of work or amusement. The teaching reminds us that in this matter it is not only a duty to hear Mass ourselves, but also to provide for those under charge doing so likewise.—Sacred Heart Review.

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 Posenoy estate has been prompted and directed by the agents of the Irish executive. Revelations now brought to light by the Dublin Freeman's Journal leave no doubt whatever on the point. Here is what Divisional Commissioner Heard writes to the chief of his department in the Castle on the 31 of May, 1899: "All chance of a settlement appearing to be at an end, and the sooner the landlord puts the law in force by evicting the tenants the better." It is quite evident that the affairs of the Posenoy estate and the work of eviction are regarded as part of the Government's business.



THE LATEST BLOW AT THE VATICAN.

The temper of King Humbert's Government toward the Vatican grows more and more aggressive, and now threatens not only the security and dignity of the Pontiff, but the very existence of the Catholic religion in Italy. The so-called Pious World bill, which has lately been carried through the Chamber of Deputies, has the effect of uniting the ranks of the clergy and of depriving them of the lever of influence which they hitherto have wielded in the capacity of charitable confraternities, which number about nine thousand, are to be withdrawn from the ecclesiastical hands by which they have been administered and turned over to Boards chosen by the municipalities. Priests are expressly made ineligible for membership in these Boards. As each of these confraternities has up to this time had its chaplain, who acted as almoner, it is obvious that at least nine thousand of the minor Italian clergy are stripped of their stipends at a stroke, and that whatever gratitude the poor may henceforth feel for assistance rendered from eleemosynary funds will be gathered or expected by lay officials and not by the priest-hood.

This measure, viewed in connection with previous encroachments on the real estate and personal property held in trust by clerical authorities for conventional or educational purposes, reveals a settled purpose to starve the Church into submission to the civil power. This was far from being the wish of Victor Emanuel, who, in his first speech to the Italian Parliament after the occupation of Rome, declared his resolve to acknowledge the fullest independence on the part of the pontiff of the Holy See. This resolve took the clearest legal form in the legislation on the subject of the Papal Guarantees, whereby not only was the Pope recognized, as an autonomous temporal sovereign, but a large annual subsidy was offered to him by way of indemnity for the loss of his territorial possessions. Since then, however, under the successive Ministries of the ex-Garbaldians, Cairoli and Crispi, power has fallen into the hands of the advanced Radicals and the legislature has shown itself as violently anti-clerical as is the atheistic section of the French republicans. No candid observer of the recent trend of things in Italy doubts that the law of Papal Guarantees is regarded by the Radical majority of the present Legislature as a dead letter and that if Leo XIII. should now signify a willingness to accept its provisions, he would be informed by Signor Crispi that his acquiescence would be regarded as a recognition of the Vatican, which is still theoretically acknowledged, has in practice become a law that little remains to do but to deny to foreign Ambassadors all access to the person of the Pontiff. The Radicals, apparently, will not be satisfied until they have degraded the Pope from the headship of Catholic Christendom to the position of an Italian Metropolitan.

Those Italian Radicals, who are republican at heart, may survey the ultimate results of this policy with equanimity; but King Humbert has any loyal supporters, they ought to see that the interests of the Savoyard dynasty are seriously imperilled through the course pursued by the anti-clerical majority of the Chamber. The blows, which are now levelled not only at the dignity and influence of the Pope, but at the numbers and resources of the clergy, are obviously meant to shake the hold of the Catholic religion upon the masses of the Italian people. In any event the hostile demonstrations on the part of the legislature cannot but be detrimental to the House of Italy. If they fail to alienate the bulk of the Italian population from their ancient faith and traditional religious teachings, recent and indignation will lead faithful Catholics to welcome any external or internal movement against the existing regime. If the anti-clerical succeed in wounding the great body of Italians from Catholicism, the result will not be Protestantism, which in contemporary Europe makes no converts, but atheistic Socialism. What has taken place in France and Germany will be witnessed in the Italian peninsula. The Continental workmen, who in our day adore Catholicism, does not become a follower of Luther or Calvin, but of Karl Marx. The author of "Das Kapital," unlike the reformers of the sixteenth century, assents to no compromise with princes, and is not more hostile to the altar than to the throne. It was Bismark's recognition of the fact that Socialism is the alternative of Catholicism that caused him to abandon the Kulturkampf. It is strange that Signor Crispi, who professes devoted loyalty to King Humbert, and who studies so carefully the conduct of the German Chancellor, should not have profited by this lesson. He failed, as in Germany, whatever may be the object of a duel between the civil power and religion, the cause of monarchy is sure to suffer. But, perhaps, Signor Crispi renders only lip service to his sovereignty. An avowed atheist, an ardent admirer of Mazzini, and an ex-Garbaldian, he could scarcely be expected to deeply deplore the prospective advent of an Italian Republic.—N. Y. Sun.

Don't deceive or frighten (by bugbears) children into obedience.

Don't manifest a spirit of partiality. Children are sure to detect this.

Don't be over-zealous.

Don't be over-zealous in your efforts to do good. It is better to do good in a quiet and unobtrusive way.

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FRENCH IN THE NORTHWEST

Mr. Dalton McCarthy's Attempt to Have it Abolished.

HIS SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

Hon. Mr. Laurier makes a fervid defence of his Compatriots—The Franchise of the Nationalist Crusade.

OTTAWA, January 22.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. After routine business, Hon. John Campbell introduced a bill to amend the Act relating to the Northwest Territories...

Mr. McCarthy, in introducing his bill to amend the Northwest Territories act, said that some explanation ought to be offered, although no defence or apology was necessary from him for bringing the matter before the House...

ABOLITION OF FRENCH IN THE NORTHWEST.

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ONE RACE AND ONE LANGUAGE.

There should be one race and one national language in this country. He quoted from a publication called 'The Month', which showed that a great hatred existed between the French and English speaking people in Quebec province...

NO HOSTILITY TO THE FRENCH.

In this connection he read a petition passed by the Northwest Assembly and forwarded to the Government in favor of the abolition of the French language, and remarked that it was supported by all the newspapers in the territories who referred to it in a conclusion he said: "I disclaim any hostility against the French race."

MR. LAURIER'S LINGUAL JOKE.

Mr. Laurier, speaking in French, as he said it was a French question, said he had listened with much interest and curiosity to the discourse of the member for North Simcoe. There must, of course, be no antagonism at an Ontario meeting so long as each the French Canadians, but Mr. McCarthy only spoke for himself...

MR. MCCARTHY CORRECTED.

He had also dwelt upon the fact that in no other part of the British Empire was French an official language. The hon. member forgot Guernsey and Jersey, both of which, though British possessions, used French officially.

INFLUENCE OF LANGUAGE ON THE PEOPLE.

He asked if it was not a matter of vital importance whether the French language was to be allowed to encourage and foster throughout the Dominion of Canada. In the formation of the character of a people there was nothing more important than the language they spoke.

defence of their rights and offer a firm yet dignified resistance to all attempts to deprive them of their privileges. (Applause.)

A GRAVE QUESTION.

Sir John Macdonald said the question raised by his honorable friend from North Simcoe was a most serious and grave question, so serious that they must take full time to consider the arguments presented by him and what they would lead to. He hoped the discussion would not be carried further, but that the bill would be read a first time; then they could have time to consider the speech of his honorable friend and deliberate upon this grave question.

LORD ELGIN'S WORDS.

Hon. Mr. Campbell had no wish at that stage to prolong the discussion, but he wished to read an extract from a document written by one of the ablest statesmen of the time of the Union. That statesman had confessed the folly of all attempts to disannul the French language in the Northwest Territories...

TOO MANY WORDS USED.

Hon. Mr. Laurier did not wish to prolong the discussion, but he desired to tell the hon. member for North Simcoe that it would have been better if, in introducing the bill, he had not made use of so much controversial matter. A good deal of what had been said could have no effect except to cause ill-feeling and the bill could not be considered on its merits.

MATTERS AFFECTING QUEBEC CITY.

Several returns were moved for, including those by Mr. Francois Langelle, for the correspondence between the Government and the Canadian Pacific railway, or between the Government and the Board of Trade of Quebec, respecting the North Shore railway...

CATHOLICS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

The founder of San Francisco and an Apostle of California was the Catholic Missionary Junipero Serra, a Franciscan. The first newspaper in America that gave accurate reports of the debates in the Legislature was established by Matthew Carey, a Catholic.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening, 21st inst., the officers, members and friends of the above society met in St. Patrick's Hall to learn from the lips of the president, Rev. J. A. McCallen, what arrangements had been made for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the society...

ECCLIASTICAL VS. CIVIL AUTHORITY.

DUNQUOON, Ia., January 23.—Judge Ney has rendered a decision in the case of Father Jean vs. Bishop Nessomy, of this Catholic diocese. Father Jean was sentenced a few years ago by the bishop for disobedience. His suit was to recover \$100,000 damages against the bishop...

AN OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH.

There is in existence, says the Liverpool Catholic Times, comparatively few of the old churches in London that once were Catholic. The great fire made such a clean sweep of the older portions of the city on the north side of the Thames that the Cathedral of St. Paul and most of the parish churches date only from the rebuilding of London by Sir Christopher Wren...

conducted tourist. As it is in London, very few Londoners know anything about it. Yet, architecturally, it ranks only second to Westminster Abbey. It stands near the junction of London bridge, with its towers and warehouses on the one side and the railway viaducts on the other; so that it is not very accessible, and most people only get a glimpse of it as they pass in the train between Cannon street and London bridge.

It is the Church of St. Saviour, a favorite dedication in medieval England, and it dates from the twelfth century, though much of the building belongs to a later period, when architecture had become more ornate than was the fashion when St. Saviour's was first consecrated to Catholic worship. The church is sadly in need of repair, and although it is now in Protestant hands, we are glad for the sake of its Catholic associations and artistic worth that an effort is being made to raise funds for its complete restoration.

How to Be Miserable.

There are persons whose lives are rendered miserable by always contrasting their own lot with those in easy circumstances. Many a woman has grown pining and lost the charm of a pleasant nature by dwelling on the difference in her neighbor's table and velvets and the plainer fabrics which her small means compel her to wear. It is but foolish and dangerous to allow such thoughts to disturb the serenity of one's mind. It fosters discontent, and creates an ambition which too often seeks evil ways for its gratification. Each individual's life is distinctively his own, and can be lived well and happily only when his mind is sensibly adapted to the circumstances which govern it.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE ADOPTED BY BRANCH #1.

At a regular meeting of branch No. 41, O. M. B. A., in their hall, on Tuesday, the president, Mr. P. O'Rilly, in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:— Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our late brother, Edward Cummings, Second vice president; Therefore, be it resolved, that while bowing in humble submission to the Divine will, we mourn the loss of one of our most worthy members, whose family is deprived of a kind and affectionate husband and father; Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be presented to the bereaved family of our deceased brother and also inserted in the press.

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A NATURAL REMEDY

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sticks, Nerves, Hysteria, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insomnia, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

SOUND ITS PRAISE UNTIL DYING.

The trouble with which I suffered for ten years was nervous exhaustion. I tried many remedies and many doctors with varying results, my most trouble was insomnia, being unable to get scarcely any sleep, but got the most substantial benefit from Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I will sound its praise until my dying day.

IN MONTREAL

Agents:—E. E. McGALE, No. 2123 Notre Dame street, J. M. LYONS, C. H. Henry and C. G. Gauthier, DePaul and Contant, C. F. Kelly, D'Amour and Batacours, Street 13, Levesque, St. Catherine street. Price, \$1.50, or six bottles for \$8.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

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 present State Constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote. Its MONTHLY DRAWINGS take place on the 1st of each month, and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place in each of the other five months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, February 11, 1890. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. (Five \$10; Quinors \$5; Tenths \$2; Two sixths \$1.)

AGENTS WANTED.

For non-club rates, or for further information desired, write to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence with State, County, Street and Number, who will return full particulars by mail, or by personal interview. Agents bearing your name will be supplied by the undersigned.

IMPORTANT.

Address H. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

New Orleans, La. REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Association whose charter rights are recognized in the highest courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or suspicious schemes.

DRUNKARDS

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

Pfriel's Antidote for Alcoholism.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to effect a positive cure in from three to five days, and the comparatively trifling cost of \$2 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. It is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

Health Before All.

Illness Detected at Eye Sight. EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Closed on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, certify that I have been treated and cured by M. DESEMARIE, Lacroix, after suffering for 20 years from Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, prostration of the blood, loss of appetite. I put myself under the care of several doctors, always without success, all having pronounced my disease chronic. After two months treatment by M. DESEMARIE & Lacroix, I was completely cured, and am to-day working and feeling better than ever I did before.

PFRIEL & CO.,

155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa. \$2 to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write NEWSPAPER'S SAFETY LINEN HOLDING CO., Holly, Mich.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
IN PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
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All Business letters, and Communications Intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 29, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, St. Francis of Sales.
THURSDAY, Jan. 30, St. Martin.
FRIDAY, Jan. 31, St. Peter Nolasco.
SATURDAY, Feb. 1, St. Brigid.
SUNDAY, Feb. 2, Purification of B.V.M.
MONDAY, Feb. 3, St. Blaise.
TUESDAY, Feb. 4, St. Andrew Corsini.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, St. Agatha.

Dalton McCarthy's Bill.

The compressed-air big gun of the Equal Rights party fired off his dynamite cartridge in the House of Commons of the 22nd instant. Fearing that a motion would be moved to give his little bill the six months' holiday, he said all he had to say when he introduced it. But, perhaps, he will find that the wisest course for him to have pursued would have been to have simply introduced his bill and let it run the usual course.

By pursuing the plan he did he betrayed the sinister motive which underlies the whole movement, as well as the game he has undertaken to play.

Plainly all men can now see that it is his intention to form a "Protestant Cave" or No Popery faction in the next parliament of which he will be the leader, and, by the manipulation of which, he hopes to be able to dictate in the Conservative party and create a division in the ranks of the Opposition.

It is impossible to concede to Mr. McCarthy any right for sincerity from a political point of view. All the credit that can be allowed him is contained in the admission that he has grasped an opportunity congenial to his innate bigotry to make himself the exponent of a faction of disturbers.

Unfortunately there are in Canada a class whose religion is almost wholly and whose politics are almost half made up of hatred of Catholicity. Their sentiments in this respect are hereditary, congenital and fortified by prejudices of what little education they possess. They are not the thinking and well-meaning Protestants. Their best exponents are probably the hoodlums who hang stones at Archbishop Walsh in Toronto. But the spirit that moved them, and the spirit that actuates Mr. McCarthy is the same.

It may be quite possible that the continuance of two official languages in the Northwest entails expense on the country, but that is a small matter compared with the preservation of good-will between the two nationalities. Besides if it be true that English is superseding the use of French in the territories, the practice of both languages must die out in time there as it did in England after the Norman conquest. There was no necessity for flinging this apple of discord into the arena of parliament. Were Mr. McCarthy a patriot or a statesman, he would have known that he could not have adopted more effective means for defeating his own object—presumably the unification of the people—than those he has adopted.

He has roused among the French Canadians throughout the Dominion all the latent pride of race, all the spirit and devotion of a proud, sensitive, faithful and heroic people, and ranged them solidly against an attempt to obliterate their most cherished institutions.

Among men of truer perceptions and more profound sympathies the hope has been expressed that in time the races that occupy this country would become fused in a homogeneous nationality; that the graceful, romantic, chivalrous, devoted qualities of the French would combine with the active, sturdy, enterprising qualities of the English-speaking people in forming a Canadian type of manhood that would carry forward the work of civilization on this continent to the grandest heights of human development. To such it was a glorious dream of future conquest when the red crosses wreathed with the lilies would wave over a free, happy and united people.

To the sordid mind of Dalton McCarthy no such vision was vouchsafed. He only saw the Protestant horse bridled and saddled and hastened to mount it and place himself at the head of the rabble procession.

But the attack on the French is in reality an attack on the Catholic Church. The same idea which animated the government of England in its septuagenary efforts to blot out the faith of the people of Ireland, now animates those for whom Dalton McCarthy has spoken. Because the French in Canada, like the Irish in Ireland, cling with unshakable devotion to the religion of their fathers and refuse to be anglicized, they must suffer this persecution. Mr. McCarthy, as his name implies, must have come from a branch of the Irish race which submitted to the beat of Cromwell's drum and left descendants who make up for their forefathers' apostasy by being more vindictively hostile to the Old Faith than those who joined in the national apostasy of

England. What a pity they did not change their names when they turned their coats! No possible good can come of this movement. Its immediate effect has been to consolidate more firmly than ever all those who are determined that there shall be no religious or national war in Canada. The forces of common sense, of industry, of property, of civilization are ranged against it, and it must fall. Even should Mr. McCarthy succeed in forming a cave, it must, in the very nature of our politics, become ridiculous in presence of the wiser thought, better instincts and higher interests of a peaceful, practical people.

Tipperary.

A grim sort of humor has been imparted to the conflict between the tenants of the Smith-Barry estate in Tipperary and the man who pretends to own the soil. It appears that the town of Tipperary belongs to Mr. Smith-Barry, and because the inhabitants thereof would not surrender their manhood to his order he evicted them, and a short time ago put out advertisements headed "Tipperary to be let."

The people who had moved out started a new town of their own, leaving the shops, the stores, the hotels and all the busy marts of the pretty little old town to silence and desolation. The new town is flourishing, while the old town is absolutely deserted. But, with that stern appreciation of Mr. Smith-Barry's unintentional joke, an unknown hand scrawled on his posters one word which gave with profound meaning the signal of the landlord's terror, and people read—"Tipperary to be let—Alone."

As United Ireland observes:—"To plant a derelict estate is a very simple matter, indeed, in comparison to planting a derelict town. Boycotting, after all, cannot prevent the grass growing nor the cattle feeding on an evicted farm, though it can and does prevent any profit from the proceeding. But a boycotted shop, and, above all, a boycotted shop in the town of Tipperary, is indeed a valuable possession. The few tenants who in the earlier stage broke loose from the combination had sharp experience of what boycotting meant. What would be the shop-grabbers' experience? It would be far easier to carry on a trade in a small-pox hospital than in an evicted shop in Tipperary. If it cost £5,000 to plant the evicted lands in Co. Kerry with insolvent emergency men, convicts and paupers, how much would it cost to plant the vacant shops of Tipperary? That is a sum in itself. Not to mention we commend to the Eviction Syndicate. Who would come there, and what would bring them? Profit? We have already touched on the probability of profit. Pleasure, then? The grabber who in the exciting state of things would go to Tipperary for pleasure would go to hell—for diversion. The evictor might as well advertise desirable residences over the surging of an earthquake, or round the crater of an active volcano. There is no power on earth to withstand the universal, criminal, rigorous, unrelenting boycotting of Tipperary."

This shows the spirit of the people of Tipperary, and as they are, so are the people of all Ireland. The situation is reversed. Instead of the landlords starving out the tenants, the tenants are starving out the landlords. Turn about is fair play. Let the evictors take their punishment, for it will be a long time before the books between them and those they have oppressed with relentless oppression will be balanced.

High License.

Experience has clearly demonstrated that wherever the high liquor license system has been adopted great good has resulted. The movement inaugurated in this city is the same in spirit and object as in many cities in the United States, namely, to lessen the evils of the drink traffic by putting it, under heavy penalties, in the hands of respectable dealers. The Baltimore Catholic Mirror, taking the ground that the True Witness has held all along on this burning question, observes that thoughtful minds which have occupied themselves with the necessities of the public good in this direction are unanimous in the belief that the time has come for action. The safety of public morals and the interests of law and order demand that something shall be done to curtail the evils arising from the unrestricted multiplication of low drinking places. The most practical and efficient plan for promoting this end is undoubtedly the system of high license, supplemented by such stringent regulative measures as will enable the municipal authorities to reduce the dangerous influences of the liquor business to a minimum.

High license in other cities has been manifestly successful in accomplishing everything that is claimed for it. The experience of Philadelphia, Chicago, and other places where it has been introduced has been eminently satisfactory in this respect. Since the adoption of this system in the towns mentioned the number of saloons has been very much reduced, and the management of those which are permitted to exist greatly improved.

Places of known bad character have been closed up and disreputable persons to a great extent driven out of the business. The effect of the new system is to put the business upon a respectable footing and in respectable hands, to eliminate the abuses that flourished in connection with the saloon under the old plan of indiscriminate toleration, and to lessen by all legitimate restriction the evils of drink without infringing unjustly upon the rights and liberties of sober, law abiding citizens.

The judgment of practical people pervasive in this movement the only rational and effective method of achieving these desired and desirable ends. This fact accounts for the unanimous support that the agitation for high license has awakened among all classes in the

favor. The people of this community have formulated their demand for the adoption of a high-license system in language that cannot be misunderstood; they have the sympathy of thoughtful and conservative people, and it will not do for the Legislature to attempt to needlessly delay action in the matter. All attempts to do so in deference to the infimul influence of saloon politics will prove futile. High license is in a line with true political and moral progress and is bound to come. Any postponement of it through legislative obstructions is certain to recoil with redoubled force upon the heads of short-sighted members of the Legislature and the venal and pilant tools of those whose selfish interests demand its defeat.

Our Civic Elections.

In many of our city wards there are contests being carried on for aldermanic honors. As yet, no striking interest is manifested anywhere as to the results. The apathy of the majority of our fellow citizens is very much to be regretted. The affairs of the city of Montreal are daily increasing in importance and in magnitude. The interests at stake are hardly second to those entrusted to our Local Legislature. The revenue of the city, running up into the millions, requires careful administration, and the gigantic projects on foot for the improvement of the harbor, the amelioration of our streets, and the completion of our drainage system, necessitate the watchful eyes of our best representative men. It is greatly to be regretted that so few of these, most chiefly interested, will consent to take an active part in the civic management. No doubt many are deterred by the ordeal of an election and its apparently inevitable expense. Some of our wards contain a voting population far in excess of many constituencies in the Dominion Parliament. The distribution of the representation is unequal in an unpardonable degree, and under existing circumstances it is difficult to see what can be done to provide a remedy. So many questions arise regarding race and creed that the true issue is lost sight of, and injustice allowed to prevail, because the wire-pullers do not see their way clear to establish the representation that will suit, not the city or its interests, but their own ends. The people of Montreal should arouse themselves to the importance of the occasion, and send good men, of acknowledged purity and ability, to the City Council. Honest citizens should be made to feel that the running of an election need not of necessity be ruinous, as it has unfortunately been in the past. The cost of election has increased because a great many people have arrived at the conclusion that many of those who offer themselves for aldermanic honors are only seeking a chance to feather their own nests at the expense of the civic treasury. In this way the character of the representation has run down, and what ought to be regarded as an honor is abandoned by the most desirable people.

The Banking Act.

Outside of the excitement occasioned by Mr. McCarthy's speech against the use of the French as an official language in the Northwest, the business done in the House of Commons during the past week has not been of a very important nature. However, one measure of considerable importance to the welfare of the community is the Banking Act shadowed by the Minister of Finance. The bankers have all looked to the seat of government for a powerful effort to maintain the existing state of the law. It is highly probable that they will succeed in accomplishing their object. Most assuredly some important changes will be made towards affording greater security to note holders, and for the nationalizing to a considerable extent of our bankrupt currency. Some of the leading ministerial journals are vigorous in their representations in that respect, amongst the foremost being the Montreal Gazette, whose articles have produced a profound impression on the public, and will, necessarily, have great weight with the Executive. So far our legislators in the Dominion Parliament do not seem to have been overburdened with the cares of State, but all that will be changed before many days.

A Word.

Mr. Merler just now is the bete noir of the disgruntled Equal Righters. Why? Because he represents in his personality the fixed rights of the Catholics. Why are politicians dodging the issues in the conflict which foolish men have invoked? Because at last a man has been found who is not afraid or ashamed to say that he is a Catholic politician—obedient to the Church in her sphere and true to the directions of authority.

He knows that this is a mixed community. He sees and recognizes the rights of all men. He asks no man to believe as he does. But, weighed with responsibility, he goes quietly on his way doing right under the direction of his conscience. What more do Catholics want to know? The very fact that he is hounded by the enemies of Catholicity is sufficient to prove his worth to all Catholics.

Forewarned.

The notorious McDermott, well known as "Red Jim" the informer, if we are to credit the cable despatches, has been giving due notice that the slander mongers have not exhausted their resources against Mr. Parnell. In his interview McDermott seeks to discredit Dr. O'Reilly, the Treasurer of the National League, just as though anyone would place the least reliance on anything he may say on that or any other subject. Then he informs the public that the O'Shea pro-

ceedings will not be the cause of Parnell's ruin, but that another scandal, to be launched forth immediately, will have the desired effect, and that the great leader will be effectually crushed. No one doubts the strong desire the Crotonists are animated by to destroy the character of Mr. Parnell. In the field of strategy he has literally foiled his foes, and in their despair at the hold he possesses on the Irish Nation, they have resolved not to fight him in a fair way, but to undermine his reputation by the employment of the most despicable agents. Those whose destiny is destruction are first made mad, and madness seems to be the malady of Parnell's enemies. Every miserable attempt to destroy the Irish leader only makes him more dear to the hearts of his countrymen. McDermott, Le Caron and O'Shea may do their best or their worst for their masters, Parnell will still remain the idol of the Irish nation.

A Piece of Information.

United Canada, published at Ottawa, claims to be the only office in Canada among the Catholic weeklies where union labor is employed. Our young contemporary was, however, good enough to stretch its eyes as far as Kingston, where it believes there is another Catholic organ practically supporting the rights of labor. Of course United Canada is young; it has much to learn yet. Its eyes are not sufficiently open at present to allow of its seeing further than within only a limited circuit. When it gets a little older, however, and its knowledge of the age, influence and policies of its contemporaries in the Catholic journalistic field increases it will learn better and statements as rash as the one we refer to will not be so frequent in its columns.

There is such a place as Montreal, dear confrere, and the oldest Catholic weekly is to be found there. When you have added thirty-eight more to your present two years of existence you will be better able to make such daring statements regarding the attitude your contemporaries take on labor matters. For the information of United Canada, and for it alone, as our readers know, we will say that the office of the TRUE WITNESS has always been a Union office, that its columns were even open to any one desirous of advocating an improvement of the condition of the laboring class and that its editorial columns have been repeatedly filled with strong and convincing articles favorable to the rights and desires of the working people. Our record of the last forty years will convince every one of the truth of what we say and demonstrate to them the amount of good the TRUE WITNESS has already done for the class of which we speak.

DEATHS AMONG THE CLERGY.

The Grim Specter Carries Away Three Well Known Priests—Their Biographies.

Rev. Father T. McCarthy, pastor of St. Gabriel's, Point St. Charles, died on Thursday last of congestion of the lungs, at his brother's residence in St. Julien parish, County Montreal, after illness of eight days. Father McCarthy was born in St. Julien, on December 9, 1839. He was ordained priest on the third of June, 1871. After having spent about twenty years as ecclesiastic and priest at Assumption College, he was named parish priest in the diocese of Ottawa. In 1884 he was appointed by His Grace Archbishop E. C. Fabre pastor of St. Anthony's Church, Montreal, and in 1886 he was named pastor of St. Gabriel's. He was highly esteemed by his numerous friends of Montreal, and, in particular, by the parishioners of St. Gabriel's. Father McCarthy was indeed a good friend to the poor of his parish. The funeral service was held on Saturday morning, 25th inst., at St. Julien and was very largely attended.

As a special meeting of the council of the C. Y. M. S., held in the central hall Monday evening, Mr. W. Rowley presiding, it was unanimously resolved that a vote of condolence be transmitted through the secretary to the parishioners of St. Gabriel, and particularly to the loving and devoted parents, relatives and friends of the late Rev. Thomas Augustin McCarthy P.P., on the occasion of the sad and deeply lamented departure of this revered gentleman from the midst of his flock, presided over by him so ably for the last few years, and especially on account of the extraordinary suddenness and unexpectedness with which Divine Providence has dealt the heavy blow inflicted upon him so far away from the scene of his ministerial and apostolic labors. It was also resolved that a large number of the officers and members attend in a body his funeral services, to be sung by Rev. P. Dowd in the St. Gabriel's church on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 9 a.m., owing to the intense interest which the rev. gentleman had always taken in his lifetime in associations devoted to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the young men of his parish.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF MGR. LEGARE AND ABBE G. L. LEMOINE.
QUEBEC, JAN. 25.—The solemn requiem masses were celebrated in the Basilica and the chapel of St. Ursules this morning for the repose of the souls of the departed priests, Mgr. Legare, V. G., and Abbe G. L. Lemoine. Both churches were heavily draped in mourning, and during the services were filled with citizens of all nationalities and creeds. His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau officiated in the Basilica, assisted by Mgr. Gravel, Grand Vicar of St. Hyacinthe, and Rev. Mr. Duval of St. Nicolas, and Rev. Mr. Labrecque of the Quebec Seminary, as sub-deacons. Before the services, which was of an imposing nature, began Mgr. Gagnon, the organist, played the celebrated funeral march of Chopin. After mass the Seminary choir, which was in full voice, sang the Mass with great solemnity. The remains of the deceased priest were laid in their last resting place in the church. The members of the City Council attended in a body.

THE LATE MGR. LEGARE.
The late Mgr. Legare was 50 years old at the time of his death. He was educated at the Quebec seminary and after taking a brilliant course of study he was sent by the archbishop to Europe to perfect himself in literature and belles lettres. He followed the lectures of Surbonne, but was principally attached to Ecole des Carmes, the great school established for the clergy at Paris. This was the historic institution which was conducted by the Monks, many of whom, together with the archbishop, fell victims to the terrible hatred of the mob in the revolution of 1793. Mgr. Legare remained in Paris, following the lectures of Surbonne and the College de France for four years at the end of which time he returned carrying with him the diploma of letters of the University of France. He commenced teaching in the Seminary of Quebec and was made professor of Belles lettres and history. He for a great many years success-

fully filled the office of director of the boarding house of Laval University, and of the young students of the seminary, as well as of the ecclesiastic of the seminary. In 1879 he left the seminary to go with a brother who had been appointed parish priest in St. Dennis, county of Yamouraska. They both remained there for two years when the brother was appointed curate of St. Croix, and in that place the deceased ecclesiastic remained for two years. After the death of the Very Revd. Vicar Cassez, Mgr. Legare was appointed Grand Vicar to the Archbishop of Quebec, which position he filled up to the time of his death. In that capacity he replaced the Cardinal, when after his promotion to the cardinalate he went to Rome to receive the red hat, and administered the diocese for some six months. He was appointed apostolic protonotary in 1887. He was a great favorite with all the clergy of the diocese. Of great literary acquirements, he was very courteous and affable in manner, and of very moderate views, so that he was as much esteemed by the lay members of his own faith. His loss will be regretted by people of all nations and denominations. He was a brother of the cure of Beauport and a brother of the cure of St. Chrysostome, near Quebec. Hon. Francis Langlois, of Quebec, was his brother-in-law. When his family emigrated to Canada another brother, Hon. Ernest Langlois, occupied distinguished positions. One of them became attorney-general of the United States and secretary of State. Although separated in faith the two brothers frequently corresponded.

"Le Bon Pore LeMoine"—such was the name bestowed upon him by two generations of pupils of the Ursulines,—born at Quebec on the 12th of August, 1816, was one of the eldest of the seven sons of the late Captain Benjamin LeMoine, who served as an officer in the Canadian Voisagers of 1812. (One of the youngest sons is Mr. J. M. LeMoine, of Spencer Grange.) The reverend gentleman, by his kindness of manner and unceasing solicitude for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the young ladies in this famous educational institution, secured their lasting love and esteem. Fond of books and a student of Canadian annals, he took an active part in several important literary works, undertaken under the auspices of the priesthood, and committed to his charge. His careful hand appears in many pages of the bulky three volumes containing the annals of the monastery since 1639—Histoire de Ursulines de Quebec—1816 on many points of history, frequently consulted as a standard work. He had his share and an important one in the publication edited in France by the Abbe Richard, Les Lettres de la Reverende Mere de l'Incoronation. He superintended the publication of that charming little volume, "Glimpses of the Monasteries"—1875, replete with tender and seductive vistas of monastic life, written by one of the most gifted of the sisterhood.

RECEIVES HIS REWARD.

Rev. Martin Callaghan Given a Handsome Presentation by His Class.

The children of St. Patrick's congregation who attend at the Catechism classes every Sunday at St. Patrick's church, were on Sunday afternoon in a most enjoyable mood. The Rev. Martin Callaghan, who has had as his special duty the spiritual guidance of the young, and who has endeared himself to them, was the recipient of a pleasing mark of their esteem. For some time past the children have been quietly preparing to give him a surprise, and at 2 o'clock they all gathered in the new St. Patrick's hall eleven hundred strong, accompanied by their teachers. The Rev. father was sent for, and on entering the hall, accompanied by the Rev. Father Murphy, of O.S.A. and Rev. J. Casey, was received with the most enthusiastic applause. The Rev. Father was not kept very long in suspense. Master H. Murphy stepped forward and read the following address:

To the Rev. Father CALLAGHAN.
REV. FATHER,—We are pleased to find an opportunity to give expression to our high appreciation of the devotedness with which you labor in our behalf.

We are not blind to the efforts you are making to implant in our young hearts the necessary truths of our Holy Religion. The true our actions often belie these words, and that we do not correspond as faithfully as we ought to your wise counsel; but we know what there are few, Rev. Father, not more ready than you to leave for wayward youth the widest possible margin.

Like the Master in whose footsteps you follow, your every act and word invites the little ones to come unto you and forbids them not.

Aware of your unbounded love for the souls of children, we only wish, Rev. Father, that we were more worthy of you than we are. We have no more to say for our part, but let us hope we have had recourse to-day to a species of modest bribery.

In imitation of the wise ones who a few days ago made good an offering to the Great High Priest, we now beg of you to accept an offering of the same precious name. We sincerely pray that it may prove precious to the souls of the great number of its donors. If our humble prayers could make the shadow on its dial go back you will be long spared to teach the youth of our parish to walk in the way that leads to eternal life.

Thanking you, Rev. Father, for the interest you take in all that tends to our spiritual and temporal welfare, we are your loving children, THE BOYS OF ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

This address was supplemented by a handsome gold watch, on which was engraved: Presented to the Rev. Martin Callaghan by the members of St. Patrick's Catechism, January, 1890. Master J. Fleming made the presentation.

Miss Mylilly then came forward and thus expressed the sentiments of the pupils and teachers: To the Rev. Martin Callaghan, Director of the Parochial Catechism in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal:—

BLOUIN FATHER,—We, the teachers and pupils of St. Patrick's catechism, for so many years of the noblest and holiest of our lives, with which you have labored for the Christian instruction of the children of the parish, desire to offer you some small token of our appreciation of the services rendered by you to the cause of religion.

We have selected the beginning of this new year, 1890, as a most appropriate season for this presentation. Never before, in the forty-three years of this church's existence, have so great a number of children attended the catechism. We have now on our roll one thousand one hundred and twelve.

the combat, by the saving truths and Christian virtues which, after God, they owe to you their beloved father and teacher.
Accept, then, dear Father, the small token which accompanies these expressions of our esteem, love, appreciation and gratitude. May you be spared long years among us to continue your grand work, and, if possible, to give it still further impetus. May many generations of little ones as they are, and, in due season, when manhood look back as do those already educated by you, to the hours spent in the parochial catechism, as the most useful, pleasant and salutary of their lives.

In the name and on behalf of all the teachers and pupils. (Signed.) JOHN DWANE, President St. Patrick's Catechism.

Miss Annie Lanning, a bright intelligent little girl of 8 years, now glided into view and handed the Rev. Father a well filled purse. She was followed by another bright little one, Miss Stella Elliott, who presented a handsome bouquet of flowers.

Rev. M. Callaghan then rose from his chair of honor when the applause which greeted him had subsided, he replied in the following strain to the addresses which he had received:

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—You are exceedingly kind in wishing all to make me a present, and you could not have been happier in giving your wish into effect. It looks evident that I ought to be pleased with what you have just given me. I should appear shockingly eccentric if I did not accept with the very best of good will and good grace. I was not without a watch, but it must have had a touch of the gripple. It could not be made to work properly and do its duty. It required altogether too much watching. You may have noticed that I needed a time-piece, but I did not want such a magnificent and expensive one as you have presented. Something less beautiful, less grand and rich, would have done me. I did not need a watch for the purpose of sporting it. If I were seen sporting a gold watch in my chain I might give rise to the original Dan McGinny. A watch is a most useful article for everybody, especially for a priest, but more particularly for one placed in my circumstances. I have no doubt it will serve to make me start the Catechism exercises at a more seasonable hour. It will enable me to economize my time to greater advantage and to do good to a larger scale. I greatly value the gold cased Waltham which you have given me and will preserve it as one of the most precious souvenirs of my ministry. I am grateful for the contents of the purse which you have handed me, for the exquisite bouquet of flowers which I have received and for the encouragement and praise which I have heard rebathed with such taste and skill. I could not have expected what you have done today, but I am not much surprised. I know by experience what your parents are capable of doing and I am intimately persuaded that you are worthy of these loving and devoted relations. You could not do anything which will reward me more highly than to come and walk in their footsteps, than to study their example and emulate their virtues. You have a correct notion of the sacerdotal mission. You understand the priest and few in the world understand him as you do. You appreciate his smallest services and never feel so happy as when you are called upon to second him in his various works. I have no doubt that the addresses which have been well thought, beautifully worded and charmingly read. In these addresses you give me credit for different things. I am afraid I do not deserve all your praise but I will strive to reach your standard of merit. It is a good many years since I have seen you, and I have been to the Catechism instructions. It would seem to be one of my favorite avocations. I cherish the work to-day as I did when as a deacon I undertook it 15 years ago in St. Bridget's church. I realize all its importance and the only thing I regret is that I cannot give it all the attention which it claims. I feel I am not alone in what I am doing. On the side I find a generous response and the most cordial co-operation. I have indeed a good deal to do for children. But what children! I would not desire to have dealings with any other kind, and no better kind is to be seen beyond the pile of my jurisdiction. In many respects there is nothing to compare with our boys and girls. They are susceptible of the noblest virtues. They are qualified to excel in everything. As they advance in years they grow in loving the dear old Church of the Confessors, Virgins, Martyrs, Apostles and Saints. They pride in securing for themselves the advantages of education and in striving to attain a superior knowledge of religion. I am ably assisted by intelligent and zealous teachers, Rev. Sisters and Brothers whose only ambition is to promote the welfare of all submitted to their charge, by a certain lay gentleman whom I style my right power or my right arm, whom I may without being guilty of rash judging charge with being the prime mover and organizer of this almost unprecedented demonstration. Let me hope that the bonds by which we are united may always remain unbroken. Let me thank you, one and all, for the generosity which you have displayed upon this occasion. May heaven help you in your respective spheres and shower all kinds of favors upon your pathway through life. May our dear Lord by the hands of the least of His creatures crown you and yours in His Kingdom of Glory.

Some Death Portents.

To dream of a white horse is a sign of death in England.

A common saying in England is, "Happy the corpse that the rain falls on." In Poland, Mo., if a white horse draws the hearse another death will soon follow.

In Peabody, Mass., whoever counts the carriage at a passing funeral will die within the year.

In Sussex, England, white animals mysteriously appearing at night are said to be death warnings.

In Baldwinville, N.Y., the clock should be stopped at the time of death, as its running will bring ill-luck.

In Switzerland, if a grave is left open over Sunday, it is said that within four weeks one of the village will die.

If any one comes to a funeral in Ohio after the procession starts, another death will occur in the same house.

It is said in Boston that if rain falls at the time of the funeral it is a sign that the dead man has gone to heaven.

If the grave is left open over Sunday in Boxford, Mass., another death will occur before the Sunday following.

If rain falls on a new made grave in Baldwinville, N.Y., there will be another death in the family within the year.

In West New York, if rain falls in an open grave another burial in the same cemetery will occur within three days.

To keep the corpse in the house over Sunday in South Framingham, Mass., will bring death in the family before the year is out.

It is the intense zeal the Roman Catholic feels for his religion which makes Catholicity seem a growing power. Whoever saw a Protestant bishop received with such a pageantry and homage as was accorded Archbishop Ireland and Bishop McGlocklin on their arrival last night? Why, these two men were received with as deep respect and veneration as was the Saviour when he made his triumphant entry into Jerusalem, with the only difference that they rode in a luxurious carriage, while Christ was content to make his way on a meek and lowly ass.—Duluth Herald.

Don't encourage in a small child that lot which you will punish him when older.

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

The Marquis of Salisbury's doctor advised him to remain at Hatfield.

The Colonge Gazette says Portugal has purchased five torpedoes.

Lord Harrington will shortly make a trip to India to recruit his health.

The fund of the Irish Tenants Defence League has reached the sum of £35,000.

Queen Victoria will visit Aix les Bains, France, in April, and remain there a month.

Cholera is raging in Mesopotamia, Asiatic Turkey, and 8,600 deaths are reported to have occurred.

Another conflict between the Christians and Turks is reported from Sphakia, Crete. Several were killed on both sides.

The Russian Government has determined to place restrictions upon the immigration of Germans into Southern Russia.

Southwestern France has been devastated by a frightful hurricane. Telegraphic communication in that direction is interrupted.

The London County Council proposes to erect a building for the accommodation of its various departments at a cost of £500,000.

The British Board of Agriculture has ordered the construction of the Portsmouth dockyards of four ironclads during the next financial year.

Postmaster-General Raikes has assumed the percentage of a colonial penny post bill which he intends to introduce in the Imperial Parliament.

The epidemic of influenza is general throughout Rome. Among those attacked are Cardinal Accolti, Monseigneur Perocchi and Accolti.

The Dublin Gazette has a proclamation releasing thirteen convicts, including Donaghy, Kerry and Limerick, from the operation of the Operation Act.

The Board of Guardians of Cork was officially dissolved for violating the rules governing the Board by adopting resolutions of a political character.

The National Line steamer Erin, Capt. Tyson, which sailed from New York on December 29 for London, has not yet arrived, and it is feared she is lost.

General Sir Donald Stewart will probably be appointed a field marshal of the British army to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lord Napier of Magdala.

Twelve bodies have been washed ashore at Bridport, England. It is surmised they are part of the company of some ship that foundered in the recent gales.

The master carpet makers of England are about to conclude the formation of a pool, with a capital of £1,500,000, to control the output and prices of their product.

By a vote of 31 to 21 the Spanish Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill granting the right of suffrage to all male persons of Spanish birth and above the age of 25 years.

Sir Charles Tennant has been nominated by the Liberals to contest the vacancy in the Patrick division of Lanarkshire caused by the death of Alex. Craig Mackenzie.

A well known journalist of Vienna named Falkowitz, who had seduced a girl named Stiercher, an actress, after which he committed suicide. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy.

The Serbian agents have received from St. Petersburg a hint that the expulsion of the Queen of Serbia from Servia, which is alleged to have been planned, would be unwise.

Henry M. Stanley writes to a friend in London: "My hair is like the snow from Heaven now, but it is the crown of a busy period, and I wear it without regret as the gift of time."

The tremendous patriotic fury in Portugal against England is abated, the Anglophobes are nearly silent, and the excitement and the demonstrations in the provinces have ceased.

The martyr of the Right in the French Chamber of Deputies has resolved to form a union of all the Conservative members, to be known as the General Union of the Deputies of the Right.

The German Reichstag adopted the clause of the Socialist bill relating to the suppression of prodigals, etc., and agreed to make it a permanent measure, but rejected the expulsion clause.

By the death of Mr. Christopher R. M. Talbot, Liberal member of Parliament for Glamorganshire, last week, his three daughters inherit in equal shares an estate valued at £9,000,000.

Newton, Taylor and DeGauls, charged with conspiring to defame justice in connection with the West End scandal, were committed for trial at London. They were subsequently admitted to £100 bail each.

Professor W. E. Schellbaum, of the University of Vienna, has discovered the bacillus of influenza. He finds in it some similarity to the pneumonia bacillus, but is sure that it is a distinctly different microbe.

It is rumored in Lisbon that the United States Congress will be asked to subsidize a line of steamers to Portugal. This would run Portuguese agricultural, already half destroyed by imports of American wheat.

As a consequence of a scrutiny into the Russian court, the Grand Duke has abolished the general administration of the palaces. The chief of this administration was Prince Oskolny, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, but the man who performed the duties was Col. Quereux.

The great bridge across the Firth of Forth, which will be formally opened by the Prince of Wales in March, was tested by the passage over it of a train weighing 2,000 tons. The test was pronounced in every respect a success.

Sir James Ferguson, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking at Kilmarnock, referred to the proposition to submit to arbitration Portugal's claim and said, "It was nothing in the claim to arbitrate. It was baseless and absurd."

For several days past Capt. O'Shea has been in receipt of letters of anonymous origin threatening his life in the event of his continuance of his prosecution of Mrs. Farrell as co-respondent with Mrs. O'Shea in his suit for divorce, which has been ordered in London.

The Justice of Paris, asks whether M. Flouras and those who voted with him on the question of the Newfoundland fisheries really desire to force a war between England and France. If they do not, it says, let them act like reasonable men alive to their responsibilities.

A London correspondent says: "News has just been received that the Governor of Mozambique published an act of vindictive and tyrannical rights to the entire Shire district. This news has fallen like a bombshell here, and is regarded as justifying Lord Salisbury's proceedings; hence there is a calmer feeling."

Mr. Parnell, in consequence of his experience with the British Board letters and other forgeries designed to discredit him, has adopted the typewriter as the medium of all his correspondence for the future, and caused it to be known that any communication in manuscript said to have emanated from him is a forgery per se.

The military pageant at the funeral of Lord Napier of Magdala at London Thursday, was equalled but once in very many years, and this on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. St. Paul's church, where the remains were buried near those of the Duke of Wellington, was crowded almost to suffocation. The Queen and other Royal personages sent wreaths to be placed on the coffin.

The Conservatives will hold an enormous meeting in Belfast next Tuesday, on which occasion the Irish policy to be pursued by the Government during the coming session of Parliament is expected to be enunciated by speakers authorized to voice the plans of the Minis-

try. The Ulster County Boards have each prepared an address for presentation to the Marquis of Londonderry, late Viceroy of Ireland, who will be present on the occasion.

The Reforma, of Rome, the organ of Signor Crispi, publishes President Harrison's telegram to the King of Italy, conveying his condolences upon the death of the Duke of Aosta. The Reforma says this manifestation of cordiality is the more noteworthy because it has so few precedents.

Mr. Glyn Petre, the British Minister at Lisbon, writes to London that the steamer yacht "Euclypsus" is no longer required at Lisbon. This vessel was held at his disposition to communicate with his incursions held ready for an offensive demonstration. Mr. Glyn Petre's communication indicates that the difficulty has received a diplomatic solution.

The Cunard steamer Catalonia, from Boston, for Liverpool, arrived Thursday at Queenstown. During the latter part of her voyage the vessel experienced a hurricane which lasted twenty hours. The vessel was severely damaged. During the storm a steam pipe burst, killing Gremen O'Leary, Fear and Jones. Fireman Fadelich was fearfully scalded. The passengers gave up all hope of seeing land again.

The Paris Times gives details of the African journey of Captain Trever. He stayed five days with Tipu Tib, whom he found to be the real master of Central Africa, having there far more influence than the Sultan of Zanzibar. Tipu Tib declared to Trever that he disliked the English and preferred the French. Captain Trever is of opinion that no commercial ventures are possible in the country he traversed.

The Suburban Radical Club of London has elected as its president Mr. Farke, editor of the North London Press, who was recently sentenced to a year's imprisonment for the charge of having libelled the Earl of Boston. The removal of his honor upon Mr. Farke is designed to confer the benefit of the club in the management of Mr. Farke, and his conviction that he is unjustly imprisoned in order to shield a guilty felon.

The Republican Deputy Labro will move in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies the consideration of the subject of Iberian union. The Lisbon Standard says: "The project of the union of Spain and Portugal will receive no support from the Republican Deputies. The two countries should combine for a defensive and offensive alliance without complication or limitation of the self-government or political independence of either."

Mr. Guichen, in speaking to his constituents in London, said the dispute with Portugal was forced upon England. The Portuguese had not a shadow of a claim to Nyassaland, and the violence of their action fully justified the re-outrage of Lord Salisbury. The national language of Lord Salisbury, this nation is to be assured, is not well. He hoped the struggle would be utilized in lightening the people's burdens. He promised that there should be a bill to amend the savings bank law.

A large meeting was held in the Trinity theatre, Lisbon, Thursday night to start a fund for the national defence. The Duke of Pomaraz presided. A committee of 123, consisting of leading citizens, naval and military officers, was appointed to solicit subscriptions. Speeches were made in which England was bitterly assailed for the course she has followed in the dispute with Portugal, and the French and Spanish lauded for their sympathy with the Portuguese. It is now stated in Lisbon that Senhor Eajonas de Freitas will be appointed minister of Great Britain.

The funeral of the Duke of Aosta took place at Rome Friday. The ceremonies were simple, and lasted entirely a week of display. The remains were removed from the catafalque upon which it had rested and placed upon a gun carriage by six military officers. The procession was headed by 100 children from the various charitable institutions, etc., with which the Duke of Aosta was associated. A vast concourse, including the King of Italy, the Prince of Naples, and others, followed the body to the Supera. All of the European sovereigns sent wreaths, which were placed on the bier.

Professor Jav. Brin has contributed an article of the London Speaker, treating of the dispute between England and Portugal, in which he compares the present difficulty to the dispute between England and the United States concerning Oregon, which, after several years of delay, the Prince of Wales, and others, followed the body to the Supera. All of the European sovereigns sent wreaths, which were placed on the bier.

The Commercial Association of Lisbon has resolved to do its utmost to prevent, or restrict, the West End commercial intercourse with England. The inhabitants of Schobol forcibly prevented a Portuguese merchant of that place from shipping goods on an English steamer, which, therefore, sailed without any cargo. Many American, French and German commercial travellers are at Lisbon making the most of the opportunity afforded to escape British taxation by carrying goods from the countries they represent. Several persons in Portugal upon whom the British Government has various times conferred medals have returned the mementos to the English minister.

The United States Secretary of the Navy advised the builders of eight line of battle ships at a cost of \$5,000,000.

The Brazilian Government has cancelled the concession of 20 reis per pound on rubber granted recently to the mercantile company.

The United States Senate Committee on Commerce has agreed unanimously to report a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to improve the Sault Ste. Marie canal.

The farms and houses of 350 persons in Nicholasville, Ky., were sold on Monday by the sheriff by tax sales. Most of the property was bought in by the state.

Hardy's mills at North Troy, Vt., were burned on Monday night, the large quantity of lumber and other goods stored in the little settlement around the mills.

Representative Springer's proposed amendment to the American constitution provides that the president and vice-president shall hold office for six years and be ineligible for re-election for the ensuing term.

Several witnesses testified before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries at Washington in favor of granting subsidies to American shipping. Tramp steamers were roundly condemned.

The special House committee on the World's Fair held its first meeting at Washington yesterday. Mr. Springer called up his resolution that the House shall proceed next Thursday to select the site for the fair by ballot.

The United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations ordered an adverse report on the Call resolution, requesting the president to negotiate with Spain to induce her to consent to establishing a republic in Cuba.

Thomas Ramey, one of the best known ranchmen in Texas, died at San Antonio on Tuesday from la grippe. Immediately after his death his aged father went into an adjoining room and blew his brains out. The father and son will be buried together.

John Gorley and three children perished by fire at St. John's, Nfld., on Monday night. Gorley died in the flames while making a third attempt to rescue his children from a burning house. His remains were found with his head burned off, and child in his arms.

The Naval Policy Board of the United States will recommend the construction of 227 ships of 610,035 tons, at a cost of \$349,510,000. The total including \$67,995,000 already expended. The bill adopted by the Senate Committee at the publication of the great line-of-battle ships, like the English Benbow, should be constructed at once.

President Harrison has sent to the United States Senate a memorial prepared by a committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, relating to the preservation of the forests upon the public domain. The President recommends that legislation be provided to prevent the rapid and needless destruction of the great forest areas.

A mill operated at Providence, R.I., has succeeded in carding, spinning and weaving the product of the Chinese rama plant, which has hitherto been deemed impossible, though experimented upon by many manufacturers in an effort to obtain a substitute for wool.

A terrible wreck occurred on the Chicago and Quincy railroad near Stanton, Iowa. The west bound passenger train collided with a freight train, both of which were running at high speed. The fireman of the passenger train and several passengers were killed and many wounded.

Henry M. Jackson, the former paying teller of the sub-treasury at New York, who fled to Canada with \$10,000, and who pleaded guilty to embezzlement a few days ago, was sentenced at New York to six years in the Erie County Jail, and to pay a fine of \$10,000, the amount he embezzled.

The bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association states that the total production of pig iron in the United States in 1889 was 7,604,525 gross tons, an increase over 1888 of 1,114,787 tons, or over 17 per cent. The production in net tons was 8,517,068 in 1889, against 7,268,507 in 1888.

Mory Petrikovsky, aged 19, a Russian girl, was shot in the head by John Popoff at New York because she refused to marry him. She died of her wounds. The murderer was arrested. He comes of a wealthy family of high standing in Moscow, Russia. His parents died two years ago, leaving him vast estates. He squandered most of his fortune in less than two years.

The non-partisan ladies who met at Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of organizing a new National Women's Christian Temperance Union, have decided to call their new organization "The National Crusaders." The constitution provides that the organization shall be non-sectarian and non-partisan. The pledge adopted is the same as that of the W. C. T. U., except that the words "as a beverage" are inserted after "cider."

The general term of the Supreme Court of New York has affirmed the conviction of Johann Most and his sentence to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. Most was convicted of using language tending to incite riot during a speech at an Anarchist meeting held in November, 1887, to express indignation at the hanging of their Chicago brethren. An appeal was taken and Most was released on bail. A bench warrant for his arrest was issued yesterday.

S. P. Hutcheon, or "Old Hutch," of Chicago, has again been robbed. Tommy Spomer, one of his assistants, on the Board of Trade, New York in Toronto, the embezzler of from \$25,000 to \$40,000. Bert King, a clerk for W. P. Dickinson & Co., a firm on the same floor with Hutcheon, it is alleged, was in the conspiracy, and Dickinson is a loser of \$70,000 to \$15,000. King is also in Toronto. Both clerks went home on Tuesday complaining that they had been "gripped." They have not been seen here since. On Wednesday the books were examined and the thefts were revealed. Dickinson's books had been badly mutilated. The stealing had been going on for some time.

The seal fishing along the Labrador coast is reported very poor.

Lieut. Governor Schulz is confined to bed at Winnipeg with la grippe.

The high and public schools at Colborne, Ont., have been closed owing to the prevalence of "la grippe."

The east coast of Newfoundland is blocked with ice. The Allen steamer "Circassian" is blockaded in St. John's.

It is the intention of the Dominion Government to place a portion of the Manitoba school lands on the market this year.

Miss Ivy Longbottom, a Toronto governess, is suing William Worth, a retired elderly gentleman, for \$3,000 for breach of promise of marriage.

Alexander Teeples and John O'Brien, farmers, near Lake Ontario, have been acquitted at Kingston of the charge of breaking a dam on the Rideau canal.

The Toronto Mail has commenced an action for criminal libel against the Standard. The summons was served on Mr. Creighton, M. P., by a detective.

The wholesale dry goods firm of Taib Burch & Co., Toronto, have assigned. Dulness of trade is given as the cause. The liabilities are estimated at \$30,000.

All reports from the cattle ranges in Manitoba and the North-West Territories state that the stock is doing well, and that the winter's loss will be very small.

Mr. Colin Hestrington, son of Mr. T. Hestrington, died at Quebec yesterday from an aggrivated case of typhoid fever. Mr. Moselotte also died of the same disease.

A careful canvass of the members of the Manitoba Legislature leads to the conclusion that the Opposition will number sixteen at least in a House of thirty-eight.

Herzog usually strikes along the north shore of the bay of Fundy on the 1st of January. Two hundred vessels are waiting along the shore, but no tarring have yet shown up.

A fire which broke out in Flew's photograph gallery at Coburg, Ont., burned out the Sentinel Star Printing Company and others, and did damage to the extent of about \$75,000.

The Manitoba millers met at Winnipeg on Monday and decided to send a delegation to Ottawa to wait on the members and urge upon them the necessity of an increase in the import duty on flour.

At a meeting of the creditors of Jaffray & Ryan at Toronto, the liabilities were reported as \$27,500 and assets at \$17,000. Inspectors were appointed and another meeting will be held as soon as they are ready to report.

James A. Zelman, for 25 years collector of canal tolls, died at Cornwall of congestion of the lungs, following an attack of la grippe. He was aged 53 years. Miss Lucretia Mulhern, sister of mayor Mulhern, has also died from influenza.

A Draper, a leading dry goods merchant of Winnipeg, has abandoned leaving creditors for large amounts. He sold his stock a few days ago below cost and took all the proceeds with him. His liabilities will run away up into the thousands.

Later returns from New Brunswick show that Turner in Albert county and Phinney in Kent, both Opposition, were elected, defeating Zimmerman and McInerney respectively. This gives twenty seats claimed by the Opposition out of the total of forty-one.

The death rate in Kingston has assumed alarming proportions. On Monday there were eight deaths in the city, on Tuesday seven and Thursday five. The deaths of most are attributed to "la grippe." The vaults in the cemeteries are almost filled.

Miss Katherine Mary, daughter of Stanton, N.Y., was married at Hamilton, to Ernest Brown Smith, of London, at the Church of the Assumption, by Rev. Dean Carmichael, of Montreal, assisted by the Bishop of Montreal, assisted by the Bishop of Niagara.

The man Fogarty, arrested at Goderich, last Saturday says he took to Fort Erie, charged with being a stolen property into Canada, is in custody of the sheriff of Welland on a capias issued at the instance of Howland and Arnold, of Toronto, charging him with fraud at Sherbrooke, Que.

At a banquet given at Windsor, Ont., on Monday evening to Mr. Sol. White, mayor of the town, the latter, in response to the toast to his health, said: "We have to recognize the rapid progress of our country, and I claim to be a loyal subject of the Empire when I announce myself a strong supporter of political union."

Wm. H. Godwin, assistant accountant of the Ontario bank, Toronto, is understood to have made admissions to the directors and refunded the sum of \$1,000. He was admitted to bail yesterday in arrears of \$2,000, given by William Pinker, barrister, and William J. Henry, law student. Moffat was sent back to jail, bail in the case being refused.

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A serious accident happened on the Intercolonial some distance from Valley Station, N.S., Friday. A coal train from Stellarton was descending a grade some miles long when the train parted. The fore part kipped on the accident not being noticed till Valley Station was reached, when the loss of a number of hind cars was noticed. The fore part of the train was backing up the grade beyond control of the brakes. A collision could not be averted, the two parts of the train coming together with great violence, and a number of cars being demolished and derailed. Brakeman Murray was killed.

The estate of the late Hon. James Butler, of Halifax, is valued at \$400,000. The following are the bequested legacies: To endow a college for the Catholic youth of the Province, \$100,000; to the St. Vincent de Paul, \$5,000; St. Joseph's Orphanage, \$5000; Catholic Reformatory, \$5000; Archbishop O'Brien, \$4000; an unnamed charity, \$2,000; to divide between twenty widows, \$2000; charitable Irish society, \$1000; Catholic Infant's Home, \$5000; Rev. E. P. Murray, \$1000. The balance of the estate is to be divided between the children of the deceased.

BERLIN, January 26.—In the debate on the Socialist bill in the Reichstag, Herr Bebel (Socialist) denied that state persecution directed any towards the destruction of Socialism. He said that he was not surprised that the Government sought to render the suppression law permanent. The Socialist bill was introduced in the Reichstag of the 13th of January. He said that he was not surprised that the Government sought to render the suppression law permanent. The Socialist bill was introduced in the Reichstag of the 13th of January.

Herr Bebel predicted that his party would be found strong enough to destroy the present majority in the Reichstag.

Herr Bebel, minister of the interior, in reply to Herr Bebel, said that the law, struck at the social democracy, only when it was passing on the limits of the law. A majority of Socialists clung to the doctrines preached by the London funders of the movement. The Socialist leaders in Germany did not represent the masses of the people and least of all the workmen. They represented rather, those who did not work.

Prince Schonach Caradiah, moderate Conservative, reminded the House of the statements made by the Socialist Dietz at Thursday's sitting, that he was the author of the pamphlet printed in Zurich, entitled "A Woman's hand in German Gotha." The manuscript, it was asserted had been sent to Lang with secret police agents' mark notes. The Hamburg police had suppressed a poem about a railroad employe sacrificing his life to save a train, but this Zurich pamphlet was not suppressed, though English ladies of high rank and a German lady of exalted position who, though cradled in England had been connected with Germany for real or was for thirty years, were involved in it.

The pamphlet had to find a publisher outside of Germany in the Socialist press of Zurich. The Queen of England and her daughter could not be insulted in Germany with impunity. The Prince protested against the article in the National Zeitung giving as a watchword for the coming elections, "Down with the social democracy." Although he is a determined opponent of the opinions of the Socialists, yet the vote against the bill and the procedure of the Government could not be had to a situation impossible of any issue but that of force. The people as well as the Government must be left in the certain possession of a free choice of means for arriving at a common end. There was in social democracy a good deal of idealism—a quality gradually becoming very rare in Germany, and one that was giving way to place hunting.

The doleful remark was received with bursts of cheers from several of the political groups in the House. The Prince received hearty congratulations from his friends.

As the Government abstained from any declaration showing its willingness to accept the bill without the expulsion clause, the Conservatives voted No, with the Progressives, the result being that the Socialist bill was combined "Yeas" of the Imperialists and National Liberals. The bill was rejected, 169 to 93. As soon as the vote was concluded Herr Bebel ended the suppressed excitement of the occasion by announcing that the session was closed, and requested the deputies to convene at the Schloss at 6 p.m.

The Emperor, surrounded by his ministers and the officers of the State, received the deputies in the White Hall of the Schloss at that hour and read to them an address thanking them in his own name and in that of the Federal Government for their faithful and laborious work and hoping for the continuance and prosperity of the Fatherland and that the content of the people proceeding therefrom might be the Reichstag's motto and welcome reward for its labors. The absence from the speech of all political allusions and the failure to make any mention of the Socialist bill surprised everyone.

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LADY KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE FUGITIVES ALARMED.

While these events were transpiring, and changing the whole course of the Lady Nora's existence, there was she who loved the young gentlemen with more than a sister's tenderness—where was the unfortunate Lady Kathleen?

On parting with her step-sister at the Drogheda railway station in Dublin, the Lady Kathleen, as has been said, entered a cab with Bassantyne and her maid and drove directly to a hotel. Bassantyne's fellow fugitive from justice sat upon the box with the driver, and on arriving at the hotel he escaped her observation in the mist and fog of the gloomy night.

A suite of rooms was speedily secured, and the Lady Kathleen, accompanied by her maid, retired to her own private apartment. Bassantyne, attended by the man who acted as his valet, departed to his own quarters, which were a portion of her ladyship's suite. The doors between were, however, locked, and the Lady Kathleen put the key in her pocket.

The small parlor, with bedroom adjoining, which had been assigned to the young bride, were very bright and cheerful.

There was a fire in the grate, and the gas was burning in the cluster of ground glass globes which depended from the ceiling.

One of the Lady Kathleen's trunks was brought up, and Mary unpacked it. Her young mistress then removed her damp outer garments and donned a pair of pink velvet slippers and pink cashmere dressing-gown, and loosened her damp yellow hair, permitting it to flow in a golden mass over her shoulder, after the manner of the Lady Nora.

She then drew up a chair to the fire and warmed her hands over the blaze.

"You may ring, Mary," she said wearily when the maid's duties received an intermission. "I will have my supper up here."

Mary obeyed, given the bell a vigorous pull.

"Will—the master have his supper here too?" the girl asked hesitatingly.

"The master?" said Lady Kathleen. "You have a master, Mary. I am married to Mr. Bassantyne, it is true, but he is no more to me than a stranger. He will not take his supper with me."

The waiter appearing, the Lady Kathleen sent down her order, and was presently served with her repeat, which she fastidiously upon her maid sharing with her. After supper she sat for hours by her fire thinking steadily, and at last arose wearily and went to bed.

She was early astir in the morning. About eight o'clock, as she sat by the fire in her parlor, dressed in her black traveling robe, after she had given her order for breakfast, a knock was heard at the door, and a waiter appeared, bringing her ladyship a note from Bassantyne.

It proved to be a demand to be allowed to breakfast with her, Bassantyne declaring that her conduct was calculated to bring suspicion upon him, and warning her that any disgrace that could come to him would be sure to fall also upon her.

To this missive the Lady Kathleen replied simply by the word "Come."

A few minutes later, Bassantyne made his appearance. He had attired himself with scrupulous care. His long beard was carefully combed and waved and divided into two long points, which nearly covered his bosom. He came in bowing and smiling, with the grace of a dancing-master, seeming to possess not a care or anxiety in the world.

A swift glance around the room assured him that Lady Kathleen was alone, her maid being in the adjacent bedroom.

"Good morning, my beautiful wife!" he said, with an effusion of gaiety. "You look none the worse for your journey."

"Compliments can be spared between us," returned the Lady Kathleen gravely. "Be seated. Breakfast is ordered, and will be served directly."

Bassantyne drew a chair toward the fire and sat down.

"I have a fancy that I saw a familiar face in the hotel lobby last night," he observed, with visible uneasiness. "It will be well to dispense with a hotel waiter; he might be a detective or spy in disguise. My man Murple, you know, can attend upon us, and that will keep him away from the tap, which he likes to frequent."

"Very well," said the Lady Kathleen indifferently. "Your man can attend upon us."

Bassantyne's gloomy face brightened a little.

"About your plans, Kathleen?" he asked. "At what hour can we leave for Wicklow?"

"I am not decided," was the reply. "I am a little troubled about poor Nora, although I know she will thrive and loving friends. I think I will drive around and call upon her this morning."

"And risk my betrayal or discovery?" cried Bassantyne. "How thoughtless you are, Kathleen! In a large city like Dublin, no doubt a watch is kept for me. We ought not to prolong our stay a minute beyond what is absolutely necessary. I have ordered a cab to be at the door in time to take us to the station for the next train."

A faint glow of displeasure tinged the Lady Kathleen's cheeks, but she made no objection.

look of admiration that was very near akin to love. They were silently engaged with their breakfast, when the door opened, and Murple, Bassantyne's valet, entered.

The Lady Kathleen looked up, surveying him with prosopopoeia curiosity.

He returned her glances with interest. He was a coarse, brutal, hang-dog looking fellow dressed in sooty, slouching black garments. His hair was cropped close to his head. His cheeks, unshaven and dark, gave to the lower half of his face a black-muzzled appearance. His forehead was low and retreating, and a long livid scar nearly traversed it. His ears, of peculiar shape, although partly hidden by a pair of very bushy eyebrows, gave the man a strangely sinister look.

The Lady Kathleen shuddered as she met this man's furtive, cat-like glance. She wondered in her heart how Bassantyne could consort with a man like this, although she felt that Bassantyne was at heart no better than Murple.

"Come along and wait on the table, Murple," said his master impatiently, with a glance toward the inner room. "Her ladyship's maid may pop out any minute, and you will arouse her suspicions. Lady Kathleen, this is my valet, Murple, a good servant enough, but a little queer. Been down to the tap Murple?"

The man was pale and trembling, as if he had recently received a nervous shock. He approached the table, and took up his station behind the Lady Kathleen's chair, but his lips were blue and his eyes distended. Bassantyne began to experience a vague sense of alarm.

"If you don't quit drinking, Murple," he said threateningly, "I'll turn you out! I swear I won't protect a man who does his best to injure himself and me too! I have kept you with me because we were in the same boat, and I didn't care to lose sight of you. But I'll go to the Continent and lose myself and you too. I won't live in constant fear."

"I haven't been drinking," said Murple hoarsely. "I went down and sent the telegram to Ballyconnor that you told me to. And now my way back I stepped into the tap."

"That's what I'm complaining of," declared Bassantyne angrily. "Why must you get drunk?"

"I am not drunk," asserted Murple, still huskily. "I ordered a glass of half and half, and as I stood in the tap drinking of it, up comes a chap and orders a pint of Guinness, and he falls a looking at me, and I looks at him, and all of a sudden I recognize him—"

"You recognized him?" cried Bassantyne in a startled voice, and full of excitement.

"Yes, sir. He's a ticket-of-leave chap we knowed him in Australia. His name was Bill."

Lame Bill ejaculated Bassantyne, in consternation, his jaw falling.

"Yer sir," it's Lame Bill. I knowed him the minute I fairly got my eyes onto him, although he was dressed like a gentleman."

"Lame Bill!" repeated Bassantyne, in increasing terror. "Why, the fellow takes me as he takes policemen. I knocked him down once, and he vowed to be revenged on me. Did he recognize you?"

"I don't know. I'm pretty well disguised, what with dyeing my hair black, and my red face brown, and wearing these 'ere heavy black eyebrows in place of them red ones that got going off years ago! But the scar can't be disguised, and I own my heart went down to my boots when Lame Bill says he 'Queer sort you've got there, my man. It's like a scar on a chap I knowed in Australia!'"

"He did recognize you, then?"

"I think not," muttered Murple dubiously. "I said something about never having been to Australia, and he snatched off. And I come up to your room, and along comes the waiter talking me to ooms here. I think I've thrown Lame Bill of the scent. He has made up his mind that I ain't his man. But I'm sorry I come to Ireland at all," he added, wiping his eyes brown vigorously.

"Why so? You are an Englishman, and Ireland is the safest place for you."

Murple's glasses shifted uneasily under his master's gaze. He wiped his brows again on his red cotton handkerchief.

"I said I was an Englishman," he remarked, after a brief pause, "but I ain't. I'm an Irishman, and the police will look for me in Ireland."

"The faries! Why, you were known as 'Newville, the English crackman,' in the colony!"

"Yes; but my name ain't Newville, any more than it's Murple, which is the new name you gave me. My real name's Tim Fogarty. My mother lives near Dublin, at Clonsilla, in loggings and about. And it's her sister as is housekeeper to Mr. Michael Kildare, the lawyer. And the police must be on the look out for me in Dublin."

Bassantyne turned pale.

"You miserable idiot!" he ejaculated. "How dared you run your head directly into a noose like this? Why didn't you tell me the truth? You have ruined us both!"

He got up and began to pace the room hastily, with a great terror in his face.

"I will never be taken alive!" he muttered, the great drops starting on his forehead. "I will die by my own hand first!"

"The ignominy of the gallows will never be mine! Fool! Why did I retrace my own honorable name when I returned to England—that name which has never been associated with guilt, and which an honorable family prides upon? I will die before the world, and those at the home I left years ago shall know that Nicol Bassantyne is the man of a dozen aliases and a dozen crimes, the man whose life is forfeit to the state!"

He plunged his hand into his pocket and half withdrew a little pistol case. In this he carried, ready for instant use, a pair of tiny loaded pistols.

Dropping the case back into his pocket, he hurried to and fro until he had regained his composure, and then he went to the mirror and regarded his reflection narrowly.

from her purse and laid it on the table. Murple snapped it up greedily and put it in his pocket.

After few minutes' further conversation with his fellow fugitive, Murple withdrew. A little later he stole out of the hotel by a rear way, and escaped unobserved.

"I wonder whether Lame Bill knew him or did not know him?" muttered Bassantyne musingly. "Pity about that scar; it's a mark you can't hide. I ought to have thrown Murple overboard, and I would have done so if I dared to. He threatened to split on me if I didn't keep him with me. He knew too much about me to be permitted to run loose."

He settled his necktie and walked slowly to the window, looking out.

"Our cab is waiting, Kathleen," he said. "We must be off. And as I live," he added indignantly, "there's Lame Bill pacing to and fro on the walk, waiting for some one to come out! Can he be waiting for me? Does he scent the truth?"

The question was still on his lips when two of the hotel servants entered to announce the carriage and take down the Lady Kathleen's trunk.

"I must risk it," thought Bassantyne, in a mortal terror. "It's like running the gauntlet. How can I bear Lame Bill's eyes on me? I'll read my identity through my disguise?"

The servants went out and Bassantyne ran again to the window, peering out cautiously.

He beheld a lame man pacing to and fro on the pavement like a sentry on guard, his face turned toward the hotel entrance in evident eager inquiry. He was unmistakably waiting for some one.

Was he waiting for Bassantyne? Desperate, and almost mad with terror and anxiety, Bassantyne schooled his face to calmness, and turning to the Lady Kathleen, said:

"Take my arm, Kathleen. Lean on me. Everything depends on how we pass this ordeal. There's a man waiting below who knows me, who hates me, and who would give ten years of his life to deliver me up to the police and handle the reward offered for me. My downfall is in your ruin. We sink or we swim together. Come!"

He extended his arm. The Lady Kathleen drew her veil over her white face, as her maid came out of the inner room and preceded them down stairs, in obedience to a gesture from her mistress, and her ladyship then took Bassantyne's arm, and they passed down the stairs together.

CHAPTER XVII.

AT BALLYCONNOR.

The terror and dread of the Lady Kathleen, as she descended the stairs of the hotel in Dublin, leaning upon the arm of her sister and strangely wedded bridegroom, were fully equal to the terror convulsing the heart of the guilty Bassantyne. She realized that, as he had said, his ruin would be her destruction. In consequence of that mystery in her past, that strange and terrible secret whose existence she had divulged to Lord Trashum, she had been compelled to accept the fraudulent Scotch marriage as binding, and from the hour in which she had so accepted him, any disgrace that should fall upon her husband must rest also upon her.

"Be brave, Kathleen!" whispered Bassantyne, feeling her form tremble under its wrappings. "A moment of weakness will ruin us now. For your own sake, be brave!"

The adjuration was heeded. The Lady Kathleen cast aside her momentary weakness and drew up her proud figure, and they passed out of the hotel lobby into the street, a waiter preceding them and opening the cab door.

The calmness of an utter desperation was upon the features of Bassantyne as he crossed the narrow section of sidewalk to the waiting vehicle. He bent his head toward the Lady Kathleen, seeming to listen to some low uttered remark from her lips, and with one black-gloved hand adjusted the folds of her shawl with apparent marital care and concern.

Yes, while he busied himself, and while he assisted her ladyship into the cab, his keen black eyes were scanning the street to the right and to the left of him.

His fugitive glances were not long in detecting what they sought.

At a little distance, a man was lounging carelessly against a druggist's window, his face turned toward the hotel entrance, his eyes filled in endless scrutiny upon Bassantyne.

This man was a keen-eyed, early-browed fellow, slender of figure and of medium height. He was dressed in black, and wore a white neck-cloth. He looked like a poor curate or would have done so but for the sinister expression of his dark countenance.

"Lame Bill, sure enough!" muttered Bassantyne, his face growing paler. "How he looks at me!"

At this moment the longer aroused himself, and came slowly along the walk toward the cab, walking with a perceptible limp, and still keeping his eyes fixed upon Bassantyne.

There was a puzzled expression in his gaze, which was not unmarked by the object of his attention.

Yet Bassantyne, with a wonderful self-control, sprang lightly into the cab, closed the door, and was borne away toward the station.

As the cab receded down the street, the longer halted, and looked after it for a few moments, still with that puzzled expression of countenance, and then snatched into the hotel, making his way to the office.

He found the clerk at his desk, and easily obtained a sight of the hotel register.

"That was a very striking-looking couple who went away just now," he remarked casually, after a few successful overtures to acquaintanceship, and prying vainly over the list of recent arrivals. "The gentleman looked like the Grand Turk, with his long, waving beard. I suppose, now, he's a duke at the very least!"

"Oh, no," replied the clerk, smiling, "although he had won a prize which more than one duke has sued for. He is a plain commoner, but immensely rich—a Mr. Bassantyne, one of the English Bassantynes. He's a Norfolk man, and has just married one of the greatest beauties of Ireland, the Lady Kathleen Connor, the last of the Connors of Ballyconnor."

The longer ran his dirty forefingers along the register, but he said nothing to the effect of Nicol Bassantyne and the Lady Kathleen Bassantyne. Halting his finger on those names, he started thoughtfully at the handwriting a little while, and then remarked:

communicative could afford Lame Bill no decisive information. There were several guests with servants and courtiers. Mr. Bassantyne had had a servant, but the clerk could not remember any peculiarity in the servant's appearance.

Thus checked in his investigations, Lame Bill studied anew the hotel register, and repeated to himself, as if to learn the address by heart, the names of Ballyconnor and Wicklow.

Presently, there being a new arrival, and the clerk being busy, Lame Bill snatched out, making his way to the tap-room.

Here he prosecuted his inquiries with no better success.

Finally, in the course of his apparently aimless wanderings, he came upon one of the hotel servants who was able to enlighten him in some degree.

The servant told him that scarred forehead was the valet of Mr. Bassantyne, that his name was Murple, and that his master had discharged him that morning, and that Murple had gone home to his friends, who lived in county Antrim.

This information, the servant added, had been given him by Murple himself, at the very moment of taking his departure.

"Ah! county Antrim!" said Lame Bill carelessly, as he turned away and went out into the street. "And he calls himself Murple! I know he recognized me in the tap-room; for I saw his eyes fall before mine! I don't believe he belongs to Antrim. In fact, I know him to be a Dublin man! That very remark about Antrim shows that he recognized me and has fled. Evidently he expected I would make inquiries about him. As to his discharge by his master, that's all fudge. He ran away, and he may turn up at Ballyconnor in good time. He won't lose a good place and good hiding, when he could save both by maneuvering. I've struck luck at last. I'd like to finger the reward for him and for Gentleman Bob! Odd how that well Bassantyne reminded me of Gentleman Bob! But about Murple, or Hewville, or whatever name he calls under now, I'll just make my inquiries after him, and if I fall to find him, I'll take a trip down to Ballyconnor!"

With this resolve he set about his investigations.

Meanwhile, congratulating himself on having successfully met the danger that had menaced him, and unconscious that it might again arise with greater force to confront him, Bassantyne, with the Lady Kathleen and her maid, drove to the railway station, and was soon strolling down to Wicklow.

"I telegraphed early this morning to your steward that we might be expected on this train," Kathleen said, as Bassantyne, when Dublin had been well left behind them, and a feeling of security began to replace his late anxieties and terrors. "I foresaw that you would consent to leave the city this morning, and I made all my arrangements to that end."

"It is as well that you telegraphed," replied the Lady Kathleen, "but the house would have been ready for our reception in any case, as I wrote to Delaney, my steward, last week, telling him of my marriage and intended return to Ballyconnor. I expected then that Lady Nora would accompany me, but her guardians refused to leave her in my protection longer. Poor Nora!" she added, sighing drearily. "I wonder how all this is to end for her, and for me!"

Turning her face to the window, the Lady Kathleen preserved a resolute silence until the brief railway journey was concluded, and they alighted from the coach at Wicklow.

(To be continued.)

When He Comes to See You.

When your sweetheart comes to see you, don't be foolish enough to confine your attentions to him alone. Have him in view all the rest of the household. Let the talk and the chatter of the muscles and the playing of games be in the household. Then the few minutes that he gets with you by yourself will seem all the more delightful, and he will think you the most loving little creature in the world.

Men are created with being, and the man worth having as a husband is the one who will appreciate your love for those of your own people and will see that as you make a small part in one home, you are becoming adapted for the central figure in another.

Never say that you don't expect a man to marry your whole family. It's vulgar. You do. That is, if you are a good daughter and a loving sister. You want him to be one with you in sympathy and in affection, and as you take his name, so you assume responsibilities as far as his people are concerned. You, too, are the most to each other—your love for each should be the greatest, but you cannot isolate yourselves and insist that you have no duties outside your own home. If you do this you become narrow and selfish, and you are quite too nice a girl for that. So remember when he comes, this bridegroom of yours, that his heart is bound the tighter to you, if the ribbon used to hold it has written upon it in golden letters "Love and consideration for those at home."

"La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

MR. EDITOR.—"La Grippe," or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country. Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or Russian influenza, as it will effectually clear the nasal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as colds, catarrh and Catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealer's it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing, FULKNER & CO., Brocksville, Ont.

When you promise a child something, don't forget to fulfill the promise to the letter.

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. 18-13

Don't trample mercilessly under foot the wishes of a child, but respect them as far as possible.

OUT ON THE PLAINS

The wonderful virtues of Nasal Balm are known and appreciated. W. M. Armstrong, of the Mounted Police, Fort Saskatchewan, writes:— "I have been using Nasal Balm as directed and find it to be all you claim for it. A Sure Cure for Catarrh, Easy to Use, Pleasant and Agreeable. It gave me relief from the first application. Everybody suffering from Cold in the Head or Catarrh should use Nasal Balm."

STEM WIND AND SET. SOLID GOLD WATCHES FREE. LADIES' AND GENTS' SIZES. OUR NEW GRAND 90 DAY OFFER!

JOHNSTON'S JOHNSTON'S. Guard Against Cold and Sickness. Recover the Ground Lost by Sickness. FLUID FLUID. By Taking Specially Nourishing Food. By Taking Highly Nutritious Food. BEEF. BEEF.

LADIES 100,000 DEMOREST CORSETS FREE. 100,000 SHOULDER BRACES FREE. YOUR CHOICE. 100,000 STOCKING SUPPORTERS FREE. A MARVELOUS OFFER FREE! By A Reliable House!

HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT?

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK O'HARA, who left Liverpool, England, on the 14th August, 1863; was seen in St. Johns about twelve years ago; is now about 43 years of age. Any information in regard to him will be gratefully received by MARY O'HARA, 27 Shelley Street, Roxbury Park, Liverpool, England. 25-1

ANY PERSON HAVING \$10,000 WHICH they desire to invest in the manufacturing of a first-class patent in Canada, will please Address GEORGE H. SMITH, Attorney at Law, Racine, Wis. 25-6

TEACHER WANTED - TEACHER holding second or third class certificate, competent to teach both English and French, for U. S. S. No. 23. Holders duties to commence as soon as possible. Apply to W. H. Maloney, Secretary of the Board, Amherstburg, Ont. 25-3

WE HEREBY GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE that the Executors and legal representatives of the late A. M. DELINE, esquire, intend to apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next approaching session, to be authorized to make such changes in the security given to creditors who hold mortgages on the property of the estate as will be beneficial to the estate and facilitate its transactions as well as satisfactory to its creditors. BARNARD & BARNARD, Attorneys of Delia's Estate. Montreal, January 7th, 1890. 25-4

ASTHMA CURE. DR. TAFT'S ASTHMA CURE. Never fails. Write for your free copy. DR. TAFT BROS., ROCHESTER, N. Y. FREE 20-5-00

THE WIZARD HAT RACK! The Wizard Hat Rack is no larger than a quarter, and can be carried in the vest pocket and ready for use at any time. It sticks to anything. You can hang your hat or any article on the mirror, window, or in fact anything, and spectators wonder how it is done. It is the most ingenious invention of the age. Over 1,000,000 sold. Sells on sight. Sample 10 cents. 3 for 25 cents. Address, AMERICAN SUPPLY CO., Chicago, Ill. 18-18

HAND OF FORTUNE! NEVER neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. CODDERS' INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.







ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

ANOTHER RAILWAY HORROR.

A Passenger Train Dashes Through a Bridge Into a Creek—Fire Completes the Work.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 27.—Passenger train No. 1, on the Marion route, which left Chicago Sunday night at 11.55, was wrecked this morning at 7.50, one mile above Carmel, sixteen miles north of this city.

A horrible scene met their eyes. In plain view of all were two boys and a woman, all dead, but their bodies were being rapidly consumed.

RESCUED TOO LATE. Another of the rescued, but who has since died, was Mr. Deming, of Sheridan. He was plucked to the floor by timbers and badly crushed.

DEAD. Mrs. Nellie Enbank, Broad Ripple, burned to death. C. C. Deming, Frankfort, Ind., head crushed.

INJURED. George Munger, express messenger, left foot badly cut, back severely injured. F. Jackson, porter of the sleeper, hip severely injured, head badly cut.

AN EYE WITNESS' STORY. W. G. Collins, of the Indianapolis Sentinel, passenger, says that the shock threw the passengers in the sleeper from one end of the car to the other, out of one berth into another and demolished everything in the car.

CONSERVATISM vs. THE RAGE FOR NOVELTIES. The Seed Annual for 1890, issued by D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Michigan, has reached our table.

wandered and in his delirium he was selling his wares. "I can sell you better goods than any man on the road. Our house is a big one and we can give you first figures."

NO MORE ACCIDENTS—NO TRAINS. COLUMBUS, Ga., January 27.—Twenty-three wrecks in three weeks have caused a wholesale discontinuance of passenger trains on the Central railroad of Georgia, which is a part of the Richmond and West Point Terminal company's system.

THE STORM'S FATAL FURY.

Only Two Men Saved Out of a British Ship's Crew of Thirty. LONDON, January 27.—The British ship Loch Molard, Captain Andrew, from Piszana, November 27, is ashore at Callanstown, Holland. Thirty of her crew were washed overboard after she struck.

The British ship James Cowan, Captain Livingston, which returned to Plymouth Saturday in distress, lost a number of sails when off the Isle of Wight on Thursday. Five of her crew were lost.

The steamer Neesmore, which arrived at Liverpool to-day from Baltimore, had a narrow escape from destruction. On January 13 she ran into an iceberg, but fortunately escaped with no other injury than some damage to her bows.

The steamer Svevia, from Hamburg for New York, arrived at Southampton to-day with her shaft cracked. The steamer Mantoban, from Boston, arrived at Greenock to-day. She experienced very heavy weather and was severely damaged.

AN APPEAL FROM AFRICA. The following letter has just been received, and we gladly give it space in the columns of the True Witness with the hope that the appeals of the writer will not pass unnoticed.

NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA. DURBAN, Dec. 6th, 1889. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: GENTLEMEN,—I should feel very much obliged if you would kindly grant to the enclosed appeal on behalf of our sick fellow-believers in the hospitals here a space in your valuable and well known paper.

Happy those, who in the full enjoyment of nature's most precious gift, health, are able to perform their religious duties, and especially can attend holy Mass on Sundays. But, how about the sick, lying in hospitals, where they have seldom the consolation of attending holy Mass, for want of opportunity etc.?

CONSERVATISM vs. THE RAGE FOR NOVELTIES. The Seed Annual for 1890, issued by D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Michigan, has reached our table. It covers this year is especially artistic and attractive, and its contents, as usual, interesting and instructive.

Contributions to be kindly sent to His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. O. Jolivet, O.M.I., Bishop of Bellina, Vicar Apostolic of Natal, Maritzburg, Natal, South Africa.

THE GOLDEN ROSE.

Mistaken Impression That any American Woman Has Received It.

Mrs. Dennis McConnell, rector of the Vatican College, who has been visiting at the Bishop's palace, is authority for the statement that no American woman has ever received the golden rose. The distinguished prelate said: "In the whole history of the Church I don't think the number of golden roses presented exceeds twenty. In every instance the recipient has been a lady of royal birth and highest rank."

Healthy Advice. Be cheerful. "A light heart lives long." Don't worry. "Seek peace and pursue it." Never despair. "Lost hope is a fatal disease."

COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS. FLOUR, GRAIN. FLOUR.—Receipts during the week were 4,256 bbls, against 3,935 bbls for the week previous.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Eggs.—Receipts during the week were 937 pkgs, against 550 pkgs for the week previous. The market is very unsettled, and prices are fully 20 per cent lower on the week, owing to the importation of American fresh eggs, several car loads having been received within the past week or so.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—The market is in about the same condition as reported a week ago, sales of round lots having been made at \$2.25 to \$3.00, small selected lots selling at higher figures.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—Receipts of pork have been very heavy during the past week. The market is quiet, with sales of Canadian short cut at \$18.75 to \$19.50 amounting to about 100 bbls.

FISH AND OILS. SALT FISH.—An improved enquiry is noted, dry cod being quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per quintal.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—Receipts during the week were 1,181 pkgs, against 933 pkgs for the week previous. The market has shown a little more activity but the movement has been induced by a general lowering of prices.

PORK PACKING.

The Cincinnati Price Current says: "The packing of hogs, the past week has been on a liberal scale, the packing returns and estimates indicating a total of 415,000 for all points in the West, compared with 380,000 the preceding week, and 375,000 for corresponding time last year."

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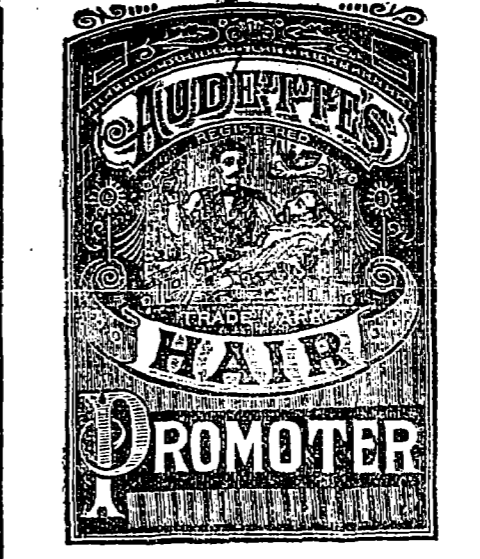
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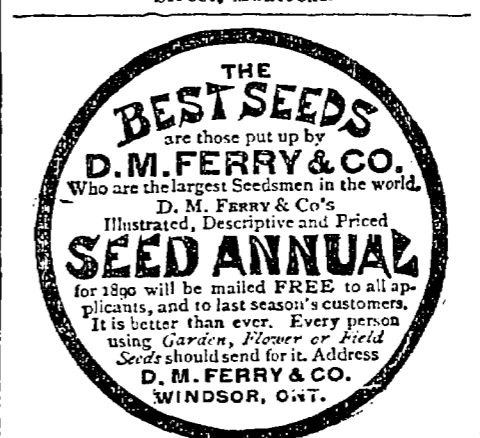


Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the scalp and removes Dandruff; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at those stables for week ending January 25th 1890 were 117; left over from previous week 61; total for week 178; shipped during the week 49; left for city 46; sales for week 35; on hand for sale 47.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending Jan. 25th, 1890, were as follows:—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves. 946 149 200 54

KNABE PIANO FORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street New York, 148 Fifth Ave., WASHINGTON, 817 Market Square.



DETECTIVES. We want a man in every locality to act as Private Detective under our instructions. Particulars free. Central Detective Bureau, Box 105, Toronto, Ont.

LATE BAZAAR. IN AID OF THE HOTEL DIEU OF ST JOSEPH, WINDSOR. GARD OF THANKS. The Sisters Hospitaliers of St. Joseph beg to return their heartfelt thanks to all the persons who have contributed in making the late bazaar in aid of the Hotel Dieu a success.

LADY AGENTS COINING MONEY. Wonderful new Rubber Undergarment; sells itself; Proof free. Address, LITTLE & CO., 216 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

A number of richly embroidered table covers and pianoform covers now selling at half price at S. Carsley's. Come direct to the leading firm, viz. S. Carsley's, for jackets, ulsters, wraps, etc., where you are positive of getting the best cash value at lowest figures.

TEA! TEA! MESSRS. JOSEPH TITLEY & CO'S, OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Indian and Ceylon Tea. All who are fond of a Good Pure Cup of Tea will be glad to learn that the millennium of "Heccey in Teas" is at hand.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE. REMEMBER! The January Cheap Sale lasts only a week longer. The reduction on Children's, Boys' and youths Overcoats holds good till the 31st inst.

WELL WORTH REMEMBERING. The Tailor-made Suits are also reduced. Navy Serge Suits (children's) reduced to \$1.75 Navy Serge Suits (boys) reduced to \$2.25.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE. Navy Serge Suits (youths) reduced to \$3.10. These are worth 25 per cent, more and are well worth remembering.

BRUSSELS CARPET. HANDSOME 5 FRAME BRUSSELS HANDSOME 6 FRAME BRUSSELS BORDERS TO MATCH BORDERS TO MATCH

ROYAL ART SQUARES. ROYAL ART SQUARES KENSINGTON CARPETS KENSINGTON CARPETS TAY ART SQUARES TAY ART SQUARES BURMAH SQUARES BURMAH SQUARES

COCOA MATS. WOOD BORDER. Names and letters inserted in Cocoa Mats in order, with "fast color" wool.

NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.