

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



COMMON SCHOOLS.

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY TO THE NEED OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

A Lesson for Ontario Cranks—The Problem of Education—The Only Sphere of Its Solution is the Church.

Professor Elliot of Harvard, recently wrote to the Christian Register, of Boston: "I am persuaded that it is a grave error to 'secularize' the public schools; first, because education would be thereby degraded and sterilized; secondly, because the attempt is too unnatural to succeed; and thirdly, because this policy never can make the public school the school of the whole population. What is the alternative? It seems to me that the public school should act toward the different religions just as the State does; that is, it should co-operate with and assist them all. The proper limits of this note preclude my giving a description of the various means of carrying this policy into effect. Suffice it to say that there are no insuperable obstacles to its execution on a large scale, as might perhaps be inferred from the fact that it has long been the successful policy of several European nations which are divided between the Catholic and the Protestant Church.

DR. BOARDMAN'S SERMON AT PHILADELPHIA.

After enlarging on the point, "Christ the Centre of Gravity," from which he deducted two courses of thought, "the true method of study and the true end of study." Dr. Boardman proceeded in advocacy of "each religious denomination providing day schools of its own." The lecturer then dwelt on the gravity of the problem of education; declared that the only sphere of its solution is the church. He advocated "the establishment every where of a system of parochial schools." Dr. Boardman was listened to with deep interest.

The Asiatic Quarterly Review prints an elaborate and interesting article by Sir George Redwood on the part of the great Anglo-Indian empire known as the Mawatta country of the Deccan. He shows with telling force how the English in India constantly confuse the material prosperity of a country with its happiness and how they are forcing upon the Hindu peasantry, who, if not "prosperous" are at least happy when not oppressed, the noxious notion that money is the highest possible good. Sir George Redwood declares that they have needlessly exaggerated the evil above alluded to by "the malign influences of the fabriciously godless system of elementary education enforced by them on the country."

In the same review is an article by Gen. McMahon on "The Effects of Civilization on the Burmese," in which he says (speaking as an Englishman): "Our agnostic policy, in which religion forms no part of the curriculum, has replaced a system based on religion, which has produced such admirable results. The consequence is that the Burman, unable to bear the strain of purely intellectual teaching, becomes a skeptic in matters of religion; arrogant, overbearing and indifferent to the amenities of social life." "And here," remarked the English gentleman, "we have the testimony of one of our most eminent and experienced administrators in India who practically says, 'Better fanatic Islam, better patriotic Buddhism, than agnostic and secular education.'"

It is impossible for the nineteenth century, free from civilization, "culture," any and all of them, to drive out the British spirit from New England. As Baptists, of course, we never have been able to get up an admiration for the Puritans wrenched to whip Quakers, burn poor old women who were not able to work any longer, and cut off the ears of Baptists. Their fundamental principle was the determination to control other people's consciences rather than simply to worship God according to their own.

Their descendants have declared, and we have been glad to believe them, that they disapproved the deeds of their forefathers, only pleading in extenuation the lack of the light of the nineteenth century in those dark days. But the Boston Ecumenical Alliance, now in the closing years of this grand, cultured, freedom-loving century, has proved itself not one whit in advance of its much-apologized-for fathers.

Instead of being glad that the Catholics show such devotion to principle instead of saying nothing, though it was no more their concern where a Catholic father sent his children than it was of the Catholics where Baptists sent theirs, the "Evangelical Alliance" of Boston have been very angry and have denounced the parochial schools. If the boot were on the other foot they would see instantly the outrageousness of their conduct. Suppose every Baptist father in Massachusetts should send his son to Brown University, and the Catholic priests should hold a mass meeting denouncing the Baptists for sending their sons to Brown, and declaring such conduct an attack upon the public school system?

Did we rue this world, it is probable Catholic parents would never have any children at all. But so long as God sees best to give them children, it is the right and the duty of Catholics, as of Baptists, to have those children trained in what their parents believe.

St. John's Perth.

The Induction of Rev. Father Duffus, late of Merrickville, who succeeds the late Father Donohue in the pastorate of St. John's Church, Perth, took place last

week in the presence of a large congregation of the citizens of all denominations. Archbishop Cleary, presided at the installation. After the solemn profession of faith made by the new pastor, His Grace spoke for nearly an hour in explanation of the ceremony and detailed the respective duties of priest and people. Whilst deploring the great loss the Archdiocese in general and the parish of St. John's in particular, have sustained in the untimely death of Father O'Donohue, he assured the congregation that the pastor he that day introduced to them, would prove himself in Perth, as he had done in every mission where he had labored, to be a faithful shepherd, a kind father, an example to his people and earnestly devoted to their welfare. Father Duffus also addressed the congregation, assuring them that whilst his new preferment had come to him unsought and unexpected, he regarded it as the appointment of Providence made known to him through the call of his Superior, and promised with the cooperation of his flock to promote the interest of religion in this important portion of the Lord's vineyard. He paid an eloquent and feeling tribute to the memory of the great and good pastor who had labored faithfully in planting and perpetuating the Faith in this venerable parish, and sincerely thanked the people of Perth for the warm welcome they had given him, and which was a consolation to him in the sorrow he experienced in severing the fond ties which had bound him to his Merrickville flock. The ceremony was then brought to a close by the blessing the Archbishop invoked on the newly appointed pastor and the congregation committed to his charge.

DUTIES OF PARENTS.

A Practical Sermon on an Important Subject by Cardinal Gibbons.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons preached a notable and very practical sermon at high mass in the Baltimore cathedral the other Sunday on the duty of parents. The church was crowded, many non-Catholics and strangers occupying seats. The text was from the gospel according to St. Matthew, ii., 13-18, concerning the angelic warning, the flight into Egypt and the massacre of the innocents. His Eminence said in part: "Four characters are presented in the gospel for this day—those of Herod, the cruel murderer of little children; Rachel, weeping for her children, and Joseph and Mary, with the young child Jesus, fleeing into Egypt. Herod is not dead, for his prototype is found in every parent who is negligent of the religious education of the children, and in those who are pharisaical in character. While Herod of old slew the children's bodies and became the instrument of God to save their souls, such now, too often, destroy their children's souls by neglect, and bring up their children without faith, without Christian example and discipline, without Christian principles and without morals, and without inculcating in them those ideas in childhood which would save them from eternal destruction. Such are the fruits of modern heresies, and it is not to be wondered that there are so many Racheles in our day mourning for their children, and refusing to be comforted as they lament the spiritual death of their offspring. Such children, raised to live without God in the world, are described by the apostle where he says many walk without God in the world, whose enemy seeks their death, whose god is their appetite, and whose unbridled passions lead them to destruction. How many modern Racheles, or mothers, there are who indirectly commit to their own children's downfall when they encourage them to indulge in excesses. The responsibility of parents is only second to that of the clergy. You, fathers and mothers, are appointed the guardians of the home. You are called there to be us

ANGELS OF LIGHT

and of salvation. I feel it to be my duty to admonish you, especially mothers, in regard to the important duty that devolves on you to educate your children at home.

No one has a greater appreciation than I of our schools as a means of religious education; no one has a greater sense than I have of the noble character of those who in our schools devote their lives to educating the Catholic children; yet I say the best of all education must be given in the home, and the first, the best and most successful and influential of all teachers is our mother. What would we do without our mother? There, at our mother's knee, our education begins. The little child is like wax, and is influenced by the earliest impressions far more than is generally realized, for they are capable of perceiving and receiving truth, though their minds may not yet have reached the period capable of analyzing a subject. For various reasons, the mother is required to be the first instructor of her child. Nature ordains it to be so—unless we suppose modern dangers and misery inventions prevent. God ordains the mother to be the first to give the child special lessons. Again, give the child special lessons. That usually, the most robust and vigorous child is the one which is nourished by the mother; so, also, the child is spiritually and morally most vigorous who receives the first religious instruction from its mother. The child's success depends much on the confidence and love it bears to its teacher. She loves her mother, and believes and trusts her mother, more than she does even the Pope; she is her child's guide, her philosopher, her friend and her teacher; the mother's word became her first law. Again, the mother and children live in the same house and in the same apartments, and this gives her

an opportunity to study every characteristic and to act accordingly. I might call your attention to many

INSTANCES THROUGHOUT HISTORY

of persons noted for their heroism and patriotism, who have shed lustre upon the training they received in the family circle at the hands of their blessed mothers. If we enter St. Peter's, at Rome, we know not which to admire most, the great works of art, or the sanctuary which perpetuates them; but far superior to the work of the master in that cathedral is the work of the mothers who are moulding living models for that temple above, which is not made with hands.

Remember, mothers, to you is confided the most tender portion of the Lord's vineyard. If you discharge your duties well, then the labor of God's ministers becomes easy and pleasant but if you fail to do so it becomes like mine and hard. I do not mean that you merely must teach your children the catechism; but by example and precept you should bring them up in the knowledge and fear

of God. Let the atmosphere of the home be Christian, let the home be a sanctuary of gentleness and love; of temperance and sobriety; let it be free from boisterous words; let it be the sanctuary of conjugal and parental affection. Carry these words home with you to-day. I do not wish you to impose heavy obligations upon you, but if the father and mother would gather their family together and have a short family prayer at night—I do not ask it in the morning—then will God's blessing rest on you, for He has promised that where two or three are gathered together in His name there He will be in the midst of them. I implore you to consider what I say in the name of the church; I ask it in the name of your country; I ask it in the name of your own salvation, that you give a sound education to your children at home inculcating Christian principles. The apostle says if one neglects his own household let him be considered an infidel. Bring them up correctly, and then will your children glory in you; rejoice in being called your children, and rise up day by day and call you blessed.



HON. JAMES MCSHANE.

HONORABLE JAMES MCSHANE, the new Mayor of Montreal, was born in St. Joseph street, Montreal, in 1834. He is the son of the late James McShane and Ellen Quinn, who came to Canada from Armagh. His father was an extensive cattle dealer, packer and exporter, and lived in this city for over 40 years. The son was educated by the late Daniel Mahoney and also at Montreal College. He has become by industry, and exercise of his undoubted talents, one of the leading merchants of the city but, although always keenly interested in business enterprises has found time to devote much attention to municipal affairs and for some twenty years represented his native ward in the city council. A sketch of his career states that "from the first he was popular with the masses and the cheerfulness with which he did a good turn when he could make it, earned a friend and earned for him the well-merited and well-intentioned sobriquet of the People's Jimmy." He was elected to the Legislature in 1878 as representative of Montreal West, re-elected in 1881 and, at the elec-

tion in October, 1886, was again returned for Montreal centre. In the City Hall he has been chairman of the City Hall and market departments, and his labor on the police, road and finance committees are well known. As an Irishman he has always been foremost in all good works, being indefatigable in doing good whether in St. Patrick's society or as director of St. Bridget's asylum, and distress never appeared to him in vain. The Irish people have no better friend or one more loyal to their interests, and as a friend of the poor of all nationalities he is well and favorably known and generally beloved. He is a man of the widest views in this respect and knows no nationality or race in his public dealings. Fair play will be meted out by him to all. But though thus unreservedly known as a more staunch or devoted champion of the Irish people than he, and of this he has given abundant proof. His election to the majority of Montreal by such a large majority from the united vote of all creeds, nationalities and parties, is a triumph which falls to the lot of few men. That Mr. McShane will prove a good mayor there is little doubt.

NOTED BELLS.

Notre Dame, Montreal—Some Russian Bells—The Great Moscow Bell.

The largest bell in America is that of Notre Dame Cathedral Montreal, which hangs in the south tower. It is six feet high, eight feet, seven inches in diameter and weighs twenty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds. It is ornamented with images of the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist, together with the emblems of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. It was cast in London, and bears this inscription in Latin: "I was cast in the year of the Christian era 1847, the two hundred and second since the foundation of Montreal, the first of the reign of the pontificate, and the tenth of the reign of Victoria, Queen of England. I am the gift of the merchants, the farmers, and the mechanics of Ville-Marie." In the opposite tower hangs a chime of ten bells, the smallest weighing eight hundred and ninety-seven pounds, the largest six thousand and eleven, total twenty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-six pounds.

Most large bells are old bells. Although England has so many bells and chimes that it has been called "The Ringing Island," and Belgium's bells have caused her to be named "the classic land of bells," yet Russia, perhaps, exceeds all other nations in its fondness for bells, having an immense number of them, and many very large ones. The "King of Bells," the largest one in the world, is in Moscow. It was cast first in 1651, and recast in 1731. It remained in the pit where it was cast until 1836, when Nicholas I. caused it to be raised and placed upon a stone pedestal near the tower of Ivan in the Kremlin, where it now stands.

Moscow is said to have had at one time over one thousand seven hundred

large bells, and as many as five thousand of all sizes. In the Ivan tower alone there are now thirty-four, one of which, in the first story above the chapel, weighs more than sixty tons; it swings freely, is easily rung, and if one smites it with the palm of the hand it responds in a wonderfully clear and startling manner. Two others are of solid silver, with very soft, pure tones.

It has been consecrated as a chapel, the door being an aperture six feet high by seven wide at the base, made by the piece, weighing eleven tons, which broke and fell out during the fire of 1737, when water came in contact with the heated metal. This bell is twenty-one feet high, twenty-one feet six inches in diameter, twenty-four inches thick, and weighs four hundred and thirty-two thousand pounds or something over two hundred tons. Some authorities give the weight as four hundred and forty-four thousand pounds, or 220 tons. It has bas-reliefs of the Emperor and Empress, the Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the Evangelists. Another bell, about half as large, required twenty-four men to ring it, and this was done by pulling the clapper. "From Bells," by E. H. Cross, in *New England Magazine* for January.

Prayer.

Do you ask what is prayer? It is the voice of the needy calling to Him who alone can relieve them. It is the cry of the sinful to Him who alone can pardon them. It is not eloquence but earnestness. It is not fine words nor flowing periods, but it is a deep sense of our guilt urging us to approach the Saviour, to seek pardon, help and salvation with strong crying; it may be with tears and groanings which cannot be uttered.

Did you ever hear a man that was starving beg for bread? That was prayer. Did you ever hear the agonizing cry of the condemned criminal for mercy?

That was prayer. Did you ever behold the shipwrecked mariner looking wistfully to those on shore for rescue? That was prayer.

The publican prayed when he cried, "God be merciful to me a sinner." St. Peter prayed when he said, "Lord, save me or I perish." Blind Bartimeus prayed when he exclaimed, "Jesus, thou son of David, have mercy on me!"

Stephen prayed when he cried, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Yet in all these instances, the words of the petition were plain and simple; they could not indeed be more so; but in each it was real prayer, because it came from the heart, and therefore was heard and graciously answered by Him to whom it was addressed. But the publican went down to his house justified. Peter was upheld from sinking by the sustaining arm of Jesus. Blind Bartimeus was restored to sight. Stephen fell asleep in a calm and a forgiving spirit. Prayer, we know, has caused the sun to stand still in the heavens, it has parted the sea, opened the prison doors, healed the sick and raised the dead to life again. No sooner is the spirit of grace and supplication given from on high, than the stubborn soul is melted, the broken heart is bound up, the sinner changed into the humble saint, and offending man restored to the lost image of his God.

May all who read this resolve to begin the day with prayer, for it is the golden key that unlocks heaven, to pour down blessings upon us, and end the day with prayer, for it is the same golden key that locks us up under heaven's protection at night.

A Melancholy scene.

A pathetic picture of the Irish famine of 1847 is contained in this month's Century Magazine. It is especially timely just now when distress and suffering are on every side, because it tells what one Irish gentleman did for the relief of the Irish peasantry. Although we are not yet afflicted with a famine which is of such enormous proportions as that of '47, and although we have not a pestilence to increase its horrors, reports from Ireland still contain very serious news. The ladies, on whose letters the article in the Century is founded, opened a store in their kitchen, at which meal was sold under market price. Their house was not simply an impromptu shop. It became also an hospital for the sick, and a school of cooking for the starving, who did not know how to cook the "yellow meal" which was sent over in war ships from America. They remained among their own people during the whole of that horrible period; and it must have been horrible when, as we are told, it was necessary for these ladies to have the shutters drawn when they sat down to their own meagre meal, in order that they might not see the ranks of wretched eyes glaring in at the table.

Ireland's Devotion to the Blessed Virgin.

The following quotation from a sermon of the gifted Father Burke, O. P., shows how our Lady has always been loved and honored in Catholic Ireland:

"One great feature in St. Patrick's preaching was devotion to the mother of God. Of this we have abundant proofs in the numerous churches built and dedicated to God under her name *Teampall Shire*, or *Mary's Church* became a familiar name in the land. In the far west of Ireland, where the traditions of our holy faith are still preserved enshrined in the purest and our grand old Celtic language, the sweet name of the Mother of God is heard in the prayers and songs of the people, in their daily familiar converse, in the supplications of the poor under the title of 'Our Lady,' or of the 'Blessed Virgin,' but by the still more endearing name of 'Mary Mother.' And so it was that St. Patrick sent his Catholic doctrines home to the hearts of the people. He preached Jesus Christ under the name by which He is still known and adored in that far western land; 'the Virgin's Son,' thus admirably illustrating the mystery of the incarnation, and preaching Jesus through Mary; and Mary herself he preached with all her graces and glories, as 'Mary Mother.' The example of virgin purity and maternal love he made the type of the Irish maiden and mother; and so well did they learn their high lessons, that they have been for ages the admiration of the world and their afflicted country. The devotion to Mary sunk deep into the heart of the Nation. So well had they already learned to love and appreciate her, that in a few years after their conversion to the faith, when they would express their love and admiration for the first great Irish Virgin saint—Bridgid—they thought they had crowned her with glory when they called her 'the Mary of Ireland.' This devotion to Mary was a protecting shield over Ireland in the day of her battle for the faith."

Prayers for the Dead.

Judas Machebeus sent twelve thousand drachmas of silver to Jerusalem to have prayers said for the soldiers who fell in battle. The reason he gave for doing so was that it was "a good and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins." The souls of these dead soldiers must have been in some place where prayers would be useless, and that prayers are not needed for those who are in heaven, and they are of no use to those in hell. Therefore, there must be some other place besides heaven and hell, where prayers are of use to souls departed, and that place is called purgatory. Our Divine Lord says in St. Matt. v. 26, "Amen I say to thee, thou shalt not go on from thence (the prison) till thou repay the last farthing." This prison is purgatory, for if it were hell there could be no release from it. "Out of hell there is no redemption."—United Canada.

"We made a run on the bank yesterday," writes an editor, "and we are \$10 better off to-day. It was a railroad bank, and we beat the town marshal in a foot race."—*Allan's Constitution*.

THE IRISH PARTY.

NO SETTLEMENT YET ARRIVED AT.

Rumored Visit of Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien to America—Dillon to Surrender Himself.

In the lobbies of Parliament the rumor has been revived that the settlements supposed to have been made with regard to the split in the Irish party leave Mr. Parnell in the chair, Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien going to America for the purpose of raising funds.

The Standard says: "We believe the Liberal leaders have promised the Healyites a home rule scheme that will empower the Irish Parliament to control the police and deal with the land question, if it is still unsettled. Both sections of the Irish party will agree to this and Mr. Parnell will retire and go to America. It is stated that Sir William Vernon Harcourt did not take part in these negotiations and that he entirely disapproves of the scheme. It is also stated that the surrender on the land question is the result of a Radical 'cave'."

The Times says:—"It is reported that a settlement between Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien will be effected in America, and that Mr. Dillon will surrender himself to the police on the understanding that he shall be nominated to the Irish leadership at the next session, Mr. McCarthy remaining for the present the leader of the re-united party."

The Dublin Freeman's Journal announces that Messrs. McCarthy and Sexton will now submit to their colleagues the result of the Boulogne conference. The McCarthyites, the Journal adds, are anxious for a settlement of the matters in dispute, and are confident in the wisdom and patriotism of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. Seven times within seven weeks Irish meetings have pronounced for Mr. Parnell, and the people hope for a reunited Ireland, amidst Irish nationalist rejoicing and British coercion despondency, to re-enter the fight for Ireland.

The Express says Mr. Gladstone has congratulated Mr. Balfour on the success of his efforts to relieve distress in western Ireland.

An anti-Parnell meeting was held in Kilrush yesterday. A fight between the anti-Parnellites and a number of Parnellites was one of its features. Dr. White, a priest, was the orator of the day, and expressed the opinion that Dillon and O'Brien would soon get rid of Parnell.

Justin McCarthy, speaking on the Irish question, said that if the minority would not yield the majority might as well disband. He was prepared, he said, to accept any settlement making for peace and union, the prospects for an agreement being reached were so few. The Imperial Parliament must settle the land question before or concurrent with the home rule question or never settle it at all. The Irish were quite competent to re-organize the constabulary as a civil force.

The Standard interprets Parnell's speech at Ennis to mean that Dillon and O'Brien have consented to unite with him in extending guarantees from the Gladstonians. The Healyites, it says, will be compelled to acquiesce or be booted down.

The Times says:—It would be interesting to know whether Parnell's utterances were merely a bluff. It will be strange if Ennis should prove a second time to be the theatre of a deliverance that is historic in the fortunes of Parnell."

The Bridal or Nuptial Mass.

It has always been the wish of the Church that at the solemnization of holy matrimony Mass should, if possible, be offered in behalf of the newly married couple, in order that Almighty God may bless their union and favor them with a happy offspring. A special service is set apart in the Missal for this end, called in Latin *Missa pro Sponsa et Sponse*.—i. e., Mass for the bridegroom and bride—and the Mass itself is considered among the privileged, for it may be celebrated on days of greater rite (Bouvy, *Expositio Rubricarum*, ii, 601). At a Mass of this kind a few ceremonies may be seen which are peculiar to it alone. As far as the *Pater Noster*, it differs in nothing from an ordinary Mass, but when the priest has come to that part of the service immediately before the *Liberamus*, he stands at the epistle corner of the altar and, having turned toward the bride and bridegroom who are kneeling in front of him, reads over them two prayers upon the nature and solemnity of their union. This being done, the bride and bridegroom retire to their places, and the Mass goes on as usual until the time of the last blessing. Here the priest turns around to the party again and reads over them the following prayers:—"The God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob be with you, may He shower his blessings upon you; that you may behold your children's children unto the third and fourth generation; and may you enjoy afterward eternal unending life through the help of our Lord Jesus Christ who, with the Father and Holy Ghost liveth and reigneth God, world without end. Amen." After this the priest is directed to admonish the newly married pair of the mutual faith and love they owe each other and of the obligation they are under to remain continent upon those occasions that the Church has set apart for special prayer and fasting. They are finally exhorted to live in the fear of God. The priest then sprinkles them with holy water, and Mass concludes as usual.

"Here's an item about a man who was killed on a railroad track," said the reporter. "Call him a victim of the deadly parallel," replied the editor.—*Ex*

THE CHURCH OF BALLYMORE.

I have knelt in great cathedrals with their wondrous nave and aisles, whose fairy arches blend and interlace, where the sunlight on the paintings like a ray of glory smiles...

The Mystery of Killard.

PART I.—THE RACE OF LANE.

CHAPTER XV. RESTITUTION.

The dawn of the next day broke broad and pure, and a silver radiance crept over the land. A rampart of leaden clouds stood upon the western horizon, but above spread the vast expanse of intense blue.

gesture to the Fool, while holding the other parallel to the ground at the height of his son's head. "Had his son the paper?" "No. A low-sized man."

ranged for him in the second sleeping-room. In the other slept the fisherman's wife, and in a small, hooded cot, their little daughter Mary. Martin was out with the boats. The boy looked around in great surprise.

C. M. B. A. RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE. Sympathy of Branch 26, C. M. B. A. Whereas, God's Divine message of death has been conveyed to another brother member of our Branch, calling home to Himself from our midst, our late Brother Charles Kane, be it

At the regular meeting of Branch, 57, Orillia, held in their hall on Wednesday, January 7th, 1891, it was moved by Brother A. R. McDonnell and seconded by Brother R. D. Gunn.

At the regular meeting of Branch 19, Toronto, held in their hall on Friday, 9th inst., it was moved by Chancellor Quinn, seconded by First Vice-President Stafford, and carried unanimously.

At a regular meeting of the members of Branch 63, St. Mary's, Ont., held in their hall on January 12, 1891, the following resolutions of condolence were offered and adopted.

At the weekly meeting of Shamrock Council No. 320 of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, (President P. O'Reilly) in the chair, two applicants were proposed for membership and were reported and taken into consideration.

ed to the medical examiner, Dr. J. G. Guerin. Several accounts were ordered to be paid. This council now numbers some thirty members although instituted less than three months, and from the well known energy of the officers and the interest displayed by the members promises to make rapid progress in their laudable undertaking.

On his return from Rome, recently, His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh spoke as follows of the relations of religion and politics. There appeared to be a feeling growing up that there must be a divorce between religion and politics.

Advertisement for CATARRH NASAL BALM. A certain and speed cure for Catarrh of the Head and Throat in all its stages. SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA. ESTABLISHED IN 1878. THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING. CITY OF MEXICO THURSDAY, February 5, 1891. THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000.00

OUR Prize Competition. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE Young Folks.

The proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE have pleasure in announcing that it is their intention, with the object of interesting the younger members of the Catholic community in literature, to offer for open competition a number of valuable prizes to the pupils of schools of the Dominion other than those in Universities and finishing schools.

Rules for Competitors: The stories must be submitted in the handwriting of the competitor. They must not exceed two thousand words. Each MS. must be enclosed in a blank sheet of paper of the same size as that on which the story is written.

- THE PRIZES. The Prizes will be divided as follows: 1. City of Montreal. 2. Dominion Prize. 3. Provincial Prize. 4. County Prize. 5. School Prize.

MONTREAL CITY PRIZE. The first prize will be given for the best story selected from those sent in from the schools in the city. DOMINION PRIZE. The second for the best story selected from those sent from the various counties in each province. PROVINCIAL PRIZE. The third for the best story sent from the provinces generally. COUNTY PRIZE. The fourth for the best story from any of the schools generally. SCHOOL PRIZE. The fifth for the best story from the schools generally.

- These prizes will be as follows: 1. (CITY PRIZE)—An excellent Upright Piano. 2. (DOMINION)—A Gold Watch, name of winner and conditions under which it was received, engraved. 3. (PROVINCIAL)—A handsome Silver Watch. 4. (COUNTY)—Three volumes History of Our Own Times (McCarthy), Ireland, Past and Present. Life of Leo XII. 5. Cyclopaedia of Literature.

EXTRA PRIZES. A special extra series of prizes will be given for the best story in the same grade written by children under twelve years of age, to be duly certified by their teacher. There will consist of a series of valuable books. [Subscribers will be good enough to note further announcements in our columns on this subject.]

Wives! Sons! DAUGHTERS! POULTRY FOR PROFIT. MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S. NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S. CONDITION POWDER. Highly concentrated. Does not stain. In quantity best for one month's use. 10 lbs. makes 100 lbs. of powder.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT No. 761, Craig Street, Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "The True Witness" at the per line, first insertion, and for the per line each subsequent insertion.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1891. The Quebec Mercury says: "A prominent politician is authority for the statement that Mr. Curran, M.P. for Montreal, will shortly become a member of the Privy Council."

RECIROCITY is the question which still disturbs certain politicians without apparently bringing them any nearer a solution. Perhaps a suggestion given in a friendly way to both parties might help them.

It looks as though the prophecy that the Emperor William will have to renew the part of Louis of France, when he recalled Richelieu, and call Bismarck back, may be fulfilled in the near future.

The defeat of Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, is an event of no small importance. If the King declines to accept his resignation his prestige will be so impaired as to render his office of far less moment than it has of late been.

BESTIES coming into use for arming ships, nickel steel is to be adopted for making barrels for military rifles and sporting guns.

SEVERAL newspapers in this country are at present indulging in that hazardous feat of parading their alleged circulation. The Toronto papers are at it hammer and tongs, and the Mail is calling the Empire names because the latter declines to accept its challenge.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT No. 761, Craig Street, Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00. TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "The True Witness" at the per line, first insertion, and for the per line each subsequent insertion.

Quebec Mining Lands. Following the example set by the Government of Ontario with regard to mining lands, the Quebec Commissioner of Crown Lands has issued orders to withdraw all mineral lands for sale.

Exit Dalton McCarthy, M. P. If straws tell how the wind blows, there is no necessity for indications of the course of the hurricane.

The Montreal Elections. The citizens of Montreal have paid a high compliment to the Hon. James Mesheane by electing him Mayor of the enormous majority of 5,000 votes.

A Catholic Mission. Incidentally a correspondent of the Chicago Herald, writing from Pine Ridge Agency, the scene of the recent Indian troubles, ghost dances and slaughter of Indians, bears testimony to the goodness and prosperity of the Catholic mission near that place.

International Trade. In the French idea of a maximum and minimum arrangement of the tariff, may be seen the probable line on which foreign nations will proceed in their dealings with the United States.

A PORTUGUESE EMEUTE. Oporto, January 31.—A tremendous sensation has been created here by what may turn out to be a revolution against the authority of the Government.

A PETTY INSURRECTION SUPPRESSED. Three Regiments Revolt—The Loyal Troops Make Short Work of the Rebellious Soldiers.

CIVIC ELECTIONS. In Montreal—The Mesheane's Great Majority—The Result of the War Elections. The civic elections in Montreal came on Monday last. The contest for the mayoralty between the Hon. James Mesheane and Mr. Grenier, the result was overwhelming.

DEATH OF A VETERAN OF 1837. One of the veterans of the rebellion of 1837 passed away on Sunday in the person of Mr. F. X. Prieur, residing at 222 St. Hubert Street.

ARCHBISHOP'S ACADEMY. The monthly proclamation of the roll of honor for the month of January took place in the Academy hall on Monday afternoon.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA. The Law Upheld—Opinions of the Judges—A Possible Appeal.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of Canada is at an end. Acting on the advice of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and issue his writs for a new Parliament.

"IN DARKEST ENGLAND."

Cardinal Manning and General Booth.

This article of Cardinal Manning's, in the Paternoster Review, will be of interest to our readers. The breadth and generosity of the Catholic philanthropic and religious spirit have been seldom better demonstrated.

If you ask me how I regard General Booth's enterprise described in "Darkest England," I answer by asking, do you mean as a religious movement, or as a work of simple humanity? If you mean as a religious movement, I have nothing to say, and have no duty, here and now, to sit in judgment upon it.

General Booth's project, as I understand it from his book and from his public declarations, is as follows:—

1. It is separate altogether from the religious action of the Salvation Army.

2. It is directed to the finding and raising the lost, the worthless, the vicious and the criminal, for whom at this moment no legal provision exists and no voluntary efforts are adequate.

3. It will be administered by the organization of the Salvation Army, not as religious ministers, but as agents and officers.

4. It will adhere strictly to the law, if any man will not work neither let him eat." Work as the condition of food will be the inflexible rule for all who are capable of work.

The effort thus defined appears to me worthy of sympathy and support.

1. First, because it is a work of what is called "corporal mercy," distinct from all spiritual works. It is directed to the relief of the natural needs of man by giving food, clothing, housing, instruction in work and skill, by which bread may be earned. These needs are universal. They have no respect of persons, or characters, or creeds. They must be met by us under pain of sin, for we shall have to answer at the last day for the hungry we have not fed, the naked we have not clothed, and the homeless we have not housed. In giving bread to the hungry, clothing to the naked, and shelter to the homeless, we all can and ought to unite. It is the law of nature, which is the law of God, and binds us all under pain of sin.

2. There are at this time three agencies for relief of the poor. The first is the Poor Law, the administration of which is at this day, narrowed to the relief of those who are willing to go into the workhouse; the amount of relief given outside of the house is little or none. The Poor Law of Elizabeth was larger in its scope. It provided for two classes, first, for the aged and infirm who cannot work; secondly, for the able-bodied who could find no work, that is, for the unemployed. It also explicitly aimed at preventing crime, and reclaiming the criminal. This large and wide scope reflected the mind of England down to that date. It embodied the natural law that the poor have a right to relief, either by way of work or of food. The very name of workhouse is witness of this natural law. This scope of the Poor Law is now narrowed to the support of those who either have no home, or are willing to break it up and to come as paupers into the workhouse. The Poor Law, therefore, does not touch the hundreds of thousands who had rather starve than break up their home and go into the workhouse.

The second agency for relief is the Charity Organization Society. It does great good to many worthy cases. But it awkwardly rejects the unworthy. It is peevish at the unworthy that Gen. Booth daily aims at. This second agency is, therefore, by its own limitation inadequate.

The third agency for the relief of the poor is the vast amount of alms given every year by private hands. Under this head may be classed the parochial system of the Church of England, its clergy and a large body of its charitable laity. Without a doubt, much is done by the zeal and self-denial of those who live in the midst of the suffering people of the east-end of London. But they would be the first to acknowledge that all their efforts are immensely short of the relief of the sufferers by which they are surrounded. This again, though a very valuable agency, is visibly inadequate.

Next come the various ministers of religion, and a number of charities under the care of laymen, such as refuges, shelters, asylums and the like. No man knows better than they how vast a domain of human misery their still remain beyond their reach.

We need not dwell upon the generous almsgiving of individuals, for great as it is, it does not cover the wideness of human want which lies beyond the limits of all who are striving to help their fellow-creatures.

In London alone there are hundreds of thousands to whose miseries all these agencies combined can never reach. When the Royal Commission on "the Housing of the Working Classes" was sitting, efforts were made, without success, to calculate the number of families and persons crowded in dwellings unfit for human life. It was thought to be at least a million. General Booth also believes the destitute population of London to be about a million. Be this as it may, all the agencies now at work, with all their numbers and excellent institutions of every kind, are inadequate to cover the vast field of want and misery and crime that exists in London; and not only exists, but is always multiplying beyond our reach.

This being so, who that cares for human misery and human ruin can fail to ask others to do what they cannot do themselves? General Booth has at his command a vast organization of devoted men and women ready to rise and wade in the midst of this dead sea of human suffering. And it is only by human sympathy and human voices appealing, face to face, with these outcast and ruined souls, that they can be won back again to human life and to the law of God. If General Booth can gather under human influence and guidance those whom all our other agencies for good have not yet reached, who shall forbid him? If his zeal shall rebuke the indifference of some, and shall restore those whom others have rejected, and shall to order and rectitude those who have been

HAZELTON FISHER DOM NION PIANOS!

—AND THE—
Eolian and Dominion Organs.

The largest and most varied assortment of fine instruments in Canada.

Factor, Chopin, Pédal and Automatic Organs. I do not claim, as most every one else does, that I have the best Pianos in the world, but I have the honor of being patronized by nearly all our most eminent artists.

I only keep and sell instruments which I know to be reliable, and which, therefore, I can vouch for and fully guarantee.

Every instrument sold is represented, or no sale.

Pianos to rent.
Abliss tuning and regulating. Repairing.
Full value allowed on old instruments taken in exchange.

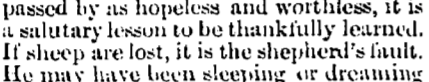
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Second-hand instruments at all prices, some nearly new. Always some genuine bargains on hand.

Second-hand Organs and Pianos from \$20 and \$50.

Low price only and the lowest.
Easy terms. Liberal discount for cash.
I do not keep canvassers nor peddlers to work for me, nor do I force instruments into your houses.

Please apply directly at the store, where you may be assured of polite attention and consideration.

If you cannot come personally send for illustrated catalogue.



passed by as hopeless and worthless, it is a salutary lesson to be thankfully learned. If sheep are lost, it is the shepherd's fault. He may have been sleeping or dreaming in a fool's paradise, or sounding his pastoral music in a refined life of blameless morality, without the shadow of the Cross; or to come nearest to the reality, he may have inherited a work which the neglect of his forefathers has put beyond his reach. How could East London have ever existed if authorities—religious, civil, municipal, parochial, social, domestic, and personal—had not been asleep, or, if awake, culpably neglectful of duty? If General Booth can reclaim this man's land, where the name of God is unknown, will we wish him in reward the fitness of all grace and truth.

Lastly, General Booth's work is both like and unlike all that has hitherto been attempted. It is irrelevant to point out how much has been already done, and is being done by others. They have not done all; and they have not the means to cover the whole instant and urgent need. In providing for those whom others cannot reach, he will not clash with any existing work. Moreover, he has a trained body of agents ready for the work. The man-power and woman-power of others is neither sufficient in numbers, nor trained to a life of exceptional hardness. Let him try his hand, and if he fails, let others do better. Above all, it is intolerable to hinder General Booth in feeding the starving, and reclaiming the criminal of this day, because in the next generation a normal state of capital and labor may provide employment for posterity. In the meanwhile, must they starve?

Again, it is a foolish criticism to say that in all his probed work there is nothing new. Old needs can be met by old remedies; bread will still stay hunger, clothing keep out the cold, and work earn wages. If the scale of the application be accurate, the work is done. And for the means to make those remedies adequate he is now appealing.

Lastly, we may hope that his effort will quicken the zeal of all who are now working for the same motives and for the same ends. Their hands are already full, and their means are always running out. If a good Providence did not work with them, and for them, they would soon be unable to go on. But help comes with the day. If they are not able to unite in the works of others; if the dictates of faith and conscience compel them to work alone on their own lines, or within their own sphere, they can nevertheless bid God-speed to all who, in good faith, are toiling for, at least, the temporal good of our outcast people.

Hansel Monday.

Hansel Monday is the first Monday following the New Year, and is commonly celebrated in Scotland and some parts of Ireland by the trade folks; also by descendants in this country. On this day no money can be spent, or the spender will be unfortunate in money matters the entire year; on the contrary, any money spent on this day will bring the recipient double fortune and insure to him a well filled pocket-book the rest of the year. Hansel Monday is among market people in the old countries, who attempt by various devices to induce each other to spend a few pence. Literally a hansel is the first gift or sale received on any special occasion, which it was formerly the custom to lay aside for good luck. Thus the first money received when a new shop is opened, or the first money taken in during the day in trade is considered a hansel in Scotland and its kind as such. Even in this prosaic age and land there are many tradesmen who will offer special inducements to the first customer of the morning, under the superstition that if no sale is made ill luck will follow all the custom of the day.

"Red"

Scarlet has been the colour of soldiers' uniforms from the time of the Lacandonians; but our own gallant defenders did not always wear it. In Henry VIII's reign, the Tudor colours, green and white, were worn by the army; and white, with a red cross, by the City of London contingent. Scarlet and blue came into fixed use in the time of Queen Anne, when the wearing of armour was finally discontinued. It is not surprising that such a striking and brilliant tint as red should find peculiar favour among savages; and we learn from the Rev. Padre

THE VATICAN.

Immured Clergymen to Influence the Papal Election—Opinion of a High Ecclesiastic.

ROME, January 27.—The Vatican, says a European despatch, has been advised the Italian Government was occupying itself diplomatically with the approaching conclave.

In order to prevent the election of a Pope unfavorable to official Italy and favorable to France, the Minister Crispi will try to demonstrate to the triple alliance that in view of the hostile spirit existing at present in high quarters, it is to the interest of the allied Cabinets to prepare the forthcoming conclave. This explains the opposition offered by several German and Italian journals to the election of the late Cardinal Cullen as President of the Council in 1878 when Leo XIII was elected. This time he hopes to exercise greater influence on the election of a more moderate Pope. At the Vatican they appear to be very sceptical and serene in this respect. First, because the Pope enjoys perfect health, and secondly, because the conclave is not as formerly exposed to the interference of courts or Cabinets. A personage who will play a preponderant part in the future conclave, says a time-traveler, passed when the cardinals accepted the veto of the monarchies. The Church is henceforth refractory to those encroachments which the monarchies have made in the past. Absolute liberty will henceforth be the principle on which future conclave will be conducted.

This personage also says it is thought in competent circles that the next conclave will be held in Rome, unless the vacation of the Holy See takes place under the hybrid title of a war or unless the Italian Government, interpreting in its manner an elastic article of the law of guarantees, occupies the Vatican and interdicts the city of Rome. In the latter case, the two conclave will be held far away from Rome. The same personage also delivers himself on the subject of the conclave. It is difficult to determine the probabilities of.

THE NEXT CONCLAVE.

At present there are neither well-defined currents nor distinct groups, nor cardinals who are generally recognized as eligible to the Papacy. At present no cardinal is mentioned who prepares the conclave. There has not yet been a single election chosen. It is believed the Pope will live a long time, and that the present conclave will not be held until the death of the Pope. If the Pope died to-morrow without the present conclave being transferred to the present conclave, the cardinals would choose a cardinal of the most moderate of the Roman and Italian cardinals would choose a conciliatory Pope, moderate and moderate. The Pope will probably be chosen from the ranks of the provinces. Under extraordinary conditions, if the conclave were held abroad, and it should meet in the midst of a European conclave, the cardinals would choose a cardinal of the most moderate of the provinces. Under extraordinary conditions, if the conclave were held abroad, and it should meet in the midst of a European conclave, the cardinals would choose a cardinal of the most moderate of the provinces.

How He Saved St. Michael's.

Had it not been for the coolness, promptitude and bravery of Mr. Fred Meagher, of Meagher Bros., Montreal, St. Michael's cathedral, Toronto, would be a smouldering ruin this morning. For the past few months workmen have been engaged in removing and dismantling the church, and to properly execute their work, have erected scaffolds throughout the edifice. Certain of the gas jets along the aisle to the north have, as a consequence, been impaled, and in order to afford a proper light of lamps were placed upon the scaffolding and a fire broke out during the evening. After the fire had broken out, Mr. Meagher, who was in the church, the sexton went his rounds and extinguished the lights. When he attempted to reach the altar, the scaffolding, which was in the way, struck him on the shoulder and, falling to the floor, split the oil, which spreading rapidly, ignited, and for a moment it seemed as if the church would be destroyed. Mr. Meagher, who happened to be kneeling close by, jumped up, and, taking off his overcoat, threw it upon the flames and quickly extinguished them. His hands were blistered and his overcoat ruined, but he succeeded in saving the cathedral.—Empire.

THE SAYWARD CASE.

Sir John Thompson's Assize Movement Proving a Crowning Success—First Blood for Canada.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Chief Justice Fuller today announced that the Supreme Court had decided against the petition of the British Government for leave to appeal from a writ of prohibition to prevent the District Court of Alaska proceeding to enjoin its decree of forfeiture made in the case of the schooner Sayward, which was lawfully taking seals within the waters of the Territory.

The rule was made permanent the second Monday of April. This settles the long-pending question of the right to bring the case into court, and the matter now to be decided is whether the court will decide that the writ of prohibition will lie under the circumstances.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Sayward case, which was announced today, is a victory of justice, to our corresponding delight. "Was what was expected here, but at the same time it has been received with great satisfaction. The effect of the decision is simply to affirm that the Supreme Court of the United States has jurisdiction over the District Court of Alaska in prohibiting it from assuming jurisdiction over matters under the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

It seems to be now settled, if continued, that the applicants for the writ of prohibition will be granted. This settles the case, and the British Government has been put in the position of the United States, thus it would not allow political considerations to influence it in the slightest where the rights of any citizen are concerned. The matter will now rest until the next session.

LONDON, February 3.—The Standard says the judgment rendered in the United States, settling the case of the schooner Sayward, is an assurance that the dispute will be settled on its merits and from the standpoint of strict justice.

Cardinal Lavigne's Views.

PARIS, February 2.—Cardinal Lavigne, the Archbishop of Algiers, has addressed a remarkable circular letter to the clergy of Algiers. In this letter, while advocating adherence to the principles of the Holy See, he also advocates a purely Catholic party distinct from monarchy and imperial elements with which, he says, religion has in France been identified. He regards the French Republic as a detestable regime approved by the Vatican—recognition of the established form of government—in order to prevent the French people from adopting it openly. In addition, he recommends that the priests should strive to separate Catholic action from that of the old parties, that they should abstain from political action, and that they should foster internal divisions so as to present a united front against sectarian opposition.

A Railway Smash-Up.

KINGSTON, February 2.—A disastrous smash-up occurred yesterday morning on the Grand Trunk railway near Ballantyne station. About 6 a.m. the through freight train from the West left the depot, Kingston, Operator Laidley being in charge. The train was not to be clear. The conductor of this freight was McCombie, with Elliot, of Belleville, engineer. With Elliot in the cab, was Brakeman Martin. The train was loaded with freight cars, the most of them fully loaded with miscellaneous goods. The train was moving at a moderate speed when, on duty, when the western wind from Montreal pulled up, in charge of Conductor Holstford. Engineer Middleton and Fireman Laidley, who were in the cab, were thrown from the train. The train was stopped by the brakes, but the engine and the train were thrown from the tracks. The engine was killed. The operator alone is responsible for the accident.

FRIGHTENED AMERICANS.

A Needless Scare Over the Unprotected Ports and Harbors.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Fortifications bill was before the Senate this afternoon. Discussing an amendment to reduce the sum asked, Mr. Cockrell said he regarded a system of coast defenses which would cost \$125,000,000 as utterly worthless and an absolute waste of money. "We have no risk to run with Mexico, which is our friend," he said. "The Canadians are our friends, too. Suppose they are our enemies, what do they amount to?"

Mr. Frye—Not a word of ribs. Mr. Cockrell—That is so, but we can take Canada as a full compensation for any possible injury Great Britain may at any time hereafter do us.

Mr. Hawley ridiculed the pretension that the United States could help any other people on the face of the earth. There was a population of sixty-three millions in the United States capable of supplying the finest troops that the world had ever seen, but in case of an immediate and unexpected declaration of war they would be what? What an utter carnage for powder. What would the British nation care for a square mile of such troops armed with rifles that would not shoot over 1,200 yards. He would not want to see the nakedness of his country, but it so happened that the whole world knew already that the United States was helpless. The government could not negotiate today with advantage. That was the bitter truth. Great Britain had a magnificent harbor at Halifax and the finest fleet in the world. She had another naval station at Bermuda, and another on the North-west coast, so close to the United States that vessels in that harbor could throw shots across the line.

Mr. Frye—What would you do with the fleet? Great Britain would not fight us, but John Bull got mad and made an ass of himself like other people. He fought against robbery, and some twelve or eighteen hours Great Britain could assemble a fleet at Portland, in eighteen or twenty-four hours at Halifax and in twenty-four hours at Bermuda. British war vessels in the harbor of New York could lay a tribute of five hundred or one thousand million dollars on the city of New York. The British would be compelled to pay it. In the meantime, those "gallant sons of liberty" by the 1,000 or the 50,000 might be firing, but they would not be with a single shot on the heads of the harbors of Boston, Portland, New York, Charleston, New Orleans or San Francisco could not be defended, as they had no modern guns.

Mr. Dolph also spoke in favor of adequate coast protection.

Mr. Blair ridiculed Mr. Dolph's and Mr. Hawley's report of war with any nation. Great Britain had no conceivable motive to make war against the United States. He then offered an amendment to the bill, which would call for a national conference for the suppression of the slave trade and of the trade in intoxicating liquors and firearms and gunpowder in Africa.

Mr. Frye—The report of the conference of the American nations on the subject of international arbitration, and said that appropriations for any such preparations were piling up in the United States in a large bill.

THE FUNDING FUND.

BUFFALO, January 31.—Archbishop Croke has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal in what the Archbishop terms as "Self Defence," denying the statement published by the Freeman's Journal that Eugene Kelly, the New York banker, had cubed him \$1,000,000 on behalf of the funding fund. Archbishop Croke says he has received nothing and does not expect anything from Mr. Kelly for charitable or other purposes. "It is understood that the funds have been cubed, but I have not received anything to reply to them. I have only my own money and not much of it. If I am cubed, I will not say so, but to representative parties in the distressed districts."

THE FUNDING FUND.

PARIS, February 1.—Mr. Parnell spoke here to-day. His journey from Dublin to Ennis was a triumphant progress. He received a series of demonstrations all along the route. At every stoppage an address was presented to Mr. Parnell, to which he briefly replied. At Athlone thousands of people had gathered to greet him, and he was met by a triumphant procession, and the crowd vainly tried to persuade Mr. Parnell to stop there. On arriving at Ennis Mr. Parnell was greeted by a reception of thousands of people. A procession was formed with bands and banners, and Mr. Parnell was escorted to the hotel where a platform had been erected. Mr. John Fitzgerald presided.

Mr. Parnell in his speech stated that Ireland had stood fast to her claim to be sovereign within her own domain. He refused to admit any English veto so far as his own business was concerned. As in 1880, he told the Irish people that they would win, and events have proved the truth of his words, so in a few days they would know the truth of his declaration that they had won a nation. He said that the nation which would be overrulingly creditable to their patriotism. They would gain a parliament with real power, and they would be able to settle the questions of land and police and to disarm and convert the constabulary into a civil force under the control of Ireland's elected representatives. Under such a Parliament Ireland would realize her aspirations to be a nation. For this he had fought through many long years and he had fought through numerous public bodies, and he had won a nation. He said that he had won a nation. He said that he had won a nation. He said that he had won a nation.

A Triumphal Progress.

PARCEL DOES NOT LOSE PUBLIC ESTEEM—A Triumphant Progress.

DUBLIN, February 1.—Mr. Parnell spoke here to-day. His journey from Dublin to Ennis was a triumphant progress. He received a series of demonstrations all along the route. At every stoppage an address was presented to Mr. Parnell, to which he briefly replied. At Athlone thousands of people had gathered to greet him, and he was met by a triumphant procession, and the crowd vainly tried to persuade Mr. Parnell to stop there. On arriving at Ennis Mr. Parnell was greeted by a reception of thousands of people. A procession was formed with bands and banners, and Mr. Parnell was escorted to the hotel where a platform had been erected. Mr. John Fitzgerald presided.

Mr. Parnell in his speech stated that Ireland had stood fast to her claim to be sovereign within her own domain. He refused to admit any English veto so far as his own business was concerned. As in 1880, he told the Irish people that they would win, and events have proved the truth of his words, so in a few days they would know the truth of his declaration that they had won a nation. He said that the nation which would be overrulingly creditable to their patriotism. They would gain a parliament with real power, and they would be able to settle the questions of land and police and to disarm and convert the constabulary into a civil force under the control of Ireland's elected representatives. Under such a Parliament Ireland would realize her aspirations to be a nation. For this he had fought through many long years and he had fought through numerous public bodies, and he had won a nation. He said that he had won a nation. He said that he had won a nation.

Rev. Father Chelatin, the zealous and pious pastor of Thurso, P. Q., has his new church completed. It is one of the prettiest churches in the archdiocese of Ottawa, and is alike creditable to the architect and the builder. The plans have been issued for the dedication of the new edifice which takes place on the 25th February. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. Father Chelatin, assisted by the clergy of the archdiocese.

Rev. Father Chelatin, the zealous and pious pastor of Thurso, P. Q., has his new church completed. It is one of the prettiest churches in the archdiocese of Ottawa, and is alike creditable to the architect and the builder. The plans have been issued for the dedication of the new edifice which takes place on the 25th February. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. Father Chelatin, assisted by the clergy of the archdiocese.

THE VATICAN.

Immured Clergymen to Influence the Papal Election—Opinion of a High Ecclesiastic.

ROME, January 27.—The Vatican, says a European despatch, has been advised the Italian Government was occupying itself diplomatically with the approaching conclave.

In order to prevent the election of a Pope unfavorable to official Italy and favorable to France, the Minister Crispi will try to demonstrate to the triple alliance that in view of the hostile spirit existing at present in high quarters, it is to the interest of the allied Cabinets to prepare the forthcoming conclave. This explains the opposition offered by several German and Italian journals to the election of the late Cardinal Cullen as President of the Council in 1878 when Leo XIII was elected. This time he hopes to exercise greater influence on the election of a more moderate Pope. At the Vatican they appear to be very sceptical and serene in this respect. First, because the Pope enjoys perfect health, and secondly, because the conclave is not as formerly exposed to the interference of courts or Cabinets. A personage who will play a preponderant part in the future conclave, says a time-traveler, passed when the cardinals accepted the veto of the monarchies. The Church is henceforth refractory to those encroachments which the monarchies have made in the past. Absolute liberty will henceforth be the principle on which future conclave will be conducted.

This personage also says it is thought in competent circles that the next conclave will be held in Rome, unless the vacation of the Holy See takes place under the hybrid title of a war or unless the Italian Government, interpreting in its manner an elastic article of the law of guarantees, occupies the Vatican and interdicts the city of Rome. In the latter case, the two conclave will be held far away from Rome. The same personage also delivers himself on the subject of the conclave. It is difficult to determine the probabilities of.

THE NEXT CONCLAVE.

At present there are neither well-defined currents nor distinct groups, nor cardinals who are generally recognized as eligible to the Papacy. At present no cardinal is mentioned who prepares the conclave. There has not yet been a single election chosen. It is believed the Pope will live a long time, and that the present conclave will not be held until the death of the Pope. If the Pope died to-morrow without the present conclave being transferred to the present conclave, the cardinals would choose a cardinal of the most moderate of the Roman and Italian cardinals would choose a conciliatory Pope, moderate and moderate. The Pope will probably be chosen from the ranks of the provinces. Under extraordinary conditions, if the conclave were held abroad, and it should meet in the midst of a European conclave, the cardinals would choose a cardinal of the most moderate of the provinces. Under extraordinary conditions, if the conclave were held abroad, and it should meet in the midst of a European conclave, the cardinals would choose a cardinal of the most moderate of the provinces.

How He Saved St. Michael's.

Had it not been for the coolness, promptitude and bravery of Mr. Fred Meagher, of Meagher Bros., Montreal, St. Michael's cathedral, Toronto, would be a smouldering ruin this morning. For the past few months workmen have been engaged in removing and dismantling the church, and to properly execute their work, have erected scaffolds throughout the edifice. Certain of the gas jets along the aisle to the north have, as a consequence, been impaled, and in order to afford a proper light of lamps were placed upon the scaffolding and a fire broke out during the evening. After the fire had broken out, Mr. Meagher, who was in the church, the sexton went his rounds and extinguished the lights. When he attempted to reach the altar, the scaffolding, which was in the way, struck him on the shoulder and, falling to the floor, split the oil, which spreading rapidly, ignited, and for a moment it seemed as if the church would be destroyed. Mr. Meagher, who happened to be kneeling close by, jumped up, and, taking off his overcoat, threw it upon the flames and quickly extinguished them. His hands were blistered and his overcoat ruined, but he succeeded in saving the cathedral.—Empire.

THE SAYWARD CASE.

Sir John Thompson's Assize Movement Proving a Crowning Success—First Blood for Canada.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Chief Justice Fuller today announced that the Supreme Court had decided against the petition of the British Government for leave to appeal from a writ of prohibition to prevent the District Court of Alaska proceeding to enjoin its decree of forfeiture made in the case of the schooner Sayward, which was lawfully taking seals within the waters of the Territory.

The rule was made permanent the second Monday of April. This settles the long-pending question of the right to bring the case into court, and the matter now to be decided is whether the court will decide that the writ of prohibition will lie under the circumstances.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Sayward case, which was announced today, is a victory of justice, to our corresponding delight. "Was what was expected here, but at the same time it has been received with great satisfaction. The effect of the decision is simply to affirm that the Supreme Court of the United States has jurisdiction over the District Court of Alaska in prohibiting it from assuming jurisdiction over matters under the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

It seems to be now settled, if continued, that the applicants for the writ of prohibition will be granted. This settles the case, and the British Government has been put in the position of the United States, thus it would not allow political considerations to influence it in the slightest where the rights of any citizen are concerned. The matter will now rest until the next session.

LONDON, February 3.—The Standard says the judgment rendered in the United States, settling the case of the schooner Sayward, is an assurance that the dispute will be settled on its merits and from the standpoint of strict justice.

Cardinal Lavigne's Views.

PARIS, February 2.—Cardinal Lavigne, the Archbishop of Algiers, has addressed a remarkable circular letter to the clergy of Algiers. In this letter, while advocating adherence to the principles of the Holy See, he also advocates a purely Catholic party distinct from monarchy and imperial elements with which, he says, religion has in France been identified. He regards the French Republic as a detestable regime approved by the Vatican—recognition of the established form of government—in order to prevent the French people from adopting it openly. In addition, he recommends that the priests should strive to separate Catholic action from that of the old parties, that they should abstain from political action, and that they should foster internal divisions so as to present a united front against sectarian opposition.

A Railway Smash-Up.

KINGSTON, February 2.—A disastrous smash-up occurred yesterday morning on the Grand Trunk railway near Ballantyne station. About 6 a.m. the through freight train from the West left the depot, Kingston, Operator Laidley being in charge. The train was not to be clear. The conductor of this freight was McCombie, with Elliot, of Belleville, engineer. With Elliot in the cab, was Brakeman Martin. The train was loaded with freight cars, the most of them fully loaded with miscellaneous goods. The train was moving at a moderate speed when, on duty, when the western wind from Montreal pulled up, in charge of Conductor Holstford. Engineer Middleton and Fireman Laidley, who were in the cab, were thrown from the train. The train was stopped by the brakes, but the engine and the train were thrown from the tracks. The engine was killed. The operator alone is responsible for the accident.

FRIGHTENED AMERICANS.

A Needless Scare Over the Unprotected Ports and Harbors.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Fortifications bill was before the Senate this afternoon. Discussing an amendment to reduce the sum asked, Mr. Cockrell said he regarded a system of coast defenses which would cost \$125,000,000 as utterly worthless and an absolute waste of money. "We have no risk to run with Mexico, which is our friend," he said. "The Canadians are our friends, too. Suppose they are our enemies, what do they amount to?"

Mr. Frye—Not a word of ribs. Mr. Cockrell—That is so, but we can take Canada as a full compensation for any possible injury Great Britain may at any time hereafter do us.

Mr. Hawley ridiculed the pretension that the United States could help any other people on the face of the earth. There was a population of sixty-three millions in the United States capable of supplying the finest troops that the world had ever seen, but in case of an immediate and unexpected declaration of war they would be what? What an utter carnage for powder. What would the British nation care for a square mile of such troops armed with rifles that would not shoot over 1,200 yards. He would not want to see the nakedness of his country, but it so happened that the whole world knew already that the United States was helpless. The government could not negotiate today with advantage. That was the bitter truth. Great Britain had a magnificent harbor at Halifax and the finest fleet in the world. She had another naval station at Bermuda, and another on the North-west coast, so close to the United States that vessels in that harbor could throw shots across the line.

Mr. Frye—What would you do with the fleet? Great Britain would not fight us, but John Bull got mad and made an ass of himself like other people. He fought against robbery, and some twelve or eighteen hours Great Britain could assemble a fleet at Portland, in eighteen or twenty-four hours at Halifax and in twenty-four hours at Bermuda. British war vessels in the harbor of New York could lay a tribute of five hundred or one thousand million dollars on the city of New York. The British would be compelled to pay it. In the meantime, those "gallant sons of liberty" by the 1,000 or the 50,000 might be firing, but they would not be with a single shot on the heads of the harbors of Boston, Portland, New York, Charleston, New Orleans or San Francisco could not be defended, as they had no modern guns.

Mr. Dolph also spoke in favor of adequate coast protection.

Mr. Blair ridiculed Mr. Dolph's and Mr. Hawley's report of war with any nation. Great Britain had no conceivable motive to make war against the United States. He then offered an amendment to the bill, which would call for a national conference for the suppression of the slave trade and of the trade in intoxicating liquors and firearms and gunpowder in Africa.

Mr. Frye—The report of the conference of the American nations on the subject of international arbitration, and said that appropriations for any such preparations were piling up in the United States in a large bill.

THE FUNDING FUND.

BUFFALO, January 31.—Archbishop Croke has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal in what the Archbishop terms as "Self Defence," denying the statement published by the Freeman's Journal that Eugene Kelly, the New York banker, had cubed him \$1,000,000 on behalf of the funding fund. Archbishop Croke says he has received nothing and does not expect anything from Mr. Kelly for charitable or other purposes. "It is understood that the funds have been cubed, but I have not received anything to reply to them. I have only my own money and not much of it. If I am cubed, I will not say so, but to representative parties in the distressed districts."

THE FUNDING FUND.

PARIS, February 1.—Mr. Parnell spoke here to-day. His journey from Dublin to Ennis was a triumphant progress. He received a series of demonstrations all along the route. At every stoppage an address was presented to Mr. Parnell, to which he briefly replied. At Athlone thousands of people had gathered to greet him, and he was met by a triumphant procession, and the crowd vainly tried to persuade Mr. Parnell to stop there. On arriving at Ennis Mr. Parnell was greeted by a reception of thousands of people. A procession was formed with bands and banners, and Mr. Parnell was escorted to the hotel where a platform had been erected. Mr. John Fitzgerald presided.

Mr. Parnell in his speech stated that Ireland had stood fast to her claim to be sovereign within her own domain. He refused to admit any English veto so far as his own business was concerned. As in 1880

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

CURING A COLD. To get rid of a cold, says The Ladies' Home Journal, send to the druggist for a mixture containing sulphate of atropia...

GOOD COUNSEL. Remember, mother, to you is confided the most tender portion of the Lord's vineyard. If you discharge your duties well, then the labor of God's ministers becomes easy and pleasant...

THE KITCHEN.

RICH WAFFLES. Take three teaspoonfuls of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of butter, six eggs, one quart of milk and one and a half pounds of Hecker's self-raising griddle-cake flour...

PEPPER POT. This delicious and savory stew soup is, indeed, almost a lost art. It is made, according to the old-time recipe as follows:

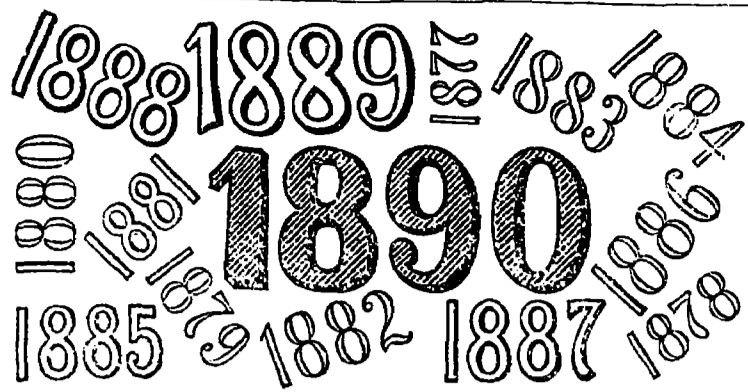
Take a scrap or neck of mutton, a shin of beef, a knuckle of veal and a pound of salt pork. Break the bones and put all into a large iron pot, and cover with water. Add an onion cut up small, a piece of garden pepper two or three turmeric slices and a grated carrot...

HOW TO MAKE GOOD CORN BEEF SCRAPPLE. Purchase a four-pound piece of corned beef, brisket, free of bone, with fat and lean mixed. Put it in a kettle that has a cover, and then pour over it sufficient water to cover it. Put the lid on the kettle and set it on your range or stove where it may cook very slowly for four or five hours, or until it is perfectly tender...

To purify Your blood. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mean Wills. Husbands who profess to love their wives intensely, sometimes play them a very mean trick when about to depart for that better land where there is "neither marrying nor giving in marriage."

Husbands who profess to love their wives intensely, sometimes play them a very mean trick when about to depart for that better land where there is "neither marrying nor giving in marriage." One might suppose that a tender spouse, on the eve of being divorced by death from the partner of his joys and sorrows, would be governed in the disposition of his worldly goods by an earnest desire to render her earthly future a happy one. If he has a fortune to bequeath to her, why should he make a dog-in-the-manger will, providing that she shall enjoy it only during widowhood? What right has he to condemn her to a life of loneliness, under penalty of pauperism, in case she shall marry again? Husbands about to shuffle off this mortal coil, if you desire to be tenderly borne in mind of your relatives, don't deal with them after this contemptible fashion.—N. Y. Ledger.



See it grow! You won't have to look back far. 1877 was the year when Pearlins started in to take charge of washing and cleaning. It was a new idea; people didn't know about it; when they did find out, they were afraid of it.

But look at it now. Every year has been a big advance on the year before — and 1890 a bigger advance than ever. It's the biggest year, against the biggest opposition — smooth-tongued peddlers to fight against, cheap prices and poor quality, prize packages, imitations of all sorts. But Pearlins started ahead and has kept there — and now it's farther ahead than ever.

A poor thing can't grow like this. A dangerous thing can't. Find out for yourself why Pearlins grows. Ask about it of some one who is using it.

Beware of peddlers and imitations. JAMES PYLE, New York.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

TAMING WILD BIRDS. When young I raised many wild birds, and, as the time is coming for their mating and busy season for building and rearing their young, it may give some young folks pleasure to explain the method by which I was perfectly successful.

I watched the nest of such as I desired to get until the young birds were old enough to feed and not old enough to fly or get scared. I then loosened the nest carefully, placed it in a tight cage near the bars, with a ledge outside, from which it might be convenient for the parent bird to feed them. The cage should be hung in some convenient place near where the nest had been located, on a tree or bush, out of the reach of cats.

At first the old birds are shy, and manifest their disapprobation by rapid darting around and scolding in loud voices. Yet I never found them to desert their offspring, but feeding them regularly. I would then begin to feed them, too, with a little sweet biscuit, berries, seeds and worms, or some green stuff. The old birds attended them for a time, finally leaving them to my care.

There is a current idea that, after they find their young prisoners, the old birds poison them. It is not so, as I have tested it thoroughly. After removing the cage to the house, the old birds, having ceased their care, I fed them in the usual way, paying the same attention to cleanliness, and carefully giving them fresh water for frequent bathing.

I once raised a pet yellow bird, a lively little feathered creature, about the size of a canary, and almost precisely similar in color. The plumage of the female was of a bright yellow color; wings, tail and crown black. The plumage of the male was more of a brownish yellow. They build their nests in bushes of lichens cemented and interwoven together, and lined inside with some soft substance. They were very thick around the house, as they generally are where mustard seeds are plenty.

I learned to have confidence in giving them their liberty by accident. One harvest day mother came out of the field and excitedly told me that my pet bird had escaped from the cage, which I had set in the window of an upper room. I came to the house feeling sad, as a child would, and found my bird perched in the topmost branch of a high pear tree, gleefully enjoying its freedom. Procuring a biscuit from the house I called to it, and received its chirping answer as it turned its head and recognized its once master. To my surprise it flew down, perched upon my shoulder, fed upon the biscuit, and allowed me to put it in the cage again. After that I gave it liberty. Nothing delighted it so much as to hop out of the cage on to my finger, fly to my shoulder, and manifest its great delight by stooping, ruffling its feathers, spreading its wings in quivering pleasure, and sticking out its little bill to be kissed, like a pouting child.

I had it in the shop one day, hopping around, when it suddenly fell over as in a fit, but recovered only to relapse into another while on my shoulder, and died in my hands. I buried it lovingly back of the barn, with a post for a headstone.—W. M. KOHL, in Nature's Realm.

AN EMIGRATION OF ANTS. Away back in the '40s, I was in the habit of wandering off into the woods or along the shady banks of some stream when the weather was pleasant.

One afternoon while lying on a moss-covered bank under cover of the shady wood, reading "Rambles of a Naturalist Around Philadelphia," I noticed and became interested in a great army of small black ants traveling along the dry sandy bed of the gutter below me on the roadside. Tracing the line, of march back I found they were leaving their old habitation on the side bank among the grass for some unexplained reason. They were not encumbered by any unnecessary luggage, not even provisions. Their

young, like maggots without legs, were carried. Thousands of males, females and neuters, the latter being soldiers and workers, comprised the line marching forward. Though scattered, a distinguished feature of order and intelligence appeared, as some were going back and forward, stopping an ant here and there to give some order evidently.

Following the gutter some fifty feet, climbing rough places, threading tangled grass and weeds like thick forests and jungles, they diverged to the left up a steep, grassy bank almost hidden from view, except a glimpse here and there, like an army marching through a forest, they entered their new home in the ground which had been recently made, as apparent from the fresh excavated dirt.

One would suppose that they might have provisions to transport for so large an army until more could be provided, though they may have laid in a supply. Last summer I watched a colony transporting to their village a supply of multicolored blossoms, a description of which has been published.

W. M. K.

WHY AN ICEBERG FLOATS.

Iceberg floats for the same reason that the lump of ice in the pitcher remain upon the surface, because its specific gravity is not so great as that of the water surrounding it; in other words ice is lighter than water. This lightness is caused by air being imprisoned in the water, and in the ice as it is forming. Water shrinks in cooling until it reaches about thirty-nine degrees Fahrenheit. From this point it expands as it cools until the freezing point is reached, at which time the ice occupies a space about one-eleventh greater than its former bulk of water. An iceberg shows only about one-eighth of its bulk; a berg 300 feet high extends over 3,000 feet into the water below.

THE LONG LIFE OF BIRDS.

Birds are, ordinarily, exceedingly long-lived. The swan, it is ascertained by means of unquestionable records, has been known to exist over 300 years. A sea-eagle, captured in 1715, then already several years of age, died 104 year afterwards, in 1819; a white-headed vulture, captured in 1708, died in 1826 in one of the aviaries of Schosenbrunn castle, near Vienna, having passed 118 years in captivity. Numerous ravens and parrots have been known to live 100 years and over. As with most birds magpies live many years in a state of freedom, but do not reach over twenty or twenty-five in captivity. Caged canary birds live from twelve to fifteen years; but those flying at liberty, in their native land reach a far more advanced age.

106 Agnes St., Toronto, Ont., May 23, 1887: "It is with pleasure that I certify to the fact of my mother having been cured of a bad case of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, and this after having tried other preparations without avail." Wm. H. McCONNELL.

Good Women.

The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron are more serviceable in life than petticoated philosophers, blustering heroes, or virago queens. She who makes her husband and children happy, who claims the one from vice and trains the other to virtue, in a much greater character than ladies described in romance, whose sole occupation is to murder mankind with the shafts from the quiver of the eyes.

Wasted Sweetness.

He bought a guitar and practised for six long weary months. But at the end of that time a smile of joy lit up his wan and weary face, and his brow grew radiant with joy as he inspected the corns on the thumb of his right hand. The hour was 10 p.m., and as he wandered through the stilly night to the boarding house where she lived, and directly under the

window which had been so often sanctified by his presence, he commenced to toot: (Mwang, twang, bim.) "I wondered b-i the mill!"—and the sash was gently raised with a crash, and a deep bass voice yelled out: "I wish as you fall into your brook off your brookside and throw yourself in does mill, odor I plow my visil and call a polizeidener." It was cruel of her to have changed her room without letting him know.—Exchange.

COMMERCIAL.

Grain.

The local grain market has been calm, very little trading being done. Oats are easier and prices unchanged. We quote: No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$0.00; No. 2 do, 47c@48c; No. 3 do, 88c@90c; No. 4 Northern, 86c@88c; feed do, 60c; peas, 72c@73c per 60 pounds in store; Manitoba oats, 44c@45c; Upper Canada do, 47c@48c per 34 pounds; corn, 72c@73c duty paid; feed barley, 50c@52c; good malting do, 60c@70c; rye 60c.

Flour.

The flour market remains unchanged with quiet business. Patent spring, \$5.40@5.50; patent winter, \$5.00@5.25; straight roller \$4.60@4.75; extra, \$4.10@4.35; superfine, \$3.75@4.10; fine, \$2.25@3.50; city strong bakers', \$4.90@5.00; strong bakers', \$4.75@5.25; superfine bags, \$1.75@1.90; extra bags, \$1.90@2.40; fine bags, \$1.50 to \$1.60; oatmeal, standard, per bag, \$2.25@2.30; oatmeal, granulated, \$2.40@2.50; oatmeal, rolled, \$2.40@2.50.

Provisions.

There is a fair jobbing trade doing. Canadian short cut, per brl., \$15.50 @ \$16.00; mess pork, western, per brl., \$15.50 @ \$16.00; short cut, western, per brl., \$16.00 @ \$16.50; ham, city cured, per lb., 10c @ 11c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 10c @ 11c; bacon, Canadian, in pairs, 8c @ 8 1/2c; lard, per lb., 9c @ 10c; lard, com. refined, per lb., 7 1/2c @ 7c.

Dressed Hogs.

The dressed hog market continues very quiet. Jobbers are not showing any disposition to do business, and those who hold the hogs in this city are not publishing sales to any extent. \$6.15 @ \$6.25 is about the prevailing figure. The jobbing trade is dull at \$6.40 @ \$6.50 per cwt.

Eggs.

There is a good market for eggs, considering the high prices ruling. We quote:—Lined 22c@24c, full fresh 27c @28c, and laid 22c@23c.

Poultry and Game.

There is a good demand for all kinds of poultry, but the supply continues insufficient for requirements. We quote turkeys 10c@12c, geese 6c@8c, chickens 7c@9c, and ducks 6c.

Butter.

The butter market is quiet, but the tone is firm. Holders of Western dairy are pretty firm, and there has been some fair business in it within the past few days at 14c, which is about the best that can be done, for we know of a bid of 14c being refused for a good lot.

Late made creamery, 23c@24c; earlier makes, 21c@22c; late made townships, 18c@20c; western rolls, 15c@17c; finest western, 14c@15c; medium grades, 10c @12c.

Cheese.

The market pursues a steady course, and aside from the business that we noted in the country the other day, there has not been very much doing. The position, however, is firm and unchanged; indeed 10c is an inside figure for fine. We quote:—Finest late made, 0c@10c; finest, 9c@10c; Medium grades, 9c @9c; cable, 6 1/2c.

An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper. 23-cow-3

Timber Churches.

The common tradition, says the Builder, that the timber of old churches were frequently of chestnut, seems to have been exploded by the researches of the French chemist, M. Payen, who produced a large number of pieces for examination, and pronounced that they were not chestnut, added to which, chestnut trees, whatever their abundance in old times, are now extremely rare. We are told that if letters are drawn upon oak and chestnut planks, by means of pure sulphate of iron dissolved in distilled water, the characters appear at once in black upon the oak and in deep violet upon the chestnut, while ammonia produces a short-lived red upon the chestnut, which is much paler and less distinct upon the oak. Another mode of examination is by making sections of the wood, which cannot well be mistaken, as chestnut timber possesses only eccentric layers, while all French and American varieties of oak show the medullary rays crossing the woody fibre from the centre across the circumference.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

As winter advances and the weather becomes more and more inclement and trying the earliest evidences of ill-health must be immediately checked and removed, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, quinsy, influenza, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as nearly as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, simple yet effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have wonderfully relieved many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had failed. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are sold by all respectable druggists and chemists. Price of Ointment, 25c. Price of Pills, 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address: J. C. HOLLOWAY, 52, N. BROADWAY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

And old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility, and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this receipt in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A clothing merchant advertises a \$10 suit for \$5. It isn't a lawsuit. A \$10 lawsuit costs \$20—Ez.

\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to bring you a salary of \$3000 a year. I will also furnish the situation of employment at which you can earn that amount. I will also furnish you with the names of the employers who are ready to employ you. I will also furnish you with the names of the employers who are ready to employ you. I will also furnish you with the names of the employers who are ready to employ you.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Education and Charitable purposes; its franchises were a part of the present Louisiana Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY QUARTERLY DRAWING is held on the 15th of January and is the most important and the most interesting of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

PAID FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEREST OF ITS DRAWING AND PRIZE PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attended as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we superintend the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawing of the Prizes, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use our certificates, with the names of our names attached to the certificates."

Committee members:

W. A. WALSH, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank; F. L. LAMAR, Pres. State National Bank; J. W. WALKER, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank; C. L. MOHR, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

WILL TAKE PLACE

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, February 17, 1891.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

Table listing prize amounts and their corresponding numbers in the drawing.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Table listing approximation prizes and their corresponding numbers.

TERMINAL PRIZES.

Table listing terminal prizes and their corresponding numbers.

2,34 Prizes, amounting to \$1,054,800

Price of Tickets.

Whole Tickets Twenty Dollars;

Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

Club rates, 55 fractions tickets at \$1 for \$50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

IMPORTANT.

Send Money by Express at our Expense in sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express charges on tickets; and lists of prizes for wanted to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to distribute circulars, the Express Companies in answering correspondence and sending Lists of Prizes, until the courts shall decide otherwise as to a legal method. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all ORDINARY letters addressed to Law Courts, but will not deliver REGISTERED letters to him.

The Official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after they have drawn in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF CHARGE.

ATTENTION:—The present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which is part of the Constitution of the State and a decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an irrevocable compact between the State and the Lottery Company, and will remain in force under any circumstances until the year 1900, unless the Legislature, which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority, in each House, to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery should continue from 1890 until 1900. The great question is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

J GRACE, 51 Univ. City Street, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

ENAMEL PAINTS.

As also an assortment of prepared Paints ready for use.

GOLD AND PINK WALL PAPERS.

Window Glass, Glue, Paint Brushes, Paris Green, Kalamazoo and Varnishes.

BRUSHES.

Brooms, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Hoister-Bink Cleaners, E. K. WOOD & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 754 Craig street (opposite the Tenth Wreath), Telephone 1708. G1130

PERSONAL DETECTIVE WORK.

A legitimate nature in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the greatest detective agency in the world, the only Agency under Government patronage. Reliable correspondents in principal cities. Skilled Agents sent to all parts of the world. All correspondence strictly confidential. Office Telephone 2181. Home Telephone 2181. Office 2181. Home Telephone 2181. Office 2181. Home Telephone 2181.

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE.

Established 1853.

W. S. WALKER.

Is still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock.

1711 N. Notre Dame Street.

Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice Designs.

FINE DIAMONDS.

Set in Rings, Ear-Rings, Loos Pins and Scarf Pins. Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches and Chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry of every description. Solid Silver and Silver-plated Ware. French Carriage and Marble Clocks in great variety. Crown Derby and Wedgwood Ware in great variety. Call and see. Opposite Seminary Clock. 1711 Notre Dame street. C-19-78

THE MEDICAL HALL.

St. James Street and Windsor Hotel.

There is no COUGH REMEDY with such excellent qualities as

The Canadian :::

::: Cough Emulsion.

PLEASANT to the taste; harmless; equally good for children and adults—it NEVER fails to give relief. ONLY 25 cts. per bottle.

A REPUTATION OF 30 YEARS STANDING.

TO THE TRADE.

WE WANT ALL MERCHANTS TO WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS AS TO HOW TO INCREASE CASH SALES. WE KNOW WE CAN INTEREST YOU. FULL INFORMATION FREE OF CHARGE.

WM DOBIE & CO., 32 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MEMORIAL.

WREATHS, and Crosses of Natural Flowers, embalmed.

STUDIO: 230 St. Catherine street, Montreal. LESSONS GIVEN. L-17

DR. J. M. FERRIS.

Surgeon-Dentist, 51 Henry Street.

Makes the preservation of the Natural Teeth a specialty. Painless extraction of teeth by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Artificial Teeth inserted on reasonable terms. Open Sundays. CONSULTATION FREE. G-17-90

WORMS DAWSON'S.

Recommended by physicians. Being in the form of a chocolate cream they are pleasant to the taste. Children never refuse a chocolate cream. REQUIRES NO AFTER MEDICINE. Ask for Dawson's and take no other. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a Box. 14 1/2

DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

Advocates and Barristers, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, City and District Bank Building.

CHERRY PULMONARY SYRUP.

Best specific for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Coughs. Constantly on hand. Perfumes and Toilet requisites. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Open on Sundays. MONICHOLES, Chemist and Druggist, 147 St. Catherine Street (between Amherst and Wolfe streets.)

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells for Churches, Colleges, Schools, Fire Alarms of Pure Copper and Tin. Fully warranted. Address: VAN DUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

GLINTON H. MENEELY.

BELL COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH BELLS.

This Company is now making a Chime of 16 Bells to weigh 50,000 pounds, for St. Patrick's Church, New York City.

Canada Glass Silvering and Beveling Company.

Importers of British and Foreign Plate Glass. Manufacturers of Nitro and Beveled Glass. Glass cut, etched or polished. Old mirrors refitted. Diamond cut Plate Glass for Ventilator Doors a specialty. 625 LAUREL STREET, Montreal. Bell Telephone 1890.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

HEARN AND HARRISON, 140 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

COINS.

BRETON'S Illustrated Canadian Coin Collector, containing 318 illustrations of Canadian Coins, with their value. Every one who receives Coins should have it. Price 50 cts. P. A. BRETON, No. 164 St. Catherine street, Montreal. Rare Canadian Coins and Medals bought and sold.

L. H. GOULETT, Artist.

Mr. L. H. GOULETT has long been noted for his skill in preserving and waxing Flowers in their NATURAL FORM by an improved process, through which the original Flowers are preserved in Color and Bloom, and it is difficult to believe the Flowers are not freshly plucked.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS!

IMPURE AIR! The Great Rotary Ventilator and Smoke Conductor is the most reliable in producing a good draft to smoky chimneys. Revolves with the least current of air and so produces the desired result. Address: JAMES J. LIPSETT, 100 St. James Street, Montreal.

McLAREN'S GENUINE
COOK'S FRIEND
Baking Powder
IS PURE, HONEST GOODS.
Will do MORE WORK for SAME
COST than any other com-
posed of equally safe
Ingredients.

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND
THE ONLY GENUINE.

IRISH NOTES.

The Central News states that the exact amount of National League money now in the hands of the Messrs. Munroe, the Paris bankers, is £8,400.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, M.P., has brought under the notice of the Chief Secretary the desirability of constructing a line of light railway from Middleton to Ballycotton.

On one of the large lakes in County Donegal no fewer than eighty-four wild swans—evidently driven from other parts of Europe by the hard weather—have lately taken up their winter quarters. In no man's memory have so many swans been seen in this locality before.

A further illustration of the progress of Belfast was afforded recently by the chairman of the Water Board, who, in his annual address, mentioned that fifty years ago the daily supply of water amounted to one million gallons—at present it is eight millions; fifty years ago the annual revenue was £30,000—it is now £40,000.

The returns of local taxation in Ireland for the year 1890 show that there was an increase during the year of 287,735. The growth of this taxation from 1866, when it was £2,338,280, until now, when it is £3,663,207, is very remarkable—over a million in twenty-four years. It was higher only during the interval in 1883 and 1884 than now. The chief increases last year were in poor rate and taxation under town authorities.

Mullott, Delaney, Moroney and O'Brien, "Invincibles," released from Downpatrick recently, in an interview stated they were visited by Mr. Shannon, solicitor, on behalf of the London Times, who endeavored to get from them information respecting their connection with Patrick Egan and other members of the Land League, but that they declined to give any. They stated that Fitzgarris, who was known as "Skin the Goat," is keeping up his spirits in gaol, by composing comic songs.

At a meeting of the Clonakilly Guardians applications were made by several able-bodied men for outdoor relief. It was stated that large numbers of people along the sea-coast were in a state of starvation. The board, not being empowered to grant outdoor relief in such cases, ordered their relieving officers to go amongst the people and relieve their destitution. A resolution was also adopted calling the attention of the Government to the condition of things, and strongly urging the immediate commencement of the relief works.

On the last day of the old year one of the oldest and most venerable priests in the diocese of Cloyne—the Rev. C. O'Connell, P.P.—breathed his last. For some years past Father O'Connell was in feeble health, and was but little seen out of doors. He was ordained a priest in 1810, and commenced his mission in the very parish of which, for so many years, he has been the zealous and beloved pastor. The obsequies were celebrated in the parish church, Newmarket. Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. P. Lyden, P.P., Lisgoole (in view of the deceased); the Rev. M. O'Donoghue, Barney; and the Rev. D. Lane, of Carlow College, being Deacon and Sub-Deacon respectively.

The Very Rev. Dean Quinn, P.P., Beragh, is dead. Deceased was born near Stewartstown in 1826, and after acquiring a knowledge of classics he sailed for America in 1848, and entered the St. Charles Borromeo College, Philadelphia, and was ordained four years and six weeks after his entrance. He ministered in America for about years and in 1856, in consequence of declining health, he was ordered to Ireland. The then Primate of Armagh appointed him to the curate of Lisson, and he was also twelve years in Market Hill, County Armagh. He was about twenty years in Beragh parish. Deceased was appointed Administrator in 1874, and succeeding to the pastorate on the demise of the Rev. Dean Slane, Dudgeon. The Most Rev. Dr. Logue recently appointed him Rector of Beragh. The interment took place in Beragh Church.

An extraordinary take of fish was recently caught off Glengard Head and in Cullin Bay, Donegal, so much so that the boats had to return to the shore, leaving behind them shoals of herrings, haddock and cod fish. The oldest fishermen around the coast do not remember such a plentiful take of fish. The want of railway accommodation in Inishowen leaves the fish without consumption. The fishermen here have no wharves to dispose of them except at Carradough market and hawking them through the country, and this system is fraught with so much toil that they almost let them go to loss when such quantities of them are to be had. It is a pity that the hardy and courageous Inishowen fishermen are to be forever placed at a disadvantage, when pursuing their hazardous calling, for want of proper wharves and a means of transit of their fish.

At the Minister Assizes at Newagh, before Mr. Justice O'Brien and a special jury, the trial has been brought to a close, after four days' hearing, of Bartholomew Sullivan, farmer, charged with the murder of a young man named Patrick Phibbs, at Ballyhague, County Kerry, on 30th August last. The prosecution suggested as the motive for the

crime that Phibbs intended to cut the crops on an evicted farm, but Sullivan was charged only with complicity, the actual murderer, who is known, having escaped to America, where a diligent search is still being made for him with a view to obtaining his extradition. The jury, after two hours' deliberation, found Sullivan guilty, and the announcement caused a profound sensation in Court. The prisoner, in reply to the customary question as to whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, said, "I am not a bit in dread of the highest Judge, my Lord. The next Judge won't condemn me for it." His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged in the Kerry County gaol, Tralee, on Monday, 2nd February.

TASTE.

Blair defines taste as "the power of receiving pleasure or pain from the beauties or deformities of nature and of art." I would say simply, the power of discrimination, because each man perceives beauty according as his inclinations lead him.

This faculty manifests itself in all human beings, irrespective of age or education. A certain amount of pleasure is derived from whatever is proportionate or harmonious, and a corresponding dislike is shown for anything that shocks the sensibility.

At a very early age man exhibits his preference for whatever is orderly or regular. Witness this remarkable fact in the actions of children, when they behold anything new or interesting. See how they will immediately devote all their attention to a picture or anything novel, to the exclusion of all objects with which they may have been previously engaged. The most illiterate peasants are delighted with the beauties of nature. To ascertain this, we have only to study their actions during a storm, or when they suddenly behold a lofty mountain, or the mighty ocean, or any sublime work of nature. Even the savages of North America, who may be said to be the most degenerate type of humanity in existence, in their partiality for bright colors, their death and war songs, exhibit this universal faculty. We may, therefore, conclude that taste is just as essential to man as the attributes of speech and reason.

Although taste is inherent in every man, yet it is not possessed by all in the same degree. In some men only faint glimmerings of taste are discernible. The beauties which they relish being of the coarsest kind; and these producing but a passing impression on their minds. In others this faculty rises to such a height, as to exercise a wonderful influence on their actions.

The difference in taste among men is, no doubt, due, in part, to nature, which has endowed one class of beings with finer sensibilities than others; but as this faculty can be improved by study, education would appear to be a principal factor in the development of taste. The truth of this assertion becomes evident when we reflect on the immense superiority which cultured nations enjoy above those that are barbarous; and the manifest influence possessed by the refined portion of a nation, as compared with that of the illiterate.

Reason and good sense exercise such a great influence on the decisions of taste, that we may well consider a good taste as a power compounded of natural sensibility to beauty, and of improved understanding.

As a proof of this, we would call attention to the works of genius, which are all imitations of nature, representing the characters, actions or manners of men. Now, the pleasure experienced from such imitations is founded on mere taste; but to the understanding belongs the power of judging whether these imitations be successfully accomplished.

Taste, when brought to its most perfect state, has two constituents—delicacy and correctness. Delicacy of taste is the perfection of that natural sensibility on which it is founded. By it we are enabled to discover beauties that are concealed from a vulgar eye. In judging it we employ the same method used to distinguish the delicacy of an external sense. As when testing the goodness of the palate a mixture of ingredients is used, where, notwithstanding the confusion, we remain sensible of each, so delicacy of taste appears by a quick and lively sensibility to its finest and most hidden beauties.

Correctness of taste appreciates the improvement that this faculty receives through its connection with the understanding. A man of correct taste has his own standard of good sense, and will not be imposed upon by spurious beauties. He will not only estimate with propriety the relative importance of a work of genius, but he will refer them to their proper classes, assign the principles as they can be traced, whence their power of pleasing is derived, and is pleased accordingly.

Before bringing this paper to a close, I would suggest a means by which this noble faculty can be improved; and which is within the reach of all. Reading forms the basis of all education. There is a class of reading, very popular at the present time, which, however, is detrimental to the development of the mind. I refer to the so-called novel, and the sensational newspaper. Avoid this kind of reading, because no benefit is derived from it; but on the contrary, by creating a morbid appetite for romance, it destroys the memory, and renders the victim incapable of concentrating his mind on any subject worthy of consideration, thereby degrading his taste and leaving him little better than a dreyer. And not only that, but it causes loss of ambition, and all interest pertaining to both civil and religious duties.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Severin Bonait, feller of the Banque Canadienne Quebec, has resigned his position in order to join the Trappists at Okla.

John A. Roy, general merchants, of Pezorsville, Que., assigned on Tuesday, with assets of \$8,000 and liabilities of about \$10,000. H. A. Bonard, of Quebec, has been appointed provisional guardian.

The colonies of Australia have asked the Home Government to accord them the privilege of negotiating commercial treaties with foreign countries under the sanction of the Foreign Office.

The Chippewa Indians on the Red Lake reservation in Minnesota, are dancing, and the people living on the borders of the reservation are greatly alarmed. Troops have been asked for.

It is announced at Winnipeg that Mr. Searth, M.P., is willing to retire from the representation of Winnipeg should Sir Donald Smith accept the nomination, which many of both parties are anxious to tender him.

Mr. James H. McLean, city editor of the Toronto World, was found dead in bed last week at his home. For some time he had been suffering from heart disease, and for the last week had been confined to bed.

The Conservatives of Halifax held a convention at Bridge-town on Wednesday, and nominated J. P. Mills, M.P., to contest the county for the House of Commons. It is understood that he will be opposed by the Hon. J. W. Loughy, the present Attorney-General of Nova Scotia.

Coroner Belleau, of Quebec, is in a quandary over the result of the inquest on the St. Joseph de Levis railway fatality. Neither of the verdicts can be considered as a legal one, as it requires the consent of twelve of the jury to return a verdict. The coroner intends to refer the whole matter to the Minister of Justice for his opinion.

Rome was filled with horror on Wednesday by the fall of an old convent building. Three neighboring houses were crushed and seven people were buried in the ruins. Among these was a whole family, three children and parents. The craftsmen were able to extricate one of the children, but the other two, with their parents and three other people, were killed.

The Chester Courant claims that it has authority to state that Mr. Gladstone is about to resign the leadership of his party. Mr. Gladstone was shown the Courant's statement, and declined to confirm or deny it. The Courant says Mr. Gladstone will retire from the Liberal leadership, unless public events take a turn not at present thought of.

The manager of the Grand Trunk Railway has written a letter to the Mayor of St. John, N.B., in which he stated that his company intends to go to that city, and therefore desires running powers over the Carleton Branch Railway and the use of the deep water terminals to as full an extent as might be granted by any other company. In other words, the Grand Trunk railway asks for equal rights with the Canadian Pacific Railway in the use of the Carleton branch.

The chief census officers of the Dominion have been appointed as follows: Prince Edward Island, Richard Hunt, Summerside; Nova Scotia, Jonathan Parsons, Halifax; New Brunswick, Edmund Beer, Sussex; Quebec, P. E. LeBlanc, Montreal; W. E. Jones, Richmond; Joseph M. D. Dube, Trois-Rivers; J. A. Charbonnel, Quebec; Ontario, Andrew Brodie, Wesson; A. F. Campbell, Brampton; Philip McKee, Beeton; Kinnis Stephenson, Chatham; Manitoba, S. J. Donmond, Winnipeg; North-West Territories, E. P. Richardson, Gravelly; British Columbia, G. A. Sarsion, Victoria.

Last week Mrs. Patrick Whelan, drove into Kingston, and afterwards started for home. Nearing the level crossing on Division street just below the car shops, the Kingston, Naperville and Western train from the east was approaching. While crossing the track Mrs. Whelan lost her presence of mind and jumped from the carter directly in front of the train. The driver of the engine reversed steam and applied the brakes, but it was too late. Mrs. Whelan attempted to rise, but the cowcatcher caught her and dashed her to the ground on her left side. All the wheels of the locomotive went over her left arm just below the shoulder, and she was dragged along for fifty yards. When the engine was stopped and the poor woman taken up, she was quite unconscious, though suffering awfully. Her arm was gone, the whole scalp at the back of her head was torn off, and her skull fractured over the left brow. She died at the Hotel Dieu shortly afterwards.

An Irish Girl's Hair.

Emily Maud Higgins, modest, sweet, "a daughter of the gods, divinely fair," who arrived on the Britannic the other day, in search of a fortune in the New World, created a furor among the employees of the barge office and the reporters whose duty calls them there, says the New York World. She is one of the most beautiful girls who ever arrived in New York, but her hair is her crowning beauty. Masses of it, auburn, Titian-tinted, adorn her shapely head and steal in little wave ringlets over her forehead. Its prevailing color is that of bronze, but through it run gleams of gold and its hues seem ever changing.

"I swear her hair is green," cried one young man, as he gazed in wildest admiration, and so it seemed, but at a second glance the shade was gone and a glimmer of copper and gold was in its place. A third glance! Again the pale shimmer of emerald could be seen among her tresses.

"How I'm right!" cried the young man, but again the tint was gone. The discussion waxed warm, but ere it had been decided the stern had disappeared. Miss Maud was found by a World reporter late yesterday afternoon in the care of Father Callaghan at the Mission for the protection of Immigrant Girls, at No. 7 State street. It was with great reluctance that she consented to see the reporter. She was evidently much embarrassed, and spoke in a low, tuneful voice, generally in monosyllables, and

with that soft Irish accent which has scarcely a touch of the brogue. Her hair glistened and shimmered and changed in the rays of the gas-light, but there was no trace of the delicate, strange, delicate which had excited those who had seen her at the barge office.

Her story was a simple one. She has an uncle in town whose address she does not know, and resides in Philadelphia. She is seeking service as a domestic, and until she can find her friends and get a situation, she is under the charge of Father Callaghan and the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary.

Besides her wonderful hair her other beauties immediately impress the beholder. Her eyes are unusually large and soft, and their expression is one of simple trust and honesty. They are indeed mirrors of her soul. Her mouth is the mouth of a little child; small, delicate, sensitive. Her manner is shy, almost timid. She was dressed simply and neatly. She was evidently a little homesick, but the way her expression brightened up when she looked at Father Callaghan, and the few grateful words she spoke in appreciation of what had been done for her, said more for the girl than all the words of praise that might be used in an attempt to describe her wonderful beauty and the mysterious fascination and color of her hair.

Give the Boy a Chance.

We mean our boy, the little fellow you left at home this morning when you started for the store or office. Don't forget he has wants as real and tangible to him as yours to you.

Remember he is no more a born sinner than you were, and if you just reflect a little you will be ashamed to think how far from it you were. Don't forget him as you do his "good-by, papa," fades away behind you. Didn't he ask you for something? a jackknife or a hammer or a new slate or some pencils or something or other. If you love your boy and wish to show him that you do you might better forget a business appointment down town than forget his request.

If he asks for something your better judgment says he should not have, don't be content with simply ignoring the boy's wish, but take the time and trouble to explain your reasons. Boys, even pretty little ones, are quicker than you may think to see a point. Always give a reason for refusal of his request, even if it is the one you too often give, that you can't afford it. And be careful how you give that reason.

If he has lost or broken his jackknife and asks you for a new one don't scold him. About you may give him a little lesson in carelessness, but don't tell him you can't afford to give him ten cents for a new one and then before you leave the house pull out your cigar case and light a ten-cent cigar.

The boy will draw invidious distinctions before you know it.—*Business Chronicle.*

Christian Antiquities in Rome.

A correspondent writes from Rome to the Frankfurter Zeitung: "Some time since, owing to the exertion of the Passionist monk, Father Germanus, two chambers of a Roman house of the fourth century were discovered under the high altar of the church of St. John and Paul, on the Coliseum. Quite lately another large chamber has been discovered beneath the nave of the church, which seems to have been the tabernacle of the house. The traces, very well preserved are visible of what must have been valuable paintings representing wild beasts, sea-horses, and other decorations. Especially remarkable are two pictures of unquestionable Christian character. One represents the Patriarch Moses in the act of removing his shoes before approaching the burning bush, a subject which is also represented in one of the pictures in the catacomb of Calixtus. The other represents a woman praying; she is clad in a tunic, with a veil on her head, a necklace of pearls, and arms outstretched. This is believed to be the first specimen of a Roman house in which scenes of a Christian character have been found to be represented. Such subjects have hitherto been found only in the catacombs.

Preaches, but no Practice.—"Who is that righteously dressed woman that you just recognized?" "That is Madame Prim, editor of a fashion magazine."—*Judge.*

Mr. Howells calls his new novel "An Imaginative Duty." From the very fact that he still writes novels, Mr. Howells evidently does not know what imaginative duty is.—*St. Joseph's News.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD ACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them, but after all sick head

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action cleanse all who use them. In vials of 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. **CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.** Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A Bad State of Things.

The expulsion of monks and nuns from, and the substitution of lay teachers in, elementary schools in France under the law of 1883 continues, and is urged as a reason why the Roman Catholics should not recognize the Republic. During the twelve months ending Oct. 31 last, 355 schools were "laicized," as well as 112 classes, whilst 67 monastic schools have been closed. Since 1883 the total number so dealt with, i.e., "laicized," has been 1,576 schools and 469 classes.

The constant exposure of children render them particularly liable to cold in the head and catarrh. Mothers do not neglect the little ones. Nasal Balm will speedily cure them.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR
Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysteria, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insanity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritability and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fert Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.

AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER

Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The **AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER** cleanses the scalp and removes dandruff; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth. The **AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER** is a cool and refreshing lotion; it is especially good for dressing and especially adapted for children. This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and a tonic. The **AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER** is guaranteed to be the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals. Sold by Druggists, 50 cts. per bottle.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.
Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00. **SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.**

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian,
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER.
17 Collazo Street. Telephone 2682

CONSIGMENTS OF CARPETS

OPENED THIS DAY,
 will be marked and placed in Consignment Department for
Monday Morning's Sale
 —AT—
THOMAS LICGET'S
1884 NOTRE DAME STREET
 (Glenora Building, Montreal.)

CARSLLEY'S COLUMN,
CARPET DEPARTMENT.
BARGAINS IN OILCLOTHS
BARGAINS IN LINOLEUMS
BARGAINS IN OILCLOTHS
 English Oilcloth at 30c square yard.
 English Oilcloth at 35c square yard.
 Fine Linoleums 36c square yard.
 Extra Heavy Linoleums 50c square yard.
 Remnants of Oilcloth at great bargains.
 Remnants of Linoleums at great bargains.
 Oilcloth Mats greatly reduced.
 Carpet Squares greatly reduced.
 Dundee Squares reduced to \$1.20.
 Heavy Reversible Squares, reduced to \$1.50.
 Reversible Carpets, 3 yds. x 3 yds., reduced to \$1.80.

S. CARSLLEY.
 The Men's Furnishing Department is very attractive at present, where many bargains are offered.
READ THE PRICES
READ THE PRICES
READ THE PRICES
 Men's Undershirts and Drawers, 25c each.
 Men's Woolen Cardigan Jackets, 50c each.
 Men's Fancy Knitted Wool Gloves, 17c per pair.
 Men's Lamb's Wool Half Hose, 25c per pair.
 Men's White Dress Shirts, with Bands or Collars, 75c each.
 Men's Elastic Braces, good quality, 12c per pair.
 Boy's Colored Cotton Handkerchiefs, 5c each.
 Boy's 4-ply Linen Collars, sizes 12 and 14, stand up, 25c per dozen.
 Men's Dark Colored Woolen Socks, 8c per pair, or two pairs for 15c.
 Good Tweed, slightly damaged at edges, in dark colors, such as Navy Blue and Seal Brown, very suitable for Boys' School Suits and Spring Overcoats, to be cleared out at 19c per yard.
 Also a large lot of Tweed Remnants, which are to be cleared out, some of them at less than half price.

S. CARSLLEY.
DRESSMAKING! DRESSMAKING!
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT!
IMPORTANT TO LADIES!
 Ladies requiring an attractive and well-finished costume at moderate charge, perfect in fit and style assured, would do well to visit S. Carsley's Dressmaking Department, which has lately been re-organized under a new and efficient management. New Cutters, New Fitters and New Sewers have been engaged, and with their combined experience and artistic tastes some of the daintiest and most delightful Evening Dresses have been turned out these last two weeks from this Department.
 Several amongst the new staff engaged have previously occupied positions with leading Court Dressmakers of London, England. Fashionable Customers in Paris and with High Class Dressmakers in both New York and Chicago.
PARLOR RECEPTION SALON
 —AND—
COSEY FITTING ROOMS.
All Neatly Furnished and Remodeled.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.
S. CARSLLEY,
NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

COLORED DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
 COLORED CASHMERE
 COLORED HENRIETTA
 COLORED NUN'S VEILING
 COLORED FRENCH FOULE
 COLORED SERGE
 COLORED AMAZON CLOTH
 COLORED SATIN SERGE
 COLORED FRENCH TWILL
 COLORED SATIN CLOTH
 COLORED CHECK
 COLORED STRIBED
 COLORED FOLE SERGE
 COLORED ALPACA
 COLORED LISURE
 COLORED MELTON CLOTH
 COLORED LADIES' CLOTH
S. CARSLLEY.

COTTON DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL LINE OF GREY COTTONS.
 Grey Cottons, 30 inches wide, 34c.
 Grey Cottons, 35 inches wide, 4c.
 Grey Cottons, 36 inches wide, special value 5c.
 Grey Cottons, 36 inches wide, 64c.
 Grey Cottons, extra good value, 8c.
 Grey Cottons, 40 inches wide, under cost 9c.
 White Cotton, 4c.
 White Cotton, 6c.
 White Cotton, 7c.
 White Cotton, 8c.
GOOD VALUE.
 Honey Comb Towelling, 31c.
 All Linen Towels, 74c.
 All Linen Towels, 8c.
 100 Pieces of Flannelette in all colors at 64c.
 Notwithstanding the immense Stock which we received of these White Cottons which we have been selling for \$2.50 per piece, there only remains in stock a very few dozen. All who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity must come at once.
At S. CARSLLEY'S.

CLAPPERTON'S POOL COTTON.
 Always use Clapperton's Thread.
 Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market.
 Clapperton's Pool Cotton never breaks, never knots, never ravel, and every spool is warranted 300 yards. Always ask for **CLAPPERTON'S POOL COTTON.**
S. CARSLLEY.
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779
NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
CARSLLEY'S COLUMN.