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VOL. XL., NO. 25.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

She is Devoting Her Energies to the Amelioration of the Condition of the Laboring Classes.

Recent events in the history of the Catholic Church prove that she is still true to her God-given mission of civilization, of peace-maker, and of bulwark against tyranny and oppression.

In more modern times the Church has exercised her influence in a manner no less important, if apparently less striking.

In Ireland Archbishop Walsh lately arbitrated between the bricklayers and the contractors, and the efforts of the Irish clergy to ameliorate the condition of the peasantry and the poor in Ireland are too well known to need comment.

The wisdom and prudence of Cardinal Gibbons in upholding the Knights of Labor and preventing their condemnation at Rome has been recognized by the world, and has proved, if proof were wanting, that the sympathies of the Church are with the tyrrant rather than with those who seek to grow rich on the product of his sweat and blood.

Cardinal Lavigne's efforts in redeeming a large part of Africa from the curse of slavery, with all its attendant horrors, are likely to eventuate in a crusade that may be as fruitful in beneficial results as were the crusades of old.

In Russia, France, Belgium and Germany also in the friction between capital and labor, and thus securing social peace and prosperity for the masses.

The Catholic Church alone has the power to deal with these questions. She alone is the inflexible guide in matters of right and wrong.

EVERY CHURCH CATHOLIC.

Progress of Religion in South America. In Spanish America, as in Spain, religious ceremonies cannot differ materially from those of other Catholic countries.

In the Spanish American States as in Spain every church is a Catholic church, and all except a few foreigners are Catholics, for even the Lutherans, the Masons and others claim to be Catholics.

Every church is free from debt and all impositions; there are no pews in the church, and consequently no pew rents; there is never a collection for any purpose except on Holy Thursday, when a few ladies are appointed to sit in the vestibule and receive the contributions of the faithful as they enter.

the most remote parts has at least one which reminds the people of the Angels and saints that to Mass on Sunday and holy days of obligation.

On all feasts throughout the year, as there is no State support, the expense is met by the appointment of patrons of the feast. In this way the expenses are defrayed by those who can best afford it, and wealthy and prominent people consider it an honor to be selected as patron, and thus in a special manner be permitted to show their zeal for the particular occasion.

Two pleas customs are common among the Spanish American people—love for the mother of God and profound reverence for her Divine Son.

Profound veneration for the Nino Jesus among the descendants of the aborigines has come down as a tradition from the earliest Jesuit missions.

John Brisbane Walker, editor and proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, is a Catholic.

A Paris telegram reports the murder of two French missionaries near Berbera, in Eastern Africa.

It is probable that Bishop Beaumont, of Lincoln, Neb., will join Bishop O'Connor in Mobile for a month.

The Dominicans will have entire charge of the theological faculty in the new University of Fribourg, Switzerland.

The Italian chamber of deputies by a vote of 191 to 98 passed a bill depriving the clergy of the right of election.

Mrs. Magie C. Gannon (Sister M. Alice), Washington, D. C., was recently received into the Hospitium at Baltimore, Md.

Rev. E. A. Tracy, pastor St. Paul's, Burlington, N. J., has declared war against cheap dancing schools and halls in his parish.

At a recent victory of the Catholic Centre in Reichstag, all Catholic students of theology in Germany are now exempt from military service.

The parish of St. Vincent de Paul, Mt Vernon, O., the Rev. L. W. Mulhane rector had not a single mixed marriage during the year 1889.

Father Shaw, who has been some time in the novitiate of the Redemptorists, has been received into the St. Louis diocese and appointed to Bonne Terre.

A lady of Von Melke's family took the veil on Monday week in the Augustinian convent at the village of the old Marshal was present at the ceremony.

Twenty Catholic churches in the Russian province of Kiev, have been closed by order of the governor of the province. No reason was given for the act.

Rev. Mother Doperal of France, is on a tour of visitation in this country of the Madames of the Order of the Sacred Heart, of which she has been appointed vicar.

The New York Democrat puts the population of New York city at 1,650,000, divided as follows: Catholics, 923,000; Protestants, 670,000; and Hebrews, 95,000.

Mr. Marquis, the newly appointed colonization agent for the Lake St. John district, has taken up his quarters at the Chambord station on the Lake St. John railway.

The Rev. Frederick Z. Rooker, Vice-Rector of the American College, was the first of six to receive the doctor's cap at the late distribution of degrees at the Urban College, Rome.

As compared with last year's totals there is an increase in the number of priests of 345; of churches, 67; of parochial schools, 410; of pupils attending those schools, 57,944.

The Sisters of Mercy, of Davenport Iowa, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the late foundation of the Mercy Hospital by the formal opening of the new addition to that building.

St. Patrick's Church, Norwich, Conn., is highly creditable to the Rev. F. E. Shaban and his congregation. The church debt has been reduced by \$10,000. It is now \$38,000.

The Austrian Emperor, ten princes of the blood, and nineteen bishops attended Cardinal Ganglbauer's funeral at Vienna. His Eminence died penniless. His great yearly income was given to the poor as he received it.

The Jesuits have established a mission station for the Kafirs near King Williamstown, South Africa. They have 250 native converts under the missions, for whom Father Keenig, S. J., intends building a church.

Archbishop Corrigan has requested the priests in the Archdiocese of New York to abstain from introducing the electric light into their churches, on account of the manifold dangers, as exemplified by the Lynn and Boston fires.

The death is announced of Sir Paul William Moleworth, Bart., at the age of sixty-eight. He was a minister in the Church of England, but subsequently joined the Catholic Church, in whose faith he remained until his demise.

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., interviewed on the subject of his reported conversion into a cardinal's hat and appointment as papal delegate to the United States, said that the story was absolutely without foundation.

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Bishop Janssen, of Belleville, Ill., accompanied by the Rev. F. Lohman, of Aviston, Ill., has gone to Europe. He intends to pay a visit to his aged mother, and to be present at the consecration of Bishop-elect Dingelstedt, at Munster, Germany.

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The Italian Parliament has passed the law which places the property of all charitable confraternities in Italy under the administration of Government officials and the local authorities. Under this law the Government will annex the property of 8,437 confraternities, having a capital value of 11,951,000 lire, or about £2,458,000 sterling.

The number of cloisters and monks in Spain has increased with an astounding rapidity in late years. Spain now has 23,230 monks, and 25,000 nuns in 1,330 cloisters and 179 orders. In Barcelona alone there are 163 cloisters for women. In the last fourteen years the number of monks in Spain has been sextupled and the number of nuns has been doubled.

In a late number of the *Catholic World* the Rev. Father Alfred Young, of New York, writes on the subject of "Our Striving Services," advising Catholics to cultivate respect for the religious intention, and more leniency for the perversity toward Catholics of those outside the Catholic fold. He says well in conclusion: "Bitterness should give way to charity and none of us is permitted by the law of Christ to render evil for evil."

The Very Rev. E. Sorin, Superior General of the Fathers of the Holy Cross, whose principal institutions is at Notre Dame, Indiana, has received as a gift from the Pope a large missal. It is a richly ornamented felle, elegantly bound with solid silver corners and clasps, and was a Jubilee gift to the Holy Father from the Faculty of the University of Prague. Father Sorin is also the possessor of a chalice, a gift from Pope Pius IX.

The Right Rev. Dr. Reville, Co-adjutor-Bishop of Sandhurst, was, through the kindness of the Most Rev. Dr. Brown, Bishop of Ferns, enabled to procure for Yarramonga the services of a community of Sisters of Mercy from his native town of Wexford. They are to accompany his Lordship to Sandhurst in the "Australia," which is advertised to sail from London on the 14th February. Dr. Reville will, in the meantime, proceed to Rome to present the Missal to the Holy Father with the Pope's Pence offering for the year from the diocese of Sandhurst.

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gregation of the Propaganda Fide; of the Most Rev. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin; of Mgr. Perini, Archbishop of Bametta. These are but rumors at present, but the names of the first two are mentioned with such persistency as to induce belief in the statement. The ex-General of the Franciscan Order, Father Bernardino, of Portogruaro, is also mentioned as a probable Cardinal.

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around the Camoens monument as a sign of national mourning. The crowd looked on with sympathy, and shouted "Down with England!" "Down with the pirates!"

OPORTO, January 14.—Nobly crowds wandered through the streets last night observing for the independence and integrity of Portugal and shouting "Down with England!" A crowd attacked and stoned the British consulate. The authorities have placed a guard at the consulate.

MADRID, January 14.—Nearly all the Madrid papers sympathize with Portugal and declare the conduct of England unjustifiable.

PARIS, January 14.—Several papers here discuss England's demands upon Portugal and condemn her menacing attitude in support of them.

PORTUGAL'S NEW PREMIER TELLS THE CORTES WHY ENGLAND IS IN THE TROUBLE.

LISBON, January 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Senhor Pimental said:—"The Government has taken office in a grave emergency. Portugal has rights on her side but England has might. The Government will uphold the rights of the nation, but will protect its interests as far as possible, and its dignity absolutely. It will maintain the best possible relations with other powers."

He then announced the ministerial programme, including various reforms, and said: "The ministers will not demand the support of the majority, as they are aware it cannot be given."

Senhor Dantas, the late minister of justice, said: "I am not without confidence in the political honor of the ministry, but with all my ability I do not see the settlement of all problems involving the honor and dignity of the country."

The Queen Dowager has implored the King of Italy to use his influence with England to secure the revocation of demands that imperil the Portuguese throne.

There was a tremendous agitation here to-day because the papers announced the arrival of the British fleet in the Tagus and the departure of the British minister to Oporto. Nothing of the kind is known at the British Legation. Students from Coimbra to-day paraded with the Lisbon students and presented an address to Senhor Pimental. The excitement is now dying out.

THE DUKES OF FLEWELLS, captain of the King's Guard, has sent to the British Legation the Oporto medal received by him while fighting in the British army.

Some newspaper asserts that owing to the celebration of the part of Portugal's colonial empire by the King, perhaps perhaps, will be held before the military and civil officials in Oporto, and will be held before the military and civil officials in Oporto, and will be held before the military and civil officials in Oporto.

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At one o'clock this morning the police arrested seventy persons who were parading the streets and shouting "Down with England."

BERLIN, January 15.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* is informed that Lord Salisbury has not only demanded from Portugal satisfaction and reparation for the outrages against English authority in Africa, but has also insisted upon some guarantee against a repetition of such a high handed proceeding as those of Prato which, it is now believed, were deliberately planned between the Portuguese home government and the authorities at Quilimane.

HAS SALISBURY BEEN INDISCREET? LONDON, January 15.—It is reported that several European statesmen friendly to England have expressed to Lord Salisbury their fears that his action in the Portuguese dispute will afford a pretext for republican activity in Spain and Portugal that will endanger the monarchies there.

ENGLISH PRESTIGE LOST. LONDON, January 16.—A French captain named Trivier says that while aboard the British steamer *Lady Nyassa* on the Shire river the Portuguese compelled the crew to haul down the British flag and hoist the Portuguese colors. Trivier declares that the English have lost all prestige through their perfidious policy. The natives ascribe the gentleness of the English to weakness and think Portugal is the stronger nation.

LONDON, January 16.—Several leading English commercial houses here and at Oporto are preparing a protest against the English ultimatum. They regard the despatch of British men-of-war to Portuguese waters as harmful to their business.

It is stated that the King and Queen cordially applauded the action of the Duke of Palmella in returning the Crimean medal which he received while serving in the British army. The Duke was an intimate friend of the late King.

PIMENTAL'S DECLARATION IN THE CHAMBER. Prime Minister Pimental was absent from the Chamber of Deputies to-day, owing to a severe attack of influenza. The Minister of Justice delivered a declaration on the dispute with England. His remarks were similar to those made yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies by the Government would protect its interests, as far as possible, and maintain its dignity absolutely. A recommitting debate followed, but all agreed in denouncing the British ultimatum. Several colonial governors, including the governor of Mozambique, have resigned.

Twenty Royal marines have been arrested for making a demonstration against England. It is understood that a British squadron will visit the Tagus shortly. Portuguese marines contemplate boycotting England and refusing to receive English money.

LONDON, January 18.—The Portuguese correspondence was published yesterday in a Blue Book. The *News*, commenting upon the despatches, says they confirm the opinion

that Lord Salisbury had spoli of a very strong case by unfair marshaling. His dispatches insult Senator Gomez by implying a disbelief in Gomez's word. It is doubtful whether any further negotiations will be possible between the Governments for a long time.

The *Times*, commenting on the Blue Book, says:—"No complete vindication of the Marquis of Salisbury's measures could be desired."

The *Chronicle* believes Salisbury is strictly within the legal right, and that the moral right is also on England's side.

A BRITISH FLEET IN THE TAGUS LISBON, January 17.—It is stated that a British squadron has been seen entering the Tagus and has exchanged salutes with Fort Julian and the rumor that a fleet was in the Tagus had a tranquilizing effect upon the papers. The *Journal of Commerce*, a popular organ, entertains the people not to prolong unjustifiably the manifestations which involve breaches of the peace and possibly fresh national humiliation. It is stated that a leading ship owner, who is in municipal authority, begged Glyn Patre's mediation to prevent the fleet from entering the Tagus and Glyn Patre intimated if such a thing happened it would be entirely the fault of the inhabitants.

Mobs of workmen and others parade the streets denouncing England. There are many hundreds of adhesions to the commercial plan of campaign received from owners of machine building works. Steamship companies have transferred their contracts for coal and iron to Belgium. Englishmen employed by the Government are given the ultimatum of dismissal or naturalization. English flags have been bought and publicly burned in several towns.

A committee of ladies in society have formed the resolution to boycott Glyn Patre's wife.

The evening papers generally advise moderation on the part of the public.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY FOR PORTUGAL. LISBON, January 17.—The English residents of this city, who have been victims of the public animosity occasioned by the attitude of England toward Portugal, propose to appoint a deputation to wait on Lord Salisbury and urge that Great Britain adopt a more conciliatory policy. The feeling toward England is very bitter. Many English employees of Portuguese houses have been discharged.

PARIS SYMPATHY FOR PORTUGAL. PARIS, January 16.—There was held to-day a meeting of 300 Portuguese residing here. Davaux, a former Portuguese deputy, presided. He attacked England, and besought his compatriots to remember the Swiss struggle against Austria as an evidence that a brave and united people is not always crushed by heavy battalions. He concluded with a storm of cheers by thanking the French press for its sympathy and support.

Senhor Zivilla, the Spanish republican, also spoke. He said he could only find an honorable man to condemn the place of Great Britain. The meeting adopted resolutions denouncing British action.

MADRID, January 17.—The meeting which the Portuguese intended to hold here on Sunday for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Portuguese in their dispute with England, had been abandoned. The Republicans will, however, visit the Portuguese legation and leave their cards as an expression of sympathy.

PARIS SYMPATHY FOR PORTUGAL. PARIS, January 17.—The *Figaro* says that Portugal has complained to Princes Bismarck that Great Britain has violated the Berlin treaty. She therefore asks that a conference be evoked to discuss African affairs.

A REPUBLICAN FEDERATION OF LATIN NATIONS. LISBON, January 17.—The *Seculo* published to-day an unsigned manifesto headed "The Directory of the Portuguese Republicans to the Nation." It denounces the English ultimatum and advocates the republican federation of the Latin nations and the adhesion of Portugal to such a federation. It declares the movement for the federation of the Latin Republicans is making great progress and that the force of that movement is seen and felt in the revolution in Brazil.

The manifesto does not advocate a revolution in Portugal at present and is moderate in tone throughout except as to its denunciation of England's action. All the papers, Republicans as well as others, advise prudence in the present crisis. The extravagance of the school boys in the street demonstration seem to have opened the eyes of the men of the country to the folly and danger of that way of treating international difficulties.

Effects of Holy Communion. The effects of Holy Communion according to St. Thomas, are four: 1. It sustains the life of the soul; 2. it fortifies it against whatever might be injurious or destructive; 3. it gives it growth and increase; and lastly, it gives it peace.

These effects on the soul are similar to the effects which food produces in the body. Holy Communion sustains the life of the soul, in the first place, by preserving it from mortal sin, which is death; and in the second place, by preserving it from venial sin, which is a disease of the soul. St. Bernard puts this well: "Holy Communion removes far from us all danger yielding to mortal sin and diminishes in us the tendency to lesser faults."

Without food our bodies would soon die. Without Holy Communion, our souls would soon fall victims to mortal sin, which is spiritual death; or to venial sin, which is a disease tending towards death.

Mr. Gladstone, in speaking of India as a Hawarden, dwelt upon the heavy responsibility Englishmen incurred for the happiness of between two hundred and three hundred millions of the people of India. He rejoiced to think it is now impossible to hold India by the sword alone. He believed that the people acquired in the British dominion, and it is unquestionable that no portion of them would desire to dislodge the British in order to bring in some other power.

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

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere in the world for its beauty of color, harmony in composition, and so on.

Upon what date did Mr. Beausoleil pay to the Government the difference between the amount of \$31,507.14, which he at first had retained (according to the account rendered by him in assessorial document No. 101, of 1888) and the amount of \$18,509.44 (namely \$13,041.93 and \$5,467.51), mentioned in the letter addressed by the Hon. Mr. Sheehy to Mr. Beausoleil on the 28th June, 1889.

Indeed, she does not, was the gentle reply of the Sister; and why should she? It is better to give than to receive; a true woman is happier in administering to another's wants than in catering to her own vanity.

Then sitting herself in a low chair in this ill-smelling room, with a man more dead than alive beside her, Sister Catherine, or, as the world has known her only a few weeks ago, Miss Kate Drexel, the heiress of one of Philadelphia's richest bankers, took a prayer-book from her pocket, and, by the dim light of an oil lamp, spent the weary hours striking the words that guide her in her strict line of duty.

MR. H. C. OLARKE, OF THIS CITY, GETS \$30,000 FROM THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE - Sixth Parliament - Fourth Session - LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE HOUSE ROSE AT 6 O'CLOCK.

TO THE DEAF.

A PRAEOHER'S OPINION.

A SISTER OF MERCY.

Miss Kate Drexel, the Heiress, as a Sick Nurse.

As night dropped her mantle of black over the last few hours of 1889 an ambulance dashed through the main streets of Pittsburgh, and drew up at the gate of Mercy Hospital.

They left the patient groaning in his agony, a horrible sight in his hideous mask, but they did not leave him alone. Standing at the foot of the bed, not least bowed, was a woman who had quietly entered the apartment from the physician's left.

Then sitting herself in a low chair in this ill-smelling room, with a man more dead than alive beside her, Sister Catherine, or, as the world has known her only a few weeks ago, Miss Kate Drexel, the heiress of one of Philadelphia's richest bankers, took a prayer-book from her pocket, and, by the dim light of an oil lamp, spent the weary hours striking the words that guide her in her strict line of duty.

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drawn up by Peter George Teremans, of Teremans, guardian of the Santa Casa in 1850, on this the accounts given by Baptista and Angellita, were evidently based. Teremans examined witnesses and took down their testimony; one of these, named Fracade, deposed that his grandfather who lived to be 120 years old, had told him that he had seen the dense white it was still in the wood, and had often gone in and prayed there.

The first writer who, in works still extant, speaks of the translation, seems to have seen Baptista, Mantuana, an Italian poet of some note who joined the Carmelite order, (to which the custody of the sanctuary to Loreto was committed by Sixtus IV.), and wrote a history of the church about 1480. He derived his information, chiefly from the tables of Teremans, whom he calls Nonolanus. In his "Agellari," a poem in Latin hexameters, Baptista enlarges in a florid style on the marvelous translation. After Baptista came the Jerome Angellita already mentioned who dedicated his circumstantial history of the Santa Casa to Clement VII., he was followed by the Jesuits Torosello and Kiera, and many others.

There is, however, evidence of an earlier date than that of Teremans, and had long been established shrine of Our Lady, and the question suggests itself. On what did that celebrity rest? Flavins Bondus, born in 1388, in his work "Italia Illustrata," of which we may place the date between 1430 and 1440, speaks of the "scacellum" of the Blessed Virgin at Loreto as of a shrine of great celebrity and notices the number of costly ex-votos, testifying to the gratitude of the offerers, which were hung on the walls of the church. It can hardly be doubted that this "scacellum" was identical with the Santa Casa now at Loreto. The same word is frequently used by Baptista in his history already mentioned, and there it evidently refers to the Santa Casa, the migrations of which he describes nearly in the same manner as the legend given above. Therefore, if Flavins did not mean the Santa Casa by the "scacellum" of the Virgin—which he distinguishes from the "scacellum" to which it was attached—he must have meant some building which between the interval of 1430 and 1480 totally disappeared and was replaced by a house built of stone brought from Palestine for the purpose, to represent the Lord's abode at Nazareth. To adopt such a view without a particle of evidence would be unorthodox. Flavins, therefore, when he mentions the "scacellum celeberrimum," of Loreto, is speaking of the present Santa Casa, the antiquity of which is thus traced to within 150 years of the time at which the legend says it was brought to Loreto. But surely his words authorized us to go further; he speaks of this as the most famous shrine of the Virgin "in the whole of Italy," but the growth of such a fame must have been an affair of many years; we should naturally suppose that the commencement of this could not have been later than the middle of fourteenth century. Here by a process of legitimate inference we are led to the conclusion that the present Santa Casa must have been at Loreto within some fifty years of the time which the legend fixes for its arrival.

A further question arises—Can the existence of the Santa Casa be traced before its alleged removal to Loreto? A remarkable passage in the description of the Holy Land by a Greek writer named Phocas, of which a translation is given in the article on Loreto by Mr. Meyrick, in the Christian Remembrancer, for April, 1854, throws light on this point. Phocas visited Nazareth in 1185 and says that he found two churches there, one of which contained the house of Joseph in which the Annunciation and Conception were said to have taken place. He says in one place that this house was "transformed into a most beautiful church," but a few lines further on we come to a passage which shows what his meaning was. For after saying that in this church, on the left side, near the altar, there was an olive, he adds—"Proceeding from the month within the cave, you come down a few steps and thus gain a view of that which was anciently the house of Joseph, in which, . . . after her return from the fountain, . . . the angel thus saluted the Virgin. Now on the spot where the salutation took place, there is a cross of black stone, graven in relief on white marble, and on the right of the said altar was a small cot, in which the ever Virgin Mother of God had her chamber." It is contended that either the cot or the whole house here mentioned was the Santa Casa now at Loreto. This is much at any rate is clear, that about 100 years before the date assigned to the first removal of the house to Tersatz, there was a building within a church at Nazareth which tradition named "the house of Joseph." Nothing seems to have been changed at a period nearly seventy years later (1253), when St. Louis visited Nazareth. About 1272 this church as is mentioned in a letter from Urban IV. to St. Louis, dated in the following year, was "levelled to the ground" by the Sultan of Babylon. But it does not necessarily follow that the house was destroyed, for the Christians would be likely to block up and conceal the entrance to the cave. For a specimen of the way in which travellers spoke of the things at Nazareth after 1291, we may take the passage cited by Mr. Meyrick from Sir John Maundeville, who visited Palestine about 1350. "It [the church] is now all down; and men have made a little recess, beside a pile of the church, for to receive the offerings of pilgrims. There is no mention here of anything like what Phocas saw. Gradually a new subterranean chapel was fashioned, smaller than the Santa Casa, but partly on the same area: this is now called "The Chapel of the Angel." The original foundations of the "house of Joseph" were explored in the seventeenth century by the Franciscan guardians of the Shrine at Nazareth; and they testified that they exactly tallied with the dimensions of the house of Loreto—Western Watchman.

St. Louis Mo., March 25, 1888.

BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Dear Sirs:—We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x20 ft., with ceiling 50 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.

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

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

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

Don't say "Oh, do hush up!" or "Don't bother me with so many questions," when a child questions you.

Don't do any say things for the sake of causing him to show anger and then scold because he does so.

LIFE OF A SISTER OF MERCY.

THE HOUSE OF JESUS.

The House of the Holy Family is Now at Loreto in Italy.

In Italy, a few miles south of Ancona, on a hill three miles distant from the sea, there is a stately domed church, the work of Bramante, rising among the houses of the little city of Loreto.

On entering the church, the pilgrim or traveler passes under the dome, a singular rectangular edifice of no great height, constructed apparently of white marble, and richly adorned with statues and sculpture.

The material is a dark reddish colored stone. Towards the eastern end of the house stands an altar, and behind the altar is an image, said to be of olive wood, now blackened by the smoke of the lamps; this is the famous image of Our Lady of Loreto.

The history of the Holy House in its main features runs as follows: The Christian powers [having been finally expelled from Palestine, the House in which God's Mother dwelt for many years with her Divine Son and St. Joseph was completely at the mercy of the Infidels. That it might be removed to a place of safety, and be for the future in Christian hands, angels lifted it from its foundations, and bore it through the air, in the first place to Illyria, where it rested on the top of a hill at Tersatz or Tersatto, near Klum, on the night of May 10, 1291. In the morning the inhabitants were wakened to see a house standing where none had been before; they approached it, noticed it was before foundations, and upon entering saw an altar and an image of the Virgin and Child.

SUGGESTED.

True liberty, the sweetest light That dawns on earth illumine; The creature's first inherent right, The patriot's thrilling boom— God gave for exercise of will In Eden's sated bower, All nature does its love instill; 'Tis man's most treasured dowry.

Then Canada, my native home, How sad this hostile cry, That's on thy gentle breezes borne And is wafted to the sky. Long, long has freedom on thy strand, Held proud magnetic sway; Most faction's curse within the land Dispel its charms away.

While different race and different creeds Compose our strength and power, Their unity our country needs To shield her every shore; Though many a Saxon brave stand true For country's weal has blis', Yet French and Scotch and Irish too Sleep with our martyr dead.

No need to trace back history's page, To boast what deeds were done By sires of each or any age, Nor cast up battles won; Or worse, a shrouded times yet worse, This creed imported grudge, Of which religion is the nurse, Man self-appointed judge.

The various whims that spew-a-days, Assume religious guise, For guiding man in wisdom's ways, More numerous are than wise; Yet, could we spare the Christian Sect From our Canadian shore; Too few we are, room plenty's left, For many million more.

If all a patriot hand extend, Like blessings will it bring; As when the nation and machine blend To lure the bloom of spring; Then may no suicidal hand, Our cherished hopes dismay; But ill besides the fairest land, 'Tis factions feeds a prey.

America, fair land of hope, The spirit of the free, Prevails thy every plain and slope, And warbles o'er the sea; It pays a tribute to thy fame Where'er its echoes roam, And despoils fill with dread and shame, Round many a royal throne.

With matron love you doth invite, The affuring to thy shore; Their wrongs redress and freedoms right, Secure them evermore. And thus while union binds the state, Will cut the nations' ties asunder; A shining star among the great, The Mecca of the free.

JOHN T. MCGOWAN, St. Anicet, Jan., 1890.

THE HOME OF JESUS.

The House of the Holy Family is Now at Loreto in Italy.

In Italy, a few miles south of Ancona, on a hill three miles distant from the sea, there is a stately domed church, the work of Bramante, rising among the houses of the little city of Loreto.

On entering the church, the pilgrim or traveler passes under the dome, a singular rectangular edifice of no great height, constructed apparently of white marble, and richly adorned with statues and sculpture.

This is the famous Santa Casa, or holy house which tradition asserts to be the very same building in which the Blessed Virgin Mary dwelt at Nazareth, where she heard the message of the archangel, and where the Holy Family resided during the childhood and hidden life of our Lord. Its internal length is about 31 feet; its breadth 13 feet. The roof is modern. Externally the original walls cannot be seen; but within the building the coarse stonework of the original masonry is exposed to view.

The material is a dark reddish colored stone. Towards the eastern end of the house stands an altar, and behind the altar is an image, said to be of olive wood, now blackened by the smoke of the lamps; this is the famous image of Our Lady of Loreto.

The history of the Holy House in its main features runs as follows: The Christian powers [having been finally expelled from Palestine, the House in which God's Mother dwelt for many years with her Divine Son and St. Joseph was completely at the mercy of the Infidels. That it might be removed to a place of safety, and be for the future in Christian hands, angels lifted it from its foundations, and bore it through the air, in the first place to Illyria, where it rested on the top of a hill at Tersatz or Tersatto, near Klum, on the night of May 10, 1291. In the morning the inhabitants were wakened to see a house standing where none had been before; they approached it, noticed it was before foundations, and upon entering saw an altar and an image of the Virgin and Child.

But the Holy House of Nazareth, for such it was, did not long remain at Tersatz. After three years and a half, on Dec. 10, 1294, it was removed to the opposite side of the Adriatic. Shepherds near Recanat are said to have seen it borne through the air, and deposited in a wood near the sea called Lauretum, either from the laurels which grew there, or because it belonged to a rich lady of Recanat called Laureta. Soon pilgrims visited it in great numbers, but the place being remote, brigands also made their appearance, and to approach the house became a work of danger.

In less than a year—August, 1295—there was a third removal to a hill three or four miles from the wood, along which passed a public road. The spot where the Holy House alighted belonged to two brothers, who quarreled as to their respective rights of property in the site.

Again in December, 1295, the house was removed from its place but only for a short distance, and was set down in the middle of the public road above mentioned, where it has remained to the present day. The Blessed Virgin appeared in vision to a holy hermit who dwelt near Recanat, soon after the final translation, and unfolded to him the true character of the house. After a time, people of Tersatz heard where it was, and numbers of them crossed the sea to visit it. These simple pilgrims are said to have solemnly entreated Our Lady to return to them, exclaiming, "Torna, torna a noi, bella Signora, son io tua Casa."

Such being the legend it remains to inquire by what kind of testimony it is supported. The evidence producible, whatever may be its value, is not so strong and conclusive as of itself to exclude the possibility of a doubt. No contemporary book or record, with the exception of two documents which will be considered further on, can be appealed to as noticing the translation. No extant writing of the fourteenth century directly mentions it. The archives of Tersatz and Recanat, which are said to have contained statements confirmatory of different parts of the above narrative, have perished. The earliest account of the translation which can be distinctly traced was

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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All Business Letters and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig Street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

- WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, S.S. Vincent and Anselm. THURSDAY, Jan. 23, Exposés of B. V. Mary. FRIDAY, Jan. 24, St. Timothy. SATURDAY, Jan. 25, Conversion of St. Paul. SUNDAY, Jan. 26, St. Polycarp. MONDAY, Jan. 27, St. John Chrysostom. TUESDAY, Jan. 28, St. Margaret of Hungary. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, St. Francis of Sales.

Catholic Statistics.

Hoffman's Catholic Directory, just to hand, contains a general summary of ecclesiastical and educational statistics, the figures of which, even if they do fall far below the mark present an interesting study. According to this summary, there are now in the United States and Territories 55 dioceses, including the Vicarates-Apostolic of No. th Carolina, Idaho, Utah, and Arizona.

That this total falls far below the actual fact, as do the estimates contained in almost every one of the diocesan returns, there is no room for doubt. Nor is it easy for the Ordinaries of the different dioceses to obtain accurate returns of the actual Catholic population of the parishes in their dioceses.

Not Ripe for Dissolution.

A slight surprise was occasioned during the past week by the publication of a despatch to the effect that the British Government would no longer endeavor to postpone a general election, but would dissolve Parliament as soon as the essential business of the session can be finished.

The Dominion Parliament.

On Thursday last the Dominion Parliament was opened with the usual ceremonies. Owing to the strong cold "La Grippe" has taken on

the leading citizens of Ontario and on several members of both Houses of Parliament, many of whom usually figure prominently on the occasion of the opening ceremonies were conspicuous by their absence. Lady Stanley, the wife of our-deservedly popular Governor-General, is the last prominent victim of the universal influenza, and as a consequence most of the life of the usually gay capital at this season is wanting. The speech from the Throne is variously commented upon, according to the political prejudices of the orator. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier, considers it an admirable document. Hon. Mr. Laurier, on the other hand, describes it as a bag of lifeless bones.

The Hon. Mr. Foster.

Our readers will remember that in common with other Catholic papers in the Dominion, and indeed most of the leading Protestant organs as well, we felt constrained to express our opinion on the question of the alleged marriage of the Dominion Finance Minister with a Mrs. Chisholm, who had just been granted a divorce from her husband, in a court of Chicago. It is not our intention to recur to the circumstances now.

The Late Father Perry, S.J.

The world of science has sustained a serious loss in the death of Rev. Stephen J. Perry, S.J. who with the late Rev. Father Scohill, of the same society, ranks among the great astronomers of the nineteenth century. The deceased scientist visited Montreal at the time of the meeting of the British association in this city and was the guest of Father Jones, S.J. at St. Mary's College.

Ireland's Prospects.

With the opening of the New Year Ireland's prospects of success in her fight against the oppression of the British Government appear of the brightest. In spite of all the measures of coercion adopted the enemies of Ireland have been unable to achieve a single result which these oppressive measures sought to bring about. United Ireland, in the course of an able article on "How Goes the Fight?" speaks bravely and hopefully of the future of the afflicted country.

very well aware that not one quarter of their Liberal-Unionist supporters could be returned should a general election be ordered. As regards the "cloud" resting over Parnell because of the O'Shea-Times conspiracy, the Boston Pilot very appropriately remarks that "the prime minister knows that but little hope of advantage may be placed in it by the Tory party and its allies. The country is more than disgusted already by the exposure of the Times' foul attack on the Irish leader, by the forgeries of Pigott and the flat failure of Le Caron. Then, too, there is a troublesome scandal smouldering under the very homes of the British aristocracy, which may break out any moment and attack noble lords and gallant gentlemen very close to the doors of government houses."

The Nominations.

The nominations for Mayor and Aldermen of the Canadian metropolis took place on Monday. In accordance with the new City Charter the papers were all handed in at the City Hall. This departure has its advantages, as it does away with all that speculating and ill-concealed animosity manifested in previous years, when nominations were held at different parts of the city.

A Third Rebuff.

The enemies of the Jesuits have received another setback as will be perceived by the judgment of Judge Doherty in another column in the case of the society against the Mail for libel. This is the third rebuff the Mail party have received since the case started and now it is probable that the biggest sheet will allow the case for libel to proceed on its merits. The exception to the form was thrown out by the Superior Court and this judgment was sustained by a majority of the judges of the Court of Appeals.

THE TRAPPISTS AT OKA.

Make an Appeal for Funds from the Faithful. We have been requested to publish the following appeal which was read in the Church of Notre Dams on Sunday:—The Trappist Fathers of Notre Dame of the Lake of the Two Mountains at Oka, already constrained by the growth of their community from constructing a monastery appropriate to their needs and life, have met in the late summer with a disaster which obliges them to have recourse, without delay to your charity. Their building, solemnly, for some time insufficient for their needs has been seriously shaken and they have been nearly left without an asylum.

year will give unconquered. Into his hands Three long years of coercion have passed over our heads, and let the colonists strive to hide the terrible truth as they may, no single object for which coercion was devised has been accomplished. The much-proclaimed National League, which was declared "a thing of the past" nearly two years ago, is more powerful and more active than ever today. The very news vendors through the country flout with impunity, under the nose of the police, the criminal reports of the "repressed" branches of the league. Three years ago this was an offense punishable with three months' imprisonment. To-day it is open, every-day, common-place defiance of coercion, so largely has the terror of the law increased under the fearless administration of the brave Mr. Balfour. The Plan of Campaign still holds on in its unconquered and unconquerable career. On the few remaining estates where its victory is as yet unachieved the fight is unflinchingly maintained. Defeat is unknown. So much even its enemies have been from time to time compelled to confess, swallowing their own falsehood.

NOT ULTRA VIRES.

Mr. Justice Doherty Dismisses the "Mail's" Petition—Nine Months Too Late in Filing it—Obstructive Tactics. Mr. Justice Doherty Monday morning rendered judgment in the Jesuit-Mail case rejecting the amendments to the exception *à la forme*. The following is the text of the judgment, which, it is believed, practically puts the Mail out of the merits of the case. The text of the judgment is:—This action was met or rather evaded by a preliminary plea of exception *à la forme* produced and filed on the 29th day of April last, the action having been returned on the 25th of the same month. By article 107 of the Code of Procedure, all such exceptions to the form must be filed within four days from the return of the writ; and by article 112, no such plea can be filed unless accompanied with a deposit of such sum of money as is fixed by the rules of practice of the Court.

THE LATE SENATOR TRUDEL.

He Passes Away After a Long and Painful Illness. Hon. Francis Xavier Anselme Trudel, senator for the division of St-Salaberry, died Friday last after a lengthened illness. The deceased senator and journalist (for he was editor, and formerly proprietor, of L'Étendard) was born at Ste. Anne de la Paroisse, Champlain county, on April 29, 1838; he was in his 52nd year. He was the son of F. X. Trudel, a farmer of St. Prosper, and of Julie Langevin, a grand-daughter of A. Hamelin, seigneur of Grandpré, and grand-son of Oliver Trudel, of St. Geneviève de Batiscan, who represented Champlain in the Lower Canada Assembly for a lengthened period. He was educated at the Nicolet College, and was called to the Bar in 1861.

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increase, and in the near future the Canadian North-West will rival the Western States in productiveness and population. According to a Vienna despatch the Star of Bethlehem will be again visible during the present year, this being its seventh appearance since the birth of Christ. It comes once in 315 years and is of wondrous brilliancy for the space of three weeks. Then it wanes and disappears after seventeen months. It will be a sixth star added to the five fixed stars in the constellation Cassiopeia while it remains in sight.

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In October, 1880, he was made a Q.C. by the Conservative party. For many years past he had practically given up the practice of the law. One of the greatest cases in which he figured was the Guibord case, in which he was counsel for the Seminary of St. Sulpice, together with the present Judge Jette and the late Mr. Francis Cassidy. In 1864 he married Marie Zoé Almes, daughter of the late Senator Louis Renaud, and who still lives. He has four sons, a young man of talent and promise. For a short time in 1868 Mr. Trudel edited La Minerve. He was always a great contributor to the French Canadian periodicals, especially "La Revue Canadienne." He was first returned to Parliament in 1871 for Champlain in the Assembly, and occupied the seat until the general elections. In October, 1873, he was raised to the Senate by Sir John A. Macdonald, to succeed his father-in-law, which seat he has since occupied. For several years he was president of the "Clubs Littéraires" and the "Union Catholique" of this city, and was the author of several pamphlets. In August, 1885, he complimented Sir Adolphe on the title bestowed on him for services in the rebellion. On the execution of Riel, however, he joined the Nationalist movement and remained linked to it to the end. The "Caster" party, so named from the fact of their political principles having set forth in a pamphlet prepared by Mr. Trudel and others and signed "Caster," became merged in the National party and a realistic, unceasing warfare was declared against the Conservative party. Since the advent of the Meagher administration he has had to stand the whole brunt of the incessant vituperations which were poured on the Conservatives who had gone back on the party.

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LADY KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XIV. Continued.

"One moment. Does he know?" "Redmond! The secret, you mean! No, he does not know, and he must never know. Be guarded."

"He lifted the curtains, and they re-entered the library. The Lady Nora was still sitting by the hearth. Lord Kildare stood near her; pleading his suit in low, earnest, anxious tones. The girl did not seem to hear him, but she turned her bright eyes toward the lawyer and his housekeeper as they emerged from the alcove."

"But neither of the couple was looking at her now. Mrs. Liffey had fixed her gaze in a strange intensity of expression upon Lord Kildare, and approached him with an agitated face."

"Lord Kildare," said the lawyer hastily, "this lady is Mrs. Liffey, a reduced gentlewoman, who is serving at present as my housekeeper. She is a most estimable and accomplished person, and will be a great help to us in this business."

Mrs. Liffey extended her hand to Lord Kildare, who took it coldly, and with some surprise. To his increased surprise, she grasped his hand warmly, and he could feel her large bony hand actually tremble in his."

Before he could comment on this singular incident, if he had wished to, Mrs. Liffey turned away, and faced the Lady Nora, with a grim and austere countenance, from which all traces of agitation had vanished."

"You still refuse to obey your guardian, my lady," she said sternly.

"I think Mr. Kildare," said the housekeeper grimly, "that this young lady's spirit needs to be taken down. She ought to be shut up until she can act with proper submission. As you cannot shut her up in this house, we must take her elsewhere!"

"Yes; but where?" "There's the house of my husband left me, out of town a good bit," said Mrs. Liffey. "It chances to be empty just now, owing to the late tenant running away and its being a bad season to let, and I have let my sister occupy it. It is partly furnished, and is that lonely that people have taken to calling it 'haunted.' We can take Lady Nora there, and my sister will take charge of her."

"It's just the place!" cried the lawyer. "I remember it. I wonder I didn't think of it before. But how are we to take Lady Nora there?"

"Leave that to me. We must have a cab at the door at half-past eleven. It will be thought that that's to catch the late train. I will send Aileen, her ladyship's maid, to bed, and also the house-maid."

She went out at once to execute these commissions. She was absent a long time, returning, at last, fully equipped for a journey."

"The maids have retired," she announced, "and I have ordered a cab. I have also packed her ladyship's box with necessary changes, and carried it down to the door. It is nearly time. Are you ready, Lady Nora?"

The young girl was still attired in street costume, and her hat hung on her arm. She arose, with a defiant look, exclaiming: "Yes; I am ready. I am glad this farce is at an end. I shall be glad to get into the street. You do not compel me the difficulty of this task you have undertaken. Your cabman has but to hear my appeal, and he will befriend me."

"But he won't hear it," said Mrs. Liffey. "I am in my guard, my lady. You think a great deal of your word, no doubt, and you've got to promise me not to say a word to the caddy, and not to cry out for help, or I shall put this gag in your mouth before we leave this room."

She displayed a formidable wooden gag, and advanced a few steps toward Nora. The young girl's face flashed indignantly. She looked from the lawyer to Redmond Kildare; but both were pitiless and merciful."

To save herself the indignity and pain, therefore, of this alternative, the Lady Nora promised to keep silent.

"The cab is here," said Mrs. Liffey, listening. "Hasten."

She went swiftly down the stairs to the front door. Michael Kildare and the new Earl followed, but the slight form of the Lady Nora between them.

CHAPTER XV.

MRS. LIFFEY'S SISTER.

Mrs. Liffey, Michael Kildare's grim and elderly housekeeper, softly opened the front door of her employer's dwelling, and passed out upon the steps."

The night was pleasant, with mild air and starlight. In the semi-gloom, the cab which the woman engaged was standing by the curb-stones. The cabman was in the act of alighting, to announce his arrival."

Mrs. Liffey ordered the man to take out the Lady Nora's box, which he hastened to do while she was thus engaged, Lord Kildare and the lawyer hurried out their captive, keeping a close hold upon her, to prevent any attempt at escape, and put her into the cab. Both followed her into the vehicle, keeping a tight grasp upon her arms."

It was well for them that they were thus guarded. The Lady Nora's big brown eyes were bright and keen, and on the look-out for any chance of flight, and her little, slender figure, with nerves like steel, was ready to spring in any direction at the proper moment."

Mrs. Liffey scoured the house door, and came back to the cab, as the driver was mounting his box. She gave him the order in a low tone, and entered the vehicle, closing the door securely behind her."

The vehicle then bowed rapidly down the street. They proceeded to the southward and westward, crossed the river Liffey, traversed the southwestern portion of the city, crossed the Clonra road, and, once out of the town, sped along yet more rapidly."

The Lady Nora secretly noted all the landmarks by the way, with a view to her escape and return to Dublin on foot."

"We are on the road to Clondalkin," she thought. "That is Drinagh Castle to the right. I have been out here before, and can easily find my way back to Dublin. Here is where the two roads cross. We are going to Clondalkin, and how much further I cannot guess."

The question was soon decided. The cab came to a halt in the outskirts of the village of Clondalkin, before a small, plain, red brick cottage, which stood in the midst of a garden. A row of tall, funeral yew trees stood within the pallings of the tall fence, screening the cottage from more than casual glances. The garden was ample, shut in by high pallings on every side and by yew trees, and was not overlooked at any point by neighboring houses."

This gloomy, lonely place had been christened Yew Cottage, and was the property of Mrs. Liffey, her husband's legacy to her. It was usually let at a remunerative rate, out-

as Mr. Kildare's housekeeper had said, it was now vacant through the failure of its late tenant to meet his engagements."

Mrs. Liffey descended from the cab and approached the high garden gate. It was not locked, and she flung it open, holding it ajar while Lord Kildare and the lawyer assisted their captive to the ground."

"You can walk," said Michael Kildare, addressing the cabman. "There's a sixpence," he added, tossing him a silver coin. "No doubt you'll find a public-house open somewhere in the neighborhood. You can look for one and treat yourself, as soon as you have fetched in the young lady's box. We shall probably be inside about fifteen minutes."

Tightening his hold on the Lady Nora's arm, the lawyer hurried her within the grounds of Yew Cottage. Mrs. Liffey preceded the captive and captors up the lonely, dismal walk, and mounted the low stone steps, sounding the heavy brass knocker with emphasis."

Presently, just as Lord Kildare and the lawyer, with the Lady Nora between them, also mounted the steps, an upper window was cautiously raised, and a night-capped head protruded itself, and a hoarse voice asked, in trembling, gasping tones:

"Who's there! What are ye wanting at this hour the night? I'll call the police!"

"Whist, now!" said Mrs. Liffey in a low, warning voice. "Have you lost all your wits, Catherine? It's I—your sister, Margaret Liffey! Come down and let us in like a decent Christian woman, and don't be rousing the neighbors with your foolish paravinging!"

Mrs. Liffey's sister gave a great gasp of astonishment, and promptly slammed the window shut."

The cabman came up with the trunk and deposited it on the gravel walk, then hastened in quest of a public-house, as he had been recommended."

He was scarcely gone, when steps were heard within the cottage, and the door was opened from within by Mrs. Liffey's sister, who had hastily attired herself."

"My sister Mrs. Fogarty," announced Mrs. Liffey, "Catherine, I've brought you company. This young lady is the Lady Nora Kildare, daughter of the late Earl of Kildare. The young gentleman is the present Earl. And this is Mr. Kildare, my employer, the famous lawyer of Dublin."

Mrs. Fogarty seemed overwhelmed at this announcement of the rank of her guests. Muttering a half inaudible greeting, she conducted repeatedly, and then, taking up her candle from the shelf, led the way into the parlor."

The visitors followed. The Lady Nora curiously looked at the tenant of Yew Cottage, but her heart sank as she studied her countenance. Even her hopeful spirit could find no grounds of encouragement in that hard, harsh face."

Unlike her sister, Mrs. Fogarty presented no indications of her rank as a "reduced gentlewoman." She was a tall, coarse, heavy woman, massive and bony, and without unbecoming flesh. She had long, swinging arms and a heavy stride like that of a laboring man. Her low, freckled forehead was surmounted by a thick mat of red hair, which waved and kniked, and was with difficulty gathered into a tiny knot at the back of her head."

There was a certain air of elegance and imperiousness about Mrs. Liffey, an attempt at stylishness, an evident desire to appear as great a lady, but her sister presented a marked contrast to all this. Barron of every grace, hard, harsh, and angular, Mrs. Fogarty was the same in mind and heart as in person, and was the woman of all others to further the schemes of Lord Kildare and his kinsman."

"I am sure I never expected to have Lord and Lady Kildare under the same roof with me, and visit us like," muttered Mrs. Fogarty, placing chairs for her guests."

"This is an unexpected honor. I suppose your lordship and ladyship are just married?"

"Don't you know any more about the Kildare family than that?" interrupted Mrs. Liffey impatiently. "This young lady is the Lady Nora Kildare, and is no married. The young gentleman is Lord Kildare the new Earl, who has just come into his own. You must have read all about him in the papers. The Dublin papers have been full of his story, how that he's the son of the late Lord Redmond Kildare by an English lady across, and how his proofs of his identity were so strong that the guardians of the Lady Nora declined to contest his claims. The whole kingdom has been raving with the story. They called it a romance in real life." You surely must have read it."

"But I haven't," interposed Mrs. Fogarty. "I don't take the papers. It's a waste of money; and besides, why should I bother myself over other people's news, when it's nothing to me? I never read the papers. I never get no good by doing so, and I can't see any use in it. But I took the young couple to be man and wife—I beg pardon. I mean lord and lady."

"That's what we mean to have it," declared Mrs. Liffey. "Mr. Kildare is one of the guardians of the Lady Nora, the only guardian now, in fact, for since she's lost her fortune Sir Russell washes his hands of her, and won't trouble himself about her. As Lady Nora's guardian Mr. Kildare wants her to marry Lord Kildare. See it is poor and his lordship rich. But my lady is nervous, and refuses to do as she is bid. She wants to marry a beggarly lord up in Austria. Instead of this fine match. And so her guardian has brought her to you, Catherine, to be kept prisoner here until she gives in. You can break her spirit if any one can."

"That I can," asserted Mrs. Fogarty, her small eyes snapping viciously. "I can bring her to her duty. But what am I to have for my trouble?"

Mrs. Liffey reflected. Mr. Kildare, however, answered the question for himself. "If you keep her so close a prisoner that none of the neighbors even suspect that you have an inmate here," the lawyer said in his soft mild voice, which had grown more terrible to Lady Nora than the loudest, fiercest utterance of another, "and if you compel her to accept Lord Kildare as her future husband, I will pay you the sum of one hundred pounds!"

Mrs. Fogarty's face glowed with greedy desire. "You may depend on me," she cried. "I'll make my stay here so unpleasant that she'll be glad to take refuge in Lord Kildare's arms. A hundred pounds!"

"And if you succeed, Catherine," said Mrs. Liffey, all of whose ambitions and hopes were based on that success, all of whose future grandeur was built on the precarious foundation, "I will give you a title deed of this house. I shall be well able to spare it, and I'll give everything I now own in the world to see the Lady Nora Kildare the Countess of the young Earl."

The scheming housekeeper understood her sister well. This last offer, added to the former, quickened Mrs. Fogarty's resolve into an unyielding determination. Yew Cottage was to be her what the position at Mrs. Michael Kildare was to Mrs. Liffey. There was scarcely anything on earth she would not do to gain it."

"It shall be done," she said abruptly. "I will prepare her room while you are here."

She turned and strode heavily from the room, proceeding to a rear apartment, where she procured another light. She then stamped up stairs with a step like a grenadier."

She was absent some ten or fifteen minutes, during which period the cabman returned, announcing his presence by a ring at the gate bell. There was a grim smile on her gait face as Mrs. Fogarty at last returned to her visitors."

"My lady's room is ready," she announced. "And your cab is here. We had better take her up stairs before you go."

The lawyer arose at once. "Be kind enough to wait here, my lord," he said, addressing his kinsman. "I will be down directly."

He seized the arm of Lady Nora, but she flung off his grasp as if it had been the coil of a serpent."

Her young face was very pale, so pale as to starve her false guardian, and from out the dead whitening her great sunny eyes glowed and burned like dusky stars. Every feature of her lovely countenance was instinct with a stern and terrible indignation."

"Do not touch me, Michael Kildare!" she said, in a suppressed and quivering voice. "Do not lay your finger upon me! False friend, false guardian, false kinsman! My father trusted you and loved you, and you have plotted against my peace, conspired with my enemies, robbed me of my inheritance, and now would deprive me of my liberty. Oh, Michael! It is worse than all the rest to learn your treachery."

A pitiless look crept into her stormy sorrowful eyes. Even yet, it seemed, she could scarcely believe in his baseness."

The moment of weakness and faltering had gone by for Michael Kildare. His soft, full lips hardened into a cruel smile. His eyes, that had always looked so benignly upon his noble young kinswoman, shone with a hard glitter. His mild, benevolent face glowed with an expression of triumph and malevolent determination."

"You are theatrical, Nora," he said, the words sounding strangely when uttered in his gentle, melodious voice. "Your denunciations of me are worthy of the stage. I am surprised at your display of temper. You stand to me in the place of a daughter, and I am bound to do a father's part by you. I choose to shut you up here for your disobedience and contumacy; but in the hour you choose to submit yourself to my will, and marry the man I have chosen for you, you shall receive your freedom. And with your freedom you shall also receive a husband, a lofty rank and title, wealth, a stately home, every good this world can give. My poor misguided child! It is for your good I am working now."

The Lady Nora put up her hand in a gesture of angry dissent. A pained look convulsed her features, but her eyes were fixed steadily upon her guardian in increasing sternness."

"Michael Kildare," she said solemnly, "I see you at last as you are! Hypocrite! I know now that your whole life has been a lie! Under all your softness and sweetness have been hidden an iron nature. It is like a bank of hardest rock I saw once, wreathed over with vines and flowers. Under the mask of friendship to me you have hidden a deadly enmity—"

"By heaven, no, Nora!" "You need not deny it. I should not believe your denial. I see you at last stripped of all the poetry of gentleness and softness. I know you at least for a viper, and I loathe and despise you."

The bland, smooth face of the little lawyer reddened. He looked grieved and shocked rather than angry."

"Nora!" he said reproachfully. "Michael, do not put on that look of injured innocence!" said the Lady Nora sternly and steadily. "You can no longer impose upon me. I know you at last, and she spoke with a slow impressiveness, "as you are! I know, too, that this young man, now known as the Earl of Kildare, but in whose claim exists some secret defect known only to you—I know that he is but a cat's paw in your hands. I see behind him greater than he, directing his movements, guiding and controlling him. You are like a chess-player, and this question of the ownership of the Duke of Kildare is the game you have in hand. It has pleased you to advance this man's claims, and to pass him off to the world as a true and rightful heir, but you know in your heart that I am the owner of Kildare!"

"This is nonsense, Nora!" "It is in heaven's own truth!" cried the girl, with sudden passionateness. "You know that I am no coward. You know that I cannot be forced to marry this man. You may as well spare yourself the trouble of attempting to coerce me. No amount of force can ever drive me into an act against which my whole being revolts!"

"This fine talk!" sneered Michael Kildare. "We will test it. A weak girl cannot hold out long against my will!"

A change passed over the young Lady Nora's face. A passionate pain looked from her sad, stern eyes, and showed itself about her sweet mouth. Despite all her high courage, all her faith in her own principles, she shrank from the ordeal before her. Her grief at her guardian's cruel treachery convulsed her soul aching."

"Michael," she said, lifting her hands and her eyes to him, "it is not too late to turn back! In the name of my dear father, who loved you, I entreat you to return to your duty! I am willing to forgive you, and overlook your wrong to me, if you choose to repent now. Restore me to my rights, and I will not only bless you, but I will reward you! Remember that I am an orphan girl, who was confided to your protection by my trusting father. You cannot betray the trust of the dead, and wrong the defenseless, without future retribution. In mercy to yourself and me, do what is right. Refuse," she added, as she met his cold, impressive glance, and realized that her pleading had been thrown away, "and when the hour of my triumph comes, as it will come, you may find me also merciless."

The lawyer's lips curled. "This is mere child's talk," he said. "When your hour of triumph comes, you will be Countess of Kildare, and will thank us for our present treatment. As to all your accusations, they are but accusations of an unreasoning, childish anger. I hope, when I come to see you, to find you in a better spirit. Now, if you please, we will go up to your room."

He laid his small, fat soft hand on her arm, about which it closed like a vice. In obedience to a nod from him, Mrs. Liffey seized the girl's other arm."

Mrs. Fogarty, taking her extra light, bade them follow her, and led the way up stairs. The lawyer and his housekeeper half led, half carried the young girl between them up to the second story."

"This way, Mr. Kildare," said Mrs. Fogarty, taking her way to a rear chamber. "This is my lady's room. 'Tis a suite of a chamber for one that's used to noches of rooms in a big castle, but she can leave it for the castle any day she likes!"

"The dark room!" exclaimed Mrs. Liffey

approvingly. "A good idea, Catherine. I'd like to see my Lady Nora escape from that!"

Mrs. Fogarty threw open the door of the rear room, and passed in, holding the light well above her head."

The lawyer and Mrs. Liffey followed her with their struggling captive. The room was small, being about nine feet square. It was simply the end of the hall partitioned off. It had been used by various occupants of the house as a dark bedroom, as a lumber-room, and as a store-room. It was now furnished barely and simply as a bedroom."

It had no windows, but was supplied meagerly with light through a small glazed ventilator over the door. The floor was covered with a threadbare carpet. There was a straight-backed chair of uncomfortable shape, a small table, and a narrow, low, iron bedstead, upon which was a hard though clean and freshly draped bed."

Nora's trunk had been brought up by Mrs. Fogarty, and stood against the wall. Manager and Lara and dismal, with no outlook, with only the bare walls on every side, and no gleam of light save that struggled in from the hall, this was a terrible prison for the luxuriously bred young heiress of Kildare Castle."

Yet she walked into it proudly, when once she had been thrust within its portals, as a queen might walk to her throne."

Whatever her secret terror and anguish, she did not choose to betray them to these vulgar eyes."

"It is not too late to yield, Nora," said the lawyer softly and pityingly. "I would save you this terrible ordeal—this fearful experience. Men have gone mad in windowless dungeons like this. My poor Nora, you have but to say the word, to be restored to the light and liberty."

"I prefer darkness and imprisonment to a loveless marriage," said the Lady Nora coolly."

"Then you shall have a full trial of them," said Michael Kildare hastily. "Mrs. Fogarty," he added, turning to that woman, who was standing with arms akimbo, "when the Lady Nora yields and promises solemnly to marry Lord Kildare, I desire you to put her into a better chamber at once, and to send a messenger to me with a sealed letter declaring her submission. On receipt of such a letter, I shall come at once. And now, Nora," he concluded, again addressing his young kinswoman, "I will say good-by."

He moved toward her, all seeming pity, tenderness, and benevolence, as if to embrace her."

The Lady Nora regarded him in a haughty surprise. "Do not touch me," she said quietly. "I am no longer imposed upon. I want none of your hypocritical caresses, you wolf in sheep's clothing!"

The lawyer quailed before the indignant fire of her eyes, and without a word stole silently out of the room."

Mrs. Liffey, with a swaggering, supercilious air and with a menacing look at the captive, followed him."

Mrs. Fogarty took up the streaming candle and went out last, halting outside to close and lock the door."

Then the young lady Nora, in her close, dark prison, in the centre of which she stood with gleaming white face and wide dilated eyes, heard her three enemies go down the stairs, and watched through the ventilator over the door the fading gleams of their departing light."

And a few minutes later, still standing there, she heard her enemies depart, heard the rattling of the bolts and chains on the outer door, and heard Mrs. Fogarty tramp heavily up the stairs to her own room. (To be continued.)

Do be a Gentleman.

No matter what sterling worth a young man may possess, if he be not versed in the little manner and attentions which distinguish the well-bred man from the boor, he will not succeed. Good manners are a passport everywhere, and young men who wish to succeed will pay the utmost attention to them. Special care should be bestowed on table etiquette, as nothing stamps a man so much as his manner when eating and nothing so distressing to a person of refinement as to be obliged to eat at the same table with an ill-bred person. The following hints, if carefully observed and practiced, will enable any young man to mingle with his fellows without giving offense. And take heed, young men, these little things are of more importance to the girls than all your rough good qualities. Do not drink with a spoon in your cup. Place it in the saucer. Nothing is more vulgar than this. Do not drink your soup or coffee audibly. In fact, especial care should be observed in eating silently, for nothing is more disgusting than noisy chewing and drinking, except eating with the mouth open. Do not, under any circumstances, use the fingers to push food on your fork or spoon. Do not lean your arms on the table. Do keep your elbows close to your side, and don't flourish them in the air. In raising food to the lips the lower part of the arm only must be used. Be careful as to the way you hold your knife and fork, for nothing will give you a more awkward and inelegant appearance than improper handling of these important articles. The knife should be held by the handle only. Do not touch the blade with your finger. The fork should not be held with the whole hand except when cutting. In raising the food to the lips hold the fork at the end of the handle, prong upward, between the first finger and thumb, the handle resting on the second finger. If you hold it otherwise you are obliged to duck your head and stick out your elbow in order to eat. Never walk out of a room before a lady. Open the door, then stand aside and allow her to precede you. In this way you follow her out and close the door for her easily. Nothing is more rude and ill-bred than a violation of this rule. Do take off your hat the instant you come in the house. Do pay attention to the foregoing rules—and believe that good manners are important.—Detroit Free Press.

It is better to endure the hatred of the wicked than to lose one's soul through a concession fatal to virtue.—St. Anselm.

One thing greatly needed in these times, said a clergyman recently in our hearing, 'is men great enough to be small.'

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's faces. It is now in universal use, and a six-inch-long hair ointment only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and sores, relieved at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powder which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Long remedy which is infallible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

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Advertisement for 'SOLD GOLD WATCHES FREE' for ladies and gents' sizes. Includes an illustration of a watch and text describing the offer and terms.

YEAR 1900 NOT A LEAP YEAR.

An Explanation Which Will Demonstrate Why It Is Not.

The following explanation will show you why the year 1900 will not be counted among leap years, says the St. Louis Republic: The year is 365 days, 5 hours and 49 minutes long; eleven minutes are taken in every year to make the year 365 1/4 days long, and every fourth year we have an extra day. This was Julius Caesar's arrangement. You may ask: "Where do these eleven minutes come from?" They come from the future and are paid by omitting leap year every 100 years. But if leap year is omitted regularly every one hundredth year, in the course of 400 years it is found that the eleven minutes taken each year will not only have been paid back, but a whole day will have been given up. So Pope Gregory XIII, who improved on Caesar's calendar in 1582, decreed that every centennial year divisible by four should be a leap year after all. So we borrow eleven minutes each year more than paying our borrowings by omitting three leap years in three centennial years, and square matters by having leap year in the fourth centennial year. Pope Gregory's arrangement has no such drawback as not being a paying back balanced so nicely, that we borrow more than we pay back to the extent of only one day in 3,666 years.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

A British Barque's Destruction at Sea—One of Her Boat's Crews Missing.

Nzw Bedford, Mass., January 11.—News has reached here that the magnificent iron barque British Monarch was blown to atoms by an explosion of dynamite on November 29th last, when within 700 miles of Cape Town, Africa. Early in the afternoon of that day, when the vessel was in lat. 37 deg. 58 arc S, long. 50 deg. 02 arc E, smoke was seen pouring from the bow of the barque. Ten tons of dynamite were stored forward in the bow, and immediately when it became known that the work was done with desperation to extinguish the flames before they reached the explosive. The smoke prevented the men from entering the hold, and it was quickly seen that the vessel must be abandoned. At 4 p.m. the captain gave orders to take to the boats. Three boats were manned, one in command of the captain and the other two in charge of the mates. It was now the object of the men to put as long a distance as possible between them and the ship. The vessel was put off before the wind and the wheel lashed to keep her there, and the men rowed away. The explosion did not come until 1 a.m., several hours after the ship was abandoned. Although the boats were so far away several of the men were thrown down by the terrible explosion. When morning came the second mate's boat was not in sight. Capt. Town was absent ten days' voyage, but Capt. William Morrow and fifteen men were picked up by whaling barque Canton of this port on December 5, six days after the disaster, and taken to Cape Town. The second mate's boat has not been heard from, but as the weather was fine it is believed he was picked up by a passing vessel. Although the Canton was 130 miles distant at the time of the explosion, Capt. Howland distinctly saw the vessel as such that it was felt distinctly and believed to have been caused by a meteor's fall. The British Monarch was a vessel of 1,202 tons, owned by Henry Turner & Sons, of Liverpool, Eng. She was bound from Hamburg to Sydney and carried a general cargo.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER that the payment of Price is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, the tickets are issued by the President of an Institution whose charter rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of imitations. ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

ANY PERSON HAVING \$10,000 WHICH they desire to invest in the manufacturing of a first class patent, in Canada, will please Address GEORGE H. SMITH, Attorney at Law, Racine, Wis. 23-6

ADOPTION - WANTED TO PLACE An orphan boy and girl of 10 and 9 years respectively, with thoroughly respected people, Catholics. They have been well educated in convent schools. Good references given and required. No pretensions. Address: Baerndon, care of Shelley & Co., 5 Leadenhall street, E.C., London, England. 23-1

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

WE HEREBY GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE that the Executors and legal representatives of the late A. M. DESJARDIS, require, in order to apply to the Legislature of this Province (Quebec), at its next approaching session, to be authorized to make such changes in the security given to creditors who hold mortgages on the property of the estate as will be beneficial to the estate and facilitate its transactions as well as satisfactory to its creditors. BARNARD & BARNARD, Attorneys of Deceased Estate. Montreal, January 7th, 1890. 23-4

TO PARENTS! Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. Chamberlain's Teething Syrup, and you will give them immediate relief.

DRUNKARDS Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to onset a positive cure from three to five days, and at the comparative trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Sent for circular.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

A Few Hints to New Mothers—Tributes Paid to Women—Fashion Notes—How La Grippe Proved Embarrassing.

A Message. How little the left hand knoweth. The deeds that are done by the right. How little the night time knoweth. How few of the hearts that are broken. Betray to the breaker their grief; How many harsh words that are spoken. Are the crushed souls' only relief!

Alas! for the childlike gladness We never may know again; And alas, and alas, for the sadness That broods like a spirit of pain! Like some spirit of pain, that will hover Still nearer when sunlight is dead. Until youth, and youth's last changeful lover Grow old, and grow cold as the dead!

It is strange that the hands that might lead us To heaven, refuse us their hold; That the dear lips that whisper "God speed us," Are the lips that are first to grow cold! But love, we were near the dawning, Just there the heavenly light, And how little the glorious morning Knows the sorrowful shade of the night! —Lola Marshall Dean, in the Atlantic Constitution.

La Grippe Embarrassing.

"The grip" business has its amusing as well as its serious aspect, says the Utica Observer. The sneezing that accompanies the disease brought about a curious predicament for a young man in Utica on a recent evening. He was afflicted slightly with the grip, but not enough to prevent his calling on his girl. During the early evening the grip began to tighten on him. He and his young lady were in the parlor, when at once she was startled by the exclamation, "I-ikh-yon!" The gaslight was not bright enough for the young lady to discover the facial contortions which accompanied the exclamation, and she promptly and vigorously said she should do no such thing. The exclamations were repeated, and followed by louder refusals on the part of the young lady to allow such improprieties. The uproar brought several members of the family, and had not the sneezing ceased in time to permit explanations there would probably be the usual painful and strained relations between the young people. It is impossible to be too careful about "la grippe."

Tributes Paid to Women.

Confucius—Woman is the masterpiece. Voltair—Woman teach us repose, civility and dignity. Ruskin—Shakespeare has no heroes, he has only heroines. John Quincy Adams—All that I am my mother made me. Whittier—If woman lost Eden, such as she alone can restore it. Gladstone—Woman is the most perfect when the most womanly. E. S. Barrett—Woman is last at the cross and earliest at the grave. Sandi—A handsome woman is a jewel; a good woman is a treasure. Darnley—There is a woman at the beginning of all great things. N. P. Willis—The sweetest thing in life is the unobscured welcome of a wife. Beecher—Women are a new race, re-created since the world received Christianity. Luther—Heaven has nothing more tender than a woman's heart when it is the abode of pity. Shakespeare—For where is any author in the world who teaches such beauty as a woman's eyes? Daughters of Eve. The Duchess of Rutland is gaining ground as an orator. Blanche Willis Howard, the novelist, has patented a mule rack and a bath shoe. Miss Bibesco, a young Roumanian, gained in 1887 the diploma of the Paris law faculty. Maria Van Zandt will receive \$800 for each of twelve performances at Barcelona and Lisbon. Mrs. Shaw, the famous whistler, has had a photograph taken of herself in London which is over nine feet high. Jane Dartheville, of Kingston, Jamaica, has refused thirty-seven offers of marriage. Jane has \$1,000,000 and is an orphan. Mrs. Leland Stanford has received the permission of the German Emperor to have a copy of the Sistine Madonna in the Dresden gallery. Mrs. Proctor, of Lima, O., has patented a process by which it is claimed 10,000 cubic feet of illuminating gas can be extracted from one barrel of Lima oil. Miss Susanah M. Dunklee, of Newton, Mass., was the first woman to become a bank treasurer in the United States. She has held the position for fifteen years. The largest land owner in the world is Mrs. Emma Forsythe, the daughter of the former American consul at Samoa. She has a plantation of 150,000 acres and employs 500 people. Every Christmas Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt sends 100 dolls to the mission schools patronized by the Church of St. Bartholomew. She has them dressed at her own home by a number of poor needlewomen hired by the day. Mrs. Kendal, the actress, is auburn haired, velvet eyed and vivacious mannered. She is a sister of Tom Robertson, who wrote "Oates." She has acted in some fifty different pieces and made it pay; yet while she was the original Calista she can tell a story unaffectedly and even jollily, and she has eight children. She has also a diamond brooch which was given her by Queen Victoria; she wears three caps to her hister, and has a rare collection of rarer fans.

Hints to New Mothers.

Sister Irene, who has charge of the New York Infant Asylum, and who raises an average of a thousand foundlings every year, will not tolerate a bad baby. Something is wrong when a baby cries. The nurse is directed to examine the clothing, and if the cause is not found a doctor is summoned. If on examination the little one is pronounced in good health and the howling still continues, baby is sent to the reformatory, where he is put on his back in a crib-like room and left alone until his temper improves. It is only the new babies who cry, but the peace of the house is never sacrificed. Meal, bath and bed time are observed to the minute, and every child is trained to sleep all night long and part of the day. Promiscuous feeding is not permitted at any time in the child's life, and before child culture comes the physical condition of the nurse is changed. You can't make Sister Irene or any of her assistants believe that strong coffee or tea is good material to nurse a young child on. The result must

FARM AND GARDEN.

Silage Versus Field Beets—The Vegetable Garden—Corn Stunted Pigs—Time to Graft—About Poultry—Practical Notes.

SILAGE VERSUS FIELD BEETS. In an experiment made at the Ohio agricultural station to test the relative value of silage and field beets or mangels in the production of milk, twelve short horn grades were selected and divided into four lots of three cows each. The single ration was forty pounds corn silage, ten pounds clover hay, two pounds cornmeal, and four pounds of bran. The beet ration was fifty pounds beets, fifteen pounds clover hay, two pounds cornmeal and four pounds bran, making the estimate amount of dry matter in each ration the same. While both rations will take fifty pounds of beets without any unfavorable effect, it was found better to increase the dry ration by five pounds of hay rather than to increase the quantity of beets. About the same quantity of potential cattle food can be produced from an acre of land in the form of corn silage as in that of beets. The relative cost of production was not exactly determined. More or less silage was left by every cow fed upon it, but only seven pounds of beets were refused throughout the entire test. Two conclusions were reached, which it is believed will be confirmed by future experiments. These are:— 1. That a matter of corn silage and of field beets is at least equal in value to the dry matter of the better grades of stock feed in ordinary use when fed in properly adjusted rations. 2. Corn silage is slightly superior to field beets as a flesh or fat producer, and beets are slightly better than corn silage for milk production.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

If the farmer was obliged to buy the vegetables used in his family through the year he would begin to understand how much money there is in a good garden. If he could not afford to buy them, he would begin to appreciate them as he does not when he has even a limited supply, and that of inferior quality. Take that away entirely, and he would see what a great benefit is derived from a poor garden. Let him keep an account of the money paid out, if he purchases, and at the end of the year he understands, as never before, the amount of good living which the garden supplies, and he would conclude that there is more money in the garden than he had thought. I would direct that every farmer have a garden, and a good one, for while a poor one is better than none at all, a good one is so much better that no one ought never to be satisfied with anything else. Let him make up his mind to work it at least as well as he does other portions of his farm, and he will find, if he carries out this resolution, and keeps an account of the results, that the garden will pay for itself. The farm which furnishes so much of the family's living, therefore none that "pays" so well. That this is the fact every one who has a good garden will tell you. It is also a fact that those who have the best gardens appreciate them most. Poor gardens are only to be tolerated on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no loaf at all." Not only is a good garden a present great quantity, but superior quality for fine vegetables cannot be grown in a garden not properly cared for.—Vick's Magazine.

PROMISES OF MARRIAGE.

A Woman Tells How to Avoid Broken Marital Yows. Probably the custom most discredited in the estimation of foreigners, writes Mrs. Alexander, is the legal right of a jilted lover to bring an action for breach of promise of marriage against the faithless fiancée. A more degraded picture of sordid immorality can not well be imagined than the scene presented at the trial of such a case, where the claims for compensation in hard cash, for wounded feelings, are supported by the reading aloud of mawkish letters teeming with silly platitudes and terms of endearment amid the laughter of the listeners. Such scenes are the result of a certain indefiniteness in our social code which, if it entails some inconvenience, at least leaves a free from that grand-motherly legislation which, while striving to provide for all possible contingencies, only forces letters for its unfortunate subjects, cramping the muscles which might otherwise enable them to "paddle their own canoe" successfully into smooth waters. The best preservative against broken promises is deliberation in giving them and rapidity in making them irrevocable by the final marriage vows. So much can be endured, so much is endurable, when we know that there is no way of escape, that the "fast-and-loose" period of a long engagement cannot be too earnestly avoided. On the contrary, a long acquaintance previous to marriage is a great advantage, familiarity with each other's character, tastes, family, circumstances (which latter never fails to color our lives) forms an admirable concrete on which to build the foundations of married life, and the most lasting loves are those which are supported by the gliders of friendship. Indeed, glancing round at the haphazard way in which the all-important and fateful relationship of marriage is undertaken, the impression of all sane persons must be amazed that the failures are not far more numerous. Between the conflicting evidences supplied by experience it is difficult to strike a balance. In matrimony, as in preaching, "God gives a different gift to each," and it is impossible to recommend one line of conduct above another; but deep down in the sources may be cultivated, regard for the feelings of others, loyalty, truth, and by their fruits shall life be happy, or noble, or both. There is certainly no fairer ideal than the union of two young creatures linked by true, tender, unselfish love, dashed with the salt of passion, clothed with fair illusions not all unfounded respecting each other's nobility and loveliness, and strengthened by the bulwark of hearty comradeship, facing life's battle hand in hand, and growing in affection as they grow in complete knowledge of each other's imperfections as well as virtues. On the whole, there is truth, though not favorable truth, in the proverb, "Marry in haste and repent at leisure." The masses will always be heedless and imprudent; but while we deprecate this, we ought not to forget that the prudent profit by their recklessness; their failures fill up the trenches which we must cross, and make bridges whereby we may pass dry-shod to increased ease and a wider outlook. What is the sum of this reverie on "Promises of Marriage"? Very little and that little may be epitomized in a sentence—"Be slow in making any promises in keeping promises." Will any young persons "about to marry" will any engaged head our words of wisdom? "I know not," yet we cast them on the waters, and though apparently small in effect, they may add their infinitesimal bit to the slowly accumulating mass of opinion, or they may, as the thin, filmy shells described by marine explorers, floating and slowly sinking in the vasty deep, serve to build up the sub-ocean ridges that are finally upheaved to form the cliffs against which lawless waves dash themselves in vain.

AMONG THE 1000 ISLANDS.

Gananoque, Ont. is beautifully situated in the very midst of the Thousand Islands, but its citizens are equally as humble as those of other sections to Ca'arrh. W. B. Fullerton, Druggist says:—A prominent citizen of our town expresses great delight over the miraculous healing properties of your Nasal Balm. He has suffered for a long time from a severe headache over the eyes, and his head was so stepped up that he was in great distress. One application gave instant relief, and in two days he was entirely cured. Charles Hill and wife, an aged respectable couple, residing in a suburb of London, tied their wrists together Friday, plunged into the Thames and were drowned. The husband had been compelled to borrow money, and being unable to pay it took this method of avoiding disgrace. Mind Your PS. "Persons who patronize newspapers," says an exchange, "should pay promptly for the punctuated prospects of the Press, even peculiar power in publishing forward the public prosperity. If the printer is paid promptly, and his pocket-book kept plenteous by prompt pay, in patronage, he puts his pen to the paper in peace, his paragraphs are more polished, he pleats his pictures of passing events in more pleasing colors, and the perusal of his paper is of more pleasure to his people. Paste this piece of proverbial philosophy where all persons can perceive it."

ABOUT POULTRY.

The following notes are from the Kansas Farmer:— A farmer of our acquaintance has raised 100 ducks this year from a flock of three. He keeps poultry ducks, but his ducks are more prolific. Why do farmers not raise more ducks? Oyster shells are not fed to poultry for forming egg shell material, but simply as grit for grinding the grain they eat. All hens should receive egg material; crumbled egg shells are good, as are green bones powdered or cut finely and fed daily. Many wonder why they are unable to sell their choice stock at higher prices than does prevail in their home markets. Your markets should be scattered over all portions of the country, and the way to reach intending buyers is to advertise judiciously and the result will be satisfactory. It is said that no better results can be obtained in crossing turkeys than to use a bronze gobler and hen as parents from cross of a wild turkey gobler and a common turkey hen. The flesh and size are the important and valuable results derived. A flock of turkeys are paying stock; rightfully managed pay 50 per cent over cost of raising. Try a few next season. PRACTICAL NOTES. The time to feed highly flavored food that affects the milk, such as cabbage or turnips should be after milking. Those who have made experiments in that direction claim that by feeding the cows on such food, after milking, the volatile flavoring oils are carried into the milk, and slowly accumulating mass of opinion, or they may, as the thin, filmy shells described by marine explorers, floating and slowly sinking in the vasty deep, serve to build up the sub-ocean ridges that are finally upheaved to form the cliffs against which lawless waves dash themselves in vain.

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Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED. DICKENSON—MARRIED—Dec. 2, at St. Ignace Church, by Rev. Father Melroy, Francis Marshall Dickenson, to Ada Agusta, only daughter of Thomas M. W. Marshall, J.P., late of C. Lac, Victoria. DICKSON—DECEASED—Dec. 21, at Woodlee, Dumbarrow, Scotland, John M. Dickson, LL.D., Barrister-at-law, of Wellington road, Dublin, second son of Thomas A. Dickson, M.P., Dublin, to Catherine Cunn, daughter of the late Archibald Cunn, Dumbarrow. DR. MASSEY—ARRIVED—Nov. 29, at the Roman Catholic Church, Wyanberg, by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, P.P., William Hamo de Massey, of Glenwilliam Castle, Co. Limerick, to Nora, daughter of the late P. Abern, Dunally, Co. Limerick.

DIED.

BRUNE—Nov. 13, at Demlequin, New South Wales, Coleman St. Byrne, B.L., youngest son of William St. Byrne, Police Magistrate at Gibraltar, aged 26 years. BYRNE—Dec. 26, at the Cottages, Shanogue street, Achy, Ance, relict of the late Patrick Byrne, Tully Union, Queen's County, and daughter of the late James Horan, Blackhall Castle, County Kildare, aged 80 years. BYRNE—On St. Stephen's Day, at Castle street, Dalky, Ross County, aged 110 years. CONNOLLY—At the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, Thomas, youngest son of Philip Connolly. CARROLL—At 145 Thomas street, Dublin, Michael Carroll, cooper, aged 30 years. COSGROVE—Dec. 19, at 5 Lower Drumcondra road, Dublin, Michael Cosgrove, aged 80 years. CLEMENS—At Warrington place, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Clemens, formerly of Haroldscross. GLOUCESTER—Dec. 22, at his residence, 230 Clonliffe road, Dublin, Robert Clouting, Esq. COYNE—Dec. 24, at his residence, Victoria-bridge, Moy, Mrs. Coyne, mother of Rev. Canon Coyne, P. P., aged 80 years. COYNE—On Christmas Eve, at Edinburgh, James Finbar Corbett, eldest son of the late James Corbett, of Cork. CUNNINGHAM—Dec. 25, at his residence, 6 Benburb street, Dublin, Thomas Cunningham, brass finisher, Curtis, Abbey street, member Branch Rod Hugh O'Neil, I.N.F. DURBIN—Dec. 17, at Roadstown, Ardee, Alice, wife of Patrick Durbin. DOHAN—At 24 Charlotte street, Dublin, James Dohan, after a long and painful illness. DONNELLY—At Bails, county Mayo, on Christmas Eve, an advanced age, Anne Donnellan, for many years the faithful servant of the Very Rev. Canon Gibbons, P. P., V.G. DONNELLY—At Dublin, county Mayo, Michael Donnellan, Dunmore, as an advanced age. DEVER—Dec. 27, at his residence, Castlebar, after a brief illness, John Dever, aged 86 years. FAHRELL—Dec. 15, at his residence, 3 Spencer street, North Strand, Dublin, Patrick Farrell, late of Kingswood, formerly of Ballinacorney, Co. Wicklow. FARNEY—Dec. 15, Richard, son of Richard Fennelly, Esq., Barnrough House, Bansha, co. Tipperary, aged 14 years. FAGAN—Dec. 22, at Piltinstowe, Mullingar, county Westmeath, James Fagan, aged 70 years. FERIAN—Dec. 24, at the Post Office, Ballickmoyler, Mary, wife of James Feehan, Assistant County Surveyor. GIBNEY—Dec. 17, at Main street, Wicklow, Elizabeth Jane, wife of Thomas Gregory, in the 5th year of her age. GREENE—Dec. 22, at the Hospice of the Dying, Haroldscross, Dublin, Mrs. Cecelia Greeney, in the 82nd year of her age. GIBSON—Dec. 23, at the South of France, on his return from Rome, of acute bronchitis, Very Rev. Patrick Grew, S.M., President of St. Mary's College, Dundalk, and Provincial of the Society of Mary in Ireland, aged 47 years. GREENHAM—December 26, at Killeen, Very Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, P.P., V.G., aged 75 years. GINNELY—Dec. 17, at Dingle, county Kerry, from concussion of the brain and other injuries, accidentally sustained on 10th December, near Dingle, Andrew Ginnell, of Tralee, eldest son of the late Laurence Ginnell of Delvin, co. Westmeath. GERRARDY—Dec. 24, at Ninstown, Priestown, co. Meath, Mary, widow of the late James Gerrard, aged 67 years. GALLAGHER—At his residence, Ballinacorney, county Wicklow, Peter J. Gallagher, aged 17 years. HANRETT—Dec. 26, at her residence, Crumlin, co. Dublin, Mary, wife of Peter Hanrett, in the 54th year of her age. HANRETT—December 26, at his residence, 16 South Main street, Westford, John Hanre, aged 70 years. HENRY—December 24, at her residence, Bridge street, Cork, Elizabeth, wife of the late William Hegarty, of Malloy, aged 83 years. HENRY—Dec. 21, at St. Saviour's, Lower Dunleck street, Dublin, Rev. F. A. Hickey, O.P., in the 55th year of his age. HAYES—December 26, at Woodtown, Rathfarnham, county Dublin, John Hayes, aged 75 years. HAYDEN—Dec. 18, Mrs. Anne Hayden, second eldest daughter of Peter Byrne, of No. 1 Belford street, Dublin, aged 81 years. HICKEY—Dec. 19, at his residence, Summerhill, Drumcondra, co. Meath, Peter Hickey, Esq., aged 81 years. KEANE—December 27, at her brother-in-law's residence, 8 Blackhall parade, Dublin, Mary Teresa, fourth daughter of the late Henry Keane, formerly of Ovens, county Wicklow, and late of Little River, aged 19 years. KENNY—December 27, at 118 Francis street, Dublin, Bridget relict of the late Austin Kenny. KENNAN—December 23, at Dublin, Thomas J. third son of the late Luke Kennan, Esq., merchant, Rings, county Fermanagh. KELLY—December 23, at her residence, 2 Wood's lane, Cork, Margaret, wife of R. Kelly. KELLY—December 23, at Main street, Cabriaveen, of tetanus, John Kelly, shoemaker. LYNCH—December 16, at his residence, 9 Quality row Maryborough, Queen's county, James Lynch. LAWLER—December 25, John Lawler, Whitechurch, Rathfarnham, county Dublin, in the 50th year of his age. MCGRATH—December 25, at Kilmahin, Kells, county Meath, Margaret, wife of John McGrath. MOHAR—December 24, at her father's residence, Nicholasstown, county Louth, Mary the beloved daughter of Michael Mohar, after a long and tedious illness, aged 18 years. MCSWENEY—On Christmas Day, at his father's residence, 35 Park Avenue, Sandymount, Dublin, after a long and tedious illness, Robert Peter Paul, youngest son of John McSweny, Esq., ex-inspector of National Schools. MELLIS—December 20, at her residence, 7 Roxboro' road, Limerick, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Daniel Mellis, aged 42 years. MURPHY—At her residence, 45 Beahorow street, Dublin, Mary Murphy, mother of John and Michael Murphy, D.M. Police. MASON—December 14, at his residence, Deerpark, Balanagary, county Roscommon, Thomas Mason, aged 63 years. MURPHY—December 22, at his residence 161 Townsend street, Dublin, Mary, wife of Michael Murphy. NOWLAN—Dec. 22, at her residence, 7 Lower Mercey st., Dublin, of bronchitis, Sarah Nowlan, late of Church street, Abercorn road. MCGAHY—Dec. 25, at his residence, 11 Arundel terrace, Haroldscross, Dublin, Jeremiah H. Mclachy, formerly of Limerick, aged 86 years. O'HEGAN—Dec. 27, at his residence, 51 Denon hill, Grand Canal street, Dublin, Michael O'Heagan, an advanced age.



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QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from second page.)

QUEBEC, Jan. 17.—The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. Several petitions were laid on the table, the greatest number concerning the laboring class.

Quite a discussion arose on the motion of Hon. Mr. Rhodes on the second reading of the resolution adopted in committee on Wednesday last, said motion being as follows: That a colonization society may be formed in any place approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, in addition to those allowed by law in each of the cities and towns of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Hull, Chicoutimi and Rimouski.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes said that this resolution was only to allow the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council when he may think proper to increase the number of colonization societies.

Hon. Mr. Tallon asked for information on the present state of the colonization societies.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes said that it was impossible just now to give the required information; he would have to consult the documents of his department. If the leader of the Opposition wants information on the subject he ought to wait a few days, when a very elaborate report will be put on the table.

Hon. Mr. Mercier remarked that the information required by the leader of the Opposition was very useful, but could have no effect on the question now before the House. Article 1725 of the consolidated statute allows the formation of colonization societies in Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, Hull and Sherbrooke. All we want now is to add a clause which will give power to the Lieutenant-Governor to organize colonization societies in other places than the interest of colonization requires it.

We do not want to change the present colonization societies, but only organize others in advantageous places. It is also the opinion of Monsieur Labelle.

Mr. Nantel asked if townships or parts of townships had been conceded to colonization societies.

Mr. Mercier said that under his Government no township or parts of townships had ever been conceded to colonization societies.

Mr. Nantel said that until now the clergy directed colonization, and if he understands the question now before the House other societies would be organized without the ecclesiastical authority.

Mr. Picard said the Colonization Society formed by Lord Darnley in 1832 was a failure. Several thousand acres of land had been conceded to them.

Mr. Mercier replied that the society of which Mr. Picard had just spoken received its concession under the Chapeau administration, and the lands had been sold by letters patent for speculative purposes and not under the present law.

Mr. Picard objected on the grounds that colonization would be taken out of the hands of the clergy.

The resolution was adopted and a bill based on that resolution was presented and read for the first time.

Another discussion arose on the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Rhodes, but the resolution was finally adopted, and a bill based thereon was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Turcot proposed the second reading of the resolution relating to district magistrates. He said that until next session the law would only be put in force as far as the district of Montreal was concerned. A vote was taken on the second reading of that resolution, which was carried on a strict party vote.

The bill to amend the Election Act was reported in committee. After several amendments had been made the house took recess at 6 o'clock.

QUEBEC, January 20.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. The following bills were introduced: To amend articles 1119 and 1140 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada—Mr. Casgrain.

To amend the Quebec Controversial Elections Act—Mr. David.

To amend 49 Victoria, chap. 36, relating to the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec—Mr. Lafontaine.

In answer to Mr. Flynn, Hon. Mr. Shevyn promised that a statement of the amounts paid out of the loan of \$3,500,000 would be laid before the House.

In answer to Mr. McIntosh, Hon. Mr. Shevyn said that the question of amending the law now in force in the provinces so as to prevent the issuing of wholesale liquor licenses in municipalities which have passed by laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors therein was under consideration.

Hon. Mr. Turcot said in answer to Mr. Lemieux that it was the intention of the Government to amend the law fixing the allowance of jurors in criminal cases.

Hon. Mr. Turcot replied to Mr. Casgrain that none of the returning officers or deputy returning officers, except in Rimouski, had asked for instructions, and none were given.

Hon. Mr. Mercier said in reply to Mr. Tallon that Charles Lagelier had been instructed by the Government to enquire into the difficulties which arose between the laborers and the party who employed them in the construction of the Bay des Chaleurs railway, and had received \$500 therefor also that Mr. Cloran received \$1,200 from the Government in his capacity of commissioner appointed to enquire into the working of the jury system, and that his report would be submitted in a few days; also that the municipal council of the Government in the municipal trial had received the following

amounts:—Belanger, \$300; Fitzpatrick, \$773; Desmarais, \$762.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes informed Mr. Blanchet that the Government had not bought Mr. Ritche's farm at St. Anne de la Perade.

Hon. Mr. Gagnon stated that the Government had bought 500 copies of "La Verite sur la Question Metisse," at \$1 a copy.

Hon. Mr. Shevyn stated that the Department of Crown Lands had at the sale of timber on the 8th instant received 10 per cent, which amounted to \$11,280 the balance to be paid June 15th.

Mr. Blanchet moved for copies of all documents in connection with the distribution of the share of the Roman Catholics in the settlement of the Jesuits' estates, and all correspondence exchanged between the Government and the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction with reference to the sum of \$60,000 respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' estates.

Mr. Mercier asked that the motions be incorporated into one, and the words "or any other person" inserted after the words "public instruction." The return could then be made in one document. This was agreed to.

Mr. Tallon moved for a statement of the sums advanced by the Government to various newspapers. Carried without discussion.

Mr. Desjardins moved for documents having reference to the mission of the Hon. Messrs. Shevyn and Garnett to Europe upon the subject of the conversion of the public debt. Carried.

THE PAY OF JURYMEN.

Mr. Lemieux moved for the correspondence respecting juries in criminal matters. He said that the present remuneration of jurymen was ridiculously low, and should be at least \$1.50 per day.

Mr. Mercier said that jurymen were at present treated shamefully, both as regards remuneration and general treatment. They ought to get at least \$1.50 a day. As to their treatment while they were looked up to it was more like outcasts. They received poor food and had to lie on mattresses on the floor. They were citizens taken from their business and associated with the judge. The judge was not looked up to till he had rendered his decision, and why should a juror be? Let them raise the qualification as high as they liked, but treat the jurymen properly. He held that a man who could not read and write was not qualified for a juror. He advocated paying grand juries as well, as they were taken from their business too.

Mr. Hall moved for the correspondence between the Government and the Montreal Board of Trade respecting the tax on associations, more especially respecting trade sales. He said that any tax on trade was a serious question, and in this case there had been a serious question against Montreal. The tax on trade sales was very heavy, and there were very few of such sales last year in Montreal, while there was a decided increase in Ontario.

Mr. Shevyn said that he had received the memorial referred to, and would bring down it and all other papers. The Quebec Board of Trade was opposed to the abolition of the tax, and he intended to take further information. He was informed that such a tax existed in Ontario. The motion was carried.

Being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair. RESPECTING PUBLIC LANDS.

After recess, Mr. Flynn moved the second reading of the bill to amend articles 67, 68 and 69 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The bill passed on the third reading.

Mr. David moved the second reading of the bill to amend article 5623 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, relating to masters and servants. The bill provided that a plaintiff could not proceed by warrant without first swearing that to the best of his belief the defendant was going to leave such city, town, or village, and would thus deprive plaintiff of his recourse. The bill would apply to cities.

Mr. David moved the second reading of the bill to amend article 557 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to summary matters as contained in article 597 of the revised statutes of the province of Quebec. The bill was referred to the committee on legislation.

Mr. David's bill to amend article 556 of the Code of Civil Procedure, concerning seizures of movables, as contained in article 5917 of the revised statutes of the province of Quebec and amended by act 55 Vic., chap. 50, was referred to the committee on legislation. He explained that the object of the bill was to exempt from seizure sawing machines, houses, carriages, etc., by which people made their living.

Mr. Gagnon moved a concurrence in the amendments made in committee to the bill to provide for the immediate operation of the act of this province, 52 Vic., chap. 4, entitled "An act to amend the Quebec elections act by extending the franchise, and to amend the municipal code respecting the preparation of the valuation roll." Adopted.

Mr. Mercier moved the second reading of the amendments made in committee to amend the Quebec election act. Before proceeding to the third reading he wished to make a few remarks upon what had been said of this bill by the journalists of Montreal, and especially an English journalist who made it appear that this was the anti-Christ of corruption. They did not seem to understand the measure. Quebec journalists seemed to understand it much better. It was an exact copy of the law passed in Ontario in 1877, chap. 10, sec. 159, 47 Vic. It appeared as if he wanted new legislation to favor corruption. The law might be defeated, but he wanted fair play. He should not be accused of introducing new legislation which had been in force since 1877. The bill then passed its third reading.

Mr. Mercier moved the second reading of the bill to amend title 3 of the revised statutes of the Province of Quebec, respecting the Executive Council. The object of the bill is to enable the Government to appoint any minister without portfolio to the head of a department for an indefinite time. Mr. Flynn opposed it strongly and moved the six months' limit. The motion was lost on a straight party vote of 23 to 11, and the bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Shevyn's bill to amend the Quebec License Law passed its third reading, and the House adjourned at 11.15.

Cardinal Newman's Idea of a Gentleman.

"The true gentleman carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast; all clashing of opinion, or collision of feeling, all restraint, or suspicion or gloom, or resentment; his great concern being to make everyone at his ease and at home. He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender towards the bashful, gentle towards the distant, and merciful towards the abused; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unreasonable situations or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome. He makes light of favors while he receives them, and seems to be receiving when he is in error. He never speaks of himself except with complacency; never defends himself by a mere retort; he has no ears for flattery or gossip; he scrupulously in imputing motives to those who interfere with him; and

THE BEST WAY TO TONE UP

After an Attack of COLD or INFLUENZA

Is to Take



THE GREAT STRENGTH GIVER.

It is universally acknowledged THE BEST FOOD to take when run down. It is so READILY DIGESTED that its invigorating effects are felt at once.

Interprets everything for the best. He never means or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or insinuates evil which he does not say out. From a long-sighted prudencia, he observes the maxim of the ancient sage, that we should ever conduct ourselves towards our enemy as if he were one day to be our friend. He has too much sense to be affronted at insults, he is too well employed to remember injuries, and too indolent to bear malice. He is patient, forbearing, and resigned, on philosophical principles; he submits to what he cannot avoid, and he is content because it is irrefragable, and to death because it is destiny. If he engages in controversy of any kind, his disciplined intellect preserves him from the blundering but less educated minds, who, like blunt weapons, tear and hook instead of cutting clear, who mistake the point in argument, waste their strength on trifles, misconceive the adversary, and leave the question more involved than they find it.

The Ubiquitous Celt.

An Irishman, James McCarthy, holds an important position in the service of the King of Siam, says the Providence Visitor. The fact has been brought to light by McCarthy sending a subscription of \$50 to the Irish tenants' defence fund. It is England's boast that the sun never sets on her empire. Ireland can advance the counter claim that there is no part of the British dominions in which the sons of the Gael cannot be found to enter a forcible and tangible protest against the folly of Balfourism after the manner of the Siamese Mao, who in his letter to the treasurer of the tenants' defence fund says: "I am as warm a Nationalist as if Bantry and not Bankok were my home."

HAD THE DESIRED EFFECT!

CARROLLTON, GREEN CO., ILL., Nov. '88. I highly recommend Dr. King's Nerve Tonic to anybody that has suffered from headache as my son did for 5 years, because 2 bottles of the medicine cured him.

M. McTigue.

It was proposed to hold a great demonstration at Madrid on Sunday to express sympathy with Portugal, but the Government has forbidden it lest it should encourage the Republicans.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN.

FLOUR.—Outside of a small local business there is virtually nothing doing in flour, and as one of our dealers states, "the least said about the market the better," until after it emerges from the cloud which at present envelopes it. Prices here continue to give millers great dissatisfaction, and still they bowl in their flour from West of Toronto faster than it is wanted. The sale is reported of a car of straight rollers at \$1 40, and one car at \$1 45. In city strong bakers hold at \$1 07, but we know of sales of round lots at 10c less money.

Patent winter, \$5 00 to \$5 25; Patent spring \$5 00 to \$5 20; Straight roller, \$4 40 to \$4 60; Extra, \$4 00 to \$4 20; Superfine, \$3 10 to \$3 30; City Strong Bakers, \$4 80 to \$4 90; Strong Bakers, \$4 60 to \$4 80; Ontario bakers, extra, \$1 30 to \$2 00.

OATMEAL.—The market is quiet although there is a little more enquiry. Ordinary standard \$3 60 to \$3 70, and extra at \$1 70 to \$1 75. Grated is quoted at \$3 50 to \$4 in round lots, and in bags at \$1 80 to \$1 90. Rolled oats range all from \$3 80 to \$4 25 per bush, and at \$1 80 to \$1 90 in bags. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6 30 per bush, and pot barley at \$4 to \$4 50. Split peas \$3 70 to \$4 10.

BROOKWHEAT FLOUR.—R and lots have sold at \$1 75 per 100 lbs, and we quote \$1 75 to \$1 90 at quantity.

MILL FEED.—Sales have been made during the week at \$13 to \$13 25 in our lots for good coarse bran, and we give the range at from \$12 75 to \$13 25. Shorts are quoted at \$14 to \$16 and middie at \$21 to \$22.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the week were 18,695 bushels against 64,175 bushels the week previous. Further sales of No. 1 Manitoba wheat have been made at \$1 05 and No. 2 at \$1 02 to \$1 03 on the line Montreal freights, in all about 13,000 bushels. The market however is said to be scarcely as firm.

COAL.—Receipts during the week were 2,850 bush, against 2,150 for the week previous. The market is easy at 30c to 40c in bond, and at 48c to 50c duty paid in our lots for No. 3 to 2.

BRASS.—Receipts during the week 15,605 bushels against 17,476 bushels for the week previous. In this market we quote 58c per 60 lbs in car lots on track, and west of Toronto at 65c per 60 lbs.

OATS.—Receipts during the past week were 22,034 bush, against 27,462 bush, for the week previous. Sales are reported in this market at 30c to 31c per 32 lbs, and along the line at 29c per 34 lbs.

BARLEY.—Receipts during the week were 600 bush, against 2,700 bush for the week previous. The market is quiet at 48c to 53c. Feed barley has sold at 40c to 42c.

RYE.—Here prices are quoted nominally 70c to 51c.

BOOKWHEAT.—The market is quiet at 40c to 48c.

MALT.—The market is unchanged at 80c to 85c per bushel in small lots, large quantities at 70c to 72c.

SEEDS.—American timothy seed is selling here at \$1 00 to \$1 70 per bush. Red clover American at \$3 75 to \$4 per bush. Alsike scarce, and prices nominal.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Receipts during the week were 330 pkgs, against 900 pkgs for the week previous. The demoralized condition of the American market has had quite a depressing effect on here, and the market is decidedly easier. Montreal lined sell at 17c to 18c, and Western at 15c to 17c. Held from our market at 18c freely. New laid 20c to 25c. New laid in New York are down to 16c to 17c.

DRESSED POULTRY.—The chief feature in this market is the extraordinary demand for chickens, fresh stock having sold recently at 9c on arrival, and a lot of discolored stock brought \$2. Turkeys are quoted at 10c to 11c and geese at 7c to 8c. The unusually brisk demand for chickens is owing to the large number of invalids who are living on chicken broth.

GAME.—Partridge 50c to 55c per brace, on sale at 30c.

BEANS.—Small lots \$1 75 to \$1 90. Car lots \$1 55 to \$1 65 per bushel.

MARZ STRAP, &c.—Lump 50c to \$1 per lb as to quality, and maple sugar 7c to 8c per lb as to quality.

ton for car lots, and No. 2 \$3 to \$3. Inferior qualities \$6 to \$7. Shipments of fancy timothy have been made to Boston.

FRUITS, &c. Apples.—The market here is quiet at from \$2 to \$3 per bush, as a fair range for round lots. Car lots of good stock being quoted at \$2 60 to 2 75 per bush. Two cables received from Liverpool yesterday, an unusually favorable market, owing to large arrivals of poor fruit. A few Western apples are offering on this market. Owing to the remarkably mild weather stocks are not keeping well.

ORANGES.—The market is very firm, Valencia having advanced 2s 6d per case on the other side, and here they are quoted at \$4 50 per case, some holders asking \$5.

LEMONS.—In much better demand and 50c better at \$2 50 to \$3 50.

DRYED APPLES.—Market quiet at 6c to 7c per 100 lbs as to quality and quantity.

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

CRANBERRIES.—Quiet at \$3 to \$3 per bush for the principal offerings. Fancy \$11 to \$12.

DATES.—Quiet at 5c to 6c per lb.

NOTES.—Grenoble walnuts, 13c to 14c per lb. GRAPES.—Almeira, \$5 50 to \$6 per keg, and Catawbas 45c to 50c per small basket.

FIGS.—California firm, \$5 per bush. Figs.—1 lb boxes 9c, 2 lb boxes 11c to 12c, and in bags 5c to 6c per lb.

POTATOES.—Car lots of Early Rose are slow sale at 65c to 70c per bag of 90 lbs. Jobbing lots 50c to 55c.

ONIONS.—Canadian, \$2 25 to \$2 50 per bush.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—Receipts of pork during the week were 100 bush against 450 bush, the week previous. Dealers report a very quiet business in pork, with sales of Canadian short cut mess at \$13 30 to \$14 per bush. The usual jobbing trade is also reported in Western short cut mess at about former prices. Lard is quiet with sales of about 1,500 pails reported at within range of quotations: Canada short cut clear, per bush, \$13 50 to \$14 00. Chicago short cut clear, per bush, \$13 00 to \$13 25; Mess pork, Western, per bush, \$12 50; Hams, city cured, per lb, 10c to 11c; Lard, western, in pails, per lb, 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8 1/2c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 6c to 7c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6 1/2c.

DRESSER HOGS.—Receipts during the week were 7,987 head against 4707 head for the week previous. The receipts have been larger than expected, but still they have been met with a fair enquiry between butchers and packers. Sales were reported of one carcass of mixed averages at \$5 60; one car at \$5 65, one car at \$5 70 and two cars at \$5 75 per 100 lbs. Bunches of 10 to 15 hogs have sold at \$5 80 to \$6 15, as to quality. The market closes rather easier.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—Receipts during the week were 933 pkgs, against 1,131 pkgs for the week previous. The market here, stocks being large, with but showing no inclination to anticipate their Lenten requirements. Even the best qualities are not moving as freely as they were a year ago. The present dull movement in butter is no doubt intensified by the country dealers and farmers bringing their butter into the city and hawking it around in delay from door to door, in direct violation of the law, which requires their taking out a hawker's license. It is said that there is still a good quantity of dairy butter held in the Eastern Townships, straight dairies being offered at 16c to 17c. Finest full goods, however, are held there at 20c.

CREAMERY.—Receipts during the week were 715 boxes, against 62 boxes the week previous. The market appears to be about as last quoted, except that there is more enquiry for the cheaper grades of cheese which are growing scarce on the other side. The sale of a round was made in Brockville, on Wednesday for Montreal account, but the price did not transpire although it is reported to be about 10c. Another good round lot of July was shipped this week, which shows that the cheaper kinds of goods are in request.

FINANCIAL.—September and October..... 10 1/2. August..... 10. Medium..... 9 1/2. Shipments from Canada via U.S. ports, prepared by Messrs. Cunningham & Lemassurier, for week ending Jan. 11th, 1890:

Creche. Butter. Via Portland to Liverpool "Allen Line"..... 5,311 231. Via Boston to Liverpool "Boston Line"..... 4,439. Via Boston to Glasgow "Allan Line"..... 1,031. Total..... 10,911 221. Corresponding week last year..... 13,339.

FISH AND OILS. SALT FISH.—The market is very quiet, dry cod being quoted at \$4 25 to \$4 50 per quintal. Green cod \$4 75 to \$5 for No. 1, and \$5 25 to \$5 50 for No. 2 large and draft. New Sea trout \$3 to \$3 50 per barrel, and \$4 50 in half barrels. Labrador herrings \$3 75 to \$4, and Cape Breton at \$4 50 to \$5. British Columbia salmon \$10 50 to \$11 50, and Newfoundland \$12 to \$14 00.

SALMON AND DRIED FISH.—Yarmouth beakers, \$1 25 per box; ordinary kinds, 90c to \$1. Cure boneless fish in 25 to 45 lb boxes at \$1 to 40 per lb. Finnan haddies 6c to 7c per lb. Oils.—Steam refined seal oil firm at 50c to 62c. Cod oil steady, Newfoundland being quoted at 34c to 35c, Esclair and Gaspe oil 32c to 34c.

FRESH FISH.—Lake Manitoba white fish 6c to 6 1/2c per lb in round lots. Tommy cods at \$1 25 to \$1 50 per bush in car lots. Fresh cod and hadd c 3 1/2c to 4c. Fresh lobsters 6c to 7c per lb. Fresh herring \$1 25 to \$1 50 per 100; two cars sold at \$1 25.

RAW FURS. Messrs. John Martin & Co., wholesale furriers, of this city, report the market as follows: "Few skins are offering, and but little animation is evident in the local market. Reports from Europe are rather discouraging, while the American trade notes are conflicting owing, doubtless, to speculative spirits being active. We lower some of our quotations, and fear that much heavier reductions must be made before long." The following prices are for average, prime

skins. Extra size or quality are worth more; damaged or upprime skins proportionately lower. Beaver, per lb..... \$ 4 00 to 4 50. Bear, per skin..... 12 00—15 00. Bear cub, per skin..... 5 00—6 00. Fisher..... 4 00—6 00. Fox, red..... 1 20—1 40. Fox, cross..... 2 00—4 00. Lynx..... 3 00—4 00. Mink, dark..... 0 80—1 00. Mink, light..... 1 00—1 25. Otter..... 0 15—0 20. Mistr..... 10 00—12 00. Raccoon..... 0 50—0 80. Skunk..... average 0 40—0 50.

HIDES AND SKINS. In this branch of the trade there has been no new features. The demand has continued slow from tanners, which is no doubt due to the fact that even as the present low range of prices for hides, they are making little if any money on the leather they are manufacturing, consequently they are holding off to a great extent, and only taking sufficient stock to keep their warehouses running. The market has been dull but steady, with no changes in prices to note. Sales reported were two cars of packers' skins for prompt delivery at 10c, and one car of western bull at 5c. We quote prices here as follows: No. 1 Cowhides at 5 1/2c to 5 1/4c; No. 2 do at 4 1/2c to 4 1/4c; Western buff and upper No. 1 at 5 1/2c to 5c; No. 2 do at 4 1/2c to 4c; Heavy steers at 9c to 10c and North West dry hides at 8c to 10c. The feeling in local green hides has been steady, and values are unchanged. The receipts have been small and business quiet. We quote 3c, 3c and 2c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, tanners paying 1c more. There has been no change in lamb skins prices having ruled steady at 90c to 85c each. Calfskins are dull at 5c to dealers and 6c to tanners.

"PERSIAN LOTION" For softening the complexion, imparting or preserving its raven hair, or removing dandruff, itching, or other eruptions on the scalp, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions. The PERSIAN LOTION is a pure fine preparation, unique of its kind. It is a true specific for the skin. It is not a whitening preparation, but a restorative and purifying water. When the skin is itchy or raw, the PERSIAN LOTION promptly restores its freshness and rosiness, by adding a teaspoonful every morning to the water used for the face. The PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respectable drug stores in the Dominion, at 50 cents per bottle. Beware of imitations. S. L. CHANCE, proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.



TRADE-MARK. For softening the complexion, imparting or preserving its raven hair, or removing dandruff, itching, or other eruptions on the scalp, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions.

The PERSIAN LOTION is a pure fine preparation, unique of its kind. It is a true specific for the skin. It is not a whitening preparation, but a restorative and purifying water. When the skin is itchy or raw, the PERSIAN LOTION promptly restores its freshness and rosiness, by adding a teaspoonful every morning to the water used for the face. The PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respectable drug stores in the Dominion, at 50 cents per bottle. Beware of imitations.

S. L. CHANCE, proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

KNABE PIANO FORTES

UNRIVALED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street NEW YORK, 148 Fifth Ave. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Square. WILKES & CO., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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