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#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890.

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### CHILD AND SCHOOL.

Right Rev. John J. Keane, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, was introduced to a large audience in the concert hall of the Academy of music last week by Mr Michael A. Mullen, president of the Catholic club of Baltimore. Cardinal Gibbons was on the stage Bahop Keane lectured upon "The American Child and School." He said:

"The 19th century is the epoch of education, and as such it will be distinguished from all the and as such it will be distinguished from all the past. All nations and all ages have pointed with pride at their scholars, their universities, their coliseums, but this age can point with pride to that which is its great characteristic, popular education. In this world there are two great powers moving side by side-right and might. Might has ignored popular and indim gut. Bright has skindled popular and indi-vidual education; right will not. In ancient history individual right was ignored. The dignity and manhood of a people was in the

Emper in tyranny to feudalism, from feudalism to chivalry and from chivalry to popular iestitutions. airy and from chivalry to popular leatinations. When things are so ordered that one is to govern and the macks obey there will be found no stimulus to individual progression. Every appeal to individual inteligence is a step board Christianity. Appeals to individual inteligence logically leads to the school. Individual and propular power lead to one another. Is is demanded that popular institutions be established because the soundness and safety of the gove nment depend upon popular enlightenment.

"The American child starts out with peculiar advantages. The child is born with an inheritance of rights nowhere else to be

found.

"It behaves us to bring to all posterity the greatent good and least evil. Then, how shall the future of the American child be molded? Gladstone bas recently written of the great and inevitable influence America must exercise upon all nations of the carth. Will the American people advance and uphold the docrines of Christianity? is the great question. The school alone can accomplish this, and how? Some men think that religion is good but not essential, that morality and hon r should be the guide.
This is good, but not good enough. But upon
Jerus Christ must the school and the nation be
founded. The moralist of Pagen times advo-

Let us derive a lesson from our political powers and laws. The American people are of all nations, yet we do not minimiz, but each must accept our laws and rules. We sp ead out our political convictions, fully, freely, but we co-rearms. We tell all and rick the sense of popular judgment, and to those who have lower ideas of government we say: 'Coms up

Wastever is true in social philosophy is true in religion. In religion we must not coerce or of truth. Do the d fferences of sects and creeds hinder the teaching of Christianity? Do we compromise in the Church? Then, why in the echool? Follow conscience in the church and in the schools. The Catholic Church teaches nothing out what conscience teaches. There is a sweet guarantee in having people united in heart and hand by conscientious convictions. Nearly all the trouble in this school question has been caused by trying to make a compromiss that satisfied nobody. Loyalty to irith and filelity to conscience will never lead us The only way to make and keep this a wrong. The only way to make and keep this a Christian country is to have a Christian educa-

tion
"What harm if this policy divides up the schools! Churches are divided and are no worse off therefor. The state would and should have all civil control, and should know nothing eise. How could the state do this when there are so many rects? The state would have secular knowledge of the school, but would know no denomination Let each speak out and teach Christianity as 15 believes and leave the remainder to the providence of God.

"It has been asserted that all this school work by the Catholius has been instigated by the Pope, and that he holds views antagonistic to American institutions. On my honer as a Catholic bishop, I say the Pope holds no other views than those I have spoken, and I propose none that I have not the right as an American cutizen to advocate It is not fair or right to cay we are reluted by papal politics promulgated for other circumstances. The work of Christian education should be conducted in a Christian spirit.

"The American school will vet range itself upon the aide of Christianity giving the greater Ohranian education, without trouble to any. The inevitable Christian education will be the guarantee for civilization and American in-fluence a patent of manhood.

#### THE NATURAL AND SUPER-NATURAL.

#### In Cases of Hypnetism-A Lecture by Rev.

Father Ruihman. Rev. Father Rulhman, of the Society of Jesus, lectured last Sunday afternoon before the Union Catholique on "Hypnotism." He sought to discover whether it was to be attributed to natural or supernatural causes and he came to the conclusion that it could be traced to both. A great deal of mystery, he said, still surrounded hypnotism, but it was clearly shown now that it was nothing but somnambulism provoked by artifical methods. Still there were such exedordinary cases of hypnotism that they must be traced to superpatural influences. Such for example was the case of a person burning his finger with a cigar while the person who was under the influence and in another room would feel the sting and even bear the mark of the burn. In this case the burn could not have been transmitted by the will of the hypnotier, who could no doubt exercise great influence in a number of cases. This was a case out of a thousand which proved that there was often the intervention of a power above nature, which could come from no other than from the devil some other himselt. The evil spirit often found its profit. Palestine acceptant cases of hypnotism, which might.

Committee of the second second second

sometimes be telerated for a well-defined purpose when only the influences of nature were brought into action. The devil used these cases in which he did not interfere, so as to mask those in which he alone or his angels might act. Bishop Keane Ably Discusses Them. The Rev. Father cited a number of extraord nary cases in which secrets had been revealed, and concluded by condeming hypnotism as a very dangerous practice.

#### EXEMPTION IN ONTARIO.

Treasurer Ross Bripgs Down His Bill on the Subject.

TORONTO, Ont, March 6 -in the Legislature yesterday afternoon the Minister of Education introduced a bill amending the public and

separate schools act.
It proposes that any ratepayer wishing to be

rated a reparate schools supporter must so notify the clerk of the municipality before March 1 in each year.

The Government, the minister said, did not feel prepared to grant the ballot to separate schools supporters, as no demand nor any peti-tions had been received asking for it. He counselled moderation when the question should

come before the House for discussion. Treasurer Ross brought down his tax exemption bill. It proposes to exempt all church buildings, but the land upon which they are situated and the land attached thereto shall be subject to a local improvement tax. All educational institutions, except public and separate schools, are to be taxed. Personal property, including mercantile stock, will be taxed in the same manner as at present in vogue in Toronto. Clergymen's salaries and their residences are also freed from exemption.

#### An Appeal to the Friends of Nazareth.

The numerous protectors and friends of the Nazireth Institution will learn with pleasure that this year again their interesting protegees propose externating them with one of those musical treats for which Nazureth is so renowned. This concert offers to the sympathetic public the double advantage of performing an act of charity and spending an agreeable evening. On the 9th of April will take place in the Queen's Hall this annual concert of the young blind. Our esteemed Canadian Violinist Miss Boucher, who is so well known to the public Boucher, who is so well known to the public of Montreal has volunteered her services for the scirce. The interesting Mr. Baker, who is limited the mocking sounds of his flate with those of the piano. Faithful to her Alma Mater and to the sentiments of grationale, Mass Tessier has also offered her gracious services. This new heroine of Canadian artists has add another prograting social massis that her founded. The moralist of Pag+n times advo-oated honor and uncaity, but they were power-lass in permanent building. Obrist in the school room is light and joy and paace.

"We are a mixed people. How can Christianity, considering our characteristics, best be latereduced in our cohools? Shall a policy of compromise and minimizing be adopted because it is accomplable to those who have the least compromise and minimizing be subject because it is acts peable to those who have the least Christianity? The more we minimize the more we lose the power of molding. There is another policy; it is to spread out fully. Give the schools the whole of Christianity. The more we do this the more secure will we be in reaching Christianity. The more will be under the public some of the graces and beauties of our literature. As has been inglified to the public some of the graces and beauties of our literature. As has been inglified to the characteristic value to the fease, Mr. Willard, who is master of elequence and elecution, has been inglified to the fease, Mr. Willard, who is master of elequence and elecution, has been inglified to the fease, Mr. Willard, who is master of elequence and elecution, has been inglified to the fease, Mr. Willard, who is master of elequence and elecution, has been inglified to the fease, Mr. Willard, who is master of elequence and elecution, has been inglified to the fease, Mr. Willard, who is master of elequence and elecution, has been inglified to the fease, Mr. Willard, who is master of elequence and elecution. itable public for its progress, we therefore hope great z al will be menifested in advancing that admirable work. Tickets may be procued a the institution also at the store of A. T. Boucher, 1632 Notre Dame street and A. S. Nordheimer 213 St. James 8 rest where the plan of the Hall may be found.

#### St. Patrick's Day.

Last Sunday morning the Novens or nine days preparatory devotion began at St. Patrick's Church. The services will be continued until the eve of St. Patrick's day. On the morning of the 17sh the church celebration will take place in St. Patrick's and the annual process

The Hackmen's Union have decided to turn out on Sa. Patrick's Day, and all hackmen are invited to join them on that day. They will turn out in a new uniform. The Young Irish men's Literary and Benefit Association are completing their arrangements for their entertainment on that evening.
The following letter is published by The

SIB,—I want to take time by the forelock, I propose that all Protestants of whatsoever nationality, tavorable to the Irish cause, turn out on St. Patrick's day and walk in one or more divisions. Let some representative Protestant take hold and lead us. Let us make our arrangements and turn out.
PROSPERITY TO IRELAND.

#### The Mass Meeting in Hyde Park.

LONDON, March 9.-The mass meeting in Hyde Park to-day, under the auspices of the various labor organizations, to protest against the treatment by the Russian government of political prisoners, was not so largely attended as had been expected. There were about 2,000 people present, mustly Radicals and Socialists. John Burns was the principal speaker. He delivered an eloquent and impassioned address denouncing the outrages upon Siteman exiles and calling upon the British Government to use its influence to induce Russia to adopt a more

humane policy. Several other Radicals and labor leaders spoke but Mr. Davitt, Mrs., Besant and other prominen persons who were announced to speak did not appear.

#### The London Scandals.

LONDON, March 6,-Mr. Labouchee, in an interview on the Oleveland street scandal, says it cannot be denied that Hammond was sesisted to escape. The books at Cook's tourist offices show that Newton, solicitor for Lird Arthur Somerset, bought tickets to America for Hammond and the boy who accompanied the latter. There are also a number of letters which prove that Hammond was assisted to leave the country. Labouchers said that it was untrue that Hammond was paralyzed. On the untrue that Hammond was paralyzed. On the contrary, he was always in good health, and was well aware of everything that was going on in the Cleveland atreet house. Hammond's wife and sister, who kept house for him, also knew the character of the place. Labouchere had not heard of Bayeridge's house in Euston road, and was sceptical of its existence. He suggested that the cross-examination of Hammond and shebby who fied with him would cheit valuable facts.

The Pope has recommended that a collection be taken up in the churches on Good Friday or some other convenient day for the holy risces in Palestine in the care of the Franciscan

Service Section 1

#### CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Giebe.

The Association of the Catholic Youth of Italy is arranging for a solemn calebration of the third contentry of the death of St. Allysius Gonzaga on June 21st, 1891.

The Paris Monde states that the necessary documents for the introduction of the cause of beautification of Joan of Arc will be complete towards the end of the present year.

His Holiness Leo XIII. has conferred the Grand Oross of Pius IX, on the Shah in recognition of the justice and favour with which his Majesty treats his Catholic subjects.

Miss Dwyer Gray, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Dwyer Gray, M. P., has been received into the Order of the Sisters of Oparity. Her father was owner of the Dublin Freeman. He pecame a Catholic a year or two before he It looks as if the next Catholic American Con-

gress would be held in Colcago. A resolution was dopted at Baltimore for the next meeting to be beld in 1892 in the city which should succeed in secured the world's Fair. So Case go will get the two prizes. It is a great city.

Miss Amy Fowler, (Sister Ruse Gertrud.) sailed from San Francisco on the 28th of Feb. ruary to her future home among the lepers of Molokai. She takes with her presents from New Yorn to the value of \$2,200, including photographic camera, a type wretter, a plane, a music box, and quantities of linen.

Cardinal Manning wrote a letter to the committe of the House of Commons having in charge the arrangements of the Biggar funeral, regretting that the state of his health prevented him from paying his respects to the memory of a man whom he had held in very high respect in life and whose death is regarded as a loss to the nation.

Cardinal G.bb.ma has subscribed one hundred dollars to the fund for the endowment of University. He hopes that God will bless the appeal for contributations, and that the friends of temperature in the Baltimore Dince e will give liberally to the same object. His support hught to count for a good deal.

Secularist janlousy of the position taken by the Catholic Church in the social movement the Catholic Onured in the social movement came out very strongly in a spe-ch of Mr. Bradlaugh. He believed, be said, that the real conflict of the fature in England would be the struggle between "Freethought" and the Ri-man Catholic Church, which was in Europe 'meddling in social and political matters,"

The organs of the Vatican do not openly charge William with plagiarism, but they say they cannot help being struck with the wonder ful similarity of the thought and expressions of the Emperor's rescript with those of the Papal address to the French workingmen. If the young monarch has found it necessary to copy, we congratulate him on his choice of

how that the old and reliable Centre has almost held its own The friends of the Papacs are now in full control of the Reichston, and both the Emperor and Bismarck have conclud ed to adopt the Centre as the fulcrum of their uture palicy. No wender there is coolness be wien the Quirinal and Berlin. The Catholice of : 11 Europa are smiling.

The offer of the Sisters of Mercy in Meriden, Con , to nurse the smallpox patients in that city, is no novel y in the records of that Order and in the history of other Catholic Sister hoods. But it is an unanswerable reply to the defamers of our convents, which are willing to be judged by the ruls—"By their fruits ye shall know them!" If a "greater love than this no man hath that he lay down his life for his friends," surely the willinguess to face a loathsome death in the service of strangers is evidence of the charity that comes from Got,

The Episcopal Bishop of Maryland has written a pastoral letter on the growth of Oatholic ism and the dangers resulting therefrom. He advises his p ople "to mee Rom"s advance with loving resistance." This will not do. The oly succe sful relistades Protestanti m can offer the advance of Rome is armed resistance. and the fi ht was knocked out of Profestantian hundred years ago. The Church doss not care for, does not derire, does not deserve the love of Protestantism. Tuat love has been too promiscuous. Devils have lain in that

The twelve years of Leo XIII's pontificate have been full of good works. The Pope has improved the condition of the Church in Gramany, Russia and other countries; has opened new missions in heathen lands; has recalled the glories of the Papacy acting as international mediator and suzerain of Christendom; hataught the world by an unparalelled series of encyclical letters on the great truths of religion appropriate for the times; has vindicated the rights of the Holy See : and has in every way open to him promoted religion and its sids—science and ara. May the Lord preserve him and spare him to the Church yet for many

years ! The Boston Christian Register will not accept Father O'Brien's challenge to test the relative merits of the education received in the public and the parochid schools by selecting a hundred institutions—fifty of each—and having the pupils examined by seven competent judges. Father O'Brien and: "We now offer to place Father O'Brien said: We now fire to place with the Boston Daily Globe, \$500 against \$500 to be placed there by the Ohristian Register If the result of the examination favors the Register, it may take the \$1,000; if it favors the Register, it may take the \$1,000; if it favors the Review, the money must be used to build a parochial school in this parish." The Register turns this offer into an opportunity to crawfish away from the challenge. It says it is too good to gamble!

The Maronites are not an order of priests or monke, but a body of people 150,000 in number, inhabiting the slopes of Mount Lebanon. They are so called from a monk named Maro, who founded a monastery on that mountain in the fourth century. They fell away for a time from the Church, but returned in A. D. 1816 and have been Catholic ever since. Toey are ecclesiatically governed by a patriarch, elected by the Marconie Bishop, but the election must be ratified by the Pops, who sends the Pallium.

There are about 500 secular priests of the The Bishops are name ried, and Maronite rite. must be so, but if pricets are marri d before their ordination they are permitted to live on is the married state, but are not allowed to marry in any case after ordination.

The Michigan Catholic enumerates the Dr. Shaw del vered a deeply interesting United States Senature, not converte, who have address. In the course of his remarks Rev. Dr. Sather Dogues been professors of the Catholion faith. "There Shaw urged the recognition of religion in both were," it says, "David C. Broderick and schools and universities. He regretted the the Dahomians.

birth.

Etitor Stead, of the Pall Mall Gazette, an impartial non-Catholia, gives the following as the Catholia population in the countries enume-

rated:	
France	36, 400,000
Austria Hungary	29 580,0 <b>00</b>
Italy	28,000 000
Spane	17,870,000
G-rmany	. 16.530.000
Belgium	5,500,000
P land	4,000,000
Portugale	4 300,000
Ireland	3 960,000
Great Britian.	1 320,000
Osher countries in Europe	. 6,000,000
America	51,000,000
Asia	9,000,000
Africa	2.600,000
Australia	670,000

It would be hard to cite a nobler story than that of the career of Marie There-e, the French Sister of Mercy who has just received the Cross of the Legi n of Honour at the hands of the Governor of Tonquin. This devoted woman was only twenty years of age when she received her first wound to the treaches of B.I. clava. She was wounded again at the battle of Magenta Later with undaunted energy and courage strough sund her country to under her country to flog in Syra, China, and Mxc2. From the bat I field of Worth she was carried away suf ering from serious it juries, and before long ab was again perfering her duties. On one cossion a grenada fell inco her ambulance she seized and ran with it a hundred yards, and her patients' lives were saved, though she herare pushed it was were saved, unugu and dere-arli was severely it jired by the bursting of the missile. The Freuch troops who were called out to witness the non-ual scene of the be-stowal of this honor up in a woman presented arms to the heroine of the ceremony.

#### Tyndall's Estimate of the G.O M.

187. ONDON, March 9—Recently in one of his periodical tirades against Mr. Gladebone, Prof. Tyndall assected that the ex-Premier had gone so far as to characterize "Prot" as blackguard. Mr. Glads one, who is not accust med to notice tirades of this Tyodal! variety, paid that gentle men the complement of demanding his authority for the statement, whereupon Tyndall has sezed fatter has reviled Pitt's polities upon repeated occasions Concluding, Lyntall saye; "You waited until you were seventy-six years of age on study the Irish queenon and addressly blac d forth as an ubiqu sous blast furance of sedimon. Mr. Glads one acknowledged this with a brief, but sarcastic expression of his thanks for the information requested and the controversy, if it i may be so dignified, is ended; much, it is assamed, to the disgust of Tyndall.

#### The Labor Banquet.

OTTAWA, March 6. - It is clearly evident from the speech of the Premier at the Conservative workingmen's banquer, last evening, that the party exigencies and that though some sort of ull must be introduced this session, it will be withdrawn later on. The Premier knows very well how to satisfy the professional working-man in the House and delegates around the corridors, but that satisfaction does not extend to the tailing masses of the country. Is is noted s peculiar that white the Premier was cracking i kee around the table of the Conservative workingmen last evening, Sir Hector Langevin was asking Mc, Laurier to postpone public busi-ess on the ground of the indisposition of the first minister.

#### The Duke of Connaught Coming Through Canada.

LONDON, March 9 - The Duke of Connaught, Commander in Chief of the Bruish forces in Inuis, starts from Bombay on Thursday for the tour of the world. He will visit Chins, Japan, and thence proceed to Vancouver and Quebec and to England. In a speech at a bacquet in inad quacy of the defences of Bombay, and intimated that he would urge the question upon the appendion of the home authorities.

#### British Naval Estimates.

LONDON, March 9.-The naval estimates to be submitted by the Givernment amount to £14,5.9,000, which is an increase of £101,000 over the estimates of the preceding year. Among the improvements, alterations and additions on templated by the Admiralty it has been deold d to add to the active strength of the navy 3,395 men, many of whom, it is understood, have already been enlisted.

#### Separate Schools in Ontario.

TORONTO, March 6 -The Liberal members in saucus have resolved to support the refusal to give ballot to seperate school supporters. Meredith, however, will press his bill to that effect Another opposition measure provides effect Another oppositior, measure provides that all separate school teachers shall have some qualifications as public school teachers, thus compelling many teachers from Quebco, who have taught in Ca holic school here under special clause of present law, to qualify themselves.

#### Religion in Schools.

QUEBEC, March 10 -Sermons on the subject of education were yesterday preached in the East End and West End Methodist churches. In the latter courch Rev. P.of. Shaw, L.I. D., of Montreal Theological college, preached in the morning, and the Rev. W. Jackson, of Cornwall, in the evening at the East End church. Rev. Mr. Jackson discoursed in the morning, whilst at the evening service Rev. Dr. Shaw delivered a deally premarical.

Eurene Casserly, of California: Stephen Mallory and Charles W. Jones, of Florida; James Shields, of Illinois; Dominiqua Buliginy, Alexander Mounon and Pierre Soule, all of Louisiana; Louis V. Bogy, of Missouri; Francis Kernau, of New York. Besides these these were John W. Johnston. of Virginia, and John M. Kena, of West Virginia. There was also Horace A. W. Tabor, of Colorado, Of all these Catholic senators, we believe all, with one or two exceptions, were Catholics from infancy, and many of them were of Irish birth."

growing tendency to secularism which is now appearing in the papearing in the papearing in the papearing in the present reaction against set.

parate schools and advised the leaders of the movement in Manitoba and Outario to be careful lest while they ask for bread they find they are getting a stone. He quoted from the trans-ebowing the alarming growth of secularism which is now appearing in the present reaction against set.

fulliest while they ask for bread they find they are getting a stone. He quoted from the trans-ebowing the alarming growth of secularism which is now appearing in the present reaction against set. forbidden, and in 1884 the State Superintendent officially decided that religious exercises can-not be permitted during school hours. The preacher considered the local option principle now recommended for Manisoba as no safeguard against secularism He pleaded for greater interest in education work in the Methodist Church, stating the gratifying signs of progress which exist. The income of the Educational Society's fund last year was \$20,000, from which the local resources of the colleges aided are supplemented.

#### A PASTORAL LETTER.

The Cardinal Receives a Document From Rome.

Queneo, March 10 .- Yesterday a pastoral lotter, communicating a document received from Rome and addressed to Cardinal Taschereau, was read in all the Oatholic churches of the diocese. The principal duties of Christians" is the title of the document. One of the chief dignitaries of the Cardinal's place says that, contrary to a rumor to that effect, the letter does not aim at the Nationalists. "It is true," he said, "that, the church repudiates all attempts that may be made with the object of dragging the church into political affairs. It i indiscreet to try to drag in the Church, which is indifferent to all political parties. The Church de piess and discountenances all politicians who want to turn the Caurch into a step taider to obtain its in fluence for purposes of their own. Their action is equivalent to a neurostical of the rights of the Church. Let the Courch govern itself without interference of the state. Unbappily there are in this country to many journalists who interfere with questions that are within the domain of the Poes Chest country is a source of search. the Pope. They constitute a source of scandal, and furnish arms to the enemies of the Church, and its enemies are attacking the Church of

#### Ontario Separate Schoo's.

Tononto, March S.—The government has introduced a bill, the object of which is to set at rest disputes as to the real meaning of the clauses in the Separate Schools Act relating to assessment. The trouble arose long ago, and in this way: The Separate Schools Act of 1863 provides that a Roman Catholic, in order to be entitled to the privilege of becoming a separate school supporter, should send in a written notice to the munic pul clerk, and provides also statement, whereupon Tyndah has serzed the opportunity to indulgs in another burst of gratuitous visuperation. Though his reply to a simple question might have been made in a doz n line. Tyndah has inflicted upod Mr. Gladesone and the public a long and victously phrased letter reviewing Mr. Gladesone's preches, wherein he attempts to show that the supporters under its jurisdiction. From time to time the supporters under its jurisdiction. From time to the supporters under its jurisdiction. From time that the supporters under its jurisdiction. put down as separate school taxp yers, Catholics as common tchool supporters, and in order to but a stop to such misti kes a clause was in serted in the Arsassment Act instructing the assesors to classify the prople into Catholics and frotestand, the first supporters, except when secretaries announced that as yet the course of snown to be otherwise. The Attorney General past had not allowed the receipt of any substantial matter always maintained that this clause did not allowed the receipt of any substantial for New Z aland in do away wish the necessity of the written notice, but as the contrary was freely alleged the Government deemed it best to get a judicial opinion on the point. The two judges, Boyd and Ferguson, gave an interpretation of the assessment clauses, which in the main sustained

the Attorney General's view, but which left so much doubt in the public mind that further legislation became necessary to clear it up. This was the motive of the bill which received its first reading this week. It assumes that the written notice is still a necessity, and makes it more clear than before that when the assessor is making out his roll he is not bound to accept information that a certain man is a Catholic and a supporter of separate schools unless it comes from his authorized agent. By the passage of the bill now before the House the separate school question will in some measure be eliminated from the coming campaign. Not en irely so, however, for Mr. Meredish is determined to force the consideration of the ballot. At present school boards in cities, towns and villages have a right to use the ballot avetem of electing trustees if they wish to do so, and near ly a hundred have made the change. Mr. Meredian now proposes to make the use of the ballot compulsory on both public and separate schools, with certain limitations. The Government will oppose the measure and it will, no doubt, be defeated, but it would have been harder to defeat had it proposed to leave the ballot optional as it was, and merely extend it to the separate schools. Speaking of the ballot recalls the discussion of two days ago on the form of ballot used here in voting. English form, and for the purpose of scrubiny of votes a carsain means is left of tracing how man marks his ballor in the election. The At-corney General has a bill to protect him from exp sure by enacting stringent oaths for returning officers, and the Opposition contend that the form used in the Dominion or the Quebec Elections should be used.

#### The Respect Paid to Ecclesiastical Authorities.

"We have bad this week," says the Mont-real correspondent of L'Electeur, " two striking examples of the profound respect wish which our high eccesiastical authority, Mgr. the Archbishop of Montreal, is treated by the press of our city. On one word form Mosseigneur all controversies cease."

#### A Contumacious Professor.

QUEBEO, March 10 .- The Quebeo Seminary, which forms part of Laval University, is much excited by the dismissal of Abbé Eugene Roy, Superintendent of Studies, who allowed the president pro tem of what is known as the Academy to deliver a speech in which he severely blamed those who helped the Hall bill to pass. As a meeting of the Council of Lavan Monseigneur Paquet caused orders to be given to Mr. Roy to submit in future all his speeches to be pronounced in the Academy to the Council. This Mr. Roy refused to do and resigned. Cardinal Taschereau hinted that he had better accept the charge of curé at Hartford, Conn. Edr. Ecy accepted and is now on the way to his new position.

Eather Doguer, of the Jesuit mission at Way-dan, West Africa, has been taken prisoner by

#### WELSH MINING HORROR

Over 160 Miners Kitted by an Underground Explosion.

Lendon, March 10.—A terrific explosion occurred to day in the Morsa colliery in Glamorganshire, Wales, which it is feared will be attended with much loss of life. Hundreds of minors are entombed and communication with

them is impossible for the present.

Later advices are that 300 miners were entombed, but that 200 have been rescued from the workings nearest the main shafe. Most of those taken out are unburt, but several have received fatal injuries. Heavy falls of rock prevent the explorers from reaching the more remote workings. The choke dame is spreading and it is feared at least ninety lives are lost.

LATER.—A fall of debris has blocked up the The number of dead is now estimated as

Eight bodies shockingly mutilated have been recovered from the mine. Great excitement was caused by a rumor that appeals for help could be heard from the entombed men. The rescuers are constantly succembing to the effects of the gas and are obliged to make a speedy retreat.

#### A SCANDALOUS IMPOSITION:

Is What Mr. Prendergast Characterizes the Manifoba Etucational Bill.

WINNIERG, March 9 -In the Legislature last night Mr. Prendergast continued his speech on the Educational Bill, which he characterised as a scandalous imposition and injustice to the Catholic minority in the province, who, he said, would not submit till the judgment of the highest tribunal in the land had been obtained as to its legality, and if this were adverse to the Catholics they would seek homes in other parts where the sacred privileges of minorities would not be ruthlessly snatched from them and trampled under foot. He warned the Government that revision converted ment that serious consequences might result to any attemp' made to levy taxes from Catholics to support Protestant schools. The people he represented are resolute and would not submit to the iniquitous measure even if force had to be reserted to. He closed his seven hours' speech, expressing the unqualified opinion that the bill ultimately would be disallowed.

#### Father Matthew Centenary.

This committee met at the Mansion House on This committee met at the Mansion House on Thureday—Mr. H. Brown, J.P., in the chair. There were also present A. L. Altman, P. T. Bermingham, T.C.; H. E. Browne, Very Rev. Father Columbus, O.S. F.C.; C. McCarthy, C. E.; James Dingnam, Dr. O'Conne'l Delahoyde, J. Wilson Fair, William Field, Edward John son, John Marke, with Sir Robert Jackson, C. B., as treaturer, and A. J. Nicolle, LL. B.; H. Wigham and Count Plunkett, B.L., honorable secretaries. The committee had interviews with Miss Mary Redmond and Mr. Herbert Barnes, the sculptors, whose designs had been selected on a previous occasion by the committee. On Toursday next a final decision shall be made as between these two candidates for the honourable task of preparing and erecting in the streets of the Irish metropolis a puone assesors to classify the proposition Gannoics and the statue of Father Theobald Matthew. The fraction is supported as primal secretaries amounted that as yet the course of

response to the letters which Mr. John E. Red-mond, M.P., had written to several newspaper editors there, bespeaking their co-operation in aid of the heavy undertaking which the committee has in hand. The committee ex-pressed a sanguine belief that the friends of temperance in those remote countries, as well as in America and elsewhere, have only to become aware of how Dublin is arranging to honour the memory of Father Masthew next October, in order to have their practical sympathy and co-operation enlisted in the great work. Friends abroad are requested to mote that remittance may be sent to the Father Matthew committee, Mansion House, Dublin, or to any of its honorary breasurers (Sir R. Jackson, Sir R. Martin, Eart, and Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P.) or to Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P. The following sub-commutees have charge of district collections in different divisions of Dublin—Henry Brown, J.P., and P. T. Bermingham; Paul Askin, J.P., and H. R. Browne; Rev C Inwood and Count Plunkett, and A. Attman and James Dingnam. Six Robert Jackson was requested to take charge of the Pembroke township in the matter of inviting subscriptions. The committee adjourned

#### A Nun's Prophesy.

graph.-Lublin Express, Feb. 24th, 1890

until next Thursday at four o'clock. Home and foreign papers are requested to insert this para-

La Minerve of Montreal says-" There is in Rome in the convent of St. Philippe de Neri nun aged 82 years to whom Father Barnardo Claudi, of the Minimes order, told forty years ago on his beathbed that she would see a proof of the wrath of God in the year 1890, and she adds that influenza is only the beginning of

#### Barley for Farmers.

OTTAWA, March 6.—Professor Saunders, director of the Experimental farms, has issued a circular to the agriculturists of the Dominion in reference to the coming distribution of twoin reference to the coming distribution of two-rowed barley for seed purposes. It is stated that the Minister of Agriculture has purchased 10,000 bushels of Carter's prize prolific barley, recently improved strain of the Chevalier type, ranking high in Great Britain for malting purposes. One and a half bushel per acre is considered sufficient.

#### A Sinful Contradiction

KINGSTON, March 10.- Last night Archbishop Cleary, during his sermon, said that those who contradicted the power of the clergy of the Uatholic Church to forgive sins were guilty of sinning against the Holy Ghoss. He asked God to forgive these people, who, he said, merely pretended to believe the Bible.

#### A Woman Indicted for Murder.

COROURG. Merch 10 .- At the Assizes today the grand jury brought in a true bill for murder against Mary Ann Mountenay for kill-ing James Lawson, in the Township of Murray in December last.

The Swedish Geographical Society has unanimously awarded Emin Pasha a special medal in recognition of his eminent services in the advancement of civilization in Africa.

المنافظة والمراجع المسترون والمراجع المارين والمراجع

### LENT.

Something in Regard to the Forty Days of Penance.

Instituted by St. Peter-It Comes to us from the Old Testament-Ash Wednesday and Its Significances—History of the Ceremonies-A Few Words on Shrove Tide-Custems and Observances.

The fast of Lent begins on Ash Wednesday and lasts till Easter Sunday, says an exchange. During this time there are forty-six days, but as we do not fast on the six Sundays falling in this time, the fast lasts for forty days. For that reason it is called the forty days of Lent St. Peter, the first Pope, instituted the forty days of Lent.

During the forty six days, from Ash Wednesday to Easter, we are to spend the time in fasting and in penance for our sine, building up the temple of the Lord in our hearts, after naving come forth from the Babylon of this world by the rites and the services of the Septuage-sim season. And as of old we read that the Jews, after having been delivered from their captivity in Babylon, spent forty-six years in building their temple in place of the grand edifice raised by Solomen and destroyed by the Babylonians, thus must we rebuild the temple of the Holy Gohst, built by God at the moment of our baptism, but destroyed by the sine of the

Again in the Old Testament the tenth part of all the substance of the Jews was given to the Lord. Phus we must give him the tenth from the age of 7 years old and upward, to go part of our time while on this earth. For forty days we fast, but taking out the Sundays of thirty-six days, about the tenth part of 365 days The forty days fasting comes down to us

THE OLD TESTAMENT, for we read that Moses fasted forty days on the mount. We are told that Elias fasted forty days, and again we see that our Lord fasted forty days in the desert. We are to follow the example of these great men of the old law. But in order to make up the full past of forty days of Moses, of Elias, and of our Lord, Pope Gregory commanded the fast of Lent to begin on Ash Wednesday before the first Sunday of the Lenten season. Christ began his fast of forty days after his baptism in the Jordan, on Epiphany, the 12th day of January, when he west forth into the desert. But we do not begin the Lent after Eniphany, because there are other feasts and seasons in which to celebrate the mysteries of the childhood of our Lord before we come to his fasting, and because during these forty days of Lent we celebrate the forty years of the Jews in the desert, who, when their wanderings were ended, then celebrated their Easter, while we hold ours after the days of Lent are finished. Again, during Lent, we celebrate the passion of our Lord, and as after his passion came his resurrection, thus we celebrate the glories of his resurrection at

Wn begin the fast of Lent on Wednesday, for the most ancient traditions of the church tell us that while our Lord was born on Sunday, he was baptized on Tuesday, and began his fast in the desert on Wednesday. Again, Solomon began the building of his great temple on Wednesday, and we are to prepare our bodies by fasting, to become the temples of the Holy Ghost; as the Apostle says, "Know you not that you are the temple of God, and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you?" To begin well the Lent, one of the old councils directed all the people with the clergy to come to the church on Ash Wednesday to assist at the mass and vesper offices and to give help to the poor, then they were allowed to go and break their fast. The

Esaver.

ARH WEDNESDAY

comes from the ceremony of putting ashes on the heads of the clergy and thel people on this day. Let us understand the meaning of this rite. When man sinned by eating in the garden the forbidden fruit, God drove him from Para-dise with the words: "For dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return." Before his sin, Adam was not to die, but to be carried into heaven after a certain time of trial here upon this earth. But he sinned, and by that sin he brought upon himself and us, his children, death. Our bodies, then, are to return to the dust from which God made them, to which they are condemned by the sin of Adam. wisdom the church shows when she invites us by these ceremonies to bring before our minds the dust and the corruption of the grave by putting ashes on our heads. We see the great men of old doing penance in sackcloth and ashes. By the mouth of His prophet the Lord commanded the Jews, "in the house of the dust sprinkle yourselves with the dust."

Abraham said, "I will speak to the Lord, for I am dust and ashes." Joshua and all the ancients of Israel fell on their faces before the Lord and put dust upon their heads. When the ark of the covenant was taken by the Philistines, the soldier came to tell the sad story with his head covered with dust. When Job's three friends covered with dust. When Job's three friend came and found him in such affiction, "they sprinkled dust upon their heads toward heaven."

The sorrows of the daughters of Israel are seen in the dust upon their heads." Daniel said his prayers to the Lord his God in fasting, sackcloth and sahes. Our Lord tells us that if in Tyre and Sidon had been done the miracles the landlord organs refused to listen to him. senn in Judes, that they had long ago done penance in sackcloth and ashes. When the penance in sackcloth and ashes. When the and Mr. TW Russell had conquered the Plan, great city shall be destroyed, its people will cry and that it was all over with the agitators. The out with grief, putting

DUST UPON THEIR HEADS. From these parts of the Bible, the reader will see that the dust and sakes were used by the people of old as a sign of deep sorrow for sin, that when they fasted they covered their heads with ashes. From them the church copied these ceremonies which have come down to us. And on this day, when we begin our fast, we put

In the beginning of the church the ceremony of putting the ashes on the heads of the people was only for those who were guilty of sin, and who were to spend the season of Lent in public Before mass they came to the church, confessed their sine, and received from the hands of the clergy the ashes on their heads. Then the clergy and all the people prostrated themselves upon the earth and there recited the seven penitential psalms. Rising, they formed into a procession with the penitents walking barefoot When they came back the penitents were sent out of the church by the bishop, saying:
"We drive you from the bottom of the church
on account of your sins and for your crimes, as Adam the first man, was driven from Paradise because of his sin." While the clergy were singing those parts of Genesis, where we read that God condemned our first parents to be to the calculation of eminent engineers, would driven from the garden and condemned to earn without voluntary labour, have cost £7,000. The their bread by the swest of their brow, the porters fastened to doors of the church on the penints, who were not allowed to enter the temple of the Lord again till they finished their penance and came to be absolved on Holy Thurs-

After the eleventh century public penance began to be laid aside, but the custom of putting ashes on the heads of the clergy became more and more common, till at length it became part

the Pope and all his court came to the church | Ballylanders came twelve miles in a snow-

bina.
The three-days following Quinquagesima Sunday are called Shrovetide. The word comes from the old daxon, shrive, which means to go to confession, for in the days of old, when all England was Catholic, thep were accustomed to prepare on Monday and go to confession on

Tuesday to their own parish priest.

Following the customs of their fathers taught by St. Augusiine, they redouble their fervor on these days. All who fell under the censures of the church received forgiveness from the hands of their bishop or from the clergyman named to act in his place. Public penance was practised in ever church. All who injured their neighbors

were obliged to restore.

The Christians of all ages began the fast of The Christians or an ages began as shown by the fathers and the councils of the church. In St. Chryscasom says, "The ancient times, St. Chrysosom says, "The fathers being aware of the dangers and of the mischief of rashly approaching the holy table, appointed the forty days to be spent in fasting and prayer, hearing the word of God, and meeting together in public prayers, that in these holy days, by devotion, alms deeds, fasting, watching, tears, confession, and all other means, every one may carefully cleanse his soul in order to partake of it with a pore aonscience." Alcuinus tells all Christians to confess their sins on the.

" HEAD OF THE PAST," that is, on these days before Lent. Theodulph bishop of Orleans, requests the people, as a preparation for Lent, to make their confessions and reconcile their differences. Burchard, bishop of Worms, says the same. The council of Paris commanded that no one should be allewed to go to communion on Easter who had not been to confession about the beginning of Lent. The third council of Ravenna ordered all priests to explain to their people the Fourth Lateran council, which obliges all of both sexes, once to confession at least once each year, under pain of being driven from the Church while the Lenten season by going to confession and receiving the grace of God, and to be in the state of grace in order that their fasting may have merit before God, for penance and fasting in the state of sin has no reward before God. "If I have not charity, I am nothing." On the care with which we make this confession depends the fruit of our penance and fast during Lens. If any one has the misfortune to be in a state of mortal sin, his works are only a means of obtaining a perfect conversion; but when he is not in a state of grace, or of charity, as the apostle says, his fasting and his work of penance are neither satisfactory nor merit everlashing life. Confession also prepares the peniteut to spend Lent in a Christain manner, to apply the right remedies to the wounds made in his soul by sin.

#### ECHOES FROM IRELAND.

Mr. M'Hugh, editor of the Sligo Champion who is undergoing a sentence of four months' imprisonment under the Coercion Act, has been removed from Sligo jail to that of Tullamore .-Roscommon Messenger.

Canon Horgan, P.P., Ballymore-Fustace, died Feb. 15th. The deceased clergyman was universally popular in Wicklow and county Kildare. He was for the last sixteen years in the pastoral charge of Ballymore-Eustace. -Leinster Leader.

Some higher authority than Colonel Forbes must have given these directions. What, may we ask, were the forces of the Crown employed at? It was not protecting the sheriff in the execution of his write, for the sheriff told the officer in charge that he wished the reporters to be witnesses of what took place, and they acted contrary to his wish in excluding the reporters. The object, of course, was to secure that the truth should be withheld from the public. Evidently the protection of Irish landordism is a more sacred duty in the eyes of the Government than the protection of the sheriff or the officers of the law.

The Earl of Shannon, v was a supporter of the anti-Home Rule Gov ernment; but he derived his title from an ancestor who was a Speaker of the Irish House of Commons in the middle of last century. The daughter of another Speaker of the same House was married to the second Earl of Shannon The family is a branch of the house of Boyle Earls of Cork and Overry. The Earls of Shannon since the time of the second earl just referred to have had sents in the House of Lords as English barons, the English title being Lord Carleton -Cork Herald.

The Government have devised a way of hidfrom the public the brutalities practised a evictions. They exclude the reporters, and keep them beyond sight and hearing of the events that are passing around the house. By Removable Forbes directions, the police cordon kept the reporters at a considerable distance from the houses that were being evicted, at Clongory and at a point where they could see none of the work that was being carried on. He did this in defiance of the express wish of the sheriff that he wanted the reporters to be present. On being remonstrated with by the reporters, Colonel Forbes said that the couldn't help it, that he had his orders to keep the re porters outside of the police cordon.

It is only a very short time since a Dublin Troy paper proclaimed, with a whoop of triumph, that the Plan of Campaign was broken down on the Olphert estate, and that the tenants were running to the landlord with the full rent and costs. Father Stephens immedi-They dedlared it was a fact that Mr. Olphert tenants were, of course, little troubled by this proceeding. They simply denied the lie and let the enemy have their whoop about nothing. The exultation, as may be supposed, was of short duration.—Cork Herald

A correspondent writes :- 'I want to let you know something of the inhumanity of one of Baron de Robeck's supporters at the late election. On Friday at the Clougorey evictions, on this day, when we begin our last, we put ashes on our heads with the words "Remember Thomas Fox and his wife, both over eighty man, that thou are dust, and unto dust thou shalt return."

In the beginning of the church the ceremony were huddled together against a ditch for several hours, when a neighbor took them in At the other side of the road is the comfortable. commodious dwelling of Larry Fox, who has, also an idle house, thirty perches from the evicted homestead, and which was repaired and made habitable for him by public subscriptions three years ago. Larry looked on at his brother and family shivering in the cold, and never invited them into his house or to the idle house near by."-Linster Leader.

The Limerick Leader says :- The amount of voluntary labour which has been given in con-nection with the building of "New Tipperary" has saved up to this day for the Defence Committee several thousand pounds. Before a single stone could be laid or a foundation put down, building had to be done that, according counties of Limerick and Tipperary did this and more; they brought all the building materials—stones, bricks, lime; and gravel—and laid them on the ground, without the expenditure of one penny for cartage. The parishes that did this self-imposed task are :- Donabill. Cappawhite, Golden, Banshs, Lattin, Emly, Kilfeakle, Aherlow, Kilmoyler, Cullen, Galbally, Anacarty, Doon, Knockavally, Hospital,

of St. Sabina, in Rome, walking all the way in his bare feet, from whence the title of the mass said on Ash Wednesday is the Station at Sabina, in Rome, walking all the way in his bare feet, from whence the title of the mass dark of a rainy winter's morning, came and worked throughout the day, and returned to their homes at dark again, a distance of thirteen their homes at dark again, a distance of thirteen Irish miles with as good spirits as if it were the warmest summer's day.

The meeting in the Town Hall, Athy, Feb. 10th, possessed several features of more than ordinary interest. It was called for the purpose of promoting the Tenants' Defence Association in the parish of Athy, and the large numbers who attended, as well as the enthusiasm of the proceedings, marked the spirit which has been evoked in South Kildare by landlordism in its latest unholy phase. One of the most notable features of the meeting was the presence on the platform and in the hall of numbers of Protestant traders and farmers. Each of the three resolutions submitted to the meeting was proposed and seconded by gentlemen who dif-fered from the majority of those present in religious belief, but who, as Christians, felt con-atrained to ally themselves with our struggling people in their last brave rally against unbear-able territorial oppression. We are glad to see this enlightened spirit manifesting itself in Suth Kildare, and that while kneeling at different altars men may still be found offering the first fruits of their intelligence, of their sympathy and their loyal patriotism at the altar of their country. Such a union bodes ill for the continuance of systems founded upon ignorance intolerance, hatred, and suspicion.-Leinster

#### SECRET SOCIETIES.

How to Tell Those That Catholics Are Forbidden to Join.

In his Lenten pastoral, the Right Rev. Francis Silas Chatard, Bishop of Vincennes, Indiana, supplies this timely instruction:

AN ERBUNEOUS ASSERTION. Some one, unadvisedly, has given to the public press the assertion that a'l non-Catholic societies, except the Masons, were open to Casholics, and they were free to join them without incurring the disapprobation of the Church. We deem it useful, so widely spread has the impression become, to quote here the legislation of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore,

what society is to be condemned as contrary to the laws and decisions of the Church, sections 247, 248 249, the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore says: "Not, therefore, are to be deemed lawful those which have not been ex-pressly condemned; and the faithful, especially the younger portion, that they may be better guarded againstall danger of evil, are to be grave ly admonished that all societies are to be carefully avoided, which, in the opinion of the Bishop, may in any way be hurtful to faith or the morality." And the Council goes on to quote the words of Our Most Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, to this effect: "Those who instruct the young for the Sacraments will not act un-wisely if they induce each one to resolve and promise never to enter any society without the knowlege of his parents, or without the approbation of his parish priest, or his confessor." In the following paragraph No. 251, the Council thus speaks; "Inasmuch as secret societies can conspire, not only against the purity of the Faith, and against the unity of ecclesiastical communion, but also plot egainst legitimate powers, therefore does the Holy See, consulting the well being of these legitimate powers, or civil government, declare subject to excom-munication, incurred by the very fact, 'all whe join the societies of the Freemasons, or Carbonari, or others of like character, which plot against the Church or legitimate powers, openly or secretly; likewise those favoring these societies or not denouncing their leaders and officers, as long as they refuse to denounce them.'" The Councill adds: "These censures we declare are in no way to be left in silence or dissembled.

It then, in the next paragraph, cites the following words of the II. Plenary Coencil: "It seems to us that, the above having carefully considered, no reason is apparent why the cen sures pronounced against Freemasonry and other secret societies should be extended to those associations of workingmen, which as far as known, have no other end but mutual protection in their set, or mutual benefits Care must be taken however, lest under prethat favor condemned societies; or less the workingmen who join them by led by the artful designs of bad men to withhold the labor justly due or interfere with the rights of those who employ them." \* \* "Those societies are wholly unlawful, in which the members are under such strict obligation for mutual defense that from this comee danger of riot or bloodshed." THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

Before dismissing this subject of condemned sacieties, Freemasonry, and kindred associ ations that plot against government and social order, we ask is there here any such society, not of Masons, but of like organization, and ollowing the aims formally condemned by the Holy See, and embraced under the clause or otherwise of like character?" It is not for an individual Bishop, in compliance with the provisions of the late Plenary Council, to decide so weighty a question. But the question can be asked, and the answer can be given by the consciences of those who may be members of such a society, if it exists. Lately, at the meeting of the Young Men's Society of Cork the Bishop of the Diocese declared that there existed in his diocese a society of this kind, the constitution of which had come to his knowledge from various sources, and had been examined by him. He found "this society was governed by a supreme council, which assumes to itself the right to punish with death, under extreme sircumstaces, defined and determined by the supreme council of the society." If such a society exists in Ireland, may it not exist

In the recent great trial in Chicago, the presiding judge stated that the prosecution held that the conspiracy to murder had its origin in a camp of secret organization; but by the per-sistent efforts of the council for the defense, investigation of this point was ruled out, and the examination was narrowed down to the proof of actual murder and of participation in it. Public opinion on this subject, however, has not been, and will not be, quieted, and this justifies us in warning those entrusted to our care against any such organization if it exists here : for any one belonging to it incurs by the fact condemnation and excommunication pronounced against secret societies quoted above, and cannot approach the Sacraments without sacri-lege. Independently of this, it is very unfortunate that a cause approved of by the Prelates of Ireland should be damaged by evil means, if such are recurred to ; for the good end in view cannot justify the means if evil; and the evil recoils upon the doers, bringing the curse of

#### LABOR OBGANIZATIONS.

Are Cataolics free to enter any society not condemned? This is the question to which an answer is to be given now. To answer it we must go back to the legislation of the III Plenary Council. What was its purpose? To remove any obstacles in the way of Catholics impeding their material advancement in the world, and barring their social position. Fathers understood the necessity of laboring men protecting themselves by organizating, and they had a warm sympathy, as they should have, for those who win their daily bread by the work

of their hands. Laboring men were therefore not to be hampered in this respect, and thep were to be free to enter the labor organizations, the beneficial societies and social unions for mutual aid provided they took care and more common, till at length it became part of THE LATIN RITE.

Formerly they used to come up to the alter railing in their bare feet to receive the ashes, and which they came. Some of them common notice of their death and of the parishes are arranged in the manner in their bare feet to receive the ashes, and which they came. Some of these have come within they came. Some of the manner in the twelfth century and December, have come as often as six times.

help and insurance, or proscription depriving them of employment if they withdrew. One can easily understand the weighty nature of such privation. Therefore, the Fathers of Council thalk indulgently with members of these associations; they by no means intended to induce Catholics to enter them. The proof of this is to be found in the very words of the Council (\$256): "We decree that whenever it can been done, with the favor and patronage of the Birhops, societies for Cabolic workingmen and others he established and promoted. and others be established and promoted, which, although they have only a temporal and material purpose, are to follow the counsel and direcial purpose, are to follow the counsel and direc-tion of the clergy." The Fathers, moreover, say they speak thus following the advice of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., in his Eucycle: "Humanum Genus," who in these words exhorts the Bishops of the world: "Those who support themselves by the labor of their hands, besides being from their very condition most worthy above all other of Christian love and solace, are also appecially exposed to the alloresolace, are also e-pecially exposed to the allurements of men whee ways he in fraud and deceis. Therefore they ought to be helped with the greatest possible kinduess, and to be invited to ioin associations that are good, less they be drawn away to others that are evil.'

TOLERATION. The mind, therefore, of the father of the Council is clear. Certain societies of laymen of all religious denominations, imitating in form the secret societies condemned, and known publicly as secret societies are tolerated, so that a Catholic being a member of such a society is burial, provided he always be, or has been, obedient to the Church, and prepared to do as she might bid.

CATHOLIC WORKINGMEN'S SOCIETIES.

They do not wish Catholics to enter such societies, but to form like societies of Catholics. And this, we add, for very grave reasons. While we have great regard for our fellow citi-zens who have not our Faith. we must never zens who have not our rath. We must have ror forget that they have not Catholic belief nor Catholic training. The deleacy of Catholic morality, as a rule, is unknown to them. The apostle says: "Bear not the yoke with unbelievers—what fellowship hath light with darkness?"—II Car. vi-14. Remember that our life is to be a spiritual life, if we are to gain heaven, and remember, too, that communication with those who have not the faith has the effect of blunting our sense of what is spiritual. The result is indifference to the faith, neglect of the Sacraments, carlessness in hearing mass, and

forgetiulness of prayer.
The life of a Capholic thus associating with non-Catholics, in the intimate fellowship called for by the circumstances, makes him critical of the Church and an easy pray to the liberslism of the time, and generates disgust for a devont life. To be sure, where a man is forced to enter upon such associations the proximate occasion of coldness and of neglect of religion by fidelity to duty may be made remote; but the chances are against this. We therefore most earnestly exhort you, Reverend Brethern of the Clergy, to deter, with prudence, all from joining any of the secret societies not formally condemned and to throw all your influence in favor of Catholic societies already instituted and approv ed, or to be instituted with the proper approval

"BUFFALO BILL" AT THE VATICAN.

#### Indian and Cowboys Pay Their Respects to the Pape - The Most Remarkable Gathering Ever Seen.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A special to the Herald from Rome says—" One of the strangest pectacles ever seen within the walls of the Vatican was the dramatic entry of "Buffalo Bill, 'at the head of his Indians and cowbeys, yesterday morning, when the ecclesiastical, secular and military c.urt of the Papacy assembled to witness the twelfth annual thanks. giving of Leo XIII., for his coronation. In the midst of the scene of supreme splendor, crowded with the old Roman aristocracy, and surrounded with the walls immorta ized by Michael Angelo and Raffiel, there suddenly appeared a hose of packed. Through the middle of the three audiences was a pathway bordered with the brilliant uniforms of the Swiss Guards, the Palaune Guards, the Papal gendarmes and the private chamberlains. The sunlight fell upon lines of glittering steel, nodding plumes, golden chains and shimmering robes of alk and

ALL THE BRILLIANT EMBLEMS

of pontifical power and glory. Suddenly a tall, chivalrous figure appeared at the entrance and all eyes were turned towards him. It was "Buffalo Bill." With a sweep of his great sombrero he saluted the chamterlains and then strode between the guards with his partner Salsbury. Next came Buck Taylor, who tower ed above the tallest man in the palace, his long hair tied back on his shoulders. Then came Brancho Bill," in buck-kin, and after him trooped the cowboys, splashed with mud and picturesque bayond description. "Rocky Bear" led the Sioux warriors in the rear. They were painted in every color that Indian imagination could devise, and every man carried something to present to the "medicine man sent by the great spirit." Buffalo Bill and Salabury were escorted into the Sistine chapel by the chamber lains and were greated by General Sherman's daughter. A princess invited Coi. Cody to a place in the tribune of the Roman nobles. He stood facing

THE CORGEOUS DIPLOMATIC

corps, surrounded by Prince and Princess Bor-gnese, Marquis Serlupi. Princess Bandin-, Duchess Gracelvi, Prince and Princess Massino Prince and Princess Ruspoli and all the ancient families of the city. When the Pope appeared the cowboys bowed, and so did the Indians. "Rocky Bear" knelt and made the sign of the cross. The Pontiff leaned toward the rude groups and blessed them. He seemed to be touched by the sight. As the train swept on the Indians became excited, and as a squaw fainted, though they had been warned not to utter a sound, they were with difficulty restrained from whooping. After the thankegiving mass, with its choral accompaniment, with now and then the Pope's powerful voice heard ringing through the Sistine chapel, the great audience poured out of the Vatican. When the Indians went back to camp, within sight of the grim Castle of San Angelo, they found the only warrior who did not go to the Vatican dead in his blanket. "Rocky Bear" told his followers the Great Spirit had done it.

#### A GOVERNMENT PROMOTION. Snug Thing For Sir Richard Webster.

LONDON, March 5.—The statement is made, on excellent authority, that Lord Esher will resign the position of Master of the Rolls about Easter, and that the place will be given to Sir Richard Webster. The bestowal upon Sir Richard of this life position, carrying with it a salary of six thousand pounds per annum and an ex-officio seat on the bench of the court of forming trades unions and confederations, in appeal, will of course be regarded in the light their struggle with the exactions of capital; of a reward of the questionable service be has and while protecting the just rights of capital, rendered to the Government in the Parnell procedution, but it must be admitted that he should receive something handsome to compen-sate him for the decline in popular estimation which he has sustained through his efforts in the service of the Times and the Govern ment.

Death of a Well-Known Nun.

were to be tolerated until some positive decision be given by the competent tribunal, which all were to hold themselves ready to obey. The reason for this toleration especially consisted in this; that Catholics had joined such societies, and would suffer loss of rights to help and insurance, or proscription depriving them of employment if they withdrew. One

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, spart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain and St. Catherine and St. Urbain Mortani Chan avery day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:20 streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30

#### THOUSANDS OF DYSPEPTICS

HAVE OUNSIONS USED FILLID BEER

BENEFIT

#### WHEN ALL OTHER MEANS HAVE FAILED,

BECAUSE So EASILY DIGESTED, that it is quickly absorbed by the system with the smallest possible expenditure of vital energy, and quickly atimulates and strengthers.

the leading and most responsible positions in wished it to be known, and wished it to be pubthe leading and most responsible positions in her order, and was Superioress General for twelve consecutive years. She was a niece of the famous patrice, Dr. Cherrier. An interesting feature in her life is the fact that her own mother, on becoming a widow, also joined the Congregation Nunnery and became one of her daughter's subordinates.

wished it to be known, and wished it to be published that it was the duty of every Catholic who could possibly afford it to take a Catholic paper and pay for it.

It was necessary, even for the purpose of religion itself, that they should have a Catholic press in their midst, so that the affairs of the Church in the Colonies should be placed properly before the world. He did not object

#### The Catholic Press.

Rev. H. B. Canon Mackey, O.S.B., of Weob ley. Herefordshire, writes to the Liverpool Catholic Times: "I can strongly endorse what you say as to the importance of the Catholic press for the conversion of Protestants St. Francis de Sales could do nothing in the Chablass till he began to send round written state ments of Catholic doctrines—he could not afford to print them. And I have before me an un published leuter of his fellow-worker, Father Chernbin, the great Capuchin, in which he begs help from the Papal legate to establish a printing press, and says: "Above all things we need a printer, for we have many things which are useless unless printed, while the ministers have every advantage and publish falsehoods daily. M. d'Avully has told me that it is an incredible loss to the Holy Catholic faith to have no printer here near Geneva."

#### A Notable Wedding.

On Tuesday, February 18th, Miss Katherine M. Ryan, of New York, the youngest sister of Mrs. A L Ashman, was married to Mr. John G Hearn, son of the Hon. John Hearn, M. L. C of Queber, Canada, at the Cathedral, Philade!-

At 7.30 p.m. the bridal party arrived at the Cathedral; they were received in the sanctuary by the Most Ray. Archbishop
Mr. James J Ryan, a brother of the bride,

gave her forever more into the loving hands of her future husband. The bride and groom excerted to the alter by the "best man" and bridesmaid, Mr. John Cusack, and Miss Mar-

garet C:chrane,
The Archbishop made a beautiful address, reminding them of their duties in life, and saying that the love they had for eachother was but a portion of the divine love which our Lord had instilled in their hearts, and that they should pray to God to assist them in all things, for without Him they could do nothing. He then pronounced those longed for words, which made the couple man and wife "until death them do part."

Very Rev. Fa her McDonnell, Superior General of the Irish Carmelites, in America, assisted the Archbishop in the ceremonies. After the wedding the Archbishop received the guests in his parlors, where the bride and groom were heartily congratulated by their James Ryan's elegant home, in West Philadelfor the immediate relatives of the bride and groom, by the generous hostess Mrs. Ryan. bride was attired in an imported gown,

of silver gray-peau de soie-trimmed with steel passamenterie and garnet velvet, with bonnet to match, bouquet of la France roses. The maid of honor, Miss Margaret Cochrane, wore a dainty toilet of cicl blue and earried a cluster of mermet roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Hearn left amid a shower of rice for an extended trip to Washington and the south.

#### A Frightful Parallel.

Four years ago, Lord Salisbury horrified the civilized world by declaring that Ireland must be ruled by the iron hand for twenty years more. "After twenty years of resolute government, he exclaimed, "the Irish will be fit to appreciate such measures of local self-government, as we may see fit to bestow upon them. How relentlessly he proceeded to carry out this programme of force is shown by the passage of the coercion act, the murder of Mandeville the conspiracy against Parnell: imprisonment of forty-six members of Parliamen , twelve priests, sixteen editors, and hundreds of local League eaders, the wholesale evictions, the burning of the cabins, and the firing on the people. But

The race that defied Cromwell and King William and King George took up the challenge of Salisbury and vanquished him on every issue. Parnell has been vindicated, the League and the Tenants' Defense Association have cared for the imprisoned and the evicted the landlords have been forced by the Plan of Campaign to do justice to their tenants, and now before one fifth of the twenty years have gone by it is announced first that Lord Salis " from an insidious and inbury is suffering "from an insidious and in-curable disease," and second that the Salisbury Government will at this session of Parliament propose a bill for local self-government in Ireand.—Philade/phia Freeman.

#### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, hav ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent ours of Consumption, Bronchitts, Catharrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, pusitive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having test ed its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recips in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing for using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Black, Rochester N. Y. 28-10-eow

Every Catholic Should Read This.

The following excellent piece of advice from the Bishop of Gou burn has been going the rounds of the Catholic press, and deserves to continue on its course until it reaches the Eye of continue on its course until it reaches the eye of every Oatholic. The Bishop, while speaking at banquet, said it was his desire to see a Ca hothroughout his diocese. It was only in the thoroughly Catholic journals that all events and The Congregation Nuns have just lost one of their most emuent members, the Rev. Mother our institutions, and the general progress of the St. Victor, who died Friday last, at the age of Church, were fully and accurately enromated, article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and complete the complete that the general progress of the state of the Church, were fully and accurately enromated, article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and and, while be did not wish to offer a word of unustances connected with our religion and is THE BEST and the ONI.V GENUINE Church, were fully and accurately enromated, article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and and, while be did not wish to offer a word of unustances connected with our religion and is THE BEST and the ONI.V GENUINE church, and the ONI.V GENUINE church, were fully and accurately enromated.

to Catholics taking good papers of any kind but he would repeat his opinion and give it as a piece of earnest advice as their bishop, that they should take a Catholic paper and pay for it. His lordship emphasized the justice and necessity of Catholics paying regularly for the Catholic paper when they receive it.

It was unreasonable to expect that they could go on reading and profiting by their Catholic paper without paying the bills when sent to them. It was right that the Catholic press should be supported for it was doing a great work, and every man that took a Catholic paper should make a point of honestly discharging his financial obligation to those who publish that paper, so that the Catho-lic press might flourish and prosper as it de-

#### Joan of Arc and Mgr. Labelle.

Referring to the movement in France to glorify Joan of Arc, the Paris Univers says:— Canada itself has been moved, and wishes effectually to contribute t this work. Mgr. Labelle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, at present in Paris, has headed a special subscription list. We congratulate the Canadians, who at heart always remain so thoroughly French."

#### Bourget College.

A grand dramatic and musical entertainment will be given by the pupils of Bourges College, will be given by the pupils of Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., in honor of St. Patrick's Day, on Monday, March 17th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, under the auspices of the Very Rev. C Ducharme, C.S. V., Assistant Provincial of the Clerics of St. Viator. The programme includes musical selections by the college band and addresses to the Very Rev. C. Ducharme, C.S. V., Wilfrid Labelle and Arthur Sylvain, "E-meralda," a comedy in two acts will be performed after which "Erin's Flag" will be recited by John McIntyre. "Barney the Baron," a comic drama in two acts. will also be Baron," a comic drama in two acts, will also be presented. "Whi-p ring Hope," a duet, by Daniel Hayes and Thomas Hayes; "La Jolie Parfumeuee," by the college band, and "La Cigale et la Fourmi," quariette, by the college choir. "New Browns Sweep Clean," a comedy in one act, will follow: the entertainment to conclude with the following: "Sportsman's Gall p." college band; "The Irish Deturbance Bill" (O'Connell), declamation by Donald Mcsavages in paint, feathers and tomahawks and friends. His Grace presented the newly-marked provided in the Couple with a beautiful holy water font. The great square before St. Peter's, the ducal hall, royal hall and Sisting chapel were Atter a final blessing the party returned to Mr. Cial; "St. Patrick," tableau vivant; "Pride of Ireland," college band.

#### They Must Go.

Child labor must go. Long hours must go. The people must rule. Land grabbers must go. Contract slavery must go. Starvation wages must go. Ballot-box stuffers must go. Railroad monopolists must go. Prison contract labor must go. Millionarie - kinflints must go. Preachers of plutocracy must go.
The deviltry of competition must go. Newspapers that toady to capitalists must

go. Werkingmen's ignorance of their just rights must go, The power of capitali ts to prohibit their hands from organizing must go.



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A house of 30x24 feet, 2 stories high, with Summer Kitchen the whole length of the house, by 11 feet wide. Also, shed, stable and cattle shed 48 feet long by 121 feet wide. The whole divided in two dwellings, situated in the village of Sault au Recollet For information apply to Rev. Mesers, Joseph

Perrault and Louis Piette, Sault-au-Recollet

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#### **BRODIE & HARVIE'S**

#### SELF-RAISING FLOUR

Commence of the second of the

The Marquis of Ripon on Their Position.

Glowing Tributes to Daniel O'Connell and Cardinal Mauning.

[English Churchman.]

At the annual reunion of the Roman Catho-At the annual reunion of the Koman Cabholiss of Nottingham, held in that town last week, the Marquis of Ripon, who was one of the speakers, said he thought that looking at the condition of Catholic affairs of the present time, speaking as a Catholic to Catholics, they in Parland at all awants, had much right to con-England, at all events, had much right to congrapulate themselves upon the position in which they stood. (Hesr, hear.) He was not also gether a young man, and he was free to say that getner a young man, and no was tree to tay man during the period of his recollection he had observed, as they had all observed, a very great and happy change in the position in regard to public affairs which Catholics occupied in this country. It was not within his recollection, but within his life that

CATHOLIC EMARGIPATION

was passed. It was little more than sixty years was passed. It was little more than eixty years ago since every Oatholic in England was practically excluded from taking any active part in public affairs, but that time has passed away, and they were now free to take their full part in the public life of their country, and what he appendix at a passibly was to any of late were to rejoiced at especially was to see of late years an increasing readiness, and a increasing tendency, on the part of Catholics to take their proper position in proportion to their numbers in the community in regard to public affairs, and an community to regard to public arrairs, and an increasing willingness on the part of their Protestant fellow-countrymen to welcome them when they did undertake those duties. He did not say that all traces of those bitter and narrow feelings which existed at one time had completely died out. They did occasionally still see some fossilised specimens of persons still see some tosainand apaciments or persons holding those antiquated opinions, but in the main, and with the great bulk of their countrymen they were table, and he rejoiced at it, to say that practically those feelings had passed away. He was speaking, of course, not in reference t religious opinions, but in reference to public life, and in that respect there had been even within his own recollection

A VERY GREAT AND MARKED CHANGE, Majesty for many years. (Hear, hear.) But of the family circle wishout receiving sooner or when he said that, he could not claim that the liberality of sentice and which had placed him in of all who wantonly excits dangerous passions. that post on was the exclusive poste s on either and prejudices, of the political party to which he belonged, or of the illustricus chief he had the horour to follow, b c.u-e when he ceased to be a Cabine Minister on the last occasion, in the next Government which was formed—the present Government of Lard Salisbury—as other Catholic was placed in the Cannet in the person of Mr. Matthews, the Hone Secretary, so that they saw that the increased liberatey of opinion was not the monophy of any political party, but proved the monophy of any political party, but proved the monophy of the feeling sau friendliness which had been made in the minds of their cut strynt en generally. Now, when they of their cut strynt en generally. spoke of this great change which had taken place within aixiy years in the position of Catholes of this country, it was almost impossible to asko m's se f, to whose labors did they mainly owe the advantages and the equal just rights which they now enjoyed? To many it was a proud sat faction to think that among the statesmen who laboured sixty or seventy years ago for that end his old father took a share but it was not in the main to the elequence of Channing or the oratory of Fox that they owed the rights of free citizens, but it was to one

ONE GREAT IBISHNAN, to whose elequence, to whose determination,

and to whose devotion to the work the conques of their rights was due- Daniel O'Connell (cheers.) And he at all events, as an English Catholic, when he found himself under no disbattonic, when no tound maker, and parmitted ablement, and enabled to take, and parmitted to take, his full part in public affirs, could not forget the deep debt the Catholics of England owed to O'Connell. (Cheers) He had said that there still might linger in some obscure corners of the country some of those feelings that belonged properly to the pass, and which that belonged properly to the past, and which ought to be buried, as all defauct and noxious objects ought to be. (Cheers.) There were a few disabilities still remaining which were of a very curious kind. One was that the office of Lord Lieutenaut of Ireland chuld not be filled by a Catholic. There was yet another high effice which Catholics by law could not fill, and office which Catholics by law could not fill, and office which Catholics by law could not fill. that was that of the Lord Chancellor of Ear-land, and they saw now from this curious state of things that

THE MOST EMINENT ADVOCATE OF THE DAY, his honcurable and learned friend Sir Charles Russell—(cheers)—was not at the present momens eligible for the highest position in his profession. But those things had not been set right because nobody as Catholic as themselves to set right because nobody as Catholic as themselves that troubled and interested themselves to set shem right. They only wanted to be taken up and considered by the public, and he had great confidence that they would be reformed. But if they wanted to see a marked proof of the changed feeling that existed among their fellow-countrymen generally to their Catholic fellow-sitizens, he did not think they could have a more remarkable, he was almost going to say more remarkable, he was almost going to say more wonderful, proof of it than that given to them recently by the part which was taked, and taken with such universal approval and applause, by Cardinal Manning (cheers) during the dockers' strik. (Renewed cheers.)

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Politics in North Lamark.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. SIR :- There has been but little stir among the political gourmands of Old North Lanark during the past year, but, as the time approaching for the election of members to the Legislative Assembly, the wire-pullers are donning their battle armor, and the more logical and conscieutions politicious are reviewing the matter in a calm and honese manner, having uppermost in their minds the interests of the Province, and the general public weal. Upon such grounds as are taken by the latter class should the elections be conducted, if we wish to pre-serve intact the autonomy of the Province, and promote the interests and well-being of her

Paople.

But in these stirring times, when firebrands of the Dalson McCarthy stamp, are seeking to arouse in our midst a war of races, and to disarouse in our midst a war of races, and to dis-turb the peace and tranquility even of the home circle, otherwise sober-minded politicians are apt to become excited, and the gourmands are only too auxious to grasp at any little spark that might enkindle a firme, the effects of whose ill begotten reflection would be felt ever the whole Province, aye, the whole coun-try. They have began in the North-West, and will carry their bigotry and fanaticism much farther, if not checked in time by the stern hand of justice and fair play.

hand of justice and fair-play.

That notorious bigot, McCarthy, whose career reflects no honor on the ranks of the legal profession, has made the boast that the Catholic Schools in Ontario will be abolished, and the children of Catholic parents, in consequence, obliged to attend the Protestant schools; and it is just notable that when the elections do come on he will be found on the hustings appealing to the lower and baser passions of men, in that depraved manner so congenial to his taste, to rise and oppose with the hondlums and fauatics like himself, the encroachments of Rome! If Dalton McCarthy thinks he can tamper at will with the Constitution of our country; as if he is reseased of the bellish de-sire of "emashing Confederation into its original fragments," he may continue his work; but in regard to that portion of his miserable pro-

gramme which is intended as nothing more nor less than a persecution of the French race and the Catholic Church, we may say to Dalton McCarthy, in the language of thuse who are not only ready but auxious to defend their rights, "Thus far and no farther!"

rights, "Thus far and no fartner:

It is reasonable to suppose that since his

notruded into clongated rasal appendage has protruded into the Loss affairs of the fir-way North-West, he will make an attempt to carry out his threat in regard to our Catholic schools in Onterio, and we can assure him before hand that he will meet with a determined opposition to his fanaticism that will not cower or lower before the reflection of his "omniscience."

It will thus be seen that we require men of logical views and calm and sound judgment to manage the approaching elections. Mr. W. C. Caldwell is a good man, and has made a good member, but at the same time there are not a few who think that he should give way to others who are equally strong and popular and have just as many claims upon the fuffrages of the people. If it should occur to those who usually compose the Reform Conventions is election times that they owe something—that they owe a great deal in fact—to the long standing filelity of the Catholic electors of North Lanark, they will find in our ranks men possessed of pre-eminent qualifications for the Government of a province or country-men whose talents would grace the Legislative halls at Toronto, and command the respect of their fellow members and the people at large. When we count in our numbers such men as the polished and refined Dr. Lynch, and the gifted and elequent Patrick C. Dowdall, men who embrace our Faith and partake of our Sacraments-we can assert with the joy and pride of a people enjoying a goodly share of the blessings of Heaven, that even North Lanark, like the grand old province of Quebec, possesses men carrying the symbol of the Catholic faith whom we can send forth to take their stand among the peers of this rising nation.

Let us hope that the time is not far distant when the leading politicians of the riding will recognize the fact that the lamented death, in he bloom of manhood, of a brilliant, though self made, lawyer has not removed the claims of the Catholics to a representative in at least the Local House. Let it be remembered that a worthy son of a noble sire who is the equal of his departed brother in all save the interpretation of law, has risen to reflect credit upon the Faith which God has given him, and to forever honor the family name; and above all let it be constantly borne in mind that we are not wantin in good material for a wise and economical government of the Province or the Dominion. We would fain hope that the next Provincial elections would give to us a member in the Asand he should always esteem it a great honour sembly—that such fire eaters and disturbers of that he happened to be the first Cathulic who the public peace as Dalton McCarthy might be was called to the Cabinet Council of Her taught that they cannot limper it the tranquility

She-" I hear poor Charley Gooderough has shot him-elf. Did he lose ble money !' Ho-" No. He married a woman with a missior.

CONNEMARA'S DIVORCE.

pending Connemara divorce suit, but not till to-day, when the petition filed by his wife was accessible, did the enormity of the soundal appear. Lady Connemara has been here six months. She has resisted all the efforts of her husband's relatives to keep the soundal out of the courts. When the exposure became inevitable his Lordship was granted a six months leave, and he is now on his way home.

Lord Connemara was for fifteen years Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Two years ago Lord Satisbury gave him his title and sent him as Governor to Madras, a position which, with salary and perquisites, is worth \$100,000 a year. Connectors took to India with him his own niece, who was married to an officer of the Seventeenth Lancers. Her husband was then kiven a responsible position. In her petition Laty Connemara mention her the women with whom his Lordship has been guilty. Current gossip of the clubs is based on the story of returned army officers from

It is said a few months after the arrival of the niece she assumed the entire direction of the Governor's household, to the almost total sup-pression of Lady Connemars. The general opinion is that her Ladyship will not secure a divorce, because in the petition there are no charges of cruelty or desertion. Mere evidence of adultery is not sufficient grounds for divorce under Euglish law. Charles Russell appears for Lord Connemara, and Lockwood for his wife. A social sensation is expected.

In December 1888 last, it will be remembered, London society was startled by a despatch from Madrae stating that Lady Connemars had left the Government House, refusing to remain under the same roof with her husband. She took her leave suddenly during an cilicial ball and went to a hotel. Capt. Quinn, aide de-camp to the Governor, left the house at the same time and immediately alterwards resigned his office. Madras society was in sympathy with Lady Connemara.

Lord Connemara was known as the Hen. Robert Bourke before he received his title. He is the third son of the Earl of Mayo, was born in 1827 and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1852. He was elected M.P. for Lynn Regis in the Conservative interest in 1868. When Disraeli went into power in 1874 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He is the author of "Parliamentary Precedents." He married, in 1863, Lady Susan leorgians, eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Dalhousie.

The Vatican Copyists.

Autotype machines have just been served out for the first time to some of the copying clerks at the Vaticac; but (according to the Continental correspondent of the Glasgow Berald) they are only to be used for the roughest kind of proof work which has to be done in a hurry.  ${f T}$ he Pope dislikes the innovation, for he is anxious-

school of penmanship which flourishes at the offices of the state, a privilege which, as Mr. The Covernor of Madras Charged With Enddelty.

London, March S.—The English papers have had pare-graphs for weeks past about the impending Connemara divorce suit, but not till to-day, when the petition filed by his wife was there must not be a single erasure on a page The only motive that could give a semblance of which has been issued in the Pope's name. A reason to the cry for union with that republic, misplaced comma causes a whole page to be rewritten.

ABOUT LITANIES.

Origin of the Name and Antiquity of the Devotion.

The word "litany" is of Greek origin, meaning in that language an entreaty or supplication The Litany of the Saints is so called because by it we beg the intercession of the blessed inhatitane of beaven, addression of the diessed inhabitane of beaven, addressing them sometimes the collectively, according to their different classes of Apostles, Martyrs, Confessors, etc., and sometime time individually. Many have attributed the authorship of this Library to Pope Saint Gregory the Great, A.D., 600, but not with sufficient reason, for Councils held before the time of that holy Pontiff mention it. We know from Council history, however that he had a great devotion to the Library of the Saints. had a great devotion to the Litany of the Saints and had is sung with much solemnity in the sacred procession that marched through the sacred pricession cast marched inrough the streets of Rome during the prevalence of the plague, begging God to withdraw His averging haud. The Litany of the Saints, was used in the East in the time of St. Basil the Great, who died in 397, more than two hundred years be fefore the pontificate of St. Gregory. Hence Cardinal Bironius says, in his notes on the Roman Martyrology, that it was impossible for him to determine the origin of the Litany, but

that it was certainly of the greatest antiquity.
The Litany of the Blessed Virgin Mary has been recited from the earliest ages, both in public and in private. Ruarti is of opinion that is originated with the twelve Apostles. It is called the Litany of Loretto because it is sung every Saturday with great solemnity in the church of Loretto. This magnificient edifice incloses the Holy House of the Blessed Virgin, which was transported by the Ministry of angels from Eudea to Italy in the end of the thirteen th century. The Litary of the Holy Name o Jesus contains the various attributes and praises of the sacred name. Every knee in beaven, on earth, and in hell must bow at the name of Jesus, because in Him, and in Him only, is salvation and hope of life; and therefore with good reason me cry out, whenever it is mentioned, "Have mercy on us."—Sarred Heart Review.

Journal, of London, Eng., quotes the following passage from a previous number of the Courier: old, and we had consulted several physicians "We very much doubt whether there is in the without avail; the child commenced to loose whole world, a more just government than that control over the muscles of the face and showed of Canada. The Catholics there enjoy the same signs of dullness in the eyes which I cannot reprivileges as citizens of any other denomination. | ally describe, but after we gave him the Nerve They have their denominational schools, which | Todic it grow brighter, has had no return of the end rightly ro-not to break up the admirable (we have not. They are eligible to the highest I fits and is to-day strong and healthy.

is the advancemen of the material and commer-cial interests of Canada. Waiving the value of the latter claim, we submit that other and more precious interests are at stake. There is more true freedom to-day in the Dominion of Canada than in the United States. Think of the Catholics of this free country being forced to support schools which in conscience they cannot approve. For years have they extiven for the simple right of supporting their own schools with the school taxes paid by themselves— Catholic school taxes for Catholic schools. Yes this demand so swidently just and renounable, is construct as an attack on the public school system Catholic rights are interpreted as Protestant wrongs. One word on the subject throws every puny fanatic in the land into a parox vem. All we ask is what Canada en-

In the question of Home Rule, Ireland agitating for a degree of self government (qual to that of Canada. Doubtlessly such a concession would satisfy the large majority of Ireland's friends. Canadians, however, are not quite contant. Why? Because in this world true contentment is found nowhere. No government need expect to make all its subjects satisfied. Few sensible men are pleased with the way they they manage themselves;—how then expect that a government can satisfactorily rule millions of subjects? True, considerable bigotry exists among the Orangemen of Ontario but their impotency to do much harm, has been demonstrated in the agitation concerning the Jesuits estate bill, as also in the failure of McCarthy's Equal Rights Par'y propagands. It appears to us that England derives very little profit from her political connection with Cana-

joys, but our country is too free, to grant such

demands.

da. The Dominion charges customs duty on English imports, as on those of other nations. She can call on England to send armies to her defence, yet is herself not obliged to furnish man or a dollar to aid the mother country in time of war. No financial tribute is paid into the exchaquer of Great Britain, the salary of the Governor General being the calv money given for trans Atlantic supervision. We would advise our neighbors to examine other countries well before finding fault with their own. Ogdensdurg Courier

STRONG AND HEALTHY.
RUTLAND, Va., Nov., '88
Mr. O. F. Cummings writes under the above

Canadian Advantages.

The latest issue of the Imperial Feduration last New Years. My oldest child had been lournal, of London, Eng., quotes the following subject to its of epasms since it was I months

MONTH OF ST. JOSEPH.

Every one knows that this is a name given to the month of Merch Numberless good Catholics now consecrate this month to the glorious Partriarch. This devotion began only a few years ago, and already it is spread everywhere, and bears must happy

The end is evident—having for its object the glory of God and the honor of this great Saint.
The means are easy—at the beginning of the month, we can adopt some prayers, prescribe to ourselves some practices, or creek a shrine to this glorious adopted Father of Christ.

There are many powerful motives for being There are many powerful motives for being devout to Saint Joseph. The principal or the greatest of all motives, as the example of our Lord Hunsall. The whole life of Christ is a diving model proposed for our imitation. He says: "F. r.I have given you the example, that as I have done to you, to you do also." Consider the example He has left us regarding the bonor we should pay St. Joseph. First among men to honor him, was our Divine Lord Himself; for he saw in this holy parisrch the representative of His Heavenly Father, who made him His guarding upon earth.

him His guardic a upon each.

Therefore He always considered him as a father and had He really been his son He could not have shown him greater respect.

All this the inspired St. Luke says some raing the Man-God from His twelfth to Eis thirtieth year he sums in this short contence, "He was subject to them" (i, s, to Mary and Joseph).

Then, has not Christ our Lord, during the long space of eighteen years done nothing great

or mysterious to save usar a lesson?

To affer this would be impious. Was it not at the schools of our Blessed Mother to to speak, that the holy Evangelist learned all that he related? Since therefore St. Luke sums up all that our Lord did during the great part of His life in these few words, "He was subject to them," it follows thence that Christ obeyed them. 'it follows thence that Ohrist obeyed Mary and Joseph so perfectly, that although He performed an infinity of heroic acts of prety and all other virtues, yet He seems nevertheless to have had no other occupation than to do the will of His perents; and for this reason doubless He wished that His obedience should be related in the Holy Gospel, regarding it as an act at once the most noble, most glorious, and most worthy of the Son of God.

ous, and must worthy of the Son of Ged.

End the obedience of Christ presupposes a right in the person who commands Him; therefore, in the words just cited, we find both the abridgement of the life of Christ, and also that of St. Joseph. What, then were the acts of Joseph during the eighteen years he lived with Christ at Nazaroth? All is composed in the three words, He commanded Jesus. He had a performing to do so, since, being the head of a family, it was his duty to govern it. The Blessed Virgin, doubtless ruled over Jesus in her character of mother, but the husband having the principal authority over children Christ, who saw Joseph invested with that authority, practiced special obedience to him. This is the opinion of the prince of theologians, St.

Tormas.
Thus all the acts of submission tracticed by Jesus in his obedience to St. Joseph were so many steps of glory for the latter. According to this rule who can understand the dignity of him who saw himself obeyed, respected, and served during so many years by his Lord and

Joshus has been admired by all ages because he once arrested the course of the sun at the moment when that bright luminary was about to set, yet what was the power of that great man compared with that of St. Joseph; who not only once, but mime r'ess t'mes, could, at his will, control the actions of his God, the Creator of the sun?

Another powerful motive for practicing devotion to Sh. Joseph is the example of the Blessof Virgia Mary is called the mysterious moon, which communicates to the world the lights of which communicates to the world the lights of the sun, as as among all the planets the moon is the most striking image of the sun, so Mary among all the saints, is the most perfect imi-tator of the virtues and actions of the Son of God. Now amongst the many examples she has 1 it us, we find the great respect she showed St. Juseph. He was her spouse, and as such she humbly obeyed him.

The above powerful reasons for practicing de-

votion to the glorious St. Joseph are condensed from the book on this devotion by Father Patriguani; and need we any other motives for being devous to St. Joseph?

FRENOH OATHOLICS.

A Vast Majority of the Voters Belong to the Chuccu.

The political year which has just closed for France has been discussed in almost every one of its more evident aspects; it has been deplered as a monarchical deteat, and rejoiced in as a triumph for liberry; it has been quoted as a proof that the French do not want war; it has proof that the Franch do not want war; it has been pointed out as triumphant widence of the value of a strong hand at the belm; it has been mentioned in a by the way manner as a mani-le-bation of the evil one. But in all the things that have been said the two supreme facts seem to have been absolutely forgothen. Firstly, that France is a Catho ic country. Firstly, that France is a Catholic country, econdly, that every man has a vote. These two facts when considered, evidently lead to a conclusion, that when we are dealing with the votes of Frenchmen, a majority, large or small, are ordinary Catholice, an overwhelming majority are men who desire religious peace. The truth of the conclusions, and with it that of their premises, are best shown by viewing the elections both from without and from within. We mean by standing among the politicans and watching the voters, and by standing among the voters and watching the politicans. We had opportunities last year of taking both these standpoints, and we can come to no other conclusion than Catholic Frenchmen, the men who stay at home and plough and sow and resp, have accepted the Republic, that the forces of monarchy have lost ground while those of the faith have, if anything, pained it. There is monarchy have lost ground while those of the faith have, if anything, gained it. There is nothing in foreign polinics which Englishmen of all classes and religious, not Catholics alone, are so slow to accept as the hold of the Republican idea on the Latin countries. It is neglected in Italian politics, has only just been mentioned for Spain, and is often denied even for France. Many English ctholics are even to this day of the opinion that the Republic is a tyranny on the part of a that the Republic is a tyranny on the part of a min rity; they have not looked at the figures in the paliament to certify the fact, but they continue to declare that the country at heart is "good," a word which means apparently "conservative." Now, there has been one great evidence both of the Catholici-m and of the Repub icanism of France, the Boulangist movement was directed against these puritamentary cliques which gave the anti clericals such power, and above all against the miserable policy of expediency, of yielding to ratio 1 pressure, of waging party war with he Caurch, and of all that fatal lausez faire which took the name of opportunism, and which was headed by Ferry, a man chiefly remarkable for the size of his nose, and for the "Article 7" which laused education in France.

The origin of this strange movement, the ex-planation of which nonplussed even the best of the correspondents at Paris, was not so difficult to understand when one had seen the provinces and their vote. It was the chance of a middle course, between voting for a Monarchist pure and simple, and voting for an anti-clerical Republican; it was the course, therefore, taken by Catholic Republicans, and nothing could give a more precise idea of the state of Provincial France (for in Paris the movement was almost entirely social), than the way in which Boulangism rose and fell with its loyalty to the Republican idea. The very fact that all the Boulangist votes were lost, as the election figures showed, not to the Republicans, but to the Monarchists, is stricking enough. But still more so is the internal history of the movement and of the outward effects which corresponded to its particular phases. to understand when one had seen the provinces

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WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 12, 1890

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, March, 12, St. Gregory the Great. THURSDAY, March, 13, St. Gorald.

FRIDAY, March, 14, Five Stored Wounds. SATURDAY, March, 15, St. Longinus. SUNDAY, March, 16, Fourth Sanday in

MONDAY, March, 17, St. PATRICK. TURSDAY, March 18, St. Gabriel, Archangel.

#### St. Patrick's Day.

NEXT MONDAY will be St. Patrick's Day. The celebration in this city is expected to be more than usually imposing. It is to be heped that all the societies will make a point of turning out in full ferce. A St. Patrick's Day procession should be a complete demonstration of the strength, manhood, respectability and patriotism of the Irish element in the city. Every Irlahman owes it to his country, his countrymen, the standing of his race in the country and himself to turn out this one day in the year in honor of the Patron Saint of Ireland, and the hallowed memories and the glorious conflict with the powers of religious and political darkness which it celebrates.

#### Total Abstinence.

One of the best signs of true progress, in the cause of total abstinence, is to be found in the columns of our numerous exchanges, throughout Canada and the United States, where the reader may rejoice in the numberless accounts of the Father Matthew celebrabrations. In a recent issue we gave a sketch of the Jubilee services and accompanying celebration in the city of Montreal. Elsewhere the day appears to have been observed with not less enthusiasm. All good citizens will second the efforts made by means of legislative enactments to reduce the misery and misfortunes entailed on the human race. the world over, by the abuse of intoxicating liquors; but every one knows that the most efficacions means of combatting the subtle enemy of mankind is to be found in the voluntary enrolment of the people in the ranks of the Father Matthew Associations. These total abstinence societies are blessed by the Church: in them are found the most effinacions means of resisting temptation, and the honesty of purpose that animated the membership is the best guarantee of permament success. Other organizations are, more er less, mixed up in political cabals and wirepullings: the Catholic temperance societies are time to their mission, and have been doing steady and efficacious work in the good cause. We have already, in our temperance convention of the different Catholic Total Abstinence Societies in this district, a powerful lever for good work. The Rev. Father McCallen has, by his zeal, his elequence and indefatigable exertions, infused life and activity into the whole body. The sphere of neefulness of these organizations ought to be enlarged. The Total Abstinence Societies of the Province could easily be brought under the same influence, with the prospect at no ditint day of a general Dominion Father Matthew organization. Already the association counts amongst its membership here many of our leading citizens who, by voice and example, are laboring efficacion ly for the triumph of precepts presched by the great apostle, and the evils to combat are so great, and at the same time so manifest, that by a united effort many more might be induced to join the ranks, here and elsewhere, and the good work of the voluntary principle of Tetal Abstinence be carried on to a most successful issue.

#### General Middleton.

Some of our United States contemporaries are exulting over the supposed degradation of General Middl ton, commander of the Canadian forces, In the Canadian Parliament a charge has been laid against the General for having appropriated to his own me during the campaign in the North-West furs belonging to a half-breed named Charles Bremner. Should the charge be made out we shall be the first to say that General Middleton deserves whatever punishment may be meted out to him. Yet, we have no sympathy with those whe exultingly cry out guilty before having heard a word of the evidence. To the General's gredit be it said. that he has without delay denied the charge in toto, and demanded a thorough investigation. A committee of the House of Commons has been appointed, and the whole facts will be placed before the public. Until the proof be forthcoming General Middleton, we submit, has, at least, the same rights as the humblest man in the empire. He is entitled

#### Pope Leo XIII.

His Holiness the Pope stiained his 80th year on the second day of the present month, Just twelve years ago he ascended the Pontifinal Throne. The career of the venerable Pontiff has been an eventful one, and despite many rumors set affoat, by those who do not love the Church nor its venerable Head, that the health of His Holiness is precarious, there is good reason to hope that he may yet live to see the triumph of Cathelicity over its hitter foos.

#### McCarthyism.

Every good citizen as well as every wise politician must regard with profound misglying the apparent determination of the faction led by Dalton McCarthy to precipitate a war race and religion throughout these provinces. Although beaten in the House of Commons, he has diclared amid the applause of the fanatics outside that he will not accept defeat, but persist in his unboly crusade against the Catholic Church, and never rest till he has abolished separate schools, eradicated the French language and deprived Catholics of every right and privilege guaranteed them under the constitution.

He has undertaken a big contract, but Dalton McCarthy, though he dees not rejoice in the titular affix of his presumed ancestors, and write himself The Mac Carthy More, is nevertheless a big man-in his own estimation. We are not alarmed, however, at his magnificquent threats. The Catholics of Ounada are not a great deal less than one half of the whole repulation, and it is low estimate to say that one half of the Protestant half are not in sympathy with a movement which would destroy the harmony of the whole, and lead infallibly to the smashing of confederation into its original fragments.

There is, however, some danger that this movement may have a bad effect on the Liberal party in Ontario. Mr. Mowat has governed se wisely and so well and for so long a time that no serious fault could be found with his administration. But the anti-Jesuit anti-French agitation gave his political enemiesdisgruntled Tories whose backbone is implacable Orangeism-an opportunity they have selzed upon with avidity. They accused Mr. Mowat of being friendly to the Catholics, and Mr. Meredith, their leader, has accepted the programme of the No Popery party and staked his hopes of success on opposition to Oathelic rights and Separate Schools.

Therefore, whatever apologists may say to the contrary, the issue is clearly defined, and in the coming struggle of parties it is the conscientions duty of Catholics everywhere to do all that honest men, good citizens and defenders of civil and religious freedom can do to defeat him and place his candidates in the

Nowhere, in no instance can it be shown that Catholics have encroached on the rights or interfered with the privileges of Protestants. The Hull affair, which may be cited by our opponents, was an offset to the action of a Toronto mob and the excuse put forward by the press of that city applies in both

At any rate it is clear that the dissolution of the Ontario Assembly will be the signal for a general onelaught on the Cathelics of Ontario and on the Libral party for the aleged orime of being friendly to Catholics.

If in that struggle old party ties should be broken and old political associations brought to an end, it will be the fault of those who have alienated Catholic support and forced our people to unite for the defence of

their constitu ionel rights, The oriminal folly of the McCarthyltes in bringing about so unfortunate a conjunction could not be characterised too severely. In order to reduce this country to their ideal of British dependency they are prepared to sarry an incendiary torch from Halifax to Vancouver. But surely the people of Canada have not abandoned their senses to take up with so fatal and disastrous a scheme. Thi, country is not and never was British in the sense of being English and Protestant. The French, Irish and Scotch Cathelies each outnumber the English considerably. The Orange Irish of whom McCarthy is the representative are not English, and though boastful of their loyalty, are by no means loyal. In this respect they are not much different from other people, for when we hear anybody laying claim to any particular virtue, we may be morally certain that what they claim is the very thing in which they are deficient.

Canada has a character of her ownpharacter so far developed that the intelerant spirit imported hither from over the ecean has no real abiding place in the hearts of the people. As the ice of winter lingers into summer in the most shady and gloomy recesses this spirit lingers in such places as Orange lodges. But as the sun of intelligence gets stronger it melts and will in time dis-

Meantime the duty, not only of Catholics, but of all right-thinking men, is to resist by all proper means the effort: that are being made to atir up religious strife and import septarian issues into the conflict of parties. Even a temporary local success for the Mo-Carthyltes would mean disaster to the whole

#### A Great Speech.

On all hands the speech pronounced by

latter business was intended by Parnell'o enemies to destroy him, now the conspirators are about to be helst with their own petard. Gladstone claims that not merely vindication but reparation and compensation are due by the British nation to the Irish leaders, and we think there is enough of manhood left in the hearts of Englishmen to do an act of jastice.

#### Irish Landlordism Must Go.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dal liv, har, we may be sure, voiced the sentiments that will prevail among the tenant; of Ireland in reference to the proposed Irleh Land Bul. This would indicate that they will not be satisfied with any half measures. Mr. Parnell's policy o', taking all he can get and agitating for mo .e. appears not to have lost its charms, whil' the words of the Archbishop sound as if the slergy have not been won over by the ur Aversity proposition. At bottom, however, the Irish difficulty is an economical one, . whatever it cause of the trouble was the most potent, if the least apparent. When the land of a country is owned by a senterprising, Il saure. | England wil be interesting to Canadians who seeking, non-resider ts, it cannot be prosperous. In some places in Ireland there are en. in the near future. terprising men 'who have achieved great success in business, agriculture and manufacture ing. There have had little or no trouble with the island were the drones got rid of. Rear. M.P. ed in antiquated hereditary notions, having no idea of the duties demanded by modern life, these landlerds cling to a system that is no longer practicable. Their estates in many cases are hopelessly bound and tied up with mortgages, joint ares and charges of all sorts. Their tenants refuse to pay rent. They cannot meet their liabilities. Under these conditions their position is as deplorable, in some respect; as that of the tenants. It would, therefore, appear to outside observers time what Ireland wants is enterprise with capital and industry with peace. If the landlords cannot supply the first, no laws can save them. Under better conditions the people may be expected to supply the second. But neither can ever be had til the economical eltuation is the same in Ireland that it is in all free countries. In order to bring this about it is and absolute necessity that Landlordism must go.

#### Pending Negotiations.

Canadian intersiti are again at stake in Washington, where the questions affecting our rights are being dealt with by the United States authorities and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, with the Hor. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries of the Canadian Government. The telegraphic news has brought us all kinds of rumores some to the effect that Canadians Interests have been ignored altogether and that a of his agnosticism. Archdeacon Farrer is en eettlement has been arrived at without regard to our rights. Very little reliance can be peaced on any such reports. The negotiations are being conducted by the high contracting parties in the utmost scerecy, and nothing is likely so be known about the number. Electric Lighting and Public Safety proceedings or the results arrived at until the Westinghouse, Jr. He controvers some of the official papers are laid before the authorities of the Empire and the Repullo. There will be no excuse for trifling with the interests of Canada, in any case. The whole facts of the various disputes that have arisen are now well established, and the principle of international law ought to govern the claims of the contracting parties rigorously. No doubt the United States authorities will endeavour to make as good a bargain as they did when dealing with Asbaurton, in the famous treaty, wherein the Canadian boundary was sacrificed to the advantage of our astate neigh bors. An attempt will be made to get even with us for what the United States people consider a great hardship, that they should have had to pay us five millions, in connec tion with the Washington treaty arrangement; but we have every hope that justice will prevail, and should it Canada will not and cannot suffer. The public will not have long to wait, and when the result is known, i: Is to be hoped that if not all, most of the vexed question that have caused iriction with our neighbors will have been settled. Mere patchwork bas done too much injury in the past ; 1:t us have a clean slate, for once, and a general wiping out of old scores.

#### Catholic Newspapers.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh has issued s pastorel dealing with subjects of importance to his flook during the Lenten Season through which we are new passing. After having written with masterly hand on the autjects of intemperance and the burning question of education of the Catholic youth, His Grace, ever solic tous for the welfare of his people. has the following exhortation on the subject of Cathalio newspapers, which we commend to our readers :-

newspapere, which, whilst they do not contain a "tea-meetings." "rocals," "Bible meetings," from Italy on "Sr John Bowering and American house lose the very language of Catholicism, and adopt that of the conventicle. Thus you will proversy concerning "The Northern Boundary concerning to the conventicle. Hon. Mr. Gladstone on the presentation of "prayers" or to "meeting," when they mean years, and is intensely interesting just now in the report of the Parnell Comm ssion to the that they are going to assist at the holy sucretice view of the boundry suit recently instituted by Honse of Commons is admitted to be the bis is calculated to helice, for inacouracy of Court of the United Spates; and rer en to be held innocent until proved to have com | greatest effort ever made by the greatest language in such matters ogically begets a con- ment is given in "Hawthorne's First Printed ent exhibition in that city.

mitted the effence charged. The public can orator of modern times. Some members of afford to wait for a few weeks until the facts have been laid bare, before pronouncing their verdict on a man whose career hertifere has having given way to his emotion when he left the chamber. The greatest dismay reigns in the ranks of the Ministerial party. Mr.

Gladitime has moved an amendment, which,

Gladitime has moved an amendment, which,

orator of idea, and destro so the correct actions which should be enterty feed of Catholic newspaps, and which should take good Catholic newspaps, and which will bring them into more direct reactions and preserve; and the "Neglected with the Catholic world, which with the Catholic world, which with the Catholic world, which what their breathers in this and of ser lands are doubless awsken far reaching sympathy. The doing for the trumph of truth a set the possess and preserve; and the "Neglected doubless awsken far reaching sympathy. The doing for the trumph of truth a set the possess and doubless awsken far reaching sympathy. The two not Catholic interests, and wonderfully vivid picture of "Life in New York Fifty Years Ago" by the editor, whose having given way to his emotion when he left the chamber. The greatest dismay reigns in the ranks of the Ministerial party. Mr. Gladitine has moved an amendment, which, if I' does not carry in the House, will have a wideepread effect on the centry. The forged latter business was intended by Parnell'd latter business was intended by Parnell'd and sultsude in the remote the possess and preserve; and the "Migleoteb with the diese in the mote of truth as at the promote the most party. Mr. doing for the trumph of truth as at the promote the most party interest in the work and will thus make a lively interest in the work and labors and trials of the worl 4 wide Church of which they are members, and which, in fine, and sultsude in the remote them as it were one of their relation. The period reproduced opens with the and sultsude in the remote them as it were one of the first canal, and glimpses are and solitude in the remote , townships and backwoods of the country, ar d make them partake
of the great current of Catholic life. The
Catholic press has a gr est and glorious mission to fulfil in this couraged and foater abry and it should be encouraged and foater abry all who have the sacred interests of the Ch. arch at heart."

> I quor doeness in the hands of the County Come distincts. The clause in the bill which is m ost bitterly opposed by the tamperance Per at la is that which provides pecuniary comensation for those who may be refused I censes. Support re of the measure argue that the busin-se being recognized at legitimate by law three engaged in it are entitled to compensation, should those intrusted with th, administration of the law render their investments worthless. It must be admitted tha tus is a question which has a business a. well as a n oral side to it. Opponents of the may have been in the past wher religion and I quor traffi; may advance a great moral repolitics took the lead in men's minds. Still form by cosing public houses, but has the it appears that, even them, the coonomical law the right to render investments valueless that were made in good falth under its sanc-

> THE Quebec Branch of the Irish National League of America has passed resolutions of the peorls. It would be the same all over regret on the death of Mr. Joseph Biggar,

#### LITERARY REVIEW.

The principle features of the TRANSATIANTIO for March I is political in its character. In an article on "How Europe may Escape War," Col nel Baron Stuffel, who is an authority in matters military, teriously advances the startlides of an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Germany as the only method of averting the impending European conflict, and maintains that such an alliance is possible only on condition of the voluntary restoration of Alesce and Lorraine to France by Germany Incidentally, the author relates an interesting interview with Bismarck, in which the German premier describes the struggle which he passed through to prevent his sovereign from cccupy ing Vienna in 1866 After reading this article, one turns, with interest aroused in advance, to "The Last Lesson; S.ory of a Little Aleatian," touching novelette by Alphonse Daudet, based upon the prohibition of the study of French it Aleatian," schools. An entire page is given to a collection of nearly forty fac-similes of royal authographs. Henrich Ibsen gives some re-collections of his childhood that are not only entertaining, but instructive as explaining but Among other literary attractions are come delightful translations of the new odes of Carducci, the Itslian pret, an account of Russia's national opera. Left for the Czar, by the famous composer, Michel Glinka. A selection from this opera fills two pages of the TRANSATLANTIC. On the c v.r app are perhaps the hese picture of Robert Browning thus far unblished. [328 Washington St., Boston. \$2 00 a year periodical for March The articles are all re

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW-The following is brief outline of the contents of this leading ing to the live qu Bellamy, author of "Looking Backw rd," re-plies to the criticisms of Gen. F. A. Walker. Col. R. G. Ingersoil conclutes his explanation gaged in writing a reply to Col Ingersoll. With the exception of the Gladstone Blains controverey, probably no more important contribution has ever been made to magazine literature that the two papers on The Limitations of the Speakership, by the speaker. Hon. T. G. Carlisle, both of which will appear in the March is the subject of another article, by George statem-nts made by Sir Wm. Thomson in the previous number. What the Great Fair Should Be, is the subject of a very omusing poper by P. T. Barnum. Needles to say, Mr Bornum's views are original. The Papistical Power in Canada, is the subject of a brief by a well known Toronto journalist. C ming Men in England are described amusing ly by Ju-tin McCarthy. Among them he in cludes Ballony, Labouchere, Bradlaugh, Harour, John Morley and Sir Charles Russelt An important paper is contributed on Life Insurance in the United States, by Jnn. M. Holcombe, Vice-President of the Promix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford. Max O'Rell was recently invited to write an arricle on the subject of Comic Journalism in "That means all your journals," America. "That means all your journals," he replied. "for they are all comic." Under the title of Lively Journalism, he, however, contin dutes an article. Our Unwatered Empire : the sul ject of an important peper by Brigadier General Nelson A. Miles. Another chapter in the Gladstone-Blaine controversy is added by Senator J. S. Morritt, which also contains an article on the Questions Club and the Tar ff, b the Secretary of the United Questions Club of Mareachuretts. A daughter of Brigham Young contributes an uneually entertaining paper

describing with charming naiveté Family Life Amnt g the Mormons. THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE - Do. lightful reading and excellent illustrations are ne characterisme of this magazine, and the March number is no exception. The contents ! Rugby Union Football, by Henry Vassall; The Fore Bridge, by Arthur J. Kaowlee; The Old Rown Mare, by W. E Morris; Cats and Kittens, by Mrs. J. E. Penton; How to In crease the Revenue Without Taxation, by W. Gaptio; Cycle of Six Love Lyrics, IV., Liemore, by Adrian Stakes; The Ring of Amasis, by the Earl of Lytton.

The New Moon. - The contents of this pleas ing home magazine for March are attractive as naual. The arrangement of the several deportmenes is excellent and the whole remarkable

Lowell, Ma .. MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The March Magazine of American History is a speaking number. It information, and its budget of varied and delightful reading it a particularly valuable addition to both current and historic literature. "Our clergy should also encourage their peo-ple to take well-conducted Catholic newspapers, As it is, numbers of families take chesp weekly ford Drew, of Plymouth, taking us backward to the first settlement in New England ; hen we single friendly word towards the Catholic find some charming personal memories from the Church, are stuffed with gushing accounts of pen of Hon. Charles K, Tuckenman, writing "tea-meetings," "counts," Bible meetings," from Italy on "Sr John Bowering and Ameriwhen they mean years, and is intensely interesting just now in view of the boundry sait recently instituted by

results. The period reproduced opens with the completion of the Erie Canal, and glimpses are given through the diary of an old New Yorker for twenty five years, of characters and affair of inventions politics and panies, of clubs, dinners, fancy balls, and foreign visitors. Dickens was here, and being then regarded as the great est living nevelist, was feted and complimented beyond any other writer of his generation. The departments of the month are unusually full and valuable. The twenty third volume of this England b As 'a dospes reform movement unique p riodical, now half issued, promises to which has g' wen rice to acrimonious discuseclipse in practical interest the whole series thus sion. Lor & Randolph Churchill will intro far. Prica. \$5 a year, Published at 743 Broadduce a ' all [lacing the power of granting way, New York City.

#### ECHOES.

Mr. John O'Leary is writing a book on Fenianism.

Mr. T. Healy, M. P., has become the owner of Butlerstown Castle, County Waterford, under the will of the late Mr. J. G. Biggar,

Mgr. Pagis, the Bishop of Verdun, obtained collection amounting to 50,000 france (£2, 000 sterling), by his first discourse at Page in favour of a national monument to Joan of

The Bishop of Padua has received a letter from the Holy Father, warmly approving of a society which has just been formed for the purpose of showing the harmony Letween science and religion.

Mr. Alfred Webb, a Protestant, has been returned wishout opposition for the Catholic constituency of West Waterford, represented by the late Mr. Douglas Pyne, also a Protestant. Mr. Webb is a sturdy Nationalist who will do credit to the Irish party. ton? The progress of this movement in may be called upon to face the same problem

There is good news from Munich. The Catholic successes in the Bavarian Parliament have already led to the most satisfactory The Government has opened negotiresults. bions with the Catholic Hierarchy for the settlement of all questions at issue between Church and State.

Mgr. Kopp, the Bishop of Breslau, in his Lenien Pastoral, insists upon the accessity of founding Catholic clubs for workingmen throughout the diocese, as a barrier to the Socialist propagands. Several of the leading Catholics of the district have offered their bely to the Bishop to carry his proposal into effect.

Cardinal Rampolla has written to Cardinal Gibbons informing him that the Holy Father experienced the liveliest satisfaction at everything done in connection with the Baltimore Catholic Congress, and that his Holiness has spoken in terms of the highest praise of all that the American Cardinal Archbishop did on that

An astronomical and meteorological observa tory is being built in Madagascar and will soon The site is a hill called Ambo bidempousa, a little east of the city of Tananarivo, and 1,350 metres (4,440 fe.) high. It is enprosed to be the highest star observatory on he globe. The Jesuit Fathers will take charge

The Geographical Society of Vienna has enrusted an important scientific messon to the Jesuit Father Meyobart, a well-known Austrian hotanist. He has left Buda Preth for Liebon, whence he is to proceed to Quillimane, in East Africa, with a view to collecting the data for a report on the flora and meteorology of the

The journalistic profession has suffered a sad loss by the death of Mr John Lovell, editor of the Liverpool Mercury, Mr. Lovell possessed not only conspicious ability as a writer, but that best qualification of the preseman, ac un ewerving love of justice. Towards Catholics he was always kindly and sympathetic, and to the Irish cause he did noble service by voice

Cardinals, and 2,000 Bishops; and the Older of St. Benedict, 43 Papes, 200 Cardinals, 256 Patriarote, and 600 Archbishops, and mere than 40,000 Bishops, besides 25 on perors, kings, and queens, who left their thrones for the closiers of this celebrated Order.

#### Tax Exemptions.

TORONTO, March 10.-The Provincial Treasover has brought in a bill to lessen the number of tax executions. Under this measure the grounds of churches will remain taxable for ocal improvements, as now, and clergymen will have to pay full rates on their incomes and par-On the other hand educational in titurions, fexcept those that receive public mon-y, will have to pay as churches do. As a public meeting held the other evening a resolution carried unanimously, asking for a tax on land values only, and sooner or later, if one may judge from the progress this idea is making, nch a single tax will be decreed for municipal purposes. The bill also provides that a business tax may be imposed in lied of the usual tex un premises and stocks of goods.

#### 10 Years Old.

TORONTO, March 10,-At six o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Nora Moriarry, reliet of the late John Moriarry, Cabirciveen, County of Kerry, Ireland, cied in the 105th year of her age, at the residence of her son, Muctagh Moriarcy, No. 5 Darcy street Her buebaud died in Ireland about fifty years ago, and it was in 1850 that she came to this country with two daughters and five sons.

#### A Russian Sister of Charity Butchered,

Moscow, Morch 10 .- A sister of charity named Pin'nizky, a woman about 40 years of age and well known for her charitable dreds, has been murdered. Her body was found cut mos small pieces which had been sewed up in a sack and flung into a retired and. The head was cut from the trunk and found wrapped in a re : - A Submerged Village, by Grant Alien ; cl. th in another quarter of the city. As nearly as could be determined the woman was strangl d and from evidence which the police will not disclose the murder was put upon a young medical student nated Balzonsoff, who was arcested in the province of Wladinur and he immediately committed suicide.

LONDON. Merch 5-The result of the election in the north division of St. Paneras has stricken the Conservatives with dismay, for in the success of the Gladstonians upon the issue of the a sceptance of the Parcelle Commission's report as a vindication of the Parnelliber, one Peries for purity of tone, freshmass and elegance and as a vindication of the Parnelliner, one Purits nultry. The New Moon Publishing Company, see the handwriting on the wall warning them of inevitable overthrow at the next general elections. So well founded is this fear that the Government will now concentrate all its energies on an effort to stave off anything calculated to force a dissolution, in the hope that chance may bring up something that will possibly swerve popular opinion from the track upon which it is now running. Should the Govern-ment majority on Mr. Smith's motion fall below shan shown by the vote on Mr. Parnell's amendment, however, it is difficult to see how an appeal to the country can be long averted. Before the present debate ends it is expected that Mr. Parnell, Mr. Merley, Sir Wm Hartcourt, Attorney General Webster and other leaders will speak.

> The Liberal members of the Ontario Assembly presented Promier Mowat with a full length postrait of himself.
>
> The Manitoban Government has refused the 15.0, of which all information will be turned and The Liberal members of the Ontario Assembly presented Promier Mowat with a full length po trait . f himself.

Winnipes citizens' committee aid for a perman-

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

The Prince of Wales has sent a letter to Minister Lincoln, condoling with him on the death of his son.

A fierce contest will be made for the Presidency of the new Reichstag by the Cartel parties and Centrists.

It is believed that Italy, England and Austria will shortly acknowledge Prince Ferdinand as

ruler of Bulgaria. The absence of the Duchess of Fife from the lucen's drawing-room on Wednesday was due

to the fact that she is enciente. The Turks are externing cash rnd promissory nots from Christians at Messara, Crete, by

threats of imprisonment. Severe earthquake shocks have occurred in

the Government of Kutais, Asiatic Russia, Three villages were destroyed.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has assumed the right to dismiss Lutheran pastors and to control pastoral conferences.

The German Government will form fifty more batteries of artillery to complete the two new army corps, the formation of which was sanc-moned by the last Reichstag.

The statistics complied in the British War office show the enrollment of 224,000 volunteers throughout the Kingdom, of which number 216,000 are efficient and available,

It is stated that the Portuguese minister at London has failed in his negotiations with Lord Salisbury for the settlement of the African territorial disput and that he will return to Lisbon immediately. The people in Lisbon are assuming a threatening attitude.

The Belgian Miners' Federation has petitioned the Government and Chamber of Deputies asking them to display an interest in the work. ingmen equal to that shown by Emperor William of Germany, and to see that legislation is adopted to reduce their hours of labor and to increase their wages. The petition states that large sums are spent by the Government in giving university education for the here fit of the upper ciasses, and says it is time a little was

#### AMERICAN.

spared for the benefit of the lower classes.

The United States Treasury purchased over \$2,000,000 of United States bonds yesterday and thereby reduced the available surplus to about 20.000,000.

The Belgian steamer "De Ruyter," from Answerp, went ashore at Lighthouse Point, Mass., last night in a enow storm. The crev were rescued.

A protest against lowering the duty on hops has been made by the United States Brewers Association in the Ways and Means Committee in Congress on the ground that American hops were sufficient. It was stated that in the prohibition states more beer was consumed than in the licensed states, because there was no license to be paid in such states, and beer was consequently cheaper.

Hon. J. C. McGregor, reading clerk of the Ohio State House of Representatives, died an Zanesville, of Diphtheris. Mrs. McGregor died ast Friday immediately after the death of four children, making six in the family within a ittle over two weeks. One of the four small children remaining is now lying low with the disease, together with Mrs. McGregor's aged father, for whom there is little hope of re-

#### CANADIAN.

The Manitobs Grand Lodge of Orangemen in session at Winnipeg has passed a resolution endorsing Dalton McCarthy and the system of national schools.

At the Crange Grand Lodge barquet at Winnipeg Mr. Mulvey, the Grand Master, called on Orangemen to leave existing pulitical parties and so form a third party.

The Manitoba Government have decided to

absudon the measure fixing a schedule rate of fees to be charged by the Manitoba medical men, city doctors having entered a vigorous protect.

According to the report of the Ontario Commissioner for Immigration there has been in the past year, as compared 15:8, a decrease of 5145 in the number of Immigrants who remained in the province, and the decrease in the number of and pen.

During the last six bundred years the Order of St. Frances has given to the Church 217
Sainte and Beati, 1,500 martyrs, 10 Popes and Bishops;

A fire occurred at Parry Sound by which three burned to ceath. Robison was awakened by the smoke and went down but was driven back by the heat, and in a few moments the whole hon e, which was only a light frame wooden building, was enveloped in flames. Robison, with his wife and two children, escaped from the house by jumping from the windows. The three unfortunates who were left behind were Benjamin, aged 18; Liuds, 16, and Ida, 5 year

#### PERSONALS.

Ray, James Lonergan, parish priest of St. Bridget's, is spoken of in connection with the new see of Alexandria, which has just been formed as part of the archdiocess of Kingston. Influential priests in the new diocese favor the genial pastor of So. Bridget's as a man eminently qualified for the position from his long ex-perione among English and French speaking Oatholies.

Monsieur Antoine Jouffray, a former judge of the Tribunal of Commerce, is reported dead at St. Andre le Bais. His son, Mr Camille Jouffray, was well known in this city, where he lived for a time. Since his return to France, Mr. Jouffray has been elected mayor of Vience, member of the Chamber of Deputies and Councillor General of the department of Liere.

Recorder de Montigny has received a letter from Mgr. Uarmell B inc st, Bishop of Andrumate, and Director-General of the anti-clavery campsign in Africa, thanking him for the services off red by his eldest son, who had volunteered to join the expedition to be erraniz o by General de Charette for the interior of Africa to relieve Caps. Joubat. The Bishop states that for the present the expedition has b en auaudoned.

A NEVER ENDING TALE OF FORTUNE

As usual the Grand Monthly Drawing of

The Louisiana State Pottery came off on Tues-day, Fetruary 11th. T.cket No 64,85, drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000. It was sold it twentieths at \$1.00 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.-one to C. K zminski & Co., Chicago, Ill.; one to Malachi J. Good. Boston, Mass.; one to the The Natio al Security Bank, Baston, Mass.; one to John D. Mayfield & Ed. U. Himstedt, Waco, Texas, one to C. P. Kramer, 460 Breadway, Oleveland, O; one to P. O'Brien, 521 So. 17ch st., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to a correspondent through Wells Farge & Co 's Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to Villiam Kiein, 931 Enterprise Alley, McKessport, Pa, etc., etc. Ticket N., 41,138 crew the Second Capital Prize of \$100,000, also in twentieths at \$1 each, one J. S. Webb, Boaton, Marr.; to Western National Bank, Baltione more, Md.; one to Percy Williams, O.H. Kug-ler & Co., Pratt and Greene See., Baltimore, Md.; one to Nevada Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to C. Nord, Paxson, Ill.; one to Edgar Hill, Cincippati, O.; one to C. T. Aubushon. De Soto, Mo.; one to Bank of Montreal, Brockville, Oat., Canada, one to John Meyer, cor. Barronne and Eight St., New Orleans, La., etc. Ticket No. 40,919 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000. It was sold in twentieths at at \$1.00 each, one to W. P. Chester, 4892 Tre-mont St., Buston, Mass.; one to L. Schroeder, 1527 N. 25th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to American National Bank, Leadville, Cal.; one to Tom Gazzon, Birmingham, Ala.; one be Fr.b. National Back, Juckson, Tenn.; one to Farley

on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans.



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### HOW THE BATTLE

News of the Home Rule Movement.

GREAT VICTORY IN ST. PANCRAS.

LONDON, March 4-The election in the North St. Pancras division of London, which took place to day, resulted in the return of ni Mr. C. H. Bolton, Gladstonian by a vote of 2.549 for Mr. Graham, the by a vote of zeri to 2.475 in the last election Mr. Unionist candidate. At the last election Mr. Occhrace Bailee, Conservative, who succeeded to the peerage at the recent death of his father. They wished to question him before his de-Lord Lamington, thus I eating the vacancy, was returned by a majority of 261 over Mr. Bolton, who was sheet, as now, the Gladatonian candidate. Mr. Bolton sas for Norsh St. Pancras in the Parliament of 1885 and after a season of doubling finally voted for the second reading of the Home Rule bill. He is now an advanced Liberal. He is a solicitor and has conducted a number of famous theatrical cases, among them Miss Fortescue's breach of promise suit against Lord Garmoyle, which resulted in a victorious compromise for his client. The results accomplished, though a L beral gain of only 379 votes, is regarded as a popular endor-tement of the Liberal position and contention regarding the report of the Parnell Commission, that it is a verdict of acquittal for the Parnell ites ond a conviction of the Times.

G. O. M'S GREATEST OBATOBICAL EFFORT.

LONDON, March 4.-The marvellous speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons last evening challenged the admiration of his politic lopponents and elicted un-bounded praise from his followers. All agree that it was the greatest and most effective piece of cratorical work he has ever done, and although the adoption of Mr. Smith's amend ment, as a matter of party policy and security, is a foregone conclusion, the Tories themselves feel that i's favorable effect to the Government. npon public cpinion, is tollay destroyed. At the conclusion of the speech, Sir John E. Grost, Q.O., political secretary for the India ( ffice, and a most advanced Tory, remarked to a col-

pursued by the Times in America through its awarm of agents in the States, who it is alleged manufactured evidence against Mr Parnell and his associates when none was forthcoming. It is asserted that Mr. O'Conner is in presenting. is asserted that Mr. O'Connor is in possession ner in which is would not have been contracted of documentary and other evid noe convicting it the polynoid character of the commission had Times out of its own instructions to its emis-

BALISBURY TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

LONDON, March 4.- In the House of Lords to day Lord Salisbury, replying to a question by the Earl of Beauchamp, said—"As the report of the Parnell Commission deals with imputa tions against members of the House of Commons ib is natural that that body should deal with it first. As an act of courtesy we will allow the House of Commons to take whotever action on the report it may think fit before we make a sphere of move." Lord Salisbury further said hadid not (Chests) see why the action of the House of Lords should differ materially from that of the House

In the House of Commons in reply to a question by John O'Couner, member for South Tipperary, Mr. Smith said that if a general dese for the publication of the evidence given before the Parnell commission it would have to be reprinted. This would consume much time and be expensive as the type from which is had been printed had been distributed.

THE GLADSTONE AMENDMENT DEBATE.

Frank Lockwood, Home Ruler, member for York, resumed the debate on Mr. Gladstone's amendment to Mr. Smith's motion that the House adopt the report of the Parnell He said he supported the commission. amendmeds because it was absolutely and liter-

Home Secretary Matthews contended that amendment was only part of the truth, stated with passionate and inflimatory ad-The Government simply proposed to record the findings both for and against the Parnellites, declining to edopt the course of giving the go by to all the findings against the Parnellites in order simply to excress a condem nation, in which all shared, of the falsity and foul origin of the charges which had been dis-proved. (Cheers.) There was nothing against the character of the tribunal to justify a refusal to enter the report in the journals of the House, as it was admit ed that the commission had shoan zeal, industry, honor and good faith. The report astablished the truth of the assertion made by Mr. Gladstone in 1882, that orime with fatal persistence dogged the footsteps of the lesgue. He accused Mr. Gladstane of laying down the dangerous and disastrous doctrine that the land act of 1881 had been passed on account of the agitation of the league, just as he had declared in Midlothian that the Clerkenwell explosion and shooting of a policeman at Manchester had brought the directableshment of the Irish church within the range of practical politics.

A BOMBSHELL. Mr. Timothy Harriegton, with the object of proving that while the commission was sigting a conspiracy was in progress, in which members of the Ministry were deeply involved, to obtain perjured evidence against the accused Parnelities, read telegrams sent to agents of the Times in America referring to Mileu and Sheridan. He asked the Attorney-General if he had

een any of the velegrams. Sir Richard Webster answered he had not. "Then," said Mr. Harrington, "you have been betrayed by your colleagues. A gross in justice is done if your name was connected with this matter without your knowledge," Mr. Harrington proceed to read other telegrams to show that even after Attorney General Webster thad spolegized for the ferreries, the Times had spolegized for the ferreries, the Times had that swored to procure evidence through Sheridan to establish authenticity of the letters. He declined to ray how he had obtained possession of the telegrams unless a committee of erquiry eas granted, when more telegrams would be forthcoming.

TELL TALE TELEURAMS.

dated April 1, sent to one Johnston in New York, stating that the British goneul was au thurized to give him the names of informers. Johnston replied that the coneul was unable to assist him. Another telegram told Johnston all the informera' reports since 1884 and passed through the consul's hands and he could tell when he got the names. Was the British miniwhen he got the names. Was the British mini-ster responsible for this matter the speaker ask-ed. He read further telegrams showing that even after Sir Richard Webster had a pologized for the forgeries the Tymes still tried to get evi-dence through Sheridan to establish their au thenticity. While the Times was (ffering £50,-000 as a bribe for perjured testimony nobody o unected with the respondents paid a penny for evidence. He said he must decline to say how he obtained the telegrams unless a committee of enquiry was granted, in which still more would be forthcoming.

ABCHBISOP WALSH DISCOVERED THE CIPHER. LONDON, March 5. - The Standard says : Archbishop Walsh discovered the key to the cipher telegrams referred to by Mr. Harrington in his

speech last evening.

Me Harringtondenies that Archbishop Walsh aided in deciphering the telegram. Mr. Harsington says the solution of a cryptograph in Poe's "Gold Bug" was of service in translating

the telegrams. 'DEBATE ON THE COMMISSION.

LONDON, March 5 -In the House of Comnone, to day, Mr. McN-ill, member for South D negal, resumed the debate. If the commission, he said, had been intended merely to elucidate the truth, the Government, by a friendly agreement with the Opposition, would have selected judges agreeable to both sides. He be lieved that the appointment of the commission was merely an attempt on the part of the Government to stir up hatred against the Parnellites. He unqualifiedly charged that the Covernment had allowed Pigott to escape, precisely as it had allowed Lord Somerset to escape, for political reasons.
Sir Chas. E. Lewis Conservative member for

parture.

Sir Charles Lewis admitted that Mr. Sexton was right and then proceeded to comment on the absence of the League's books. He accused Henry Can pbell, Parnellite member for South Fermanagh, of having removed the League books to places beyond the reach of the

Commission.

A lively discussion ensued, in which
Messrs. Campbell, Sexton, Lewis, and others took part.
In the course of his remarks Mr. Lewis de-

clared that every charge made against the Panelites which the commission had been unable to prove, would have been proved without diffi-culty had all of the books been produced. Professor James Bryce adjourned the debate. He thought that the vaguely hinted views of the judges reduced the value of the report of the commission as a conclusion to a

very low ebb. PROFESSOR BRYCE ECORES THE TORIES. LONDON, March 6,-In the House of Commons this evening the debate on the Parnell commission report was resumed by Professor Bryce, who praised Parnell and Davitt for rendering a great service to England in bringing about a better feeling between the two countries. He was not surprised, he said, that Davitt early in the period of agitation desired absolute independence for Ireland. Sir Charles Russell said he could not regard the commission loges as men free from prepossessions and prees, nor as men who ought to have been Graditione's appeals to the Government for justice and reparation to the men who had been so enormously wronged, Sr Charles Russell was moved to teers, which hemada no. The data gives the data gives the data gives the sell was moved to teers, which hemada no. The data gives the data gives the data gives the sell was moved to teers, which hemada no. The data gives sell was moved to tears, which bemade no effect to restrain, Mr. Parnell sat pale acd sitent, but showed no sign of the emotion to which he is showed no sign of the emotion to which he is said to have given way after the adjournment of the sitting.

It is aunuunced that Mr. T. P. O'Connor thaving chiffy a political agreet. He had the natends to introduce in the House a motion contemplating a through exposure of the methods on questions that the Pieces in America that t the political charact evidence as leaving the origin of the conspiracy against Parnell still obscure the speaker urged both sides to at and an discussing the great Irish qu stion, on the ground of the personal character of the men who were for or against home rule. Were there no men on the Government side, he a-ked, magnanimous enough or status men enough to lift the questin beyond the lower region of personalities into the proper

sphere of natural'justice and national principle? WERSTER'S LAME DEFENCE.

Sir R. E. Webster, the attorney general, said he thought Sir Charles ought to have acted himself upon this advice to avoid giving the debate a personal character. Both the debute and the case before the commission had teemed with personalities. He had been represented throughout by the speakers of the Opposition as the villain of the piece, although only doing his dusy as counsel. It had even been surgested that he ought to apologize for certain remarks upon the Parnellites, Yes the Parnellites had allowed themselves the greatest license craonal criticiam. As an instance he mentioned Sir Charles Russell's calling Le Caron a living e, almongo the commission declared it believed Le Caron against the oath of Parnel "Ob Ob," and cheers.) Proseeding to com-mann upon the fact of the leaguers withholding heir documents, he saked the House to recollect that leaguers who were Invincibles, such as Egan, Sheridan, and Brennan, could not face the commission. As for the telegraps, which Mr. Harrington quoted during the debate, they were sent in order to obtain evidence for the defence in Mr. Parnell's libel action against the Toroughous the case no step had been taken in behalf of the Times. The Government had aimed solely to throw the clearest possible light upon the Joings of the leaguers. Truth, not misrepresentation, had been their aim. concluded that the findings of the commission ought to be see as naught; that all that was was not true, while all that wer true was well known. But the commission had shown what respondents denies, that there was an invimate connection between the Clan na Gael and the Irish le-guers through the American league, that it had traced the afficiation of crime with the existence of the legue, and it had be had the Gladstonians will wic. Rumors are provided impareial minds with evidence that again current that Parliament will be dissolved instition the bulk of the accusations against the Paraellites.

Major Saunderson, the leader of the Irieh Unionists, expressed binnelf as amazed at the recklesepers it the Tomes in accepting the evidence of Pgom. Nobody, he said, would hang a dig on Pigoto's evidence. If the Commission had gone further back, he thought, they would have made a much stronger report In the course of his remarks, major Saunder-son accused Mr. Dillon of maining catale, whereupon a Parnellite member shouted "Laur." Major Saunderson then a serted that the Parnellite niember, had made speeches intended 10 shield them from crim onl re-ponsibility, and or shis statement he was called to order by the

A CONSERVATIVE BOLT.

LONDON, March 7 -In the House of Commone to-day Louis J. Jennings (progressive Ocnservative) gave notice that he would move to add the following to Mr. Smith's motion a-k ing the House to adopt the report of the Parnell commission: -

"The House condemns the conduct of those who were responsible for the accusations against members of the House of complicity in murder, when ench accusations were based on forged

The notice of Mr. Jennings' motion was re-

a Conservative thus taking independent action looking to time censuring by the House of Mr. Parnell's azzailants. In regard to the league's books Mr. McCarthy assured the House he had attended meetings of the league and he had heard nothing contained in the books that might not be read in Parliament.

SIR HENRY JAMES' HOT SPEECH. Sir Henry James compared the Parnellite leaders to captains in command of troops, with the striking difference that, whereas the cap tains were the first to condemn disorders, the

Parnellites incited their followers to commit outrage. Referring to LeCaron and his alleged falsities, he asked what was L. Caron compared with men who had taken an oath to destroy the Government of the Queen and establish a republic and then had entered Parliament and taken the cath of allegiance to Her Majesty. He asked the House to recollect who it was that hered LeCaron. LeCaron was hired and paid by those English statesmen who now cheered the men attacking him. (Cheers) of LeCaron, objectionable as it was, than the position of men who were the associates of assassins whose honor the House was asked to defend.

"HONEST" MEN WHO USED DYNAMITE. Sir Charles Russell had referred to presumably honest men whose secrets Le Caron had tried to gain. Who were these presumably bonest men? It was proved beyond presumption that they advocated the use of dynamire. Davitt in his evidence called the Irish World's outrage fund the inspiration of the movement Mr. Balfour denied that the Government as and its financial strength. The commission resisted the Times to procure evidence in America destroying the Queen's Government, yet the Opposition had the temerity to ask the House accord these criminal conspirators reparation. The only justice Parliament could accord was to mecribe the commission report on the records and defend the uprightness of the judges from the scurrility of the men who now tried to hold them up to execuation.

A. C. Hall and others followed. The debate dragged wearily, and many members left the House. Finally the House was counted out.

THE GOVERNMENT MAKING A MISTAKE.

Mr. Coine (Unionist-Liberal) and Mr. Hanbury will support Mr. Jennings' motion. They consider it exactly the kind of a motion that Mr. Gladstone should have offered. Mr. Hanbury says the Government made a gross mis-take in not embodying the idea of Mr. Jennings in Mr. Smith's motion. Lord Randolph Churchill will also support the Jennings motion. All the other Unionists will support the Government.

It is seated that Lord Randolph Churchill will speak in favor of the Jennings amendment. The Post condemns the amendment because of the suppresso veri which it implies.

THE "TIMES" WRINE.

LONDON, March 8.—The Times says:—"If the Times is to be condemned by Parliament for failing to prove all the charges, those charges that have been proved must be similarly

HOW THEY WILL SPLIT.

LONDON, March 7.-It is said to night that all of the followers of Mr. Chamberlain, with the exception of Mr. Caine, will vote with the Government on Mr. Smith's motion, and that the rider to be off-red by Mr. Jennings will receive the support of himself and the Churchill contingent only.

DESERTING THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 7 -As the debate relative to the acceptance of the report of the Parnoll commission proceeds in the House of Commons, indications increase that the Government will con be able to command its full voting strength in favor of Mr. Smith's motion. The action of Mr. Caine, the Unionist, who is denouncing the methods pursued by the Times and the Govern ment's tacit approval thereof, has influenced several members of his party to abstain from voting on Mr. Smith's movion, or to go still further and support Mr. Gladstone's amendment while the attitude of Lord Randolph Churchill Mr. Louis J Jennings, and several other Tory members, must necessarily place additional ob-spacies in the Government's path.

It is well understood that the amendment of which Mr. Jennings gave notice in the house was instigated by Lord Randolph Churchill, who, it is asserted, has expressed himself in not sweet away ha judgment. (Or pation favor of proceeding midway netween the postocers) After commenting on a part of the conspiracy and it is expected that such a departure from a rice party lines will afford a consistent refuge for many doubting Tories and Unionists who might otherwise deem it expedient to vote in opposition to their convictions.

LOST BODY AND SOUL.

LONDON, March 7.—A tremendous sensation has been caused in Cork by the discovery that the body of the late Bailiff Markham has been stolen from the Kilman church yerd. Markham was absolutely boycotted during the last 10 vents of his life for the conspicuous part he had baken in evictions, and for that period was under police protection. In fact the man was so generally and thoroughly detested Nationalists that the police are wholly unable to direct suspicion of participation in the robbery of his grave against any particular person or persons.

CONSERVATIVES KICK AGAINST THE REPORT. LONDON, March 9 .- At the Cabinet Council, which was beld yesterday, Mr. W. H. Smith urged his colleagues to accept the amendment to his own motion, of which introduction was given by Mr. Jenning's in the House of Commous last night. After a brief discussion the Cabinet rejucted Mr. Smith's proposition, and resolved to stand upon its own idea of the construction which should be placed upon the commission's report by the Ministry. Meanwhile the Government organs are earnessly appealing to Lor (Randolph Courchill and Mr. eunings to withdraw the amendment, making no concealment of their fears, as to the effect of Lord Randolph's speech in support thereof. Even now mederate Conservatives express the belief than the Government majority in the motion will not exceed fifty, while many of the Liberal politicians, who have practy thoroughly canvassed the situation, are convinced that it will not exceed forty.

BIGNS OF THE DECLINE OF TORY RULE.

LONDON, March 9. - The Liberals were never so jubilant as now, and never was the work of organization carried on so enthusiastically in their ranks. The results of the recent bye elections have made in certain that the Conservacives have lost their majority in the country and that as soon as an appeal to the people can immediately after the passage of the budget. The Tories seem to have anchored their hopes which the Government intends to explain as the result of a Liberal plot. The unprecedental occurrence of such an important debate, ending in such a manner is, however, too significant t be explain d on this hypothesis, and the public will not be deceived. The fact is that the Government has made such a mess of the Parnell commission matter that even its own sup porcers, though loyal enough to vote for the ministry, will not tak for them, nor countenance the further discussion of the question at

MR GLADSTONE'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED. LONDON, March 10.-In the House of commone to day Mr. Sexton, resuming the debate on the Parcell commission's report, probated against placing on the records of the House the judges, distorted and perversed views of the evidence summitted to them. The Conservatives, he said, were bound to accept Mr. Giad stones amendment as an act of moral cestitu-tion. Mr. Sexon was followed by Mesers Howard and Gonrley. Afterwards the debate

THE ARTISTS' FAVORITE! L.E. N. PRATTE, SOLE AGENT

1676 Notre Dame Street.

will be taken up to morrow. SEXTON CAUSES A SENSATION.

jected, 339 to 268. Mr. Jennings' amendment

In the course of his speech Mr. Sexton said he had a letter marked "private" from Lord Saliabury to Pigott. Mr. Balfour declared a vilor calumny was never uttered than the insinuation that Lord

Salisbury was connected with the forgeries. He had the Premier's authority to challenge Mr Sexton to publish the letter, and he dared him to read it.

Mr. Sexton retorted that he was ready to submit the letter and others with it to a committee

of enquiry.

Mr. Balfour denied that the Government as prit teemed with proof that I ish agitators affiliated with dynamiters and sympathized against the Princilles, and he failed to see why with the party of violence. There were maintained funds contributed for the purpose of four) would be the last to attempt to palliate the means employed to injure Parnell. But had the Parnellites adequately denounced the Phonix parks murders nobody would have discredited the leaders. He denied that any Unionist member of position had used the forged letters to make political capital.

DETECTIVE MOSER DENIES.

LONDON, March 10 .- Detective Moser, who was employed by the Times, has written a letter in which he denies that he was in America at the time when Mr. Harrington, in the debate in the House of Commons on the Parnell Commission report, asserted that Moser exchanged cable despatches with Mr. Scames, solicitor for the Times, with regard to procuring evidence in support of the charges made by the Times against the Parnellites.

THE SEPARATE SOHOOL

In Manitoba and Altorney-General Martin's Speech Against Them in Support of His Bill-A Lively Debate.

WINNIPEG, March 4 .- In the Legislature to night an immense crowd of persons, including Catholic and Protestant clergy, were present to hear Attorney General Martin's speech on the occupied four hours. He dwelt at great length on the constitutional right of the province to legislate in matters of education, maintaining that under the British North Americ act full power was given. He pointed out the benefi-o be deprived by the country from the measure and contended that the act had the support of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Manitobs, He produced and read letters from French inhabi tanta asking the abolition of the separate school question and advocating a national system o education, such as the bill proposed to give them. He denied that any treaty was made between the province and the Dominion Government in 1870 giving the French the right to separate educational system, and declared that if such were the case it was not binding on the province for all time to come, and it was time she freed herself from the fetters. He vicinually attacked the French clergy and the Catholic Church, and said the result of allowing the Catholic Courch to manage school matters was the growing up in ignorance of its children. as indicated by petitions filed against the proposed measure teng signed in innumerable in stances by a mark. WINNIPEG. Man., March 5 .- The debate or

the school bill occurred the whole of tornight in the Legi-lature. Mr. Roblin, Liberal member for Dufferin, poke of the attack on Blake Mills, McKenzie and Cartwright by Attorney General Martin last night, and raid he was not shamed to suffer reproach with such men, in shamed to suffer reproach with such men, in shead of receiving with Martin the plantits of chette, who declaimed "Le Naufrage" in his the House. He entered into an elaborate argu ment to show that the result of placing educa tional affairs in the charge of a responsible minister gives no satisfaction to the people, and the result was deterioration of public schools and cited Ontario as an instance. He pointed out that a grand system of education had been built up in Manitoba since confederation and under the school system the greatest unanimity had existed among the inhabitants, and warner the Government to be careful how they moved in this all important matter of which the results were now known to be most satisfactory, lest instead of improvement the outcome should be disserted. He made a most vigorous speech in favor of baving educational affairs administered by school beards instead of by ministers, and said that school matters should be kept far distant from po ities. He moved an amendment to the bill in accordance with his views expresed.

The amendment was voted down by 10 to 26, and the second reading was carried. Mr. Smart, Minister of Public Works, fol wed, endorsing the proposition of abolishing Roman Catholic separation schools. When the

House adjourned he still had the floor. Winnipag, March 6 -The debate on the separate school bill was resouned in the Legis lature last evening and occupied the whole night. Mr. Roblin (Liberal) moved an amend ment in favor of having educational affaire ad ministered by a board in tead of by responsible The amendment was voted down by 10 to 20, and the second reading carried. When the House adjourned, Mr. Smart, Minister of Public Works, was speaking, supporting the proposition of abolishing the Roman Catholic

separate schools.
Wisnipag, March 6.—The debate on the Governmen: will probably continue all the week. One of the bills relative to schools di rectly under the control of the Government recived its second reading last night by a of 26 to 10, only one Liberal. Roblin, voting with the minerity. The other, and the more important bul, abolishing apparate and disestatlishing national schools, 14 now the ob ject under discussion. It will probably be carried by a still larger vote.

PRENDERGAST'S DENUNCIATION OF THE SEPARATE | house in England. SCHOOLS ACE.

WINNIPEG, March 9 - In the Legislature on Saturday night Prendergast coatinued his speech on the educational bill, which he char-The Tories seem to have audhored their policy in acterized as a scandalous imposition and injustices have look them. It is, however, a tice of the Catholic minority in the province, and the submit till the judge. toriorn hope. Club goesp has it that Mr. who, he said, would not submit till the judgment of the highest tribunal in the land was obtained of the highest tribunal in the land was obtained as to its lightly counting of the House, tained as to its legality; an', if this was adverse to Catholics they would seek homes in other parts of the province where the sacred ges of minerities would not be ruthlessly anatched from them and trampled under foot. He warned the Government that serious conve quences might result from any attempt made to levy taxes from Catholics to support Protestant schools. The people he represented were resolute and would not submit to the iniquitous measure even if force had no be resorted to. He olosed a seven bours' parob by expressing his unqualified opinion that the bill ultimately would be disallowed.

A bill of Attorney General Martin's, to amend the execution of administration laws in the Province, came up for a third reading. The measure proposes to give the Lieutenant G vernor power to commute sentence for minor of-

Mr. Prendergass strongly opposed it, claiming the preamble had a direct hearing on the S parate School Ach, and way uffer pires, and would andoubtedly be vetoed at Outawa Mr. Martin replied that a similar bill had

while he knew it would be disall wed the Home intenden to pass it in pursuance of the policy of provincial rights.

The bill was then passed. WINNIPEG, March 10.-In the Manitch. Legislature this afternoon, Mr. S. fton, Govern-ment supporter from Brandon, made a vigorous speech against separate chools, declaring that the separate school eystem was an alliance be-tween a particular church and the state. It was a bad and permicious system, tending to increase the political power of the Canadia priesshood. In Quebec it had made the Catholies so strong that the Government there to-day existed only to register the decrees of the church. The school debate is being continued

#### Reception at Bellevue Convent. [Quebec Telegraph, March 6.]

The Hon. Honore Mercier, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, visuad Bellsvue Convent on the 3rd instant. He was accompanied by Hop. Mr. Starne-Speaker of the Legislative Ocuecil; Hon. Mr. Marchand, Speaker of the House of Assembly ; Rev. T. G Rouleau, Principal of the Laval Normal School; and by Messra. Jules Testier, M.P.P., Cardin M.P.P., Aug. Tessier, M.P.P., Dumais, M.P.P., Paul de Carde, Secretary of the Catholic Department

of Pub ic Instruction, etc., etc.
Shortly after their arrival, the party was ushered through the grand parl r into the tastefully decorated Reception Hall, where the pupils, presenting a charming tableau vivant, tendered them a most pleasing welcome.

As the guests filed in, a host of young musi oians struck up an Allegro, by Diabelli, after which more music was discoursed by the pupils. Among the young ladies, whose musical talent attracted special attention, may be mentioned M. J. Prondergast, M. Lasnier, of Quebec; B. Elkau, of Boston, Mass.; M. Bane, of New York. Their performance at the prants elicited much hearty applause. The same tribute of praise may be paid. Miss N. de Zeng, of New York, and descriptions of the prants and the control of t York, who drew soft notes from her violin : and to the Misses P. Murphy and M. Labrecque, of Quebec, and N. Coveney, of Bost v. Mass, who swept the chords of their barps with artis-

tio ease.
The Premier was then made the recipent of flowers from some tiny creatures, who having thus ingratiated themselves to him, allegorically suggested a holday. The Premer took this question on delibere, whilst a numerous choir sang a sweet can ata. It would be us just to dismiss this part of the programme without a congaatulatory word to Misses N. de Zeog, E. Laberge, B Kironack, and M. Plamoudon for sor the readering of their solos,

Miss M. L.Rue then presented the Premier with an address, to which he responded as

REVEREND LADY SUPERIOR, LADIES :- I thank you, in my own name, and in the name of my colleagues, for your graceful invitation and beautiful address, which shall be ever pleasantly remembered Leng since I have known your convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame, not only through the number of our daughters. who receive their education from the nuns of this community, but also through the annals of our history, wherein we read of the sacrifices undergone by the foundress of this institution, the Venerable Sister Bourgeois, and by her companions in the cause of the colonization of the country. What self devotedness on the part of these generous women, who, dauntless, the content of these generous women, who, dauntless, and the colonization of the country. left a fatherland where, in overy way, the world enticed them to remain; refined associations, plea-nies and festive joys of all sorts, an agreeable climate, relationships to Europe's most distinguished a ciety. But no, they tore them-elves away from these attractions, to share the austere privations of the missionaries and the first inhabitants of this country. And how prosperous their work! Their hou es are established throughout the land, and away into the neighboring Republic. The ladies who have accepted the heritage transmitted to them from Sister Sourgeois, have not heritated before sacrifice.

After many striking ideas, expressed in his own happy acyle, he proceeded to point our thundrandes of a refue d and thorough education, is potent if it nes around the deme-tic hearth and terminated by literally donating a gold medal, to be awarded to assiduity and appli-cation. Then, alluding to the little ones' allegory of the captive bird, who would abandon its well showed cage to wing a spiritve flight, he gran ed a holiday.

n-nai felicitous manner. He was tollowed by Rev. Father Rouleau, who made a very fine peach, in which he applauded Mr. Mercier for he marked encouragement given to education, by his Government, in the establishment of the night schools, etc.

The Chaplain being called, Rev. Father Magnire, and Through your kind invitation, Mr. Premier, I am most happy up in this ausp. cious occasion, to and my work of thanks to that already addressed you by one of our pup l-I thank you most sincerely, Honorable Premier and gentlemen of the Legisla ure, not only for the honor done us by your visit, but also for this additional mark of solicitude in the interests of convent education, and for the seed of laudable emulation sown thereby among our young ladies. Also, am I happy Honorable Premier, and gentlemen of the Legislature, to congratulate you-here I feel that I am seconded by the sotice population—to engratulate the Government, for its noble efforts in the cause of education throughout this Province. Allow me to assure you that this day shall be egistered in the annals of Bellevue among its gula days; and to ask you that the parting word may be au revoir.

After partaking of some refreshments, the distinguished guests bade good bye to Bellevue, much pleased with their reception.

#### Death of Lawrence Kehoe.

Lawrence Kehos, the well known book pub sher, died as his home, N. . 261, Tompkins av Brooklyn from pneumous, af er an i losse of tive days. He was born in Westford, Ireland fitty seven years ago and come to this country WINNIPAU. March 6.—The debate on the school changes being effected by the Manitoba he was appointed a clerk in the book publishing Government will probably continue all the firm of D, & J. Saclier. He such became a contributor to The New York Tablet, owner by bee firm, and during the war became its manger. When Father Hecker, one of the Paulist Fathers, founded the Catholic Publication Society Company, No. 9 Barcley street, about twenty-three years ago, Mr. Kebos was made its manager. He retained this responsible place unul his death, being at the rame time a part-ener in the concern. Tue society is also agent for Burns and Oats, the ug Catholic publishing

Mr. Kehoe, when a young man, married Miss Mary McNulty, of Northern New York. She and eight children, one of whom was associated with his father in business survive him. - N. Y. Tribune,

#### The Late Mr William Doran.

We deeply regret to have to announce the demine of an old and highly respected citizen of Montreal. Mr. William Doram departed this life on the tenth March instant. He was called away anddenly as he had been attending to his ordicary business on Sourday. Mr. Doran came to this country in 1848, and at once devoted himself to school beaching. In 1856 he founded the 1d model school, on Core street, and in 1859 established a private school. He retired from teaching to 1872, having amassed a saviefactory compet ace, and devoted himself to the real estate business. He was for many vears member of the Ua holic Board of Examiners, and was well and favorably known by many in Montreal. He leaves three sous and two daughters.

The Late Mcs. James Curtin. Died in New York, Mrs. James Ourtin, to

the 84th year of her age. The deceased, whose maidee same was Beeges Crimmins, was bern near the town of Deumoolbener, Comes Uark Ir-land, and came to Canada, with her hush not To show that the Government was behind crived with Opposition obsers. Justin Mo. Languehed.

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BEAUTY Skin & Scalp RESTORED 🏥 by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cle insign, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, teching, scaly and prompty diseases of the skin, scalp, and bord, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the g eat Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP an exhibite skin Benutifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Priffer, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimple 3 to sciolula.

Sold everywhere. Proc. CUTICURA, 75c: RESOLVENT, \$1.50; SOAP, 35c Prepared by the Poiter Drug and Curaca Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples Blackheads, chapped and oily skin to prevented by Curicura Soap

Dull Aches. Pains, and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the Curic: RA ANII-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-kill ng plaster. 30c.

We respectfully draw the attention of Irish

Societies and individuals to our beautiful ST. PATRICK'S DAY BADGES or Souvenir Portraits of Ireland's beloved

Leaders, MESSRS. PARNELL AND O'BRIEN, Mounted on green ribbon and rosettes, 25c.

esch. Address, JAMES MosRAN, Bookseller, 31 1 2090 Notre Dame Street.

the exception of fifteen months spent in revisiting Ireland in 1883-4. The deceased was a woesteemed and beloved for her Christian virtues by all who knew her. During her fatal illness of heart trouble no complaint, no murmur, no sign of trouble or impatience was made by the sufferer, but, on the contrary, her words, her movements, her looks expressed the peace, the blessed hope, the holy joy that even in her agony lit up her countenance when the adorable name of Jesus or the awest name of his Virgin Mother was pronounced by those who attended her in her last momente. Mrs. Cartin was a cousin of Mr. Thomas Crimmins, Sr., one of the best known and respected citizens of New York. She leaves three daughters—Mrs. G. C. Buck, of Undsay, Ont., Canada; Mrs. D. L. Gurry, of Peterboro, Out., and Mrs. Dr. McMillan, of Lausing, Mich.—and one son, Mr. J. C. Curtin, the well-known New York journalist and largester.

lingulet. May she rest in peace.

#### Those League Cheques.

CHICAGO, March 8 .- The Inter-Ocean publishes the following letter:-Lincoln, Neb., March 5, 1890.

To the Editor.

The debate now in progress in reply to the Speech from the Throne is wood warrant for the publication of some facts of importance relevant to the Parnell commission enquiry. To make political capital was the object of the enquiry; to help to defeat that object is my desire in now writing. As legal evidence my statement was not needed, but was long since available. The judges and the Times' counsel endeavored to judges and the Times' coursel endeavored to make a plant because all books and the ques of the Iran Land League were not produced. They could not be produced for the following reasons: On the 18th of January, 1883, Patrick Egan left with me in my office, Hibernian bank, Sickville street, Dutlin, a large parcel of Land League books, which I found on my desk on returning from some business through the city. On the parcel was placed, under the cord watch bound it, the following letter:

" Jagua "My dear Mr. Corcoran, - Kindly take charge of the accompanying percel for me. There is no treason in it, only some Land League books and papers, which I do not care to give the Castle people the satisfaction of inanecting.

"Yours sincerely, "P. Egan."

Afterward, on the day Mr. Egan left Ireland. he came to my private office in the bank in Sackville street, and said he wanted me to do him a favor. He gave me three hundred him a favor. He gave me three hundred pounds in Bank of England notes and asked me to procure for him gold, saying :--"I do not want to attract attention by going

to the teller; say it's for a friend who is going to travel. I am going to College Green on business and will be back in a couple of hours. Of course I saw if there was risk for him there was risk for any one who should facilitate, aid or abat him in escaping observation or help him to avoid attracting at ention. But pity for him and hatred for England made mangree on the impulse of the moment. I realed up the gold and gave it to Mr. Eg a when he returned. He left that evening and I raw a reference to nim in the press. I then directed the cheques of the League which were in my keeping as manager of the bink to be burned. Is was my thought: I got no suggestion from any human

#### MICHAEL CORCOBAN.

Well Paid Sinecures to be Abolished.

being. If it was a fault it was mine alone.

LONDON, March 10 .- As a result of the recent persistent outery against the extravagant administration of the War office, it is spread that important changes in the military department are shorely to be made, which it is expected will greatly decrease the demands of that branch of the Government service upon the treatury. Following up this breach in the hisherro im-pensivable efficial bulwark, Lord Randolph Courchill in eads that the ministry shall still farcher defer to the popular demand for rerenchment by abolishing the Admiralty and o her semi organicutal coards which the maintenance of which as parts of the governmental machine y are of listle benefit to anybody except to the occupants of the fat p simous they comprise With anis object in view, Lord Randouble intemplates the introduction of a recommendation that there bureaux be abandoned and the nominal functions of the officials connected there with be assumed by officers whose present hours of leisure indicate their entire hility, in respect of time, to perform much additional work.

#### Whipping in Dilatory Members.

LONDON, March 20. - The urgent whip which the G. vernment sent out to-day, representing the Becossity for a full atheudance of Couservanight, was successful in inducing the appearance to their seats of several Tories, whose preaence during the present session has been very irregular and uncertain. Nor have the Opposition been idle, though the average of their attendance has been much higher than this of the Conservatives since the important debates began, and every available opponent of Mr. Suith's motion is within the precincts of the House.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN for Coughs and Coids is the most reliable of a fiction in U.S.

#### LADY KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

OHAPTER XXIII -Centinued. Bassantyne stooped over him, and lifted one of his arms, letting it fall. In dropped a dead

preight. Bassantyne's cheeks began to flush. He raised the battered, swollen head, and thrust his hand into the man's breast to feel if his heart

"He's dead!" Bassautyne mustered excited-ily, arising to his feet. "Well, that danger's over. You got more than the sen thousand pounds you asked for, Lame Bill! If you could have foreseen this, you might not have been so bold in your demands."

He listened with the quick start of guilt, for

some sound of approaching steps. But all that he heard was the music of the birds, the rustle of the wind through the leaves, the murmur of waters.

He breathed more freely.
"Dead!" he said to himself, spurning the body with his foot. "That danger is disposed of. And now how to meet this one? What am I to do with his body?"

I to do with his body?"

There was a deep pool of water on the estate, but it was half a mile distant. It would not be possible to drag the body to it in broad daylight without meeting some laborer who would give the alarm. But with the body once dropped into the depths of Black Pool, Bassantyne could be the state of the court of the court of the court of the same was as fell. feel sure that the secret of his crime was safely

buried forever.
"I must take it there," he thought agitated-Iy. "But how" There are men working in the vicinity now, trimming the trees. I must wait till night. Meanwhile I will hide the body in some safe spot, where it can remain till

He set about his search for a safe hidingplace, yet not daring to venture far from the little dell, where the ghastly object he meant to hide was laying, with swollen face upturned to the shower of suclight.

Presently he found what he sought—a little hollow, shut in and completely shadowed and darkened by a clump of thick growing fice. It was a covert for rabbits or other game, and the deal leaves heaped within it that had been blown from various quarters showed that the park keeper seldom peared into its recesses.

"The very spot!" muttered Bassantyne. "I will hide the body here till night, and then I will sink it in the Black Pool !"

He hastened to drag the inert figure to the little hollow, and flung it in, arranging the branches of the trees to hide the body. Then he sought to obliterate the traces of the recent conflict in the little glade, which effort was partially successful.

His task completed, he hurried from the

glade, wandering readlessly through the park until he had grown composed, paying an apparently idle visit to the Black Pool, and at last

sauntering back to the hall.

During the remainder of the day he was unearly and restless. He took a ride on his apirised hunter, but somehow the gaze of men was not so pleasant as usual to-day. At every curious glance he trembled, fancying that there might be some blood stain upon him he had overlooked, or some token of that conflict which had resulted so disastrously to his enemy. There were a few scratches and bruises upon him. These he magnified into gaping wounds, and finally, trembling and terrified, he returned to

He spent an hour or so in his smoking room. He took a bath, and dressed himself carefully in a new suit ordered from Dublin, and when the dinner bell rang, he descended to the drawing room scrapusously dressed, yetpale and worn

Bassantyne, despite his perturbation, ate a

In truth, he was sufficiently familiar with crime, and hardened by that familiarity, to feel crime, and hardened by that familiarity to feel a the success of relief at the turn affairs had attached a rusty tin cup.

"Ah! And taken. Lame Bill removed forever from his path, what had he to fear? Nothing—except, perhaps, the treachery of Murple. He would drink had a delicious taste to her which prepared by dangers one at a time, he thought, and the first part of th meet his dangers one at a time, he thought, and conquer them all.

After dinner, he went out into the garden to resume his smoking, and later he went into the

house, and to his own room.
"I must do nothing to excite suspicion." he thought. "Old Delaney has eyes like a hawk, and has set himself to watching me, I can see, I must not stir out until the house is silent for the night. I must be cautious—very The hours crept on. The sounds died out of

the house. It was growing late.

Bassantyne proceeded to change his light garments for old and dark ones. Then he ex-tinguished his light and looked out.

The night was suitable for his purpose, being monless and gloomy, yet not intensely dark. He could trace the objects on the lawn distinct. ly—the marble urns, a winged Mercury on a pedestal, and a rose hedge.

He waited until the great house clock had rung out the nour of midnight.

All was still in the house. The servants had retired, and the hall lights were extinguished.

He crept down the grand staircase like a burglar, listening, and coming to a halt now and then in a panic, fancying he heard the steps of Delaney, the steward. But no interruption occurred to his movements. He gained the front door, and softly undid its boits and bars and complicated fastenings, and opened the door, and crept out upon the

Then he glided down the steps and hurried into the shadow of the rose hedge.

But, fancying that hostile eyes might be looking out at him from the windows of the old

hall, he moved fleetly in the shadow until he had gained the edge of the park.

"Now I am safe!' he said to himself. "No

me. I have only to carry that thing to Black Pool, fill its pockets with stones, and sink it.

Then I shall be indeed safe."

He moved swiftly along the lonely paths

"If you was to tell me, I might help you," He moved swiftly along the lonely paths into the dep hs of the park, making for the hollow where he had concealed the body of Lame

He reached it and knelt down in the shade of the spreading firs, and groped in the hollow with his bands.

The hollow was empty ! Horrified and frightened, Bassantyne drew out his match case and struck a light. There was a pine cone on the ground at his elbow. He

d this and flung it into the hollow. The body was in leed go ne ! Bassantyne uttered an ejaculation of horror

and terror.

"Gone !" he whispered incredulously.

"Gone! And where?" With the red light of the burning cone

playing on his baggard, convulsed visage, he searched the hollow for some token of the gause of Lame Bill's disappearance.

Presently he utbered a hoarse cry.

He had detected footprints, not his own, by the side of the hollow-footprints, which he knew must have been made by his enemy.
"He was not dead, then?" be cried. "I had

only stunned him! He has flad to bring the officers here. How many hours has be been gone? Curse him! Why did I not make sure of him? Fool that I am! I deserve my

For a moment he knelt there, with the face of as demon. Then he rose up, whispering to him-"It's all up. I must see Kathleen at once l

If I sink, she sinks with me !"
With glaring eyes and desperate soul, he hurried through the park toward the hall.

on, in the little swift-sailing aloop, under the And while he was thus engaged, the young England,

by Michael Kildare for his ward's destruction—
a trival reward, and considered only
because behind it lay the threat of a betrayal
into the hands of the law. On the other hand were riches and safety, Fogarty thought, with advantages and pleasures innumerable.

Lorg before the Lady Nora awoke, Fogarty

had decided that she should live, and live for his benefit.
"I'm out of the lawyer's reach here," he

mused. "I can hide where he can never find me. I have found a mine of wealth, and I shall be a fool not to work it. Why should I play into Michael Kildare's hands when my own packets are empty ?" And with these thoughts came projects of gaining wealth for himself out of the coffers

which he supposed the Lady Nora.

"My days as valet are over!" he thought exultantly. "Baseantyne will find that I am managed, by some legerexultantly. "Baseantyne will find that I am as clever as he lie managed, by some leger-demain, to induce an heiress to elope with him. I shall get money, and not be tied down to the whime of any fine lady!"

which be supposed might, after all, belong to

The morning broke at last over the watersa dull, gloomy, sunless morning, with a firm

The little sloop was heading her way gallantly to the North, and making fair progress.

Fogarly was contect, and ase his breaklast, which he produced from the basket, with a good appetite. He had no conscience to interfere with his digestion.

An hour or so later, the Lady Nora awakened. She aroused herself with a start, and looked around her with a frightened

gaze. "Oh, I had forgotten I was on my way to

England," she said, as the color slowly tinged her cheeks. "I fancied myself still in my prison at Yew Cottage. How glorious this free, strong air is! And we are out of sight of land? She stood up and surveyed the waters on

every side wish dilated eyes.

"Yes, my lady," returned Fogarty, "we're bowling along at eight knots au hour. as near as I can make out. The wind is shifty. We'll do

better when she settles."

"But there is no sun," said the Lady Nora,
looking up at the dun clouds. "How can you
tell our course! Have you a compass?"

"No, my lady," answered the pretended
sailor. "But I can tell our course by the wind.
And all night I told it by the stars. We're all

right, my lady. Tim Fogarby knows this 'ere channel as well as he knows the way to his

The Lady Nora was reassured, yet for a long time she looked thoughtfully at both see and

sky. At last she asked:
"Ought we not to get to Liverpool by noon,
Mr. Fogarty?"
"With this wind. mylady?" asked Fogarty,
in apparent astonishment. "It's well we'll be
doing if we get there by sunset. But it's not
for Liverpool I'm making! Mr. Kildare, when
he discovers our flight, my lady, may send by eteamer, or telegraph, to Liverpool and Holy-head to intercept you, and so it would be better to put in to some small bay on the English coast near Southport, and you can take the train to Mauchester from Southport."

The Ludy Nora's face brightened.
"You are very thoughtful, Mr. Fogarty!"
he exclaimed. "You shall be well rewarded she exclaimed. "You shall be well rewarded for all your kindness to me, if I have to sell my jawelry to repay you. 1 am poor, you know. but if ever I should be rich, I shall know how to reward your goodness."

and haggard.

The Lady Kathleen was already in the drawing-room and the ill-assorbed pair descended to the dining room together.

There was an atmosphere of guilt about Bassantyne, fresh from his crime, that the pure instincts of the Lady Nora detected, but could not understand She shrank from all contact with him, and the meal was eaten in silence. It is worthy of remark that Bassantyne, despite his perturbation, are a silor's heart to look on calmly and see an innocent girl perfectled. But eat your break fast, my lady. This air makes sharp appetites? The Lady Nora, weakened by her meager prison fare, felt the need of complying with this suggestion. She got out the provision backet, and took from it a slice of bread and piece of cold meat, these being the chief edibles afforded. There was a large can of fresh afforded. There was a large can of fresh water, which had been placed in the half-cabin by the owner of the sloop, and to this can was

> Her breakfast over, she resumed her seat and the contemplation of the heaving, white capped

As the morning deepened, the clouds lifted. At noon the sun thowed itself, and the chill October air had a tinge of warmth imparted to it. The young girl ceased to shiver under her

wrappings. "Are you sure we are going in the right direction, Mr Fegariy?" asked the Lady Nora, at length, when the tun had begun to descend the afternoon sky. "We do not seem to be

going east."
"We are all right, my lady," said Fogarty. "I shall tack presently. It's on the tack is m now. I've been wondering, my lady," he added, "why Mr. Kildare should have treated addeđ. you so ill. It's not altogether to make you marry a nobleman, I'm thinking!"

"No; that was not all he shut me up for," said the young heiress." "I happened to overhear a conversation in which he took part, the last evening of my stay at his house, and the discoveries I then made and the revelations I overheard were full of danger to him. He discovered my presence in the adjoining room, and that very night brought me to Yew Cottage, informing me that I should never be released until I agreed to marry Lord Kildare! A promise to do so would alone give him safety, after what I had overheard!"

And what was it you overheard, my lady?"

"And What was it you overheard, my lady?"

asked Fogarty, with pretended indifference.

That I cannot tell you, Mr. Fogarty. I can tell no one until I have seen my principal guardian, Sir Russel Ryan."

Fogarty lo: ked chagrined. He had expected to find it an easy matter to induce the Lady Nora to tell him all she knew concerning her kinsman; but something now in the grave, sweet face and lovely resolute mouth one has seen me. No one will come out to watch sold him that she was not one to open her heart me. I have only to carry that thing to Black so every one. Not even the supposed service

> he suggested.
> "The only help I need is in getting to Engand," said the Lady Nora, with a bright, warm smile. "You are rendering me the only and the greatest service now that you can, Mr. Fogarty. Once on English roil, I can take care of myself. Once with Sir Russel, he will take care of me."

And to you won't tell me?" said Fogarty, a livile sullenly.

The young beiress opened her sunny eyes more widely. Such pertinacity was as singular

as it was disagreeuble. as it was disagreeable.

"I cannot tell you!" she said gravely.

Fogarty scowled, but was silent. The
change in his looks impressed the young girl,
but she also was silent. Presently the man

spoke again.
"I beard Mr. Kildare say, as he went down you the stairs at Yew Cottage last night, that 'knew too much.' How did you know too much, my lady? You have got some hold upon him. You have got track of some secret of his, the disclosure of which will injure his repu-

"I cannot answer your questions now, my friend," returned Lady N.ra. "My confidence is due, first of all, to my guardian."

Fogarby scowled again. The role of virtue was becoming irksome to him. He was a reckwas necoming interested to the the was a bear less, bad hearted fellow at best, and was capable of few good deeds, except when such deeds were likely to prove profitable. He began to think now that a disclosure of the facts in the case, and of her helplessness, might make his

With glaring eyes and desperate soul, he burried through the park toward the hall.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FOGART BREE HOW TO MAKE MONTH.

For hours the young Lady Nora Kild-re slept in the little swift-sailing sloop. Under the little swift-sailing sloop.

dark night sky her small head drooped low on sch bosom; and for hours her fellow-voyager Fogarty sat at the tiller, watching her, and debating the fearful problem of what should he do with her?

On the one hand was the reward offered him by Michael Kildare for his ward's destruction—by Michael Kildare for his ward's destruction—lar?

lor?"
The young heiress started. She replied in

the negative.
"It's so," said Fogarty, smiling sullenly.
"You never heard of me, you said. My past
is nothing to boast on, and Kidare knows it.
He knows, too, that I am wanted out in the
colony. You see, I had an engagement to stay
there again number of years, and I broke there a certain number of years, and I broke the engagement and came home. Kildare knew that too.

The girl did not understand. She continued to regard him wish grave, innocent eyes, sweet and feerless, vaguely conscious only that there was something wrong.

"Well, you broke your engagement?" she said. a little impatiently.
"Yes; I broke it," exclaimed Fogarty, laughing boisterously. "And it's against the law to break an engagement of that sort. Kildare knew he had the whip-hand. And so he tries to make me do his dirby work. He has a ward, he, says that 'knows too much.' And he says he wants a bold fellow to dispose of her. How? says I. Here's your plan, says he, and you're the man to do it. And with that he says as how his ward is as innocent as a baby, having been brought up in the country. And is would be easy to get rid of her, and twenty pounds to the man that sinks her in St. George's Channel."

The young Lady Nora leaned forward, breathless, eager, panting. Her sunny eyes shone like stars from out of the whiteness of

"He wanted to kill me!" she ejaculated.
"Oh, Mr. Fegarty! You are not deceiving me? He really offered you money to drown me?"

me?"
He really did. Twenty pounds, and to go seet free. And if I didn't do it, a betrayal to the police on account of my past offenses."
"He wanted to kill me!" repeated the girl, in a piecous voice. "Oh, heaven! I have loved him so! The discovery of all his baseness and treachery wound me to the soul. Oh,

Michael! Michael!" Her voice broke down in a wild, wailing sob. "What did he say when you refused to fall in with his plans?" asked the Lady Nora, a little later, when she had grown calm again.

"I didn't refuse, my lady."
"Ah! You pretended to consider them!

Your words gave me such a start then, Mr. Fogerty! You made Michael think you would kill me!"

"Yes, my lady." "And how-how was it to be done?"

"I was to wait twenty-four hours, till last night, my lady, and then I was to go to your room. No-I am getting ahead of my story. Mr. Kildare was to send me a disguise yesterday morning, my lady—a suit of sailor's garments, so that I could pretend to you that I am a sailor—"
"But you are a sailor, are you not, Mr. Fogarty?"
"""

"No, my lady."
The young girl looked at her companion with two terrible eyes. They seemed to be burning, and they were op ned to their widest extens, giving them a wild look.

Not a sailor ?' "No, my lady. The character is put on with the clothes.' There was a long silence. The young Lady Nora covered her face with her hands. At last

she spoke again.

"Go on, she said in a strange voice. Yes, my lady. Mr. Kildere said that I must steal the key to your room, and not let my mother know of your intended escape. He did not want her to know his plan. He's a cautious man is Mr. Kildare, He said I was to open the door and go in and offer to rescue you out of pity. He said you would be sure to fly with me. Then I was to take you to the sea coast, where I was to have a boat hired and in

This boat is hired, then? It is not your "No ; it's not mine. I hired it yesterday of

the man we found on board last night. Mr. Kildare gave me the money to pay him."

"Ab! And what else?" "On reaching the boat we were to go on coard. We were to set sail estensible for

"We are not headed for England, then?" sai the Lady Nora, still in that strange voice.
"No. Mr. Kildare said you would be wearied and worn, and would soon fall asleep. While you were asleep, I was to toss you overboard! I was then to return to Dublin and keep silence, while he would make loud inquiries after you and loud lamentations about your

The terrible gloom on the girl's fair brown lifted. Into her despairing, hornfied eyes crept a quick gleam of light. A heavenly smile gathered about her lovely mouth.
"You rescued me as he ordered," she said

"You rescued me as he ordered," she said;
"you took me to sea in a boat—I fell asleep—
and you did not drown ma! You have let me
live. You have even betrayed to me all the
plans of your would be employer! Oh, Mr.
Fogarby, I dered to doubt you while you were
telling me this story! I feared and dreaded
and despaired! But you pretended to obey Michael Kildare only that you might save me! You knew that he would find some other way to destroy me if you naterly refused to do his bidding! And while pretending to carry out his villainous schemes, you are befrierding me

and taking me to my gardian?"

She drew near to him in a glow, of gratitude, and raising one of his bairy, dirty hands from the tiller, she clasped it in both her own dainty Fogarty drew his hand away with some con-

"I'm not so good as you think," he said roughly. "I don't mean to kill yon, my lady. But I am a poor man, and I can't afford to lose by you. I want to make my fortune out of

The girl retreated a few paces.
"I am poor and friendless," she said. "My jewels are in Michael Kildare's house. They are valuable, but they are beyond my reach."
"Just so!" said Fogarty, coolly. "And you've

got no money?

got no money?

"Only a livide in my pocket."

"You've got a rich lover, may be?"

"No," replied the Lady Nora, her face as pale
as the dead. "My lover is poor—poorer than I, because he is in debt."

"Sir Russel Ryan is rich, perhaps?" "No; and he has a large family dependent on him. He has nothing to spend on me."

'Then there's only one way you can pay me for letting you live. You must tell me this secret of Michael Kildare's. He has got money, and I will get a share of it by trading on his

aecret. And if I bell you ?"

"You may live."
"And you will take me to England."
"Yes. I will land you at Southport."

The girl hastened, spurred on by her terrible fears, to tell her enemy of the secrets she had learned—how, when she was hidden in the little alcove off Michael Kildare's library, he had come in with Redmond Lord Kildare-how the two had talked, and how the lawyer had talk the new Earl that he knew of a flaw in the claims of the latter, by virtue of which the earldow and estates might be wrested from him and restored to the Lady Nors.
"What is that flaw?" demanded Fogarty.

"I don't know. But my guardian, Sir Russel Ryan, will use every exertion to discover it and to restore to me my rights."

to restore to me my rights.

"Hum! your knowledge can only benefit you and not me," said Fogarty.

"The secret don't amount to much, after all, to an outsider.

Michael Kıldare would laugh in my face if I went to him trying to herrow money on the ground of a flaw in Lord Kildare's claims.

'What's Lord Kildare to me?' he would ask.

'And if there's a flaw, find it, prove it?' Is this all the secret there is?"

"You; it is all." "That lawyer didn't mean to kill you for overhearing that. He's got other ressons. ()r one there's something beatind all this I can't use. Marvelous ours. Treatine and \$2.00 trial understand. But, my lady, I can't take you to bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931

"Not take me to England? You prom-

ised—"
"What's a promise? A breath of air. I am
not such a fool as to let loose a witness who
could see upon me the house of the law. Besides, I have other plans. I can make more Besides, I have other plans. I can make more money by keeping you in my possession. Michael Kildare, so long as he knows you are alive and in my keeping, will be under my thumb. Your secret is not merchantable, but you are, my lady. I may make a big thing one of this business by simply keeping you my prisoner, and I will do it!

He set his lips together grimly. The Lady Nora's heart, brave though it was, sank to the debts of an awful despair.

debts of an awful despair,

CHAPTER XXV.

GUILT CONFRONTED.

As we have said, the dog care which the young Lady Nora had seer, and had so nearly encountered, in her flight with Fogerty from Clondalkin, was occupied by her lover and her maid, the faithful Alleen Manon. After her secret visit of inspection to Yew Cottege, on the night of Michael Kildare's latest visit to his imprisoned ward, Alleen had walked back to Dublin, and had, at the earliest possible moment, made her way to a telegraph office, from which she had dispatched a mes-

sage of the most urgent description to Lord O'Neil, bidding him hasten to the rescue of her young mis'r as. It had so happened that the major dome of Castle Ruin-the consequential OL farty-was in the little town when the message arrived, and it had been transferred to him by the usual messenger, who was only too glad to be relieved of the hard ride to Glen O'Neil. O'Lafferty had returned home at his horee's heat speed, and delivered the telegram to his young master, and the latter had set out for Dunloy with scarcely an instant's delay, happily arriving in time to catch a slow train to Belfast. From Belfast he had come on to Dublin by the mail train, and had arrived at a late hour of the same evening—the evening of the Lady Nora's pretended rescue by

Fogary,
On alighting at the station, he looked A around him sharply and anxiously, in the hope line around nim energy and anxiously, in the hope that Alleen would be there to meet him.

This hope was realized, for even while he looked, with increasing anxiety, a shrinking, very dark-robed figure, which had been standing long one

among the distant shadows, a little apart from the crowd, came timidly forward, accosting him shyly.

It was Alleen Mahon, but so worn and wan given points, and auxious that Lord O'Neil scarcely recog.

For instance

nized her until she spoke.

"Alleen!" he cried, in a tone of relief, yet full of apprehension. "I was looking for you.

You expected me on this train?"

"Yes, my lord. I was sure you would be here to-night. I have been waiting here a full

hour.

hour."

'And the Lady Nora, Alleen?" exclaimed it is a dimanaged. The O'Neil looking at the girl with anxious, burning gaze. "I could make nothing of your telegram, except that your young mistress is in terms of this country; the other laws.

"Because we want no driver to hear us and hinder us," returned Alicen. "We must be alone when I tell you what I have to say. to the fartile free lands of the Mi

Onme, my lord !" Lord O'Neil, silent and amazed, followed his guide from the station into the street. guide from the station into the street.

Here a deg-cart, in charge of an eld man, was found to be in waiting. His lordship dis covered that Allien had made all due arrangements for the use of horse and vehicle, and as the driver descended to the ground, O'Neil assisted Alleen to a seat, and followed

or Neil assisted Alieen to a seat, and followed her, driving down the atreet.

"Which way shall I go, Alleen?" he asked.

"Toward Mountjoy Square?"

"No, my lord. You must drive atraight to Cloudalkin. Do you know the road?"

"I know it well," answered his lordship.
"But why are we going to Cl. ndalkin? What is all this mystery. Alleen? Why do we not

is all this mystery, Alleen? Why do we not go directly to the Lady Nors?"
"My lord," said Alleen, "I wrote you a letter over a week since..."
"I have received no letter from you, Alleen,

"I have received in loster from you, I have received in loster from the Lady Nora!"

"You do not know, then, that my poor young mistress has disappeared?"

"Disappeared!" schoed Lord O'Neil, in a G. P. & T. A., St. tone of horror. "Disappeared?"
"Yes, my lord. I wrote you about it, but

the letter muss have been intercepted. I see it all now!" said Alleen, her thoughts recurring to the treacherous housemaid at Mr. Kildsre's.
"My lady has been gone nearly three weeks!"
The surprise and consternation of Lord O'Neil at this announcement are beyond description. But not yet could be realize or fully comprehend the enormity of the girl's communi-

Has the Lady Nora left Dublin?" he

asked.
"Yes, my lord. I'll tell it as it happened. One afternoon, nearly three weeks are, my lady went out for a walk around the square. She took a lutter with her to post—a letter to you, my lord. The day was dull and grewsome, but my lady was bright and cheerful, as she always was. She went down the states singing, and I ran to an upper window to look after her as she went down the street, so slender and graceful

and beautiful that everybody turned to look at And that's the last I ever saw of her, my Lord O'Neil nearly dropped the reins, in his astonishment and horror.

"She never returned to her guardian's, then?" be demanded, his face growing white. "Yes, my lord; she came back just at dusk, but the house maid didn't see her. She didn't come up to ner room, and must have dropped into the library, where she spent a good many hours while Mr. Kildare was at his office. No onesaw her go into the library, and no one saw her come out. But the house-maid says that Mr. Kildare and Lord Kildare-the new and, you know-came in and went up to the the library soon after the drawing-room was lit. And the house-maid says that, a while after. the liberary bell rang sharp for Mrs. Liffey, the housekeeper, and Mrs. Liffey went up. And it must have been an hour after that, that Mrs Liffey came to me and said that the Lady Nora would sit up late, and that I was to go to bed, which I did, supposing my lady had ordered it. A little before midnight I was awakened by hearing a light step in my lady's room. I supposed it was my lady, especially as my door was closed softly, as if to prevent my awaken ing. It was like my lady's thoughtful kindner. The staps died out after a little, but about midnight I heard a cab go away from the house. I supposed that Lord Kildare was taking his departure, and so turned over and went to

sleep.
"Oh, if I had only guessed the truth—that my lady was in the cab?
"In the murning, when I got up as usual and went out into Lady Nora's room, I found it unoccupied. Her bed cad not been slept in. Her clothing was littered about in confusion, and one of her trunks was gone from the closes. ran down stairs, bewildered and half frantic. Mrs. Liffay came out of her room, cold and domineering, as usual, and asked the cause of my excitement. And then she said that my lady had been summoned at a late hour by a telegram to her step sister at Ballyconnor, and that she had set out immediately and alone !

(To be continued.)

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trouble!"

"Hush, my lord!" whispered Alleen, looking about her keenly. "I have a dog-cart in witting outside. Let us hesten to it, and as we go along I will tell you the whole story."

"But why not take a cab!"

"Because we ware no deigne to hear need."

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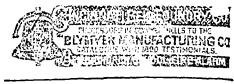
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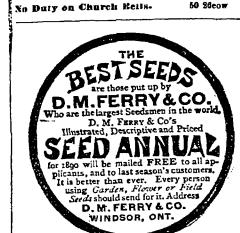






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tiff against Defendant.

Montreal, 10th February, 1890.

MACLAREN, LEET, SMITH & SMITH, Attorneya for Plaintiff.



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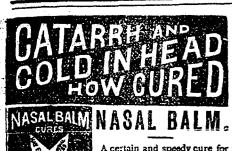
"Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency." writes G. not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J. McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. C. These letters are on file. MR. McCLINCHY, These slon, cured of rheumatism in back and legs, very bad case; laid up a long time. Many more such testimonials on file. testimonials on file.

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CATARRH Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (so cents and \$1.00) by addressing

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FULFORD & GO., BROCKVILLE, ONT. . Beware of imitations similar in name.

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### FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Going to Market.

The woman who goes to market knows all the changes and chances that come with the seabutcher, the baker, the grocer and the fruit and vegetable man-for she is appreciative, and has her money in her pooket. They bring out for her their freshest wares, and save for her the covered bargain. She is able to avoid that which she had intended to buy if it happens to be dear and undesirable, and can make another selection in her own interest. She gets in mid-dle ribs for a roast, while the outside, which she will not have, is sent to the woman who is re-presented in the "order book."

#### Beware of Widders.

But why is it that the widow is more popular than the maid? I have asked the question over and over and iere some of the replies; Toat a pretty figure looks prettier in black; that the widow is not as conservative as the maid; that she has more "go"; that she is alwrys ready to help out a bashful swain; that she dosen't generally re-side under the parental roof, where the clock is won't to be wound at sharp 10; that she has often has life-insurance; that a man need not be so good-looking to win a widow, neither has he to placate that the arch-fiend the little brother; that she has become used to vile to-baco and inferior cigars; that she assumes the air of hopelessness which by way of contrast makes a man appear strong and great, and men love greatness, even when it is thrust upon them; that, knowing the wiles she employed at captivating one man, she tries them again, and again succeeds (this was resson given by an old bachelor); and lend me your ears, girls, as this is probably the true reason, she has, or is supposed to have, learned to sew on buttons.— Edith Gray in Chicago News.

#### Housekeeping Worries.

The nobler sex have but scant sympathy with the series of trifling worries that usually follow in the wake of housekeeping, pinpricks in them-selves' but when heaped one upon another, as often happens, quite enough to upset the equilibrium of the mildes; tempered housekeeper. Nature seems to endow the lords of creation with far more than their just due of the gift of organisation; they manage their offices, fac tories, &z., large or small. with less trouble than the majority of their respective wives bestow on their households, and with bester results, consequantly, they are apt to be more than a little contemptucus of the oit-told tale of the delinquencies of servants and tradesmen, Women are, as a rule, very bad organisers, and to make a household move on oiled wheels requires a proper system, well planed direc tions, and a ruling band neither unduly severe or over lenient. But even with the most that do not make webs gave no heed to it.

perfect system it is well nigh impossible to Love of offspring was manifested in all spiders perfect system it is well nigh impossible to avoid the worries and annoyances caused by the tradesman, whose special object in lief, notwithstanding his polithess and urbanity, seems to be to drive some of his customers at both plentiful, the worries of the housekeeper are proportionally small, for the larder is or with difficulty, even when wishing the same size. can always be dispatched for the pigeons or asparagus that have failed to arrive. But in households of modest pretensions matters are not so easily managed, and it is a trial of one's patience when, on one's return home late in the attendon, one is greeted with the ominous sentence: "Please, ma'am, cook says the chicken hasn't come." Of course, the poulterer will have been most prowill humbly ap logise on the morrow, and he at least will be more reliable for a week or two, but then it is the turn of the butcher or green grocer

#### Around the House.

colors. Brush the faded article thoroughly to certainty. The German government is now at free it from dust, cover it with a lather of castile soap, rinse with clear water and then alum water and the color will usually be much brighter than before.

A pair of shoes that have become stiff and ancomfortable by constant wear in the rain may have a coat of vaseline applied, rubbing it in well with a cloth, and in a short time the leather becomes as soft and pliable as when it taken from the shelves of the shoe dealer.

IPA German test for watered milk consists in dipping a well polished knitting needle into a deep vessel of milk and then immediately withdlawing in in an upright manner. If the milk is pure a drop of the fluid will hang on the but the addition of even a small pro portion of water will prevent the adhesion of the drop.

Then rince the ornament in lukewarm Next dry the trinket, and brush a little, and continue brushing until the luster reappears,

#### Beauty.

Beauty of reputation is a mantle of spotless ermine in which if you are but enwrapped you shall receive the bounage of those about you, as real, as ready, and as apontaneous as any ever paid to personal beauty in its most entrancing hour. Some kind of reputation you must have, whether you will or no. In school, in church at home, and in society you carry ever with you the wings of a good or the ball and chain of a bad reputation. Resolve to make it beautiful, clear, shining, gracious. This is within your power, though the color of your eyes and hair is not. But reputation, after all, is but the shadow cast by character, and beauty, in this best and highest sense, commands all forces worth the having in all worlds. Every form of attractive ness confesses the primacy of this. Beauty of character includes every good of which human heart can know, and makes the woman who possesses it a princess in Israel, whose home is everybody's heart.—Frances E. Willard.

#### Andalusian Beauties.

The Andalusian girl is almost invariably a natite brunette, and although not all are plump, and many are too stout, the majority have exquisitely symmetrical tapering limbs, well-de-veloped busts, and the most dainty and refined hands and feet. Regarding these feet Cautier makes the most astounding assertion, that quantity currents, ought not the quantity car- kies, dear-I have to cat without any postic exaggeration it would be ried by each conductor to be limited? If the minutes, and can't wait."

girl of seven or eight could not wear the shoes of an Andalusian of twenty." I am glad to attest that, if the feet of

Sevilian women really were so monstrously small 50 years ago, they are so no longer. It is discouraging to see a man like Gautier fall into the vulgar error of faucying that, because a small foot is a thing of beauty, therefore the analler the foot the more deautiful it must be. Beauty of feet, hands and waists is a matter each pair directly from the station without infect, hands, and waists are not beautiful, but ugly. We might as well argue that since a man's foot ought to be larger than a wo-man's, therefore the larger his foot the more he the interest of the public, that a thorough in-man's, therefore the larger his foot the more he the interest of the public, that a thorough inhas of mauly beauty. If the Andalusian wemen really had feet so small that a baby might hold them in is hand, they would not be able to walk at all, or at leat, not gracefully. But it is precisely their graceful gait and carriage

#### for which they are most famed and admired. Fashion Points.

Dressmakers are making up for slight figures simple, full dresses of China silk in solid black or pure white for summer afternoon gowns and for general housewear. They are made with straight, full skirts, which are finished with a hem and full blouses, extending below the waist under the skirt. A ribbon belt of grosgrain or morie, about two inches wide, worn around the waist and tied in a cluster at the side, finishes the dress. Black china atk or surah dresses are made in this comfortable, simple manner for traveling in sultry weather.

A very stylish and seasonable English walking costume is a brown diagonal, with straight skirt pleated in the back and trimmed near the bottom with several rows of looped soutache; tight-fitting coat with deep pointed vest of sued leather fastened down the middle with glove clasps and trimmed at the neck to correspond with skirt, revers of brown plush, between which and the lining is sewed a fine steel wire to make them stand off from the coat, extra long sleeves with insertion of brown plush, with braid edging down the upper side.

Ball dresses are worn "decoltay" than ever but usually to protect the plus or minus a light echarpe is thrown carelessly over the shoulders. The brilliant colors and rich fabrics of the Orient are here combined, soft silks and transparent gauzes embroidered in gold and silver, or deep border of iridescent gems. Silk gloves reaching a little above the elbow, with embroidery on the back, are a pieasant change from the conventional kid glove Young girls have grown tired of the small wreath and garland of flowers, and now prefer a single large flower without any foliage, which is worn in the hair, and another on the low-cut corsage. Bronze and patent leather low-cut shoes, with silk company are the forevire extender. silk compons, are the favorite etyle for evening

#### DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

BAPID TANNING. This talk about tanning leather in a few hours by electricity is all rubbish. You might as well try to fatten pigs by electricity. But leather can be tanned in a very short time, although a perfect article cannot be produced in less than five or six months. Some time ago a Buffalo man asked me how long it would take me to tan a goat skin and make a pair of boots. I told him it could be done in twelve hours. He bet me \$100 it coulden't be done. That night I went to a butcher and bought a geat. At 6 the next morning the goat was skinned, twenty minutes later I had the hair off the hide, colored and in the liquid. By noon it was dried, dressed, and dried again and glazed and ready for the bootmaker, who finished the boots by 5 o'clock in the evening. It cost the Buffalo man pearly \$200 after the wine and extras were paid for. It was leather, but it wouldn't do to risk a reputation on its wearing qualities. - Shoc Man in Globe-Democrat.

MENTAL CAFACITY OF SPIDERS. Experiments on the mental powers of hundreds of spiders have been made by Messrs. G. W. and E. G. Peckham. Evidence was given that the faculty of smell is fairly developed in all but three out of twenty-six species, but the position of the organ of smell was not found and and is not known. Loud sounds were apparent ly unperceived; the epeirids were sensitive to the sound of a tuning fork, while the spiders

by eagerness to receive back cocoons within twenty four hours, though few recognized them after a luger period, and none seemed able to distinguish their own occoons from another spider's or from pith balls of the same size. loped, with preference for red. The authors discredit the notion that suiders feign death. accepting Darwin's explanation that the habit of lying motionless has been acquired in differ-

The earthquake theory which seems most probable, and the one which has the most adherents, is the one which tells us that the "quake" is caused by an effort of internal heat to make its escape through a weak part of the surrounding earth crust. How thick the earth's crust Alum water will restore almost all faded is would be a hard matter to find out for a work upon a shatt (if it has not been recently abandoned), near Schladebach, with the object especially of obtaining trustworthy data concerning the rate of increase in the earth's temperature as it mears the interior. The last statement the writer read concerning this shalt said that it was at that time 1,392 meters in depth. The temperature was about 48 degs.

centigrade, equal to about 120 Fabrenheit. it increases uniformly as the depth increases, as it has herstofore, the boiling point of water will ne reaceed at about 3,000 meters (providing the shaft could be sunk to that depth), which is

At this rate of increase the point at which platinum melts would be found to be at a depth of forty five miles. According to these figures the earth's crust

cannot be more than one-ninetieth of its radius. Professor Newcomb, connected with the naval brushing them with a new, not very sharp, toothbrush, to which a little scap is given.

Then rince the ornament in lebenary at the common sense explanation of common sens mind, is that down in the bowels of the earth, say from 20 to 100 miles beneath the surface which can be increased by pouring a little which as it gradually becomes coneu. which can be increased by pouring a little which as it gradually becomes coneu. which as alcohol upon the brush and applying it to leaving a space between it and the solid parts, and the heavy weight of the earth above the same than the same th have your earthquake."-St Louis Republic.

DON'T BUB THE RYE,

When you get a cinder or speck of dust or other offensive particle in your eye, don't rub it. Don't touch it. Don't pull down the lid. Don't put your hand near it. Let it alone. This is very hard advice to follow, and in nine cases out af ten you find yourself rubbing your eye before you know it. But if you can refrain from touching your eye se all the action of that organ will itself cast out the offending mote in much quicker time, and with far less irritation, while your efforts would only hinder it and perhaps fasten the intruder so that it will stay a long time. Of course it is a particle of metal you will consult a suregon or oculist at once; but ordinary substances are best treated as above indicated. Some people ray, "rub the other eye," but this is of no use.—Good House.

keeping. SAFETY IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

If electrical fires can be absolutely guarded by a complete electrical separation between the street-main wires and those within buildings, with a limitation of the pressure in the last-named to fifty volts, and if such condition can be readily complied with, may it not be advantageous to make those conditions compulsory If conduits, subways, and even ascitions of street pavement can be destroyed by large

easy here in Seville to find women whose feet | practice of interconnecting all the mains in a an infant might hold in is hands. A French | district is fraught with danger, ought not the district is fraught with danger, ought not the practice to be abated? To these questions may answer is: The system of alternating currents and converters admits of these measure of eafety; namely, an absolute electrical experience of the street waits from electrical separation of the street mains from the wires in all buildings; the reduction of the pressure of the current to fifty volts within all buildings; the limitation of the quantity of current carried by street mains , the running of vestigation of this whole subject should be made at the present time by competent and disin-terested authorities. It is my own belief that such an investigation would lead to the adoption, among others, of regulations substantially as follows :

1. No direct electrical connections shall be permitted between street mains and wires with-in buildings for either light or power.

2. The electrical pressure on the wires with-in buildings shall not be permitted to exceed one hundred volts.

3. Each pair of street mains shall be limited in load or volume to an amount not exceeding one hundred amperes and every such wire shall be provided at the generating station with a device which will automatically disrupt the circuit in the event of a sudden increase above the

4. Within buildings the load for any one pair of wires shall not exceed that required to supply sixteen-candle-power lamps.—George Westing. house, jr., in North American Review for March.

Foot Coverings. The best fitting shoes that one can procure will fail to preserve the feet in healthy condition without healthful stockings. The pained feet often seek relief in thinner stockings, regardless of seasons or weather. This practice in winter is to be deprecated, except in the house, where an equal temperature is maintained. The change, even temporarily, from woolen to cotton is still more dangerous to health. Better put on larger shoes than to take this risk. Caution should be used in choice of colors, in order to avoid blood poisoning. The best qual-tip of hose, dyed in the thread, are not very apt to part with their colors on the feet. In the oheap grades, neutral tints are safest, such as the grays. Reds, greens, and purples had better be eschewed. A safe plan, with all cheap grades of socks, is to have them thoroughly washed before wearing them at all. In a hygenic sense, shoes are more perfectly adapted to the wants of the feet than leg boots. are occasions and situations in which the latter are preferable, but as a leather is so nearly non-porous as to permit of but a limited escape of moisture, the smaller the area of the body covered by it, the better it is for the person, For persons who walk much on paved streets, the shoe is the thing.—Shoe and Leather Re-

#### How to Save Doctor's Bills.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold. Never begin a journey until the breakfast has

been eaten. After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health or even

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in regular condition, the cold will close the pores and favor congestion or other

diseases. When hourse, speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may, be permently lost or difficulties of the

throat be produced. Merely warm the back by the fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to the heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do

otherwise is debilitating.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered; also the cheat well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and

never with the mouth open. Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise, and always avoid standing on ice or snow, where the

person is exposed to the cold wind.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a through the nose ere it reaches the lungs.

#### A Doctor's Don'ts.

Don't read in street cars or other jolting vebicles Don's pick the teeth with pins or any hard

Don't neglect any opportunity to maure a ariety of food. Don't eat and drink hot and cold things immediately in succession.

Don't pamper the appetite with much variety of tood that may lead to excess. Don't read, write, or do any delicate work unless receiving the light from the left side.

Don's direct special, mental or physical energies to more than eight hours' work in each

Don't keep the parlor dark unless you value your carpet more than your own and your children's health. Don't delude yourself into the belief that you

are an exception as far as sleep is concerned; the normal average of sleep is eight hours. Don't endeavor to rest the mind by total inactivity; let it seek its rest in work in other channels, and thus rest the tired part of the brain.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and c sts, including a box of ointment, only \$1.53. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to 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 corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice l'ace powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

MM. LAGROIX, JR.,

Successor of MDME. DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mig-

nonne st., corner St. Elizabeth st.

Absent-Minded-"My dear," said Mrs. Jones, struggling with a pot of jam at the dinner table the other day, "see if you can open this pet," "Not with my lick," murmured Mr. Jones, who had been sitting up the night before with a sick friend, "I'll pass it blind," and he sighed dejectedly behind his newspaper.

St. Louis Mo., March 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

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

Chn. Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church. Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs: -The Balley R flector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction.
It is ornamental and gives a brill ant light,
It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRANNIS, brightness.

Paster of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo

By Proxy: Husband-" Where is my wife, eir." kies, dear-I have to catch a train in five politician's noze when there is not light enough

#### FARM AND GARDEN.

A FINE GARDEN.

Mr. O. B. Hedwen gives an account of a visit to the garden of a retired merchant, where he saw such crops of vegetables of all kinds as he had never seen before. The method of oulture was simple; the land was of a sandy nature, and he trenched three feat deep to get moisture, and incorporated manure at the rate of one hundred cords to the acre. In his melon bed the fruit was so thick there was hardly room to set foot, and of exquisite flavor. Some straw-berry plants, set on the lat of August, were many of them so large on the 20th of September that a peck measure would not cover a plant and the foliage was three times the size of ordi nary. Mr. Hadwen thought it extravagant to apply so much manure, but the results convinced him of the profit. A hundred strawberry plants, set out in the spring of 1881, produced seventy nine quarts, many of which weighed from an ounce to an ounce and a halt each. Many of his strawberries were seedlings of his own raising. When he first went to farming, his neighbors laughed at the city man. but they have not laughed much lately. He had found that by planting the seed end of the Early Rose potato separately from the other end, the former, in a lew years, produced pota toes two weeks earlier, and that by planting round and oval potatoes of any variety, sepa rately, in a few years he got two varieties.

#### FARMERS ARE NOT PROTECTED.

In a long pastoral letter to the Catholics of the diocese of Leavenworth, Kan., Bishop Fink, referring to the Farmers Alliance movement referring to the farmers Alliance movement caused by the agricultural depression, says:
"We may say that surrounded by a bountiful crop as we are, many of our people are suffering and are in misery, uncertain what they should do in the future. The complaints come not only from the laboring classes in cities who are without work, but especially from the country districts from the farming popula-tion, which feels that matters cannot be as they are for an indefinite number of years, or the would lose their house and home. Owing to the peculiar state of our country every on suffers when the farming population is in dis tress. Thoughtful persons are well aware that the present grievances of the farmers are but too true. It seems that almost every industry in our country is protected in order to amass riches in the hands of the few by which the many will have to suffer. The only classes not protected are those that would seem to need it iost-the laboring men and the farming popu lation.

The Bishop reviews the constitution of the Farmers' Alliance, and holds that no Catholic can join the order because of its secrecy and because it virtually has a religion and a chaplain of its own. This latter point he discusses at length, and declares that if the alliance will drop its religious aspect Catholics can join it and work for the good of the farming сіачвев.

WHY THE HENS DO NOT LAY.

One of the puzzling questions that often arise in the experiences of persons raising fowls is why their hons are not laying as well as a neighbor's, who is far more fortunate in the weekly additions made to his egg basket. From the directions given in poultry journals and by manufacturers of specifics for egg production many persons start out with the confident expectation of uninterrupted success in raising chickens and eggs, to find at last that the business has for some reason become unprofitable.

In purchasing hens for laying, particular at tention should be given to the color and appear ance of their combs, which should be bright and red. Where the comb has a dull, sickly color, and a kind of flattened down appearance, no amount of feeding or care will force the laying of eggs as long as these conditions exist Again, the legs should be smooth and clean and free from scale; or the appearance of spurs, both of which indicate that the han has passed the laying age. The cock should be bought out of a different flock and be as purely bred as possible. The principal causes of failure in egg production are believed to be : first, keeping hens that are too old : second, breeding in and in, or a failure to introduce new blood from sources entirely outside of one's own flick, and third, keeping the flock too long in the same

#### QUICK FEATHERING.

The chicks of some breeds, such as Games, When going from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one keep the mouth almost closed, so that the air may be warmed by its passage through the nose ere it reaches the lungs.

Leghorn, Minoreas, Dorkins, etc., feather so rapidly that they often droop from the excessive drain on their vitality. They require, in such cases, to be treated nearly the same as young turkeys, as very nourishing food is required. L.c. always attacks such chicks in prefer ence to others, and it would be well to search for vermin should the chicks not appear lively. Brahmas and Cochins will remain nearly naked until half grown; but when fully matur ed, have more feathers than the fowle that feathre rapidly when young. Dry quarters are essential for delicate chicks even in summer.

#### THE LOSS OF CHICKS.

There are but few farmers that know how many chicks they lose in a year. They set every hen that desires to hatch, a large number of chicks come out (but never counted) and they are carefully attended to; but later in the season, when the farmer begins to inform him self regarding the number on hand, he is surprised to find a large majority missing. Gone
the hawks, rats, crows, scakes and family
cat have decimated them to a few. Chicks They should be raised on business principles. should be so managed that the farmer knows how many were hatched, and if a single one is missing, he should at once investigate the cause and endeavor to avoid further loss from that source. If this was done there would be more profit, and poultry would pay.

#### All Sorts.

"The plot thickens," remarked Fikens at the play. "Well don't step it," said Jenkins; "its thin enough, goodness knows."-The Peacemaker-- 'Don't you know it is very wrong to fight, little boy; What does the Geod Book say?" Tommy (who has just pelished off the class bully)—"I dunno. I

ain't read it no further than David and Gerlire. "I'm afraid," said Ethel, "that Harold's new situation at the Capitol is having a bad effect on him." "Do you mean the young man that didn't go away until after 12 last night?" "Yes, he makes so many motions

to adjourn and then doesn't." Mudge-"I hear that you said I had a head like a mule. Now, I hardly think that was the right thing for you to say about me.' Yahsley-" Perhaps it would have been more grammatical to say that you had a head like a mulc's.

A Daad Give Away: Ghost (at a seance) -"Do you recognize me!" Mrs. Toper (confidentiall; -"Yes, you are my lat; hus-band, John Teper." Ghost (surprised)ound, John Teper." Ghest (arprised)—"How did you know me?" Mrs. Toper (firmly)-"I smelt your breath, John." Philanthropiet-" You have a horrible

cough, my man." Mendicant—"Yes, sir! Terribla." Philanthropist—"Come with me and I'll cure it." Mendicant (scornfully)-"Got out! If it wasn't for that cough I'd starve or have to go to work."

A sensitive merchant: Proprietor of Res taurant (t: tramp)-" Well, have you got through?" Tramp-" Yes; and them vittles tasted fine. Now all you have get to do is to I nd me a quarter pay for 'en, for I don't want to owe accordy nothin'."

Tommy- 'Paw, why do they always say Proxy: Husband—" Where is my wife,
"Maid—"She's inst gone up stairs,
Husband—" Well, just give her this
political meetings, my son. You can see a to distinguish anything clie,"

# THE GLORY OF MAN Irish Marriages and Deaths.

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MARRIED.

AMBROSE-HUDSON-February 11, at St. John's Cathedral, Limerick, John, second son of John Ambrose, Ballyegra, county L'merick, to Elizabe h, youngean daughter of the late Chas. Hudson, of the Hotel, Rabkeale.

BAKER-BAMFIELD-January 29, at St. Mary's Chuce, Bath, Major H. S. Baker, R. H. A., to Mabel, fourth daughter of Major General Bamfield, Bengal Staff Corps.

DUNNE-REDY-Feb. 3, at the Parish Church, Cathaced, M. F. Dunne, of Dublin, to Mary Eilen, daughter of the late Michael Reedy,

Carnacen, M. F. Dunne, of Dublin, to Mary Eilen, daughter of the late Michael Reedy, Esq., of Ballyhaunis.

Early—Byrne—January 26, at Drumsna R. C. Church, Michael Early, youngest son of the Thadeus Early, Aughazuinea, Drumshambo, county Leitrim, to Bedella, daughter of Wm. Byrne, Bickwood, Drumsna.

Giles—Elwood—February 2, at the Catholic pro-Cathedral, Galway, to Jane A., only daughter of the late Mr. B. Elwood, Woodousy, Galway.

quay, Galway. HAGARTY-BARRY-Jan. 27, at Delvin Church, Maurice Hagarty, Balnaskes, Delvin, to Re-

becca Cordy Carry, of Moortown, Delvin.

KENNETY-O'BRIEN-At Sa. Saviour's, Dominick street, Dublin, John W. Kennedy, Boyle, to Josephine O'Brien, Ballymote.

#### DIED.

Ansbre - February 7, at his residence, Claremorris, of paralysis, James, the second eldest

sm of Martin Austro
Anderson—February 11, at his residence, 17 Hardwicke street, Dublin, Robert Anderson, after a tedious linear Bushell-Feb 6, at the hospital, James' streat,

Dublin of paralysis, Susannah, wife of Theophilus Bushell, 20 Peter street COLEMAN-February 5, at 1 Ulverton road, Dal-key, county Dublin, Margaret Coleman, at an

advanced age. Concoran-February 5, at his mother's resi-

OGROBAN—February 5, at his mother's residence, Castle street, Castleber, Patrick A. Chroran, brother of Rev. John Corcoran, C.C., Chremorris.
COFFEY.—February 6, at Grange, county Limerick, May, the beloved child of John Cotteey, Kiagsend School, Dublin, aged 9 years.
CUMMEN—February 5, at Coolnakisha, county Ourlow, Michel, fourth son of the late John Cummins, aged 26 years.
CONNOLLY—February 11, at his residence, 16: Harcourt road, Dublin, James Connolly, after a tedious illness.

a tedious illness. a fedious tilness.

Gullen-February 12, at the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cress, Dublin, Lucy, fourth daughter of the late Nicholas Cullea.

Coney-February 10, at his residence, 1 Nor phumberland square, Dublin, Patrick Coady, late of Vormouth Hasbestown, among Cys.

late of Vermount, Hacketstown, county Car

Dowling-February 10, at his residence No. 4 Havelock square, Dublin, Christopher Dowling, in the 46th year of his age. Dillon-February 6, at his residence, Ballinabrana, county Carlow, after a long and tedious illness, ex-Sergeant Dillon, R.I.C. DONNELLY - February 2 at her residence, Red ergan, county Tyrone, Mrs. Margaret Donn I-ley, relict of the late John Donnelly, Eq.,

aged 80 years. Fitzggrand - February 12. at her residence, Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald, relict of the late Mar-tin Fitzgerald of the D M P. Frost-Feb. 12, at Dromoline house, Burnratty

co. Clare, after a protracted illness, Charles Frost, E q HAYDEN—F-b. 5, at her residence, Knocknagee, co. Kildare, Mary, relies of the late James Heden. HUNTER-February 5, at 56 Rathgar read,

Dublin, Winifred, wife of Robert J. Hun-Johnston-Feb. 6, at her residence, 26 Lower Gardiner street, Dublin, after a short ill-ness, Mrs. Joice Johnston, wife of Henry Johnson.

Mary, wife of David Kenney.

LEONARD—Feb S, at the residence of her father, George Leonard, Fintena, Baby or Mary, Leonard, aged 21 years, after a linger-

KENNEY-Feb. 5, at the Chard road, Drogheda.

McGratu-Feb. 4, at his mother's residence, Mill street, Eunis, Paul, eldest surviving son of the late James McGrath, Ennis, county MARLAY-Feb 6, at his residence Castle st.,

Portadown, Teemas Marlay. MARMON—February 5, at the Convent of Marcy, Navan.in the 47th year of her ogn, and 31st of her religious lifel Sister Mary Stan-silans Marmion, third daughter of the late Sylvester Marmion, Derrypatrick, county Meath.

MOLLOY-December 2, at the Convent of Providence, Hamystead Green, London, Annie, (in religion Sister Magdalen, of St. Joseph), daughter of John Molloy, Kathmore, county Kildare, in the 26th year of her age and sixth of her religious pro-

fragion. MURPHY-Feb 5, at his residence, Ballinamona, Cashel, after a short-lilness, Will am Murphp, Eaq. J P, aged 73 years.

Munphy-Feb 12, at his mother's residence, Tullow, county Carlow Joseph Stanislaus.

aged 9 years, the beloved son of Mrs. Patrick Murphy,
Moroney-February 7, at Bushs, county
Tipperary, James Moroney, Postmaster.

aged 65 years, MURPHY—February 9, at Glencairn, Stillorgau, county Dublin, Mrs Anne Murphy, of Bally remoud, county Carlow. MUBPHY—February 10, Sarah Murphy, aged 82

years, relict of the late John Murphy, of Coolmine. NOWLAN -At his residence, No. 1 Sir John Rogerson's quay, Dublin, of acute bronchitis, Henry P. Nowlan, aged 48 years.
O'Hanlon-February 6, at the residence of her parents, 3 Wood quay, Dublin, Alice, young-est daughter of Patrick and Mary O'Han-

lon, aged 18 years. O'REILLY—February 4 at Cloughjordan, Patrick Reilly, in his 55th year.
O'Byrne—February 10, Rose O'Byrne, wife of the late Donagh O'Byrne, of Rathbriann.

O'Dell-February 12, at Ivy Cottage, Mountpleasant place, Ran-lagh, Dublin, Charles Joseph, only son of the late C. E. O'Dell, Homeville, Rathmires.
O'Toole-February 12, at her residence, 35 Summer hill, Dublin, Mrs. Margaret O'Toole, late of Kilcorney, Bray, county Wicklow.
O'BRIEN-February 11. at his residence, Kilmantin Hill, Wicklow, Peter O'Brien, at the

advanced age of 87 years.
O'NEILL—February 11, at his residence, 98
Francis street, Dublin, Michael O'Neill, after a lingering illness. PENTONY -- Fabruary 11, at Beechmound, Navar.

county Meath, Rose, wife of John Pentony, SCULLY-February 3, at Ballyrider, Stradbally. Queen's County, John Scully, in his 70th

SHANNON-Dec. 27, at the Cardinal's Palace, Manly Beach, Australia, William Joseph, fourth son of the late Patrick J. Shannon, Esq., Spring Valley, Summerhill, county Meath.

SMYTH-At her residence, Abbey View, Little Bray, Elizabeth Smyth, relict of Patrick Smyth. TAYLOR-February 10, at Portumna, of acuter

bydrocephalus. Patrick Thomas (Tom), second eldest son of Laurence Taylor, aged 10 years. WEBB-February 10, at her residence, Raharney, Wesomeath, Frances, wife of Patrick: Webb, aged 80 years.

Watson—February 5, at Kildars, Doctor—Christopher Watson.

WALL-February 7, at his residence, the Pres-

bytery, Murroe, county Limerick, William: Oanon Wall, P.P., V.F., of pneumonia, in-

the 58th year of his age and 35th of his sacred. ministry. TO THE DEAR.

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# THE GRAND OLD MAN [1]

Gladstone's Noble Appeal on Behalf of the Irish Leaders.

The Government's Conduct Severely Condemned and the Commission's Report Criticized-Amendment to Report.

LONDON, March 3 .- Mr. W. H. Smith moved the adoption of the report of the Parnell Commission. He considered that the course pro posed would do absolute justice to the members whose conduct had been impugned, and to all persons included in the allegations of the news paper which had published the charges. (Ironical Irish cheers) Was there any one in the House who did not wish to see justice done even to that newspaper? (Chere.) There were cer tain features of the publications which were deeply to be deplored, but other accusations were just fied by the report. It was an unique report. (Opposition laughter), but the iconartial by of the judges had been acknowledged by the accused members, whose acquist I from personal charges he thought a subject for hearty congratulation. Regarding the commission's finding certain respondents guilty of conspiracy, the Government might be asked why it did not take action thereon. He held that it was no part of the intention of the Government to constitute a commission wish the view of inflicting punishment upon the Parnellites. (Grosns and laughter from the Opposition.)

MR. GLADSTONE'S AMENDMENT. Mr. Gladstone moved the amendment announced by Mr Morley on February 25th, de-claring That the House reprobates the charges based upon calumny that have been made sgainst members of the House, and while expressing satisfaction at the expression made of we have to do is to return a verdict on the evil-doers, regrets the wrong it floted and the facts." Was Parliament to act on such princisuffering and its endured through those acts of ples? It was the daty of the members as flagrant iniquity." Mr. Gladstone said he destates men and legislators to survey the whole flagrant iniquity." Mr. Gladstone said he desired to avoid party recrimination. If the Government motion had been sufficient to do instice to the members impurped he would have been ready to support it. But it was ntherly insufficient. It failed to represent the sense of opinion which the House and the country had formed upon the commission's report Although Le felt it his duty to criticise free ly some of the judges' statements he believed there was not a line in the report that was not written in honor and good faith. (Theers.) it he asked, ever before proposed to a delibera-tive body that they should accept in a lumb a

report of 160 folio pages, bristling with controversial matter! In what respect has the three judges of the commission MOREWEIGHT AND AUTHORITY

than other experienced men in deciding how far crime was due to the league and how far to oppressive evictions. The commission's report touched these and other quastions long debated on as the judges who constituted the commusion. As an instance of their disprepartionate and unbalanced judgment the judges had uncarthed an obscure paper, the I sakman, filling several pages of bheir report with extracta there-from which had been termed by Archbishop Walsh as "most abominable"? (Hear, beer.) Why, when they dealt with the grand capital offences into which they were especially direct-directed to enquire all that was said without one single word of denunciation was that the letter on which the detectable charges were founded was a forgery. (Hear, hear). The report convicted the respondents of joining the league with a view to the separation of Ireland and England. This occurred in 1880. In 1890 he rejoiced to believe that

THE IDEA OF A SEPARATION was dead (Cheers.) But he maintained that the denial of the moral authority of the Union was, in Irishmen, no moral offence whatever. (Cheers) Further, the report said that the Parnellites by their speeches had invited in-timidation which had led to crime, and that they had not assisted in maintaining order by charges were ten years old. Is was a bad and dangerous precedent to recur to these long dates in order to obtain master to burl at the heads of political antagonists. (Theers ) Les the House consider what counter allegations ought to be made on behalf of the Paruellises. Did not the Tories themselves think something could be said in behalf of Mr. Parn-ll's policy when Lord Carnervon, under the assent of Loro Salisbury, asked Mr Parnel to devise a scheme of government for Ireland. (Cheers) Could the Conservatives now consure the man whose persistent agitation led to the land sets and other efforts that produced beneficial results in Iroland. Had they ever heard of great revolutionary charges brought about in the condition of a nation without the doing of anything CONTRACT TO LAW AND ORDER?

Changes had already taken p'ace in Ireland. and reforms were impending which owed their impetus to the Parnellites. These reform would be accomplished without violence, largely through the wise and constitutional metho the Irish party. The report said nothing of these matters. Perhaps the judges felt that it was no part of their duty to refer to them. He. Mr. Gladstone, hesitated to embody in the amendment an expression of thanks to the commission because it was hazardous and unprecedented to render thanks for the perfermance of a judicial duty. Mr. Gladstone further said that, in asking the House to give full effect to the acquittal of Mr. Pamell on all the serious charges, he wuld have the members recollect the infamy of the accusation. If these accusa-tions had been proved Mr. Parnell would have been branded as an assassin, a coward a liar and a hypocrite. The charges were not made at random. They were made with the solemn assurance that they had been subjected to the most careful scratiny. For a long time Mr. Parnell had stood thus

PILLORED BEFORE THE COUNTRY. Was not a full reparation due him? The opin-Way not a full reparation due him? The opinion expressed in the amendment was soant enough reparation. Let not the members besitate to give what acknowledgment of regret they could to a man who had suffered an enormous wrong. Mr. Gladstone emphasized the fact that although in some sense the judges, the Parnellities and the Government were all on brial, it was mainly the character of the House, which, when brought before the tribunal of history—a tribunal which no paliament or party can finally evade—wil auffer or gain, secording as on this occasion its course is wise and just, or as it sets a precedent unworth of 1's high honor and extremely daugerous as an example for future parl aments. Referring to the judges' statements that the land legislation of 1881 had no effect as regards the diminishing of orime, he declared it entirely untrue, but whether sine or not the question was entirely ponjudicial, which the House was called upon to debate. Regarding the charge of relieving persons supposed to be engaged in crime, he

A MORE TRUMPERY CHARGE

had never been made in a state indictment. He declared nothing was affirmed against the Parmellities now but that what had been affirmed by Mr. Foster and himself when they were in office. "Why," he continued, "did you not continued them then? I will tell you why. The Liberals thought the obarges were subject for debate. Was the Tary idea more severe?
No. The Tory idea was that these men were quite good enough to associate with for political The Tories rode into power upon Mr. Parsell's shoulders. Now they foreske him and seek by a vote of the House to condemn



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McLARFN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY GENTINE,

was a parallel to the course of the Parnellites in accepting a docation from the American physical force party, although they disapproved their policy. The donation was accepted because that party would not have subscribed to a fund for parliamentary purp ses. He admitted there was a time when he himself did not racognize Parnell's

ENDEAVOR TO WEAR THE IRISH from criminal to constitutional methods, but he had come since to regard Parnell as a conse: votive force in the preservation of law, order and peace in Ireland. He declared that the Carnarvon negotiations ought to have been conwidered a full, absolute and final candonation for the Parnellites, and an absolute closing of the book of controversy. The commission had raken a great mass of facts and the judges said : "We cannot look to the right or to the left; we can look neither backwards nor forwards. All range of circumstances and great historic forces which have brought about the Irish crisis.

Otherwise it would be impossible to do justice. A parliamentary vote of an adverse majority delivering inself in consonance with its own views for the purp ise of discrediting its pulitical opponents, would tend rather to lessen than to add to the weight of the judges, verdict. In conclusion he appealed from the Conservatives as a party to the

CONREBYATIVES AS INDIVIDUALS,

He said: "I ask you as citizens and men to acknowledge the law of equal moral obligation I ask you, man for man, to place yoursell in Mr Paruell's position. It is possible for you to do that without feeling that something remains due hun, and can you make it smaller than the amendment I propose. Give your judgment as men, not a judgment that may be -ustained by a maj rity of this House, but a judgment that will bear acruieny in the neart and construce of every man when habetakes himself to his chamber and is sill I make any I demand—that you pronounce such a judgment as will give late and scanty repar-sum for an enormous wrong."

Sir M chael Hicks Beach said that report bors evidence of careful and importial judgmen. entirely devoid of political politics and passion. The least the House could do was to accept as such. While there might be nothing in the proved charges to justify an

INDICTMENT FOR THEASON, hewas surprised that g ntlemen who had been hewas surprised that gintlemen who had been and might again be intuisters could excuse and pullate such charges. He cited Mr. Parnell as authority against the assertion that the Conservatives before c ming into fine had pledged themselves not corenew the Correion Act, and he called upon Sir William Vernon Hartcourt to applicate for that calumny.

Sir Witham here and he had never heard such a statement. Then, declaring that he would

a statement. Then, declaring that he would not stay to be abused, he left the House.

Sir Michael, continuing, said that he toferred that the Paruelities volunterily supported the Conservatives in 1885 to equalize the parties and secure the natance of power. There was no reason for Parliament to continue the acte of the Parneilices, which had been first authori-catively established by the commission. The charges on which the Parneilices had been acquirted were possibly more important to themselves and their personal honor. But the charges on which they had been proved guitty were more importances the community, becauthey related to practices the revival of which would be fatal to the liberty and prosperity of the country.

THE TRIANGLE EXPELLED.

Bullivan & Co. Bectared to be Foreyer Outside of the Pare of the Cinu-na-G.ol.

The fact has le ked out that the opposition element to the "triangle" faction of the Clan on Gael held a convention a few weeks ago in Philadelp is, at which the Oronic case was reviewed and Suilivan, Boland, Feely and Co., read out of the organization were, it is said, represented at the convention.

Oas of the first act of the cenventi n was the expulsion of Camp 20 of Chicago, which gained such unenviable noterreby in outer crion with one a sassinati n of Dr. Crouic. To emphasize its abhorrence of the same the convention pass

ed this resolution.

That the number 20 be stricken from the rollof camps and the place f rever semain back to mark our borrer of the actions of that camp and the crime of some of its members. Sunivan Boland and Feely were expelled forever and the expulsion of Chairman Bradley of Phila delphia, Secretary Ronayae of New York, Leonard of Fail River and Buckely of Chicago, on the ground that they retused to unite in an efficto set the organization right before the public in o and ction with the Gronin murder. The action of Bradley and the others mention ed to repudiate the crime, is referred to as "he criminal neglect of the late executive body to make a united public denial of the charges, misstatements and misrepresentation made by parties desiring to screen the guilty, confuse the

insues and mislead public opin on.

A report prepared by a special committee of the convention showed that \$128,000 of the funds of the organization disappeared without any vouchers to show where it went.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S AFFAIRS. The Legislature Mosts-Lobsters on the French Shore.

St. SOHN'S Nfli, March 7.—The colonial Legislature was opened to day. The financial statement shows that the revenue during the past year fell short of estimates. The Government will appoint a communion to report on the operation of the But act and its effect on the fisheries and the fishermen. It was appounced that negotiations are in progress between France and England about the right to take lobsters on the French shore, a matter that has attracted much attention for s me time. A provisional arrangement for this year is regarded as a probable result.

NO GRATITUDE TO ENGLAND Mr. Mitivier Expresses His Grief that Canada Did not Rebel along with the

him and seek by a vose of the House to condemn his acts and policy, the whole benefit of which this acts and policy, the whole benefit of which this acts and policy, the whole benefit of which this acts and policy, the whole benefit of which this acts and policy, the whole benefit of which this acts and policy, the whole benefit of which this acts and policy, the whole benefit of which the capture. M. M. Mittver strongly advocating independence of the paragraphs reads the paragraphs reads as follows:—'Regland cannot claim any gratic completely. All those who breat this disease in the capture of the Tarrellius in using the capture of the capture of the transported of the transported of the paragraphs reads as follows:—'Regland cannot claim any gratic capture of the week in mess pork, also of prime Canada short cut having transported at the capture of the week in mess pork, also of prime Canada short cut having transported at the capture of the week in mess of bround dence for Canada. One of the paragraphs reads as follows:—'Regland capture of the week in mess of bround dence for Canada. One of the paragraphs reads as follows:—'Regland capture of the week in mess of bround dence for Canada. One of the paragraphs reads as follows:—'Regland capture of the week in mess of capture of the capture of the week in mess of capture of the capture of the capture of the week in mess of capture of the capture of t M. M ditiver strongly advocating independence for Canada. One of the paragraphs reads as follows:—" England cannot claim any grati-

ing stage for England in America. Well, did she give us any credit for it? Not the least. She never for a moment ceased to treat us as enemies. True, this conduct has nothing trange in it, for this hostile feeling towards all foreign races seem to form part of her nature and constitution and is traditional. It is as natural for her to persecute as it is natural for other nations to breathe.'

Death of Mr. John S. Fraser.

We regret exceedingly to announce the death of this estimable and venerable gentleman, ther of the Hon, C F. Fraz r, Minister of father of the Hon. C. F. Frazer, Admister of Public Works, and of Mr. O. K. Fraser, Barrister of Brockville. He was in every sense one of the pinneers, and one of the most worthy of them. He came to Canada from Scotland, of them. in 1804, and at once set about the task of making himself a name and fame in the new coun try. It is needless to say that he was eminent ly successful in every regard. He brought with him from the land of his fathers those dispositions of character which all classes in Canads have reason to admire and which they would do well to take as a model-honesty, fore-ight, prudence, thrift—and last, but most important of all—that sublime gift of faith which still shed a hall of glory above and about the Highlands of dear old Scotland. In the drama of life he had played his part nobly and well, and we doubt not will now reap the reware promised to the faithful ateward. The funeral, which took place in Brockvile on Wednesday, was one of the largest ever seen there. The was one of the largest over seen there. town was draped in mourning. May his soul rest in peace.

A Bishop Disposed.

CHICAGO, March 7.- The conference at the Emanuel Evangelical Church, which considered she charge against Bishop Bowman, to day reodered the following verdict; "Charges sustained, Bowman found guilty and deposed from his office as bishop and ministry until the next general conference."

The charge of "unchristian conduct" consisted of numerous alleged alanderous assertions against his feliow ministers. There were also many charges of falsehood against the birhop.

A Terrible Nihilist Warning.

Moscow, March 7 -- A parcel was left at the residence of Prince Dolgoroukoff here restorday, which was found to contain the head of a woman With the parcel was left a note bearing no signature saying, "This is our first exploit. We will soon out do Jack the Ripper." It is believed the woman was killed for betraying the Nibiliats.

The Czar Warned that He will be Assassinated.

LONDON, March 10.-It is asserted among the Nihilists in London, Berlin and Paris that the 13 h of March, the anniversary of the murder fone Emperor Alexander II, will be celebrated by an attempt to assass-inate Al-xander Ht. The refugees in London are being closely watched by Russian agents, but it is sufposed that three determined men will travel to St. Petersburg by different roads, and so attempt to accomplish the murder. A letter has been nown to the Carr by the chief of police at Morcow, warning him that on March 13.h the Czar, the Czarina and the Czarewitch will meet sertain death, and that no power on ear h can avert their doom.



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Gladly I permit Mose Desmaris-Lacrox to annames for the good of the public the testimony of my core. Since several years I was languish ing under the effects of a blood debility that was always on the increase. I was completely discourage, seeing that the doctors had given up all hopes of curing me. My blood d-bility and weakness had brought on St. Vitus Dance, my sinews were that seitated that I could not teat ac all, my head, hands and feet were con-tinually on the move. I felt pains in all my body, the whites began their irruption and gave origin to all the characteristic eymptoms of consumption and heart disease. Thee, seeing that the doctors done me no good, my mother went to see Mme Desmarais Lacroix, and at the first word she told them about the state I was in, they explained to her the cause of my disease. This gave my mother a great confidence that they would cure me. She resolved to make me abide by their treatment. The third day I felt that I was improving, and at the end of seven

weeks I was completely cured. Since then my health has been improving all the time, and will always be grateful to those peorle, who merit to the highest point the confidence of all those that auffer, and I say so with knowledge of cause.

MISS F. GERVAIS, No. 102 St. Ferdinand street. Montreal, 15th May, 1884.

MM. LACROIX FILS. Successor to MONE. DESMARAIS, 1263 Mignonne St, cor. St. Elizabeth.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode-

was prices.
We would request everyone to inform them-States.

Solves regarding us before paying us a visit

La Patrie publishes a communication signed so that they may be the better satisfied.

### FATHER MATHEW



THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST A NEW DEPARTURE!

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors.

The day after a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression.

It also cures every kind of Feven, Dyspersion, and Torpholy of the Liven, when they arise from other causes than intemperance, It is the most powerful and wholesome tonic ever used. Sold by Oruggists. - \$1.00 per Bottle.

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

I took Cold. I took Sick.

# SCOTT'S

I take My Meals. I take My Rest, AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE

ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR Soott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda Nor ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

FLESH ON MY BONES AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY, I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK. Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon color wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

#### COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR GRAIN, &c

FLOCE -Receipts during the week were 3,655 bbls, against 5,370 bbls the week previous. The market remains on the whole very quiet, although some reports a little better enquiry for atrong bakers, and report sales at \$4.90. There has also been more business reported in hard winter patents at \$5.20. Ontario flour, however, sells very slowly, and in order to induce business, holders have been compelled to accept business, holders have been compelled to accept lower figures, sales of straight rollers having been made since our last issue at \$4.50 to \$4.40, with sales of 90 per cent. patents at \$4.70 to \$5. Further importations of American flour have been reported, upon which the duty was paid as soon as received. The country trade is disappointing, and the local business is chiefly con

pointing, and the local business is chiefly confined to filling present requirements.

Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Patent spring, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Straight roller, \$4.30 to \$4.55; Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.20; Superfive, \$3.50 to \$3.80; Fine, \$3.60 to \$4.20; Superfive, \$3.50 to \$3.80; to \$4.90; Strong Bakers, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Strong Bakers, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Strong Bakers, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Ontario bags—superfine. \$1.65 to \$2.00; Ontario bags—five, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

Olympial, &c.—Receipts during the week, 445 barrile against \$70 bbls for the week previous.

burrels against 570 bbls for the week previous burrels against 570 bits for the week previous. The market remains quiet, the only sales reported to us being about 450 bags standard at \$1.70 to \$1.80. We quote: Standard in bags at \$1.70 to \$1.85 and granulated at \$1.75 to \$1.90. In bb s granulated \$8.75 to \$4 and ordinary standard at \$3.50 to \$3.75 Rolled page \$3.70 to \$4.00 per bbl. and at \$1.80 to Date \$3.70 to \$4.00 per bbi, and at \$1.80 to \$1.95 in bigs. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.30 per bbi, and pot barley at \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas, \$3.70 to \$3 90. MILL FEED.-Bran is very scarce and firm

buvers offering \$15 on track, and we quote \$15 to \$16, which is fully \$1 per ton higher on the week. Shorts are also scarce and higher at \$17 to \$18. Moullie is quiet at \$22 to \$30 per ton. WHEAT .- The Receipts during the week were 10,678 bushels, against 4,175 bush the week previous. The market is firm owing to the continued light receipts in the Northwest and last sales were reported of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat \$1.05, and No 2 is quoted \$1.02 to \$1.03.

The prices of May wheat in Chicago this morning was 782c.

CORN—Acceipts during the past week were
2,489 bush against 1,580 bush the week previous. The market is quiet, sales of several cars of Chicago corn selling here at 350 in bond, and sales of No. 4 were made at 47c on track duty

THE CORN DUTY .- Should the duty on corn be removed, as some apprehend will be the case, the prices of caarse grains will materially decline, and this will be severely felt by the farmers of this province who depend so largely upon their cate, peas, barley, & . Prices are low enough new, without making them still more unprefitable to farmers.

unprofitable to farmers.

PRAS.—Receipts during the week were 10,678 ouch, against 28,170 bush the week previous.
Prices here continue nominal at 660 to 670 per
66 lbs, and in the west at 540 per 60 lbs.

Barry.—Receipts during the week were
2,475 bush, against 4,925 for the week previous. Offerings are liberal, but it is almost impossible to make sales. In feed barley sales are reported of car lots at 38s to 40c per 50 lbs, impossible to make sales. In feed barley sales are reported of car lots at 383 to 400 per 50 lbs, and if the duty on corn be rescinded prices must recede to a still lower basis. Malting barley is content at 46c to 50c as to quality. quoted at 46c to 50c as to quality.

Oats.—Receipts during the week were 23 342

Hoge, larger supply with little but rather stronger demand.

bushels, against 12 950 bushels the week prebushels, against 12 3-0 duancis the week previous. We quote the following as being fair values vious. We quote 290 to 300 per S2 bs. as to quality, and very little selling.

REFE—Prices purely nominal at 500 to 550.

Car lots have been offered at 450 f, c, b, in the Calves, \$4.00 to \$8.00. BUCKWHEAT -Market dull. We quote 35c to

Oc. A car sold 35c here.

Matr.—80c to 65c per bushel in small lots, MALT.—80c to 55c per bushel in small loss, large quantities at 70c to 75c.

SEEDS.—Timothy is firm, American being quoted at \$1 45 to \$1.60. Canadian is quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 per bushel. Red clover is quiet at 6½ to 7½ per lb. Alsike 10c to 12c per lb, blue grass \$1 to \$1.50 as to quality, and red top 50c to 75c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.-A fair volume of business

\$13.25; Ohiosgo short out clear, per bhl, to \$13; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$12.75 to \$13.00; Hame, city cured, per bb, 100 to 11½c; Lard, Western, in pails, par lb, 7½c to 80; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 7½c to 80; Bacon, per lb, 100 to 11c; Sh ulders 00c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 4 to 5c.

DRESSED HOUS—The receips during the past week were 602 head grains 560 head for

past week were 602 head against 569 head for the week previous. The season is now fairly over for oar lots, business being chiefly confided to sales of small quantities at \$6 to \$6 25.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-Receipts during the past week were 2,869 kgs. against 998 pkgs for the week pre-vious. The market has undergone no material change during the past week, sales of choice well kept September creamery in jobbing lots having been made at prices ranging from 23c to 24c. A few lots of fine fall Eastern Town-ships have been placed at 18c to 20c, with sales of Morrisburg at 16s to 18s for fall and at 11s to 13s for summer. In Western there have been sales at 12s to 14s as to quality with small lots of finest selections selling at higher prices. A dealer who has just returned from Brockville says there is quite a lot of butter to come for-ward from that section. Stocks here are being reduced, as buyers have been compelled to take more of the medium to good grades now that most of the choice stuff has been absorbed. A lot of 40 tubs of Morrisburg summer goods was

sold at 13c.
We quote: Creamery, 20c to 23c; do Summer, 16c to 19c; Eastern Township; 18c to 20; Morrisburg, 11c to 14c; Brockville, 16c to 18c; Western, 11c to 14c; Renfrew, 11c to

140; Inferior. 100 to 11c.
Churs. Receip's during the past werk were
15 boxes, against 405 boxes the week previous.
The market continues to increas in strength and stocks are being gradually worked of at steadily advancing prices. Since our last issue sales have transpired of 7,000 boxes at prices ranging have transpired of 7,000 boxes at prices ranging from 9½c to 10½c, one lot of choice white being placed at 10½c. The stock of cheese left in this placed at 10½c. The stock of cheese left in this placed at 10½c. The stock of cheese left in this placed is about 35,000 to 40,100 boxes, about, 26,000 boxes being finest white. Holders are very firm in their ideas some of whom refuse to offer under 11c and 'we quote prices of finest cheese to day at 1½c to 11c. Other qualities 9½c to 10½c. Private advices from New York are very strong, and state there is not sufficient white too the huma trade. Sales of finest have white for the home trade. Sales of finest have been made in that city at 112; to 112; A leading dealer in New York writes: "There leading dealer in New York writes: "There will certainly be a famine in white cheese before new goods are in the market." The stocks in New York are 70,000 box-sincluding all grades, and it looks as though that market was now entirely independent of the British trade, and we should not be surprised to see a "boom" in the English market between now and April.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs—Receipts during the week were 509 pkgs, against 726 pkgs for the week previous. The market for fresh Canadian eggs has declined 2c to 3c per dozen on the week, sales becoined at to so per dozen on the week, sales being reported at 15½ to 16c, with sales American fresh 14c vol5c. Montreal limed have sold as 12c to 12½c, and held fresh are quoted at 7c to 10c. A car of Morrisburg belu fresh egg basing the contract of the sales and the sales at 12c. been received but it is difficult to sell them,

READS -Market quet. Small lots \$1.59 SEANS -Market quet. Small lots \$1.59 S \$1 60. Car lots \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bushel. Marle Syrup, &c -Syrup 50c to 750 per tin as to quality, and maple augar 7c to 8c per lb as to

HONEY, -Extracted, 9le to 11c as to quality Comb honey 15c to 16c for white clover in 1 lb sections. Buckwheat honey in comb 12c to 14c,

Brewax - Market quiet at 25c to 25c per lb
Hops - Fine Canadian hops are quoted at
16c to 17c. Medium to good 10c to 15c and old
hops 5c to 9c. Sales of fine Canadian at 15c to

HAY.-Good timethy \$8 on track, but ordipary qualities \$5 to \$7 per ton, and fancy \$10 to \$10 50. Sales of 12 cars at \$5.00 to \$6.50. The country seems to be full of hay.

FRUIT, &c.

APPLES.-The local demand is higher under a decidedly improved demand, and in fact there is quite a boom in fine stock, sales bing reported at \$3.50 to \$5, with fancy selections reling to this tripler prices. Rou d lots of fine stock are quoted at \$1.75 to \$3, and poor grades are being sold to pedlars at \$2 to \$2.25 per bll. A cable was received here to day to m Liverpool giving the sale of a lot of Canadian fruit ex the Peruvian at a very good figure, netting shippers \$3.90 in the West.

DRIED APPLES.—Market dull as 60 per 1b.

EVAPORATED APPLES. - 93 to 10c for new,

and 8; to 81c for old.
ORANGES -Tuere is a fair demand for Florida oranges with sales at \$3.50 to \$4 per box. The New York market is excited and higher, and in England prices have advanced le on Valencia-Here tales of Valencies are reported at \$4 50 per box.

LEMONS-The marks t is quiet but steady, with

business at \$3 25 to \$4.00.
STRAWBEREIES —The market is very dull and sales are slow at 20c to 25c per quart.

CALIFORNIA PEARS — Sales are reported of several lots at \$1 per box.

DATES -5c to 6c per lb.
Figs -In 1 lb boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb boxes
11c to 12c, and in hags 5c to 65 per lb.

PINEAPPLES - Extra large 24c each and small 25n to 30c each.
POTATORS—Pales of two car lots at 70c per baz ; retail. 800 to 90. TOMATOES -Sales were made at 31 to 31 25

per box of 14 lbs. ONIONS—Bermudas in crates have sold at \$4.50 and Spanish in cases at \$5 Osnadian, in barrels, are firm at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per brl.

FISH AND OILS.

Oils.—The market is quite but steady. Steam refined seal 50c to 52c. Cod oil steady, Newfoundland at 37c to 38c, Halifax 321c to 34c.

N wfoundland cod liver oil 500 to 550 SMOKED Fish.—The market is dull and we quote Yarmouth bloaters \$125 per b x ; or dinary kinds, 900 to St. Pure beneless fish in 25 to 45 lb boxes at 340 to 40 per lb. Finnen haddless 640 to 70 per lb. Boneless cod 540 to

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending March 8.h, 1890, were as follows:--Oattle. Sheep, Hoga. Oalves. 632 71 118 115

Over from last week. 36 Total for week..... 728 71 118 115 Left on hand..... 4 ... The trade continues dull, with no better feel-

ing or values. Receipts are not large and few remain unsold, but with the indifferent feeling shown by buyers prices ruled low, 41 ots per Hoge,

We quote the following as being fair values

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending March 8sh, 1590, were 344; left over from previous week 67; total for week 411; shipped during week 198; left for city 65; sales for week 84; on hand for sale 64.

The horse trade at these stables during the

week has been a little better than that of last. Prospects for next week, encouraging. We have on hand for sale 64 very fine workers and drivers with 4 car loads reported to arrive on Monday. There are a number of American buyers in town, and a good trade is expected.

It is proposed to make a deep water ferminus at St. John, N.B., in connection with the Caradian Pacific Easiway on the west side of the barbor.

#### CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

A specialty in boy's coats, "The Covert Cost," a very stylish garment for youth or boy, to be had only at S Carsiey's. Special bargains now offered at S. Careley's in remnants of cloakings; cash buyers will find this an excellent opportunity for securing jacket longins at clearing prices.

NEW CARPETS!

BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS OARPETS BRUSSELS CARPETA Fu', stock of Brussels Carpets in new designs and coloring.

5 FRAME BRUSSELS. A choice assortment of 5 frame Brussels, some

very hand, ome are shades NORDERS TO MATCH. Light Ground Carpets will be very much in demand this season in Eastern Designs.

S. CARSLEY.

NEW CARPETS!

TAPESTRY. TAPESTRY CARPETS 500 pieces of New Tapestry in every quality

and shade. CHEAPER THAN EVER. Ose range marked 34c One range marked 470

One range marked 57c THESE 3 LINES are excep ionally good value and the relection of colors large.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS A new make of Tapestry Brussels in very ch oice colors. Borders to match: S. CARSLEY.

NEW CARPETS WOOL CARPETS

160 pieces of Wool Carpets just passed into WOOL CARPETS

The following prices have sold rapidly: 40c, 46:, 47c, 49c, 55c, 58e and 62c, Double Exua 98c. All very fine colors and patterns. S CARSLEY'S.

CARPETS Brussels, Wilton, Velvet and Tapestry Carpete just pun to stock NEW GOODS

A special shipment of New Carpets just re-WOOL CARPEES.

160 pieces of New Wood Carpets; handsome designe. S. CARSLEY'S. CARPETS, RUG4, SQUARES, Kensington Carp ts. Boyal Art Squares, Ruge, Smyrns Ruge, Mate, S fa Ruge, Door

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to special orders for Mats and Rugs. Coroa Mate, made to o der, in any size. Letters or Names inserted in fact o der wool.

Smerna Rugs, just to hand, in all sizes, suitable for Rocking Chaire, Sofae, etc. OILCLOTHS, Olicloth for Shairs, Passages, Dining-rooms, Kitchens and Offices, well seasoned.

G CASES OF

FLOOR CLOTHS 2 yards wide, 4 yards wide, 8 yards wide, Large selection of Patterns and Qualities. S. CARSLEY.

LINOLEUMS LINOLEUMS

Largest and best selected stock of Flore Clothe and Linoleums ever shown in Canada, 2 yards wide, 4 yards wide, 8 yards wide, 8. CARSLEY.

NEW GOODS.

NEW SPRING JACKETS NEW SPRING JACKETS NEW SPRING JACK MTS NEW SPRING JACKETS NEW SPRING JACKETS

Large Shipment of Clored Spring Jackets, with loose from, beautfully out and first class

S. CARSLEY.

WINTER JACKETS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

NEW SPRING SACQUES NEW SPRING SACQUES NEW SPRING SACQUES NEW SPRING SACQUES

NEW SPRING SACQUES Several lines of Colored Walking Sacques, with Lap-le, Revers. Vests and Sarin Collar, in all the leading styles, as low figures

S. CARSLEY. WINTER JACKETS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

NEW MISSES' MANTLES NEW MISSES MAN LIFS NEW MISSES MANTLES NEW MISSES MANTLES

NEW MISSES' MANTLES Large shipments of Misses New Mantles in Plain Colored Cloths and Fancy Tweed, with one and three capes, made in all the newest

WINTER JACKETS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

S. CARSLEY.

NEW CLOAKINGS AND ULSTERINGS NEW CLOAKINGS AND ULSTERINGS NEW CLOAKINGS AND UL-TERINGS NEW CLOAKINGS AND ULSTERINGS NEW CLOAKINGS AND ULSTERINGS The new Cloakings are far ahead of any pre-

vious years' importations. Ask to see the new

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

IF YOU WANT

A Thread that will not ravel, A Thread that will sew smoothly, A Thread for Hand or Machine, A Thread that will please you,

> THEN ASK FOR CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

 $\mathbf{E}^{ ext{ver}}\,\mathbf{R}^{ ext{eady.}}$ 

THE EVER-HEADY DRESS STERLS As each dressmaker feels, Who sheir qualities once has been trying. Are for comfort the best, And it's freely confest, They're just the right sort to be buying.

S. CARSLEY. 1765, 1767, 1768, 1771, 778, 1775, 1777,

NOTRE DAME STREET

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Buch to Buch