

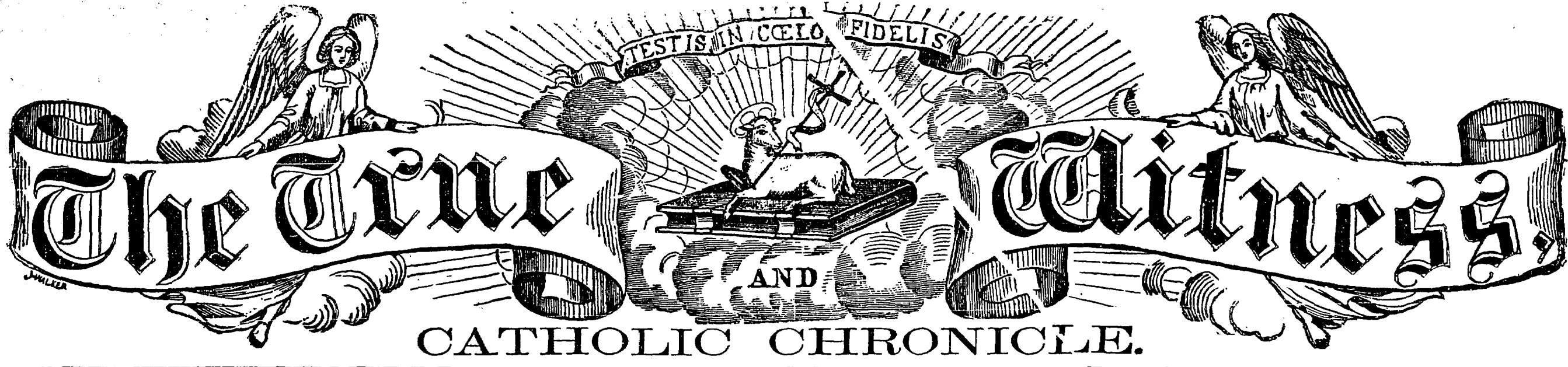
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CHILD AND SCHOOL.

Bishop Keane Ably Discusses Them.

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.

It is easy to trace the evolution from tyrannical feudalism, from feudalism to chivalry and from chivalry to popular institutions.

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

It behooves us to bring to all posterity the good and great of the American child. Gladstone has recently written of the great and inevitable influence America must exercise upon all nations of the earth.

Let us derive a lesson from our political powers and laws. The American people are all nations, yet we are not a nation.

What ever is true in social philosophy is true in religion. Religion we must not consider as a mere sentiment.

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THE NATURAL AND SUPERNATURAL.

In Cases of Hypnotism—A Lecture by Rev. Father Rahman.

Rev. Father Rahman, of the Society of Jesus, lectured last Sunday afternoon before the Union Catholic Club on "Hypnotism."

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

The Association of the Catholic Youth of Italy is arranging for a solemn celebration of the third anniversary of the death of St. Aluisius Gonzaga on June 21st, 1891.

EXEMPTION IN ONTARIO.

Treasurer Ross brings 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 raised a separate school supporter must so notify the clerk of the municipality before March 1st in each year.

The Government, the minister said, did not feel prepared to grant the ballot to separate school supporters, as no demand nor any petitions had been received asking for it.

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.

An Appeal to the Friends of Nazareth.

The numerous protectors and friends of the Nazareth institution will learn with pleasure that this year again their interesting proteges propose entertaining them with one of those musical treats for which Nazareth is so renowned.

The organs of the Vatican do not openly charge William with piazarism, but they say they cannot help being struck with the wonder of familiarity of the thoughts and expressions of the Emperor's rescripts with those of the Papal address to the French workmen.

The last returns from the German election show that the old and reliable Centre has almost held its own.

The first of the Sisters of Mercy in Meriden, Conn., to nurse the smallpox patients in that city, is now in the records of that Order.

The Hackmen's Union have decided to turn out on St. Patrick's Day, and all hackmen are invited to join them on that day.

The following letter is published by The Star:—I want to take time by the forelock.

It has been asserted that all this school work by the Catholics has been instigated by the Pope, and that he holds views antagonistic to American institutions.

Several other Radicals and labor leaders spoke but Mr. Dabne, Mr. Besant and other prominent persons who were announced to speak did not appear.

The London Scandals.

LONDON, March 6.—Mr. Labouchere, in an interview on the Cleveland street scandal, says it cannot be denied that Hammond was assisted to escape.

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

A WELSH MINING HORROR.

Over 160 Miners Killed by an Underground Explosion.

LONDON, March 10.—A terrific explosion occurred today in the Morsa colliery in Glamorganshire, Wales, which it is feared will be attended with much loss of life.

A PASTORAL LETTER.

The Cardinal Receives a Delegation from Rome.

QUEBEC, March 10.—Yesterday a pastoral letter, communicating a document received from Rome and addressed to Cardinal Tachezeau, was read in all the Catholic churches of the diocese.

It would be hard to cite a nobler story than that of the career of Marie Therese, the French Sister of Mercy who has just received the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Cardinal Manning wrote a letter to the committee of the House of Commons having in charge the arrangements of the Bazaar for France, regretting that the state of his health prevented him from paying his respects to the memory of a man who had died in very high repute in life and whose death is regarded as a loss to the nation.

Cardinal Gibbons has subscribed one hundred dollars to the fund for the enjoyment of the Father Marcellus Club by the Catholic University. He hopes that God will bless the appeal for contributions, and that the friends of temperance in the Baltimore Diocese will give liberally to the same object.

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THE DUKES OF ONNAUGHT COMING THROUGH CANADA.

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BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 9.—The naval estimates to be submitted by the Government amount to £14,500,000, which is an increase of £1,000,000 over the estimates of the preceding year.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO.

TORONTO, March 6.—The Liberal members in caucus have resolved to support the refusal to give a ballot to separate school supporters.

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RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

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FATHER MATTHEW CENTENARY.

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THE LABOR BANQUET.

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THE RESPECT PAID TO ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITIES.

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A CONTUMACIOUS PROFESSOR.

QUEBEC, March 10.—The Quebec Seminary, which forms part of Laval University, is much excited by the dismissal of Abbe Eugene Roy, Superintendent of Studies, who allowed the President to deliver a speech in which he severely blamed those who helped the Holy Ghost.

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A WOMAN INDICTED FOR MURDER.

COBURN, March 10.—At the Assizes today the grand jury brought in a true bill for murder against Mary Ann Montanary for killing James Lawson, in the Township of Montserrat, in December last.

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BARLEY FOR FARMERS.

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A SINFUL CONTRADICTION.

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A SWEDISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY HAS UNANIMOUSLY AWARDED EMIL PASHA A SPECIAL MEDAL IN RECOGNITION OF HIS EMINENT SERVICES IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF CIVILIZATION IN AFRICA.

FATHER DOGUE, OF THE JESUIT MISSION AT WYDAN, WEST AFRICA, HAS BEEN TAKEN PRISONER BY THE DAHOMEANS.

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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 Significance—History of the Ceremonies—A Few Words on Shrove Tide—Customs 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 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 sins. In the temple of the Lord in our hearts, after having come forth from the Babylon of this world by the rites and the services of the Septuagesim 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 granite edifice raised by Solomon and destroyed by the Babylonians, thus must we rebuild the temple of the Holy Ghost, built by God at the moment of our baptism, but destroyed by the sins of the past year.

Again in the Old Testament the tenth part of all the substance of the Jews was given to the Lord. The Lord says in the tenth part of our time while on this earth. For forty days we fast, but taking out the Sundays of Lent, when there is no fast, it leaves thirty-six days, nearly the tenth part of the 365 days of the year. According to Pope Gregory, from the first Sunday of Lent to Easter, there are six weeks, making forty-two days, when we fast from Lent to the six Sundays during which we do not fast, we have left thirty-six days, about the tenth part of 365 days of the year.

The forty days fasting comes down to us from the Old Testament.

For we read that Moses fasted forty days on the mountain Sinai. He fasted forty days and forty nights, and again we read 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 Lent. The Lenten season, which begins on the first Sunday of Lent, the 12th day of January, when he went forth into the desert. But we do not begin the Lent after Epiphany, 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, 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 Easter.

We 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 temple of the Holy Ghost, as the Apostle says: "Know ye not that you are the temple of God, and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you?" To begin with 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 name.

ASH WEDNESDAY. comes from the ceremony of putting ashes on the heads of the clergy and of the 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 Paradise 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 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. What 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 sin of old Adam 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. We see 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 came and found him in such affliction, "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 in sackcloth and ashes. Then in Tyre and Sidon had been done the miracles seen in Judas, that they had long ago done penance in sackcloth and ashes. When the great city shall be destroyed, its people will cry out with grief, putting

DUST UPON THEIR HEADS. From these parts of the Bible, the reader will see that the use of sackcloth and ashes, and 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 ashes on our heads with the words "Remember man, that thou art dust, and unto dust thou shalt return."

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 penance. Before mass they came to the church, confessed their sins, 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 barefooted. 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 driven from the garden and condemned to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, the penitents, who were not allowed to enter the temple of the Lord again till they finished their penance and came to be absolved on Holy Thursday.

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 of the Latin rite.

Formerly they used to come up to the altar railing in their bare feet to receive the ashes, and since various notices of their death and of the nothingness of man. In the twelfth century

the Pope and all his court came to the church 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.

The three days following Quinquagesima Sunday are called Shrove-tide. The word comes from the old Saxon, shrove, which means to go to confession, or the old when in England was Catholic, they 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. Augustine, they redouble their fervor on these days. All who tell under the census of the church receive forgiveness from the hands of their bishop or from the clergyman named to act in his place. Public penance was practiced in ever church. All who injured their neighbors were obliged to restore.

The Christians of all ages began the fast of Lent by first going to confession, as shown by the fathers and the councils of the church. In the fourth century, St. Chrysostom 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, and all other means, every one may carefully cleanse his soul in order to partake of it with a pure conscience." Alcinous tells all Christians to confess their sins on the.

"HEAD OF THE FAST,"

that is, on these days before Lent. Theophilus 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 allowed 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 fixes all of both sexes, under pain of excommunication, to go to confession at least once each year, under pain of being driven from the Church while living, and deprived of Christian burial when they die. Another council, held in Spain, commanded, under pain of excommunication, rectors of churches to publish the decree of the Fourth Lateran council. From these fathers, Burchard, it will appear how clear is the spirit of the Church in exhorting the people to prepare for 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, as he has no charity, I am nothing. On the care with which we make this confession depends the fruit of our penance and fast during Lent. 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, his confession, his satisfaction, do not merit everlasting life. Confession also prepares the penitent to send Lent in a Christian 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-Eustace, 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.—Limerick Leader.

Some higher authority than Colonel Forbes must give us these directions. What must we ask were the forces of the Crown employed at it? It was not protecting the sheriff in the execution of his writ, 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 a true and unbiassed report to the public. Evidently the protection of Irish landlordism 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, who died on Saturday was a supporter of the anti-Home Rule Government; 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 younger or 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 O'bery. The Earls of Shannon since the time of the second earl just referred to have had seats in the House of Lords as English barons, the English title being Lord Carleton.—Cork Herald.

The Government have devised a way of hiding from the public the brutalities practiced at evictions. They exclude the reporters and the tenants are running to the landlord with 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, as if they were at a point where they could see none of the work that was being carried on. As the distance of the express with 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 reporters outside of the police cordon.

It is only a very short time since a Dublin Troop paper proclaimed, with a whoop of triumph, that the Plan of Campaign was broken down on the Opheltie estate, and that the tenants were running to the landlord with a full rent and costs. Father Stephens immediately gave a complete denial to the charges, but the landlord organs refused to listen to him. They declared it was a fact that Mr. Opheltie and Mr. T. W. Russell had conquered the Plan, and that it was all over with the agitators. The tenants, however, were not to be so easily misled. 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 Rebeck's supporters at the late election. On Friday at the Clongroug evictions, Thomas Fox and his wife, both over eighty years of age, with family of five, were all hurried out with Rutledge's accustomed ferocity. They were huddled together against a ditch for several hours, when a neighbor took them in at the other side of the road to the comfortable, commodious dwelling of Larry Fox, who has, also an idle house, thirty paces 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."—Limerick Leader.

The Limerick Leader says:—"The amount of voluntary labour which has been given in connection with the building of 'New Tipperary' has saved up to this day for the Defence Committee several thousand pounds. Before the single stone could be laid or a foundation put down, building had to be done that, according to the calculation of eminent engineers, would without voluntary labour, have cost £7,000. The counties of Limerick and Tipperary did this last year, 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:—Donahill, Cappawhite, Golden, Banaha, Lattin, Emly, Killefale, Aherlow, Kilmoyry, Cullen, Galley, Annerahy, Doon, Knockavilly, Hospital, Seaville, Rossmore, Clonally, Knock, Gafin, Cahill, Templebroad, Ballylender, Gola, Cappanore, and Knocklow. The names of the parishes are arranged in the manner in which they came. Some of these have come, and some, in the months of November and December, have come as often as six times.

Ballylanders came twelve miles in a snow-storm; Rosemore mustering, at 5 o'clock in the 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 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 marked local 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 unwholesome 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 differed from the majority of those present in religious belief, but who, as Christians, felt concerned for all who were being oppressed by people in their last brave rally against unbearable territorial oppression. We are glad to see this enlightened spirit manifesting itself in South 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 to the cause of the oppressed. It is to be hoped that the continuance of systems founded upon ignorance, intolerance, hatred, and suspicion.—Limerick Leader.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

How to Tell Those That Catholics Are Forbidden to Join.

In his Lenten pastoral, the Right Rev. Francis Silas Chabard, Bishop of Vincennes, Indiana, supplies this timely instruction: AN ERRONEOUS ASSERTION. Some one, unadvisedly, has given to the public press the assertion that all non-Catholic societies, except the Masons, were open to Catholics, 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 levitation of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, which is the law on the subject.

After giving the rules which are to determine 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 expressly condemned by the Church, especially the younger portion, that they may be better guarded against danger of evil, 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, in his Encyclical, '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 to be especially exposed to the allurements of men who set ways in fraud and deceit. Therefore they ought to be helped with the greatest possible kindness, and to be invited to join associations that are good, lest they be drawn away to others that are evil.'

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 not to be refused the Sacraments of Christian 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 citizens who have not our Faith, we must never forget that they have not Catholic belief nor Catholic training. The delicacy 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 Cor. vi. 14. Remember that our life is to be a spiritual life, if we are to gain heaven by the same means. We must not mix with those who have not the faith has the effect of blurring our sense of what is spiritual. The result is indifference to the faith, neglect of the Sacraments, carelessness in hearing mass, and forgetfulness of prayer.

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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 as laborers or proprietors depriving them of employment if they withdrew. One can easily understand the weighty nature of such privation. Therefore, the Fathers of Council dealt 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 (828): "We decree that whenever it can be done, with the favor and patronage of the Bishops, societies for Catholic workingmen and others be established and promoted, which, although they have only a temporal and material purpose, are to follow the counsel and direction of the clergy." The Fathers, moreover, say they speak thus following the advice of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, in his Encyclical "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 to be especially exposed to the allurements of men who set ways in fraud and deceit. Therefore they ought to be helped with the greatest possible kindness, and to be invited to join associations that are good, lest they be drawn away to others that are evil."

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JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

AT THE TIME OF THE—

CRUCIFIXION.

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

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CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND

The Marquis of Ripon on Their Position.

Glowing Tributes to Daniel O'Connell and Cardinal Manning.

[English Churchman.]

At the annual reunion of the Roman Catholics 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 all events, had much right to congratulate themselves upon the position in which they stood. (Hear, hear.) He was not altogether a young man, and he was free to say that during the period of his recollection he had observed, as they had all observed, a very great and happy change in the position of the public affairs of the Catholics occupied in this country. It was not within his recollection, but within his life that

CATHOLIC EMANICIPATION

was passed. It was little more than sixty years ago since every Catholic 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 rejoiced especially was to see the increasing tendency, increasing readiness, and increasing willingness 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 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 the old times had disappeared, but he did occasionally see some fossilized specimens of persons holding those antiquated opinions, but in the main, and with the great bulk of their countrymen they were able, and he rejoiced to say that practically those feelings had passed away. He was speaking, of course, in reference to public life, and that respect there had been even within his own recollection

A VERY GREAT AND MARKED CHANGE,

and he should always esteem it a great honour and he should be glad to be the first Catholic who was called to the Cabinet Council of Her Majesty for many years. (Hear, hear.) But when he said that, he could not claim that the liberality of sentiment which had placed him in that position was the exclusive property of the Catholic party, but he belonged, or he followed, a cause which he ceased to be a Cabinet Minister on the last occasion, in the next Government which was formed—the present Government of Lord Salisbury—an other Catholic was placed in the Cabinet in the person of Mr. Matthews, the Hon. Mr. Matthews, and they saw that the monopoly of any political party, had proved that a voice in both feeling and friendship which had been made in the minds of their countrymen generally. Now, when they spoke of this great change which had taken place within sixty years in the position of Catholics in this country, it was almost impossible to ask what was the cause of it, and they saw that the advantage and the equal just rights which they now enjoyed? To many it was a proud satisfaction to think that among the statesmen who laboured sixty or seventy years ago for that end his father took a share, but it was not in the main to the eloquence of Channing or the oratory of Fox that they owed the rights of free citizens, but it was to one great man,

ONE GREAT IRISHMAN,

to whose eloquence, to whose determination, and to whose devotion to the work the conquest of their rights was due—Daniel O'Connell, (cheers.) And he at all events, as an English Catholic, when he found himself under no disability, and enabled to take, and permitted to take, his full part in public life, 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 past, and which ought to be buried, as all defunct and noxious objects ought to be. (Cheers.) There were a few disabilities still existing which were of a very curious kind. One was that the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland could not be filled by a Catholic. There was yet another high office which Catholics by law could not fill, and that was that of the Lord Chancellor of England, and they saw now from this curious state of things that

THE MOST EMINENT ADVOCATE OF THE DAY,

his honorable and learned friend Sir Charles Russell—(cheers)—was not at the present moment eligible for the highest position in his profession. But those things had in been said and might be said, and interested themselves to set them 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-citizens, he did not think they could have a more remarkable, he was almost going to say more wonderful, proof of it than that given to them recently by the part which was taken, and taken with such universal approval and applause, by Cardinal Manning (cheers) during the dockers' strike. (Renewed cheers.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

Politics in North Lanark.

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 approaches for the election of members to the Legislative Assembly, the wire-pullers are doing their battle armor, and the more logical and conscientious politicians are reviewing the matter in a calm and honest 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 prevent the election of the Province, and promote the interests and well-being of her people. But in these stirring times, when firebrands of the Dalton McCarthy stamp, are seeking to arouse in our midst a war of races, and to disturb the peace and tranquility even of the home circle, otherwise the wire-pullers and the firebrands are only too anxious to grasp at any little spark that might kindle a flame, the effects of whose ill begotten reflection would be felt over the whole Province, ay, the whole country. They have begun 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. 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 not too 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 hoodlums and fanatics 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 possessed of the hallic desire of "imposing Confession into its original fragments," he may continue his work; but in regard to that pretension 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 those who are not only ready but anxious to defend their rights, "Thus far and no farther!" It is reasonable to suppose that since his eloquent nasal appendage has protruded into the local affairs of the North-West, he will make an attempt to carry out his threat in regard to our Catholic schools in Ontario, and we can assure him here and that he will meet with a determined opposition to his fanaticism that will not count or lower before the reflection of his "omnipotence."

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 suffrages of the people. If it should occur to those who usually compose the Reform Conventions in election times that they owe something—that they owe a great deal in fact—to the long standing fidelity of the Catholic electors of North Lanark, they will find in our ranks men possessed of pre-eminence 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 eloquent Patrick C. Dowdall, men who embrace our Faith and partake of our Sacraments—we can assist with the joy and pride of a patriot in joying 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 the 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 the 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 good man—who is the equal of his departed brother in all save the interpretation of law, has risen to red-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 wanting 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 Assembly—that such fire-eaters and disturbers of the public peace as Dalton McCarthy might be taught that they cannot impeach the tranquility of the family circle without receiving sooner or later the punishment which is the just portion of all who wantonly excite dangerous passions and prejudices. J. L.

Sir:—I hear poor Charley Gooderough has shot himself. Did he lose his money? He—"No. He married a woman with a misliver."

CONNEMARA'S DIVORCE.

The Governor of Madras Charged With Infidelity.

LONDON, March 3.—The English papers have had paragraphs for weeks past about the impending Connemara divorce suit, but not till today, when the petition filed by his wife was accessible, did the enormity of the scandal appear. Lady Connemara has been here six months. She has resisted all the efforts of her husband's relatives to keep the scandal 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 Salisbury gave him his title and sent him as Governor to Madras, a position which, with salary and perquisites, is worth \$100,000 a year. Connemara took to India with him his own niece, who was married to an officer of the Seventeenth Lancers. Her husband was then given a responsible position. In her petition Lady Connemara mentions her niece as one of the women with whom her husband had an adulterous connection. Current gossip of the club is based on the story of returned army officers from Madras. 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 suppression of Lady Connemara. The general opinion is that her ladyship will 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 English law. Charles Russell appears for Lord Connemara, and Lockwood for his wife. A social sensation is expected. In a December 1883 last, it will be remembered, London society was startled by a despatch from Madras stating that Lady Connemara had left the Government House, refusing to remain under the same roof with her husband. She took her leave suddenly during an official ball and went to a hotel. Capt. Quinn, aide-de-camp to the Governor, left the house at the same time and immediately afterwards resigned his office. Madras society was in sympathy with Lady Connemara.

Lord Connemara was known as the Hon. 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 1858. 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 Georgiana, 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 Vatican; but (according to the Continental correspondent of the Glasgow Herald) they are only to be used for the roughest kind of proof work which has to be done in a hurry. The Pope dislikes the innovation, for he is anxious and rightly so—not to break up the admirable

school of penmanship which flourishes at the Vatican. There is no such writing in the world as that which is seen on the documents sent out by the Curia. All the copying clerks of the first rank are priests and monks, and many of them exercise their fancy in the tracing of illuminated capitals and ornamental rubrics or margins; but these must not be a single essay on a page which has been issued in the Pope's name. A misplaced comma causes a whole page to be rewritten.

ABOUT LITANIES.

Origin of the Name and Antiquity of the Devotion.

The word "litanies" 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 inhabitants of heaven, addressing them sometimes collectively, according to their different classes of Apostles, Martyrs, Confessors, etc., and sometimes individually. Many have attributed the authorship of this Litany 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 Church history, however, that he had a great devotion to the Litany of the Saints and had it sung with much solemnity in the sacred procession that marched through the streets of Rome during the prevalence of the plague, begging God to withdraw His avenging hand. The Litany of the Saints, was used in the East in the time of St. Basil the Great, who died in 377, more than two hundred years before the pontificate of St. Gregory. Hence Cardinal Bionius 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. Kasari is of opinion that it 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 magnificent edifice encloses the Holy House of the Blessed Virgin, which was transported by the Ministry of angels from Nazareth to Loretto in the end of the thirteenth century. The Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus contains the various attributes and praises of the sacred name. Every knee in heaven, 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 we cry out, whenever it is mentioned, "Have mercy on us."—Sacred Heart Review.

Canadian Advantages.

The latest issue of the Imperial Federation Journal, of London, Eng., quotes the following passage from a previous number of the Courier: "We very much doubt whether there is in the whole world, a more just government than that of Canada. The Catholics there enjoy the same privileges as citizens of any other denomination. They have their denominational schools, which we have not. They are eligible to the highest

offices of the state, a privilege which, as Mr. Daniel Dougherty says on the other day at Baltimore, we do not enjoy." Naturally our contemporary coincides with our view of the case. We doubt that the Catholics of the Dominion, will ever seriously entertain the idea of annexation to the United States. Nor are the annexationists to be found in the ranks. The only motive that could give a semblance of reason to the cry for union with that republic, is the advancement of the material and commercial interests of Canada. Waiving the value of the latter claim, we submit that other and more precious interests are at stake. There is more 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 striven for the simple right of supporting their own schools with the school taxes paid by themselves—Catholic school taxes for Catholic schools. Yet this demand was evidently just and reasonable, considered as an attack on the public school system. Catholic rights are interpreted as Protestant wrongs. One word on the subject shows every penny fanatic in the land into a paroxysm. All we ask is what Canada enjoys, but our country is too free, to grant such demands.

Question of Home Rule. Ireland is agitating for a degree of self government equal to that of Canada. Doubtless such a concession would satisfy the large majority of Ireland's friends. Canadians, however, are not quite contented. 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 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 Jesuitic estate bill, as also in the failure of McCarthy's Equal Rights Party propaganda. It appears to us that England derives very little profit from her political connection with Canada. 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 a man or a dollar to aid the mother country in time of war. No financial tribute is paid into the exchequer of Great Britain, the salary of the Governor-General being the only money given for trans Atlantic supervision. We would advise our neighbors to examine other countries well before finding fault with their own.—Ogdensburg Courier.

STRONG AND HEALTHY.

RELAND, Vt., Nov., '88. Mr. O. F. Cummings writes under the above date: My attention was called to Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic by the Rev. Longueau last New Year. My eldest child had been subject to fits of spasms since it was 11 months old, and we had consulted several physicians without avail; the child commenced to lose control over the muscles of the face and showed signs of dullness in the eyes which I cannot really describe, but after we gave him the Nerve Tonic it grew brighter, has had no return of the fits and is to-day strong and healthy.

MONTH OF ST. JOSEPH.

Every one knows that this is a name given to the month of March. Catholics now consecrate this month to the glorious Patriarch. This devotion began only a few years ago, and already it is spread everywhere, and bears most happy fruits.

The end is evident—having for its object the glory of God and the honor of His great Saint. The means are easy—beginning at the beginning of the month, we can adopt some prayer, prescribe ourselves some practices, or erect a shrine to this glorious adopted Father of Christ. There are many powerful motives for being devoted to Saint Joseph. The principal or the greatest of all motives, is the example of our Lord Himself. The whole life of Christ is a divine model proposed for our imitation. He says: "For I have given you the example, that as I have done to you, so you do also." Consider the example His life has left us regarding the honor we should pay St. Joseph. First among them to honor him, was our Divine Lord Himself. For the Holy Virgin, who represents the image of His Heavenly Father, who made him His guardian upon earth.

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 is the inspired St. Luke says concerning the Massacre of the Innocents. He has left us regarding the honor we should pay St. Joseph. First among them to honor him, was our Divine Lord Himself. For the Holy Virgin, who represents the image of His Heavenly Father, who made him His guardian upon earth.

Then, was not Christ our Lord, during the long space of eighteen years did nothing great or mysterious to save us a lesson? To all men this would be imputed. Was it not at the schools of our Blessed Mother to speak, the Holy Virgin, who represents the image of His Heavenly Father, who made him His guardian upon earth. Then, was not Christ our Lord, during the long space of eighteen years did nothing great or mysterious to save us a lesson? To all men this would be imputed. Was it not at the schools of our Blessed Mother to speak, the Holy Virgin, who represents the image of His Heavenly Father, who made him His guardian upon earth.

Advertisement for clothing, hats, caps, furs, and gents' furnishings. Features a large '\$50,000 STOCK' and 'Gents' Furnishings! MUST BE SOLD AT 50c IN THE \$!'.

Advertisement for C. G. GLASS & CO., Wholesale Prices! Nos. 1850 and 1852 Notre Dame Street. CORNER MCGILL STREET.

Jesus 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 who was the power of that great man compared with that of St. Joseph; who not only once, but many times, could, as his will, control the actions of his God, the Creator of the sun?

FRENCH CATHOLICS.

A Vast Majority of the Voters Belong to the Church.

The political year which has just closed for France has been discussed in almost every one of its more evident aspects; it has been depicted as a year of defeat and retrogression, as a triumph for liberty; it has been quoted as a proof that the French do not want war; it has been pointed out as a triumphant evidence of the value of a strong hand at the helm; it has been mentioned in a by the way manner as a manifestation of the evil one. But in all the things that have been said, the two supreme facts seem to have been absolutely forgotten. Firstly, that France is a Catholic country, secondly, 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 Catholics, and 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 politicians and watching the voters, and by standing among the voters and watching the politicians. We had opportunity last year of taking both these standpoints, and when we came to another conclusion that Catholic Frenchmen, the men who stay at home and plough and sow and reap, have accepted the Republic, that the forces of monarchy have long ground while those of the faith have, if anything, gained it. There is nothing in foreign politics which Frenchmen of all classes and religions, 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 Catholics are even to this day of the opinion that the Republic is a tyranny on the part of a minority; they have not looked at the figures in the parliament 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 Catholicism and of the Republic in France, the Boulangist movement was directed against these parliamentary cliques which gave the anti-clerical such power, and above all against the miserable policy of expediency, of yielding to racial pressure, of waging party war with the Church, and of all that fatal laissez faire which took the name of opportunity, and which was headed by Ferry, a man chiefly remarkable for the size of his nose, and for the "Article 7" which incited education in France.

The origin of this strange movement, the explanation 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 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 striking enough. But still more so is the internal history of the movement and of the onward effort which corresponded to its particular phases.

Cherlin Bookstore to Proprietor: "What's the price of this book?" Proprietor: "The Bible? Forty cents." Clerk: "It is not a Bible; it is an infidel work." Proprietor: "Oh, I see. Four dollars."



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WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 12, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, March, 12, St. Gregory the Great.
THURSDAY, March, 13, St. Gerald.
FRIDAY, March, 14, Five Sacred Wounds.
SATURDAY, March, 15, St. Longinus.
SUNDAY, March, 16, Fourth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, March, 17, St. PATRICK.
TUESDAY, 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 hoped that all the societies will make a point of turning out in full force. 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 Irishman 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 celebrations. 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 efficacious means of combating 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 efficacious means of resisting temptation, and the honesty of purpose that animated the membership is the best guarantee of permanent success. Other organizations are, more or less, mixed up in political cabals and wire-pullings; the Catholic temperance societies are true 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 force for good work. The Rev. Father McCallen has, by his zeal, his eloquence and indefatigable exertions, infused life and activity into the whole body. The sphere of usefulness 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 distant 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 efficaciously for the triumph of precepts prescribed by the great apostle, and the evils to combat are so great, and at the same time so manifold, 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 Total Abstinence be carried on to a most successful issue.

General Middleton.

Some of our United States contemporaries are exhibiting over the supposed degradation of General Middleton, commander of the Canadian forces. In the Canadian Parliament a charge has been laid against the General for having appropriated to his own use 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 who exultingly cry out guilty before having heard a word of the evidence. To the general's credit 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 to be held innocent until proved to have com-

mitted the offence charged. The public can afford to wait for a few weeks until the facts have been laid bare, before pronouncing their verdict on a man whose career hitherto has been an honorable one.

Pope Leo XIII.

His Holiness the Pope attained his 80th year on the second day of the present month. Just twelve years ago he ascended the Pontifical Throne. The career of the venerable Pontiff has been an eventful one, and despite many rumors set afloat, 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 Catholicity over its bitter foes.

McCarthyism.

Every good citizen as well as every wise politician must regard with profound misgiving the apparent determination of the faction led by Dalton McCarthy to precipitate a war of races and religion throughout these provinces. Although beaten in the House of Commons, he has declared amid the applause of the fanatics outside that he will not accept defeat, but persist in his unholy 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 does not rejoice in the titular siff 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 magniloquent threats. The Catholics of Canada are not a great deal less than one half of the whole population, 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 so 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 enemies—disgraced Tories whose backbone is implacable Orangism—an opportunity they were seized 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 Catholic rights and Separate Schools.

Therefore, whatever apostrophes may say to the contrary, the issue is clearly defined, and in the coming struggle of parties it is the conscientious 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 candidate in the minority.

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

At any rate it is clear that the dissolution of the Ontario Assembly will be the signal for a general onslaught on the Catholics of Ontario and on the Liberal party for the alleged crime 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 constitutional rights. The original folly of the McCarthys lies in bringing about so unfortunate a conjunction could not be characterized too severely. In order to reduce this country to their ideal of a British dependency they are prepared to carry an incendiary torch from Halifax to Vancouver. But surely the people of Canada have not abandoned their senses to take up so fatal and disastrous a scheme. This country is not and never was British in the sense of being English and Protestant. The French, Irish and Scotch Catholics 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 own—a character so far developed that the inherent spirit imported hither from over the ocean has no real abiding place in the hearts of the people. As the ice of winter lingers into summer in the most arctic 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 disappear.

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

A Great Speech.

On all hands the speech pronounced by Hon. Mr. Gladstone on the presentation of the report of the Parnell Commission to the House of Commons is admitted to be the greatest effort ever made by the greatest

orator of modern times. Some members of the House are reported to have wept during its delivery, and Parnell himself is stated as having given way to his emotion when he left the chamber. The greatest dismay reigns in the ranks of the Ministerial party. Mr. Gladstone has moved an amendment, which, if it does not carry in the House, will have a widespread effect on the country. The forged latter business was intended by Parnell's enemies to destroy him, now the conspirators are about to be heist with their own petard. Gladstone claims that not merely vindictive 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 justice.

Irish Landlordism Must Go.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has, we may be sure, voiced the sentiments that will prevail among the tenants of Ireland in reference to the proposed Irish Land Bill. This would indicate that they will not be satisfied with any half measures. Mr. Parnell's policy of taking all he can get and agitating for more, appears not to have lost its charms, while the words of the Archbishop sound as if they have not been won over by the unadvised proposition. At bottom, however, the Irish difficulty is an economical one, whatever it may have been in the past when religion and politics took the lead in men's minds. Still it appears that, even then, the economical cause of the trouble was the most potent, if the least apparent. When the land of a country is owned by absentee landlords, it cannot be prosperous. In some places in Ireland there are enterprising men who have achieved great success in business, agriculture and manufacturing. These have had little or no trouble with the people. It would be the same all over the island were the droned got rid of. Reared in antiquated hereditary notions, having no idea of the duties demanded by modern life, these landlords cling to a system that is no longer practicable. Their estates in many cases are hopelessly bound and tied up with mortgages, jolt taxes 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 respects, as that of the tenants. It will, therefore, appear to outside observers that 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 till the economical situation is the same in Ireland that it is in all free countries. In order to bring this about it is an absolute necessity that Landlordism must go.

The Quebec Branch of the Irish National League of America has passed resolutions of regret on the death of Mr. Joseph Biggar, M.P.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The principle features of the TRANSLANTIC for March is its character. In an article on "The East and West," the Col. and Baron Stuebel, who is an authority in matters military, tentatively advances the startling idea 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 Alsace 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 copying Vienna in 1866 after reading this article, one turning, with intent aroused in advance, to "The East and West," and another, a touching note by Alphonse Daudet, based upon the prohibition of the study of French in Alsace, "schools. An entire page is given to a collection of nearly forty fac-similes of royal autographs. Heinrich Heine gives some recollections of his childhood that are not only interesting, but instructive as explaining his future. Among other literary attractions are some delightful translations of the new ode of Carducci, the Italian poet, an account of Russia's national opera, "Life for the Czar," by the famous composer, Michel Glinka. A selection from this opera fills two pages of the TRANSLANTIC. On the other hand, we are perhaps the best piece of Robert Browning thus published in [328 Washington St., Boston. \$2 00 year.]

Pending Negotiations.

Canadian interests 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 Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries of the Canadian Government. The telegraphic news has brought us all kinds of rumors, some to the effect that Canadian interests have been ignored altogether and that a settlement has been arrived at without regard to our rights. Very little reliance can be placed on any such reports. The negotiations are being conducted by the high contracting parties in the utmost secrecy, and nothing is likely to be known about the proceedings or the results arrived at until the official papers are laid before the authorities of the Empire and the Republic. 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 principles of international law ought to govern the claims of the contracting parties rigorously. No doubt the United States authorities will endeavor to make as good a bargain as they did when dealing with Asburton, in the famous treaty, wherein the Canadian boundary was sacrificed to the advantage of our arctic neighbors. 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 connection 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, it is to be hoped that if not all, most of the vexed question that have caused friction with our neighbors will have been settled. Mrs. Patrick has done too much injury in the past; let us have a clean slate, for once, and a general wiping out of old scores.

Catholic Newspapers.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh has issued a pastoral dealing with subjects of importance to his flock during the Lenten Season through which we are now passing. After having written with mastery hand on the subjects of intemperance and the burning question of education of the Catholic youth, His Grace, ever solicitous for the welfare of his people, has the following exhortation on the subject of Catholic newspapers, which we commend to our readers:—

"Our clergy should also encourage their people to take well-conducted Catholic newspapers. As it is, numbers of families take cheap weekly newspapers, which, while they do not contain a single friendly word towards the Catholic Church, are filled with glib accounts of 'sea-meetings,' 'convents,' 'Bible meetings,' 'Acquiescences.' By the journal of such papers some lose the very language of Catholicity, and adopt that of the conventicle. Thus you will hear some people say that they are going to 'prayers' or to 'meetings,' when they mean that they are going to assist at the holy sacrifice of the Mass. It is not to be wondered at that this is calculated to lead, for intemperance of language in such matters logically begets a un-

fusion and inaccuracy of ideas, and destroy the correct notions which should be entered into of Catholic doctrines. Our people, we repeat, should take good Catholic newspapers, which will bring them into more direct relationship with the Catholic world, which will tell them what their brethren in the land of the sun and the sword are doing for the triumph of truth, and which will take a lively interest in the work and labors and trials of the world-wide Church of which they are members, and which, in fact, will take them as it were out of their relation with the world, and will show them the back of the great curtain of Catholic life. The Catholic press has a great and glorious mission to fulfill in this country, and it should be encouraged and fostered by all who have the sacred interests of the Church at heart."

ENGLAND has a temperance reform movement which has given rise to acrimonious discussion. Lord Randolph Churchill will introduce a bill giving the power of granting liquor licenses in the hands of the County Commissioners. The clause in the bill which is most bitterly opposed by the temperance people is that which provides pecuniary compensation for those who may be refused licenses. Supporters of the measure argue that the basis being recognized as legitimate by law these engaged in it are entitled to compensation, should times intrusted with the administration of the law render their investments worthless. It must be admitted that this is a question which has a business as well as a moral side to it. Opponents of the liquor traffic may advance a great moral reform by closing public houses, but has the law the right to render investments valueless that were made in good faith under its sanction? The progress of this movement in England will be interesting to Canadians who may be called upon to face the same problem in the near future.

The Quebec Branch of the Irish National League of America has passed resolutions of regret on the death of Mr. Joseph Biggar, M.P.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The principle features of the TRANSLANTIC for March is its character. In an article on "The East and West," the Col. and Baron Stuebel, who is an authority in matters military, tentatively advances the startling idea 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 Alsace 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 copying Vienna in 1866 after reading this article, one turning, with intent aroused in advance, to "The East and West," and another, a touching note by Alphonse Daudet, based upon the prohibition of the study of French in Alsace, "schools. An entire page is given to a collection of nearly forty fac-similes of royal autographs. Heinrich Heine gives some recollections of his childhood that are not only interesting, but instructive as explaining his future. Among other literary attractions are some delightful translations of the new ode of Carducci, the Italian poet, an account of Russia's national opera, "Life for the Czar," by the famous composer, Michel Glinka. A selection from this opera fills two pages of the TRANSLANTIC. On the other hand, we are perhaps the best piece of Robert Browning thus published in [328 Washington St., Boston. \$2 00 year.]

Pending Negotiations.

Canadian interests 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 Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries of the Canadian Government. The telegraphic news has brought us all kinds of rumors, some to the effect that Canadian interests have been ignored altogether and that a settlement has been arrived at without regard to our rights. Very little reliance can be placed on any such reports. The negotiations are being conducted by the high contracting parties in the utmost secrecy, and nothing is likely to be known about the proceedings or the results arrived at until the official papers are laid before the authorities of the Empire and the Republic. 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 principles of international law ought to govern the claims of the contracting parties rigorously. No doubt the United States authorities will endeavor to make as good a bargain as they did when dealing with Asburton, in the famous treaty, wherein the Canadian boundary was sacrificed to the advantage of our arctic neighbors. 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 connection 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, it is to be hoped that if not all, most of the vexed question that have caused friction with our neighbors will have been settled. Mrs. Patrick has done too much injury in the past; let us have a clean slate, for once, and a general wiping out of old scores.

Catholic Newspapers.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh has issued a pastoral dealing with subjects of importance to his flock during the Lenten Season through which we are now passing. After having written with mastery hand on the subjects of intemperance and the burning question of education of the Catholic youth, His Grace, ever solicitous for the welfare of his people, has the following exhortation on the subject of Catholic newspapers, which we commend to our readers:—

"Our clergy should also encourage their people to take well-conducted Catholic newspapers. As it is, numbers of families take cheap weekly newspapers, which, while they do not contain a single friendly word towards the Catholic Church, are filled with glib accounts of 'sea-meetings,' 'convents,' 'Bible meetings,' 'Acquiescences.' By the journal of such papers some lose the very language of Catholicity, and adopt that of the conventicle. Thus you will hear some people say that they are going to 'prayers' or to 'meetings,' when they mean that they are going to assist at the holy sacrifice of the Mass. It is not to be wondered at that this is calculated to lead, for intemperance of language in such matters logically begets a un-

Article," a clear sketch by Kate Tannett Woods. "The story of the greatest Auditing office in the World," by Milton T. Adkins, is an evocative but pleasant reading and desirable to possess and preserve; and the "Neglected Grave of Seth Pomroy" by Frank Sutton, will doubtless awaken ready sympathy. The leading illustrated paper of the month is the wonderfully vivid picture of "Life in New York Fifty Years Ago" by the editor, whose genius in word-painting combined with exact knowledge of the time produces brilliant results. This 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 affairs of the time, of the politics and panics, of clubs, dinners, fancy-balls, and foreign visitors. Dickens was here, and being then regarded as the greatest living novelist, 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 unique periodical, now half issued, promises to eclipse in practical interest the whole series thus far. Price \$3 a year. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City.

ECHOES.

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

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

Mgr. Pagnis, the Bishop of Verdun, obtained a collection amounting to 50,000 francs (\$2,000 sterling), by his first discourse at Paris in favour of a national monument to Joan of Arc.

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 between science and religion.

Mr. Alfred Webb, a Protestant, has been returned without opposition for the Catholic constituency of West Waterford, represented by the late Mr. Douglas Pyle, also a Protestant. Mr. Webb is a sturdy Nationalist who will do credit to the Irish party.

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

Mgr. Kopp, the Bishop of Breslau, in his Lenten Pastoral, insists upon the necessity of founding Catholic clubs for workmen throughout the diocese, as a barrier to the Socialist propaganda. Several of the leading Catholics of the district have offered their help to the Bishop to carry his proposal into effect.

Cardinal Rampolla has written to Cardinal Gibbons informing him that the Holy Father experiences the greatest satisfaction in 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 occasion.

An astronomical and meteorological observatory is being built in Madagascar and will soon be completed. The site is a hill called Anabonina, a little east of the city of Tananarive, and 1,350 metres (4,440 ft) high. It is supposed to be the highest star observatory on the globe. The Jesuit Fathers will take charge of it.

The Geographical Society of Vienna has entrusted an important scientific mission to the Jesuit Father Meyohar, a well-known Austrian tourist. He has left Buda Pesth for Lisbon, 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 Zambesi region.

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 conspicuous ability as a writer, but that best qualification of the pressman, an unwavering love of justice. Towards Catholics he was always kindly and sympathetic, and to the Irish cause he did noble service by voice and pen.

During the last six hundred years the Order of St. Francis has given to the Church 217 Saints and Beati, 1,500 Martyrs, 10 Popes and Cardinals, and 4,100 Archbishops and Bishops; the Order of St. Dominic 4 Popes, more than 80 Cardinals, and 2,600 Bishops; and the Order of St. Benedict, 43 Popes, 200 Cardinals, 256 Patriarchs, and 600 Archbishops, and more than 40,000 Bishops, besides 250 popes, kings, and queens, who left their thrones for the cloisters of this celebrated Order.

Tax Exemptions.

TORONTO, March 10.—The Provincial Treasurer has brought in a bill to lessen the number of tax exemptions. The bill measures the grounds of churches will remain taxable for local improvements, as now, and clergymen will have to pay full rates on their incomes and parsonages. On the other hand educational institutions, except those that receive public money, will have to pay as churches do. As a public utility held the other evening a resolution was carried unanimously, asking for a tax on land values only, and the other day the same body judge from the progress this idea is making such a single tax will be decreed for municipal purposes. The bill also provides that a business tax may be imposed in lieu of the usual tax on premises and stocks of goods.

100 Years Old.

TORONTO, March 10.—At six o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Nora Moriarty, widow of the late John Moriarty, Cahirciveen, County of Kerry, Ireland, died in the 100th year of her age, at the residence of her son, Michael Moriarty, No. 5 Dorset street. Her husband 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, March 10.—A sister of charity named Puznyky, a woman about 40 years of age and well known for her charitable deeds, has been murdered. Her body was found cut into small pieces which had been sewed up in a sack and flung into a retired spot. The head was cut from the trunk and found wrapped in a cloth in another quarter of the city. As nearly as could be determined the woman was strangled and from evidence which the police will not disclose the murder was put upon a young medical student named Bilousky, who was arrested in the province of Vladimir and he immediately committed suicide.

LONDON, March 5.—The result of the election in the north division of St. Paul's has been taken by the Conservatives with dismay, for in the acceptance of the Gladstonian upon the issue of the acceptance of the Parnell Commission's report as a vindication of the Parliaments, the Tories see the handwriting on the wall warning them of inevitable overthrow as the next general election. 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 reverse popular opinion from the track upon which it is now running. Should the Government majority on Mr. Smith's motion fall below what is shown by the vote on Mr. Parnell's amendment, however, this difficulty to be surmounted by appeal to the country can be long avoided. Before the present debate ends it is expected that Mr. Parnell, Mr. Morley, Sir Wm Hartcourt, Attorney General Webster and other leaders will speak.

The Liberal members of the Ontario Assembly presented Premier Mowat with a full length portrait of himself.

NEWS SUMMARY.

EUROPEAN.

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 Carlist parties and Conservatives.

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 Queen's drawing-room on Wednesday was due to the fact that she is en route.

The Turks are extorting cash and promissory notes 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 school pastoral conferences.

The German Government will form fifty more battalions of artillery to complete the work of the new army corps, the formation of which was sanctioned by the last Reichstag.

The statistics compiled 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 dispute 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 workmen 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 benefit of the upper classes, and asks if it is time a little was spared for the benefit of the lower classes.

AMERICAN.

The United States Treasury purchased over \$2,600,000 of United States bonds yesterday and thereby reduced the available surplus to about 20,000,000.

The Belgian steamer "De Raytor," from Antwerp, went ashore at Light House Point, Mass., last night in a snow storm. The crew were rescued.

A protest against lowering the duty on clubs 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 States where it is licensed, 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 at Zanesville, of Diphtheria. Mrs. McGregor died last Friday immediately after the death of four children, making six in the family within a little 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 recovery.

CANADIAN.

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

As the Orange Grand Lodge banquet at Winnipeg Mr. Malvey, the Grand Master, called on Orangemen to leave existing political parties and to form a third party.

The Manitoba Government has decided to abandon the measure fixing a schedule rate of fees to be charged by the Manitoba medical men, city doctors having entered a vigorous protest.

According to the report of the Ontario Commissioner for Immigration there has been in the past year, as compared 1878, a decrease of 5135 in the number of immigrants who remained in the province, and the decrease in the number of immigrants carried by the three leading steamship lines to Canadian ports was still more marked. The total number settled in the province was 15,377 and 51,000 passed through.

A fire occurred at Ferry Sound by the members of the family of William Robinson were burned to death. Robinson was awakened by the smoke and went down but was driven back by the heat, and in a few moments the whole house, which was only a light frame wooden building, was enveloped in flames. Robinson, with his wife and two children, escaped from the house by jumping from the windows. The three unfortunate who were left behind were Benjamin, aged 18; Luella, 16, and Ida, 5 year old.

PERSONALS.

Rev. 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 archdiocese of Kingston. Influential priests in the new diocese favor the general pastor of St. Bridget's as a man eminently qualified for the position from his long experience among English and French speaking Catholics.

Monsieur Antoine Joffrey, a former judge of the Tribunal of Commerce, reported dead at St. Andre-le-Bas. His son, Mr. Camille Joffrey, was well known in this city, where he lived for a time. Since his return to France, Mr. Joffrey has been elected mayor of Vieux, member of the Chamber of Deputies and Councilor-General of the department of I-ere.

A NEVER ENDING TALE OF FORTUNE

As usual the Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery came off on Tuesday, February 11th. Ticket No. 64,388, drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000. It was sold in twenty-two at \$1.00 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.—one to G. C. Zinkins, Boston, Mass.; one to The National Security Bank, Boston, Mass.; one to John D. Mayfield & Ed. C. Hirsted, Waaco, Texas, one to G. P. Kramer, 460 Broadway, Cleveland, O.; one to P. O'Brien, 521 St. 7th st., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to a correspondent through Wells Fargo & Co's Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to Colorado National Bank, Denver, Col.; one to William King, 931 Enterprise Alley, McKeesport, Pa.; etc, etc. Ticket No. 41,138, drew the Second Capital Prize of \$100,000, also sold in twenty-two at \$1 each, one to J. S. Webb, Boston, Mass.; one to Western National Bank, Baltimore, Md.; one to Percy Williams, O. H. Kugler & Co., Pratt and Greens Sp., Baltimore, Md.; one to Nevada Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to O. Nord, Paxton, Ill.; one to Edgar Hill, Cincinnati, O.; one to C. T. Anshun, Del. So. Mo.; one to Bank of Montreal, Brockville, Ont., Canada, one to John Barron, or Barrone and Bright St., New Orleans, La.; etc. Ticket No. 49,919 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000. It was sold in twenty-two at \$1.00 each, one to W. P. Chester, 489 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.; one to L. Schneider, 1527 N. 25th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to The National Security Bank, Louisville, Ky.; one to T. W. Gannon, Birmingham, Ala.; one to The National Bank, Jackson, Tenn.; one to Farley National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.; one to Lowry Banking Co., Atlanta, Ga.; etc. The next drawing will take place on Tuesday, April 15th, of which all information will be furnished on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.



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**HOW THE BATTLE GOES.**  
News of the Home Rule Movement.

**GREAT VICTORY IN ST. PATRICKS.**

LONDON, March 4.—The election in the North St. Patrick's division of London, which took place to-day, resulted in the return of Mr. C. H. Bolton, Gladstonian by a vote of 2,577 to 2,349 for Mr. Graham, the Unionist candidate. Mr. Graham, the Conservative, who succeeded to the peerage at the recent death of his father, Lord Lambton, thus retaining the vacancy, was returned by a majority of 228 over Mr. Bolton, who was then, as now, the Gladstonian candidate. Mr. Bolton ran for North St. Patrick's in the Parliament of 1885 and after a season of doubtful success in 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 Garmoyne, which resulted in a victorious compromise for his client. The result accomplished, though a Liberal gain of only 379 votes, is regarded as a most important success. It is the greatest speech ever made in our time. Several times during Mr. Gladstone's appeal to the Government for justice and reparation to the men who had been so egregiously wronged, Sir Charles Russell was moved to tears, which he made no effort to restrain. Mr. Parnell sat pale and stern, but showed no sign of emotion. Mr. Parnell and his supporters have given way after the adjournment of the sitting.

**G. O. M.'S GREATEST ORATORICAL EFFORT.**

LONDON, March 4.—The marvellous speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons last evening challenged the admiration of his political opponents and elicited unbounded praise from his followers. All agree that it was the greatest and most effective piece of oratory ever heard in the House, although the adoption of Mr. Smith's amendment, as a matter of party policy and security, is a foregone conclusion, the Tories themselves feel that it is favorable to the Government, upon public opinion, is totally destroyed. As the conclusion of the speech, Sir John E. Cross, G. O. M., political secretary for the India office, said a more advanced speech was never heard in our time. "It is the greatest speech ever heard in our time." Several times during Mr. Gladstone's appeal to the Government for justice and reparation to the men who had been so egregiously wronged, Sir Charles Russell was moved to tears, which he made no effort to restrain. Mr. Parnell sat pale and stern, but showed no sign of emotion. Mr. Parnell and his supporters have given way after the adjournment of the sitting.

**SALISBURY 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 important matters which are the business of the House of Commons it is natural that they should deal with it first. As an act of courtesy we will allow the House of Commons to take whatever action on the report it may think fit before we make a move." Lord Salisbury further said he did not see why the action of the House of Lords should differ materially from that of the House of Commons.

**IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN REPLY TO A QUESTION BY JOHN O'CONNOR.**

Mr. Smith said that if a general demand arose for the publication of the evidence before the Parnell Commission it would have to be printed. This would involve much time and expense, but he would see from which it 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 Commission. He said he supported the amendment because it was absolutely and liberally true. Home Secretary Matthews contended that amendment was only part of the truth, stated with passion and indignation. The Government simply proposed to record the findings both for and against the Parnellite, declining to adopt the course of giving the go-by to all the findings against the Parnellites in order simply to express a condemnation, in which all charges, of the falsity and foul origin of the charges dealt with, had been 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 admitted that the commission had shown zeal, industry, honor and good faith. The report established the truth of the reservation made by Mr. Gladstone in 1882, that some of the charges were not proved. Mr. Parnell and his followers, he accused Mr. Gladstone of laying down the dangerous and discreditable 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 disestablishment of the Irish church within the range of practical politics.

**A BOMBHELL.**

Mr. Timothy Harrington, with the object of proving that while the commission was sitting a conspiracy was in progress, in which members of the Ministry were deeply involved, to obtain pre-judged evidence against the accused Parnellites, read other telegrams. Mr. Harrington proceeded to read other telegrams to show that even after Attorney General Webster had apologized for the forgeries, the Times had endeavored to procure evidence through Sheridan to establish authenticity of the letters. He declined to say how he had obtained possession of the telegrams unless a committee of enquiry was granted, when more telegrams would be forthcoming.

**TELEGRAMS RECEIVED.**

To show that the Government was behind these transactions, Harrington read a telegram dated April 1, sent to one Johnston in New York, stating that the British consul was authorized to give him the names of informers. Johnston replied that the consul was unable to assist him. Another telegram told Johnston all the informers' reports since 1884 and passed through the consul's hands and he could tell when he got the names. Was the British minister responsible for this matter the speaker asked. Another telegram stated that even after Sir Richard Webster had apologized for the forgeries the Times still tried to get evidence through Sheridan to establish their authenticity. While the Times was offering £50,000 as a bribe for perjured testimony nobody connected with the respondents paid a penny for evidence. He said he must decline to say how he obtained possession of the telegrams unless a committee of enquiry was granted, in which all more would be forthcoming.

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**ARCHBISHOP WALSH DISCOVERED THE OFFICE.**

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.

**MR. HARRINGTON DENIES THAT ARCHBISHOP WALSH AIDED IN DECRYPTING THE TELEGRAMS.**

Mr. Harrington says the solution of a cryptograph in Parnell's "Gold Bug" was of service in translating the telegrams.

**DEBATE ON THE COMMISSION.**

LONDON, March 5.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. McN-III, member for South Devon, resumed the debate on the Parnell Commission. He 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 believed that the appointment of the commission was merely an attempt on the part of the Government to stir up hatred against the Parnellites. He qualifiedly charged that the Government had allowed Parnell to escape, precisely as it had allowed Lord Somerset to escape, for political reasons.

**SIR CHAS. E. LEWIS CONSERVATIVE MEMBER FOR NORTH ANTRIM, COMMENTED ON MR. DILLON'S GOING TO AUSTRALIA WITHOUT TESTIFYING BEFORE THE COMMISSION.**

Sir Chas. E. Lewis said that Dillon had submitted himself to the commission, and enquired whether they wished to question him before his departure.

**SIR CHARLES LEWIS ADMITS THAT MR. SEXTON WAS RIGHT AND THEN PROCEEDED TO COMMENT ON THE ABSENCE OF THE LEAGUE'S BOOKS.**

He accused Henry Campbell, Parnellite member for South Devon, of having removed the League's books to places beyond the reach of the Commission.

**A LIVELY DISCUSSION ENDED, IN WHICH MESSRS. CAMPBELL, SEXTON, LEWIS, AND OTHERS TOOK PART.**

In the course of his remarks Mr. Lewis declared that every charge made against the Parnellites would have been proved without difficulty had all of the books been produced.

**PROFESSOR JAMES BRYCE ADJURED 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 SCORES 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 Davis for rendering a great service to England in bringing about the fact of the Parnell Commission, a foregone conclusion, the Tories themselves feel that it is favorable to the Government, upon public opinion, is totally destroyed.

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**PROFESSOR BRYCE SCORES THE TORIES.**

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord Salisbury (progressive Conservative) gave notice that he would move to add the following to Mr. Smith's motion asking the House to adopt the report of the Parnell Commission:—

a Conservative, thus taking independent action looking to the interests of the country. Mr. Parnell's avowal. 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 captains were the first to condemn disorders, the Parnellites incited their followers to commit outrages. Referring to LeCaron and his alleged facilities, he asked what was LeCaron 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 oath of allegiance to Her Majesty. He asked the House to recollect who it was that had been arrested and who it was that had been released. He asked the House to recollect who it was that had been arrested and who it was that had been released.

**"HONEST" MEN WHO USED DYNAMITE.**

Sir Charles Russell had referred to presumably honest men whose secrets LeCaron had bribed men to. It was proved beyond presumption that they had used the use of dynamite. Davis in his evidence called the Irish World's outrage fund the inspiration of the movement and its financial strength. The commission report teamed with proof that Irish agitators affiliated with dynamites and sympathized with the party of violence. There were maintained funds contributed for the purpose of destroying the Queen's Government, yet the Opposition had the temerity to ask the House to accord these criminal conspirators reparation. The only justice Parliament could accord was to describe 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.

**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. Cairns (Unionist-Liberal) and Mr. Hanbury will support Mr. Jennings' motion. They consider it exactly the kind of a motion that should be made. The Government, they thought, had made a mistake 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 SAID THAT LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL HAS SIGNED THE AMENDMENT.**

The Post condemns the amendment because of the suppressio veri which it implies.

**THE "TIMES" WRINKLE.**

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

**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. Cairns, will vote with the Government on Mr. Smith's motion, and that the rider to be offered by Mr. Jennings will receive the support of himself and the Churchill contingent only.

**DESERVING THE GOVERNMENT.**

LONDON, March 7.—As the debate relative to the acceptance of the report of the Parnell Commission proceeds in the House of Commons, indications increase that the Government will not be able to command its full voting strength in favor of Mr. Smith's motion. The action of Mr. Cairns, the Unionist, who is denouncing the methods pursued by the Times and the Government in their handling of the case, has influenced several members of his party to abstain from voting on Mr. Smith's motion, 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 obstacles in the Government's path.

**LOST BODY AND SOUL.**

LONDON, March 7.—A tremendous sensation has been caused in Cork by the discovery that the body of the late Billif Markham has been stolen from the Kilmartin church yard. Markham was absolutely boycotted during the last 10 years of his life for the conspicuous part he had taken in evictions, and for that reason was under police protection. In fact the man was so hated that he could not be buried in the cemetery. He was buried in a secret place, and his body was stolen from there. It is believed that the body was stolen by some of the evicted men, and that they had buried it in a secret place. It is believed that the body was stolen by some of the evicted men, and that they had buried it in a secret place.

**CONSERVATIVES KICK AGAINST THE REPORT.**

LONDON, March 9.—At the Cabinet Council, which was held yesterday, Mr. W. H. Smith urged his colleagues to accept the amendment to his own motion, of which introduction was given by Mr. Jennings in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Smith's proposition, and the amendment, were both rejected. Mr. Smith's motion was rejected by a majority of 100 to 100. The amendment was rejected by a majority of 100 to 100.

**SIGNS 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 out so enthusiastically in their ranks. The results of the recent by-elections have made it certain that the Conservative Government will probably continue all the time as long as an appeal to the people can be had by the Gladstonians will win. Rumors are again current that Parliament will be dissolved immediately after the passage of the budget. The Tories seem to have abandoned their hope on the budget, hoping by some financial skill to regain the confidence which they policy in other respects has lost. It is believed that the Tories will be dissolved immediately after the passage of the budget.

**A LIAR.**

Major Saunders, the leader of the Irish Unionists, expressed himself as amazed at the evidence of Parnell. Nobody, he said, would hang a dog on Parnell'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 Saunders accused Mr. Dillon of naming a name, whereupon a Parnellite member accused "Liar." Major Saunders then asserted that the Parnellite member had made a name intended to shield them from criminal responsibility, and for this statement he was called to order by the Speaker.

**A CONSERVATIVE BOLT.**

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord Salisbury (progressive Conservative) gave notice that he would move to add the following to Mr. Smith's motion asking the House to adopt the report of the Parnell Commission:—

**HAZELTON PIANOS.**  
THE ARTISTS' FAVORITE!  
L. E. N. PRATTE, SOLE AGENT,  
1676 Notre Dame Street.

**RECESSION AT BELLEVUE CONVENT.**

[Quebec Telegram, March 6.]

The Hon. Honoré Mercier, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, visited Bellevue Convent on the 3rd instant. He was accompanied by Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council; Hon. Mr. Marchand, Speaker of the House of Assembly; Rev. T. G. Rouleau, Principal of the Laval Normal School; and by Messrs. Jules Tasier, M. P. P.; Curin, M. P. P.; and Messrs. M. P. P. Dumais, M. P. P.; and M. P. P. Desjardins, Secretary of the Catholic Department of Public Instruction, etc., etc.

**MR. SEXTON RETURNED THAT HE WAS READY TO SIGN THE LETTER AND OTHERS WITH IT TO A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.**

Mr. Balfour denied that the Government assisted the Times to procure evidence in America. The Government, he said, made no charges against the Parnellites, and he failed to see why the Government ought to apologize. He (Balfour) would be the last to attempt to palliate the destruction of the Queen's Government, yet the Opposition had the temerity to ask the House to accord these criminal conspirators reparation. The only justice Parliament could accord was to describe 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.

**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. Soames, solicitor for the Times, with regard to procuring evidence in support of the charges made by the Times against the Parnellites.

**THE SEPARATE SCHOOL.**

**In Manitoba and Attorney-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 bill to abolish separate schools. The speech occupied four hours. He dealt at great length with the constitutional right of the province to legislate in matters of education, maintaining that under the British North America act full power was given. He pointed out the benefits to be derived by the country from the measure and contended that the act had the support of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Manitoba. He pointed out the benefits to be derived by the country from the measure and contended that the act had the support of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Manitoba.

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THE GRAND OLD MAN

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 Royal Commission...

MR. GLADSTONE'S AMENDMENT. Mr. Gladstone moved the amendment announced by Mr. Morley on February 25th...

MORE WEIGHT AND AUTHORITY than other experienced men in deciding how far crime was due to the league and how far to oppressive evictions...

THE IDEA OF A SEPARATION was dead (Cheers). But he maintained that the denial of the moral authority of the Union...

CONTRAST TO LAW AND ORDER? Changes had already taken place in Ireland, and reforms were impending...

PILED UP BEFORE THE COUNTRY. Was not a full reparation due him? The opinion expressed in the amendment was scanty enough reparation...

A MORE TRUMPET CHARGE had never been made in a state indictment. He declared nothing was affirmed against the Parnellites...

COOKS' FRIEND BAKING POWDER

IS PURE, HONEST GOODS. Will do MORE WORK for SAME COST than any other composed of equally safe ingredients.

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY GENUINE.

was a parallel to the course of the Parnellites in accepting a donation from the American physical force party...

REPROVER TO WEAN THE IRISH from criminal to constitutional methods, but he had come since to regard Parnell as a conservative force...

CONSERVATIVES AS INDIVIDUALS. He said: "I ask you as citizens and men to heed the law of equal moral obligation..."

INDICTMENT FOR TREASON. he was surprised that gentlemen who had been and might again be ministers could excuse and pilate such charges...

THE TRIANGLE EXPELLED. Sullivan & Co. declared to be forever outside of the Pale of the Constitution.

CONTRAST TO LAW AND ORDER? Changes had already taken place in Ireland, and reforms were impending...

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ing stage for England in America. Well, did she give us any credit for it? Not the least.

Death of Mr. John S. Fraser. We regret exceedingly to announce the death of this amiable and venerable gentleman...

A Bishop Disposed. CHICAGO, March 7.—The conference at the Episcopal Evangelical Church, which considered the charge against Bishop Bowman...

A Terrible Nihilist Warning. MOSCOW, March 7.—A parcel was left at the residence of Prince Dolgoroukoff here yesterday...

The Czar Warned that He will be Assassinated. LONDON, March 10.—It is asserted among the Nihilists in London, Berlin and Paris...

KNABE PIANO FORTES. Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., RAILROAD, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street...



Health Before All. Illness Detected at Eyelid. EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Closed on Sunday.

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FATHER MATHEW REMEDY



THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST A NEW DEPARTURE!

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY. It is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance. It destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors...

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

I took Cold, I took Sick, I took SCOTT'S EMULSION. I take My Meals, I take My Rest.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. I take My Meals, I take My Rest. AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON...

COMMERCIAL MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—Receipts during the week were 3,655 bbls, against 5,370 bbls the week previous...

FRUIT, &c. APPLES.—The local demand is higher under a decidedly improved demand, and in fact there is quite a boom in fine stock...

FISH AND OILS. OILS.—The market is quite steady. Steam refined net 50c to 52c. Cod oil steady, New foundland 32c to 34c...

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending March 31, 1890, were as follows: Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves...

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending March 31, 1890, were 344; left over from previous week 67...

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—A fair volume of business is reported for the week in mess pork, sales of prime Canada short cut having transpired at \$18.00...

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 2,369 pkgs, against 993 pkgs for the week previous...

CHEESE.—Receipts during the past week were 15 boxes, against 408 boxes the week previous. The market continues to increase in strength...

EGGS.—Receipts during the week were 569 pkgs, against 728 pkgs for the week previous. The market for fresh Canadian eggs has declined...

MAPLE SYRUP, &c.—Syrup 50c to 75c per tin as to quality, and maple sugar 7c to 8c per lb as to quality.

BRISWAX.—Market quiet at 25c to 26c per lb. HOPS.—Fine Canadian hops are quoted at 16c to 17c. Medium to good 10c to 15c and old hops 8c to 9c...

LEMONS.—The market is quiet but steady, with business at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt. GRAPEFRUIT.—The market is very dull and sales are slow at 20c to 25c per quart.

DATE.—5c to 6c per lb. FIGS.—In 1 lb boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb boxes 11c to 12c, and in 40 lb boxes 13c to 14c.

PEACHES.—Extra large 2 1/2c each and small 2c to 3c each. POTATOES.—Sales of two car lots at 70c per bag; retail, 80c to 90c.

ONIONS.—Bermudas in crates have sold at \$1.50 and Spanish in crates at \$1.50 Canadian, in barrels, are firm at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt.

\$13.25; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$12 75 to \$13; Hams, city cured, per lb, 10c to 11c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 7 1/2c to 8c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 7 1/2c to 8c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Sh. livers 00c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 4 to 5c.

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OILS.—The market is quite steady. Steam refined net 50c to 52c. Cod oil steady, New foundland 32c to 34c...

SMOKED FISH.—The market is dull and we quote Yarmouth blisters \$1 1/2 per lb; or ordinary kinds, 90c to \$1. Pure boneless fish in 25 to 45 lb boxes at 2 1/2c to 3c per lb. Finest haddies 6 1/2c to 7c per lb. Boneless cod 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c.

THE CORN DUTY.—Should the duty on corn be removed, as some apprehend will be the case, the price of coarse grains will materially decline, and this will be very felt by the farmer...

RECEIPTS DURING THE WEEK WERE 10,678 bushels, against 11,775 bushels the week previous. The market is quiet, sales of several cars of Chicago corn selling here at 37c in bond, and sales of No. 4 were made at 47c on track duty paid.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

A specialty in boy's coats, "The Covert Coat," a very stylish garment for youth or boy, to be had only at S. Carsley's.

NEW CARPETS! BRUSSELS. BRUSSELS CARPETS. Full stock of Brussels Carpets in new designs and colorings.

NEW CARPETS! TAPESTRY. TAPESTRY CARPETS. 500 pieces of New Tapestry in every quality and shade.

NEW CARPETS! WOOL CARPETS. The following prices have sold rapidly: 40c, 45c, 47c, 49c, 50c, 55c and 62c, Double Knit 58c. All very fine colors and patterns.

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