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VOL. XXX1\.--NO. 28

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1889. MONTREAL,

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

Fight for Freedom.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION

ienentional Evidence Given By Spics. Informers, Forgers and Perjurers-Major Beach, A Typical Rascal-"A Besolute, Cool, Astuet, Heartless, Polished Villain."

London, Fabruary 5.—At to-day's session of the Parnetl commission Attorney General Webster said he had finished with the Irish portion of the Times case and would now ske up the American part. A witness namd Beach testified that he joined the Feniaus in 1865 and was appointed military organizer. After the failure of the invasion of Canada by the Fenians. he joined a society known as the "B. C.," the ebject of which was provide money to carry on the Irish agitsilon and ship arms to Ireland. Witness said he remembered the visit of Messra Dillon and Paruell to America in 1880. The meetings held during their stay in the United ings held during their states were organized exclusively by the States were organized exclusively by the their of Recharge or Clan-Na-Gael. Wit-United Brotherhood or Clan-Na-Gael. Witness attended several meetings at which Dillion and Parnell were present. Mr. Parnell attended the demonstration in Chicago at which bodies of the Clon-Na-Gael, and the Hibernian rift; guards were under arms. Beach produced a copy of the constitution of the B C. or Clan-Na-Geel. It provided for concerted action with the Irish Brotherhood and kindred societies to bring about a combination of the Irish revolutionary movements in all parts of the world to act decisively against England. Wi ness said that in 1878 Davoy and Millen were sent as delegates to Ireland, receiving \$10,000 from the kirmishing fund and a further sum which does not appear in the official lists.

Attorney General Webster read Devoy's official report, in which he urged that before say large quantitly of arms was sent to Ireand three delegates should be sent to prepare Trishmen to use them.

Basch further testified that Egan told him Parcell desired to join the brotherhood, but it was thought his connection with the organization would destroy his usefuliness, and he was

not allowed to join. Beach said Egan also told him many payments were made by the League which it was impossible to make public, and he instanc-Amsterdam to assist the Boers during the Transvaal war. The witness had two interviews with Parnell. The first was held in the house of A. M. Sallivan at Clapham and the next in the lobby of the House of Commons, where after conversing with O'Kelley and Parnell together, he had a talk with Parnell alone, Parnell said it rated wholly with the leaders of the revolutionary

party to bring both parties into line. He seked witness to get Devoy to meet him in Paris, and offered to defray Davoy's expenses. He also desired to meet Alexander Suilivan, Hines and others. "Doctor," he said to Beach, who is a physican, "I have long since cessed to believe that anything but force of arms can ever bring about the redemption of Parnell also said he did not see Iraland." why successful insurrection should not happen in Ireland, adding, "I think we will have at the end of the year £100,000 in the League reasure. That is a pretty good nucleus. You sople might do something more." On sec-

ing Parnell a third time witness conversed with him for a few seconds only, and on bidding him good bye he got his photograph algoed "Yours truly, C. S. Parnell" as a memento. He would produce the photo-

Witness then went to Dublin bearing letters i introduction to Mr. Kenny, M. P., and others of the League. He discussed an open novement with Mesers. Sexton and Kenny. le was driven by Mr. Kenny to Kilmainham all, where he saw Messes. Dillon, Sheridan and Boyton. He returned to New York in June. 1881, and tried to see Davoy and Carney with Parnell's message. He met Breslin who with Hines and Devoy, formed the revolutionary directory. Breslin expressed a willingness to bring both parties into line, so iso did Sallivan, Hines and Devoy whom he met in Chicago. Dr. Carroll expressed himelf as pleased to see that Parnell was returning to his senses on the revolution question, but he objected to any coalition between orosnizations.

Witness was introduced to Parnell and others of his party as Major Lecaron, under which name he had been known for the past twenty eight years. He attained the rank of major in the Fadoral army during the civil He was also a major in the Irish Republican army. He was graduated M. D. after the failure of the raid on Canada. When as returned to America be got a circular from ne "V. O.," meaning the executive council of the Olan-Na-Gael, announcing that it had been decided to call up the 25 per cent, D., fand or camp subscriptions to expedite military preparations. The commission adjourned till

MAJOR BRACH CONFESSES HIS VILLANIES LONDON, February 6 .- Mr. Parnell was present at the session of the Parnell commision to day. He had a lively conversation with Michael Davitt. Witness Beach, who salso known as Dr. Le Caron, continued his vidence. He detailed a conversation he had with Alexander Sullivan in June, 1881, rearding a proposed alliance of the different Irlah organization, in which Sollivan said no radical charge could be effected until they al a change of representatives; on this side the water, which would be very soon. Bullivan, referring to a visit to Ireland which s contemplated making, said he could not high of allowing Mr. Parnell to pay his ex-

penses, as doing so would place Mr. Parnell in a false position. Sullivan bitterly opposed the discussion of this matter in open conven-tion, on the ground that it would leak out and compromise the Parnellite party.

Witness stated that a conference on the F. C. was held on August 3, 1881. The meeting discussed preparations for dynamite operations, and recommended the formation of classes in mining engineering. At a secret meeting held prior to the convention, Delegate D. O'Mahon Connor attacked the revolation directory for its inactivity during the preceding two years. He said he had made certain suggestions which had not been executed. These suggestions included the rescue of Mr. Davitt from prison and the fitting out of an expedition to South America, which should land upon territory recently occupied by the English.

Attorney General Webster, for the Times, read the financial document, including an item for the subscribing for foreign newspapers.

Witness, continuing, stated that Breslin was paid for building a submarine torpedo boat, which proved to be a failure. Another firm built a boat which lay on the New Jersey etde of New York harbor four months, but was not used against British ships. Witness said John O'Connor, an agent employed for carrying arms to Ireland, attended the convention as a representative of the supreme council of the Irish Republican brotherhood.

Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, objected to the detailing by the witness of the statement by O'Conner on the ground that it had no bearing upon the case for Mr. Parnell.

Attorney-General Webster said Mr. Parnell was the only one against whome charges had been made, and urged the admission of the evidence, as O'Conner was an agent of the Irish Republican brotherhood, of which several of the persons against whome charges had been brought had been proved to be members.

Sir Charles Russel objected, because, he said, it was a private conversation and there was nothing connecting O'Connor with the men whom it was sought to criminate or showing that O'Connor was authorized to represent them.

Justice Hannen-We are of the opinion O'Connor was the medium of communication between the members of the organization in Ireland and America.

Sir Charles Russell pursued his objection. and witness interposing said he did not sup-pose Mr. Parnell would deny that he had had the conversation referred to.

Sir Charles Russell said the witness' allegheads of the Irish organizations in America that make the conversation between witness and O'Connor evidence against anybody ?

Justice Hannen-So far as the evidence goes, the witness had a definite object. O'Connor represented to a certain extent noth parties. The witness had a conversation with him regarding that very object. That is evidence.

Witness, continuing, said the conversation with O'Connor took place in the Palmer house in the presence of two others. O'Connor, in reply to witness' question as to how the matter stood, assured him it was all satisfactory. Dr. Gallagher, witness' brother delegate and an official of the United Brotherhood, was present. He had several conversations with Dr. Gallagher.

Sir Charles Russell, interposing-"Is this evidence ?"

Attorney-General Webster, replying, said Dr. Gallagber had been convicted of dynamite outrages in England. He submitted that the witness having stated that a policy of dynamite was prepared, evidence as to what the leading members did in preparing to execute such policy was admissable. Justice Hanner ruled that the conversations

with Gallagher were not admissable, Witness said he caw McKay and Lomarney wo day before Lomasney left America for the purpose of carrying out the plan of campaign by explosions, the details of which witness could not give. Lomasney never returned and the organization had ever since supported his family and father. Witness believed Lomasney and his brother, Michael Lomasney, perisned in the London bridge explosion.

Witness produced a circular, dated September, 1, 1881, which was distributed after the Chicago convention. It was headed with the word "caution" and read :-

"S G's. will read this document at the meeting following its receipt. After reading It twice they will burn in the presence of the D. and J. G. of each D. and send to the secretary of F. C. a statement it was so burnt If the S. G. Fails to burn it the J. G. will report the fact."

Witness said that, in compliance with instructions from headquarters, he attended the Chicago convention, T. P. O'Uonner and Timothy Healy attended. Rev. Mr. Betts was proposed for president of the convention, but the elerical element, representing the moral sussion section, objected to him. Betts belonged to the aggressive party. At the direct request of C'Connor this objection was withdrawn, and Bette was unanimously elected. Several priests, who approved a dynamite policy, attended the convention.

Attorney General Webster quoted from the Irish Nation extracts from a speech made in the convention by Father Sheeby, who advocated the abolition of landlordism, and said he would give no quarter in Ireland until the country was nationally independent. The speech was delivered on January 3, 1882, and O'Connor and Healy were pre

Witness said he received from the Directory a circular giving a report of the convention. This circular stated that the doctrine which the convention adopted was that a people living under anjunnatural government. and wishing to be under a natural one, are entitled to overthrow the unnatural and establish a natural Government.

Continued on fifth page:

The Remedy for Spiritual Miseries.

(By J. M. in the Catholic Mirror.)

Before treating of a subject so sublimely holy as that of the Eucharist, which surpasses the comprehension of created intelligence, it is proper to say that the writer is impressed profoundly with the responsibility of the undertaking, and is induced to assume it only because of a desire that his humble words may prove effective in accomplishing some good, and drawing attention to the great majesty of the subject itself. No less worthy a motive could persuade him to offer the following considerations on this greatest of all the mysteries of the Christian religion. "Man is born into this world, lives but a

short time, and is full of miseries." This inspired declaration is as true now as when it was first uttered by Job thousands of years ago. To become convinced of this it is only necessary to cast a glance around us. On every side may be seen distress and misery, tribulation and sorrow. In some it is temporal calamity or misfortune, such as poverty, ill health, or some other of the many ills of life. In others it is anguish of mind and sorrow of heart. Whatever may be the causes that operate to produce these lamentable results, they are inseparable from human existence. So long as we shall live, these conditions will continue as part of our very existence, from which there is no escape. Nor can we dismiss the thought of these miseries from our mind. They confront us at every moment, and compel us to give heed to them. It is not of these diversified misieries, however, that the writer intends to speak, but only such as come directly under the head of moral considerations, or more properly the miseries of the soul. They are the consequence of sin, and call for a specific of a divine or supernatural quality. That specific —certain and efficacious—is the Eucharist, or neavenly food instituted and prescribed by Christ Himself for the sustenance and nourish that there is a prima facie evidence that ment of the soul, and the remedy for all its

evil tendencies and weaknesses. During His public life Christ took occasion to refer to the institution of the Eucharist on several instances recorded in the Gospel comparing it in one of His discourses to the manns, or miraculous bread from beaven, which fed the Israelites during their sojourn to the promised land. This He did in order ed conversation with Mr. Parnell was to the effect that Mr. Parnell wished to inform the Bis doctrine later on, as He knew that many would feel inclined not to believe it. No that he would like to act in concert with sooner had He announced the doctrine than them. For that purpose Mr. Parnell was He encountered opposition, as He had anticisupposed to have commissioned witness to see pated. Some began to marmur, remarking Alexander Sullivan and others. How did among themselves, "This is a hard saying, and who can hear it," Others asked the question: "How can this man give us His esh to eat and blood to drink?" Even some of His disciples refused to believe in the doctrine, and "leaving Him, walked no more with Him." This defection put Christ to the test. He was obliged either to maintain and defend or modify and explain His teaching. like a true teacher He met the issue fairly. He did not, however, enlarge upon, add to or diminish the force and effect of His words but simply confined Himself to a reiteration of His previous declaration, emphasizing more strongly His utterance: "Amen, amen, 1 esy to you, that unless you cat the firsh of the Son of Man and drink His blood you shall not have life in you." Having made this final avowal of His real presence in the Eucharist in the plainest possible terms, He turned to His disciples and said to them: Will you also leave Me?" Then is was that Peter, who acted as spokesman for the rest, gave expression to that grand declaration of faith that imortalized him: "Lord. to whom shall we go, thou hast the words of eternal life?" Thus Peter solved the difficulty by expressing belief in the divinity of Christ He knew that Corist was God, and as such could accomplish what He promised. He therefore assented to what he did not understand, relying with implicit confidence on the veracity and ability of Christ to perform what He said. In so doing Peter made the best possible use of His reason by submitting it to the infallible authority of his divine Master. The exhibition of the same simple faith on the part of those who left Christ would have secured to them salvation. But, in their pride of intellect and hardness of heart, they refused to acknowledge Christ as God-regarding Him only as a man. Hence arose their disbelief in His divine teachings, To refuse to except the truths of revelation and the doctrines of Christ on the ground of inability to comprehend them, is the height of folly and the extreme of intellectual pride. We do not apply this principle of action to other than divine or supernatural laws and teaching. We admith many things in science and nature which we are unable to explain or understand. We do not question or deny the productive power inherent in a grain of seed, which, when cost into the earth, produces a hundred fold. Yet we cannot fathom the process of multiplication or reproduction Nor by which this murvel is accomplished. do we deny the mysteries of life and death, physical growth and transformation, as also the development and operations of the mind. Yet these are all beyond the limit of our un-

ready established by Him, which it is plainly

His right to exercise, being supreme in His authority and infinite in His power. They

only appear wonderous to us because of our

derstanding. We simpty admit the facts without being able to explain the phenomena upon which they are predicated. Why, then, refuse our assent to the existence of miracles of so many harassing temptations. in the supernatual order, when they are es-But alse ! faith has grown cold in the tablished by indisputable proof? They only evidence the exercise of omnipotent power on the part of God, which is a necessary quality or attribute of His Being. This power was called into action in the creation of the world, and is still manifested in its preservation. Miraoles are not such in the sight of God, but only a departure or modification of laws al-

preception of things must ever exist between | ineffable sacrament, whose dignity and holirise to or approach, even in the remotest degree, the infinity wisdom of the Creator.

In accepting the miracle of the Eucharistfor a most stupendous miracle it is -we do so upon the veracity of God, who cannot deceive us. He announced this doctrins in the plainest possible terms at the "Last Supper." when he said : "This is My body and this is My blood." The church has ever taught this doctrine, and the greatest intellect the world has ever known have openly professed belief in its divinity; not a few shedding their blood to attest the cincerity of their belief. Nor does is seem difficult to accept this doctrine when it is considered in connection with the great mystery of the Incarnation-which was an act of infinite condescension on the part of God, inspired by love and in order to accomplish our redemption. The Eucharist is the consequence or development of the lucarnation-its continuation and completion, so te speak. In this sacrement we are privileged to form a still closer union and a holier alliance with Christ, our Lord, since He becomes incorporated in and identical with us. We cannot conceive a more intimate union than that which exists between the soul and God in this most agust excrement in which He freely communicates Himself to it according to His own words : "He that eateth my flesh and drinketh My blood abideth in Me, and I

in him." But it is not the intention to develope the subject in an argumentative manner, it being entirely foreign to the object in view, namely, to speak of the sacrement in the light of faith, since it is better thus to present it, even where one is competent to treat it in a learned way. Faith elevates us far above the powers of the intellect and however luminous the mind may be it can only bow in lowly reverence to this great mystery, whilst repeating the prayer : "I believe O Lord; help Thou my un-

God is love, says the evangelist. He connot divest Himself of this essential attribute of Bis Being. His existence, if we may use the expression, is an eternal act of love, a divine poem, whose music fills the heavens and floats down to earth, flooding our hearts with its sweet tones, and elevating our minds to its grand harmonies. The Eucharist is the highest expression and the sublimest act of love in our behalf. It is a magnificent exhibition of the intensity of God's love for us, and a direct appeal for a response of this love In our souls. Shall we make no return, when He has given us the means of satisfying this desire in the sacrament ! Infinite Wildem slone could have devised so admirable a plan for enabling us to pay Him the tribute of our affection and render Him thanksgiving worthy His acceptance and adequate to His divine character. By means of this sacrament we also have it in our power to acquire inex-baustible graces to aid in the work of our

santification. To bring out in our lives some semblance to our divine model, Christ, should be our desire and and constant endeavor. The Eucharist is the most efficacions means to be employed in this important work. It will enable us to overcome the various difficulties and obstacles that confront ue. Without it our efforte, however skillfully planned and executed. Will prove un-

availing. From whatever cause we may suffer, or whatever may be the nature of our spiritual malady, the Euchariet is the infallible remedy. If we are weak-and who is strong !-- tho sacrament is our strongth. If we labor under difficulty and are severely oppressed by temptation or the weight of our infirmity, it is our only safety. This life-giving food will sustain us in every conflict and trying energency. When harassed by the enemy from without; when the surging waves of passion rise up within us and contend for the mastery over na : when the storm clouds of adversity fall thick and fast upon us, then the Eucharist will prove our buckler and our shield, our invincible armor against every trial, however severe, and every danger, however menacing. The sweet voice of Him who lulled to repose the angry sea will be heard in the soul repeat ing in the same gentle accents of love :

"Peace! Be still!" Nor is there any exaggeration in this statement. The power of this divine sacrament is known by its effects. What are these effects It elevates the mind and purifies the heart; chastens the affections and exalts and ennobles thom; strengthens the will and draws It toward that which is good; creates in the soul heavenly aspirations and enables it to realize them; in a word, it supplies the various wants of the soul, whilst perfecting it by its esuctifying influence and heavenly agency. Truly, then, does it bring us near to God, since it renders us like unto Himself. Not, indeed, in the blasphemous sense in which implous persons tell us, who say that we are gods; but in the higher and better sense in which we, as Christians, understand that the marvelous change or transformation effected in our souls is due to the agency of divine grace which destroys in them the influence of sin and corrects and restrains the evil tendencies of our corrupted nature. All this, and incomparably more, is accomplished through means of the Eucharist. Hence we find that all who made rapid progress in virtue, or attained a high degree of sanctity during their lives, were ardently devoted to this great sacrament, and have left behind them the record of their belief in its wonderful efficacy in sustaining them in the varied conflicts in which they were engaged. Without such aid they never could have remained faithful in the midet of so many wordly distractions and allurements, and in the presence

world, and in consequence the Eucharistthe grandest of all Ged's gifts to man-le not appreciated, at least not as it should be. Enlightened minds have endeavored to explain the cause and have given various reasons for the noticeable decline of faith among Christians. The writer trusts he may be pardoned for expressing his profound belief that the one supreme cause of this defection They of faith, and corresponding decline of morals. for both go together, is the neglect and in limited intelligence, This difference in the difference of men and woman toward this

man and God, since the creature can never ness transend the limit of angelic intelligence

Did Christians but reflect upon the grand eur of the gift conferred upon them in this sacrement, they would prove their faith by their deeds, by frequently approaching it with sentiments of profound gratitude, rever-ence, and love, instead of receiving it at long intervies as though it were something to be avoided. Ah! such conduct is surely un-worthy of their profession and should reproach their cold hearts, which are so only because they are not warmed with the sweet fragrance of God's love.

Many fail to make use of the sacrement through fear, as they say, of profaulng it.

This is a false fear, inspired by the enemy of their souls, to cheat them out of the many giving evidence the past two days. graces that would occur to them from fre quenting the sacrument. They should cast teresting and pictures que figure in the whole drams. Indeed, the people here still refuse to wise, preferring their judgment to their casted for tweethers.

Others say they are unworthy to approach the sacarement except at stated times, since they are not holy enough to go more frequen tly. This, too, is a false and paltry excuse, emanating from the same dark sourse. If they are worthy to receive the sacrement on the occassions referred to, why not more of-ten? If they are not fit to receive it frequnten? If they are not fit to receive it freque. but when the answer comes the phraseology is then they are not worthy to receive it at perfect. There is, too, a certain air of candor all. Parity of conscience is absolutly essenthat to the worthy reception of the sacrement at all times. This purity of consolence is evidenced by freedom from sin, at least from to exact details, and produces the conviction mortal sin. Nor is it exacted of us that we should be hely in order to worthely receive enough falsebood added to drag Mr. Parnell and the sacrement. It is to become hely that we the other National Leagures down. should approach it, since it was established for this purpose, and is pre-eminently conductive to holiness when received with the proper disposition.

Thus it will be seen that there is no suffi-Thus it will be seen that there is no sufficient reasons for remaining away from this sacremant. Why then continue to offer these frivolous pretexts for such indifference and neglect? Why continue estranged from God when He welcomes us to His embrace in the height of the sufficient pacrement of His love! Or why remain in a damp and chilly atmostphere where the soul is opressed with the weight of its infirmities, when we can around unto the summit of the mount and feast our eyes and hearts on the glorious prospect thus presented? Why not 'taste and see how sweet God is in the Eucharist," by which we ascend to heaven. The Eucharist is the mount, whose founda-tion rests upon the enduring basis of God's eternal love; and from whose summit we shall pass to the vision of His unveiled splender, to behold film as He is, face to face, and gaze forever in wonderous delight upon His absolutely impessive, with the eyes ineffable beauty. Such is the realization of mask. The look of fixed determination at the ineffable beauty. Such is the realization of the promis made by our Lord to all who shall partake worthily of this sacrement, which He has given as a proof and memorial of His love to mankind.

A MANIAC'S MURDER. SAID FATE OF A VAITHFUL CATHOLIC PRIEST IN

A TENNESSEE CITY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 11 .- A terrrible tragedy was enacted early this morning, which resulted in the killing of Father Ashfield, a Catholic priest connected with St. Peter scathedral. Several months ago, A. Reeves, a young man well known about town, was confir jail on account of mental troubles. Father Ashfield visited him in jail and was intrumental in having him released. Strong friendship grew up between them and Reeves was a frequent caller at the priest's house, which adjoins the cathedral on Adams street. This morning at six o'clock Resves rang the bell of the house and when the door was opened he pushed the porter aside and went direct to Father Ashfield's room. The porter thought him drunk and ran to the station-house, which is only a square distant, for a policeman. When the two returned they found Reeves sitting on the floor caressing the head of the priest who was dead. It was evident that Reeyes had stabbed him while astep, as the bed was covered with blood. Several wounds just over the heart were found any one of which would have been fatal. The spon used was a ordinary pocket-knife. When saved why he had committed the deed Reeves replied: "God told me to do it." At the station bruse he said: "He was my best friend, and as I was going away I wanted him to join me." The pricet was 50 years old and came to Memphis we years ago.

A WOMAN MURDERER CAUGHT. SUPPOSED TO BE JACK THE RIPPER.

LONDON, Feruary 11.-The body of a woman concealed in a wooden chest was dispovered to day by the police of Dundee. The boomen was ripped open and the body otherwise munisted. The chest was so small that the murderer had been compelled to equerze the body into h. The husband of the women has been arrested auspicion. A despatch from Dundes says the murderer of the woman whose mutilated remains were found in a closes to-day is W. W. Bury, the victim's busband. Bury was a resident of Whitschapel, London, and his antecedents suggest that he is probably "Jack the Ripper," and that he is subject to fits of unconscious murder manin. The port mortem proved that the woman had first been strangled and her body then mutilated, the abdomen being ripped open and the legs and arms twisted and broken. Bury says he left Whitechapel three weeks ago. He refuses to say why he left there. Hesays be and his wife drank heavily last night and he does not know how he got to bed. I and us does not know now he got to bed. Upor awakening he found his wife on the floor with a rope around herneck. Actuated by a sudden un accountable mad impulse he seized a knife and slashed the body. Upon reason returning he became alarmed and hastily crushed the body into the chest, thinking to escape. He found he could not leave his wife's remains and finally resolved to inform the police. The theory of the police is that Bury's wife knew of facts coning him with the East end atrocities and that she took him to Dundee hoping to prevent recurrence of the crimes.

Fifty years ago the population of the United States was only 17,697.420. The census cost the Government \$933,427. There were slaves in all the States except Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and Michigan. Iowa had sixteen slaves; mont and intenigen.

The states and Terri-lie due to mere technicalities.

T. P. O'CONNOL.

Extraordiurry Disclosures of Dr. Le Caron. Alias Beach.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Compares Him to Menhistopheles-Remarkable Career-Never Suspected by His Associates-One of the Headcentres of the Irish Revolution. ary Party in America.

LONDON, Feb. 6.-The forger of the Parnell letters is yet to come. But even he will fail to make a better claim to the part of the first vill-Major or Dr. Le Caron is probably the most in ceeded for twenty-three years in remaining simultaneously a ppy in British pay and one of the most trusted leaders of the Irish revolutionary organizations in America. His strange and startling story is heightened enormously in interest by his method of narration and by his personal appearance. He is a model witness. All his answers are terse, pointed, calm and most deliberate. He pauses before replying; which, as intended, adds enormously to the effectiveness of his utterances. Often when asked to say something which might help the case of the Times he refuses to pledge himself

His appearance is very remarkable. Though small, be is a very noticeable man. His eyes are dark, deep set, and of a very brilliant black. His forhead is very high and capacious. The gaze is expecially remarkable, being perfectly standar populations and inventorable. being too long and rather thick at the end. The sallowness, the darkness of the eye, and the thin cheeks give him a very French look, and this with the French name he has assured has led most people to regard him as a Erench Canad

He is perfectly each and collected, without anything of the braggard about him. He sat, when not required to answer, with his arms quietly folded and with a perfectly tranquil air.
When thus seated his face assumed a look which showed a long and terrible training as well as a same time gave the face the air of that of a con-spirator who really meant business, and who did not want to talk about it. His manner was quite charming and his smile fascinating, He spoke sometimes with the certain air of a man accustomed to address meetings. His voice was s little loud, emphatic and slightly shrill.

He knew absolutely every dynamite outrage which was going to occur, and for years had been accustomed to make periodical and regular re-ports to the British Government. Every Irish circular received was copied and transmitted without delay, and is now produced years afterwards without being seen in the interval. This is one of the many proofs that the Government has placed at the disposal of the Times every document, even the most secret, for the purpose of helping its case.

The witness gave his evidence with perfect calmness and decorum, and at times displayed cartain self consciousness and enjoyment at his own cleverness. He had then a mocking smile that reminded one of Mephistopheles or Iago, but Mephistopheles or Iago played by an actor of genius and like a man with the power to deceive even good judges. He gave this smile when he told how, after he had been intrusted with laying arms, munition and war material along the Canadian frontier, be had immediately communicated every detail thereof to the Canadian Government. He also told with a certain chuckle that he had not been enepected up to the day of his departure from America, and that he was still the senior guardian of the revolutionary camp in Braidwood.

The episudes were specially though quietly dramatic to day. Mr. Parnell made his appearance for the first time in several weeks. He has been really ill, and still looks thin and pale, though as usual perfectly calmand self-confident. He gave a look at Le Carron with that certain quiet scorn and defiance which gives occasional climpees into the fierce but controlled depths in his strong nature. Le Carron, on his side gave just the faintest smile. When on another occasion a long secret address was read declaring that revolutionary vengeauce always suc-ceeded in tracking the spy, Informer Le Caron smiled significantly and for several minutes. During the day Mr. Davitt and witness had a alight passage of arms. The witness was des-cribing the Land Lesgue Convention at Philadelphia, and was asked by Mr. Davist who he sad that everybody whom that gentleman knew in Thicago was there.

"The interest however, is much.

The interest, however, is much are in Le Caron's personality than in his evidence The Caron's personality than in his evidence. The counsel of Mr. Parnell are not in the least turbed thereby. Most of the facts narrated already notorious, and serve rather to improve Mr. Parnell's position by showing the giganic. and widespread organization in America, and the enormous difficulties of Mr. Parnell in building up a National movement. The conversations alleged to have taken place between himself and Le Caron are entirely and pal-pably incredible, representing, as they do a reserved man opening his whole heart to a stranger whom he saw for almost the first time, and as expressing opinions entirely contrary to those r nitered.

As this witness must have been obtained at an immense cost the case of the Zimes is now regarded as utterly desperate. When such a man, in the very hears of all the secret movements and with volumes of documentary evidence, is unable to bring Mr. Parnell nearer to anything quest onable than this, the success of the Times

appears very doubsful. The success of the Times in preventing the Scotch action brought by Mr. Parnell against it

AN EXTENSION OF THE PERSON OF THE

LADY LEOLINE

By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPTER XIX .- CONTINUED.

No Hubert was there, but two figures were No hubers was there, but two igures were passing slowly along in the moonlight, and one of them he recognized, with an impulse to spring at him like a tiger and strangle him. But he had been so shocked and subdued by his recent discovery, that the impulse which, half an hour before, would have been unhesitatingly obsyed. went for nothing, now, and there was more of reproach, even, than anger in his voice, as he went over and laid his hand on the shoulder of

one of them.
"Stay !" he said. "One word with you,
Count L'Estrange. What have you done with

"Ah! Sir Norman, as I live i' cried the count, wheeling round and lifting his hat. "Give me good even- or rather, good morning

Kingsley, for St. Paul's has long gone the midnight hour."

Sir Norman, with his hand still on his shoulder, returned not the courtesy, and regarded the gallant count with a stern eye.

Where is Leoline?" he frigidly repeated. "Really," said the count, with someembarrass ment, "you attack me so unexpectedly, and so like a ghost or a highwayman—by the way I have a word to say to you about highwaymen, and was seeking you to say it,"
"Where is Leoline?" shouted the exasperated

young knight, releasing his shoulder, and clutching him by the throat. "Tell me or, by Heaver! I'll pitch you neck and heels into the

Instantly the sword of the count's companion finshed in the moonlight, and, in two seconds more, its blue blade would have ended the earthly career of Sir Norman Kingsley, had not the count quickly sprang back, and made a motion for his companion to hold.

"Wait!" he cried, commandingly, with his arm outstretched to each. "Keep off? arm outstretched to each. 'Keep off? George, sheathe your sword and sand aside. Sir Norman Kingsley, one word with you, and

There can be no peace between us," replied that aggravated young gentleman, fiercely "until you tell me what has become of Leoline." 'All in good time. We have a listener, and does it not strike you our conference should be

"Public or private, it matters not a jot, so rentite or private, it matters not a jot, so that you tell me what you've done with Leoline," replied Sir Norman, with whom it was evident getting beyond this question was a moral and physical impossibility. "And if you do not give an account of yourself I'll run you through as sure as your name is count L'Estrange !"

A strange sort of smile came over the face of the count at this direful threat, as if he farcied in that case, he was safe enough; but Sir Norman, luckily, did not see it, and heard only the snave reply:
"Certainly, Sir Norman; I shall be delighted to do so. Let us stand over there in the shadow

of that arch; and, George, do you remain here within call. The count blandly waved Sir Norman to follow, which Sir Norman did, with much the mein of a sulky ion; and a moment after, both

wore facing each other within the archway Well I"cried the young knight, impatiently " I am waiting. Go on !" "My dear Kingsley," responded the count, in his easy way, "I think you are laboring under a little mistake. I have nothing to go on

about; it is you who are to begin the contro

"That is the fourth or fifth time that you've

asked me that question," said the count, with provoking indifference. "What do you imagine I have done with her?" Sir Norman's feelings, which had been rising

ever since their meeting, got up to such a height at this aggravating question, that he gave vent to an oath, and laid his hand on his sword; but the count's hand lightly interposed before is "Not yet, Sir Norman. Be calm; talk

rationally. What do you accuse me of doing with Leoline?" " Do you dare deny having carried her off?"

"Deny it? No; I am never afraid to father my own deeds,"

"Ah!" said Sir Norman, grinding his teeth,
"Then you acknowledge it!"
"I acknowledge it—yes. What next?"
The perfect composure of his tone fell like a

cool, damp towel on the fire of Sir Norman's wrath. It did not quite estinguish the flame, however—only quenched it a little—and it still hissed hotly underneath.

knowledge such an act?" exclaimed Sir Norman, perfectly astounded at the cool assurance of the

"And you dare to stand before me and ac-

mau.
"Verily, yea," said the count, laughing. "I seldom take the trouble to deny my acts. What next?" "There is nothing pext," said Sir Norman,

severely, "until we have come to a proper understanding about this. Are you aware, sir, that that lady is my promised bride?" "No, I do not know that I am. On the con-

trary, I have an idea she is mine,"
"She was, you mean. You know she was forced into consenting by yourself and her

"Still she consented; and a bond is a bond, and a promise a promise, all the world over."
"Not with a woman," said Sir Norman, with stern dogmatism. "It is their privilege to break their promise and change their mind sixty times an hour, if they choose. Leoline pertinent that seemed to have forsaken him, has seen fit to do both, and has accepted me in your stead; therefore I command you instantly think of—Leoline, Ormiston, Miranda, and the to give her up !"

"Softly, my friend-softly. How was I to know all this?" You ought to have known it !" returned

young man, in a frenzy.

Your patience one moment longer, until we

see which of us has the best right to the lady.

I have a prior claim. "A forced one. Leoline does not care a snap

for you—and she loves me."

"What extroadinary had taste!" said the count, thoughtfully. "Did she tell you that?"

"Yes; she did tell me this, and a great deal

more. Come—have done talking, and tell me where she is, or I'll—" where she is, or I'll—"

"Oh, no, you wouldn't !" said the condit, teasingly. "Since matters stand in the light teasingly. "Since matters stand in the light I'll tell you what I'll do. I acknowledge that I carried off Lecline, viewing here my promised bride, and have sent her they own home in the care of a trusty mer ager, where I give you my word of home. They not been since, she is as safe there ad much safer than in her own house, untermediate, and it would be a pity to disturber at this unreasonable hour. When the state our rival claims—and whichever togeth state our rival claims—and whichever the dedictes on accepting can have her, and

togeth decides on accepting can have her, and and the matter at once. The count paused and meditated. This proposs was all very plausible and nice on the sur

poss was all very plausions and nice on an sur-fact, but Sir Norman with his usual penetration and acuteness, looked further than the surface and found a flaw.

"And how am I to know," he saked, doubtingly, "that you will not go to her to night and spirit her off where I will never hear of either

of you again?"

"In the very best way in the world; we will

not part company until morning comes. Are we at peace?" inquired the count, smiling and holding out his hand.
"Until them, we will have to be, I suppose," replied Sir Norman, rather ungraciously, taking the hand as if it were red-hot, and dropping it again. "And we are to stand here and rail at

each other, in the meantime?".
"By no means! Even the most sublime prospect tires when surveyed to long. There is a little excursion which I would like you to accompany meion, if you have no objection.

"To the ruin, where you have already been twice to night.

Sir Norman Stared.

"And who told you this :act, Sir count?"

"Never mind; I have heard it. Would you object to a third excursion there before morn-

Again Sir Norman paused and meditated. There was no use in staying where he was, that would bring him no neaver to Leoline, and nothing was to be gained by killing the count be-yond the mere transitors pleasure of the thing. desire to re-visit the ruin, and learn what had good nature, it was not safe to trifle with him at become of Miranda—the only draw-back being times; so he repressed every outward sign of that, if they were found, they would both be most assuredly beheaded. Then, again, there Count L'Estrange until he should choose to sail On the other hand, he had an intense and ardent

was Hubert.
"Weil," inquired the count, as Sir Norman

looked up.

"I have no objection to go with you to the ruin," was the reply, "only this; if we are seen there, we will be dead men two minutes after; and I have no desire to depart this life until and I have no desire to depart this inc until have had that promised interview with Lecline."
"I have thought of that," and the count,
"and have provided for it. We may venture in the lion's den without the slightest danger; all

that is required being your promise to guide us thither, Do you give it?"
"I do; but I expect a friend here shortly,

end cannot start until he comes."
"If you mean me by that, I am here," sald s voice at his elbow; and, looking round, he saw Hubert himself, standing there, a quiet listener

and spectator of the scane. Count L'Estrange looked at him with interest, and Hubert, affecting not to notice the survey, watched Sir Norman.

"Well," was the individual's eager address, were you successful ?" The count was still watching the boy so intently that that most discreet youth was suddenly seized with a violent fit of coughing,

which precluded all possibility of reply for at least five minutes; and Sir Norman, at the same moment, felt his arm receive a sharp and warning pinch. "Is this your friend?" asked the count.

'He is a very small one, and seems in a bad atate of health."

Sir Norman, still under the influence of the pinch, replied by an inaudible murmur, and ooked with a deeply mystified expression at

"He bears a strong resemblance to the lady we were talking of a moment ago," continued the count—" is sufficen'ly like her, in fact, to be per brother; and I see, wears the livery of the

her protect; acc.

Earl of Rochester."

'God spare you your eye-sight!" said Sir

'Can you not see, Norman, impatiently, "Can you not see, among the rest, that I have a few words to say o him in private? Permit us to leave you for amoment

"There is no need to do to. I will leave you as I have a few words to say to the person is with me." So saving the count walked away, and Hubert

followed him with a most curious look.
"Now," cried Sir Norman, eagerly, "what 19**w**8 ?'

Good !" said the boy. "Leoline is safe !" "And where?" "Not far from here. Didn't he tell you?" The count? No-yes; he said she was at

"Exactly. That is where she is," said Hubert, looking much relieved. "And, at present, perfectly safe."

"And did you see her?"
"Of course; and heard her too. She was dreadfully anxious to come with me; but that was out of the question.

And how is she to be got away?" "That I do not clearly see. We will have to bring a ladder, and there will be so much dan-"Do you dare to play with me?" exclaimed Sir Norman, furiously. "I tell you to take care how you speak! What have you done with Leoline?"

bring a ladder, and there will be so much danger, and so little chance of success, that to me it seems an almost helpless task. Where did you meet Count L'Estrange?" you meet Count L'Estrange?"
"Here; and he told me that he had abducted

her, and held her a prisoner in his own house."
"He owned that did he? I wonder you vere not fit to kill him ?"

"So I was, at first, but he talked the matter over scmehow.' And hereupon Sir Norman briefly and quickly rehearsed the substance of their conversation. Hubert listened to it attentively, and laughed

as he concluded. Well, I do not see that you can do other wise, Sir Norman, and I think it would be wise to obey the count for to-night, at least. Then

to morrow - if things do not go on well, we can take the law in our own hands." do wish you would tell me who this infernal count is, Hubert, for I am certain you know."

"Not until to-morrow—you shall know him | ns ?" then. "Te morrow! to morrow!" exclaimed Sir Norman, disconsolately. "Everything is post-poned until to morrow! Oh here comes the

count back again. Are we going to start now, I wonder?" 'Is your friend to accompany us on our ex

pedition?" inquired the count standing before them. "It shall be quite as you say Mr. King-

sley.
"My friend can do as he pleases. What do you say, Hubert ?" should like to go, above all things, if

neither of you have any objections."
"Come on then, said the count, "we will find horses in readiness a short distance from

The three started together, and walked on in silence through several streets, until they reach ed a retired inn, where the count's recent com panion stood with the horses. Count L'Estrange whispered a few words to him, upon which he bowed and retired; and instant they were all in

the saddle, and galloping away.

The journey was rather a silent one, and what conversation there was, was principally sus- Norman significantly; "only. God help him if tained by the count. Hubert's usual flow of we're not! Where are you taking us to, you personent coat seemed so have forsaken him, and Sir Norman had so many other things to think of—Leoline, Ormiston, Mirands, and the mysterious count himself—that he felt in no mood for talking. Soon as they left the city behind them; the succeeding two wiles were quickly passed over, and the "Golden Orown," all dark and forsaken now have it sinks and Sir Norman, in the same dogmatical way; "or all dark and foreaken, now hove in sight. As if you did not you do now; so say no more about it. Where is she, I tell you?" repeated the young man, in a frenzy.

"I think our best plan would be to dismount and lead our horses the rest of the way, and not incur any unnecessary danger by making a

nou incur any unnecessary danger by making a noise. We can faster them to these trees, where they will be at hard when we come out."
"Wait one moment," said the count, lifting his finger with a listening look. "Listen to that !

It was a regular trampof horses hoofs, sounding in the silence like a charge of cavalry. While they looked, a troop of horse-men came galloping up, and came to a halt when they saw

No words can depict the look of amazement Sir Norman's face wore; but Hubert betrayed not the least sursprise. The count glanced at his companions with a significant smile, and riding back, held a brief colleguy with him who seemed to be the leader of the horsemen. He rode up to them, smiling still, and saying as he

"Now then, Kingsley; lead on, and we will

follow?"

"I go not one step further," said Sir Norman firmly, "until I know who I am leading.
Who are you, Count L'Estrange?"

The count looked at him, but did not answer.
A warning hand—that of Hubert—grasped Sir Norman's arm; and Hubert's voice whispered hyperically in his cont.

hurriedly in his ear :
"Hush, for God's sake ! It is the king!" CHAPTER XX.

AT THE PLAGUE-PIT. The effect of the whisper was magscal. Every thing that had been dark before, became as clear as noonday; and Sir Norman sat absolutely astounded at his own stupidity in not having found it out for himself bafore. Every feature, notwithstanding the disguise of wig and beard, became perfectly familiar; and even through the well-assumed voice, he recognized the royal tones. It struck him all at once, and with it the fact of Leoline's increased danger. Count L'Estrange was a formidable rival, but King <u>Pharles of England was even more formidable.</u>
Thought is quick—quicker than the electric

telegraph or balloon traveling; and in two scoonds the whole state of thing, with all the attendant surprises and dangers, danced before his mind's eye like a panorama; and he comprehended the past, the present, and the future, before Hubert had uttered the last word of his whisper. He turned his eyes, with a very new and singular sensation, upon the quondam count, and found that gentleman looking very hard at him, with a preternaturally grave expression of countenance. Sir Norman knew well as anybody the varying moods of his royal countship, and, notwithstanding his general good nature, it was not safe to trifle with him at under his own proper colors.
"Well," said the count, with unruffled eager.

ness, "and so you decline to go any further, Sir Norman?" Hubert's eye was fixed with a warning glance upon him, and Sir Norman composedly ans

wered:
No Count; I do not absolutely decline but before I do go any further, I should like to know by what right do you bring at these men here, and what are your intentions in so doing.
"And if I refuse to answer?"

"And if I retuse to answer?"
"Then I refuse to move a step further in the business!" said Sir Morman, with decision.
"And why my good friend? You surely can have no objection to anything that can be done against highwaymen and cut-throats."
"Right! I have no objections, but others

may." "Whom do you mean by others?"

"The king, for instance. His gracious ma-jesty is whimsical at times; and who knows that he may take it into his royal head to in volve us somehow with them. I know the

adage, but not your trust in princes."

"Very good," said the count, with a slight irrepressible smile: "your prudence is beyond all praise! But I think, in this matter, I may safely promise to stand between you and the king's wrath. Look at those horsemen beyond you, and see if they do not wear the uniform of his majesty's own body guard," Sir Norman looked, and saw the dazzling of

their equipments glancing and glistening in the moonbeams.
"I see. Then you have the royal permission

"I see. T for all this?" "You have said it. Now, most scrupulous of

men, proceed! m, proceed!"
'Look there!" exclaimed Hubert, suddenly
stating to a corner of the ruin. "Someone pointing to a corner of the ruin.

hasseen us, and is going now to give the alarm.'
"He shall miss it, though!" said Sir Nor
man, detecting at the same instant, a dark
figure getting through the broken doorway; and striking spurs into his horse, he was instant-aneously beside it, out of the saddle, and had grasped the retreater by the shoulder.

"By your leave!" exclaimed Sir Norman.
"Not quite so fast! Stand out here in the moonlight, until I see who you are." "Let me go!" cried the man, grappling with his opponent. "I know who you are, and I swear you'll never see moonlight or sunlight again, if you do not instantly let me go."

Sir Norman recognized the voice with a per feat shout of delight: "The duke, by all that's lucky! O, I'll let

you go but not until the hangman gets hold of you. Villain and robber, you shall pay for your misdeeds now!"

"Hold!" shouted the commanding voice of Count L'Estrange,
"Cease, Sir Norman Kingsley! there is no

time, and this is no person for you to scoff with. He is our prisoner, and shall show us the nearest way into this den of thieves. Give me your sword, fellow, and be thankful I do not make you shorter by a head with it." You do not know him !" cried Sir Norman

in vivid excitment. "I tell you this the identi cal scoundrel who attempted to rob and murder you a few hours ago.' "So much the botter! He shall pay for all that and all his shortcomings before long! But, in the meantime, I order him to bring us before

the rest of this outlawed crew,"
"I shall do nothing of the kind" said the duke, sulleniy.

'Justas you please. Here, my men, two of you take hold of this sconudrel, and dispatch

him at once. The guard had all dismounted; and two of them came forward with edifying obedience, to do as they were told. The effect upon the duke was miraculous. Instantly he started up with an energy perfectly

I'll do it! Come this No, no, no gentlemen, and I'll bring you direct into their midst. O good Lord! whatever will become of

This last frantic question was addressed to society in general, but Sir Norman felt called

upon to answer ! "That's very easily told, my man. If you and the rest of your titled associates receive your deserts (as there is no doubt you will) from the gracious hand of our sovereign lord, the

the gracious nand or our sovereign ford, the king, the atrongest rope and highest pallows at Tyburn will be your elevated deatiny."

The duke groaned dismally, and would have come to a halt to beg mercy on the spot, had not Hubert given him a probe in the ribs with the point of his dagger, that sent him on again,

with a distracted howl.
"Why, this is a perfect Hades!" said the count, as be stumbled after them in the darkness. "Are you sure we are going right, darknæs. Kingsley?

The inquiry was natural, for the blackness was perfectly Tartarian, and the soldiers behind were knocking their tall shins against all sorty of obstacles as they groped blindly along, in whing from them countless curses, not loud, but deep. '''J don't know whether we are or not," said Sir

black-looking bandit?

black-looking bandit?"

"I give you my word of honor, gentlemen," said an imploring voice in the darkness, "that I'm leading you, by the nearest way, to Midnight Court. All I ask of you in return is, that you let me enter before you; for if they find that I lead you in, my life will not be worth a moment's purchase."

"And if they was man mouth is "cold Congression."

"As if it ever was worth it," said Sir Norman, contemptuously. "On with you, and be thankful I don't save your companions the trouble, by making an end of you where you

"Rush along, old fellow," suggested Hubert, giving him another poke with his dagger, that drew forth a second doleful howl.

Notwithstanding the darkness, Sir Norman discovered that they were being led in a direc-tion exactly opposite that by which he had previously effected an entrance. They were in the vault, he knew by the darkness, though they had descended no staircase, and he was just wondering if their guide was not meditating some treachery by such a circuitous route, when suddenly a tumult of voices, and uproar, and confusion, met his ear. At the same instant their guide opened a door, revealing a dark pass sge, illuminated by a few rays of light, and which Sir Norman instantly recognized as that leading to the Black Chamber. Here again the duke paused, and turned round to them with a

wildly-imploring face.
"Gentlemen, I do conjure you to let me enter
before you do! I tell you they will murderme the verylinstant they discover I have led you

"That would be a great p'ty!" said the count;
"and the gallows will be cheated of one of its
brightest ornaments! That is your den of
thieves, I suppose, from which all this uproar

"It is. And as I have guided you safely to it, surely I deserve this triffing boon."
"Triffing, do you call it," interposed Sir Norman, "to let you make your escape, as you man, "to let you make your escape, as you most assuredly will do the moment you are out of our sight! No. no; we are too old birds to be caught by such chaff; and though the informer always gets off scot-free, your services deserve no such boon; for we could have found our way without your help! On with you, Sir Robber; and if your companions do kill you, console yourself with the thought that they have only anticipated the executioner by a tew daya!" only anticipated the executioner by a few days! With a perfectly heart-rending groan, the un fortunate duke walked on; but when they reached the archway directly before the room, he came to an obstinate half and positively

fused to go a step farther. It was death anyway, and he resisted with the courage of desperation, feeling he might as well die there as go in and be assessinated by his confederates, and not even the persuasive influence of Hubero's dagger even the persuance innuence of inneers a cagger could prevail on him to budge an inch farther. "Stay, then?" said the count, with perfect indifference. "And, soldiers, see that he does not escape! Now, Kingzley, let us just have a glimpse of what is going on within." Though the party had made considerable noise

in advancing, and had spoken quite loudly in their little animated discussion with the duke. so great was the turmoil and confusion within, that it was not headed, or even heard. With very different feelings from those with which ha had stood there last, Sir Norman stepped forward and stood beside the count, looking at the scene within.

The crimson court was in a state of "most admired disorder," and the confusion of tengues was equal to Babel. No longer were they lanpromenading, or lolling in the oushioned chairs; but all seemed running to and fro in the wildest excitement, which the grandest duke among them seemed to share equally with the terrified white sylphs. Everybody appeared to be talking together, and paying no attention whatever to the sentiments of their neighbors. One universal centre of union alone seemed to exist, and that was the green, judical table near the throne, upon which while all tongues ran, all eyes turned. For some minutes, neither of the beholders could make out why, owing to the crowd (principally of the ladies) pressing around it; but Sir Norman guessed, and thrilled through with a vague sensation of terror, lest it should prove to be the dead body of Miranda. Skipping in and out among the females he saw the dwarf, performing a sort of war-dance of rage and frenzy; twining both hands in his wig as if he would have torn it out by the roots, and anon tearing at somebody else's wig, so that everybody backed off when he came near them.
"Who is that little fiend?" inquired the count; "and what have they got there at the end of the room, pray?"

end of the room, pray?"
"That fiend is the ringleader here, and is entitled Prince Caliban. Regarding your other question," said Sir Norman, with a faint thrill, "there was a table there when I saw it last, but I am afraid there is something worse

"Could ever any mortal conceive of such scene," observed the count to himself; "look at that little picture of ugliness; how he hops about like a dropsical bull-frog. Some of thos women are very pretty, too, and ontshine more than one court-beauty that I have seen. Upon my word, it is the most extraordinary spectacle I ever heard of. I wonder what they ve got that's so attractive down there ?

At the same moment, a loud voice within the circle abruptly exclaimed :

"She revives, she revives! Back, back, and give her air !' Instantly, the throng swayed and fell back and the dwarf, with a sort of yell (whether of race or relief, nobody knew), swept them from side to side with a wave of his long arms, and cleared a wide vacaucy for his own especia benefit. The action gave the count an oppor tunity of gratifying his curiosity. The object of abtraction was now plainly visible. Sir Norman's surmises had been correct. The great table of the parliament-house of the midnight court had been converted, by the aid of cushion and pillows, into an extempore couch; and hal buried in their downy depths lay Miranda, the queen. The sleeping robe of royal purple, trimmed with ermine, the circlets of jewels on arms, bosom, and head, she still wore, and the beautiful face was whiter than fallen snow. she was not dead, as Sir Norman had dreaded for the dark eyes were open, and were fixed with an unutterable depth of melancholy on vacancy. Her arms lay helplessly by her side, and some one, the court physician probably, was bending over her and feeling her pulse. As the count's eyes fell upon her, he started back, and grasped Sir Norman's arm with con-

sternation.
"Good heavens, Kingsley!" he cried; "it is Laoline, herself!' In his excitement he had spoken so loud, that in the momentary silence that followed the physician's directions, his voice had rung through the room, and drew every eye upon

them.
"We are seen, we are seen !"shouted Hubert, and as he spoke, a terrible cry filled the room. In an instant every sword leaped from its scal-bard, and the shricks of the startled women rang appallingly out on the air. Sir Norman drew his sword, too; but the count, with his eyes yet fixed on Miranda, still held him by the arm

and excitedly exclaimed: (To b: continued)

THE BLACKBIRD. Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., in a locture do livered under the auspices of the Cork Young Ireland Society, reterring to the influence of Irish poetry, said : "In the darkest hour of the penal night, when it was transportation to learn the alphabet, and when Irishmen were wrong outside the gates of Irish cities like lepers at at sundown by the sound of the evening bell, it is not too much to say that one simple little treason song, "The blackbird," sung low around the wlater fire in the mountain shieling, had more in fluence in preserving the spirit of Irish nationality than all the enactments of the diabolical penal code, enforced by all the might of England, could counteract." queer old bit is undoubtedly Irish, although it has appeared in a Scotch collection. Ireland, "The Blackbird" was understood to mean!Prince Charles Edward, and the flight or song of a bird was apoetic pretonse for lamenting the exiled Stuart, common to Ireland and Scotland.

Once on a morning of sweet recreation.

I heard a fair lady a making her moan.

With sighing and sobbing, and sad laments.

Aye singing, "My Blackbird forever He's all my heart's treasure, my joy, and my

pleasure!
So justly, my love, my heart follows thee;
And I am resolved, in foul or fair weather,
To seek out my Blackbird wherever he be.

'I will go, a stranger to peril and danger, My heart is so loyal in every degree; For he's constant and kind, and courageous is Good luck to my Blackbird, wherever he be

'The birds of the forest are all met together, The turtle is chosen, to dwell with the dove, And I am resolved in foul or fair weather, Once in the spring time to seek out my

love.

But since fickle Fortune, which still proves un certain. Has caused this parting between him and me, His right I'll proclaim, and who dares m

Good luck to my Blackbird, wherever he

INFANTILE MARRIAGES. Vergery Vernon, in 1562-she being nearly

10 years old-was married to Randle More, who was but 8. During the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, it was quite customary for persons of all ranks in life to marry their children at astonishingly

early ages. A record tells of how Gilbert Girard and Emma Talbot were married at Leigh church, when the boy's uncle held up the bridegroom, who was 5 years old, and spoke the words of matrimony for the child's part, and the woman—who was not 6 years of age—" spake for herself as she was taught."

William Chadorton-successively Bishon of Chester and Lincoln-a well known scholar and distinguished ecclesiastic of the reign of Elizabeth-did not scruple to marry bis daughter Jose, in 1002, at the age of 9, to Richard Brooke, then nearly 11.



ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

There is a general impression that the province of Ulster in Ireland is overwhelmingly protestant in its sentiment but this is not a correct opinion, unless the statistics presented to the Imperial parliament are astray. The government census of 1881 gave the tet.1 population of Ulster as 1,791,479 of whom 956 795 were Protestants of all shades and 834,684, Roman Catholics. This shows a fair Protestant majority, but certainly indicates a proportion of Catholic strength that outsiders were not prepared for. A return presented to parliament however in June of 1881 places the Catholic population at 831,784 out of a total of 1,738,875 or a little less than one total little less than one total of 1,738,875 or a little less than on result certainly does not bear out a claim that Ulster should be separated from the remainder of Ireland for legislative purposes; unless the people of Great Britain are prepared to see concentrated in Ulster the bitterness and turmoil which characterized the remainder of the island during the national agitation Out of the nine counties of Ulster there are Protestant mejorities in Antrim, Down, magh, Derry and Tyrone, and Catholic majorities in Donegel, Monaghan, Fermanagh and Cavan. Four are therefore preponderatingly Catholic and five preponderatingly Protestant. The Roman Catholics are nationalist in their sentiments while a sprinkling of the Protestants are the same. Therefore when the Orangemen talk of civil war if Home Rule is granted, it looks as if they will find plenty of occupation for their prowess in Ulster without stepping into the other three provinces. But the election statistics do not warrant the claim that Ulster should be excluded from an Irish Home Rule scheme. The province of Ulater has 33 members and of these 17 are Nationalists and 16 are Conservatives. Several of the latter only carry their seats by small majorities over Nationalist candidates; and others defeated Liberals by the assistance of Nationalist votes. The Nationalists carried every seat in four of the nine countles of Ulster, viz, Donegal, Monaghan, Formanagh, and Cavan; carried a majority of the seats in Tyrone ; two seats in Downe and one each in Armagh and Londonderry. The Tories carried all the seats in one county-Autrim-only; and have a majority of the seats in threc-Down, Armsgh and Londonderry. In Tyrone they carried a single seat by the skin of their teeth. Attention is directed to these facts because so many people labor under the impression that the sentiment of Ulster is almost unanimously against Home Rule. The statistics, however. show that both by population and electora returns, the sentiment is about equally di-vided. It cartainly does look as if a case for excluding Ulster from the Home Rule scheme was not made out. Apart from that, however, it looks a little cowardly for the Ulster Protestants to seek exclusion from the Irish Home Rule scheme, and desert the Protestant minority in the other three provinces of the island.

A WARNING TO EMIGRANTS. A correspondent of the Southern Cross follows up the article on Irish immigration, which was recently published in that journal, by a letter that puts in still clearer light the difficulties that beset the path of the Irish emigrant in the River Place. He states that few Irishmen have been successful, and these only in two provinces- Buenos Ayres and Santa Fe. They when the road was not blocked as it is to-day.

"All the great apparatus of finance, rings, booms, 'bulls' and 'bears' now hold the prospects of the settler from Bolivia to Cape Horn, and from the Cordillera de los Ardes to the Uru-guays, in their hands," The chances are all against an Irishman who tries his fortunes in in the interior. The work to be dene, as well as the habits and customs, are all strange. He is not able to complete with the Spaniard and Italian in the cultivation of the vine, or with the native in his tilling grounds. The soil of the agricultural colonies in such as he has had no experience of, and the style of tillage is strange. In a word, before starting on the road to success he should serve along apprenticable, and any but a young and unencumbered man is doomed to failure. Many have already lost their capital and sunk into the position of day laborers and others have fled to the United

SPREADING THE LIGHT.

From the Dublin Nation: "The Eighty Club Circular" for January is an excellent compilation of facts from the current history of coercion, rackrenting and eviction, Mr Balfour is followed calmly and carefully through his misrepresentations, and receives a merciless exposure. Most of the facts are familliar to us, but the compilers point the contrast occasionally by an example drawn from English experience. A remarkable in-stance is that by which the atrocity of a sentence inflicted on John Maguire at Dundalk by Removables Kilkelly and Evanson is displayed. Magnire had been arrested, with a number of others, on the charge of singing the well known ballad, "Who Fears to Speak of Ninety-eight?" When arrested he was in possession of a revolver. He was sent to gaol for three months. On the 26th of December at Marylebone, a man was charged with being drunk and presenting a five-chambered revol ver at another. The charge was proved, and the magistrate in passing sentence declared that the prisoner had been guilty of the worst form of rictous conduct. He was sentenced to imprisonment for three weeks; but the magistrate subsequently changed the penalty into a fine of 40 shillings. If English and Irleh are living under equal laws, the results to each are strangely unequal.

COMFORT IN SCHOOL. 1. A seat to be comfortable muse be as high as the knee of the child is distant from

the floor.

2. The top of the desk and the back of the chair should slant one inch to the foot. 3. The inside edge of a cost should be directly under the inside edge of the deak. 4. The inner edge of the deak, next to the pupil should be ten inches from the seat.

5. About four inches of the top of the deal should be flat, and furnished with a groove for holding pencils and holders, a hole for an ink well, and an opening for a slate and geogra-Everybody engaged in the building and furnishing of schools, should have some hook like Barnard's School Architecture to guide

him. A certain gentleman known to me, built a school, but finding afterwards that it

was unfit for school purposes he had to sell it

at a loss, for a dwelling. The Duke of Buckingham has again given a remission of twelve per cent to his agricultural enants. The Duke of Portland has made a reduction of twenty per cent in the rents due from his tenants on his Lybster estate. At Earl Cowper's rent audit held at Panshanger a re-Cowper's rent audit held at Panshanger a remission of fifteen per cent was again allowed to his agricultural tenants, being at the same rate | BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER as for several successive half years.

THE PINT OF ALE.

A Manchester (England) calico printer was on his wedding day asked by his wife to allow her two half pints of ale a day as her share of her two nair pieces of ane a way as ner snare of extra comforts. He made the bargain, but not cheerfully, for though a drinker himself (fancy, 10g, no doubt, that he could not well do with. out it) he would have preferred a perfectly sober wife. They both worked hard. John loved his wife, but he could not break away from his old associates at the ale house, and when not at the factory or at his meals he was with his boon companions. His wife made the small allowmorning of their wedding anniversary John looked with real pride upon the nest and comely person of his wife, and with a touch of remorse

in his look and tone, he said "Mary, we've had no holiday since we were wed, and only that I haven't a penny in the world we'd take a jaunt to see the mother." "Would thee like to go, John, ?" I'll stand

Thou stand treat, Mary! Hast got a fortin'

"Nay, but I ve got the pint of ale," said she,
"Got what, wife?"
"The pint of ale," she repeated. Thereupon she went to the hearth, and from beneath one of the stone flags draw forth a stocking, from which she poured upon the table the sum of 365 three-pences (\$22.81), exclaim

ing:
"See, John, thee can have the holiday." "What is this?" he asked in amazement. "It is my daily pint of ale, John." He was conscience stricken as well as amazed

and charmed. "Mary, hasn't thee had thy share? Then I'll have no more from this day,"

And he was as good as his word. They had their holiday with the old mother, and Mary's little capital, saved from the "pint of ale," was the seed! from which, as the years rolled on, grew shop, factory, country seat, and carriage with health, happiness, peace and honor.

SIGNATURE OF THE CZAR.

The Czar spends very little time in his study, as he is more afraid of his stoutness than of political plots, and is consequently in the habit of receiving his ministers in the grounds, walking up and down an avenue while listening to their reports. He frequently adds his initial "A" to an important document by holding it a tree, and hence it is rather indistinct gainst a tree, and hence it is rather indistinct at times. The Czar is by no means quick in signing deeds, and in many cases numbers of those neatly written specimens of Russian caligraphy are returned without signature, and then the "court caligraphers," who out do in their art the monks of old, have to do their work over again.—The Argonaut.

The Indian Government railway, projected originally by Sir Richard Temple, which traverses the mountainous reigon of Beloochistan north of the Bolan Pass and Quetta, from the western border of Scinde to the new military and thence shill westward to station of Pishm, and thence still westward to the Khoja Amram range, overlooking the plain of Kandahar, has repeatedly been mentioned as a work of the greatest political importance. It is now rapidly approaching completion. An ex-tensive tour along the Indian northwestern frontier has been undertaken by the commander in Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts and his staff. Sir Charles Dilke accompanies the party.

When a man ventures an opinion he will find some one who opposes it. Hence a man without opposition is a man without



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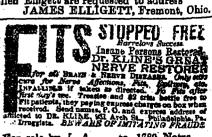
MONTREAL.

sentatives visit Montreal regularly twice a Over 60,000 cures performed by them the past ten years. Hundreds of cures performed in Montreal and vicinity. Call and See the Names. The evidence now on exhibition for

The International Medical Council are not strangers here. They are responsible medical experts; only gentlemen of the highest professional standing, being members of the staff' Dr. Kergan bimself has long been recognized as a scientist, whose investigations in the organic chemistry of the botanic world have resulted in placing at the disposal of the institution at whose head he is, a list of the most wonderful curative agents ever presented to the world for

the benefit of those who suffer. They treat and cure Oatarrh, Consumption and all diseases of the digestive system. The Heart, Kidneys, Blood, Skin, Bones and Joints, and diseases peculiar to men and women. Free consultation daily at Albion Hotel Montreal. Call or write.

INFORMATION WANTED of one Ellen Elligets, daughter of John Elligets, deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkonnelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith.
The party who desires this information is James
Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known
of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Canada about twenty-six years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Ellen Elligett are requested to address JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio.



For sale by J. A. te, 1780 Notre street, Montreal.

CO., Holly, Mich

what Women Find To Talk and Read About - Caprices of Fashion - Latest Artistic Crazes Ficked Up By Fair Ones.

WIDOWED SOVEREIGNS.

There is quite a list of widowed sovereigns and ex-sovereigns across the water now. There is Quoen Victoria and her daughter, Empress Frederick, of Germany, Empress Augusta, of Germany; Queen Christina Regent of Spain; Eugenie, of France and the mad Empress Carlotta.

FROM NEVADA TO INDIA.

The American girl is rapidly entering into her inheritance, the earth. Miss Emeline Davey, of Eureka, Nev., daughter of a miner known there, has accepted an offer of the superintendency of a large millinery establishment at Calcutta. Her engagement is for

INTRODUCED BY THE BERNHARDT. Her sex owes to Sarah Barnhardt the thirty-two button glove, the Empire dress, Directoirs sash and the revival of the long boa, dear to the hearts of our grandmothers. She has set the fashion for Theodora hairpine and Toscs hats, and has, in fact, wielded an infixence over the world of dress beyond that exercised by any other women in the world fince the days of the Empress Eugenie.

OPPOSING EARLY MARRIAGES.

"We are glad to believe," says the Lahore India) paper, "that the movement for social reform in the matter of early marriages as well as of marriage and funeral expenses has really taken root in this prevince. A numeronely attended Hindu meeting has been held at Juliunder for the establishment of a punchayet for the purpose of preventing early marriages. It was only yesterday, too, that we noticed the good work which was being done in Pind Didan Khan in the matter of marriage and funeral expenditure." Marriages in India are contracted at a very tender age and a girl may be a widow at eleven.

A NEGRO CANTATRICE.

· Miss Flora Batson is charming the Virginlans with her beautiful voice. Miss Batson is of African descent, of the shade known down South" as "dark ginger cake" with the long silky hair denoting race mixture. Her general appearance is what among South ern negroes is called "mollygastoa." She is rather small, with a trim, graceful figure, and modest, intersting manners. She has evidently had good advantages, aside from careful musical lastruction, having attended the public schools in Rhode island, which has been ber home since early childhood.

In conversation has voice is not capacially meldious, showing association with Northern paople in the measured tones and peculiar accept, altogether different from the soft draweing natural of the Southern negro, and so agreeable to the ear of his white compatriot. When she sings her tones are like a flate, and seem to linger and vibrate in the air. Her articulation is wonderfully clear. Her agent is her husband, to whom she has been married about a year. He is a respectable looking, rather elderly white man.

BIRD-LIKE WOMEN.

Do we not all know the women, says a writer in the London Queen, who peck like birds when they make a show of kissing? They cannot kiss even their babies like true humans, but dah and dash and peck at the goft flower-face like a bird picking up grain. and their pointed lips seem as if they hurt as much as the bony beak they simulate. And are not hand very often like claws? and did not Dickens liken the working sinews of an old woman's shrivelled neck to the scratching legs of poultry? And are not cartain men like engles? and certain others like secretary birds? and others again like herons? and yet again, others like geese? And do we not all brown wren; and the angry little hedge sparrow, all fuse and bluster, and fight and leathers, with a body no bigger than a walnut underneath these apparently quite formidable quills? Surely? In fact, birds have nearly as large a following as dogs, and we might multiply the instances of likeness till we had included all the species given by Andubon.

SOME YOUNG WOMEN.

"E. C. de C." complains to Mrs. Sherwood, the well-known writer on stiquette and social matters, in the following strain :—" I have lately come to New York to live and had occasion to employ new people and sent lately for a typawriter. She came to me, but as I descended to my parlor to greet her she did not rise, sitting in my best chair, allowed me to enter and speak to her without rising. She aware her feet and said, "Well you sent for ma, did you?" I thought this very rude, as it is not the way I am accustomed to be treated in my own country. When I go to a telegraph office if a woman clerk presides she always treats me rudely. A man seems to understand his business better. At a famous dry goods shop I presented my check well known to the firm, and a young woman clerk refused it, saying. "Don't you know it's not good?" I went to the head of the firm, who was very much disgusted and threatened to send her away, but I notice she is there yet. Is there no remedy in your great conntry for these bad manners?" Mrs. Sherwood answers :- " We fear not.

Bad manners seem to be on the increase, for the young woman who came to look for typewriter work, in not rising was inexquanble. She probably lost a great doal of good work and good pay by her lack of manners. As for the manners of the telegraph operators, those at a certain hotel in New York are so proverbially bad that the company should interfere. The shop girls begin to behave better. as their employes find had manners too expensive. The one thing a lady should firmly demand is respect from all people."

Much of such criticism as Mrs. Sherwood and her correspondent indulged in is hypercritical, but it is undersably true that some of these young women allow the natural feelup of independence of the American girl to comme offensively obtrusive. On the other uand there are young women, many of them, is every branch of Industrial and professions life who know how to win respectful regard by gentle courtesy, quiet manners and a selfrespectful bearing.

MISS BRADDON.

It is generally known, says Olive Logan, that Miss Braddon married her publisher, Mr. Maxwell, early in her career, shortly after the publication of that wonderful book, "Lady Audley's Storet," By wonderful I mean wonderful in the financial sense. Miss Braddon, spanking of the book's success, said to me recently. "It was a fluke"-employing the billiard player's term to express a lucky socidental shot. No less a sum than \$60,000 was derived by Miss Braddon from "Lidy Audley's Secret" at its first send-off. though a quarter of a contury has elasped since its first issue, the famous novel goes on selling finely year after year, yielding a steady income. With the proceeds of

field House, her beautiful estate at Richmond, in whose lovely grounds all literary and artistic London assembles at garden par ties during the season, every year. That is, so to speak, her town house, for Richmond is so to speak, her town house, for itiohmend is panet things more or less bad, which their kind-so accessible from London that no one thinks of regarding it otherwise than a suburb. The do have work for the newspapers. As a rule country house of the famous novelist is in the leafy depths of the New Forest in Hamp-shire, and here it is that she is affored in the ands meet. Their manner of living is simple fullest degree her great delight of hunting. Every other day sees her in the saddle, the intermediate days being devoted to literary work. She site at her deak from nine till six on her working day, not stirring for meals during that time, the being served once or twice at her desk. Such a terrific strain, involving the pen and ink commission of the most heinous crimes, murder, arson and bigamy, &c., naturally leaves the nerves of the authoress in a collapsed condition, from which she cannot find revivifying relief, save in the glorious gallop of the next day o'er brock and meadow, stream and five barred gate.

NOTES ABOUT WOMEN.

An Albert Lea man has sued the county for \$13 for the maintenance of his wife's mother, who, he claims, is a pauper, and an Bastern man has sued his mother in law for \$100,000 "for alienating his wife's affections." Some men might find married life a success if it were not for their mothers-in-law -and their wives.

The latest artistic craze in England is bent iron work. The metal used is cut in thin strips and bent into curls and curves by pilers, imitating wrought iron work as far as possible. It makes rather pretty stands for ight articles such as flower glasses, fairy lamps and night lights; the materials are cheap, and the work is noiseless

Charles J. Stone, of San Francisco, made a contract with Miss Margaret T. Owens, whereby he hired her as his housekeeper agreeing that if he did not marry her within a stated time he would pay her \$480 for her services. He did not marry her, but she found out that he had lost most of his money and therefore wanted to marry a wealthy widow, whereupon Miss Owen sued him for \$299, the balance due her. The court awarded her the amount in full.

Here is a pretty story of Miss Mary Anderon told in the Boston Transcript : A few days ago, as Miss Anderson was passing through one of the great dry goods stores, the salesman recognized her and whispered to each other: "There goes Mary Anderson!"

A little cash boy, hearing the remark too late to see her face, exclaimed:
"Oh! why didn't you let me know in time? I haven't got money enough to go to see her play, but I might have looked at her."

The lady had not passed out of hearing.

Turning back she stooped and kissed the boy. "There, my lad," she said, "you can not only say that you have seen Mary Anderson, but she has kissed you."

So the Counters De La Rames (Onida) has given up writing naughty novels and taken to her prayers, says Truth. That's the way with women—sie's always saint or sinner—man goes safe in the middle, mostly, Miss Braddon will be happy now that her bete noir is out of the If ever two women hated each other, these rivals romancists do, cordially. Ouida calls Braddon "that person," and Braddon calls Ouida "that woman," with the accent on the Ouida "that women," with the accent on the woo! When Maxwell (Miss Braddon's Irish husband) wants to "care a rise out of the miss is," as he puts it, he calls Mmc. Do La Ramee,
"a fine woman, bedad, with a rowlin' eye in her
head." Then the fur flies.

We have no such thing in America, nor does the idea ever find favor with Americans in their own country, as the barmaid as she exists in England. The barmaid in England is generally a vory fine woman. Some of them are superbly handsome, and they are in the habit of receiving attention from customers with as much saugfroid as it the little firtation was purely a professional matter, which it really 18. Ther are generally of good character, free even from scandal. Their position is clearly defined and again, others like geese? And do we not all understood, and they are amply able to take know the dove among women; and the little care of themselves. They are quick witted, bright and for the most part, in the qualities required to attract customers, clever. Many of them marry well, most of them are remarkably temperate, and they never seem to develop a taste for the liquors it is their business to dispense. A professional gontleman, talking of his experience in Australia, said: "They aren't like American girls. I knew one; she was the daughter of the proprietor of the place—a most respectable man—and she was, outside of the bar, quite a belle. I asked her one evening to go to the theatre with me, and she went. Following American custom, I invited her after to have some ovsters or ice cream, or something, but she floored me by turning round and asking very brusquely: "Do you think I can't get enough to eat at "ome?""

> Six of Kiral'y's premiere ballet dancers recently arrived in New York from Berlin, and were quartered at Lamberti's famous Italian restaurant, on Seventeenth street, near Irving place. They were of a gregorious disposition, and preferred to bunk tog sther in * two-bedded room than be seperated, to which, of course, Mme. Lamberti did not object. They were all Germans, and the first thing they did, on reside the door to be polished by the porter. When the Neopolitan man-of-all-work saw the shoes scattered along the hallway he examined the skylight to see if there had been a shower during the night. The girls were surprised in the morning to find that their shoes had not been "shined up." They were still more sur-prised to learn that they were lucky to find their shoes at all, for, as the head waiter, who was also a German, told them, if they had been in an American hotel they would probably have had them stolen or thrown out of the window by some practical joker, who came rolling home last full. The dozen shoes were thereafter taken down-stairs every day and "shined up" in first class shape. They were a jolly lot. When When Mme. Kirally came to settle the bill at the end of three days, she exclaimed: "Mein Gott in Himmel! vas is das? Fighteen shines und seventy-six bottles of beer! Vy. I polish mein shoes mein seul', und dot vas too much beer for von womans shery day." The bill was settled, however, and the German ballet dancers went on their way rejoicing across the continent to San Francisco.

Madamo Patti has recently given her rules or the day to an interviewer. "When I am at for the day to an interviewer. "When I am at home," she says, "I go to bed early—at 10.30. So you see, when I am not singing, I sleep nearly twelve hours out of the twenty-four. Plenty of sleep—that is the secret of beauty and freshness. I don't sleep until 10, of course, but I make it a point not to get up at once when I wake, but to take a glass of hot water and a emon and read my letters before getting out of bad It's a mistake to jump up right away after waking. I bathe in tepid water, and then spunge off with a cold sponge. On singing days ke a light and early dinner at 3, and only a biscuit and a cup of hot bouillou after the per-formance. No great quantity of food and plenty of sleep—that's the way to keep one's com-plexion and figure intact. I rarely touch wine; a liquoer-glassful of whiskey after luncheon of dinner, sometimes a glass of champagne—

taught by her to know that he is not by any means the indispensable creature commonly supposed. The female of the human species hereabout, outnumbering so greatly as she does ever made was tested in New York. It was in-the local male supply, must needs learn to take vented by Captain John Ericsson.

nothing more."

"Lady Audley" Miss Braddon bought Liton-) care of herself. And so she does. It is thus one finds thousands of unprotected but self-reliant maidens of various ages approaching matri monial hopelessness, pursuing a sort of bachelor-esque existence in the studio buildings, with art or literature for an occupation. Some of them they are ladies, and have some little income of and inexpensive. A screen in one corner conceals a little gas stove and some few dubes. In a curtained alcove is a bed. Half s dozen chairs, an easel or two and some painting or writing materials complete the equipment of the virginal menage.

PROTESTANTS AWAKENING.

(Toronto World, Feb. 8.)

Let us begin this deliverance with defini-By English speaking Protestant we mean the man of our tongue, be he Englishman, Scotch-man, Irishman, Canadian, citizen of the United States, or Australian, who protests against any dominion over his freedom, whether of pope or priest, and who regards his absolute liberty as his supremest right.

By Roman Catholic we indicate the man who whose literty is in the keeping of a prwerful twelfth of July.

and ancient Italian organization.

Protestantism and Roman Catholicism as purely theological terms we shall not here define. Protestantism in its political significance to identified with that glorious history of English political emancipation and progress that marks

the last four centuries of our race. Roman Catholicism in its political significance is identified with a movement, at one time aggressive at another time quiescent, to ra-impose on English-speaking Protestants the

Italian yoke.

If Roman Catholics ask why Protestants suspect them, the plain, blunt answer is that Protestants know that they (the Catholica) still wear the Roman collar and that they are, through their leaders, constantly seeking to replace that collar about the necks of men nov free of any such dominion whatsoever. If a Canadian Protestant does not always care to ex press it, there is no mistaking the fact that in the bottom of his heart he suspects his French-Canadian fellow subjects who are Catholic of

gulf between Protestant and Catholic.

And every English speaking Protestant in his inmost hears thinks that French-Canadians occupy an inferior position because they are all or less in bondage. These may be disagreeable statements, but

they are hard and cold facts from the Protestant side of the line. And what brings this re-statement of an old

matter up again at this day?

Primarily the passing and legalizing of the Jesuic Bill in the Province of Quebec. Every Protestant in that province or in any of the other provinces regards it as as a measure ag-gressive in the matter of his freedom.

But there have been other things to arouse his attention. The rise of Mr. Mercier and his so-called national program, the Rielite agitation the base treaty negotiated by Edgar of the of the Dominion member for North Wellingshallow voice with Rielism and the consequent ton, wrote from his home at Woodstock to prostitution of the Reform Party before the Regina scaffold and the "martyr" thereon suspended, the truckling policy of the Mowat Government in Outorio in dealing with the claims of French-Canadians and Catholics, the growing certainty that the French-Canadians are bent on driving every Protesant English-speaking Canadian out of the Province of Quebec and in many other directions, is the ag-gression to be noticed.

If we have not mentioned Sir John Macdonald and the Conservative party it is be-cause that when Sir John hanged Louis Riel be put in the peg, and gradually since that time it

from the errors of previous surrenders.
Yesterday's article in the Globe would seem as was also tired of fo ling to the reactionary powers and anxious to equare itself with Protestant Ontario. But the Globe can never get behind the base surrender that it made to the Rielite faction, a surrender which, more than anything else, encouraged Mercier to introduce his Jesuit Bill.

But is there, then, no hope of redress? Is Protestantism dead and are Protestants to stand quietly by while their fellows are driven from Quebec and the Ottawa counties of Ontario

By no means. The Protestants are thinking, they are looking about for a platform on which they can stand in common. The Globe is trying to get back; the Mail, weakened by its part treachery, is boldly aggressive to recover lost ground. Mr. Mowat is full of the idea that he has gone too far and before many days he will be anxious to let the people know that he is not wearing the Roman collar as he was to tell the public that he was not an annexationist : Sir John Macdonald, if we can gain anything from bis recent actions, will yet before he dies do something declaratory of his belief in British liberty and freedom.

The World does not despair of the future.

The Globe says if we attempt to preserve our idea of British liberty the Confederation may be aplit into fragments. Then let it shiver But let us stand by our freedom, even if strife

must come.

This is a British country and British ideas of spiritual freedom and political liberty must be maintained. The Protestant view of political rights must be upheld as the suprement idea in this land and no Treaty of Paris, or act of the Legislature of Quebec, or Papal bull, be allowed to interfere with it for a moment.

The vindication of Protestant liberty and British freedom may involve the re-construction of Quebec. So much then the better for the habitants of that province. A united Ontario could re construct that province in two weeks. re-establish British equality, put an end to the reign of re-action, and place that province on an equality with the other parts of the Dominion. The impoverishment of the people and the enrichment of the Church can in a supreme struggle be forever put a stop to; education be secularized; tithes abolish and all those preposterous claims of French-Canadians to dual speech, to two French judges on the Supreme Court, and the like, be consigned to sudden oblivion.

Make no mistake about it; thousands of French-Canadians would hail the day as one of liberation. Canada could easily survive the shock. This country is in the political sense Protestant, British and Canadian, not French Catholic and

Canadica, and though there may be many of the latter among us, they may as well understand that any movement to suppress British ideas of liberty and civil rights and to establish the practice in this country of asking the Pops whether he has any "objection" (vide Mercier's letter to Cardinal Simeun) to the legislation passed by a Canadian legislature must be sup pressed.
The World hasno desire to be officient to

French Canadian Catholics, but every citizen who prizes his liberty must see that the time has come to again protest against any further afforts at the subversion of those rights and privileges which three centuries of activity have secured to all of the English tongue.

FITS All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's The Boston woman is nothing if not independent. She deems herself very properly at least the equal of the masculine brote, who is south to have to know that he is not here.

Fifty-one years ago the first steam fire engine

THE PROTESTANT CRUSADE

Opinions of the Press on the Jesuits' Estate Act.

[Toronto Globe.]

To the man who says that it would be better to risk the worst than to allow the Jesust Act to become law, we frankly say that we shrink from aggreeing with him, and yet must admit that arguments of immense force are st his command. But to what do they lead? His propositions must be; (1) that the Constitution of Canada fully empowers a Roman Oatholic Legislature to pass an Act that is not just, that contains a civil recognition of the supremacy of the Pope, and that is most obnoxious to Protestant opinion : (2) that there is no likelihood at all that the Constitution can be changed to nullify or prevent such legislation; (3) that the provinces had better seperate than continue the experiment of living together under a Constitutions that permits what is radically wrong.

[Toronto Telegram'] Rome is working its will in Canada. The Jesuite are supreme in Quebec, and another new France is growing into allen activity on the eastern borders of this province. And amid it all the sworn upholders of the altar and the throne carry their love of civil and has abdicated the right to think and act for religious freedom to the extremity of wearing himself in things political and spiritual and white trousers and yellow sashes on the

[Hamilton Times.] Let it be shown that the Jesuit Indemnity Bill is ultra vires of the Quebec Legislature, and we shall join without hesitation in a demand that it shall be dissollowed. Of course no one who is familliar with the recent history of Canada can suppose that Sir John Mac donald refuses to disallow the Bill for the same reason for which we decline to urge him to disallow it. He does not care the the toss of a penny whether the Quebec Legislature has or has not the constitutional right to pass such a Bill. He has disallowed dozens of Provincial Acts which were not ultra vires of the Legislatures. He lets the Jesuit Act go into force because he fears to lose the Catholic vote of Quebec if he disallows it. If he could make more votes by disallowing than by refraining from discillowing, the Act would be disallowed to morrow. But Sir John has weighed the chauces. He knows that his Canadian reliew-tublects woo are Canone of being either openly active or innocently used to deprive him of his liberty.

Men may disguise at times their feelings, and for the hop of present political or party advantage may stifle their thoughts, but they irrepressible fact remains that there is a great irrepressible fact remains that there is a great the hot man Presentant and Catholic.

Outsile Orange Tories will not be refractory. Outsile or they may splutter a little, but they will vote right. He knows the Reformers will stand on the constitutional ground that a Provincial Legislature has exclusive power within the lines described in the 22nd section of the B N. A. Act of 1867. So what has he to fear,

> [Toronto News.] Protestanism and Roman Catholicism alike have resson to feel alarm at the perilous policy of Mr. Mericar, as to one it means persecution and to the other oppression, for wherever the Jesuit gets a footbold, and is tolerated, he rules and rules. It is against Catholicism that the Mail is fighting, and as such scheme of special forms for this purpose, in the fight grows hotter it is likely to get the hape of care telegrams, might render this plently of assistance,

THE PRESENTERIAN MODERATOR SPEARS, Rev. W. T. McMullen, Moderator of the Prospytorian Church of Canada, and brother of the Dominion member for North Wellingthe Foronto Mail :-"You complain of the apathy of the Pro-

testant Churches as evinced in their comparative silence in the face of this outrage on Protestanism and liberty. Permit me to say, and I am confident I velos the opinion of the Presbyterian Church of the Dominion, of the faeling with which the state of things is being driven by desperation to entertain even would appear as if he sought to redeem himself | that method of escape from our present humillating bondage. The Churches have not move all suspicion of spathy."

Referring to the foregoing editorially the Mail calls upon other prominent representative men in the Protestant denominations to declare themselves. The Anglican Bishops. Rev. Canon Dumoluin, Principal Grant, Principal Caven, Rev. J. D. Macdonnell, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Principal MacVicar (Montreal) and Chancollor Mac-Vicar (Toronte) are mentioned, and thus

besought: "Sentinels on duty must not sleep. P'eas let us hear from you, gentlemen ! The army,

incorporated, and armed and fully equipped, is at your gates ?" A HOWL FROM NOTORIOUS JEN HUGHES,

Writing to the Mail J. L Hughes Toronto School Inspector says :- " One thing must be throughly understood: the Protestants in Canada will be united so as to take organized action in opposition to the Jesuits. It the Dominion Evangelical Alliance will lead proparly, all other Protestant organizations will gladly follow. If Sonator Maudonald's attitude is to be adopted by the Allianoe, there must be a new organization. I hope this may not be necessary. If Mr. Macdonald's name had represented the great body of Protestants through the Dominion when he signed the petition of the Alliance to the Government at Ossawa, the Jasuita bill would have been disallowed. It is a sacred duty that we owe to our country to prevent the growth of Jesuitiral power, and there is but one way to do this. The comer we awake to a clear restization of our duty the better. There was never a better time than the pro-

LONG LIFE IN BELGIUM.

Nowhere do people live longer than in Bel-gium. In Wess Flanders alono-which is but one of the nine provinces—there are four con-tenarians: Burst, Mr. Van Reutersbern, a bachelor, at Ruddervoorde, is 106 years old He is in perfect health, and goes periodically to give his vote at Bruges. Second, John Verhulst at Wevelghem is 100 years old. He was a soldier under Napoleon I., in Russia, and lost his ears in the frost at Moscow. Third, a spinister, called Auntie Theresa, who lives at Bisecham is 101 years old. Fourth, Lady Delvigne, who resides at Monstrou, is 102 years old, and joys the pericot use of all her senser.

DEAFNESS OURED. A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free Si.—Address Dr. Nicholson, So, St. John Street,

Montreal.

adopted.

-The Indianapolis convention of winter wheat millers adjourned Feb 2ud. A committee of five was appointed to visit Wash. ington and endeavor to secure such action by Congress as will result in reciprocal tariff duties between the United States and countries that use American flour. A resolution, presented by the Michigan delegates, requesting winter wheat mills during Fubruary to use only 50 per cent of their capacity, was

It is reported that Mrs. John L. Sullivan, in the the town of Arctic, K.I., has joined the Salvation Army.

Contribute Their Quota.

COLOMBIA'S LOFTY CAPITAL -Bogota, the the Wesaern Hemisphere, Potosi and Quito only taking procedence. There is a peculiar tradition as to the event of its founding, in 1542. Is is related that three Spaniards set out with the purpose of selecting a capital for the new vice royalty of New Granada. One entered the vice royalty of New Granada. Une entered the territory through Venezuela, a second ascended Magdalena, while the third's gateway was by the Pacific coast. All meeting on the spot where the city is now located on the same day. with true Spanish superstition they hailed it as and with great formality founded an "omen." the present city under the name of "Santa Fe de Bogota." Later the "Santa Fe" was dropped and it remains simply Bogota. Its population is estimated at about 60,000.

THE OLDES? TIMBER.-Probably the oldest timber in the world, which has been subjected to the use of man, is that found in the ancient temple of Egypt, in connection with stonework, which is known to be at least four thousand years old. This, the only wood used in the construction of the temple, is in the form of ties, holding the end of one stone to another. When two blocks were laid in place an excavation about an inch deep was made in each block, in which a tie shaped like an hourglass was driven. It is, therefore, very difficult to force any stone from its position. The use appear to have been of the timerish or Shittim wood, of which the ark was constructed.

FACE SALVE.-To keep the face and lips soft and smooth they should be arointed daily with cold cream or gl, cerine and rose water—a listle experience will prove which is best suited to one's use. The cold cream may be made at home at a decided using from druggiets' charges. The formula is as follows: -Two ounces of spermaceti, one ounce of white wax, two ounces of almond oil, two ounces of rose water. Put the spermaceti, wax and oil in a china vessel on the back of the stove, until they are all dissolved. Lift is off and stir in the rose vater, coetinuing to stir until the compound is dissolved. This is excellent and comforting for c apped hands. It should be rubbed on the face just before retiring. During the winter it is an excellent plan to rub a little cold cream or glycerine on the face before going into a piercing wind; it is a preventive of chapping.

CARD TELEGRAMS.-A new scheme of cord telegrams is being tried in Hungary for use in districts having a post office, but without a tele-graphic service. Cords sold at the past office at graphic service. Cards sold at the past office at the price of thirty-five kreutzer for five words, excess to be paid for by additional postage scamps, to be affixed at the corner. The telegram can be put in any letter-box, and is forwarded to the nearest telegraph effice, and from there it is despatched without further delay or charge. It is not so generally known to the purche as it might be that in England telegrams toleration, he rules and rules. It is against can be posted at any pillar box and will be sent this and not against the tenets of Roman on from the nearest telegraph office. Some of areater practical utility, and the example of Hungary is worthy of the attention of the post office authorities.

> SPECTACLES FOR SURGEONS .- Spectacles to be u ed in surgical operations, lit by means of a small electric lamp, are a new invention. The lamp is arranged to send a beam of cool light on me part to be examined; meanwhile the rims of the spectacles exclude the outside light from the observer's eyes. The current is conveyed to the lamp by wires connected to the small termi

A PRACTICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER. -- A physiwhich I have the honor of being Moderator, clan says that he has studied the subject very that not apathy but disguet and despair is carefully and was convinced that it would be coming to be regarded. Many who have no sympathy with annexation to the States are being driven by deaneration to the state of things is well for every house to keep its own fire extinguisher, and it could be easily done. It would certainly be invaluable to receive the being driven by deaneration to the states are neighbors. The doctor then told me that he would give me the exact recipe now used in the fire extinguishers being offered for sale. Take tweety pounds of common salt and ten pounds yet had opportunity of expressing, through tweety pounds of common salt and ten pounds their supreme courts, their judgment on the of sal ammoniac (muriate of ammonia, to be had eubject. Certain it is that public feeling will at any druggist) and dissolve in seven gallons of find vent and expression ultimately in a form water. When dissolved it can be bottled and and manner which will he decisive, and re- kept in each room of the house, to be used in an emergency. In case of a fire occuring one or two bottles should be immediately thrown with force into the burning place so as to break them, and the fire will certainly be extinguished.

> DISEASE GERMS MUST Go.—Recent developments in bacteriology, according to Dr. Austin Flint, give increasing promise of results of the greatest importance to the whole human race. A revolution in the science and practice of medicine is being slowly but surely wrought, and a better acquaintance with bacteria must in time make preventable or easily curable a arge class of now formidable ailments. Among the diseases in which the presence of bacteris has already been surely traced, and their influence lessened or destroyed, to the relief or cure of the patient, are :—consumption, diptheria, typhoid fever, yellow fever, relapsing fever, the malarial fevere, certain catarris, t tanus and nearly all contagious and skin diseases.

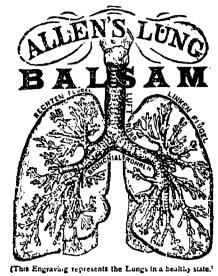
> WORK OF THE COREANS .- An interesting collection of the productions of the Oorans has been brought to England, and is now in the Kaw museum. Like the Japanese, these little known people make an extensive use, in their few in-dustries, of paper, which is made from the bark of the paper mulberry. This collection includes various white or cream colored papers for drawing, writing, wrapping, &c., with fans and hand-screens of paper and bamboo, ciled paper to-bacco-pouches and hat coverings, paper kites with bamboo frames, sun blinds of bamboo solit into thread-likestrips and fine clothing-such as underabiets and cuffs-of split rattans. Very fine work is displayed in some of the articles.

> SIMPLICITY OF THE FUGLISH LANGUAGE.- The great advantage claimed by Dr. A. Melville Bell for English as the universal language, is the simplicity of its grammar, which makes English immeasurably superior to every form of artificial language as well as to other national tongues. The various moods and tenses, declensions and conjugations, which burden other grammars have practically no existence for us. Dr. Bell advocates further simplification, however, by re-nioving grammatical irregularities—using "childs" instead of "children," "gooder" instead of batter, &c .- adopting a more orderly spelling and improving the alphabet so as to give a letter for each sound.

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL HONEY .- Worth inghon G. Snith, the eminent microscopist finds that genuine hopey can be readily disninguished from manufactured honey by the microscope. The former has few or no augar crystate and abounds with pollen grains, while the imitatious have little elan than these crystal with scarcely a trace of these pollen grains. The honeyed trate of the manufactured article he thinks, may come from honeycomb of bees wax being mashed up with the article used in the manufacture. Each class of plants has its own specific form of pollen grain, and Mr. Smith says that any one conversant with this branch of botany could tell from what part of the world the honey came by studying the pollen grains that it might contain.

ELECTRIC PLEASURE BOATS.—What is stated to be the largest electric pleasure boat in the world has just been launched on the Thames, This is the Viscountess Bury, which is maho gany built, and will carry between seventy and eighty passengers. She is 65 feet in length, with a beam of 10 feet a mean draft of 22 inches and a displacement of 12 tons. The launch is worked by twin propellers which obtain the the wife of the prizefighter, who is now living impatus from two Immisch motors, each of 74 horse power and driven by 200 accumulators placed underneath the floor of the boat. The

DOMAIN OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE whole deck space, from stem to shern, is thus left free for passengers. There is the cabin amidships, which accepies that purtion of the boat usually appropriated to the furnace and the boiler in a steam launch. The accumulaters of sufficent capacity to store power for a full day's run at the highest speed allowed under the Thames conservancy bylaws, which is ten miles an hour. This speed was fully reachcapital of Colombia, is situated in the "heart of the Andes," something over 7,000 feet above the steam of the purposes if required by see level, and ranks as the third highest city in joining up the cells of the battery in series into the Western Hamisphere. stead of in pirallel, as now joined up. The accumulators can be recharged during the night after a day's work, and the boat thus made ready for the next day's run. This recharging is to be effected at any one of a series of charging stations which are in course of construction at various points along the river, the intention being to construct a number of language of this type for pleasurable purposes.



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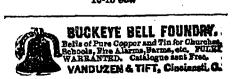
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bundreds of miles away. 4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is prima facic of intentional

WEDNESDAY..... FEBRUARY 13, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13th, 26 Martyra THURSDAY. Feb. 14th, St. Valentine FRIDAY, Feb. 15th, St. Faustin and St

SATURDAY, Feb. 16th, St. Julienne. SUNDAY, Feb. 17th, Septuagessima. Monday, Feb. 18th, St. Simeon. Tumbday, Fab. 19th, St. Concad.

A Word to Our Friends.

A subscriber to THE TRUE WITNESS writer as from his home in Nova Scotia warmly approving of the course pursued by this paper in dealing with public affairs, and adds that the facts, figures and arguments presented in these columns are having a valuable educational effect. He also informs us that the feeling in his part of the country is two to one in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity.

As regards this paper, whose etablity, he says, has been doubted by some local journals in his part of the country, but which have not come under our notice, we can assure our friends and the public generally that there is no paper in the Dominion on a firmer financial basis than TRE TRUE WITNESS. Spiformly successful from its first appearance forty years ago, it now enjoys a larger and wider circulation than ever before, not only in Canada, but in the United States, Great Britain, Iroland, Europe, Australia, New Zealand and South America. That circulation is comstantly on the increase, and we have good reason to know from the volume of our enrespondence that the influence wielded by the paper is now greater than ever it was.

Inspired by a lofty purpose, secure in the respect of those in whose interest it is published, enjoying the confidence of Catholics of all nationalities, holding an assured posttion in the field of journalism it has so long and faithfully cultivated, and being financially above question, THE TRUE WITNESS will continue for the future, as it has ever been in the past, a faithful, fearless Canadian Catholic newspaper.

The suspension of THE MONTREAL DAILY POST a few weeks ago may have given those opposed to us an opportunity they were glad to seize for casting doubts upon our stability, but the suspension of THE POST has in nowise affected the standing of THE TRUE WITNESS. The Company who formerly owned it has ceased to exist, but the entire office, including the books, good will, machinery and plant, were purchased by Mr. J. P. WHELAN, late Managing Director of THE POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COM-PANY, who now conducts it on the same lines as before, and who will spare neither labor nor expense to make it worthy of the confidence so long reposed in it and of the high mission to which it is devoted.

Civil War, or What?

Considered in itself, and with regard to the source from which it emenates, the article headed "Protestants Awakening," which we reproduce in this issue, from the Toronto World, would not be of sufficient importance to require attention. But the World represents in a more marked degree, perhaps, than my other Ontario paper, the British Protesant idea in Canada, and has focussed so to speak, the sentiments of the press of the Protestant party with reference to the Jesuite' Estates Act, and what the more ontapoken journals describe as "Romish

Since the conquest the religious question has always entered, more or less deeply, into Canadian polities. It was the marrow of the old "Representation by Population" cry of the party led by the late Hon, George Brown. It produced the dead-look which eration; and now it comes to the front again, as it has always done, on the eve of con-

Aggression."

of THE TRUE WITNESS. It is necessary are seeking to divide the country on the lines of religion and nationality. Our position, the position of all Irish Catholics, hag been clearly defined in the words of Daniel O'Cennell-"we take our religion from Rome, but not our politics." The "definition" laid down by the World is therfore faulty and we decline to be regulated by it or have it regarded as a proper estimate of our attitude.

The Encyclical issued last year by Leo XIII, on Human Liberty may be cited as speaks. an accurate definition of the Catholic attitude in relation to governments and parties | this chameful charge, without offering a parwhich our Protestant contemporaries might study with profit.

Scattered over all parts of the Dominion, dwelling on terms of perfect amity with their Protestant and French neighbours, as the case may be, and having no desire but to live in peace and good will with Jesuits? fished, although the subscriber may reside all people, English speaking Catholics regard the raising of the race and religion ual freedom and political liberty," along with their fellow citizens of other faiths, and origin, so long as their rights are not inter. fered with. Therefore THE TRUE WITNESS, as the leading representative of this powerful section of the Canadian people, must condemn in the clearest terms the declaration of civil war, contained in the World's article, for the reconstruction of Quebec according to the than the exercise of the veto. Sir John Macidea of ultra Protestant Ontario. We believe the good sence of the whole people will avert the dire alternative boldly proposed to dread the fire. Yet the Mail, careless or his testimony amounts to a vindication of Mr. by the World, but at the same time we think | forgetful of his hard and expensive experience, there is but one other radical solution. We must look this question calmly, straight in the face. We have estimated the forces, physical and moral, on both sides, as well as the material interests involved. And when

> are ceaseless in their protestations of devotion to Canada and her welfare, A more deadly blow against Canadian prosperity could not be struck than to inform the nations of the earth that religious civil war. the most terrible of all misfortunes that could befall a country, is impending in the

we contemplate them, we are amazed that any

newspaper, any man, or any set of men, should

imagine they could force their ideas of liberty

on people of a different faith and nationality

by conquest. More astonishing still is it that

this idea should emenate from these who

Dominion of Canada. Torylam with Its Orange right, Macdonaldite centre and Catholio left, blindly devoted to the fetichism of a rag, animated by an oriental loyalty, stolldly, morosely impervious to American ideas of freedom, has much to answer for in having kept the provinces a century behind the march of American progress, without completing its resord with a fratracidal civil war. If the infelications experiment of Confederation is to have no prouder ending than this, would it not be better to discouse the federal compact and let Untario and Quebeceach pursue its own distiny in its own

history is not going to be permitted in Canada. The Mail is calling for a man-a Cromwell-to lead the "United Ontario," which the World says, "could reconstruct Quebec in two weeks," What is this but the worst and gun consenent with, and indicative of, "Protestant liberty and British freedom"? Do the men who write in these newspapers really know what they aredoing?

Shall they be permitted to fling a terch into the magazine for the fan of enjoying a epectacle ?

Persons abroad reading these incendiary journals must come to the conclusion that Canada is a good place just now to emigrate from, and the last place on earth to invest in. The mischief already done is incalculable. But since the agitation is in full swing it should be brought to a legisimate conclusion as soon as possible, not by the reconstruction of a French Catholic province on English Protestant lines, but by the dissolution of an incongruous, heterogenous confederacy. Conceived in fraud, brougth forth in in iquity and nursed in corruption the Dominion has no principle of vitality, save the necessities of a clique of political adventurers. It must go to pieces any way, and it is better to part before fighting than fight before part-

French Canadians compose the vast majority in Quebec. If their idea of liberty and the destiny of their race does not agree with the idea cherished by the majority in Ontario, coercion of either one by the other is as impossible as union has proved to be. Therefore let Quebec be set at liberty to follow its distiny, Ontario the same. The French race has established its place on this continent and it is too late to talk of reconquest.

Stiring Up Religious Strife.

In a two column, double-leaded editorial, the Toronto Mail of the 5th inst., assails the governments of this province and the Dominion as equally guilty of endowing the Jesuits. Of course, the organ of Protestant Ascendency holds Mr. Mercier primarily responsible. The Legislature of Quebec," it says, " has the endowment of a conspiracy avowedly directed against Protestant religion and 11hertv.31

This is certainly an extraordinary way of resulted in the coalition that carried confed. stating that an act of restitution has been performed to the extent of about one-fourth of what strict justice should require. How Protestants believe their liberties are in the moral and material help she has been attitutional change. Thus the historical im- can Protestants be compelled to contribute danger, or pursuade Catholics that they are getting lately in Canada. There are special portance of this question, taken with its | when it is admitted that the country has en- | tyrannised over and plundered by the Church, | reasons why she should hold this in bright social aspects; and in view of the political joyed these estates and their revenues for the conclusion is irrisistable that all its de. remembrance; for it can hardly be said that agitation now developing, is our justification over a century? Protestants, as well as nunciations are more sound and fury, signify | the Canadian people are so linked by blood | murdered man presented a ghastly spectacle, and A. B. Chaffee Vice Presented a ghattle presented a ghattle

for laying the World's article before readers | Catholics, have partaken of that enjoyment, | ing nothing. With the mass of the people | and sympathy as those of the other great therefore restitution of a portion of the prothat they should be thoroughly posted party now is simply a compromise with right as to the views and sime of those who ful helrs, who are in reality the only parties having cause to complain. But the Mail refuses to admit the correctness of this view " the support of the Jesuits it is impossible to misunderstand." The cool insolence of this gratuitous assumption of a villainous mercenary bargain between the Provincial Premier and a religious order shows at enge the degraded character and bigotted animus of the No-Popery party for which the Mail

It is rather singular, too, that in making ticle of proof, the Mail should ignore the fact that the Act was passed without protest or objection by the Conservative and Protestant members of the Legislature. Were they consenting parties to the alleged bargain by which Mr. Mercier bought the support of the

But this only shows how illogical and incoherent men can become when they give cry with pain and apprehension. They are rein to their prejudices and sectarian animosicontent to live under "British ideas of spirit. ties. Silence on this important point, howwhich characterises all the Mail utters conand onerous task of satisfying the claims of a

mixed community of jealous sections. There is no question which has caused more would have him strain that prerogative in relation to the Jesuits' Estates Act. The reasoninflicted by decisions of the Privy Council on federal pretensions. "There is nothing," ground that a provincial Legislature had exarticle before us that "it would be preposterous to allege that the framers of the British North America Act, and the Imperial perliament which passed that Act, did not intend the veto to be used as a safeguard against gross and palpable folly and injustice.'

This is putting it pretty strong-too strong, we fear, for the cause advocated by the Mail, for we have the ananimous vote of the Legislature and the declaration of the federal gevernment that the Act does not come within the objectionable category laid down by that paper. It may regard the Act as it pleases and denounce the settlement in any terms it may chose. The more numeasured these may be, the better we will be able to estimate its mony on lines that would challenge the sym-One thing is clear :- repitition of Irish | judged by the opinions of a newspaper en. gaged in a crusade against everything Catho. est effort of patriotism and statesmunship ile, but by its justice and utility. Judged in this way, it met the approval of the Legislature, composed of Catholics and Protestants. and has not been condemned by any one save kind of sedition? Are incitements to civil Orangemen and others of that ilk, who may rolligious institutions of this province by sword of justice to Catholic institutions. Nor does the Mail conceal this animus, for it says :-"We may give to the winds the pretence "that Sir John Macdonald, in allowing the "Act to go into operation, has been influenc-"ed by any motives but those of party expediency and fear of the French and Catholic vote. The surrendered is a decisive of proof and an open avowal that these who wield the French and Catholic vote are the masters of the Dominion, and may commit 'legislative injustice when they please,"

> While this language relieves the Mail of the imputation of seeking to serve either political party it reveals its character as a ournalistic incendiary. But if it be really true that both Mr. Mercier and Sir John Macdonald, the one a Liberal, the other a Conservative, "fear the French and Catholic vote," what does the charge amount to? Simply this; that the Catholic and French people of Canada are a power which statesmen and governments in Canada must respect. To say that "they who wield the French and Catholic vote may commit legislative injustice when they please" is simply a display of intemperate bigotery unworthy serious notice.

The remainder of the article, indeed its greater part, is devoted to a general assault on the Catholic Church. It conjures up the old bogy, labeled "Jesuitiem" in the Protestant imagination, and the Encyclical and the Syllabus are trotted out as "manifestoes that open war is declared against the great organic principles of freedom, civil and religious, and of modern civilization." The low opinion of Protestant intelligence, or he alms to create unessiness with a view to the promotion of religious discord. But it is of a man of honor like Mr. Parnell. when he comes to estimate the property of the Church in this province, and particularly in this city, that he betrays the true Whig spirit with its hereditary longing for church spoliation. In those passages we discover "passed an Act compelling the Protestant | the earmarks of a certain disgruntled Prominority in that Province to contribute to fessor, whose hatred of Catholicity has become a mania.

Articles like the one before us might cause some alarm as incitments to a religious war but when we reflect that tee Mail has been engaged constantly for over three years past

ing nothing. With the mass of the people and sympathy as those of the state of the local and federal governincredulous, and the local and federal governments indifferent, the organ of militant Proin her bour of trial. As might naturally be finding of Wilful murder returned against Motestantism calls upon somebody to come forth. "If we have a man among us," it cries, "with the faculties of a leader, independent and says "Mr. Mercier's metives for buying of the corrupted or intimidated organizations, and with a faith in his convictions strong enough to forego present possession of power and look to the future for recognition, it is about time that he should come to the front. His appearance might change the scene."

It only remains now for some one to let the cat out of the bag and call forth Mr. Smith to | Laurier, the Hon. James McShane, Judges lead the cohorts of the new orusade.

The Vindication of Mr. Parnell.

The evidence given by Beach, alias Le Caron, before the Parnell Commission although designed to crush Mr. Parnell, has really exonerated him and established his innocence of the Times charges. This man, who alleges that he was intimate with the leaders of the Irish movement in America and elsewhere, and had taken eaths as a member of several organizations and was trusted implicitly by them for the long period of twentyever, is quite in keeping with the obliquity four years, has failed completely to implicate Mr. Parnell or any member of the Parliamentcerning Catholicity and the action of the ary Nationalists in crime or conspiracy! His Mercier government in performing the difficult | desire to do so is evident, and if he could he most certainly would fasten guilt, as far as might, on the men he undertook to betray systematically. The long period he was actfriction, or is fraught with greater danger ing as a paid informer for the British government covered the time that the Irish movedonald has burned his fingers badly with it ment has been most active since '48. Viewand has learned, like the child in the proverb, ed in the light of the history of those years, Parnell and his associates. It proved that the Irish leader reduced a revolutionary movement, promoted by a number of isolated ling with which it supports its contention is societies acting on their own account, into an very curious in face of the frequent checks orderly united constitutional agitation, openly carried on for a clearly defined purpose. This great fact, now fully demonstrated, is says the Mail, "in the British North in itself a splendid proof of the wisdom, America Act to limit the exercise of the veto genius and statesmanship of Mr. Parnell. He power." True enough. But the practice has I had read the bitter, blondy lesson of Irish always been, and the rule has always been | history aright and recognized the futility of observed, that the veto shall not be exercised attempting the liberation of Ireland by force, except in such cases wherein there is a plain | He was also convinced that rebellions, conor, at least, a plausible justification on the spiracles, revenges, could only have the effect ately closes the number. of plunging his native land deeper into misceeded its powers. It is contended in the sery and woe by furnishing her oppressors with excuses for persecution and tyranny. This lesson was vividly impressed upon him by frequent exposure of the villainous methods employed by the English government to manufacture cutrages to furnish pretences for repressive measures like the atrocious Act now in force.

Pitted against the most powerful and unscrupulous of governments, surrounded by spies capable of every turpitude, enemies imbued with the most implacable hatred, his task was to lift a disconsolate nation, a heartbroken people, into a new region of hopeful endeavor, and induce the almost intractable elements of explosive exasperation scattered all over the world to work in harfeelings, for, after all, the Act is not to be pathy and the admiration of all mankind. His successful achievement of this the grandknown to this or any former country, places Charles Stewart Parnell among the demigeds of human history.

In the performance of this mighty underthe same ultimate cirject as himself by other means and by ways he did not approve and sought to supersede. Yet the awful ordeal to which he was put, the terrible strain he has had to endure, under which his physical powers have been almost exhausted, now illuminated by the terrific light of the most searching investigation, carried on with unlimited command of money and prompted by and plurified his cause.

The tardy confession of Attorney-General Webster that the Times has abandoned the attempt to show any personal knowledge or connection of Mr. Parnell and the Irish members with crime and outrage-his distinct declaration that he had never been prepared to prove any such thing-is a complete give away of the Times case. Already public opinion, voiced by the newspapers, many of which are hostile to Home Rule, has been declared unmistakably in favor of Mr. Parnell. For the Attorney-General to say that the most he intended to do was to show that the parliamentary leaders were allied with people whom they might have known were connected with crime, was a confession of failure that reduces his whole case to con-

Analysis of the evidence given by Beach Le Curon shows nothing tangible and requires the strongest confirmatory testimony before even the little it contains can be accepted. By his own showing he is a practised, professional perjurer, who took oaths freely with the purpose of breaking them, writer of this sort of stuff must have a very and who, is, therefore, atterly unworthy of credence. No man of decency or intelligence would take anub a fellow's word before that

Thus it turns out that the investigation intended to ruin Mr. Parnell and extinguish Irish hopes, has resulted in proving the vindictiveness, stupidity and brutality of his accusers and the moral weekness as well as the ferocity and injustice of the Tory government now hastening to its downfall.

United Instand makes a graceful acknowledgement of the efforts made by the Home Rulers of Montreal to raise funds in aid of the Parnell defence. It says:-"Ireland in this sort of work and has falled to make would be ungrateful if she were ever to forget

expected, the great city of Montreal has been Grath. foremost in the generous work. During the past year upwards of 5,000 dollars has been forwarded from that place in aid of our struggle. The foremost men in Canadian politics are amongst the practical sympathisers with the Irish cause. We can reckon amongst our friends such statesmen and politicians as the Hon, Mr. Mercler, Premier of Quebec; the Hon. Edward Blake, the Hon. Wilfrid Doherty and Barry, together with accres of men eminent in professional and mercantile circles in Canada,"

MR. PARNELL'S suit against the Times in Scotland has been dismissed on a technicality, against which he has appealed. The fact that the Forger took advantage of a legal quibble, in order to shirk an investigation that would have exposed its slanderous mendacity, is generally accepted as another proof that it

Hon, J. H. Pope, minister of Railways and Canals is reported seriously ill and it is said that he will never again appear in parliament. Mr. Hall, M. P., for Sherbrooke is mentioned as likely to succeed him as representative of the Quebec Protestants in the figrant way and Count Herbert Bismarck's Os. Cabinet.

LITERARY REVIEW.

PABIS ILLUSTER. International News Co., New York.

No. 56 of this monarch of the illustrateds has if anything improved on preceding issues in the present number, especially in the artistic de-partment. "A Music Lesson," after a paint-ing by N. Dayralle, is a whole pastoral in itself, needing no words, its exquisite tinting and fidelity to naturespeaking a universal language. An article on "The Umbrella," by Maurice Barrée, is followed by a full-page engraving of "Embarking," by Charles Delost. "L'Ita-lians in Algieres," A libretto for a comic opera, from the pen of Francis Roze, sketches the career of a Venitian society queen, Donna Teresa Zenoni, a representation of whose palace is given in the double-page supplement from the pencil of François Flamenge. It is followed by "A Tragedy in the Riviers," by Edmond Plauchus, A water-color, wonderful in conception as it is novel in execution is "Winter," by Marcius Simons, "The Last Fine Days" after a painting by Edmond Picard, appropri-

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, Macmillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New

The contents of the English Illustrated for graved by U. Lacour from the painting by Moroni in the National Gallery. "Sant 'Ilario," by F. Marion Crawford, enters on its touth chapter. "Moated Houses" contains deremain chapter. Mored Houses" contains delightful glimpses of those old English home which possess such a charm and interest for us in the New World. The letter-press is by W. W. Fenn, the illustrations by G. L. Seymour. "Cognac" is the title of a sketch by H. Barton Baker. "Corldon's Song" from Walton's Complete Arules. "The House of the Walton's "The House of the Wolf, Complete Angler. by Stanley J. Weyman, has reached its nintt chapter. "Dordt," by Regisald T. Blomfield chapter. M. A., with illustrations by the author. Cetera," by H. D. Traill, closes the number.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

NEGRO CUIS A MAN'S THROAT FROM EAS TO EAB, A horrible murder was committed at 130

Saturday morning at No. 73 Juror street, corner of Alexander, this city, whereby a white man named "Billy" Holden met with his death by having his throat cut by a mulatto named Muhouse is kept by a Mrs. Ennls, a widow and teacher of music. It appears that the man Holden, a boarder, brought a white woman named Jane Roberts into the house about midtaking it would be strange indeed were he not acquainted with it, she ordered her to depart at war, threatings to subvert the political and be relied upon to condemn all acts savoring brought into contact with mon who sought once. This the man Holden objected to, and used absuive language towards Mrs. Ennis. Mrs McGrath, a negro woman and wife of the murderer, interfered. This exasperated Holden to such an extent that he three ened to alan her face and stepped towards her for the purpose of carrying his threat into effect, at the sme time making use of opprobious epithets. McGrath jumped between the pair and a fight ensued in the course of which he cut Holden' throat from ear to ear. Holden uttered a loud shrick and fell down in the passage and Mc-Grath jumped over his body and bolted out of the house. Holden died almost immediately as deadliest hatred, have vindicated the man | the jugular was out. The wife of the murderer and the woman Jane Roberts were conveyed to No. 5 Police Station. A reporter arrived at the station a few minutes after, and on interrogating Mrs. McGrath she gave the following story: "Myself and husband were in our room when we heard loud talking in the passage.
I opened the door and saw Holden, Mr. Ennis
and the woman Jane Roberts. I said to the
woman to go out of the house, as if she had no respect for Mrs. Ennis, she ought to have for the boarders living there. The woman and Mrs Ennis then went away, when Holden said to me d—n you I'll slap your d—n face, at the same time lifting his hand to strike me My husband jumped between us and a fight ensued. Shortly after I saw bloodGushing from Holdens throat and my busband ran out of the house. I cannot tell how he was cut the passage being dark one. It was all on account of that beastly

woman.
The reparter then called her attention to her left hand, which was bleeding profusely, and asked how it came about. She replied, not know; I did not know it was cut until I arrived at No. 39 Chaboillez street. Sergeaut Loye at this moment entered the

station and on seeing the bloody cloths around her hand examined it, when it was found that she had received a deep out one inch in length on the little finger and another on the wrist. It bled profusely, and cold water handages were applied, after which she was taken to the General Hospital.

She acted in a very excited manner, continnally crying ont, "I am just born to trouble,"
"What shall I do?" "Before I was married I went to a clairvoyant in Buffalo, who told me that 'I should marry a white man, have a great deal of trouble and become a widow inside of two years. Oh, sir, I have only been married seventeen months and my life is cursed and beartbroken.

The woman Jane Roberts, who was the cause of the murder, was next seen. She was in a state of semi-intoxication, but gave the following testimony; "I have been drinking with Billy Holden for the last few day and only to-day he pawned his coat so that we could have some drink. I went with him to his room on Jurors street, and after being there a short time Mrs. Ennis came and demanded that the door be opened. Holden told her to go to k—I he would do what he liked, he paid for the room and it was no business of hers. Mrs. Eunia kept on knocking and finally Billy opened the door and swore at her. I was frightened and our control of the best method of making money out of newspaper advertising. This firm are especially good counsel in the direction of newspaper advertising from the first than of newspaper advertising. swore at her. I was frightened and said I would go out as I did not want to be locked up in the hands of the police. He told me to shut up and stay where I was. After a short time I went down stairs and when at the bottom heard a struggle followed by the husband of the negro woman, rushing down past me and out of the door, I never dramt Billy had been muddered. That is all I know about the affair."

The body was taken from the passage into a room near by and when seen shortly after the

the bedelothes being covered with blood and

NEWS OF THE WEEK

EUROPEAN.

The Spanish Senate, by vote of 66 to 53, re-sected the mution of Senor Cuesta, a protection. ists, to raise the import duties on cereals, Emperor Francis Joseph has issued a proclaimation expressing heartfelt thanks to his people for the sympathy manifested for him in his affliction.

On monday the Emperor of Japan at Tokio publicly promulgated a constitution for the Em-pire. The prumulgation was attended with great pomp and ceremony.

The presidents of the Orange Free State and the Transvasi have decided to have a conference to discuss the advisability of forming federal union of the two States.

W. H. Smith, Government leader, has issued a circular to the supporters of the Government urging their attendance at the opening of Parliment on February 21, when, he says, business of grave importance will come up.

The French public is utterly despondent regarding the chances of a new panama canal company. M. de Lesseps states that if all the 60,000 bonds issued through the Banque Paris-ience are not taken up the enterprise must be abandoned, and a foreign nation will for a mor-sel get a gigantic work, which is nearly finished, and upon which French investors expended over a milliard. The bonds remain untaken.

The Daily News, commenting on the Somoan situation, says : Prince Bismarck has dieregarded his obligations to Great Britain in the most contations friendliness for America is inadequate to recompense us or our Australian colonies. A policy of subservance to Germany, which pro-cures us no appreciable advantages, is neither a triumph of dipiomatic skill nor a solace to na. tional pride.

The Moscow Videomisti states that the Ameer of Afghanistan has collected 20,000 men on the frontier, with the intention of purating Ihack
Kahn. He has made futile appempts to secure the co-operation of the Emin of Bokhara in a movement against Russia. When this fact came to the knowledge of Russia she notified England that it would be to the interest of both powers to prevent the Ameer from taking any precipitate steps.

It has been ascertained beyond doubt that the steamer which was sunk in collision with the barque Largo Bay off Beachy Head Monday night was the Glencoe. She was bound from Liverpool for London, and carried a crew of 54 men, all of whom where doubtless drowned. The Giencoe was a three-masted fron screw steamer of 1,901 tons, She was built at Glasgow in 1878 and was rated 100 Al, and belonged to the Glen line, owned by McGregor, Gow & Co., of Glasgow. The force of the collision was so great that the foremast of the Largo Bay was jerked out and fell across the deck house crushing it. A wild tempest was raging and snow was falling so thickly that it was impossible for the look-out on either versel to see the lights of the other until the collision was inevitable. The Glencos forged ahead, trying to cross the Largo Bay's bow, but failed to do so, and ran at full speed into the barque demolishing ten feet of her bow. The Largo Eay would also have sunk had she not been provived with watertight sec-tions. The suddenness of the shock dazed the crew of the barque. They saw nothing of the steamer, but could make out her crew struggling in the water. It was improssible, however to render them any assistance, all of the Largo Bay's boats being smashed. The wind blew with such force that the sails of the barque were torn to sherds and a boy way was carried overboard. The barque weathered the storm until she was rescued and towed into Cowes. Later—It is learned that the crew of the Clencoe numbered 52 men, including 23 Chinamen.

SHANGHAI, February 6 .- A riot has occurred at Ching-Kiang-Foo. The British consulate and seven houses belonging to foreigners have been wrecked by the rioters. The British man-of-war Mutine has been despatched to Ching-Kisng-Foo to protect the lives and property of

British subjects. Paris, Fabruary 8.-M. de Freycinet, minister of war, referring to Col, Zenarb's order comin refusing a pres proto a French army surgeon who wished to visit Strasbourg to see his dying mother, has instructed the commander in-chief to report on the matter with a view to punishment of the offender. Most of the papers here think Col. Zenart ought to be formally censured but also that he should be thanked by every Frenchman for his vindication of the laws of humanity and his courage in showing resent-ment. La France says if Col. Zenars is punished the whole world will believe it is by order of

Biamarck. ROME, February 8.-This morning a great crowd of unemployed workingmen a through the Via Condotts and other streets, blacking the shop fronts as they went, and in some cases entering and plundering abores. Street lomps and windows were smashed by the mob, and on the Via Frattina a number of buildings were badly wrecked. Several collaions occurred between the police and the working men, and a number of persons were wounded Several ringleaders among the rioters were arrested. Troops are forming a pordon around the disturbed district. Thirty persons, mostly policemen, were dangerously wounded during the riots. It is feared the trouble will be re-

newed. BERLIN, February 8 .- The North German Gazette says: The French papers that published Col. Zenart's order add tuel to the new-born Chauviniam in France. A clear light is being thrown upon the manner upon which French papers aid the anti-German propaganda in the army. The French press marches at the head of the most reckless inciters of war.

ROME, Feb. 9. - The city is still in a state of panic over the rioss of the unemployed work-men. The shops opened this morning, but closed early, fearing that the mob would look them

Three hundred workmen assembled in the Piazza de Dante, but the cavalry charged upon them and dispersed the rioters. Arrests have been numerous.

The banks and large buildings are all guard-

ed by detachments of infantry. The Government is taking the strongest repressive measures against the rioters, and will break up every meeting of the unemployed men.

The value of the plunder secured by the mob

in the recent riot is estimated at \$75,000. The Government possesses evidence that the Anarcbist leaders fomented the agitation. The Radicals of Milan attempted on Sunday to celebrate the revolt of 18 5. They were forcibly dispers ed by the police.

King Humbert is certian to visit Berlin in the The death of Crown Prince Rudoff is spring. not likely to alter the arrangements for the visit of Emperor Francis Joseph in the summer Continued on eighth page.

Alden & Faxon, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Nos, 66 and 68 West Third Street, Cin-cinnasi, Obio, have just issued a very neat Catalogue of the leading American and Canad-

ian newspapers. It is very attractively gotten up, the typographical work being above re-proach. A very interesting feature of this catalogue is the publication of sample advertiseadvertisements and made successful some of the most prominent firms in the United States. This list will be sent free on application.

At the annual meeting of the chareholders of the Great Eastern Railway held on Tuesday, one creat mastern realway need on Tuesday, reb. 6th, sub following west of the Dreoty James Cooper, A. B. Chaffee, F. Vanasse C. B. Carper, O. Teu, M. S. Lonergan T. T. Turnbull, Mr. James Cooper was revelected President

The state of the s

Ireland's Fight for Freedom.

Continued from first page.

At this point Mr. Parnell appeared in court His enter ance created a sensation. The witness looked steadily at Pernell for several minutes. Continuing, witness said he sent copies of all documents of the Brotherhood to the English Government at the time. Since then they had not been in possession. Sullivan, he said, went to England in 1882, and remained there two months.

The Attorney General-" How did you know !" Witness-"By the underground tele

The Attorney-General-"What is that? Witness-" Through associating with those in the confidence of the Brotherhood. Of my own knowledge 1 know that Sullivan went to

England. Witness said Sullivan upon returning from England made a statement to him.

Sir Charles Russel objected to the reception of this statement and Justice Hannen said the question in its present form was inadmissable. The witness, on Sir Charles' request left the

Justice Hannen said if the question had been formed to clict an answer to the effect that there was any arrangement come to regarding something to be done in the future, en it was obvious that a statement of what had occured might legitimately form a part of the answer to such questions. When the witness returned, Attorney Gen

eral Webster asked :- "Did you converse with Sullivan regarding plans for future warfare? 'Yes.' Witness.

The Attorney-General-" Did Sullivan refer to what passed with any of the leaders in the United Kingdom?" Witnesss-"Yes, later in the day.'

Witness said Sullivan, referring to Gallagher's arrest, declared that in future men would be chosen for the work who did not exceed their orders like Gallagher. Sullivan stated Gallagher neglected his instructions and gave bimself away. He had consorted with Rossa's men who told Jim McDermott, who informed the Government. Sollivan said they would continue to send men to England to carry on an active dynamite war.

Attorney-General Webster read circulars issued by the Brotherhood appealing for funds and referring to the men who carried their lives in their hands, and whose destruction would follow discovery of their plans.

On March, 30, 1883, witness received a circular of instructions intended for the exclusive use of senior guardians. In this circular every branch of the organization was commanded to endeavor to perfect itself in some particular branch of warfare. The open convention of the league met in Philadelphia on April 26, 1383, Egan, Mooney and Belan summoned the convention. Witness attended as the Clan Na Gael delegate of the Braidwood (Ill) camp. He also represented the ordered the executive to protect Lomassey's League. Egan did not attend the secret meetings, but he resquested the witness to inform him of the details of the discussions and declared the programme satisfactory to all nationalists.

Mr. Davitt asked if any one be-knew was

Witness-Yes. Every gentleman know in Chicago was present at one time or another. Witness stated that "Programme" meant the united programme for the future. Witness said he saw Egan constantly during the convention. After the convention the Land League became the National league.

Attorney-General Webster read and official report of the convention, which stated that the convention deeply regretted Parnell's ab-The report denounced Gladstone as a weak times rever, and stated that the members and packed his valles. Sexton bought a ticket of the convention hated England more intensely than did anyone in Ireland. 'The convention hoped that Parnell would continue to work for national independence.

Witness said Thomas Brennan attended the secret meetings, which he could not have done unless he had been a member of the "I. R.B." or "M.B." Frank Byrne attended the convention but not the secret meetings. Sheridan was not at the secret meetings. Daly, of Castlebar, attended the secret meetlage, but did not attend the convention which he denounced.

Attorney-General Webster read from the convention report, a speech by Brennan, declaring that he would continue his exertions until the last vestige of landlordism and foreign rule was swept from Ireland. The Attorney-General also quoted from a cable despatch sent to Parnell, advising the convention to frame a platform that will enable the Nationalists to continue to accept American assistance, while avoiding offering England a pretext for entire suppression of the Nationalist movemement. He expressed confidence that the Irish cause will continue to advance by the exercise of prudence, moder- livan intimately. ation and firmness. Witness stated that another circular leaved by the organization on September 6th, 1883 said the executive was unable to see its way to armed insurrection until England should become involved in a war. In the meantime a secret war would be carried on. All informers, the circular said, were foredoomed. Mr. Webster suggested that this referred to Carey. While in Milwaukee, in 1883, witness said Sullivan told him that active operations were entirely in the hands of the revolutionary directors who found it impossible to get men from the home organization to do the work. Sullivan said that in future every one chosen should be without family and be an old and tried mam. ber, as forty Irish constables had arrived in America to try to join the organization and learn its secrets. Before departing on an expedition every man would be instructed in the use of explosives.

At the end of 1683 there was a split in the organization, the seceders retaining the old name, while the others under Sullivan founded a new secret organization entitled the "U. 8." The executive was reduced to three members, their badge being a triangle. Witness and a majority of the members of camp A joined the "U. S." In January, 1884, the Radmonds arrived from Australia. Prominnent members of the "U. S." attended the reception in their honor. The only difference between the two sections was the sign for the executive.

BRACH CONTINUES HIS STORY.

London, February 7 .- Beach alies Le Caron, took the stand again to-day before the Parnell commission. He corrected his testimony, saying it was Boyton whom he saw at the Philadelphia convention in 1886 in America jection. in 1884. Attorney-General Webster read a portion of the constitution of the "U.S." secretary and treasure with one right angle placed over the other, while the treasurer's was a cross. In March, 1884, witness attenda district convention of the "U.S.," where he saw Sullivan and Lomassey.

Attorney General Webster asked witness what service Lomassy had rendered that the Brotherhood should support his family. Witness explained that a convention of the

Detroit, where the widow of Lomassey lived, introduced the subject.

Commence and the second second

ther this was evidence against the Parnel-

Attorney-General Webster held that these organizations were really all one, and that the evidence was admissible because Egon, Sheridan and others were directly connected with the IRB. and the I.U.B.

Sir. Henry James also contended that the witness' alleged conversation with Parnell made his evidence admissible. Parnell had requested the witness to do certain, things when he arrived in America and it had been proved that the request was carried out. Mr. Reld said that the Attorney-General

before proving proceedings in America against the Parnellites, should produce more definite evidence of the arrangements and conduct of the conspiracy and in a spirit other than that in which the evidence had so far been tendered. It was not sufficient to show conversations, innocent in themselver, without proving guilty knowledge of such object as was contemplated,

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ADMISSION. Attorney-General Webster said he had never been prepared to suggest that Parnell or other members of Parliament were personally conceted with murderous outrages. His contention was that they were allied with people whom they knew to be, or could have known, if they had made proper en quiries, to have been prominently cennected many years with such outrages. He did not contend that Parnell and his associates planned murders, but that they had allied themselves intimately with the I. R. B. and availed themselves of its money. Knowing the character of the I. R. B. they continued their alliance with it, after most distinct and positive notice. It had been proved that several members of the House of Commons attended four or five League conventions in America where the I. R. B. controlled the proceedings and the harmony between them was referred to in a document read at the conven tion, in which the hope was expressed that the tree which Davitt had planted in Mayo might grow until it had grown into an organization that would effect Ireland's free

The court decided to admit the evidence or the ground that the U. B. and Clan-na-Gael and the I. R. B. were practically the same body and united, the members of one being interchangeable upon the others. It had been proved that certain persons, including Egan, Brennan and Sheridan, among the persons, charged were members of the I. R. B. Evidence not of one member's conversation with another, but as to what was done in the convention of the U. B., would be evidence against them. Other persons, especially members of Parliament, whom Sir Charles Russell represented, stood in a different position and the court would abstain from saying anything regarding the applicability of this evidence against them but the evidence

was admissible. Beach then su'd Luke Dillon, Egan, Davoy, Samuel Morris and D. O'Maton Councr attended the convention which ununimously family. Beach said he accompanied Egan and other delegates to the Boston convention in August, 1884. Egan explained his escape and told how he received information from Dublid castle regarding the intended movements of the authorities. He knew of the order of arrest for him twenty miautes after it was issued, and immediately returned home, packed his satchel and destroyed all the documents in his posession concerning the

I. R. B. and Carey's letters. Beach said Egan told bim Brennan got the first news of his (Brenzau'e) being implicated by a newspaper placard referring to Carey's evidence against bim. Brennan was welking in the Serand with Lord Mayor Sexton at the time. They crossed the street, turned into an alley and seperated. Brennan went home for Calain and went with it from Charing Gross to London bridge, where he mot Breanan, to whom he transferred the tisket. The eame night Brennan landed at Calais. Egan also told witness that John Walsh and Dennis McCarthy were sent to Australia to assist Fenian prisoners there to escape. He also mentioned Ryan, Matt Harris, Boyton, Sheridan, Nicolas Tio and James O'Connor and bitterly denounced Samuel Anderson, the Government prosecuting official. Egen also said that if Gallaguer had been free for fortyeight hours longer some of the best huildings in L n ion would have been blown up.

Bests was president of the preliminary secret meeting of the Boston convention of 1884 when witness met Tynan with Devoy, John Boyle O'Rellly, Deemond and Walsh Witcose knew Tynan as Number One. He indentified a photograph of Tynan. Tynan was not present at the secret meetings, but attended the open meetings. He did not take a preminent part. Sexton, J. Redmond and Mrs. Purnell attended the convention. Attorney General Webster quoted Santon's

speech to show that he knew Alexandor Sul-Sir Charles Russell quoted a resolution

passed by the convention approving of Mr. Parnell and the Irish commoners' conduct and promisting moral and material aid against laudlordism

Beach said he knew Egan was a member of the United Brotherhood in 1883, and believed he had continued to be a member. Tim Maroney, Gorman, Flatterly and Boland were members. Eight of the thirteen principal officers of the American league were members of the United Brotherheod. Witness identified a report dated September 24. 1884, congratulating the members upon having connected all the broken links in the onen convention with the secret power which originated and controlled their actions. Strict silence concerning the work was enpined. Beach declared that Rosen falsely. laimed he did the work of the organization. Beach produced a copy of a circular signed by Egan dated January, 1885, torbidding one camp sending a circular to another. The circular said all communications must go

through headquarters. The Irinh American league issued a document on June 17, 1885, urging members of the "U.S" to subscribe to the parliamentary fund. It declared that Parcell had defeated a strong Government and banished Earl Spencer and his brutal, loathsome minione. A circular issued on July 25 expressed disappointment at the small amount of funds re ceived. A circular issued in November, 1885. neked that funds be transmitted to Dr. O'Railly. It warned members not to talk of

U. S" matters outside. Witness wished to tear some private mem granda from the circulars. Sir Charles Ruesell objected and the Court sustained the ob-

Witness said he visited the Southren States in Navember, 1885, with a letter from Beach explained the symbol standing for Egan, describing him as the most devoted friend of the Irish Nationalists. This testimany was greeted with laughter in which the witness heartily joined. In one circular witness said mention was made of the expulsion of Dr. Gronan for treason to Ireland and the violation of his oath of obligation. Beach was on the committee that tried Cronan. At this point Mr. Parnell entered. He sat beside

Daviet, with whom he conversed. reunited sections now known as the "II B," Fran, witness continued, procided at doouments might was held in June, 1888, when a delegate from league meetings in 1884 and 1885. A circular then adjourned. issued in March, 1886, referred to the "Emasonlated and macoeptable home rule scheme"

lusion," the cipher word for dynamite. Beach describes the Chicago convention of August, 1886. He said O'Brien, Redmond and Deary were present at a secret meeting in Pittsburg before the convention at which the Irish National brotherhood was formed. Witness went to England in 1887 and met For, a member of Parliament. At the joint convention of the I. N. B. & I. U. B. in Chicago in June, 1886, it was urged that measares be taken for the release of Gallagher and other prisoners in England. Patrick Farrell of Pittsville and John M. Armstrong, members of the convention, went to England in June, 1885. Many members of the organization did not pay their dues,

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS A SPY.

Sir Charles Russell then began the crossexamination, Beach said he went to America in 1861. He had previousley been in He had previousley been in France and was a draper's assistant in London and Colchester. In America he joined the army. He became a Fenian in 1865 while still in the army. His object was to obtain all the information possible. He swere to fight for Ireland's independance and took the Fenian military oath. He did not intend to keep the oath. He never forget that he was an English subject. Knowing that a conspiracy existed he wrote about it to his father, who informed the member of Parliament for Colchester, who advised him to inform the Home office. From 1865 witness tried his best to obtain the confidence of those connected with the organization for the purpose of betraying it to every extent he could. never had the slightest sympathy with the movement," he said. He further said : "All my communications were with my father up to 1868. Iwas once adjutant-general of the Fenian Military Brotherhood and attended a council of war. I consider myself a military spy in my country's service. From 1868 until Febuary , 1889, I communicated directly with the British Government. My usefulness is now stopped. My communications number hundreds of thousands. They were very namerous up to 1879."

BEACA ERANDED A LIAR.

CHICAGO. Febuary 7.-Alexander Sullivan declares that the statement of Le Caron. the witness before the Parnell commission, that Sulliven advocated the uniting of all Irish societies for revolutionary purposes is a

New York, Febuary 7 .- John Devoy says Le Caron's evidence is false from beginning to end, HOW THE GOVERNMENT HELPS THE TIMES

London, February 8.—The cross examination of Informer Le Caron alias Beach, was continued by Sir. Charles Russell before the Parnell commission to-day. The court room. Le Caron, replying to a questien, said that during the last fortnight he had got documents relating to the case from Mr. Anderson, an official of the Home Office, who at his private residence allowed witness to see the whole of the latter's past corresp ndence with the Home office, authorities. Witness then went to Cork street with an unsigned letter of introduction which Anderson had given to Mr. Houston, the secretary of the Loyal Patriotic Union. In November, 1888, witness read the reports of the proceedings before the commission and they gave him the impression that the British prosecution was lamely pre-

sented. "That's very hard upon the Attorney General," said Shr Charles Russell, the remark causing much laughter.

Le Caron said that during the first three years of his service as a apy he received no payment from the Government and that at present he was receiving only part of his pay. Anderson, continued Le Caron, selected the documents he thought would be reeful and I selected those that I thought would be peeful to Houston, who in turn selected those to be road to the court. The work of selection the papers occupied ten days. Anderson introduced me to Houston as a man who had been mutually selected to represent the proseoution in whom "the Times and I can trust." I made the first proposal to come

Le Caron said he had praticed medicine and kept a drug store and had become rich. He had held a high military office in the Brotherhood, but never an executive office. Bradley, of Philadelphia, was now at the head of the executive. The Brotherhood in 1882 numbered 22,000. The membership is now higher and is increasing. The suppression of the League and the arrest of Irlah members of Parliament gave an impelus to the organization. In 1881 both parties in the Brotherhoud were unanimous concering out rages. Witness said all the delegates to the convention had credentials from the League or from clubs affiliated with the League,

Sir Chas. Russell asked that the covering letters to the Government be produced. The witness asked : "Do you wish to risk

men's lives ?" Sir Charles replied, "The Judges will see the letters first, and they will decide whether the names shall be published." The court then took a recess.

Upon reassembling Sir Charles handed to he bench a paper which he stated contained such a grave statement that he wished to take the judges' opinion whether it should be noticed.

PARNELL'S AMERICAN TOUR.

The cross-examination of Le Caron was continued. Witness said Parnell's only public visit to America took place in 1880, when he attended meetings in Chicago, St. Louis and Cicolonati. To witness' own knowledge in the west the demonstrations were exclusively and in the east mainly in the hands of the Revolutionary party. Memhers of Congress were connected with the Revolutionary party. Witness admitted that respectible citizens and clergymen not connected with the U. B. attended and took prominent part in receptions to Parnell and n the meetings he attended.

"Would it be correct to sav that Parnell's reception showed that he had the sympathy of Americans as well as the Irish?" asked Sir Charles.

"It would," responded the witness. Sir Charles quoted from the preamble of the constitution of the American league, showing that the organization's object was the estab lishment of peasant proprietorship and just

laws in Ireland.
Witness said General Jons attended the Boston convention. Jone did not belong to the U. B., but was the originator of communications passing between the R. B. and the Russian minister at Washington, with a view to a possible war between England and

Sir Charles asked to be permitted to inspect the documents sent by witness under Sir Henry James and Mr. Reid, in the in-

Russis.

terests of third parties, opposed the applica-Sir Charles said he would like to inspect all the documents, but would be satisfied with permission to inspect the covering letters if he was assured that the other docu-

ments had no bearing on the case. The court decided that Sir Charles, for the Parnellites, and Sir Henry James, for the Times, should consult together as to which countrie might be inspected. Tue court

London, Feb. 8 .- Sir Charles Russel's gross-examination of Major Lecaron, allas Sir Charles Russel, asked the court, whe and urged the camps to remit funds for "de. Beach, before the Parnell Commission, was

both severe and astute, and resulted in a general uncovering and shaking up of the witness' previous statements. He succeeded in getting admissions upsetting the leading features in his evidence regarding Parneli's visit to America. Again and again was the witness compelled to admit that the meetings held by Parnell while in the United States were presided over by governors, judges generals, clergymen and others of high standing in the community, and that they were attended by the best classes, the commercial, professional, legal, artistic and literary. Lecaron failed to specify a single conspiracy meeting organized as stated in his direct testimony. The commission adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE INFORMER DENOUNCED. NEW YORK, February 8 .- Prominent Irish. men and Irish Americans of this city, who are riends of Parnell and are actively in sympathy with the home rule movement, indignantly scout Le Caron's story. They speak of his alleged evidence as a tissue of fabrications and denounce the man as a spy and informer on his own confession. Dr. William B. Wallace ex-president of the New York city National league, and one of the most trusted men in Pensionsand the organization, said yesterday: "I don' believe the sensible portion of the English people will condemn Parnell on the evidence of a self-confessed scoundrel like Le Caron. I don't care what the judges do; the people of England will come out all right in time.

AN ABSOLUTE FALSE STORY. MILWAUKEE, February S .- A despatch from London yesterday contained a statement by Beach, the witness against Parnell, that on March 8, 1883,he had seen Egan and Sullivan in Milwaukee and conversed with them about the revolutionary plans of the Irish National Joseph G. Donnely, the register league, probate of the city, on the day mentioned, was member of the committee which had charge of the meeting at the Accdemy, addressed by Sullivan and Egan, which met them at the depot and entertained them during the evening. "The statement is absolutely false," Mr. Donnelly said; "Sullivan and Egan arrived here at 8 o'clock and we conducted them from the depot directly to the Academy, Tne committee was composed of well known citiens. I sat on the platform all the evening conversing with both guests, but there was no Boach among us. From the Academy we all proceeded to the Plankeaton house, where we emained until 3.30 o'clock in the morning. We accompanied Egan and Sullivan to the depot and saw them depart for Chicago. No man named Beach was with them. Not B single allusion was made to any thing of s revolutionary character. Many respected lrishcitizens will testify to the same. Beach's story is a lie.

ANOTHER CONTRADICTION. TROY, N. Y., February S .- Samuel Morris of this city, who was referred to in the testimony of witness Beach in the Parnell enquiry at London yesterday, says : "I den't know this man Beach. I never was in Pitteburgh, Penn., in my life and I never attended a Land League convention at Chicago. I have been president of the Robert Emmett association and, of course, I am in sympathy with the Land League. I don't know anything about Lomasney, whose family. The witness said, the executive committee, the convention of 1886 directed should be ... on care of. I was at such convention. I met Egan Devoy, and Judge Rooney, of New York, at the Republican National convention last fall. I never met Luke Dillen er D. O'Mahon Conner. I don't see what the witness was driving at. He may have been at Chicago last fall, when I was there, and perhaps he was around when some of us were talking in sympathy with Parnell."

AN INFORMER'S PERJURY.

Patrick Molloy was charged at the Bow Street Police court L ndon with committing perjury in his testimony before the Parnell commission. Charles Matthews, counsel for the Times, was prosecutor. He stated that Molloy tricked the Dublin solicitor for the Times by revelations concering the Fenians and the Invincibles. Mollov afterward denied before the commission that he was Fenian or an Invincible. The prosecution ascertained that Molloy had been both, Patrick Delanoy, sentenced to death for con. plicity in the Premix park murders, his sextence being afterward committed, estification that he knew Molley and first met him at Fenian meeting at Dublin in 1880, 1881 Malloy became "sub-centre," having charge of arms. He gave witness a rifle and a sworbayonet. Mullett kept a secret arsenal sup plied by the American association. Witness knew Molloy joine i the Invincibles. In 1882 a party was formed to murder Chief Secretary Forster. It included the witness, Carey, Carley, Brady, Milloy and others. Carey and Molloy watched Forster's movements for a chance to murder him. Molloy was assisted in the plot to murder Justico Lawson, Crown solictor Auderson and the twelve jurymen who gave a verdict of guilty against the Fenian Frank Hyner, Witness, Mollov Brady, and Jim Mullet lay in wait for Justice Lawson to Merrico square, but the plot fail-

ed, Lawson being guarded by five men. LE CARON, ALIAS BEACK, IN CHICAGO UNICAGO. Feb. 6.—Beach, or Dr. La Caron, the witness in the Parnell Times libel suit is well known in Irish National circles in this city. He served in the Union Army during the late war under the name of Honore Le Caron, and it is intimated that he played the United States false by keeping the British Government informed on the course of events He lived at Braidwood. Ill., for a time, and then moved to this city and hung out his professional sign. The doctor left the city for Europe shortly before Christmar, and his family departed, catensibly for New York, about three weeks ago. His son, Henry, however, is still in this city. Alexander Sullivan ex-president of the National League, in America, says that Le Caron claimed to be a Frenchman in sympathy with Irish matters. but does not believe there is the slighest foundation for his statement regarding Parnell. In due time, Mr. Sollivan believes, Parnell will dispose of all this evidence to the worlds satisfaction.

THE SPY IN DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7-A leading Irish American citizen of Detroit said: Beach is well known here by the name of Henri Le Caron; was major of the Union Regiment during the war of the rebellion and a participant in the Fenian raid at Ridgeway, Ont., in 1867. He graduated in 1872 from Detroit Medical College.

THE INFORMER'S MISTAKE. Sr. Louis, Feb. 8.—Informer Beach who testified in London that two men named Lomasney were blown up in London in 1884, and that their widows were being supported by the Land League, evidently made a mistake. The records of the St. Louis Coroner's office show that Michael J. Lomasney, one of tho brothers, died in this city on June 15th. 1881. His widow resides here.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY RECEIPTS-Return traffic for the week ending 26th January

1889. 1888. 298,945 90,000 Passenger train earnings... 217,346 159,752 Freight \$316,291 \$249,753 Total..... Increase for 1889......

1889.

DOMINION ESTIMATES.

In the House of Commons last Friday, Hon. Mr. Foster laid on the table the estim the next fiscal year. The following is a summary, with the increase and decrease noted in comparison with 1888-9: 1889 90 Increase. Decrease Public Debt (inc. Sink ing fund).\$11,923,442 \$ 48.061 Charges of Manage 184.283 ment. Civil Gov 5,107 1.316.717 ernment.. Administra tion of Jus-12,060 1,400 tice 698,130 Police. 19,000 Penitentiaries Legislation. 352,859 ***** Arts, Agriand Statie tics..... Immigration 95, 135 • • • • • Quarantine.. ••••• Superan-328,250 1,296,800 Militis.... • • • • • Railways 227,057 and Canals • • • • • Pab'c Works 1,007,894 • • • • • Mail Subsi dies and 21,660 284,673 SS. Subv's Ocean River Ser-213,500 vice.... Lighthous and Coast Service... 526,860 50,500 Scientific In-1,000 62,250 stitutions.. Marine Hos-51,000 11,000 S tie amboat 2,000 Inspection 6,000 Fisheries ... 381,500 Su perinten Insurance. 100 9,000 Subsidies to 88,000 Provinces. 4,100,000 Geological 60,000 Survey... 32,138 Indians North West Mounted Police.... 725,426 • • • • • Miscellane 327,410 ous.... • • • • • Collection of Revenue. 14,270 Customs. . 871,700 372,351 Excise..... Culling Tim-2,508 54,050 ber..... Weights, Measures 88,550 580 and Gas.. Inspection 500 3,000 Adulteration of Food.... 25,000 Minor 4,000 vennes.. • • • • • • Railwaye 293,625 4.027,841 andCanals

Tot'l Capital\$ 9,225,607 \$ 455,720 Grand Total. \$44,635,887 \$873,246
In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, he said
the Government proposed to follow the practice
inaugurated by Sir Charles Tupper last session of considering the estimates before making the annual financial statement.

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4,480

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1,121,550

21,300

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..... \$ 1,328,977

4,000

10,000

Pub'cWorks

Post Office.

Liquor

Lands.... Dominion

cense Act.

no lidated

Fund.....\$35,410,280

of Debt ... \$ 2,417,267

Total Con-

Redemption

and Cauale

(Capital)...

(Capital) .

Lands

Pub'e Works

Dominion

2,959,710

185,748

6,301,340

407,000

100,000

DIGNIFIED LABOR THE REWARD OF MERIT.

It is with no average gladness or ordinary satisfaction that the definite decision has an length been received from the supreme authority in Rome, settling the anxiously ex pected appointment to the vacant sees of Toronto and Hamilton, two of the most progressing and influential dioceses, though, not the senior cities of Ontario. Many were the conjectures not less than the earnest wishes the part of the clergy and people, as to whom the important office was to be confided; and unless to those immedialely concerned in the selection and nomination, it was diffi ulanticipate or even entertain an individual preference among a number of reverend preture, so trained, directed, encouraged and experienced under the vigilant tutelage of the late august and discrimenting primate, the Venerable Archbishop John Joseph Lynch. However, to the unanimous joy of the Catholics of the diocese of Hamilton, the modest, amiable, worthy and accomplished dean of St. Catherines is the decision of the Sovereign Pontiff, having elected the very Rev. Walter Roger Harris t fill the episcopal chair, vacated by the sad and unexpected demise of the Right Rev. James Carberry, whose term of episcopacy came so untimely and painfully to a close, to the sorrow and bereavement of the clergy and people; pain fully sad, in as much as the deceased prelate had not the consolation of breathing his last eigh in the midst of the flock he so loved both pastors

and faithful.

The extensive and scattered district embraced in the episcopal jurisdiction of Hamilton, comprises a topographical extent of some bundred equare of miles, from the western point of Lake Ontario to Lake Nipising including the Mani Island to Penetanguishene on the Georgian Bay. This tract, though not thickly peopled, from its scattered surface and the diversity of ruces dwelling on its limits, requires the unremitting pastoral presence of an enter prising and energetic prelate, with youth, tact, vigor and ability to undertake and direct a ministry to ardume. The selection of the unassuring, humble and accomplished Dear Harris, comprises these accessories together with undemonstrative pleby and an extensive erudition, long acquired and matured by intimate acquaintance with the ecclesiastics administration and discipline practised by the late Archbishop of Toronto, whose patronage he enjoyed in the most substantial and personal relation. The qualities of the future prelate are such as command awe and reverence while they enlist the love, veneration and esteem even of the less sympathetic or observant. With the physical advantage of youth having but entered into the fourth decade of life's maturity, an unimpaired and robust health wrought upon, but by the assiduous labors of a studious like beginning almost from the days of childhood, the elect of Hamilton embodies much that is amiable, gentle, kind and conciliating, with the attraction to a dignified rank, of manly comeliness, of graceful manner, at once embody ing the epitome of a Christian priest, a scholar and a gentleman. Father Dean Harris is a native of one of the coast districts of the County Kerry where his worthy parents, the ugh in humble, unpretending life, taught their children that industry and sprightness with Christian piety and observance are as enobling as any inherited competence or patrimonal. independence. Emigrating to Canada in the reason of Ireland's trouble by God's will, of famine and pestilence, when he whose roll of

bonor we record, was but an infant the family ettled in the Western section of Upper Canada, which was then, but little distinguished for cities or towns, but had more attraction for the Irish Extle, being peopled from the British Isles and eminently of Celtic origin. The distinguished subject of this imperfect notice com-menced the elements of education as a pupil of menced the elements of education as a pupil of the Christian Brothers, and ambitioned no more diguised employ for the greater part of Sundays, than to serve in the sanctuary of the modest church of St. Paul, the only one which Little York in those days gratefully raised in the midst of difficulties and privations known only to early settlers. In the humble minis ry of an altar boy the young levits attracted the interest of the excellent Father Carroll long since passed to the reward of the blessed, by modesty, regularity and an angelic purity of morals. Years passed and matured the early vocation of the future priest. The late Archbishop Lynch, of sainted memory being appointed in due course to the extensive domain of Toronto and being much in need of priests for its scattered missions, in his forecasting profor its scattered missions, in his forecasting provisions selected the youth Harris among a few others as fitting material for the priesthood, and with pastoral generosity supplied the immediate requirements for the scholastic and classical course in St. Basil's college and subsequently in the Theological Seminary in Montreal, when distinction, honor and proficiency merited at the ripest age by church law, the Rev. Walter Harris to be promoted to the order of deacon, age being the only impediment to further advancement. But, though wanting in respect to requisite years, his liverary accomplishments and theological proficiency were of the highest order and further accredited by a varied equaintance with French, German and Italian classics, not only in reading but in discourse. with the ease and fluency of his native tongues
Irish and English, in both of which he excels
as a public *praker. As a gifted linguist
scholar he may be instanced among the classical exceptions who speak and write the Celtic in accurate dialect and manuscript completeness as thoroughly as though he had been schooled by the Brohon masters of that once venerable and learned language, which had its students and professors even in the glades of the sea-girt shores of Kerry.

But the crudite deacon's crudition was not destined to be hid; his well stored selections

from the Greek and Latin theologians were to be turned to useful account. His illustrious patron Archbishop Lynch, decided to avail nimself of such scholarship as domestic theologian, in which capacity he accompanied His Grace to the Vatican Council where Deacon Harris' abilities and accurate references were of eminent import in the intricate department assigned to the Prelate of Toron o, involving many abstruse and complicated matters of pastoral, accetic and scholastic divinity, with numerous items of remote and unfamiliar Canon Law: these, the ready acumen of the embryo bishop disposed of with the tact of a proficient, and from his able originals of research gave the most unbounded

satisfaction to his patron, and many who almost envied while they respected an t admired. In the Eternal City it was that Deacon Harris' noble ambition and ardo were fully gratified and rewarded, where by reason of the honorary auspices and respected credentials of His Grace, the young theologian had ample access during spare leisure from official business to consult copious, valuable and extensive libraries, the pride and menhaustible treasure of the religious and monastic archives of the Christian capital. In the Eternal City, it was the fortune of Dean Harris to receive the imposition of priesthood at the hands of His Eminence Cardinal Patrizze the temporary impediment of age, as in Rome, being disposed of through the negociation of His Grace of Toronto, and the humble deacon's long aspirations were realized. On his return to Tirongo, Father Harris began forthwith the labors of his zealous mission without respite Cr even time for usual preparation. As secretary to his bishop, as domestic chaplain, as pastor and parish priest in Adjals, Newnarket, St. Catherines and other mission. Dean Harris has proved and attested his efficiency and established his able competency and tact, as a profound theologian and assute contreversialist witnessed by the many who by hearing and reading his irrefutable, impressive and doctrinal explanations, have abjured the error of heresy; these are among the strongest evidences of the Divice work through mere human means.

But, though Dean Harris' elevation to the plentitude of the pricably office is an honor unsought, it is also a burden and by no means one lightly or easily borne. It is widely known humility and desi e of retirement do not seck, still less ambition the favor of rank place or position; the credit of unestentations but fruitful labor in the ministry supply comprises all that he has long wished for, but the voice of the Sovereign Pontiff calls the gifted priest from partial obscurity to the high place of trust and labor where his preaching may be heard, his words obeyed, and his works seen. Neither will the episcopal throne be a reat of rest, ease or retirement for the bishop elect, since from the arrangements recently made of the see of Hamilton, it will be divided as have been other dioceses, to constitute the new see or the northern section, embracing the vart and scattered portion around the Georgian Bay, which, though a surveyed and partially seried district, is one in which travel by long and wearisome journeys will not be the smallest amount of responsibility and teil. Wishing the new bishop well and above all the divine blessing and help he so well and tong has earned, for himself and his works; and that after many years of useful efficiency in the Master's Vineyard he will be recompensed in the brilliant array of the bierarchy, who have been made worthy to enter as "Good and Faithful Servants into the joy of the Lord."

THE NEW YEAR DAWNS VERY
AU-PICIOUSLY.
As usual the 224th grand monthly drawing of

The Louisiana State Lottery Company took place at non on Tuesday, Jan. 15th. 1889, at New Orleans, La., under the sole superintendence of Gen'le G. T. Besuregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. No. 5.882 drew the first capital prize of \$300,000. It was sold in fractional twentieths at \$1.00 each sent to M.
A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. One to Geo.
T. Davis, Detroit, Mich.: one to J. H. Dickson, Detroit, Mich.: one to C. M. McLain, Colorado Springe, Col. ; one to W. P. Gresham, colorado Springs, Col.; one to W. P. Greenam, indianola, Miss.; one to German Nat'l Bank, Denver, Col.; one paid to Second Nat'l Bank, Bay City, Mich.; one to W. Halderman, Philadelphia, Pa.; one paid to a depositor birough Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank San Francisco, Cal., etc., atc., No. 40,789 drew the second capital prize of \$100,000; in was also and in fractional twentieths at \$100 each.
Two went to Geo. W. Sewall, Chicago, Ill.;
two to Nat'l Bank of Commonweath, Boston, Mass.; two to Hamilton Nat? bank of Fort Wayne, Ind: two to Dr. W. H. Dibble, Middletown, Conn,; one to J. Withers. Jr., San Antonio, Tex.; one to Theo. W. Fricke, No. 224 So. E'way, Baltimore, Md.; one to a depositor in Union Nat? Bank, New Orleans, La.; one to a depositor Branch State Natl Bank, New Orleans, La.; one to Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Albany, N. W.; one to First Nat'l Bank, Taylor, Tex.; one to a depositor through Union Nat'l Bank, New Orleans, La.; one to Isaac! Williamson, 2,005 North Front Street., Philadelphia, Pa., etc., etc. No. 94,127 drew the third prize of \$50,000, also fold in twentieth parts; one paid to Chicago Nat. Bark, Ill.; one to C. (!. Dildine, & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; one to National German American Bank of St. Psul, Minn ; one to Merchants Nat'l Bank, Louisville, Ky.; one to City Nat'l Bank, Cairo, Ill.; one to a depositor, through Wells, Fargo, & Co., S.n Francisco, Oal.; one to J. M. Martin, Ambia, Tex. etc., etc. The next event of a similar importance will be on Tuesday, March 12, 1889 All information about it may be obtained on an appl cation to M. A. Dauphin,

Dr. HARVEY'S RED PINE
For ('oughs' and Colds is the most reliables'
Medicine in use.

Straining the Law-No Time for French or Religious Teaching—Imprisonment of French Canadians.

BOSTON, Feb. 6 -Catholics all over the State of Massachussetts are up in arms over the determined efforts of the S:ate school authorities to close up St. Joseph's parochial school at Haverbill. The local school committee, on the 17th of last month, ordered the achool to be closed because it was not up to the standard of the public schools. This was by virtue of an act of the Legislature, putting all schools in the State, regardless of sect of any kind, under the control of local school committees, who were ordered to examine annually and refuse to grant permits to continue if no found up to the prescribed stand. ard of the public schools. As might be expected, this standard in Massachusetts is exa different class of scholars, failed to pass muster. St. Soseph's is a French Catholic institution, its scholars being entirely children of French-Canadian parentage, who wish instilled into their posterity, and these two branches were made very conspicuous. The Examining School Committee ordered these studies reduced to a minimum, and English and practical studies given instead. The church authorities declined, and the committee, by the powers conferred upon them, ordered the school to be closed, and warned parents that they would be arrested and fined if they continued to patronize it. Most of tack of appoplexy. the authorities, and to-day the district at-torney swore out warrants against all resident offenders and the school instructors. This afternoon the police arrested Honore Coteau, Cyrille Cerat, Raphael Strong, Louis Noury, Joseph Paquette and George Dagas. They were bailed in \$5000 each for trial on Saturday, by which time remaining offenders will legal array, with ex-Governor Gaston at the head, to defend the prisoners. The Protestto break out again over this new contro-THE FRENCH CATHOLICS ACQUITTED.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 10.-The French Catholic school at Haverhill, which was ordered to be closed by the local School Board because its standard was not up to the public school standard, and six well-known French Canadian citizens arrested in consequence for sending their children to an illegal school, have come out of the contest with flying colors. The case of George Dagas, Cyrille Clear, Raphaci Stong , Honore Coteau, Louis Nowry and Joseph Parquette, the arrested parents, came before Judge Carter, of the Haverbill Mucicipal Court, yesterday, and, after hearing the evidence, he discharged the priconers on a technicality with the following remarks. The real question was whether the parties consigned were guilty of so neglecting the education of their children as to be liable under the statue. It was also aquestion whether the School Board had a right to meddle with the school. The Legislature had not said that a man would be liable to punishment for sending his children to a school not approved by the School Committee. The moment his attention was called by the counsel of the defence to the weak spot in the phraseology he fence to the weak spot in the phraseology he saw it. Previous to this he had not carefully the milk itself. While on this subject, we examined the law, and supposed that it would be a very simple question. The law names the pensity, and then gives the extension and then gives the extension appropriate the pensity. cases for non-compliance, which are poverty, sending children to a private school approved of by the School Committee, or by otherwise ments of patent medicines, are called so, providing means for their education." school would of necessity have to conform, but as it is, children educated at this school are "other wise" educated. The French people labor under a difficulty in sending their people to the public schools in that they cannot speak English. The Legislature hesitated to oblige parents to send their children to the and assimilation were imperfectly parformed, public school as long as they educate them in

LAURIER ON DEWDNEY.

How the Opposition Leader Scarified, the Minister of the Interior.

In the House of Commons on the 6th inst., Sir John Macdonald rose to make the explanations demanded by Mr. Laurier of changes in the Ministry since last session. He contented himself with reading the list of .changes.

Hop. Mr. Laurier after some rather incouraging remarks on Mr. Foster's promotion and "But when I come to speak of the new tends over those vast fields where and adcome into contact. For more than seven and minors. The propriety, fairness and of the cause of the rebellion in America. justice of their demand was affirmed several times by the Northwest Council, over which the new minister prosided, but they were dishorrors of that time, for the treasure spent, the homes ruined, and the lives lost, the men for their rights, which afterwards they obpeople to the Government to represent to present to engage a residence for the Given, the Government how dangerous was the agi- whose visit it is earnestly hoped will not extation being carried on among them. But ceed a week,

what do we find? During all the time the hen, gentleman was in office he never sent s word of warning as to the state of affairs on the Saskatchewan. I have before me all the correspondence which has been given the House on the causes and circumstances leading to the rebellion. Yet, I fail to find a line from him on the claims of the Half-breeds and the danger of their agitation. Yet he was aware of both, for we have it in evidence from Mgr. Grandin, that the hon. gentleman visited the Half-breeds in 1884 and was very discourteously received by them.

Mr. Dawdney-No, no. Mr. Laurier quoted from a letter of Mgr. Grandin to the Minleter of Public Works an account of a visit by Mr. Dawdney to the Saskatchewan, showing that though they had treated the Governor roughly they had made known their grievances to him. Yet it did not appear that he ever communicated any report of this visit to the Government. It was his duty to report the danger to the Ministry. It should have been his pride to protect an oppressed people who were within his jurisdiction. His fallure to do either bad ceptionally high, and St. Joseph, catering to the most disastrous consequences, which even reached himself, since he was forced to flee from his Gubernatorial palace. There was a time in the history of England, yes, and in that of Canada, when such conduct as the religious instruction and French thoroughly hon, minister had been guilty of, would have brought him for judgement to the Bar of the House, In these degenerate days it did not seem to interiere with his promotion to a higher and more responsible office. But such conduct thould not be condoned on the floor of Parliament.

Mr. Dewdney was in his place all the time Mr. Laurier was speaking, and at the end of of the address seemed threatened with an at-

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH. THE FRET.

"There are various reasons why people suffer from the different ailments of the feet. We know very well that the shoe of fashion is not the best one for comfort. People are prone to wear shoes that are too tight for them; be secured. Catholics are indignant, and and yet very lose ones are quite unconfort-Archbishop Williams, of Boston, is determine able. A shoe should fit astight as a stocking. ed to test the law and has procured talented But it should be tight around the ankle, across the instep and around the arch of the foot and heel. I should, however, have a ant feeling is also aroused, and the religious loose upper and a large sels. Bunione, corns, war which raged in Besten last fall threatens corregated nails and other troubles of the feet can generally be avoided by a few common sense cautions. Do all that is necessary to keep the feet warm, in the way of good fitting shoer, woolen stockings and exercise. Feet that perspire should be washed every night and the stockings changed daily. soaking them in hot water before retiring, the litany being concluded, the very reverend and using ammonia and soup free'y; then they should be rubbed brickly with a rough sowel, and a little glycerine opread over

DIET IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

Dr. Hoittrook says: A moderately abstemious diet of brown bread, rice, barley, milk and fruit to probably the best for persons suffering with Bright's Glacase. The quantity of bread consumed should be limited to us little as possible. Rice may be caten free ly. It is very easy of digestion, and does not tax the the kidneys to exercte its products after it has been barned up in the body. Many physicians put patients with this disease on a dist composed exclusively of skim milk; but the addition of boiled rice and bread, or oatmeal and barley grust is an improvement on this. In most cases abstemiousness is necessary, and, no doubt, much of the benefit derived from the ekim milk may there is an abundant deposit in their urine anded at the word "or" then the simply because of this deposit. We have, during the past sesson, repeatedly examined the urine of persons who thought their kidneys were diseased, but finding only deposits of urate of soda, ammonia, or triple phosphates, we were able to ussure them their kidneys were not diseased, but that digestion and that a suitable diet and exercise were all they required. Had these persons bought a some way. The State authorities state that they required. Had these persons bought a the coming Legislature will remedy the defect patent medicine and improved, the cases in the law and they will then go for the school | might have heen reported as remarkable cures. True Bright's disease is a serious one not eally cured, especially after it has reached an advanced stage.

LABOUCHERE'S HINT TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Way in Which the Latter Might Intervene on Behalf of Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 5.-When King Bomba of Naples imprisoned those who demanded that his rule should be in accordance with justice and treated as felone men whom the Italians the advent of Mesers. Tupper and Haggart regarded as honorable statesmen. Mr. Gladas members of the cabinet, went on to say :- | stone denounced him and the British Government withdrew their diplomatic representa-Minister of the Interior, it is my sad and tive from Naples. I would suggest that the sorry duty to say that his appointment is one United States Senate follow our example and which cannot be met with any other terms decline to confirm the appointment of any than those of grave censure. As a man I Minister to this country so long as the Irishre-have nothing against him; but I cannot presentatives are treated as felons. The Americans may rest satisfied that every Liberal in tory of this country, his promotion can only this country would approve of their action. be viewed with alarm. His office is one of Lord Salisbury and the classes have always highest importance, since his jurisdiction ex shown themselves to be bitter enemies of America. During the Sackville incident vancing civilization and a receding savage life | Lord Salisbury went out of his way to explain that President Cleveland lost his elecyears the Hon. gentleman was Lieut-Governor tion because he had packed off Lord Sackof these territories, an officer of the department of which he is now head. Was his promotion gained by services rendered? For having subsequently explained to a reporter efficiency and zeal in discharge of his duty? that the American Secretary of State was not What were his services ! How did he fulfill to be believed. He has deferred the appointhis duty? When he took office, the half- ment of a new Minister to Washington as a breeds of Saskatchewan were petitioning for a redress of grievances, for the same treatment as that dealt out to the half-breeds of new thing. He was one of the Vice Presi-Manitebs, whose title had been extinguished dents of the Southern Independence Associaby a free grant of land to heads of families tion, the object of which was the promotion

QUEEN VICTORIA MUCH DISGUSTED, The approaching visit of the Shah of Engregarded, not even listened to by the Gov- land is causing much embarrassment to the ernment. An agitation growing over Court officials. He comes to all the Euro-stronger, more turbulent, violent and pean courts as a guest and expects to be reviolent and pean courts as a guest and expects to be redangerous resulted. It was left to burst ceived with at least the same honors which into rebellion and civil war. For the were accorded to him in 1873. The Czar is preparing to give Nasir-ed-Ulu a magnificent recording both at Moscow and at St. Peteraresponsible were not the poor wretches whose burg, and it is already arranged that the wrongs goaded them into a despairing fight greatest review of troops which has ever been held in Russia snould take place during his tained. Theirs was not the responsibility, stay. What is to be done with His Majesty but it was that of the men who sit on the in England has not yet been settled, but the treasury benches, who refused to listen to the Queen has decided not to give him quarters demands of the poor half-breeds and to the at Buckingham Palace again, having decided warnings which were showered upon them of there is to be no repetition of the Oriental the danger of their course. And of all the orgies which took place there in 1673, when men who all on those benches, the man most every room which had been occupied by the responsible is the Hon. Minister of the In. Persians had to be entirely repainted, reducterior. He had a duty to perform. It was crated, reparquetted and refurnished in conhis duty to present the case of those wretched assumence of their eccentricities. It is pro-

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS.

Dedication of the New Church at Billings' Bridge-An Interesting Ceremony.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

It will be remembered that amongst the devastations caused by the cyclone of the 6th of June last was the blowing down and leaving in a heap of ruins the then recently erected Catholic Church of St. Thomas, Billings' Bridge. The energetic young parish priest and his people, encouraged by the kind sym-pathy of His Grace the Archbishop and of other friends, resolutive et to work to rebuild their place of worship and have brought their undertaking to a successful issue. The new edifice is about the same dimensions as the old, 65 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, and in addition to begin vastly improved in architectual appearance is more sdvantagonely situated, being at a greater distance from the public road and more to the south, the groud acquired by the parish since the erection of the first edifice allowing of this desirable change of position. It is a frame building encased in brick, and a vestibule which has been embodied in the plan, also forms another very desirable improvement. A beliry surmounts the apex, but the bell is still wanting. The interior of the edifice is plainly plastered. The sanctuary is of fair size, and on either side is a small space partitioned off, which serve temporarily until circumstances permit the erection of a sacristy, as vestrys. The alter is neat and chaste in design, and is surmounted by a crocketted finial terminating in a nicely designed cross. They are also still wanting a holy water font and the "Way of the Cross" -but these, as well as the bell, it is hoped the efforts of the parishoners, aided by the contributions of outside friends, will shortly

supply.
Yesterday, the fourth Sunday of the Epiphany and the Solemnity of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, took place the dedication of the new edifice, under the invocation of the great Doctor of the Church, St. Thomas had assembled within having withdrawn to the outside, the Very Reverend Vicar General Routhler, robed in his vestments, intoned the anthem, "Sprinkle me with hyssop, O, Lord, &o.," and attended by the R.v. Fathers Fayard, O.M.I., President of St. Joseph's College, Allard, Dontonville, O.M.I., and Barry, the pastor, and a number of Ecclesias-tical student from the Seminary, all vested in surplices, and followed by the congregation, walked around the exterior of the building chanting the psalm "Have mercy on me, O Lord, a cording, &c.," and returning to the main entrance, he intened the "Liteny of Most feet can be kept healthly and soft by the Saints" and all entered. The chanting of gentleman and his attendance, and all persear, entered and walked around the interior of the edifice, sprinkling the walls, the alter, and other objects with hely water, as he had already done to the exertion, the whole being ancompanied by apprepriate prayers. The alter was then decked with the usual ornaments and other appurtenances, and the con-dies being lighted, Rev. Fathor Ruthier commenced the celebration of the Mass.

After the first Gospel had been chanted, the Rov. Father Domonville advanced to the succtuary railing, and taking for his text the words of the pasim : "I rejoiced at the things that were said to me; we will go into the house of the Lord," preached an elequent

germon. The rev. gentleman was followed in French. by the Vicar Gazaral, who also exhorting to a frequent visit to the temple, spoke in a more especial manner of the frightful sin of it did enter it, to discountenance it and put it down with a'l their strength. A more than usually fine and impressive musical service, Gregoria chant, was rendered by the young gentlemen from the Seminery, one of whom presided at the harmonium.

After the Consecration the lamp in sanctuary was lighted, and it will remain so lighted while the church stands, and while the priest is there to consecrate, to denote the Real and Prepetual Presence.

During the chanting of the Credo a collection was taken up by Mr. C. F. Street, one of the trustees. Friends who may wish to augment may do so by sending their contributions either to that gentlemen, in the Finance Department; to Mr. F. Walsh, Inland Revenue Department, or to he parish priest, Rev. Father Barry, Billings' Bridge post office.

The ladies of the society of the "Children of Mare" of the convent of la Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester street, have recently presented the church with two complete sets of vestments, together with a number of other appurtenances and ornaments for the altar, and the ladies of the Rideau Street Convent have presented a handsome sanctuary lamp ; for all which the parishioners are duly thank-

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND PILLS.-This Ointment affords the shortest, safest, and easiest path to soundness in all kinds of skin diseases, scrofulous affections, scorbutic maladies, ulcerations, eruptions, and inflammations. There is nothing deleterious in the composition of Holloway's Ointment, but on the contrary, its ingredients possess the most soothing, purifying, and strengthening qualities, so that it can be used with perfect safety by porsons of all ages. The delicate skin of infents is not irritated by its application, and it is equally adapted for subduing the tedious ulcerations attacking the aged. In all constitutional, chronic, and complex affections, Halloway's Pills should be taken whilst his Ointment is being used, in order that all baneful matter may be expelled from the

PICTURESQUE SAMOANS. From the Washington Star: The natives are a frank, simple race of people, prossessed of undoubs courage and "grit." They go to war in their long cancer, always with a song, the melody of which is not unlike some of our old plantation songs, and it serves to time their paddles, all of which seek the water with methodical precision. In complexion they are mostly of a light copper color, through some are challed darker and a few nearly white. Their features are expressive, and are illuminated by cark lustrous eyes, that lengh and wis in a language of their own. Their dies in absent purely vegetarian, and fruits torio the principal part. The woman are usually handsome and well developed, and are possessed of a natural grace that would ou the envy of the girls of our land. They are, as a class, virtuous and retiring. As the clause prohibits the use of superfinus distring, the Samoan belle is not usually oluthed as extensively as she might be, but nevertheless the "lava-lava," or colored scarf, which most women wear is hastily drawn around the form when foreign eyes are near. They are generous and affectionate in dispasision, and, it is said, make good wives and mothers. Many of them are married to white settlers, and are regular attendants at the presty Catholic church on Sanday.

Jonny, in the kitchen, waxes angry with the chambershald, and frigully remarks, "If there is anything I hate it is somebody I don't THE CHRISTIAN BROTHER'S BILL.

Mr. David presented a petition signed by large number of citizens of Montreal, asking for an annual grant to be given to the Christian Brothers, of that city, to aid them in carrying out a large enterprise which they are undertaking. They are building a large institution on Sherbrooke street, for the purpose of teaching industrial, commercial and agricultural branches. He spoke of what the brothers had done for the people these last 50 years. He made mention of their devotion, their experience in education, their methods, and the success they obtain in the exhibitions of their competitions. Mr. David concluded his discourse by making a warm appeal to the Government to come to the aid of these good men that sacrifice all their time for the education of youth for a very small remuneration.

Mr. Leblanc said he understood all about the education given by the brothers, and that they merited the esteem and the confidence of all who felt interested in the good of the

country. Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice said he felt proud of being one of the scholars educated by the Christian Brothers. He spoke of Brother Phillippe, Superior General of the order, and also of the proclamation.

Hon. Mr. Blanchet, said that in his country there was only one Christain Brothers School, but he would like to see one in cach of the thirteen parishes. He believed there was a great want in the ordinary school system of school teaching which the Brothers have improved on. Take for instance the Commercial Academy of Quebec, where our young mon receive a first class education befitting them for any commercial office.

Mr. Desjardins spoke at some length in favor of the Christian Brothers and said that 325 of them were teaching in this province and that their support from the income was small so that they had to aconomise on a very meagre salary. He thought the Government should take this into consideration.

Mr. Hall concurred in all that was said by Aquinas. Precisely at ten o'clock, all who I the former speakers on this important subject. He was acquainted with the Brothers' schools of Montreal and knew that they were all filled with scholars. St. Anne's conducted by Brother Arnold, is one of the most prosperous. Over 5.000 children frequent these schools in Montreal. He hoped the Government would go to their aid as they were well deserving of

Mr. Dochen said that he was much pleased to have been one of the scholars educated at the Brothers school, L'Islet, and ha firmly believed they were competent to teach all kinds of industry and commerce.

Mr. Tossier, spoke with enthusiasm of these men who ascrificed their time for the people. Hon. Mr. Taillen did not wish to throw cold on the spirit that prevailed among the members taking such an active part in the matter, because such a religious body as the Brothers has all his esteem and sympathy for the services rendered by these men are well known, and he believed the House was well disposed towards the Brothers and trusted that the Government would aid the movemen by all possible means.

Hon Mr. Mercier said he felt happy to hear

his honorable colleague of the other side of the House speak in so favorable manner towards the bill, because the question of eduestion which is occupying the House at present is of the greatest importance. We well know what the Christian Brothers' schools has done for the good of the country; we have here before us a petition signed by over a thousand of the most influential citizens of Montreal, outes at the head of it, praying in their favor, because the Brothers are the real true friends blasphemy, beseeching of those present not of the country. They have built in Montreal to let it enter their parish, or if, unfortunatly on the Delislo property, just what is required on the Delislo property, just what is required -that is an institution of science, industrial, agricultural and commercial, where the different branches will be taught. Any one passing along Sherbrooks street can see this beautiful building of stone. Cartainly it is one of the finest educational buildings in the Province of Quebec. This institution is well patronized. There are at present a large number of scholars and I have learned from several of the parents of the children attending, that they are well satisfied with the reports; consequently the petition of the citizons is well founded. The Brothers have been very successful in all their educational apartments, for instances in Europe, the United States and in Canada. All you require is to visit the Mother house, on Coté street, in Montreal, and there you see for yourselves how a number of men who have renounced the attractions of the world and sacrificed their time for educational purposes for a meagre salary. I feel certain that the Government will do all in its power to aid these true educators of the people. The Hon. Mr. Tallion has expressed that the Government should do all that was possible to encourage the object, but at present we are not in a position to grant a sufficient amount equal to what these good Brothers so well deserve, but he would say this, that the house was in unity with the country in recognizing their long and eminent services. The honorable gentleman sat down after delivering an elequent discourse on the subject, and by bringing to mind all that the clergy has done for the cause of edu-

WHIFFS.

The Thracians inbibed smoke by employing the aromatic seeds of certain plants for the titiliation of their nostrils.

Herodotus says that the Babylonians used to cast bundles of herbs into the fire, and then stand around the flames and inhale their

James Nicot, from whom the essential oil

of tobacco was named, introduced the herb to Catherine de Medicis, while Sir Walter Raleigh presented it to Queen Elizabeth. That smoking is injurious to health in

adults is often urged. It probably yery often is, and so is tea and coffee drinking, carried to excess. However, most of the centenarians are smokers. Cigars are now made all over the civilized

world. They are produced very extensively in Bremen and Hamburg, and at Seville in Spain. But at Manilla, in the Philippine Island, the largest factories are to be found. It is said that of all the various cook books published between 1800 and 1815, and books

which treat of the pleasures and adjuncts of taste before the last named date, not one refers to the after dinner cigar, or to cigars at Tobacco should be credited as a part of the

discovery of Christopher Columbus. When he first met the Indians they " were imbibing the fumes of tobacco in the shape of a cigar." This cigar was not wholly of tobacco, though. It was stalk of straw tube filled with this weed, But the Indians

smoked pipes chiefly.

The use of olgars by civilized people, and of olgars as we now know them, is much more recent than most people suppose. The real eigar, which is a pure roll of tobacco alone, probably originated in Cuba, where the very best olgars are still made. Their origin with us, as in Europe, did not begin until early in the present century.

It is continue how much forton and continue goes when you are running for it than it does when you are riding on it,

FRATURES OF MALE ATTIRE. MANY ODDITIES OFFERED TO ADEPTS OF THE LATEST PASHIONS.

The use of the diamond solitaire as a full dress stud is confined to the 'lower stratum.'

The average man would be happier if he bad fewer pockets to assist him in losing things.

Black buttons in simi-globe shape are worn on white pique vests by men in half-mourn-

What may be called a new fad is to have

one's autograph embroidered on one's sus-Mustache combs of solid silver, daintily flowered, are a recent caprice of the metal workers' art.

There is for the moment more or less pre udice against striped underwear. Whites and grays are favorites.

All the colors of the rainbow are seen in the silk stripss that run through negligee shirts intended for next summer. Many of the new smoking jackets are alto-

gether too elegant to be worn for the purposes for which they are intended. "Dark Rose" is a new ground color in

neckwear. It will make its appearance among the early offerings of next spring. 👡 ... 🕾 New color effects in cricketting worsteds are soft shades of gold and brown, gay strip-

ings and pronounced broad checks. All reports to the contrary notwithstand ing, the black silk skull-cap continues to be the popular head protector for railway travelling.

The same materials and patterns that will be seen next summer in ladies' blouses will also appear in men's tennis and lounging

In many quarters Roman stripes in sashes, muffiers, &c., have been well received and found useful for household decorative pur-DOESF.

Black and steel gray are effectively combined in silk mufflers. The result produced is a happy medium between the "fcul" and

The attempt to revive scarfe rings is a fallare. Pull scarie of extreme size in white ribbed silk are a decided "go" for afternoon wedding wear.

An observer of fashion's whims predicts an early revival of the old-time rullid shirt besom. As a prophet he is, we are bound to ay, a failure.

Here is a suggestion for a ladies' gift um-brella. Let the donor have his photograph, postage stamp size, set in the handle and cvered with glass. A cutsway coat in fine wals cloth, with the

vest of some fancy figured material, is considered a dressy combination for business west.—The Men's Outfitter. Ties of plain white pique which go twice

around the collar and are folded into a bow by the wearer are accepted by high dressers as correct for full dress. New prjamas ordered out by New York importors are in z phyr (a cobweb sort of wollen goods), apun silk, and a new flaunch

which is almost as delicate as silk. Woollen gloves in dark, solid colors and fancy mixtures have almost entirely supersod-

ed white Ringwoods. They are cheaper, keep cleaner and are just as warm. It is likely that tan-colored gloves will conti-ue to be accepted for some time. Tans run into so many shades that they afford a

good variety from which to make a selection. One and two strands of silk-stiching are een on the lavender gloves shown by high class furnishers whose customers favor less width than is seen in the embroidery com-

monly used. Beautiful effects are obtained by reproducing the bright postage stamps of the various countries, and combining them for decorative on ash trays. ORBES. &C.

A shirt seen at a recent fancy dress bal had a dead black bosom, and the collar and cuffs and tie were also black. It was worn in conjunction with trousers, vest and coat in plain white silk.

Double breasted vests with extra large lapels, and buttoned medium high, have been taken up by the patron of a well known Fifth avenue tailor as a welcome change from the single breasted affairs so long in vogue.

OLD SAYINGS AND THEIR AUTHORS.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever" is from Kests.

Dean Swift thought that " Bread was the staff of life."

Franklin said "God helps those who help

"All cry and no wool" is found in Butler's 'Hudlbras."

Thomas Southern reminds us that " Pity's akin to love."

Washington Irving gives us "The almighty

dollar." "Man proposes, but God disposes."-

Thomas A. Kempis. Edward Coke was of the opinion that "A man's house is his castle."

"Variety's the spice of life" and "Not

much the worse for wear."-Cowper. "When Greek joins Greek then was the tug of war."-Nathaniel Lee, 1602.

Charles Pinckney gives "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." Edward Young tells us "Death loves a shiring mark" and "A fool at 40 is a fool in-

deed.' We are indebted to Colley Oibber for 'the agreeable intelligence that "Richard is him-

"Of two evils I have chosen the least" and The end must justify the means" are from Matthew Prior. Campbell found that "Coming events cast

their shadows before" and "Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." To Milton we owe "The paradise of fools,"

"A wilderness of sweets," and "Moping meiancholy and moonstruck madness. Dryden says "None but the brave deserve

the fair," "Men are but children of a larger growth," and "Through thick and thin." Christopher Marlowe gave forth the invi-tation so often repeated by his brothers in a less public way, "Love me little, love me

Johnson tells us of "A good hater," and MacIntosh, in 1701, the phrase often attrib-uted to John Randolph, "N ise and masterly inactivity.'

Thomas Tasser, a writer of the sixteenth century, gives us "It's an ill wind turns no good," "Better later than never," "Look ere good," "Better later than never," "Look ere thou leap," and "The stone that is rolling can gather no moss."

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the

THOSE WHO HAVE REIGNED LONG. EST.

Among the living sovereigns mentioned in the new, "Almanach de Gotha" those who have reigned longest are the Emperor of Brezil, who ascended the throne in 1831, at the age of six; Queen Victoria, in 1837, and Duke Ernet, of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, crowned ir 1844 The oldest sovereign is Pope Leo XIII, who is 78 years old; the youngest is the King of Spain, not yet 3. - Chicago Time

The Vienna School Board, in their efforts to prevent the sale of strong drinks to childern have appealed to the Government urging the immediate passage of a bill probibining such sale to boys and girls fifteen years of age. Sad as it may seem, inebriety among Austrian school childrenis not uncommon.

It requires push to succeed in business, whether it be running a newspaper, keeping a country store, or wheeling a baby carriage. What is the difference between a dog's tail and a rich man? One keeps a wagging and

the other keeps a carriage. An old toper being requested to define hard drinking, said, "It is sitting on a rock and sipping salt water.

What is the diffierence between a belle and burglar? The belle carries false locks and the burgiar carries falso keys.

Don't you beat your expets. Try kindness and firmnes, and if that does'nt keep them down send for a policeman and have them taken up.

If a church be on fire why has the organ the amallest chance of escape? Because the engine o mnot play on it.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. Under the Patronage of the REV. FATHER LABELLE.

Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 30 Vic. Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. The 18th Monthly Drawing will take place

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1889. AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

TICKETS, \$1.00.
Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c.
Winners' names not published unless specially anthorized.

nthorized. Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary.
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ALLANLINE



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FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL 17.4 HALIFAX

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During the season of Winter Navigation schooners will be despatched regularly from Glasgow direct, as follows. From Boston:

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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Thuse famous Pills Purify the RECOD, and set mass protectilly, yot conthingly, on the LIVER, STOMAGE, KIDNEYS and EOWALS, giving tone, energy and vigor to those great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIPE. They are confidently recommisseded as a nover-folling remoty in cases where the constitution, from windown cause, but become imprised or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Normales of all ages, and, as a General Family Modinine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAYS CINTMENT. searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, GLD WOGNDS. SORES AND ULCRES.

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-oltizens" (not his countrymen,) appeared in the resolution presented to the hierory for t

Hon. Joseph Howe at Detroit on Reciprocity.

The Nova Scotlan Leader Before the Great

On June 14, 1865, there was held at Detroit a great international convention on the subject of the reciprocity treaty, the agitation for the rethe reciprocity treaty, one agustion for the re-peal of which was then going on. The principal speech at the convention was made by the Hon. Josebp Howe, of Nova Scotia. The words he then uttered are so closely applicable to the situation of to-day that our readers will thank us for reproducing them:—
Sir, we are here to determine how best we can

Sir, we are nere to determine now best we can draw together in the bonds of peace, friendship and commercial prosperity the three great branches of the British family. (Cheers,) In the presence of this great theme all petty interests should stand rebuked. We are not dealing with the concerns of a city. A province of a state they will "undermine the loyal feelings of the people of those colonies, he is

they will "undermine the loyal feelings of the people of those colonies, he is

LABORING UNDER A DELUSION, and fostering an imputation upon the character and integrity of a great and honorable people of the most dastardly kind that can by any possions or grand whole, proud of a tommon origin and of their advanced civilization? We are taught to reverence the mystery of the Trinity, and that our salvation depends on our belief. The clover

LIFTS ITS TREFOIL LEAVES

to the evening dew yet they draw their nourishment from a single etem. Thus distinct, and yet united, let us live and flourish. Why should we not? For nearly two thousand years we were one family. Our fathers fought side by side at Hastings, and heard the curfew toll side at Hastings, and heard the curfew toll.
They fought in the same ranks for the sepulchre of our Saviour—in the earlier and later oivil wars. We can wear our white and red roses without a blush, and glory in the principles those conflicts established. Our common an cestors won the great charter and the bill of rights, established free parliments, the hebeas rights, established free parliments, the heceas corpus and trial by jury. Our jurisprudence comes down from Coke and Mansfield to Marshall and Story, rich in knowledge and experience, which no man can divide. From Chaucer to Shakespeare our literature is a common in beritance. Tennyson and Longfellow write in one language, which is enriched by the genius developed on either side of the Atlantic. In the great navigators, from Cotterell to Hudson, and in their "moving accidents by flood and field." WE HAVE A COMMON INTEREST.

On this side of the sea we have been largely reinforced by the Germans and French, but there is strength in both elements. The Ger-mans gave to us the sovereigns who established our freedom, and they give to you industry, intelligence and thrift; and the French, who have distinguished themselves in arts and arms for centuries, now strengthen the provinces which the fortune of war they decided they could not control. But it may be said we have been di-yided by two wars. What then! The proble St. Lawrence is split in two places—by Goat Island and Anticosti—but it comes down to us from the same springs in the same mountian sides ; its waters sweep together past the pictured rooks of Lake Superior, and encircle in their loving ambrace the shores of Huron and Michigan. They are divided at Niagars falless we were at the revolutionary war, but they come together again on the peaceful bosom of Ontario. Again they are divided on their passage to the sea; but who thinks of divisions when they life the keels of commerce, or when, drawn up to heaven, they form the rainbow or the cloud; It is true that in eighby-five years we have had two wars—but what then? Since the last we have had fifty years of peace, and there have been more people killed in a single campaign in the last eivil war than there were in the two national wars between this country and Great Britian. The people of the United States hope to draw together the two conflicting elements and make them one people. And in that task I wish them Godspeed? (Uneers.) And in the same way I feel that we ought to rale out everything disagreeable in the recollection of our old wars and unite together as

ONE PROPLE FOR ALL THE TIME TO COME. (Cheers.) I see around the door the flags of the two countries. United as they are there I would have them ever draped together, fold within fold—and let "their varying tints unite, and form in heaven's light one arch of peace."

Admitting that a large number of people in the provinces sympathized with the revels what of that? Did not a very large number in Nobody ever saw two dogs fighting in the streets, or two cooks fighting in a backyard, without his sympathy aroused, he scarcely knew why in favor of one of the other of the company and says the streets. batante, and generally the weakest. (Laughter) Suppose a good deal of feeling was excited it portions of the British provinces, was that any good reason forrefusing to allow us to trade with our brethern south of the lakes? The sympathy expressed for the south ought to be well balanced by the young men whom they had drawn from the colonies into their conflict. (Hear, Hear.) For one ton of good sent to the southerners and for one young man sent to aid their cause we have sent fifty tons and fifty able bodied soldiers to the north. The people of the provinces might lay the charge against you of having seduced their young men away from their homes and

LEFT THEIR BODIES BLEACHING.

on southern plains or rotting in southern prisons. Only a short time ago I met no less than thirty British Americans going home on a single year beliater having left scores of their companions behind to enrich the soil. At Washington I met with a brave son of one of my colleagues in the legislture of Nova Scotia, who held the rank of lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment, with only one leg to take back to his home instead of two. (Loud cheers.) I met another veterau from my province who had fought in twenty battles; and was on his way home. In my own family and person I have suffered not a little by this unhappy rebellion. I have five boys, and one of them took it into his head to enter your army. He has now been for nearly two years in the 23rd Ohio regiment, and has fought in all the battles in which that regiment has been engaged during that period. He was in both the great battles under Sheridan in which Early's forces were scattered and the Shenandoah valley cleared. [Loud and long continued applance] All the personal herefit that I have and one of them took it into his head to enter applause.) All the personal benefit that I have derived from the resiprocity treaty, or hope to derive from its renewal, will never compensate me or that boy's mother for the anxiety we have with regard to him; but when he produced the certificates of his commanding officers, showing that he had conducted himself like a gentleman and had deen faithful and brave, it was some consolation for all our anguish to know that he had performed his duty. (Enthusiastic applause, during which the speaker's feelings nearly overcame him; as this subsided, a gentleman pro-

"THREE CHEERS FOR THE BOY,"

which were give with great vivacity.) I know that it has been asserted by some, and I have heard it uttered since I came to the convention. that if the reciprocity treaty is annulled the British provinces will be so cramped that they will be compelled to seek annexation to the United States. I beg to be allowed to say on that point that I know the feeling in the lower provinces pretty thoroughly, and believe I am well snough acquainted with the Canadians to speak for them allo, and I speak for them all with such exceptions as must be made when speaking for any entire population. I made the assertion that no consideration of figures, no question of balance for or against them upon the British provinces, or tend in the slightest sense.

degree to alienate the affections of the people from their own country, their institutions, their government and their queen. There is not a loyal man in the British American provinces, not a man worthy of the name, who, whatever may happen to the treaty, will become any the the less loyal, any the less true to his country on that account. There is not a man who dare, on the abrogagation of the treaty, if such should be its fate, take the hustings and appeal to any constituting on annexation principles through the activation of the property International Convention of 1865—A Stranger in a Foreign Land at a Time of International Ill-feeling—A Masterplece of Elequence.

On Inne 14, 1865, there was held at Detroit a little of the country which give him him is covered and his government, and violate all obligations to the country which give him him highly? You know what you call converted as the country which give him highly a You know what you call converted as the country which give him highly a You know what you call converted as the country which give him highly a You know what you call converted as the country which give him highly a You know what you call converted as the country which give him highly a You know what you call converted as the country which give him him the way when the country which give him the country which g birth? You know what you call copperheads, and a nice life they have of it. (Laughter) Just such a life will the man have who talks treason on the other side of the lines. (Applause.) The very boy to whom I have alluded as having fought manfully for the "Stars and Stripes," would rather blow his own father's brains out than heal down the honored flag under which he has been born, the flag of his nation and of his fatherland. (Cheers.) I do not believe there is a young Canadian in the American army who does not honor his own flag as you honor yours, and they would be worthy of be the presence of this great theme all perty interests should stand rebuked. We are not dealing with the concerns of a city, a province or a state, but with the future of our race in all time to that by refusing reciprocity to British America that by refusing reciprocity to British America they will "undermine the loyal feelings of the people of those colonies here.

Sand Carried Co.

No towers along the steep; Our march is o'er the mountain wave. And our homes are in the mart, on the moun tain and the praire, wherever there is good work to be doze and God's gifts to be appropriated. I have faith in our common brother hood—in such meetings as this, in such social gatherings as that magnificent demonstration which we all enjoyed so much last night. I sincerely hope that all thought of forcing annexation upon the people of Canada will be abandoned, and that if not, you will seek a more pleasent sort of annexation for your children and childrin's children. It was a novel mode of attaching them that the people of Detroit adopted in lashing a fleet of steamers together and getting up such a grand entertainment, and there was no ques-tion that it had a strong tendency to promote one kind of annexation, especially among the young people. (Laughter.) As a measure of self-protection, I put myself under the care of a pretty little New Brunwick woman, and charged her to take good care of me until we got safe ashore. (Laughter and applause, twice repeated.) I fear I am detaining you too long. (Cries of "Go on," from all parts of the house.) In conclusion let me say that in dealing with this great subject I have spoken in an open, plain manner, and kept back nothing that ought to be said upon it, considering the limited time at my disposal. My friend Mr. Hamlin wished us to "show our hands;" we have done so, and show our hearts also in sincerity. The subject is of vast importance to us all. Though living away down east, I take a deep interest in the great west, and I trust God will spare my life long enough to permit me to explore its vastness more thoroughly than I have yet been able to do, and that I may better discuss the GREAT INTERESTS CREATED BY ITS COMMERCE.

British America has a great west, as yet almost entirely undeveloped, out of which four or five states or provinces may yet be formed, to pour their wealth down the great Lake Huron into Canada, and through the straits, past the city of Detroit to the ocean, while the manu-factures of the United States, of England and of the provinces go back to surply their wants. The moment Providence gives me oppertunity I will return to the west and examine its re-sources and understand its position, in order that I may lay before my own people and the people of the provinces generally and the capitalists of the mother country an adequate idea of its importance, witha view of promoting a more active settlement and development of the territory on both sides of the boundary line, for the trade would be as valuable to the world on one side as on the other.

Thanking the convention for the courtesy of ec extended a hearing as had been granted him, the honorable gentleman left the platform amidst deafening and long-continued applause.

whom Puby wan siok, we gave her Conton-Then she was a Child, she cried for Car .ms. willian . . sett over sette authition had and are are well

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

MANY PRACTICAL PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE ALYSTERIOUS POWER IS USED

A threshing machine in Eogland is worked by electricity.

The use of electric lighting in Paris

theatres is almost universal." Telephrase is suggested as a suitable name

for a telephonic message. The lamp is said to be the most dangerous

part of the electric light circuit. More rigid contract stipulations as to the

wiring of houses in the course of construction are called for.

between it and the earth. The electric lights in the Hoosac tunnel

mile in advance of the train

The new Wheatstone system is shortly to The new Wheatstone system is shortly to pig, however, requires fer his comfort a nice be introduced into submarine telegraphy on bed of straw, which, as it becomes soiled, can this side of the Atlantic.

It is believed that the electric equipment of the Department of the Interior can hardly If this be done twice a week the pens can be equalled in the world for safety and efficiency. Late investigations would seem to prove

that for a given actual amount of light radiated, theircandescent lamp is more efficient can be done twice a week and should be done than the arc. The new telegraph line from Loando to

In considering the matter of street lighting

preference should be given to the medium giving the least chance for extinction from any cause whatever.

The body of a boy recently drowned in a pond was found by fastening an incandescent electric light to a pole and illuminating the water about the bottom of the pond.

In the country districts of Sweden electric lighting is rapidly increasing. Farmers are putting in independent instalments worked by turbines at very small expense.

Dr. Thurston, the Superintendent of the Madras Museum, is visiting the European electrical establishments to flud a suitable light to be used in twenty fathoms of water for the use of the pearl fishers.

When a thing is beyond repair, waste no useless regrets over it and do no idle fretting. Striving for that serenity of spirit that will cauble you to make the best of fluence upon the loyalty of the inhabitants of things. That means contentment in its best

CASTORIA

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

for Infants and Children.

I recommend it as superior to any prescription mown to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

"Casteria is so well adapted to children that
I recommend it as superior to any prescription
I recommend it as superior to any prescription
I R. A. ARCERE, H. D.

Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUITAY Street, N. Y.

FARM AND HOME.

FEEDING FOR CREAM.

Does the Farmer realize that when he feeds his cows he is handling the raw material that rules the value of butter? That straw, poor hay, bleached corn fodder with a little brau and meal will make weak-bodied and lowflavored milk, and these qualities will be no higher because his cream has passed through a creamery chura? Well-gotten hay, enslinge or corn fodder well preserved retain their natural color, and the color means flavor. Add to these four to six pounds of gluten meal, and two to three pounds of cotton seed meal or new process linseed most according to the size of the cow and her condition since calving, and we have an excellent basis for scale the prices of the output of their creamery would be oftener nearer 35 cents than 25 cents per pound .- Farm and Home.

RENOVATING RUN-OUT ORCHARDS.

We eften meet with an orchard of apparently healthy trees, which is practically fruitless. The owner may tell us that it formerly bore abundant crops, but of late years the trees have "run out." Why have they "run out?" They formerely gave good crops of apple. All the other land on the farm was expected to give but one good crop, but this of the orchard was made to give a crop of grain, or a crop of grass or clover, to be taken at once, or as soon as the soil will allow. Such orchards are usually in grass; draw on a heavy dressing of manure and spread it, and, as soon as the soil is in proper condition, turn over the sod and the manure with the plow; with the hot weather the sod will decay rapidly. When this found to be well rotted, give another plowing, and a deep one. If ashes can be had, spread a heavy coating and harrow; in the absence of ashes, harrow in a good coat of lime. If the trunk and large branches are covered with loose scales of old bark upon which lichens and mosses have a foot-hold, scrape of the loose bark, using a blunt, shorthandled hoe as a scraper. Toen in a damp time or thaw wash the trees with soft soap, made thin enough to apply with a brush. Use home-made soft soap, made with lye or potash. That sold at the stores is usually merely kard soap mixed with water and very lizer. Long neglected trees usually require pruning, and this must depend upon the condition of the tree. Never cut out a branch without good reason for it. If the top has ecome crowded, cut out enough branches to let light and air into the centre; if grown on one side, remove the branches needed to restore the balance. If large wounds are made smooth the surface and paint them over with some dark-colored paint, -American Agriculturist for January.

KEEP THE PIG PENS SWEET. Every one is horrlfied at the odor of plg pons, but by good management they han be made nearly inoffensive. Those who keep a pig.or two can easily have their surroundings clean by the use of dry earth. Earth is an excellent disinfectant and if properly used will absorb all ill smells and besides be a source of profit, as the absorbent makes a most good manure a hog will make provided absorbents are used. This manure properly saved for a year is worth several dollars. it can be drained and freeze through the winter. The following summer it will crumble,
The ground plate for a lightning arrester and when dried it is the best absorbent in the should have the shortest possible connecto world. The muck is not only a decdorizer and manure preserver, but the load of muck Itself becomes through the influence of the deadmit of the engineers seeing the track a mule in advance of the train stables than straw, earth or sawdust. The be shoved to the other side of the pen as an

easily be kept neat. One often reads that pens should be cleaned daily, but practical farmers never do it; they can't afford to—hired help is too costly. It once a week anyway. I have used hundreds of loads of muck. But I find one objection to Cape Town, via Mossemedes, west coast of Africa, 2,200 miles long, will be completed in get too dirty in the muck to look well, and to keep them clean and white I have to depend on straw, both for bedding and as an absorbent. But atraw is not a decderizer and to have vile smelling pens is an abomination. To keep the pens sweet I use copperas. It costs practically nothing-\$1.50 per owt. -and such an amount will last me a year with all my

absorbent and a clean bed of straw furnished.

hogs. Its proper use is very simple. A bowl is partly filled with water and a little of the copperas added to dissoive. When pens are cleaned, a little of the copperas solution is sprinkled about. The strong odors are disposed of at once, the pen is perfectly decderized. With over 100 swine I have far less pig left where thrown out, cover the heap with muck.—E. W. Davis, Madison county, N.Y., in N.B. Homestead.

EXERCISE THE MARES.

Too many farm horses are kept idle durin

the summer. They would be all the better for at least paying for their keep during the cold weather-stronger, more vigorous, with better appetites and digestion, and inured to work when the plow is to be started. In the case of brood mares, there is the further reason for giving them exercise, that it is demanded for the good of their foals also. If the mare has moderate, regular labore, she will have a better appetite and digostion, hence greater vigor; and as it is the vigor of the more during pregnancy, so must be in a great measure the vigor to her foal. As the the aver mare must consume and digest enough for the per cent. nourishment and growth of the foal as well as for her own needs, there is necessity of that exercise without which both appetite and digestion must weaken. Long confinement of any animal that[as the ability to move freely rich milk and highly flavored cream. If all is a severe strain on its nervous system, and the patrons of a creamery would feed on this most severe in the case of the horse, which is naturally the most active of our farm animals and as the temperament of the young largely depends upon the nervous condition of the dam during pregnancy, and the value of the horse more than of any other farm animal is affected by its temperament, we see that depriving the mare of exercise may take much from the value of her foal. The foal cannot be fully developed unless the mare has proper exercise; but the other extreme of violent or audden exercise must also be avoided. — Ameri can Agriculturist.

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

The value of lime as a re-rgent in the vegetable garden is seldom understood and apoff as hay. The soil soon became tired of stable garden is seldom understood and ap doing this double duty. The trees "gave preclated as it should be, says Bell's Messen out" because they were robbed of food; the ger, Fresh or virgin soils do not as a rule first thing they need is feeding. Of course it require lime, and the same may be said of berth there are twenty-five public houses to a the soil needs draining, lay the needed tolls beavy stables, though a little quicklime appopulation of 1,200—that is, one public house plied to rough lumps of clay, when trenching breaks them down more surely than anything | children, at least one to every score of pecelse, as I have repeatedly noticed. But I have often come across cases in which an old garden had been cropped and manured, manured and cropped for so many years that it had become utterly "tired" and unwholesome so that nothing could be induced to grow in it satisfactorily; all kinds of cabbage inevitably "clubbed" and perished, insects destroying all young seedlings as soon as they appeared above ground, grubs riddled the carrots and parenips, turnips were rulued by the "finger and toe" disease and so forth. Under these circumstances I always prescribe a good dressing of either gas lime, or such as in a fresh condition, if not quite "quick' and invariably with berfect success. In such cases lime acts as a powerful purifier and sweetenes and in addition sets free the nutritive prindeficient in strongth and quite inferior to the ciples that, though, siready abundant in the home-made. Mix the soap with enough soil, are so locked up that the roots of the water to work readily, go over the scraped various crops cannot assimilate or profit by portions with it, and leave the spring rain to them. The application of a moderate quant-finish the work. In due time the bark will ity of lime has a marvelous effect in renobe found beautifully smooth, and deprived of vating exhausted ground, more especially zurati, Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiian may all foreign growth. The scap that has been where this is of a light description. Notwashed into the soil will act as a useful fertiling should be planted in the ground for some.

The sum of 5,000,000 marks has been rais. months subsequently, but allow it to lie faile w | ed by the Export Society of Germany for a through the winter, and by spring it will be in first-class condition for being cropped.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING

As the New England Farmer often calls attention to occasions of success to show that | will be likely to become common during the labor on land will yield as good return as in any business, I add a couple cases. It may seem strange to some farmers that an abon-doned farm could be paid for from a single crop, yet there is a verified case of this kind up in the extreme northwestern part of the state and the crop, potatoes, this was two years ago. It might not do it every time but the case is encouraging to young men to go and do likewise. Of course care was had in of the Swiss towns are now connected with plowing, planting and cultivating. There are not a few farmer grumblers who do not see any chance to get more than a living at the business and some eay less than this. Now excellent fertilizer. One who has never tried the business and some eay less than this. Now it will be surprised at the large amount of here is a case quite unlike this class. Eight years ago a young man married a school teacher upon the Berkshire hills. Soon a run down place on which a couple of cows could just the best materials to use in pens is dried beat live was offered him, and all the time he ormuck. The mack should be shoveled where cows, three horses, and one hundred sheep and he is likely to add more stock soon. The stock and farm are his own, free of debt, and all this has come from his own and his wife's labor upon the place. Such boys and girls need not go west to make fortunes. They may be had all over New England for the asking .- [N.E. Farmer.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

To make winter dairing profitable, cows mast have good warm quarters to keep them comfortable in cold weather and be kept out of the storms. The old way of having them run out in the barnyard with no shelter but an open shed which only a few of the master cows would go under, will not answer.

Cows have to be wintered whether they give milk or not, and when they receive a meal ration twice a day they will not eat more than half a ration of hay or fodder, and consequently they must not be charged with the full cost of the meal, unless they receive credit for the lessened consumption of fod-

Sheep look full after eating frozen grass, but a few weeks of such feed reduces them in flesh and shows plainly that a small allowance of grain is necessary to keep them in con-dition to winter profitably. Always put the sheep under cover during the cold and stormy weather; it will save hay and grain next

In some cases a large barnyard might well be divided into two or more similar ones for different classes of live stock. A fruitful pen smells than the average farmer with one hog. As I practice hauling all manure di with vigorous ones; young with old, horses late the bowels and scoretions, increase the rectly to the fields I am not treubled by having it heat; thus making things disagreeable set of animals out of the stables or pens at may be absent from the bleed, such as Iron, as would be the case if left in a pile. If it is one time and another at another, it may be possible to get along with a single yard, yet the best plan, when much stook is kept, is to have several vards.

While the fields are bare of encw, sheep the winter. Through no fault of theirs, they main there if not driven up. Every farmer the old nesd still less to suste consume all the profit from their labor during ought to have some sheep, but unless he can —Cassell's Family Magazine.

give them good attention he is better without them. And at this season they need special care, so that they are kept healthy and started in winter in good condition.

THE TAILLESS COAT.

AN INNOVATION IN THE FULL DRESS GARMENT The freshest masculine "craze" is the tail less dress-coat, says Table Talk. It is just what the name describes—the regulation dress coat, minus the claw-hammer finish. The innovation is not followed on strictly full dress occasions, such as weddings, large dinners, dances and the like; but it is permissible for even calle, operas and even afternoon teas. Now the tailless coat has been known for some time abroad as the "Cowes coat," but now that it is finding favor with us we distinguish it as the "Tuxedo." "T xedo," which is similar to the dress coat in frent, but is otherwise the counter-part of the ordinary sack coat, is made of fine ribbed black cloth ; the rolled collar is of black eilk, and there are three pockets without flips. With the "Tuxedo" is worn a black satin necktie, a black or white low cut vest, according to taste, and a low hat, which is a requisite accompaniment.

EUROPE'S INTERESTING GOSSIP.

An international exhibition of allmentary substances will be held at Bologne from May 18 to October 15.

Public dancing will be forbidden for the inture in Germany on the anniversary of the deaths of the two late Emperers. The total enrolment for the whole of the

United States schools is given at 11,435,279 the average attendance is 7,270,515-63.56 The agricultural returns for Great Britain

just issued, show that there are 32,684,399 eres of land cultivated throughout the entire kingdom,

The contributions of Freemasons for the year 1888 to the three English Masonic charities amounted to £82,914, being £21,855 more than in the previous year. The Milanese millionnaire, Tagliabel, who

dled the other day, left' 50,000 francs to the Milan atreet sweepers on condition that they came to his funeral in working costumes They did so. According to careful calculations made by

a British elergyman of note and just published Protestants have increased during the last hundred years from 37,000,000 to 134,000,000, or nearly fourfold. A Norwegian engineer locates leaks in a

ship while in dry dock by filling the vessel with smoke. The leaks are soon shown by an escape of smoke, the process requiring only thirty or forty minutes. In the little Pembrokeshire town of Nar

to every forty eight persons, or, excluding Evidently there is something in poultry

fancying after all. One of the chief game fowl breeders in Britain won at the Birmingham show prizes to the extent of nearly £100 and has sold eight birds for a few sovereings short of £3000. A workingman was ordered by the Cheshire

County Court to pay £167 costs in a divorce suit. The bill of cost came before the judge in the Queen's Bench, who made an order that the payment should be made at the rate of sixpence per weak ! Leaving interest out of the question, it would take 109 years to discharge this obligation.

A singular exhibition has been held as Meningen. It consists of 250 newspapers containing articles upon the death of the Emperor William I. representing no fewer than fifty-tour languages, among which, of course, all the European, with their dialects, were represented ; while Bengal, Hindu, Grz

The sum of 5,000,000 marks has been raisfloating exhibition palace in the front of a steel ship 564 feet long, with four engines and four screws. It is expected that this vessel will start from Hamburg on its first voyage in 1890. If the anticipated profit of 2 000,000 marks annually is restized, floating exhibitions next fow years.

The returns published by the Swiss Confederation with reference to the development to telephonic communications in Switzerland show that since the establishment of the first telephone in 1880 sixty-one towns have been provided with it, and there are now 6,944 telephonic stations, of which no fewer than 1 500 are in Geneva and its suburbs. Most one another. Geneva communicating not only with Lausanne and other places on the shores of the lake, but with Berne, Zurich and St. Gall.

On suspiction of being a spy the French have just ordered a Major Blumenthal across the frontier. He belongs to the Landwehr and he took a villa at Confians, near Paris. A lad who entered into occupation with him was in reality a military cadat of the Fatherland, and when the two went abroad for a walk they had a portly baby reposing in a perambulator. But the baby is said to have been a beautiful creation of the German doll. maker, with a photographic camera adjusted ingeniously within.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and per-manent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt It his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. V. 8-13-cow.

WHAT DYSPEPTICS SHOULD REMEM. BER One thing which all dyspeptics should bear

in mind is this: Without strong, healthy, wholesome blood in their veins they cannot be either well or happy, and it is from the food we eat that blood is made. About the most the medicine can do for you is to regu-

etc. Over esting is the most fruitful source of the dreadful misohief of indigestion. Young growing people need substantial diet to build up their frames; hard out-door workers re-quire good and abundant food; middle aged prefer to grab the sere fields to being fed at people who do not work should eat most the bern, and will take to the fields and re- speciagly, and of a dict not to much willed: fields and re- aparingly, and of a dict not to much mixed;
Every farmer the old need still less to sustain the system.



CHICAGO, October, 1887.

I, the undersigned, C. Schwenck, suffered from a nevous trouble for eight years, and after having tried some of the leading physicians of Germany, they could give me no relief, but advised an ocean voyage, even this however, did not improve the trouble and my condition became daily more hopeless. I was about this time advised to try Paster Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I freely state that since using it three years ago. I have land but two rery mild attacks, while formerly 1 had no attack every week.

CONRAD SHWENCE, 1445 Montana St.

the second of the second diseases the second of the second These reads has a cut accounted by the Reverend that of the past that of the past way to the read under his direction

ERIE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Senti-Annualty (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DEAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes,

Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, an that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness an in good faith toward all partice, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our simularizes attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay as rizes drain in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bk PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 12, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5 Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES. LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is. \$

1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is. \$

1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is. \$

1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is. \$

2 PRIZE OF 10,000 are. \$

5 PRIZES OF 10,000 are. \$

25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are. \$

25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are. \$

26 PRIZES OF 200 are. \$

26 PRIZES OF 200 are. \$

260 PRIZES OF 200 ARE. \$

26 APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

TERMINAL PRIZES 999 Prizes of \$100 are...... \$ 50.996 999 Prizes of 100 are..... 09,500 3,134 Prizes amounting to \$1,054,800 NOTE.-Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-titled to terminal Prizes.

FOR CIUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La.,

or M. A DAUPHIN,
Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognised in the highest Courts; therefore, heware of all initations or anonymous schemes. ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ESSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is aswindle.

SALESMEN we wish a few men to sell our moods by sample to the wholesahe and rez-cent stamp. Wages \$3 Per Day. Permanent position. No position answered. Money advanced for wage, advertising, etc. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Phimonary Balsam." Cutler

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EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge o the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resiss every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatel shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Sixil Service Gazette."

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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity. tries Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, NY.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Continued from fourth page.

CATHOLIC.

Cardinal John Baptiste is dead.

Moneigner Prokopios, primate of Greece, died at Athems Feb, 11th., of heart disease. Archbishop Fabre has sailed on the steamship Vancouver for Montreal via Halifax. He is expected to arrive in Montreal on the 18th inst.

A Zarzibar despatch says that the agent of the East African Company has obtained the release of the Catholic missionaries by the payment of a ransom.

Cardinal Taschereau has received instruction per cable from Rome, to inquire into the difference between Father Paradis and the Superior of his Order.

The report that Cardinal Ladochowski primate of Poland, had died at Rome was erroneous. His condition was very critical, but he is now recovering rapidly.

Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, is at present at the Grey Nunnery, in this city, ing. where he is recuperating his health. When be arrived he was suffering from general de-bility, and very weak. On Sunday he was able to attend the dinner given by the St. Vincent de Paul Society to the poor of the institut on. After giving the benediction he retired. It is probable he will remain in Montreal till next month.

Prince Edward Island papers of last week contain reports of the great celebration tendered to the Rav Father Doyle, of Summerside, P. E. I., on the occasion of his silver jubilee, which fell on the 24th ult. No Islander, says the Summerside Journal, was ever more honoured before in his native country; it was a large extent of the Protestant community crease of 131,000 quintals in cod, the catch as well. The whole Island, indeed, appears aggregating 1,127,000 quintals. to have taken part in the demonstration. Telegrams of congradulation were received on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

The Catholic News has the following from Rome: Your correspondent has been informed by an unimpeachable authority that Mr. Gladatone will not come to Rome, and that he resigns his contemplated visit to the Eternal City at the express wish of the Italian Government and in accordance with earnest requests from persons high in the diplomatic service of England. Since the announcement made by the Grand Old Man announcement made by the Grand Old Man Crimes act as a landmark of evil of the last some weeks ago that he would call on the session of parliament. "No worse thing," he Pope while in Rome, Signor Crispi has said "has been done since the dark ages. If brought all the influence he could command to make Mr. Gladstone change his mind or prison clothes if they are clean, but Mr. O'return to England without visiting Rome.

Brien saw fit to make it a fighting question. One of the Pope's domestic prelates explains this move in a very plausible way:—"That intents a political prisoner." Prominent is only another proof," said ne, "that the Italian Government fears the influence of don have decided to hold a demonstration in don have decided to hold a demonstration in Leo XIII. on the minds of men who come Hyde park to protest against the treatment Into personal contact with him. Every one of Irish political prisoners. The meeting of recalls how the Government succeeded in have the council of the National Liberal Federation inv the interview between Leo XIII. and Emperor William cut short. This time it was feared that Mr. Gladstone might sanction an appeal to the nation and give countenance to a scheme which, it is known, the Holy Father has in view."

VIENNA, February 7 .- At Miran where the priests refused to officiate at a requiem mass for Prince Rudolf, the whole populace went into the church and sang a requiem service, without accompaniment or bell ringing. At Laibanh a crowd smashed the bishop's windows and forced the sexton to ring the bell. Several arrests were made.

A despatch from Rome says: In January Rudolf addressed himself direct to the Pope without his father's knowledge to ask assistance in obtaining a divorce and aurhority to marry again. The Pope sent the letter to the Emperor and there was a serious difficultly between the father and son.

LONDON, Feb. 7 .- The Daily News, published to day, asserts that on the day succeeding the death of Prince Rudolf, the Pope received from an authentic source, an accurate account of the manner in which the Prince met his death, and that a meeting of the College of Cardinals was at once called at which the matter was fully discussed. It was decided that when Rudolf committed suicide he was insane and not responsible for the act, and upon this ground the Prince was entitled to Christian burial. The Emperor Francis Joseph conveyed by telegraph to His Holiness his expressions of sincere thanks.

accordance with the dictates of the church, the case was dismissed, the cests being taxed refuse to hold memorial services on the against the plantiff. The judgement was ground that Rudolf committed saioide, while leading bishops and archbishops order services on the ground that Rudolf was temporarily insane when he committed the act. be invalid. Mr. Parnell will appeal. It is reported the Pope will take the latter view and issue instructions accordingly.

\$ Rome, February 11,-At the consistory today the Pope nominated for the cardinalate Minsigner Imacchi and Dannibale and the Archbishop of Catanas. The condition of the Pope's health prevented him from reading his allocation, but it will be published to-morrow.

AMERICAN.

Fifty prominent ladies of Prosser, Adams county, Neb., made a raid on a saloen and gambling bouse at that place on Monday night, demolishing the entire catablishment. The ladies attacked the building when it was

orewded, with their aprone full of lumps of steered. "May Almighty God," exclaimed oreasing weekly. We earnestly appeal to ment is reported, although prices have ruled in steered in America to send aid out the establishment. The inmates murdered Martin." Father Coveney's utter
(Signed) WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

William O'BRIEN. scattered in every direction, some of them ances were cheered, being husbands of the women. Whiskey and keer flowed freely into the gutter.

O'Brien in Clonnel journal of the women.

The steamship Harold, from Hayti, reports that she was a St. Marc on January 16, when Legitime's vessels bombarded the place. The hombardment country that the Kenmare estate.

Ibomas Condon, M. P. for East Tipperary, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonbombardment caused great havor and it is ment, for inciting boycotting. Condon has said over 100 people were killed.

—Secretary Bayard has notified the German minister that his Government accepts interview Mr. Bayard expressed the opinion next on the charge of inciting tenants to that the trouble would be peacefully settled.

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. Maria F. Montgomery, widow of the late Gen. Bacon Montgomery, of St. Joseph, Mo., and daughter of the late George A. Homang, of Beverly. She distinguished her-self during the war by carrying despatches across the State of Missouri to Gen. Lyon. At one time she was suspected and taken prisoner by the non-Unionists and searched. The despatches were concealed between the sole of her foot and her stocking, and were not found. She siterwards delivered them to Gen. Lyon in person.

SIOUX CITY, Feb. 8-J. B. Southwell and J. L. Brown, faith-cure apostles, were tried at Orange City yesterday for practising medicine without a permit. The evidence developed that they were called to the residence of Alexander Gilmer, a farmer, a Ireton, who had been an invalid for twenty-five years. The defendants did nothing except pray for the sick man, but it was asserted that after two days' treatment the farmer got well and was able to go to work. The case was prosecuted by the County Attorney and defended by G. W. Argo, of Lemars, who won fame in the Haddock trial.

The Judge instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defendants, remarking that under the Constitution and laws of Iowa it was no crime to pray for an afflicted neigh-

CANADIAN.

Chief Justice Allen's knighthood has appeared in the London Gazette.

The Government have decided to renew the contract with the P. E. I. Navigation Company so far as regards summer service, reducing their subsidy to \$4,000.

Canadian securities in general share activity on the London Stock Exchange, whereby good accurities are being rapialy absorbed. Railways have improved and firmness of land shares is quite a feature of the week.

The report of the Canadian Phosphate company showed that 4.036 tons were raised in the past season and 3,665 shipped, yielding a profit of £2,576, all of which is carried forward. The general outlook is most promis-

The London Canadian Gazette says, regarding Sir Charles Tapper's selection as director of the Bank of British Columbia, it always

Summonses have been served on Mr. O'Brien in Clonmel jail for illegal speeches on

DUBLIN, February 8 .- The Court of Queen's German minister that his Government accepts the proposition for a resumption at Berlin of the Court of Queen's the proposition for a resumption at Berlin of the conference in regard to Samos. In an arrainged in the Killarney court on Tuesday

adopt the plan of campaign.

Mr. Kilbride, member of Parliament for South Kerry, was to-day sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labor for breach of the Orlme act. Mr. Kilbride appealed and was bailed.

Two constables have been arrested near Ennis for moonlighting and mutilating

Despite the fact that Mr. Parnell was in attendence at the sittings of the Parnell commission during the past two days, the Dublin Express says the conditions of his health is very precarious. The carriage of Mr. Parnell's phyciolan, the Express says, is often seen standing before the door of Mr. Parnell villa at Streatham and Mr. Parnell seldom emorges from the house.

BALFOUR AND O'BRIEN.

LONDON, February 10.-Mr. Baifour, in a reply to a correspondent dealing with the party uses to which the Gladstonians put the O'Brien incident, says the storm was artificially raised for the interests of a faction, and proceeds to generally deny the charges made against the prison autherities. He quotes from a letter sent by Mr. O'Brien to Dr O'Farrell to the effect that he had no complaint to make. If the rule of depriving the prisoner of his clothing had to be instated on, he would say that no excessive violence should be used. Mr. Balfour further writes that Dr. O'Farrell reported that Mr. O'Brien boarded in a cell in which the temperature was sixty degrees, and that he was well and cheerful.

A PERJURER'S TRIAL.

LONDON, February 9 .- The case of Patrick Molly, charged with having given false testimony before the Parnell commission, was resumed in Baw Street Police court to-day. Patrick Delaney testified that Patrick Egan, while treasurer of the Lesgue, was a Fenian and Invincible. He was the organizer of the League. The League originated with the Invincibles. Byrne, the secretary of the Lesgue was an Invincible, as was also Matt Harris, who was a leading member of the League. The Invincibles received funds from the League through Egan. "No. 1" used also to bring money. The League officers supplied the Invincibles with fire arms, knives and daggers. Witness saw Molly in the league offices.

On orces-examination Delaney said he had been convenient that one director should joined the Fenians in 1868. Afterwards he

Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for

be conspicously influential a fitting successor | to Sir John Rose.

The value of the Nova Scotia fish harves last year was \$7,817,000, a decrease of \$562, 000, compared with the previous year, owing to the failure of the shore fisheries. The mackerel catch was fifty per cent below that not only a jubilee of Catholic people, but to of the year previous, but there was an in-

The operations of the Nova Scotis Sugar Refinery company last year were phenomenfrom Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, Sir John Mandonald. Hon. Mr. Costigan, Mgr. Hamel, rector of Laval University, and others.

Mgr. Hamel's message conveyed the intellistock was doubled out of this year's earning gence that Laval University marked the and \$150,000 placed to the reserve account. eccasion of Dr. Doyle's jubilee by conferring The par value of the shares is \$500; to day phoity in the murder of Inspector Martin. they are worth \$1,500. Three years ago the original company were bankrupt, heavily mor-taged, lost all their capital and sold out to the present lucky holders.

TRISE.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY FOR O'SRIEN.

LONDON, February 5.-John Morley, in a speech at Newcastie last night, characterized the charges and allegations contained in the our turn comes, we should not object to wear Brien saw fit to make it a fighting question. Therefore, we are on his side, he bring to all intents a political prisoner." Prominent will be held on Wednesday,

A CARNIVAL FEAST.

DUBLIN, Febuary 5 .- Lord Mayor Sexton, addressing the corporation yesterday, explained that he first telephoned to Mr. Balfour at 11 o'clock at night, fearing that Mr. O'Brien would die, and that Mr. Balfour had sufficient time to reply. He compared the Unionist banquet on Saturday night to a least of caunibals, where they were gibing at O'Brien's sufferings. During the recent affray at Gweedore seven constables were severely out and one officer had his lip split open. The situation is more quiet to-day. The Murderer of the Police Inspector Martin is known and the police are scouring the country for him.

BALFOUR PRIGHTENED.

DUBLIN, February 5 .- It is stated that owing to the threatening language recently used against him, Mr. Balfour has obtained special police protection.

O'BRIEN GETS HIS CLOTHES

DUALIN, February 5—The prison officials at Clonmel have returned to William O'Brien the civilian clothing that was forcibly removed from him, and it was immediately donned by the prizoner. Mr. O'Brien has been removed to the infirmary.

PARNELL'S SCOTCH CASE DISMISSEB. LONDON, February 5 .- The action brought by Mr. Parnell against John Walter, regarded as proprietor of the Times, for libel came Some Austrian and Hungarian prelates, in up before the court at Ediuburgh to day and given on the ground that Mr. Walter being one of the co-partners owning the Times, arrestments against him as an individual would but tried hard to laugh the matter off.

> LONDON, February 6.—It is stated that constables have gone to Clonmei with a warrant to remove Wm. O'Brien to Killarney. O'Brien has requested the mayor of Clonmei not to give reports concering his health until there is a material change in his treatment. A PRIEST'S SPEECH.

DUBLIN, February 6 .- Father Coveney, referring in a speech at Skibbereen to the arrest of Father McFadden and the killing of Government campaign of every company of the contract of the company of the contract of the company of the contract of th Inspector Martin as Gweedore, said the peo-ple murdered by the police at Youhal, Mtd-dieton and Mitchelstown had now been of convictor exteres now very great and in-

was in prison for five years, having been con-victed of high wayrobbery. Witness had seen Byrne lay bank notes and gold on the table.

FATHER M'FADDEN'S CASE.

DUBLIN, February 9.—Five prisoners, charged with having participated in the murder of Police Inspector Martin at Gweedere, reached Londonderry this morning under a strong escort. As they marched to the jail was some cheering by the onlookers. Father McFadden was removed from Gweddore to the jail at Londonderry early this morning. He was escorted by police. Engineers and skirmishers, at intervals of three hundred yards, watched the route to prevent the rolling of boulders upon the railway. Father McFadden will be charged with com-Father McFadden has written a detailed account of his arrest. He says he expressed willingness to accompany Martin when the warrant was produced, and that he did all in his power to disperse the people.

MORE OUTRAGES ON O'BRIEN.

DUBLIN, February 11.-Wm. O'Brien was conveyed from the Clonmel to the Tralee jail this morning under a strong guard of military and police. At Clonnel the escort was attacked with stones by the crowd which had gathered to witness Mr. O'Brien's departure. The police charged the crowd, using their batons freely. At Tipperary a large crowd surrounded the railway station and resisted the efforts made to disperse it. Upon arriving at Mallow Mr. O'Brien objected to being transferred to a third-class railway carriage, Baying he never travelled in that way. He was finally forced into the carriage by four

LIBERALS FULL OF FIGHT.

London, February 11.—It is rumored the Liberals will introduce a resolution in Parliament deploring the treatment of William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, at the hands of the Clonmel prison officials and expressing the regret of Parliament at the Irish policy of the Imperial Government. Mr. Parnell will bring an action for libel against the Times in the Irish courts. RETRACTS.

London, February 11.-Mr. Balfour, in a letter to the Times in reference to Mr.
O'Brien's describing as a villainous and cowardly misrepresentation his (Mr. Balfour's) statement that Mr. O'Brien placed every obstacle in the way of a medical examination, says that the Freeman Journal and United Ireland both said something to the same effect. The facts were, however, that Mr. O'Brien submitted to an examination with the stethoscope, but declined to be welghed or to answer any questions. He (Mr. Bal-four) was quite willing to put it that Mr. O'Brien threw "serious obstacles" in the way instead of "every obstacle."

MORE ABOUT LE CARON.

ST. PAUL, Minn., February 11.-John S. Barnes, of this city, who recently returned from a trip to England, where he went to take possession of property bequeathed to him, says Ls Caron, or Beach, was a fellowhim, says Ls Caron, or Dosen, During the passenger on the outward trip. During the passenger on the outward trip. During the said that no more could be picked up at that voyage Barnes was thrown much into Le said that no more could be picked up at that voyage Barnes was thrown much into Le said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at that the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picked up at the said that no more could be picke Caron's company and soon came to regard quiries for firm offers were received by cable him as a confidence man. Le Caron had heard from two of the biggest "bears" in Liverpool, of Barnes' good fortune and tried to work him for a "svoker." Barnes denounced him, Le Caron did not take the affront as an insult. Barnes describes Le Caron as an entertaining conversationalist and one of the smoothest "men of his class that, he ever met."

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS. LINCOLN, Neb., February 10 .- The following cablegram has been received by John Fitzgerald, president of the Irish National League of America:— DUBLIN.

Government campaign of eviction and

TIMOTHY HARBINGTON. J. E. KENNEY.

NATLING THE SPY. Lincoln, Neb., February 9.—Patrick Egan says Le Caron's testimony before the Parnell commission is made of 5 per cent. of truth and 95 per cent. of fiction.

Boston, February 9.- Le Caron's atatement before the Parnell commission connecting John Bayle O'Reilly and other Irish patriots with sundry secret meetings, held in Boston and elswhere, giving the impression that these Irish American citizens were in league with dynamiters, are pronounced deliberate false-

PROVED A LIAR.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—Ecquiry here shows that the claim of Le Caron to have been a major in the Union army and to have served in Gen. Anderson's and Gen. Buell's bodyguards is false. He was chief bugler of a cavalry company, which was intended as a bodyguard for Anderson and afterwards for Buell, but which never acted in that capacity. Le Caron finally became a first lieutenant in a colored regiment, but never held a higher office.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The main features of the market are unaltered, dullness still retaining its prominence. The recent firmness and advance in wheat, however, which has moved up 5c per bushel from its lowest point, seems to have re-stored confidence in those holders who were beginning to lose heart, and the situation may be characterized as a waiting one. A few enquiries have been received from the Lower Ports and Newf jundland, but without resulting in business to any extent. A few Untario millers are still a little anxious to realize, which has a tendency to throw the advantage at times on the side of buyers, but holders as a rule are unwilling to grant concessions, as they appear to have great faith in a firmer market later on. A letter from a flour centre, west of Toronto, to a commissions firm bere, says:—"Your market is not high enough to let us out on first cost, and we do not understand how our friends can afford to sell at the price you mention, as we know what they have paid for their wheat and are still taking it in at. However, if they choose to lose money we are not prepared to do so at present. We are satisfied the wheat that will approved to the whole the transfer of the satisfied the wheat that will be mented to make the flower transfer. be wanted to make the flour is not in the country and we will therefore hold." If this be the general opinion of both farmers and millers, it is easy to understand how the passent policy of holding may be misleading as to the reserves in first hands. Scarcity of offerings by no means

Extra..... 5 00 — 5.25

 Strong Bakers
 5.50 — 5.90

 Ontario bags—extra
 2.40 — 2.55

 OATMEAL. &c .- Granulated is quoted all the

Pay from \$2.20 to \$2.50 per bag, and ordinary standard at \$2.10 to \$2.30 per bag. Bran, &c.—The market is quiet and easy at \$16.00 to \$17.00. Moullie is easy at \$22.00 to \$24,00 per ton. Shorts quoted at \$17.50 to \$18.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 13,488 bushels, against 10,970 bushels the week previous. Prices here are purely nominal, and we quote as follows:—Manitoba No 1, \$1.22 to \$1.25; No. 2. do, \$1.20; Canada red winter, \$1.15 to \$1.17; do, spring, \$1.14 to \$1.15; white winter, \$1.18 to \$1.20. Advices from the west state that millers are still paying high prices. The Ubicago market has advanced 5c

per bushel, during the past two weeks. CORN.-Receipts during the past week were 4,200 bushels. The market is quist and ateady at 52c to 54c per bushel as to quality.

PEAS.—Receipts for week 6,817 bushels. The \$1.50. market is nomital at 75c to 77c per 66 lbs. Sales in the Stratford idistrict continue to be made at 75c per 60 lbs.

OATS .- Receipts for week 17.980 bushels. The market rules quiet. Sales in this market were reported at 35c in car lots on track.

BABLEY.—Receips during week 4,380 bushels. The market is quiet. Island barley selling at 60c to 65c for fair to choice lots, feed qualities being reported at 45c to 50c. RYE—Held at 70c, but buyers' views ar lower, and we quote nominally 65c to 70c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Good dry buckwheat, fit for milling 57c per bushel, inferior to fair 52c to 55c BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The demand is limited

and prices are steady at \$2.70 to \$2.75 per 100

Malt.-\$1.05 to \$1.20 per bushel as to quantity and quality. SEEDS -The market for Alsike continues very

irm at \$9.00 to \$9.50 per bushel, and it is said that at the f. o. h. price, holders are now asking in Ontario that it could not be laid down here at the inside figure. Red clover seed is firm at \$5 50 to \$5.75, and timothy at \$1.90 to \$2 15.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The only feature of any moment during the week was the enquiry for Western dairy for the Lower Ports and Newfoundland, and we hear of the sale of a round lot at about 171c, and another lot at 18c. Prices of Western renge from 16c to 18c as to quality. For really fine Western 18c can still be had. In other lines there is no change, choice creamery and Eastern Townships being placed in jobbing

 Oreamery—Finest
 25 to 00

 "Earlier made
 22 - 23

 Eastern Townships
 19 - 21

sympathy with the further drop of 1s in the Liverpool cable to 58s, making a decline of 2s from top figures. Some June goods have it is said, been sold here at from 930 up. And one lot of September is reported at 1130, but it is which rather surprised the parties here. Stock-on the other side are reported light, and it is believed they will soon have to be replenished in order to meet the steady consumptive demand

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—There has been a fair business in Montreal short out mess pork during the week at about last week's quotations, sales bying reported at \$16.50. In Chicago short out clear, business is also mentioned at \$16, and Western mess at \$15 to \$15.50. Lard is quiet at 92 to 10c. In smoked meats a better move-

DRESSED Hogs.—Receipts during the past week ending reb. 25th, were 2,402 head, against 3,600 head the week previous. Owing

against 3,600 head the week previous. Owing to the cold weather holders are firmer in their views, and are disposed to push sales. Car loss of choice hogs are held at \$6.50 and we quote \$6.35 to \$5,50, the inside figure being the best to take small lots and pay a little more. The supply is still large, and composed chiefly of heavy averages which are difficult to sell. Complaints are still heard of the poor quality and condition of some of the offerings in store. and condition of some of the offerings in store. The season so far has been most unsatisfactory to all concerned.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The colder weather has not tended to improve the egg market, as it has seldom been know to be in such a demoralized condition as it is at present. Offerings here are very large, one dealer having been re-importing his eggs from Boston, where sales are commencing to be made at auction in order to effect clearances. Morrisburg dealers have also been dumping considerable quantities on this market lately, and we hear of the sale of about 150 cases of held fresh stock at 13½c. In limed, the market is very dull, sales ranging all the way from 12c up to 15c as to quality. Strictly fresh laid are scarce and quoted at 18c.

BEANS.—White medium beans \$1.65, and smaller loss \$1.70 to \$1.85.

Honey.-Extracted white clover honey 11c to 12c per lb in 6 lb tins, and 10c to 11c in 30 lb tins. BRESWAX -Prices quoted at 23c to 25c.

MAPLE SYRUP .- Sales are reported at 75c to R5c per gallon tin, and half gallon tine are quoted at 40c to 45c.

MAPLE SUGAR. - Prices are quoted at 6c to 7c se to quantity and quality. DRESSED POULTRY.—Turkeys 8½ to 10c, chickens 5c to 6½c, and gease about the same figures.

Ducks 8c to 9lc. FROZEN MEAT.-Fore and hind quarters of beef 3c to 5c per lb as to quality. Mutton carcasses, 42c to 7c per lb.

HOPS. -The sale of a small lot of choice Cansdian was mentioned at 22c, but it is said that lower figures would have to be accepted for large quantities. Holders of Canadian hops however are not pushing sales. We quote good to choice Capadian 18c to 22c, and other grades 14c to 16c

Old 6a to 10a. HAT -There is no particular change further than enquiries are begining to be received from the West. We puote No. 1 pressed at \$13.50 to \$14 per ton and No. 2 at \$12.50 to \$13.

Ashes.—First pots \$5 to \$5.05 and Seconds \$3.55 to \$3 60.

FRUITS &c.

APPLES -The market is very dull, sales of poor stock being made at 50c to 75c per bbl. Sound stock \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl in ordinary loss, fancy stock in single barrels selling at higher tigures. Four cars were being offered by a country shipper at \$1 without finding buyers. EVAPORATED APPLES,-The market is dull at

DRIED APPLES.—We quote 3½c to 5½c as to quantity and quality. A car was sold at 3½c. ALMEBIA GRAPES .- Quiet, \$3.50 to \$6 per keg as to quality.

CRANBERBURS.—The market is dull at \$1 to \$6 per bbl for frozen and \$9 to \$12 for fancy No. 1 unfrozen.

COCOANUTS -Market steady at \$5 to \$5.50 per bag of 100.

OBANGES. Flor(da \$4 per box. Messina \$2 to \$2.50 per box. Valencias \$5 per case.

LEMONS; -Market quiet at \$2 to \$2 50 per POTATOES.-Early rose have been sold at 450 per bag in car loss, smaller quantities selling at 50c to 65c as to quality.

Ontons.—Spanish onions are quiet at 50c to 80c per crate, and Canadian reds at from 90c

to \$1.25 per bbl, quotations ranging from 90c to

GENERAL MAPKETS. Molasses, &c.—Barbados molasses quiet at 39c to 40c. Other qualities, 33c to 37c. Sugar, quiet and unchanged in this market. Beet is

restrict from the control of the con figh Oils.—Ine market is recady for Newfoundland cod oil at 39c to 40c. Halifax oil, 36c Steam refined seal steady at 48c to 50c, and pale real 42½c to 45c. Cod liver oil, 65c to 70c for Newfoundland, and 90c to 95c for Norway.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST. CHARLES.

The receipts of Horses for week ending Feb. ruary 9th. 1889, were as follows 175 left over from previous week, 25 shipped during week, 58 sales for week, 43 left for city, 65 on hand for sale and shipment, 34. Trade during the week has been better than that of last notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, and 43 horses were sold at prices ranging from \$85 to \$175; including one span of workers weighing 2.900 lbs. at \$350.00; one span of drivers at \$350.00; and one Clydesdale stallion at \$425.00. Prospects for next week are good, we have on hand about 20 very fine workers and drivers, with three car loads to arrive early in the week. There are a number of American buyers in town and a good trade is expected.

MONTREAL STOOK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES. MARKET BEPORT.

The receipts of live stock for week ending February 9th. 1889, were as follows:—cattle, 570 sheep, 146 hogs, 12 and calves 20; left over from previous week, 79 cattle. Total for last week, cattle, 649 sheep, 146 hogs 12 and calves 20; left on hand for sale, 85 cattle; receipts last week, 905 cattle, 257 sheep, 1 hog and 74 calves. Receipts were short of last week. The weather was very stormy and it being Carnival week business was rather dull but fair prices realized, and compared with week previous for good cattle, while pcor cattle brought very small prices. On the whole sellers went home without profit. The demand for sheep was better then the supply, and all were sold at fair prices. We quote the following as The receipts of live stock for week ending

PIANO FORTES UNEQUALLED IN

Tope, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. Baltimore, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Symest. New York, 112 Fifth Av. Washington, 817 Market St WILLIS & GO., SOLE AGENTS, 1824 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL 18-13

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, No. 2603. SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME MARIE FONTAINE, wife common as to properly of NOEL RONIN, hotel-keeper, of the city and district of Moncreal, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintif, vs. the said NOEL BONIN, Defendant.

-The Plaintif has instituted an action for separation as to property, against the Defendant in this case, Montreal, 1st February, 1888.

AUGR & LAFOATUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 285

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COLUMN.

Sleeveless vests. Ladies, if you are in want of a good knitted vest, at low figure, go to S. Carsley's and inspect the finest stock in the Dominion.

Visitors to the Carnival in want of overstockings should visit S. Carsley's, where they w find a large assortment in both light and heavy makes; just the thing for this kind of weather.

THIS SORT OF WEATHER brings a large number of people to S. Carsley's for their Knitted Goods. Hundreds of Sashes, Tuques, Hose and Mitts are sold daily.

THERE ARE TUQUES sold at S. Carsley's at 20 cents each and Sashes at 46 cents.

CARNIVAL.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

4-BUTTON, PLAI	N
4-BUTTON, "JOL	ROIDERED PAGE 55
4-BUTTON, "PLA	IDERED BACKS75
	EMPROIDERED \$1.25 A QUALITY \$1.40 BILEE". \$1.45

UNDRESSED KID GLOVES.

"Special" Prices.

workmanship.

The above are manufactured to our own order, thus ensuring the choicest skins and bee

LADIES' LINED KID GLOVES, 75c LADIES' LINED KID GLOVES, 75c LADIES' LINED KID MITTS, 750 LADIES' LINED KID MITTS, 750

CHILDREN'S LINED KID MITTS OHILDREN'S LINED KID MITTS CHILDREN'S WOOLLEN MITTS CHILDREN'S WOOLLEN MITTS

BOY'S STRONG MITTS BOY'S STRONG MITTS Special attention paid to Children's Mitta and Gloves, at the lowest prices.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

TOBOGGANING MITTS TOBOGGANING MITTS

The ladies can always find a full assortment of Mitte now that tobogganing it in full awing. S. CARSLEY.

A full assortment of Ladies' hand-made Mitts

LADIES' WOOLLEN MITTS LADIES' WOOLLEN MITTS

always on hand at lowest prices. S. CARSLEY.

CARNIVAL BALL CARNIVAL BALL

Just put in stock a very choice assortment of Suede Mousquetaire Gloves, consisting of the newest shades to match dress goods.

S. CARSLEY.

GLOVES FOR EVENING WEAR GLOVES FOR EVENING WEAR

Visitors to the city during Carnival week are specially invited to inspect the Glove Department and see the select stock of Gloves for even ing wear. S. CARSLEY.

CARDIGAN JACKETS. Now is the time to secure one of those Ladies' Cardigan Jackets S. Carsley is selling at \$1.25, equal to any offered in the city at \$1.75.—Copied.

CARNITAL.

EVENING DRESS NETS EVENING DRESS NETS

Ladies before buying their evening dresses should inspect the large assortment of checked, striped and spotted Crepe Nets now showing

LACE SCARFS The place to buy the above class of goods in Black, White or Fancy, is

> At S. CARSLEY'S. LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS

At S. CARSLEY'S.

Just arrived, a special line of Handkerchiefs, Souvenire of the Winter Carnival.

LADIES' SILK STOCKINGS LADIES' SILK STOCKINGS

S. CARSLEY.

Those wishing stockings to match evening dresses should come direct to headquarters, where they will find the best assortment and at S. CARSLEY.

GOOD FOR CLAPPERTON'S

Spool Cotton. Free from knots and the whole spool being in one length is what pleases the ladies.

REALLY WONDERFUL.

It is really wonderful how the public discern the merits of any good article placed in the market, and how prompt and practical consumers show their appreciation. The Corticelli Sewing Silks and Floreace Knitting Silk lately offered to the Canadian public are being purchased freely and asked for again by the same

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777 NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.