

(Continued from first page.)

THE IRISH CRISIS.

When the train with Parnell reached Mallow station to-day a majority of the assembled crowd booed and jeered, only a few cheers being raised for Parnell. At Cork an immense crowd had gathered, and the arrival of the train was the signal of an extraordinary outburst of enthusiasm.

In his speech at the Rotunda here last night Parnell said: "I would only too willingly, as a man whose heart delights to compromise, who is anxious to meet enemies and the objections of the anxious, and present my smitten cheek to the smiter, if by so doing I could prevent the other cheek from being smitten. I was anxious to give Ireland breathing time to postpone the terrible issue. Why did I refuse the opportunity? Why did Gladstone, nine days after the meeting, allow the Leinster meeting before hinting that my retention was dangerous? Had he but whispered that my retention was necessary I should have hastened to consult my comrades and rescue them from the position in which they placed themselves by the Leinster resolution." He proceeded to

REFER IRONICALLY

to Gladstone's talk of resigning. He reminded his hearers that Gladstone in 1886 carried the whole weight of home rule signed handed against every opposition. "We were amazed," he said, "at his strength and courage. His herculean feat convinced us that he was the man to settle the great Irish question. We came before you on that platform, but in coming we did not surrender our independence. (Loud cheers.) It is because of this that this great statesman and rival leader of his own people asks you to surrender your independence and depose your leader. We are here today to say to Mr. Gladstone, 'We respect you in your position; we acknowledge your immortality and the strength and power exhibited by you on so many and great battle fields, but we decline to fuse with you. We decline to surrender to you the independence which has produced in you the mind in which you are today, and which, please God, will continue till it has produced the fruition of our hopes. (Cheers.) There is one distinction between the Grand Old Man—for he is a grand old man—and his colleagues. It is the distinction between the tail wagging the head and vice versa (laughter), and the message that Ireland sends back to the Grand Old Man is: 'Resume your place as leader of your party, back up your legitimate authority, and when you have put yourself in the position of an independent leader such as ours is, then, and not till then, will we allow our leader to treat with you upon equal terms, which alone can assure a lasting, possible and

PERMANENT RESULT.

(Cheers.) Parnell made sarcastic reference to the promise of English money to start anti-Parnell papers, and declared that when they measured the depth of the purposes of Labouchere and Prof. Stuart they would be in a position to estimate the magnitude of their opponents' force. Parnell said the movement against him is a movement of hypocrisy by a man whose home rule is skin deep, but whose hatred of Ireland is not skin deep. The features of the movement are aberration of judgment and invincible ignorance. Referring to offers of office to Irish members made by the "grand old spider" in good faith, and with the singleness of purpose so characteristic of the spider and the fly, the speaker declared the present crisis was as a feather in the balance compared with the intensity and intolerable character of the situation which would result should a single Irish member forget his pledge. That pledge not to accept office from the English Government is your charter; hold fast to it. (Cheers.)

"That is the ground on which I stand to-night and on which you must stand if we are to succeed. We stand at the parting of the ways. It is an issue meaning life or death to the constitutional movement. You cannot, if you would, avoid the issue forced upon you. I have not promised you absolute success, but I repeat will all the force and energy my poor words can give that Ireland can win upon no other line, and if our constitutional movement is broken, sundered, discredited and forgotten, England will be face to face with that impressive force which to-night gives me vitality and power."

THE BURNING OF THE STORM.

KILKENNY, Dec. 14.—At the mass meeting in the interest of Mr. Scully, the Parnellite candidate, held here yesterday, Mr. Parnell made an address. He warned the electors not to trust Sir John Parnell. Sir John, he said, came before them with a record that well qualified him to be a leader in a party of renegades, there being no party to which he had not belonged save the Irish party. Mr. Parnell recalled the whole life of the opposition candidate and concluded as follows: "The electors must ask him whether he intends to go to Parliament as the place-hunter he has always been or as an independent Nationalist. If the reply is ambiguous, away with this dishonest, time-serving politician."

There was a race between the opposing parties to catch the electors at Freshford. Forty-five minutes saw a crowd collected in the market place, headed by Father Shortall. The Parnellites, however, joined with the anti-Parnellites in the meeting, shouting to Mr. Davitt, "You're welcome." Mr. Davitt, after asking for a fair hearing, said: "You know I never sought any man's favor. I have never hesitated to sacrifice myself for the cause." Cries of "You are right, Davitt; we honor you for it," came on a roar of applause from the whole concourse, the Parnellites evidently desiring to see fair play.

Mr. Davitt said he would not have taken part in the fight against Mr. Parnell had the letter not seized United Ireland, which was as much his property as it was Mr. Parnell's.

The National League branches in South and East Down have voted against the Parnellites. At Middleton, Cork, the local league branch voted four to twenty-six to support Mr. Parnell. At a stormy Nationalist convention at Newry

resolutions were adopted strongly denouncing Mr. Parnell and the Freeman's Journal, and calling for the resignation of Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, who represents Newry in Parliament, because of his having supported Mr. Parnell. The Clonakilty Board of Guardians have denounced Mr. Parnell and have resolved to withhold the collection of the tenants' fund. The Carrick-on-Suir Board of Guardians have rescinded their vote of want of confidence in Mr. Parnell. At Templemore a meeting of Town Commissioners, called to protest against the Parnellites' action, was invaded by citizens who cheered stormily for Mr. Parnell. Messrs. Maurice Healy, Leamy and Morrough to-day delivered addresses before the Douglas branch of the League, expressing approval of Mr. Parnell's deposition.

A FUNNY EPISODE.

An amusing incident occurred in connection with United Ireland Mr. O'Brien's paper. It appears that much of the stock in it is owned by Mr. Parnell and as it has turned against him he ordered it to be seized which was accordingly done. The same night however the office was recaptured by the anti-Parnellites. The next morning the office was again taken by Mr. Parnell, he opening the door with a crowbar. The edition of the paper he wished to suppress however has been issued.

PARNELL'S MOVEMENTS.

DUBLIN, December 15.—Mr. Parnell slept last night at Urringford, whence he drove this morning to Rathdowney. Messrs. Davitt and Tanner also started for Rathdowney with the avowed intention of confronting Parnell publicly. Messrs. Harrison, O'Kelly, Edward Harrington and Joseph Nolan, members of Parliament, joined Parnell at the Ossory hotel. Here a deputation of tenant farmers from the Aghadoe, Galway, branch of the league presented an address declaring confidence in Parnell.

In expressing his thanks for the address Parnell said he rejoiced to see so many sterling farmers among the people rallying around him. It was an assurance that Irishmen would never more submit to English dictation. The seal of Kilkenny would be put upon his sixteen years' work. (Cheers.) Mr. Harrison then addressed the deputation. He said he regretted that the Irish members of Parliament opposing Parnell had descended to the foul abuse of London music-halls, hurling a woman's name at their former leader. (Cries of "Shame.") It was unmanly, ungenerous and un-Irish. (Cheers.)

During the meeting at the hotel Messrs. Davitt and Tanner arrived and began to speak from waggons in the market square. Several hundred persons were grouped around Tanner, who in his speech said the Irish party could not whitewash Parnell. He complained of his old leader calling the seceders "gutter sparrows." Then stopping suddenly and pointing to Parnell, who was leaving the hotel in a carriage and driving off, he shouted, "He is clearing out now. Talitho! The fox has got away." This sally was greeted with roars of laughter and cheers.

Mr. Parnell and party avoided the market square and managed to depart without any collision of the factions.

As they were passing through the village of Durrow a crowd of peasants gave cheers for William O'Brien, whereupon Mr. Harrington called for cheers for Dillon. They were freely given, but there was no response to his call for cheers for Parnell.

New York, December 15.—The Herald's special Kilkenny cable says:—"It is impossible to overstate the exertions of the priests in this struggle. They are working night and day, in the church in the house, on the roadside, against Mr. Parnell. The influence of Parnell's name on certain elements is magical. It is true these elements are the most unscrupulous and ignorant of the population, but at a time like this their extraordinary enthusiasm and pugnacity may draw many of the better class to their side. Still the anti-Parnellites are overflowing with confidence, though, like the Indians, they take no chances. They are working overtime, which is more than Mr. Parnell has done before to-day."

LONDON, December 15.—Justin McCarthy left to-day for Dublin. He is confident his party will win in Kilkenny. Before leaving Mr. McCarthy stated that he would meet Mr. O'Brien when the latter arrived in Paris.

MR. DILLON'S MANIFESTO.

John Dillon to-day issued a manifesto against Parnell. He said that in Ireland his main object has been to induce both sides to abstain from all bitterness of language which might render it difficult for them to fight together in the future against the enemies of Ireland. He regretted that the Kilkenny election had been precipitated and opposes any personally offensive attacks on Parnell, although he says the cruelly unjust charges Parnell has levelled against members of his party and the extraordinary violence of the methods to which he has sought to suppress all expression of opinion hostile to himself, renders it difficult for his opponents to maintain moderation. Dillon trusts, now, that the Irish people will let their opinion be known with no uncertain sound.

If they declare for Parnell's leadership he says they must do so on the platform of his manifesto and his speeches at Dublin and Cork, and that would mean a definite ending to all hope of winning home rule through the good will of the English people, and there is only one other way of winning—that is by fighting for it. Dillon believes Parnell's new policy means the revival of the hatred between the Irish and English people which had during the last five years been dying away. He declares that some of the language used in Ireland on both sides has been disgusting and humiliating to every true friend of Ireland. The issue, he says, is not personal, but simply whether, if Parnell does not retire, the Tories will win at the general election and thus destroy all hope of home rule in our time. As to Parnell's complaint that Gladstone attempted to dictate to the Irish party, Dillon says that after the Phoenix Park murders in 1882, Parnell went to Gladstone, who was not then a home ruler,

and offered to retire from public life and it was only at Gladstone's request that Parnell

RETAINED HIS POSITION.

Dillon defends Gladstone's action in the present crisis and says the cry of dictation is absurd. The Irish party, Dillon says, re-elected Parnell as leader because it did not suppose he would allow his personal feelings to prevail when the safety of his country was at stake.

He condemns Parnell's revelations of private conversation with Gladstone and Morley. But for the O'Shea divorce case and Gladstone's letter, Dillon thinks, the above two English statesmen would not have been singled out for gross and monstrous insult, nor unfounded charges of treachery and attempts to corrupt the Irish party have been made. Dillon also says Parnell insulted his colleagues when he said, "If you wish to sell me I want you to get a good price." He expresses confidence in Gladstone's and Morley's good faith in adopting Home Rule, but says he relies mainly on the independence of the Irish party and the unity of the national feeling of the Irish race for a satisfactory Home Rule bill. Dillon still hopes the conference between O'Brien and Parnell may result in restoring unity to the party, but he says Parnell has plunged Ireland into a conflict which wrings the heart of every Irishman with pain and humiliation. He has done this for a purely personal end. Dillon remarks:—"Since he commenced his Irish campaign Parnell has used language and done acts revolting to every free man, and if I could meet him in Ireland I should tell him to his face that unless he very much altered his tone and method of procedure he was, quite apart from English politics, not a fit leader for a party aspiring to be free." He, however, applies to his friends in Ireland while fighting for their cause not to forget what Parnell has done in the past for Ireland, nor the respect which, in spite of his present action, is due to him who for ten years and up to three weeks ago was the leader of our race and one of the foremost figures in European politics.

IN FAVOR OF PARNELL.

During the celebration of Mass at Kilkenny on Sunday Father Gillian, the officiating priest, denounced Parnell very severely. While he was speaking the whole congregation arose and left the church. A meeting was then organized by the parishioners outside the church and a vote of confidence in Parnell was unanimously adopted.

At the Franciscan church at Ennis the friars denounced Parnell for his moral and political action. Several members of the congregation became offended at the utterances of the friars and left the church. The priests in the pro-cathedral at Ennis made no comment upon Parnell's actions.

At a meeting at Galway, called by the clergy for the purpose of denouncing Parnell, Parnell's supporters filled the hall, occupied the platform and passed a resolution supporting Parnell. They also passed a resolution calling upon J. Pinkerton, M.P., for Galway city, to resign.

The officers of the Cork corporation are about equally divided in the support of Parnell and his opponents.

HENNESSY'S DEEDS.

Messrs. Davitt, Hennessy and Tanner also spoke at Freshford and Johnstown. Mr. Davitt's meeting at Johnstown was a success. Sir John Hennessy made a point at it by telling the crowd that he entered Parliament in 1859 as a Tory. When it was proposed to extend the Divorce act to Ireland he had the honor to move the rejection of the act, and it was rejected. He saw no reason for its introduction and could not imagine the Irish people condoning and offence which could make such an act necessary. The point was cheered.

THE COLLECTIONS.

The following circular letter has been issued to the treasurers of societies collecting funds for the Irish cause:—

In view of the recent unhappy occurrences in Ireland we think it desirable to communicate again with you in reference to any funds in your possession arising from our late meetings. Before we left Ireland a clear understanding had been arrived at with Mr. Parnell and with the Irish Parliamentary party as to the purpose to which the fund to be collected in America should be devoted. It was agreed that it should be used for the support of the evicted tenants in Ireland, and chiefly for the support of those tenants who have been evicted in connection with the agitation of the last four years, by which loyalty and sacrifices the Irish cause has been most signally advanced. Dr. Joseph E. Kenny, M.P., and Alfred Webb, M.P., two gentlemen who were appointed by us in consultation with Mr. Parnell to act as treasurers of the fund, have taken opposite sides in the present controversy, but in any case we are quite confident that the money sent to them will be honestly applied to the purposes for which it was subscribed. We would, therefore, earnestly request you to forward immediately any funds in your hands to Dublin by draft payable to the joint order of Dr. J. E. Kenny and Alfred Webb.

(Signed)

JOHN DILLON.
WILLIAM O'BRIEN.
T. P. O'CONNOR.
T. D. SULLIVAN.
TIMOTHY HARRINGTON.
T. P. GILL.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S LETTER.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—Archbishop Walsh's letter in Suppressed United Ireland urges McCarthy to keep his pledge to sit, act and vote with the party, always in the forefront. "The discreditable device of calling members to account for standing by their party instead of by Parnell," he remarked, "has been resorted to not without temporary success, but every one knows that the assertion that the pledge was to an individual leader is grossly untrue. Calumny has been a favorite weapon in the hands of our enemies to misrepresent you as pledging yourselves to Parnell, right or wrong. How indignantly calumny used to be repelled; how easy it was to repel or refute it. Our people have not forgotten the great betrayal of 1862. Every infamy had a story of political dishonor. Sadlier and Keogh are covered up in pledge breaking. Are Irishmen prepared to do what they so bitterly condemned when done by others?

But I must not be misunderstood. No pledge can bind a man to do a wrongful act. If any member of the National Committee finds that he cannot accept the pledge, he should resign and go to the electors, if he can find any constituency prepared to break with the well-tried policy of the last decade and commit itself to the perilous course of handing the parliamentary funds of the country to the practically unchecked control of an individual dictatorship."

The Parnellites have obtained an inter-lucory injunction to suppress Suppressed United Ireland. Father Fahey, of Woodford, having served his sentence of six weeks' imprisonment, was released to-day and left for Kilkenny to assist Mr. Parnell. At Rathdowney Mr. Davitt had an enthusiastic audience yesterday of 4,000, while only about 200 listened to Mr. Parnell. Captain O'Shea says he will refute Mr. Healy's statements about his (O'Shea's) entrance to Parliament.

HEALY BLOCKS THE WAY.

New York, December 16.—The World's London cable says: Much now depends upon what Mr. Parnell's friends can do to silence Tim Healy's tongue until the time for the conference with Wm. O'Brien in Paris, but Tim is on the warpath and threatens to expose Parnell's intrigue as influencing O'Shea's election for Galway, in a manner which will prove awkward for the Irish members who in the time winked at Parnell's misdoings. There is no doubt that Healy and Biggar knew more about Parnell's relations with Mrs. O'Shea than anybody else in the Irish party. Now Healy is exposing it bit by bit in his speeches. So far he has made two flat-footed accusations: First, that Mrs. O'Shea drained Parnell's purse of money which should have been devoted to the cause of Ireland; second, that when the Irish members, in an important crisis, were searching everywhere for Parnell, Mrs. O'Shea deliberately kept him in hiding, then lied to the Irish members when they besought her to arrange an interview for them with Parnell. If this sort of thing continues, much information which was suppressed by Parnell's non-appearance in the Divorce Court will be dragged to light, and unless O'Brien can suggest some compromise which will assure Parnell's temporary retirement, Healy will gradually tell all he knows.

"THE BOLD BOY OF WICKLOW."

First Entertainment of Sarsfield Court—Catholic Order of Foresters in St. Ann's Hall.

The inaugural entertainment of Sarsfield Court, No. 133, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, which was held in St. Ann's hall on Wednesday evening, 10th inst., was most successful in every respect. The Chief Ranger, Mr. James Mills, presided, and in a neat speech introduced Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., who delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he paid a deserving tribute to the Catholic Order of Foresters and explained the many advantages, temporal as well as spiritual, to be gained by belonging to the order. He referred to the great success the order had met with since its establishment in Montreal last February, and expressed the hope that on the occasion of their next entertainment a very large increase in the membership would be shown.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the rev. father for his eloquent and interesting lecture, after which the dramatic section of the St. Ann's Young Men's society presented a stirring and patriotic drama in three acts, entitled, "The Bold Boy of Wicklow," with the following cast of characters:

Lanty O'Dwyer.....	Mr. W. J. McCreary.
Jack Kelly, an un-keeper.....	Mr. J. J. Gethings.
Brogan, a driver.....	Mr. P. T. Walsh.
John Cantwell.....	Mr. W. E. Finn.
John Cantwell, the Squire's brother.....	Mr. Michael O'Brien.
George Cantwell, son of the Squire.....	Mr. Wm. Cassidy.
Dick Kelly, a poor idiot.....	Mr. J. J. Gethings.
Lieut. Goodson, of the Royal.....	Mr. P. T. Walsh.
Lieut. Goodson, of the Royal.....	Mr. J. J. Gethings.
John, a servant of the Squire's.....	Mr. M. Jones.
Kennedy, a tenant-at-will.....	Mr. D. P. M. Jones.
Duncan, Captain of the Smugglers.....	Mr. M. Cussey.
Sandy McPherson.....	Mr. John Morgan.
John McLeod.....	Mr. W. F. Moore.
Dick Wilson.....	Mr. Geo. P. Holland.
Archie Cameron.....	Mr. T. C. Enblom.
Dave Jamieson.....	Mr. T. Foley.
	Mr. D. Kelly.
	Mr. J. Kelly.

The St. Ann's Young Men have long since established their reputation in the dramatic art, and their latest effort has been fully equal to their previous performances. The play ran smoothly throughout, and all acquitted themselves well. The "Bold Boy," Mr. W. J. McCreary, coming in as usual for the lion's share of the applause, Messrs. J. Quinn, W. E. Finn, and T. M. Jones meeting also with a good share of encouragement for their faithful interpretation of their respective parts. Incidental to the play a number of stirring songs, choruses and dances were introduced, in which Messrs. T. C. Emblem, T. Foley, Geo. Holland, D. Kiely, John Morgan, J. Kenahan and others, distinguished themselves. The musical portion of the entertainment, assisted by an excellent orchestra, was under the direction of Mr. P. Sheen, while the stage management was under the supervision of Mr. W. F. Finn. The society's old time and popular stage manager, Mr. P. J. Conney, was on hand for the first time after his long and severe illness, in order to cheer on the "boys," all of whom were delighted to have their "old reliable" among them again.

An Anti-Monopolist.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:—Sir,—I would like to call the attention of your readers to the following most important fact if you will permit me and suggest a remedy also. There are an immense number of inferior mechanics and workmen generally to-day out of work, respectable young men compelled to come to us storekeepers and others and beg. What is the reason of it?—It is Trades Unionism. Now I have no objection to such, but I hold that the minority of the best skilled workmen should not be allowed to restrict hours of labor and raise the price of labor to such an extent as to prohibit the employment of the majority of workmen altogether. Therefore, I advocate the forming of a

society of the inferior workmen outside of the union, which, joining forces with the middle and upper classes could elect members for the next Parliament pledged to pass a bill whereby Trades Unionists refusing to allow an inferior workman to work for what he can get be obliged to pay from their funds for his support until such times as he can obtain another situation. The Unionists would have then no necessity to strike at all. This is the only way to prevent a few men from monopolising Labor. Monopolies of all kinds should be crushed particularly in labor and when we see the thousands of men idle at all times who would work if they were allowed we can only say it is a burning shame. The wharves, bar-rooms, and streets, are crowded at all times by unwilling idlers who are coerced into idleness.

Montreal, Dec. 10.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

The monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society was held last Sunday afternoon in the hall of the society on St. Alexander street. The meeting was opened by religious exercises and instruction in St. Patrick's church, conducted by the Rev. J. A. McCallen, who administered the pledge of total abstinence to twelve persons.

Hon. Senator Murphy presided, supported by Mr. M. Sharkey, vice-president, at the business meeting, and the attendance was very large. The Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., delivered a short address, in the course of which he said that he felt that their efforts in the good cause were beginning to bear fruit, as was evident from the recent prosecutions for illicit selling. The rev. father also dwelt upon other matters of interest to the members, after which he withdrew.

The minutes and reports were presented and read by the secretary, Mr. J. J. Costigan. Three new members were admitted to the ordinary branch and five to the benefit branch.

The resignation of Mr. P. Doyle, chairman of the committee of management, was read. Mr. Doyle stated that the want of time made it necessary for him to tender his resignation, and although prevailed upon he could not withdraw it. Mr. O'Connor moved, seconded by Mr. James Connaughton, that the warm thanks of this society be tendered Mr. Doyle for the valuable service he has rendered the society during the six years he had held office. The motion, which was supported by Mr. J. J. Costigan and Mr. A. Brogan, N.P., who spoke warmly of the indefatigable labors of Mr. Doyle to advance all matters affecting the society's interests, was carried unanimously.

Messrs. A. Martin and James Tierney were nominated as delegates to the Irish Catholic temperance convention.

Considerable routine business was transacted and the meeting was brought to a close. A meeting of the committee of management was held subsequently, when Mr. A. Brogan, N.P., was elected chairman.

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS.—We alone of all the so-called Protestant booksellers have kept above steadily for 12 years in spite of the bigotry and intolerance of the Evangelical Section. It offers after carefully cultivating patronage of the bigots, now seek your trade from necessity, don't forget we have sacrificed over and over again the custom of any one class which interferes with our idea that religion should not interfere with, but rather assist, harmony in our social life.

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We also offer at 61 Bleury our large stock of Rosaries very cheap, 5c, 10c and 25c stores having killed the sale of these.

Parochial Divisions.

An interesting point has been raised in connection with the new parish which it is proposed to erect at Grande Ligne, to be formed from portions of the parishes of St. John's, St. Valentin and L'Acadie. The canonical decrees have already been issued and proceedings are now in progress for the civil erection of the parish, which is based on the desire and willingness of a total majority in the three parishes interested. The people of St. John's, however, raise the point that there must be a majority in each of the parishes interested, otherwise the new parish cannot be erected. The case will, no doubt, be referred to the Attorney-General, and should his decision be in favor of the canonical decrees, serious complications might arise, as hitherto the erection of new parishes has always been based on the demand of a majority in the parishes interested as a whole.

"There Goes McManus," "Night Maloney Landed in New York." The last was sung in Brooklyn lately with tremendous success. "Barney, Come Home," "My Dear Old Irish Home," "Irish Jubilee." Fresh supplies cabled to England for "He Ain't in It," "They're After Me," "Now, That's What I Think, Don't You." All at 10c, or 11c by mail.

W. STREET, 29 Bleury Street.

The first sod on the Waterloo Junction Railway was turned at St. Jacob's last week.

CLEARING OUT AT ANY PRICE.—\$3,000 worth of fancy goods, comprising money boxes, tool chests, building blocks, dolls, boxes, ducks, work-boxes, games, paints, photo, and auto. albums; frames, 150 varieties; scrap albums, Xmas cards, ninepins, shell boxes and garden vases and sets, and 100 other articles for what you will give us for them. We have hired the store next Elliott's the grocers, 61 Bleury, for the purpose. Come and take your pick at once before the best are gone and we close up the store. We don't want to run it longer than necessary, but we are retiring from fancy goods, etc., altogether. W. STREET.

For COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., COVERTON'S Syrup of Wild Cherry will be found superior to all others. PRICE, 25 CENTS. Be sure and get that prepared by J. COVERTON & CO., Dispensing Chemists, Corner Bleury and Dorchester streets. Branch, 40 St. Lawrence street.

A British Election. LONDON, Dec. 16.—An election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the Baselton division of Nottinghamshire, caused by the death of Mr. Wm. Beckett, was held yesterday. It resulted in the return of Sir Frederick Milner, Conservative, who received 4,881 votes against 3,668 for Mr. Mellor, Liberal. At the last election Mr. Beckett, who was a Conservative, had no opposition.



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Many persons in reading of a new discovery, which at first seems incredible, are inclined, and naturally too, to a little suspicion. So many have been imposed upon by fraudulent advertisers, who have held out the prospect of a successful artist and inventor, and have been long permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands. When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited the art centres of Europe in the interest of his invention, you must be convinced that he has been long and permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands. When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited the art centres of Europe in the interest of his invention, you must be convinced that he has been long and permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands. When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited the art centres of Europe in the interest of his invention, you must be convinced that he has been long and permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands. When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited the art centres of Europe in the interest of his invention, you must be convinced that he has been long and permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands. When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited the art centres of Europe in the interest of his invention, you must be convinced that he has been long and permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands. When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited the art centres of Europe in the interest of his invention, you must be convinced that he has been long and permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands. When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited the art centres of Europe in the interest of his invention, you must be convinced that he has been long and permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands. When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited the art centres of Europe in the interest of his invention, you must be convinced that he has been long and permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands. When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited the art centres of Europe in the interest of his invention, you must be convinced that he has been long and permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands. When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited the art centres of Europe in the interest of his invention, you must be convinced that he has been long and permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands. When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited the art centres of Europe in the interest of his invention, you must be convinced that he has been long and permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands. When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited the art centres of Europe in the interest of his invention, you must be convinced that he has been long and permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands. When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited the art centres of Europe in the interest of his invention, you must be convinced that he has been long and permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands. When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited