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NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

King Humbert has accepted the resignation of Signor Crispi.

The mills shippers around Chicago have organized into a trust.

The rice crop in Siam has failed and a famine will probably result.

The silk trade in Japan is in a very bad way. Last year the merchants lost over \$25,000,000.

The Marquis de Brives has settled \$24,000 upon Cardinal Laviege, the Archbishop of Algiers.

The ways and means committee of the Chicago World's Fair will ask Congress for aid to the extent of \$5,000,000.

It is stated at Quebec that Mr. Mercier has borrowed a million dollars from the credit Foncier, Montreal, at 5 1/2 per cent. interest.

It is now stated that King Humbert has summoned Signor Crispi's minister of war, Lieutenant-General Vial, to form a cabinet.

Mayor Drennan was nearly drowned on Saturday night by his horse and sleigh breaking through the ice, while he was returning from Wolfe Island in a fog.

A reciprocity agreement between the United States and Brazil, which has the approval of President Harrison, has been signed, and will go into force January 1, 1892.

A number of farmers in the vicinity of Hagersville, who were dissatisfied with the Millers' Association, have erected a grainmill of 85 barrels a day capacity. The mill has just commenced operations.

A dynamite explosion occurred at Montpelier, France, on Wednesday, by which nine soldiers are expected to lose their lives. A number of artillerymen were charging a mine with dynamite when the charge exploded.

Two thousand Arnauts in the neighborhood of Drenitsa, Roumania, have revolted and set fire to the Government building. They now threaten the town of Pustina, and the officials of that place have taken refuge at Mitrovitsa.

The Toronto wholesale dry goods firm of Boyd Bros. & Co. have notified their creditors of a desire to get an extension or go into liquidation owing to financial difficulties. Most of the creditors are foreign. The liabilities are unknown.

About 2000 conscripts on Wednesday paraded the streets of Manoge, in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, as a demonstration against compulsory service in the army. They sang the "Marseillaise" and fastened to their caps cards inscribed: "Down with the blood tax."

Sir Charles Tupper announces that the capital of the Nova Scotia Steel and Iron Company has been largely increased, and that the company will go into the work of smelting. A company of English and Scotch ironmasters has also been formed to operate in Nova Scotia.

Prince Bismarck recently, in receiving a delegation from Aix-la-Chapelle, is reported to have said he saw no reason to abstain from expressing his views on public affairs, especially since he saw the attempts which already had been made on different sides to undermine the firm fabric of the empire.

Judgment has been given at Quebec in three of the cases tried last fall between the Bryant Company, of London, Eng., and several Quebec banks, in matters arising out of the bankruptcy of Davis & Co. Judgment was in the favor of the Quebec Bank, and against the Union Bank and Banque du Peuple.

The Court of Appeals rendered judgment at Quebec in the famous case of the claimants of the seignory of Mingan vs. the Quebec Government, relative to the ownership of the district between the river Agashish and the Straits of Belle Isle. The decision of Judge Routhier, in the Court below, which was in the Government's favor, was confirmed.

The McCarthy Committee of Dublin has issued a circular for the purpose of countering the appeal recently made by Timothy D. Harrington, M. P., to the members of the National League in Cork to reorganize in view of the coming general elections. The McCarthy circular warns the members not to allow the league to become an entirely Pamphlet body.

Dr. Banks, a well-known English investigator, who is studying the Koch method at the Hygienic Institute, Berlin, has disclosed the nature and method of

his remedy for anthrax. The remedy consists of proteid matter extracted from the spleen of the rat with the aid of 50 per cent. of glycerine, the extract being precipitated with alcohol. When used it is dissolved in water and injected under the skin.

The Marquis of Bute, who is Mayor of Cardiff, Wales, gave a grand banquet to celebrate the opening of the steel works just founded there. An electric light burst during the banquet and ignited the costly decorations. As the fire could not be prevented from spreading the 400 guests succeeded in making their escape. His Lordship behaving with much coolness and courage. The fire was subdued after the hall had been partially destroyed.

On Monday two brothers named Cour'beron, of Cacouna, were out in the woods deer hunting, when one of them shot and wounded a deer and ran to kill it with a knife. As he was doing so his brother perceived the deer, but did not see his brother. He fired the shot, which unfortunately, struck the unfortunate man in the abdomen, going through the body and coming out on the opposite side. The young man managed to walk with his brother's assistance eight miles before they could reach the first house, where they got a horse and sleigh to take them to River du Loup. The victim died on Wednesday.

In the German Reichstag on Wednesday, Chancellor von Caprivi, replying to a question, said that the coming year would be for the German colony in Southwestern Africa a year of trial. The Chancellor added that he believed it to be desirable to wait for the expiration of that experimental period before it be decided to abandon the colony—a contingency which certainly caused the Government embarrassment and annoyance. Herr Windthorst, the Centrist leader, favored the retention and continued support of the colony by the Government. Herren Richter and Bamberger, leaders of the Liberal party, opposed this view and argued in favor of the abandonment of the German colonial enterprises in Southwestern Africa.

The death of Mr. Thomas G. Ralston, of St. John, N.B., is announced. He died in St. John, N.B., on Feb. 6. He was a great favorite among the boys of thirty years ago at school. In the Prince of Wales Rifles Drum Corps, in the lacrosse field, and in the ranks of the commercial men, his genial spirits have since then marked him out as specially companionable. He took great interest in athletics and was an admirer of lacrosse and running men. He was with the Montreal Club's Company in the European team, and his death will leave another vacant chair when the annual dinner comes round again, held as it is every year. The funeral took place from the residence of Mr. W. G. Pullan, 121 Shuter street, Montreal.

#### A Remarkable Rescue.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., February 9.—The wildest excitement was caused here today by the rescue of three men from the flooded mine at Jemsville, where they had been imprisoned since last Wednesday. The three men rescued said that when they heard the flood coming they made for an incline. When they found it they cut the vein and climbed up its almost perpendicular passages, they placed a place of timber picked up in their retreat retreat across the opening of the tunnel and climbed upon it. Their feet rested in the water below, but soon after its gurgling sound indicated it had gained its highest altitude. They sat on that piece of timber three inches wide for over four days. Behind them was an immense body of loose coal held in place by a small piece of timber, and fearing to dislodge it, they dared not even rest against it.

They kept a light for a few hours, but then the oil in their lamps gave out and they were in absolute darkness with hardly enough room to hold themselves upright. Rincer was able to keep his head but both Cragel and Shelank at times became crazed. Cragel imagined he saw a mine car and jumped into the water to ride upon it. He was rescued by Rincer. Shelank was more easily managed, although he was sobbing constantly. Thursday the men lost track of time. The first welcome sound was the "plunk" of the pump and then they knew work had commenced towards their rescue.

#### The Emperor William.

LONDON, February 10.—The state of the Emperor William's health is exciting most serious apprehension in Court circles in Berlin, but it is high treason to mention the subject. There is reason to fear that the painful ear malady from which the Emperor suffers is threatening to become cancerous. Considering His Majesty's family history there is something most ominous in the official announcement that at the recent military banquet the usual speeches were dispensed with in consequence of the Emperor having been advised by his physicians to avoid speaking as much as possible in consequence of an affection of the throat. Almost the same notification was made in the case of the Emperor Frederick just three years ago.

#### Cardinal Simor.

The death of Cardinal Simor recalls a peculiar Hungarian custom incident to coronations, to which he conformed when the present Kaiser of Austria was formally enthroned over the eastern half of his dual empire. On such occasions all the bishops of the Kingdom, dressed in full Episcopal costume, follow the Monarch, on horseback, from the castle at Pesth to the Cathedral at Ofen. The spectacle certainly adds to the beauty of the ceremony, but it is a cruel usage, for many of the prelates are not accustomed to horsemanship. Even the most perfect sportsman would be ill at ease when called upon to ride a spirited horse through a dense and shouting crowd, amidst the blare of trumpets, the rattle of drums and the thunder of cannon, if encumbered with long cloth of gold vestments, cope and stole, with a mitre in lieu of the velvet cap, and a heavy ivory and gold crozier, set with precious stones. More than one rider, on this occasion, caught hold of his horse's mane to make sure that he would not deprecate the sanctity of the day by displaying his

heels and violet stockings to the public; and it was whispered among the latter that several of the Bishops had caused themselves to be strapped to their saddles, in order to avoid any ignominious falls. At their head rode Cardinal Simor, on a superb Arab horse of milky whiteness. A dazzling diamond cross of inestimable value and of a great beauty which had just been presented to him as a souvenir of this ever-memorable day by his Sovereign, glittered on his breast. He sat his horse in such a noble manner, and his whole appearance was so grand and imposing that he straightway won the hearts of all the spectators and many were the "ejens" which were shouted in his honor. Of Cardinal Simor's immense fortune, one-third is bequeathed to the canons of Gran; one-third to the Cardinal's sister, and one-third to the poor. All cash found in the coffers of the episcopate is left to the Pope, amounting to probably \$1,000,000.

#### RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES.

Mr. Gladstone's Bill Concerning the Viceroy of Ireland Defeated.

LONDON, February 5.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the bill to remove religious disability, and said: "When we undertook by this bill to remove from the statutes an injustice and anomaly which are a discredit to us, we hoped it would be necessary to spend only a few minutes in introducing the bill. Now that he needed to trespass, at greater length upon Parliament there were mutterings and murmurings. As Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1868 I pleaded for the opening of the most difficult offices to which the most objection was taken. It is seriously doubtful now whether the Roman Catholics are legally disabled from holding the offices of Viceroy of Ireland and Lord Chancellor of England. The Catholic Relief Act did not impose in so many words disability to hold these offices. It provided that no Catholic should be entitled. What is the Catholic's legal position? Before the act of 1829 every subject was entitled presumably to hold any Crown office, but Catholics were debarred by the Test Act."

Mr. Gladstone added that he and a number of good lawyers, including the Chief Justice, were not aware that there was any disability except the Test Act, which was repealed in 1863. It was contested whenever that repeal effectually qualified Catholics. Parliament, when it repealed the test act, had no specific intention to open those offices and was therefore his duty not to be deterred from prosecuting this bill, the object of which was simply to remove an anomaly which was supposed to exclude, and perhaps did exclude, certain of the Queen's subjects from holding certain offices. If the bill was read a second time he proposed to move that it be passed through committee pro forma, reserving that the substantial action be taken after the report of the bill from that committee. The bill, Mr. Gladstone said further, did not affect the succession of the Crown, because the Crown was not open to competition. The Home Secretary, he added, is himself a Catholic, and he stood as near the Sovereign as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and nearer than the Viceroy of Ireland. Yet nobody disputed his right to hold his office, and he (Gladstone) knew of no obstacle against a Jew, Mohammedan, Hindoo, or non-religious person being Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Right Hon. William Henry Smith, the Government leader, asked why Mr. Gladstone's speech was made now instead of during the many years he had held office.

Mr. Gladstone retorted that he had delivered similar speeches in 1867. Mr. Smith replied that Mr. Gladstone then was in opposition and that, moreover, in 1861 Mr. Gladstone in answering a question on the same subject said that the Government did not intend to advocate the abolition of all the remaining religious checks such as prevented the Chancellor or the Sovereign being Catholics. Catholics did not demand the bill. Mr. Smith opposed the bill because it applied to two persons only and moved that it be read for the second time six months hence.

After further debate Mr. Gladstone's motion for the second reading of the bill now was rejected, 256 to 223.

#### New Senators.

OTTAWA, February 8.—At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet Joseph Tasse, ex-M. P. for Ottawa, was appointed senator for Mills division, vice Rodier, deceased, and Hypolite Montplaisir, retiring M. P. for Champlain, senator for Shawinigan division, vice Ferrier, deceased.

#### What It Meant.

It was only a scrap of paper, but the perusal of the words upon it brought light into the darkness and hope to the breasts of those who were watching at the bedside of a man who lay unconscious, slowly passing away from the earth. This paper meant the difference between poverty and competence, between a life of comparative ease and a long, bitter struggle against adverse circumstances. The man of whom we write had been in the prime of life, robust and healthy, but while driving he was thrown from his carriage, and falling upon his head received such injuries that he was carried in a dying state to the home he had left a short time previously. He was a kind and indulgent parent, he spent his money freely, keeping right up to his income, and was a popular man among his neighbors. It was a bitter blow to the family to see the father of the household thus stricken down. In looking through papers found in his pockets a receipt for the last premium on an insurance policy for \$10,000 was found, and as he had never said anything about carrying the policy, the joy of the wife and children on the discovery can be imagined. How much it meant to them! If he lived he could easily pay debts incurred in furnishing the best medical advice, and if he died there was money enough coming from these charges and still make provision for the future. That scrap of paper was a silent witness to the love of the husband and father of his family and showed how he had paid a generous heed to the moral demands upon him to provide for the future welfare of his dependents.—Spectator.

## If Little Babies Could Write Letters

WHAT a host of grateful testimonials the proprietors of the Cuticura Remedies would receive. How their little hearts would overflow in ink! They know what they have suffered from itching and burning eczemas and other itching, scaly, blotchy, and pimply skin and scalp diseases before the Cuticura Remedies were applied. Parents, are you doing right by your little ones to delay a moment longer the use of these great skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies? Everything about the



### CUTICURA

Remedies invites the confidence of parents. They are absolutely pure, and may be used on the youngest infants. They are agreeable to the most sensitive. They afford instant relief in the severest forms of agonizing, itching, and burning skin and scalp diseases, and are by far the most economical (because so speedy) of all similar remedies. There can be no doubt that they daily perform more great cures than all other skin and blood remedies combined. Mothers, nurses, and children are among their warmest friends.

"ALL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR" mailed free to any address, 64 pages, 300 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, 200 Testimonials. A book of priceless value to mothers. CUTICURA Remedies are sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure, 75c; Cuticura Soap, an Equivocal Skin Purifier and Beautifier, 50c; Cuticura Resolvent, the greatest of Blood Purifiers and Humor Remedies, \$1.50. Prepared by FOTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston.

**Pimples, Blackheads,** rough, scaly skin and hands prevented and cured by that greatest of all Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, the celebrated Cuticura Soap. Incomparably superior to all other skin and complexion soaps, while rivaling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. The only medicated toilet soap, and the only preventive of clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, and blackheads. Sale greater than the combined sale of all other skin soaps. (4)

#### RELIGION OF THE ORIENT.

The religion of the Japanese women must appear very complicated and confused to their little giddy brains, when even the most learned priests of their country lose themselves in their cosmogonies, their symbols, their metamorphoses of gods in that millenary chaos upon which the Buddhism of India has so strangely foisted itself without destroying anything. The most serious cult seems to be that of their deceased ancestors. These shades or familiar gods possess in each household a perfumed altar, before which the living pray long at morning and night, without, however, believing absolutely in the immortality of the soul and in the persistence of the human ego as understood by Occidental religion.

To the religious contradictions which baffle we must be added superstitions as old as the world, the strangest and the gloomiest, and fearful to listen to at night. Beings half gods and half ghosts hunt the black darkness; at crossways in the woods stand ancient idols gilded with singular powers; there are miraculous stones in the depth of forests. And to have an approximate idea of the faith of these women with small oblique eyes, one must reduce to chaos all that I have just said, then try to transpose it into giddy brains that laughter prevents most of the time from thinking, and that seem at moments to have the heedlessness of the brains of birds.

#### The Theatre from a Catholic Point of View.

The Catholic Review is right in giving as much attention as possible to theatrical criticisms. Whether it is right in giving so much attention to the personality of actors is a matter entirely capable of settling for himself. A Catholic paper should make its interests as wide as possible. The day when the august occupation of the editorial chair could cut out five or six columns of a sermon by Fra. Burke, write a few more on the prospects of Home Rule and the wickedness of Victor Emmanuel, and then dispute himself for the rest of the day is gone by. The Catholicity of a Catholic editor no longer protects him from the performance of all the duties of his position. People who are not Catholics should be as good as Catholics, as it were. Competition has stopped all that. What they want is interest and the advantage of seeing all current events judged from a Christian point. When a paper assumes the character of a religious tract, it ceases to interest anybody except tract distributors. There is no use ignoring the forces that go to make up civilization, even though those forces are not all good. We cannot pretend that electricity is a constant, because strictly confidentially killed by touching electric wires. Similarly, the theatre does harm in its time; it does harm to-day. Nevertheless, it has done good. We owe, in fact, the beginning of the drama in English to a good man, the Abbot of St. Albans. And only a few months ago the world rushed to see the greatest Christian drama of the century at Ober-Ammergau. The drama is a factor in modern life; so is the novel. One might as well leave "all the best times" to the devil as ignore the theatre and the drama. We may well read "Hamlet" in our closet and to read no novels at all. But can we, as the Puritans under Cromwell did, close all novels and all plays to our young people? Can we had as good a chance of stopping the waves of the ocean when they sweep with their sands. The province of the Catholic press is to elevate the standard of taste. Good taste and good morals together are almost impregnable safe guards. And the Catholic Review does well to consider them both. The Christian press ought to keep an eye on the theatre, as well as on the novel. Unfortunately, there are not many plays on the stage to-day that would bear rigid censorship from that press. While it is necessary that the Christian press should criticize plays and that its readers should learn to trust its dicta, we should be sorry to create in our own columns a particular interest in the personality of actors and actresses. We hope that our admirable contemporary will mind the Philistines only to the extent of criticizing the play without considering the character of the players. The ground is too delicate.—Catholic Union and Times.

**Purify Your Blood**  
The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is hereditary and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. There is nothing more coarsely proven than the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Also the various styles of the famous

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Now on sale at

**C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS,**

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OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received as part payment. Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly payments and lowest prices for cash. Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable workmen employed. Telephone, Bell 408. Federal 1200. Mention this Journal.

THE

**Remington**

—TYPE-WRITER.—

The January number of this periodical has reached this office and is full of interesting and instructive information for printer, bookbinder and publisher. The publishers of the journal propose to present their subscribers with a compendium of printing and bookmaking, a strictly technical work of great value.

God's greatest desire is to give Himself to us. The real soul of sin is to oppose His wish.

Edith: "It's little things that tell in this life." Alice: "Well you'd think so if you had two small brothers, as I have."

"No news is good news," perhaps. But you can't make an editor believe it.

"Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each "superior to the Remington," (7) have discarded both and find the Remington superior to either. SPACKMAN & CO., Ottawa Buildings, 248 St. James Street.

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## OUR

## Prize Competition.

### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR THE

## Young Folks.

The proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE have pleasure in announcing that it is their intention, with the object of interesting the younger members of the Catholic community in literature, to offer for open competition a number of valuable prizes to the pupils of the Catholic schools of the Dominion.

This competition will be open to pupils of schools of the Dominion other than those in Universities and finishing schools. The prizes will be given for the best original story on some subject relating to the religious, domestic or general history of Canada, early settlements, pioneer efforts, mission work, etc. As far as practicable competitors must confine themselves to incidents connected with their own locality, but this is not absolutely compulsory.

Competitors need not confine themselves to the literal truth, but they may indulge in some romantic embellishment of their stories so long as they are based upon local, general or historical fact.

### Rules for Competitors:

The stories must be submitted in the handwriting of the competitor.

They must not exceed two thousand words.

Each MS. must be enclosed in a blank sheet of paper of the same size as that on which the story is written, half foolscap size; endorsed with the title of the story; that of the writer; his or her school; county or city; teacher's name and address, and an endorsement by the teacher certifying that the story is in the handwriting of the pupil.

Manuscripts must only be written on one side of the paper.

All stories for competition must be mailed not later than May 1st, 1891, after which the competition closes.

The stories will be submitted to competent judges, who will award the prizes. The names of these judges will be announced later on.

Blank forms for intending Competitors, and all other information regarding our Prize Competition, can be had by applying at the Office, 781 Craig Street.

### THE PRIZES.

The Prizes will be divided as follows:

1. City of Montreal
2. Dominion Prize.
3. Provincial Prize.
4. County Prize.
5. School Prize.

#### MONTREAL CITY PRIZE.

The first prize will be given for the best story selected from those sent in from the schools in the city.

#### DOMINION PRIZE.

The second for the best story selected from those sent from the various counties in each province.

#### PROVINCIAL PRIZE.

The third for the best story sent from the provinces generally.

#### COUNTY PRIZE.

The fourth for the best story from any of the schools generally.

#### SCHOOL PRIZE.

The fifth for the best story from the schools generally.

These prizes will be as follows:

1. (CITY PRIZE)—An excellent Upright Piano.
2. (DOMINION)—A Gold Watch, name of winner and conditions under which it was received, engraved.
3. (PROVINCIAL)—A handsome Silver Watch.
4. (COUNTY)—Three volumes History of Our Own Times (McCarthy), Ireland, Past and Present. Life of Leo XII.
5. Cyclopaedia of Literature.

### SECOND PRIZE LIST.

Prizes will be given in accordance with the same classification for the second best stories, and a third class will also be given.

### EXTRA PRIZES.

A special extra series of prizes will be given for the best story in the same grade written by children under twelve years of age, to be duly certified by their teachers.

There will consist of a series of valuable books. [Subscribers will be good enough to indicate further announcement in our columns on this subject.]