

THE HOME RULE CAUSE.

AN EUTHUSIASTIC MANIFESTO.

Radicals Dissatisfied.—Labouchere Disappointed.—The National Federation League Hopeful.—An Appeal.

The following despatches will be of the greatest interest to our numerous Irish Home Rulers and to all lovers of justice. London, Sept. 13.—The placidity on the surface of political affairs is altogether deceptive to the real state of the Liberal section of ministerial positions. The greatest danger menacing the existence of the Gladstone Government is the formation of a strong Radical cave. Labouchere's diatribes do not represent the radical discontent or the growth of radical intentions. One prominent commoner says: "We are not only discontented at the sacrifice of radical politics but we are disgusted. We shall vote for the second reading of the Home Rule bill, according thus far allegiance to our chief, but we will not suffer our own affairs to be delayed through prolonged discussion of the bill in committee. If the Unionists or the Irish choose to contract the proceedings in committee and the bill is defeated on its crucial clause, Home Rule will be dropped among the commoners adhering to this determination forty-two members. The Scotch members of the House of Commons have rarely intervened in bulk against a Liberal Government, and when they do so their action will be final."

MR. MORLEY'S WORK.

The Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, is keeping in closest touch with the leaders of the Irish party. He dislikes the permanent officials of Dublin Castle and he distrusts them as they distrust him. If he followed the advice of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and others, he would dismiss the whole lot. They are notoriously Unionist in their sympathies and are apt to hamper or prevent every measure he takes in behalf of the Nationalists. Mr. Morley is not averse to wearing them out, but he is compelled to act through others, thus making official procedure slower and less direct. The Associated Press has authority to state that though Mr. Morley cannot advise the wholesale release of prisoners convicted under the Coercion Act, he is considering every case in itself, and is hopeful of overtaking every conviction within a month. He had also decided to release every one of these prisoners, unless he is an offender under the common law.

A STRONG MANIFESTO.

Dublin, Sept. 29.—A meeting of the National Federation League was held today, at which Mr. Justin McCarthy, the leader of the anti-Parliamentary section of the Irish Parliamentary party, presided. The Federation approved the issuing a manifesto addressed to Irishmen in America and Australia. This manifesto says: "We address you on the national cause at an auspicious time and from an auspicious position. Our demand for justice has been advanced by the power of the people to another stage that is decisive and all but final."

Continuing the manifesto says: "The prospect now before us is full of cheer and should inspire renewed and redoubled effort, for it shows the sure way to victory in the result of the general election, at which the supreme question was Home Rule. The electors of Great Britain and Ireland, after six years experience with a government hostile to Home Rule, and devoted to coercion, have established an administration that is founded on the principle that satisfaction must be given to the just demands of Ireland without loss of time."

After denouncing the tyrannical action of the Conservative government, the manifesto proceeds to comment upon the parliamentary prospect of Home Rule. The leaders of the government, it says, are pledged to promote and use all their strength to pass a bill satisfactory to the Irish members of the House of Commons, and to the Irish people. It adds: "We are convinced of the sincerity of the Liberal leaders, not only because of the course pursued by the Liberals since Mr. Gladstone adopted Home Rule, but also because their interests demand such a permanent settlement as Ireland can cordially accept. We do not forget the declarations of Mr. Balfour, that no matter what the bill may be, the House of Lords will reject it. We also bear in mind Mr. Gladstone's warning that if the House of Lords rejected a measure deliberately adopted by the country, they would do so at the peril of their chamber. Far from hearing with disgust what the House of Lords will do, we feel perfect confidence that the Irish cause will win the day. Success is near. In the meantime we need the help of the people to maintain the movement with vigor. The strain is increasing and will increase at the final stage of the struggle. We need help urgently to help the evicted tenants until the Paris fund is available, or the government commission leads to a parliamentary intervention. When the elections occurred the needs of the evicted tenants so exhausted our resources that the conflict with our opponents would have proved fatally unequal but for the help of Irishmen in America and Australia. The course of events justifies the confident expectation that when Ireland next addresses her sons across the ocean the voice of her parliament will be heard celebrating her victory."

THE EVICTION DIFFICULTY DISCUSSED. LONDON, September 30.—The Irish eviction question and the evacuation of Uganda were the main matters discussed at yesterday's and today's Cabinet councils. A decision concerning Uganda was postponed because of the more urgent necessity for a solution of the difficulty in the way of affording relief for the evicted tenants of Ireland. Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, is understood to have advised a temporary grant of money, on the ground that the commission to examine into the evictions cannot complete its enquiry in time to propose a bill to be introduced at the opening of Parliament. He also advanced in support of a grant that while the commission was deliberating the evicted tenants would suffer. The Irish Evicted

Tenants' association ask in the interim grant of £250,000 with due representation on the commission. Mr. Morley has promised that the association shall be represented on the commission but refrained from pledging himself on the grant until he had consulted the Cabinet. The representative of the Associated Press has learned that the ministers are inclined to concede a moiety of the evicted tenants' demands, but refuse to immediately sanction any portion of the proposed grant. Mr. Morley will now be able to communicate to the Nationalist leaders the intentions of the ministers whose assent to the grant will be accelerated by duly nursed public clamor over the sufferings of the evicted tenants as winter approaches.

IRELAND'S UNDER-SECRETARY.

Another subject mooted by the Cabinet was the appointment of an Irish Under-Secretary. The Associated Press announced a month ago that a well-known politician, Mr. George Fottrell, who was once legal adviser to the Land commission, was Mr. Morley's own selection for this office. There is some ministerial opposition, however, and this appears likely to balk Mr. Fottrell's appointment. Mr. Ridgway has not yet resigned the post, though he is ignored by the Chief Secretary. Mr. Gladstone wants a former under-secretary, Sir Robert Hamilton, now governor of Tasmania, to come home and resume his old place. If Sir Robert consents it was only by in deference to the solicitations of Mr. Gladstone, who deems him the best man for the critical transition period.

MAY LEAD TO A LAND WAR.

The gravity of the eviction troubles becomes more intense under the action of the Tory landlords. The number of evicted tenants now reaches 4,500. The number of eviction notices pending under the act of 1885 reaches almost 30,000. Many of these are formal, but all the tenants unless they pay their arrears six months after they receive notice are liable to be arrested or become mere caretakers of their own farms. If the landlords mean to try to foil the Liberal policy by wholesale evictions there will be a bitter land war. The ministerial circle is confident that the Cabinet will not hesitate to sanction the boldest measures the Irish executive may require to foil the Unionist tactics.

OBITUARY.

MR. ALEXANDER GRANT.

The death of Mr. Alexander Grant, which sad event took place on October 1st instant, will be heard of with deep regret by a large number of our citizens. The deceased gentleman came to Canada, from Aberdeen, Scotland, when yet a young man, and by his industry and perseverance was most successful in his business as a farmer. During his long residence in Montreal, Mr. Grant made hosts of friends, and of enemies he could have none, for he led a life of upright "deeds" was frank and honest to ever be misunderstood. He was of the old stock of true Scotch manhood and courage, and he left the fine qualities and the children—

"The land of brown heath and shaggy wood, Land of the mountain and the flood, In domestic life he was a fond father, a true husband, and an example of those practical virtues which characterize the true Christian. His charity was great, and the needy never applied in vain to him for assistance. His familiar figure will be greatly missed in the locality where for so many years he resided, and the whole circle of his friends will feel his loss and lament his departure from their midst. To his bereaved wife and the members of the family, in the hour of their sorrow, we extend our sincere sympathies. The funeral, which took place from his late residence on last Tuesday morning, was very largely attended. From his funeral on Little St. Anne street to St. Patrick's Church the procession was a large and representative one. The church was heavily draped from altar to door, and the solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Father Tomlin, S.S., assisted by the Rev. Fathers McCallen and Finney, as deacon and sub-deacon. The floral tributes, so numerous and so beautiful, were evidences of the esteem and love in which the deceased was held, and of the sympathy that his loss evoked. A good man has gone from amongst us and another has joined the ranks of the happy. May God rest his soul!"

MR. PATRICK WALSH.

We chronicle, with deep regret, the death of a worthy Irish-Catholic citizen of this province, in the person of the late Mr. Patrick Walsh, who died on Thursday, the 22nd September last, at Godmanchester, County of Huntingdon. The deceased was uncle to Mrs. Wm. McKay and Mrs. John O'Leary of this city. A brilliant wedding, the contracting parties being Mr. E. A. Cox, a respectable and clever young man of Montreal city to Miss M. A. Kelly, daughter of Mr. E. Kelly of Quebec city and sister of the Rev. Father Kelly, pastor of St. James' Church, Yonge, Ont. The bride was handsomely attired in a rich gray travelling costume and was escorted by Miss M. J. Kelly, while Mr. P. Kelly of Montreal brother of the bride waited on the groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Kelly, assisted by his brother Edmund Kelly, who accompanied by his sister Miss Saddle Kelly arrived from Quebec to be present at the bride's wedding. After the nuptial mass the bride party proceeded to the presbytery, where a "dejeuner recherche" was partaken of. The presents from friends in St. James' parish where the bride is highly esteemed, and also from Brockville, Cornwall, Montreal and Quebec, were numerous and of great value. The bride and groom were present at the wedding for the last four years, and present and sang with great success; Miss Kelly stood by the altar, and the bridegroom, Mr. P. Kelly, rendered with much ability the organ playing a beautiful waltz. The wedding march as the bride party passed down the aisle, the organ playing a beautiful waltz. The bride and groom were present at the wedding for the last four years, and present and sang with great success; Miss Kelly stood by the altar, and the bridegroom, Mr. P. Kelly, rendered with much ability the organ playing a beautiful waltz. The wedding march as the bride party passed down the aisle, the organ playing a beautiful waltz.

At 10.30 Tuesday morning, 4th Oct., St. James' Church, Yonge, Ont., was the scene of a brilliant wedding, the contracting parties being Mr. E. A. Cox, a respectable and clever young man of Montreal city to Miss M. A. Kelly, daughter of Mr. E. Kelly of Quebec city and sister of the Rev. Father Kelly, pastor of St. James' Church, Yonge, Ont. The bride was handsomely attired in a rich gray travelling costume and was escorted by Miss M. J. Kelly, while Mr. P. Kelly of Montreal brother of the bride waited on the groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Kelly, assisted by his brother Edmund Kelly, who accompanied by his sister Miss Saddle Kelly arrived from Quebec to be present at the bride's wedding. After the nuptial mass the bride party proceeded to the presbytery, where a "dejeuner recherche" was partaken of. The presents from friends in St. James' parish where the bride is highly esteemed, and also from Brockville, Cornwall, Montreal and Quebec, were numerous and of great value. The bride and groom were present at the wedding for the last four years, and present and sang with great success; Miss Kelly stood by the altar, and the bridegroom, Mr. P. Kelly, rendered with much ability the organ playing a beautiful waltz. The wedding march as the bride party passed down the aisle, the organ playing a beautiful waltz.

While extending our sympathy to the bereaved relations of the deceased we join them heartily in the prayer that his reward may be great and everlasting. R. P.

GLADSTONE AND O'BRIEN.

A DEFINITION AND AN ADVICE.

The Premier Vindicates Home Rule, in the North-American Review.—Wm. O'Brien, M. P., Gives Advice to Irish Tenants.

We quote the appended, says the Pilot, from "A Vindication of Home Rule," by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in the North-American Review for October:—

"The anti-Irish imagination festers itself upon the horrors which an Irish Parliament is to enact, and on the impotence of the Imperial Legislature to prevent them. Let us consider the case presented to us. Thirty-five millions of Britons are to stand by their arms folded, while three millions of Irish Nationalists inflict on two other millions (such is the Unionist calculation) every kind of lawless wickedness, and while the thirty-five millions have the entire military force of the land and of the Empire in their hands, and while two millions who, according to the same authorities, possess the main part of the property, the intelligence, and the industry of the country, patiently allow themselves to be led like lambs to the slaughter. How reason with prophets such as these, any more than with any infuriated crowd of other days who have seized an old woman for a witch and are carrying her to the place of burning? The case of Ireland is analogous to that of the great self-governing colonies, which in all respects, except those of suffering and wrong, may fairly be compared with her. As to them all alike, these anticipations are preposterous in their absurdity, and cruel in their insolence. But, as it is absurd to suppose that either in the Dominion of Canada, or in any other colony, or in Ireland, a reign of terror could be established, and justice trampled under foot, so it is equally absurd to suppose (and most of all in the case of a country separated from us by only a few score miles of sea) that the Imperial power would view such a state of things with indifference, and become a party to it by a shameful acquiescence. The general upshot is that Ireland generally agrees to undergo every restraint which is imposed upon the autonomous colonies, and to many other restraints. They retain legislation upon trade, they even take our goods, they deal with the question of our own defence, they contribute nothing to our charges. Ireland willingly abandons all these powers and consents to bear her equal share of Imperial burdens; and under these circumstances, such is the astounding force of prejudice, there are to be found men of rank, character, and ability who denounce such a guarded gift of autonomy to Ireland as a thing monstrous and unheard of in its intent."

REPLY TO AN ADDRESS.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., was presented with an address at Portmarna, Ireland, recently. In reply he made an eloquent speech, saying:—

"The time of trial, thank God, is passing away, and the time of triumph is beginning. We held our meeting yesterday over the grave of this system of coercion which has been wringing your hearts for the past six years. We have now, for the first time in the history of Ireland, a British Government and a British Parliament brought into existence for the special purpose of doing justice to Ireland, of giving freedom to Ireland. The time of distress is coming, and I do believe the day is not very far off when we shall have Lord Clairfayde and men of his stamp arraigned in the dock of public opinion as criminals, and when we shall have the arm of the evictor and of the exterminator paralyzed by the law. Under these circumstances I say to you, as I said to the men of Woodford yesterday, stand firm in your ranks, be true to one another, stand land-grabbing and the land-grabber, but at the same time let nothing—let no amount of trial—tempt you to the smallest scene of violence or disorder, knowing, as you do know now, that the law will soon be on the side of the people, and will be a law of justice instead of being a law of ruthless landlord tyranny. Don't be afraid for the future. You have the Irish nation, the whole Irish race, at your back. We of the Irish party are about to appeal to the Irish race once more to come to the rescue of the evicted tenants—once more, and for the last time that, please God, it will be necessary for them to do so—and of this you may rest perfectly assured, that if there is one thought uppermost in the minds of the whole Irish race, it is the thought of the deep debt of gratitude they owe to the evicted tenants of Ireland. Their feeling is that it is your pluck, your sacrifices and your sufferings that have brought about for Ireland the most glorious opportunity that has ever graced the breasts of our race, and it will depend henceforth upon the steadfastness, calmness and common sense of the Irish people themselves whether we will not soon have every one of these evicted tenants back in his own home, and whether in addition to that we will not have an Irish Parliament which will not be a mere ornamental figure-head in Dublin, but which will be an instrument of practical prosperity for the country, creating new industries, developing her fisheries, deepening her river beds, providing better land and better houses for the people, and keeping them at home in comfort and happiness in this dear old land."

CONFIRMATION.

On Sunday morning last, at 7.40 Mass, His Grace Archbishop Fabre administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in the cathedral chapel.

C. Y. M. S.

Last Wednesday evening the Catholic Young Men's Society held its first meeting for the season, when the hall was formally opened for the winter. Rev. James Callaghan delivered an interesting address upon the necessity of maintaining a true Catholic spirit in the ranks of the association and of the incalculable benefits, both spiritual and temporal, that would accrue to the members from the practice of the same, and to carry out this idea he had decided that in future any member neglecting his duty of going to confession and Holy Communion once a month, would immediately be suspended from the privileges of the hall. The President warmly approved of the ideas originated and set forth by the Rev. Director, and also spoke of several improvements that would be necessary for the accommodation of the coming season. The society is getting up an orchestra of their own this year, which will consist of eleven pieces.

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. FOR THE HAIR. IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle. R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL. PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIANE, ROUEN, FRANCE.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE DEFINES THE MEANING OF RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 27.—To-day Archbishop Tache publishes an important letter giving, in definite form, the views of the Church on the usage of the Holy Scriptures. Despite what is said to the contrary the Church does not oppose the bringing of the word of God to the knowledge of the people. His liturgy is nothing but an inspired selection of texts admirably harmonized for the instruction and education of all. Its sacred books have the same character, and glance over the cyclopaedia of the Pope and the pastoral of the Bishops, etc., reveals the same doctrine. The Catholic Church requires that all who are admitted to her sacraments should be approved and authorized by it to be considered as the word of God and read as such. It forbids them using those which have not such recognition. The Church is the guardian of Holy Writ, and to accomplish its sacred trust it will protect books which contain divine inspiration against any mutilation, addition or alteration. What would have become of the sacred treasure had it not been for the leader in highest care of the Church through centuries, the Holy Scriptures, the word of God, are not your thoughts, nor your ways, nor your words, but the words of God, which are the words of God. The Holy Scriptures are not the word of man, but the word of God. It is not the Church, but the Church which interprets the word of God. The Christian world is full of sections combating one another, because they don't agree on the interpretation of the Bible. The Church is not a party, but a witness. That such versions, even when approved, should be provided with explanatory notes or comments. The object of this rule of the Church is to help in finding out the true meaning of the difficult passages, to preclude the danger of false interpretations, but that does not mean that the reading of the Bible requires comment in every case and for every passage. The Catholic Church cannot favor religious exercises as authorized in the public schools in Manitoba. Good reason is that the advisory board, in preparing such exercises, has repudiated the principle laid down by the Church, and accepted that invoked by the Protestants. Certain passages of the Old and New Testament are to be read "without comment." These two last words are not unintentionally set forth. They are used to prevent "religious" exercises from having a Catholic character, and to preserve their Protestant reality. This double object is attained. On the one hand, Protestant children are offered the opportunity of praying according to their faith in the school supported by Catholic as well as by Protestant money, while on the other hand, Catholic children are banished from the public schools both by the general tone of the system, and by religious exercises which are contrary to faith.

The Grand Tombola.

It is unnecessary for us to make any lengthy reference to the Tombola and Bazaar, for the Little Sisters of the Poor's Home for the Aged, suffice to say that Rev. Father Strubbe, Quebec, for the study of medicine, Mr. J. Curran, son of Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., occupies a foremost place. Mr. Curran is a graduate of Manhattan College, N. Y., and will follow the medical course at McGill University.

Highly Honorable.

We are pleased to notice that amongst those who passed brilliant matriculation examinations before the Provost and Council of McGill University, for the study of medicine, Mr. J. Curran, son of Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., occupies a foremost place. Mr. Curran is a graduate of Manhattan College, N. Y., and will follow the medical course at McGill University.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

THE HAPPY MAN

These days is the man who wears a Mellin Coat. You can tell him on the street. You can distinguish him in business. He is a standing and walking advertisement of Solid Comfort, for in "broken" fall weather that is only another name for MELISSA.

Strange how much these little lives of ours are attracted by "the skyey intonances!" The rainy day obscures not only the outer but the inner sunshine as well. Humanity, however, is slowly but surely escaping more and more from this bondage of Nature. The evidences are many in many directions. In matters of dress Melissa is perhaps the most conspicuous example. It is the modern suit of mail against the warring elements. It ensures health and safety, and these are ordinary mortals are stepping stones to happiness.

Ladies and gentlemen are reminded that we have in stock a full assortment of these wonderful garments, marked as usual at cheap prices!

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ARCHBISHOP'S ACADEMY.

The reunion of the pupils of this Academy for the calling of the names inscribed on the Roll of Honor for the month of September, took place on Monday afternoon. The reading of the names was preceded by select recitations in English and French by Masters Chas. Leroux, Chas. Neher, N. Charbonneau, E. Moineau, Willie Kearney and Raoul Labelle. The following pupils had their names inscribed in the "Golden Frame," in consideration of their gentlemanly deportment, punctuality, and serious application to study during the past month:—

FIRST CLASS.—Joseph O'Neill, Joseph Lusignan, Charles McCarthy, Wilfrid Charbonneau, John McCarrey, Raymond Carmel, Patrick Kennehan, Raoul Carignan, Walter Mullen, David Robillard, Kenneth McKeown, Emile Moineau, Henry Lyburner, Edward Belanger, F. X. Ouellette, R. J. Grenier.

SPECIAL CLASS.—Dieudonne Lortie, Albert Brunet, Joseph Boucher, Hector Larmer, Ernest Bellefeuille, Armand Brunet, Alexander Dufresne, Avila Dufresne.

SECOND CLASS.—Raoul Souliere, Edward Currick, Donald Russel, William Twohey, Charles Neher, Thomas Wickham, Claudi Conroy, Patrick McCrory, Raoul Labelle, William Fitzgerald, John Warren, Walter Warren, Arthur Cassidy, Aristide Sauvageau, Francis McKenna, Edward Tracey, Wilfrid Demers, James Drury, Thomas Coughlin, Arthur Rosaire.

THIRD CLASS.—Henry Hoobin, Parnell O'Flaherty, Lawrence Russel, Edmond Vadboncourt, Thomas Kavanagh, Leon Lagace, Edward Wilson, Thomas Flannery, John McMahon, Thomas Hewitt, Thomas Doherty.

FOURTH CLASS.—Henry Grenier, Thos. McKeown, Frederick McGuirk, Raoul Thibault, Leon Dubrule, Frederick Lyman, Thomas Duggan, Felix Bissonnette, Richard McShane, Alex. McCarrey, Edward Hoolahan, William Hickey, Charles Walker, Raoul Larin.

FIFTH CLASS.—Henry Fitzgerald, John Macdonnell, Simon McCrory, Auguste Dauphinais, Atwell King, Edmond Demers, Joseph Raymond Cloran, Norman Cassidy, Francis McShane, Joseph Coulombe, Willie Warren, Joseph Neville, Joseph Walsh.

BLESSING OF THE NEW BELL.

The Rev. Cure Sentenne announced on Sunday, that the blessing of the new bell which had to be cast, owing to a breakage caused by a fire alarm apparatus, would take place on Sunday afternoon next. He added, that the cost having been paid by the city, it had been decided to invite as sponsors, the Mayor and Mayoress as well as all the Catholic Aldermen and the past mayors, with their wives.

THE FEAST OF THE ROSARY.

The feast of the Rosary was duly celebrated in all the Roman Catholic parishes on Sunday. The processions were very largely attended, especially by women. The statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary was borne in each procession. That of St. James Parish, along St. Catherine, St. Hubert and St. Denis streets, was very large. Many of the residences along the streets were decorated.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was held Monday evening in their hall on McGill street, a large attendance of members being present. A large amount of routine business was got through with after which seven new members were initiated. The finances of the society were reported to be in the most satisfactory state.

Miscellaneous.

Not Powerful.—Spacer: What is the noise about in the next room? Limer: I guess our friend, the poet, is struggle with an idea. Spacer: Is the idea his own? Limer.—Yes. Spacer.—Then he will probably escape unharmed.—Town Topics.

Room at the Top.—Ambitious Youth: Do you know of any way by which young writers like myself can make money in literature? Magazine Editor.—Um—there is one. "I am delighted to hear that. What would you advise? "Keep a news-stand."—Street & Smith's Good News.

The Small Boy's View of It.—"Papa," inquired the editor's only son, "what do you call your office?" "Editor," was the reply, "the world calls an editor's office the sanatorium sanctorum, but I don't." "Then, I guess," and the boy was thoughtful for a moment, "that mamma's office is a spunkium spunkorium, isn't it?"—Washington Star.

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THE OLD, OLD STORY!

Country people are always in search of bargains. Auction sales in the cities attract a good many farmers, who come with their wives to look after bargains in furniture and horses. They look over the list of auctions and find that a gentleman who is about to go to Europe offers his splendid furniture and carpets for sale. Here is a chance for bargains. The farmer's wife takes her husband—and his pocket-book—and goes to see the handsome furniture sacrificed. Every bid she makes is raised by a stout man with a red nose, handsomely colored and knobbed all over by rum. The lady wonders why this man wants everything she wants, and asks her mind beating him every time, "the nasty old fool!" She gets boiling mad, "her dander's up!" so to speak, and she gets all she wanted, and a great deal more, in spite of the remonstrances of her seated husband. "Well," she says, "Mrs. Jones will open her eyes now, when she sees the man in the best bedroom suit and gorgeous carpets." The good woman finds to her sorrow that the goods never were owned by any gentleman gone to Europe, but are trashy rubbish, stuck together with poor glue; that the blue satin is cotton and fades all out, and the carpets are mere "stuffs." It is all a snare. This trick is played every day, and the red-nosed man is a fraud who never buys anything, but makes his living by "raising bids" day after day. Avoid all auction rooms and horses which are "the property of a widow whose husband, recently deceased, was in the trucking trade." The ungrateful city is what the old Roman poet called it, and what was true two thousand years ago is true now, because human nature is always the same. And this is precisely why history repeats itself in small things as well as great. If a farmer or country dweller goes to a city in search of bargains, let him or his wife always go to a reputable store, and never, NEVER trust a stranger, or he will be sure to find how ungrateful the city is to men who feed it and supply it with business.—American Agriculturist.

The above is the experience of many, who, after being to such sales, declare they will not again try another, saying they can get reliable goods at much lower prices at the oldest Furniture House in Montreal.

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