

# THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 26, 1890

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, St. Conrad, Bishop.  
THURSDAY, Nov. 27, St. Leonard of Port Maurice, O.  
FRIDAY, Nov. 28, St. James of La Marche, Confessor.  
SATURDAY, Nov. 29, St. Saturninus, Martyr.  
SUNDAY, Nov. 30, (first Sunday of Advent), St. Andrew, Apostle.  
MONDAY, Dec. 1, Bl. Edmund Campion and Companions, Martyrs.  
TUESDAY, Dec. 2, St. Bibiana, Virgin and Martyr.

The re-election of Mr. Parnell to the position of leader of the Irish party in Parliament is only what was expected, and his acceptance of the post will show that his friends are not so far as he is concerned. Any more hypocritical objections to him will in no way affect the course of legislative action on Irish affairs.

THAT a man who errs morally may at times be chosen to do a good work is seen in the life of the late King of Holland. Although a man of dissolute habits he proved "a goodly king," and has advanced constitutional government and the welfare of his country to an unusual degree. He devoted his talents to his country and people and dies generally lamented. But he sinned grievously in a moral sense. There is a special interest and lesson in this fact, owing to a painful event which has recently occurred elsewhere.

MR. H. BAUGRAND, ex-Mayor of Montreal, finds Liberal Governments very mean financially and, like republicans—Mr. Baugrand was a citizen of the United States once, it may be noted—ungrateful. He tells the public how generous he has been; how sold the great Liberal party. But there are very few who will feel much sympathy for either him or his tale of woe, or give him credit for the noble disinterestedness he affects. It seems Mr. Baugrand has spent much money on behalf of the Liberal party and has got very little back, so that he is now owed \$4,000 by the party, but it makes no sign of paying. Mr. Baugrand's lot is hard, but he at least has the consolation of knowing that he has happily been able to recoup himself by honest toil. By eschewing in future the wicked Liberal and Nationalist he may even get increase in this world's goods.

THE re-election of Mr. Marchand to the Speakership of the Legislative Assembly of the Province, has given general satisfaction. It is to be regretted that the Premier in proposing him should have gone out of his way in order to state that his re-nomination was not to be regarded as a precedent. We think that the Premier might with better regard to the interests of the Legislature, have made a directly contrary statement. As long as the Legislature claims to be a body with some kind of parliamentary and constitutional privileges, based upon the practice of its great model, it should aim at making its speaker a permanent officer outside the suspension of privilege. This is the course that has elevated the Speaker of the Imperial House of Commons to the high and independent position he now occupies. But when the office is lowered to the level of a reward for some party hack, whose party backlist is not expected to be wholly set aside when in the chair, the nominal high function is simply dragged in the mire. During the past hundred years there have been but eight speakers of the Imperial Commons. The Provincial Legislature has had as many as that since Confederation. It is easy to draw certain conclusions from the different circumstances.

## Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P.

A movement is on foot to present a handsome testimonial to Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., for his eminent services in Parliament and elsewhere. At the preliminary meeting held in St. Lawrence Hall, on Monday afternoon, where our most prominent citizens organized the movement, over three thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot. The presentation will take place next month, when we will take occasion to say a few words on the merits of our distinguished Irish Canadian representative in the Dominion Parliament, who is about to be so deservedly honored by his friends and admirers.

## Mr. E. R. Murphy's Speech.

During the stay of the Farmer delegates at Winnipeg they were entertained at a public banquet. The speeches delivered were important utterances relative to the future pres-

pects of the Dominion. That which attracted most attention, however, was the address of Mr. E. R. Murphy, the delegate from Truro. He took occasion to dilate upon the evil effects of the legislation of Messrs. Greenway and Martin on the education question. He said that the system in vogue in Quebec and Ontario, where the separate schools were guaranteed to the minority would do great favor in the eyes of intending immigrants, but that Manitoba would be personally injured if the unjust and indefensible legislation of the Greenway Government was allowed to remain on the statute book. Catholics would be debased from settling there. Possibly this warning may be lost on the bigots, but the advice was sound all the same.

## Parnell.

The disclosures in the Parnell case before the Courts in England, it is useless to deny, have caused our fellow countrymen great pain. The vast majority believe that had he so desired he might have contested the suit brought by O'Shea and vindicated his private character. They cling to the hope that on some future day he will clear himself and thus remove the stigma that his enemies have sought to place upon him for the purpose of injuring the cause of which he has been for so long the distinguished leader. Since the days of O'Connell no Irishman has been so persistently maligned as Parnell. The nefarious attempts to ruin him time and again, are still fresh in the minds of the people. The gigantic conspiracy of the London Times, when, with the aid of the scoundrel Pigott, they sought to destroy him is the affair of yesterday only. The same agencies have been at work in the present case and let us hope some day, and before long, the valiant champion of Ireland's rights may be in a position to crush his enemies. It is needless to say that in the whole affair O'Shea plays a most ignominious part, but if we take things at the worst and admit that the charges are true, what then? Beyond all doubt the sin is one of a grave character and proves that the greatest men have the strongest passions to which they very frequently succumb. Such offences deserve the severest reprobation, but are they unpardonable? Such, we conceive, is not the doctrine of Christianity. If Mr. Parnell has greatly sinned he has been greatly sinned against, and the magnificent service he has rendered to his country cannot be forgotten whilst these he can still render may make him indispensable to the cause of a long suffering nation. Those who cry out for the effacement of the Irish chieftain are not the friends of Ireland. It was asked some time ago if a shipwrecked party were in mid ocean in a small boat and that upon inquiry it was found that there was just one man on board who understood navigation, what would be thought of the wisdom of one of the unfortunates who would object to giving him control of the vessel on account of some blemish on his private character? Such is just the case of Ireland to-day. We in this country must leave the matter in the hands of the good, true men in Ireland. Let us give our sympathy and our pecuniary aid to the good old cause to the full extent of our power. Let us stand by the chief so long as his inestimable services are needed by the land of forefathers. We must deplore his weakness if he has been guilty of the charge laid against him, but for all such offences there is forgiveness, and a lifetime spent in the cause of his country will atone for the grave error and grievous sin we all so sincerely regret and unmistakably reprove.

## The Agricultural Delegates.

During the past week the Agricultural Delegates from Ireland have been visiting the City of Montreal after having traversed the Dominion from the Pacific coast and are now on their way to the Maritime Provinces. They will visit our Eastern Townships, and on their return home make known the results of their mission. During their stay in this city Mr. Curran, M.P., made them acquainted with Montreal and its vast resources and to him the occupation was congenial. The delegates are Major Stevenson of Londonderry and Mr. E. R. Murphy of Truro. Both gentlemen are eminently qualified for the mission upon which they have been sent. They are men of wide experience and great breadth of view. Major Stevenson, as we pointed out last week, although a Protestant from the "far down" country, is a thorough Irishman and interested in everything that will tend to its moral and material advantage, desirous of seeing his fellow-countrymen joined in peace and harmony. Mr. Murphy, as might be expected, is an ardent patriot and in every part of the Dominion has received from his fellow-countrymen the heartiest of welcomes. He is a pronounced Nationalist and believes that the day is not far distant when Ireland will be redeemed and regenerated. He is a man of prominence in Truro where he occupies many positions of trust and is, although a young man, ripe of judgment and a keen observer of men and things. Two such gentlemen could not fail to be struck with the conditions of our country. They noted that if there is an absence of excessive wealth in the few, their is comfort and plenty for the majority. The vast fields of the Northwest, they recognize as the home of millions in the future, and speak hopefully of the prospects of Canada as a country where, on every side, there is certain development in every branch in agriculture as well as in manufactures.

Ireland cannot afford to lose many of her children; those who can make a living in the old land will do well to remain there, and no doubt will be so advised, but there will always be adventurous spirits, who will seek their fortunes in the new lands, and without doubt the delegates will tell those who are so inclined, that Canada is the place for the honest, the sober and the industrious.

Amongst the most pleasing recollections they will take home with them will be the fact, that everywhere in Canada, they met many of their fellow-countrymen who have attained good positions and who are a benefit to the home of their adoption and a credit to the land of their forefathers.

## Falsification of History.

When certain writers on the secular press undertake to deal with the history of the Catholic Church they display an amount of ignorance, arrogance and prejudice truly lamentable. The growth of intelligence, the spread of education and the adoption of the scientific method in historical investigation have, however, greatly modified the views, if they have not moderated the zeal, of the fanatic assailants of the Church. It is, moreover, to be observed that, with the rise of democratic institutions a broad, perhaps in some respects a too broad spirit of toleration of destructive theories has been developed. The general effect is not unlike the poet Pope's description of the result of familiarity with vice, which,—

"Seen too oft, familiar with its face,  
We first abhor, then pity, then embrace."

But, perhaps, the most misleading of all the efforts put forth by the enemies of Catholicity is the attempt that has been made to falsify its history. It is not often that we find the daily press indulging in this sort of thing, for, as a rule, the newspaper must avoid giving offence to the religious sentiments of any class of readers. Nor does a wise, just and kindly man of any religious persuasion care to see the sacred convictions of his neighbor held up to public obloquy. Nevertheless some editors are so lacking of true appreciation of their office and the state of public feeling that they lose few chances of having a fling at Rome.

A typical specimen of this sort of writing appeared in the editorial columns of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican of the 20th November. The article was entitled, "Episodes of Roman Legislation." It begins by observing that "there is nothing more noteworthy in the present phase of the Roman Catholic Church than attempting to adapt itself to the great progress of the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, than its repudiation or modification of the past means and methods for the subjugation of the world to its will." The writer then goes on with his endeavor to make the Church of to-day responsible for the political deluges of the Kings of France and Spain during the turbulent era that followed the revolt of Luther.

Now, every unprejudiced student of the history of that period knows that the religious troubles of those days arose from political causes. The kingdoms of Europe, which had risen on the ruins of the Roman Empire, were modelled on the absolute principle of Roman Emperors, and feudalism had extended those principles throughout the whole social life of the nations. The idea of individual freedom had not even been mooted, and so little did the alleged "Reformers" of those years understand the idea that they repressed any attempt at independence of opinion with merciless severity. The persecutions of the Anabaptists, encouraged and commended by Luther, the cruel enactments of the New England Puritans against the Quakers, are instances familiar to all. As well might the Catholics of to-day hold the Protestant fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, responsible for the fanatical extravagances of Cotton Mather, the witch hangings and Quaker hangings of the Puritan founders of that colony, as for the editor of the Republican to hold the Catholic Church of the nineteenth century responsible for the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the severe statecraft of Philip II.

In judging the actions and the policies of kings at a time when the religious, social and political deeps were breaking up and the wildest, most fantastic theories of creeds and government were being preached by men whom we know must have been ignorant, and some of whom we also know were vicious, we must take into account the time in which they lived. It would be an arrant absurdity to judge the Paris and Madrid of two hundred and fifty years ago by the New York and London of to-day. Yet this is what the writer of the Republican would have us do. With equal reason the Catholic writers might hold the present Church of England responsible for the deluges of Archbishop Laud, of whom a Protestant historian says:—"Laud carried all before him and ruled the Church with a rod of iron; and though he had too much pride to submit to the Church of Rome, he acted the part of Pope himself, as Heylyn tells us, to be addressed under the title of 'Holiness' and 'Most Holy Father.' The things he seems to have had principally at heart were the introducing an arbitrary government into the State, the suppression and extirpation of Nonconformity." In carrying out this policy he treated all who opposed him "with the utmost indignity and barbarity; some of them dying in gaol, others being made to undergo the most cruel bodily punishment for daring to oppose the furious and relentless prelate." What a powerful indictment could be brought against Protestantism were Catholic writers to resurrect the horrible accounts of the sufferings of Catholics under former persecuting kings and rulers, after the fashion set by Henry C. Lea in his "History of the Spanish Inquisition," and by his apologist in the Springfield Republican.

But honesty requires a different kind of treatment of history, and, first of all, after laying aside all prejudice, the writer would do justice to his subject should make one great fact perfectly clear. That is, he should show how reasons of State, not zeal for religion, supplied the true motive for the persecutions carried on by the kings and governments of Europe. It should also be ex-

plained that from time long anterior to the birth of Christianity religious conformity was regarded as absolutely necessary to the stability of the government. To deny the national religion among the Jews, even in the earliest period of their history, was to incur the penalty of death. It was the same among all the ancient empires. Tertullian tells us that it was an ancient decree of Rome that no Emperor should consecrate a new God, unless he was approved by the senate; and one of the standing laws of the republic was to this effect, as Cicero gives it, that no one should have separately new gods, nor worship privately foreign gods, unless admitted by the Commonwealth. Cicero defends this law "by reason and the light of nature," saying that to permit such practices would be to introduce confusion; for, he adds, "It is the part of a wise man to defend the custom of his ancestors by continuing their sacred rites and ceremonies." These ideas of the Roman jurist prevailed universally down to within the present century and are held still by the upholders of the Protestant succession to the throne of England.

Buckle, Draper, Rask, and many other Protestant historians agree in testifying to the purity of the motives which actuated many religious persecutors. They gave the legislators this credit, probably because they wanted to claim a like indulgence for Calvin, Cromwell and other "Reformers," accounts of whose atrocities cannot be read without shuddering horror. Catholic writers do not deny the facts of history, nor seek to gloss over the errors of men who misunderstood the teachings of the Church. But they do repudiate with candor and propriety the Catholic that Church per se is responsible for the actions of individual prelates, kings, emperors and statesmen. The perfect fearlessness of the Church in regard to historical investigation has been thoroughly vindicated by Leo XIII. throwing open the records of the Vatican to the scholars of the world.

We cannot close this article better than by quoting Philip a Limborch, who is esteemed the most careful of Protestant historians of the Spanish Inquisition. "Let persecutors of every denomination," he writes, "bear all to reproaches they deserve and be esteemed as they ought to be, the disturbers, plagues and curses of mankind and the Church of God; but let not the religion of Jesus Christ suffer for their crimes, nor share any part of that scandal which is due only to those who have dishonored their character and profaned and abused the most beneficent and kind institution that ever appeared in the world."

## DEATH OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

After a Long Illness the Dutch Monarch Passes Away—The Queen Regent.

THE HAGUE, November 23.—The King of Holland died at 6 o'clock this morning. Last evening there was a sudden change for the worse in the King's condition, the symptoms being those of uremia. The Queen was immediately sent for and stayed at the patient's bedside during the night. Life ebbed away quietly. The public buildings are closed and all amusements have been suspended. The ministers assembled in council at noon. The members of all the royal palaces are closed and flags are at half mast.

William III. was born February 19, 1817, and succeeded his father, William II., March 17, 1849. His mother was a sister of Napoleon I., Count of Holland. William married, in 1839, the Princess Sophie, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, by whom he had two sons, both of whom are dead. One of Queen Sophia was a friend of John Lubbock, Motley, who wrote much of his history of "The Kings of the Dutch Republic" in her beautiful chateau "Huis de 't Bosch" (the house in the wood) on the road between The Hague and Scheveningen.

The King was disliked by the Dutch on account of his irascible temper and arbitrary manner. In Amsterdam he was well hated, because he would only live in his palace there during a few days in the year when he was obliged to go by law. Queen Sophia died in 1877, and on January 7, 1879, William married Emma, Princess of Waldeck Pyrmont, a beautiful, amiable and most able woman, who has made herself well beloved by the Hollanders. In 1880 she gave the old King a daughter, the Princess Wilhelmina, and thus insured the succession to the throne. The young Princess will, if she lives, become Queen of the Netherlands but in the meantime Queen Emma has become Regent, taking the oath only last week. By the death of the King the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg became separated from the Crown of Holland and passes into the hands of Duke Adolphus William, son of Duke William of Nassau.

## Imperial Parliament.

LONDON, November 25.—The Imperial Parliament opened to-day. It refers to Italian and Anglo-Portuguese affairs and expresses a hope that the Near East question will soon be settled. The debate of the afternoon referring to Ireland says:—"The general condition of Ireland has improved under the salutary legislation which you have applied to it, but I have learnt with deep regret that a serious deficiency of the potato crop in certain portions threatens a recurrence of those periods of severe distress, to which the population of the western counties is peculiarly exposed by the industrial economic condition under which they live. I trust the measures of my government may mitigate the immediate evil and diminish the probability of its return. It appears to me desirable for the increase of contentment and the diminution of political disturbances throughout Ireland to take measures for augmenting the number of owners engaged in the actual cultivation of land. A measure having this object in view will be laid before you." A bill for the establishment of county government in Ireland, similar to that in force in England, is promulgated.

## A Good Election.

DUBLIN, November 22.—Sir John Pope Hennessy has been elected by the Nationalists to succeed to the seat in the House of Commons for North Kilkenny, made vacant by the death of Edward P. M. Marum.

## Generous Absentees.

LONDON, November 22.—The London Company of Drapers will cancel arrears of rent on its estates in Ireland to the amount of £17,000 Messrs. Dixon and Healy, Members of Parliament, have for some time been acting as arbitrators in the matter.

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## A Civic Census.

A really good and carefully taken census of this city will be of the utmost value, and we are pleased to learn that Mr. John Lovell, the always energetic and veteran publisher, is now causing a preliminary statistical enumeration of several streets to be made, the whole city to be completed later on. As soon as 4000 subscribers, at the moderate rate of 50 cents each, have been enrolled, the work will be completed. Mr. Lovell's plan will be comprehensive and exhaustive. His census will show the number of houses in the city and of what constructed; the number of persons of both sexes sleeping in each house; religious, number of male and female employees; number of churches, clergy and number of their following and congregations, convents and inmates, hospitals, etc., and will, in short, be a complete exhibit of the social and business state of the city. The work will, when completed, be of a most valuable nature and Mr. Lovell's efforts should commend themselves to the citizens.

## DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS FOR SIXTY CENTS.

Until the end of this month I sell as above. These engravings are all copies of the best works of the most celebrated artists. Large size, 22x20, and above 200 subjects to choose from. Some of them: Master Dolorosa, The Penitent, Magdalen, Ecce Homo, The Angelus, The Communion, The Last Supper, The Last Days of Pompeii, The Last Prayer, The Roll Call, Quatre Bras, Tonn Ray Line, Wedded, Myrtle, Duck shooting, Woodcock Shooting, When Morning Glides the Sky, Chilly October, Morning, Noon, Landscapes, Cupids, J. ray Cattle, Alderney, etc. etc. All by such artists as Rosa Bonheur, Millais, Jules Dupre, M. L. E. B. Thompson, etc. I have framed at about one-third less than regular prices. A wide 41 inch frame for \$1.90 and a dozen other styles equally low. J. T. HENDERSON, Publisher, 139 St. Peter street, one door from Craig Street.

## The Ford Whelan Case.

The Ford Whelan case was discharged by the Court of Appeal in the case of Ford and Whelan, on Saturday last, a decision having been filed.

## Indians Give Trouble.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—Great anxiety has been caused by the fact that the Indians on the western reservation have been exhibiting signs of a religious frenzy on account of their expectation of a "Messiah" who is to lead them to victory over the whites. Deacon, a Yankton reservation Indian, was in Chamberlain, D. K., on his way to the Lower Brule Agency. A party of 15 or 20 men loaded with his people accompanied him. These Indians are well educated and highly advanced, and it has been thought that they would not be led away by the Messianic faith. But a talk with them brought out the fact that they do believe in the coming of the Indian Messiah, who will wipe the whites from the face of the earth. They are gradually being worked into a state of extreme excitement by the new craze. Embarrassed by the vigilance of the agency authorities. An effort will be made to capture the disturbers.

A special from Rushville says that a big meeting was held about thirty miles from Pine Ridge, at which a reputed apostle of the Messiah was present. He told the Indians

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The importance of keeping the blood in a healthy 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 conclusively 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.

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to return to the agency and await the coming of the Messiah, who is to arrive to-morrow in the form of a buffalo. He will give the signal for the opening of the conflict which is to annihilate the white race. This fact causes great fear in the minds of old Indian fighters. Unless there is an absolute failure to get word from the Messiah on the day of the arrival of the troops, a riot is certain.

NEW CHEAP IRISH SONGS, and other songs and Piano pieces just in. Irish Jubilee, with full details of the celebrated dinner; Barney Come Home; My Dear Old Irish Home; three of the best songs of the day. Also the great song, H. A. N. T. In. Home, a five sea song, by Seánan. When the Pilot Takes Command, by composer of If the Waters Could Speak, etc. Down Among the Daisies, a very fine song and dance, equal to any of above. All of above have words and piano accompaniment; price 10c each, 11c by mail. Also the great Boston Gavotte; Elizabeth Schottische; Berlin Riser; Berlin Haman; The New York Mahler; Waltz Landers, the famous set by Winkler; New York Glide; Dancing in the Barn (Schottische)—these eight pieces are the great parlor dances in use in all the homes in the United States; all 10c each, or 11c by mail. Also the famous Love's Sigh Waltz, 10c; the still more famous Vera Waltz 20c; and Wilson's celebrated Red Cross March, 20c. In future we lay ourselves out, especially in songs, to cater for the Irish trade. Any good song out in cheap form that any of our customers recommend as we will issue 10c editions if really good. W. STREET, 29 Bligny street.

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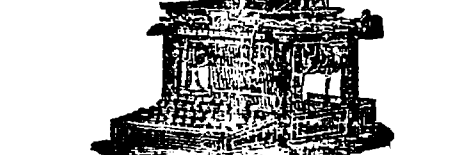
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Mr. A. C. Dornier, one of Mr. Pearl's most competent teachers and representative, has lately opened a studio in this city, and can already point to over thirty (30) successful pupils. Changes made at all times.

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