Dest in 1980



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength – U S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889

(Continued from first page.)

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

Later they desired likewise that to clerios should be extended the obligation of military service, with the necessary consequence of pristorship of it belongs to the State and its grave and multitudinous obstacles placed to administration to the civil powers. Exclusion service, with the necessary consequence of of the secular clergy. They put their hands upon the coclesiastical patrimony, confiscat of it with the most enormous charges, in order to impoverish the clergy and the Church, and to deprive the latter of the means of which it had need in this world to live and te promete institutions and works in aid of its divine Apostelate. The sect-rice themselves have openly declared : "To diminish the influence of the clargy and the clerical be employed; to despoil them of all their possessions and to reduce them to complete poverty."

On the other hand, the action of the State by itself is wholly directed to cancel the imprint of religion and Carletianity from the nation : from the laws, and from all that is official life every religious idea and inspiration is systematically banned, when it is not of their assemblies. directly an agonized; the public manifestations of Cathelic faith and pirty are either prohibited, er under valu pretex's hampered | in a thousand ways. The family is deprived of its foundation and its retigious constitu. To recognize it such as it is, and to confront tion by preclaiming what they call "civil matrimony," and by the instruction which they require shall be altogether secular on all Catholics, and on Us especially, whe from the primary elements even to the higher instruction of the Universities; so that the | duct them to sal-ation, is to enter into the new generations, so far as depends on the State, are, as it were, ebliged to grow up without any idea of religion, wholly devolu-of the first and essential notions of their duties towards God. This is pu ting the axe to the root, nor can there be imagined a means more universal and more effective to defenders and guardians as We are withdraw scolery, the family and individuals of the sacred rights of the Church from the influence of the Church and of the and of the Pontificate, openly We faith. Say all manner of means cap ciertal repel, and to all the Catholic world We delam (ar O. tiel-oity) in its fenndations, and in the very sources of its life, that is, in the the Postificate receive continuously, espessionel and in the family," is the authentic cially in Rows, and which render the Governdeclaration of Masonic writers.

It will be said that this happens not alone In Italy, bu that it is a system of government to which States are general y conforming. We reply that this does not descroy, but rather cenfirms what We any of the latentions and of the autions of Mason: y in Italy, Yes, this system is adopted and put in practice wasrever Presmannry exercises its implone notion, and as this sun is widely epread hence it follows that the ant Caristian system also is very largelly applied.

But its application is more rapid and more genera', and is pushed more to extremes in Our power is to he neglected; all the rethose countries whose governments are more under the a flow of the sect and promote its interests more. And, by evil fortune, in the number of these countries is at present new Italy It is not a thing of to day that it is of a clergy instructed and filed with the the subj of to the implous, mal-fisent lefluence of the secta; but for some time past these, busing hooms absolutely deminant and most powerful, tyranoize over it at will Here the direction of public aff ire, in the ter and spirit in families, which concerns religion, is wholly conform.

As to the Carnolic people, it is necessary which concerns religion, is wholly centermable to the aspirations of the secte; which, for their corrying-ont, find to the depositories of the public powers declared abetters.

AND DOCILE INSTRUMENTS The laws adverse to the Chaica and the measures officialite to it are first proposed, decreed, and resolved in the bosom of the assembles of the aucts; and it is sufficient that anything whateoaver may have a cort of appearance, though distant, of bringing scorn or evil to the Onuren, to see it forthwith favored | inestimable tressure of faith. Bring conand promuted. Amongst the most recent from We will recall to mind the anoreval of the new Penal Code; in which that which they desired with the greatest tensoiry, notwithstanding all reasons to the centrary, was the adoption of the articles against the clergy, which constitute for that body, as it were, an putting in security before all, at the price of expopulous law, and they go so far as any sant to consider as oriminal some actuminary. which are for it most sacred duties of the minutry. The law upon the opere pie (uharitable institutions), by which the whole patrimony of charlty, accumulated by the piety and by the religion of our anseatore in the shadow and under the tate lage of the Courob, have been withdrawn from all its notion and interference; that law had been already, during many years, prometed In the me theg of the suct, just because it should tell at a new tajury on the Church, diminish ner social is flasnes, and suppress at one blow a great quantity of hequests for purposes of worship To this is added the eminenly sectarian work, that is, the erection of the monument to the noterious apostate of Nuls, promoted, determined on and carried out by the austriance and the favor of she rullag authorities by Freemscoary, which, by the very menth of the most sutheritative interpreters of the thought of the seat, did not blush to confers its aim and declare its niguigence. The scope was to scorn the Papacy; the mignificance is that it is now desired to substitute for the Catholic faith the most absolute liberty of examination, of criticism, thought and of conscience; and it is well known what such language means in the months of the sectaries And the real was put upon it by more explicit declarations publicly made by him who is the head of the Government; declarations which sound examily thus: The real and true struggle, which the Government has the merit of hav ing comprehended, is the struggle between faith and the Church on the one side, free Camination and reason on the other. Let the Church seek to react, to enchain again rosson and liberty of thought and to conquer. As to the Government, in this struggle, it deolares openly, in layer of reason against faith, and is attributes to itself the task of acting se that the Italian State may be the evident expression of this reason, and liberty asad task, which, in an apalagous occasion we late.

By the light of high facts and of such declarations, it is more than ever evident that were caused by certain drafts made by the lost eighteen seats during a similar period.

the master idea which prosides ever the march ; of public aff irs in Italy te, in what concerns religion, the putting into execution of the Masonic programme. We see what part of the pregramme has been already realized; it is known what still remains to be executed, and we may foresee with certainty what, as long as the destinies of Italy, will be in the hands of sect rian rulers, or dependent on the sects, its execution will be pushed forward more or less rapidly, according to circumerances, even to to fullest development. Tuelr action new is directed to reach the fellowing aims, according to the vesws and the resolutions taken in their most anthoritativo assemblies -vows and resolutions all inspired with hate to the death against the Church : "Abelition in the sch ole of any religious instruction whatsoever, and the founding of institutions in which also the female youth may be withdrawn from every clerical inflaence, of whatsoever sort it may be; since the State, which should be absolusely atheistic, has the inalienable right and duty of forming the heart and mind of the oltizens, and no school should be withdrawn either from its laspiration or its vigilance, Rigerous application of all the laws in viger directed to insure absolute independ more of civil society from clerical influences. Rigorous observance of the laws which suppress the religious corporations and use of all means to render them effective. Systems. tization of all the ecolesiastical passimeny, starting from the principle that the prethe recruiting and to the suitable formation | of every Catholic or clerical element from all public administration, from the opere pie, frem hospitals, from schools, from cauncils in ing absolutely part of it, and burdening part | which they might prepare the distinies of the country, from accademias, circles, sasa ciations, committees, families; exclusion fasm all, everywhere, for always. lost ad, the Masonic influence should make itself felt in all the circumstances of secial life, and become mistress and arbitress of all. With become mistress and arbitress of all, this, the way will be smoothed for the abolition of the Papacy; thus Italy will be freed association, one sele efficacions means is to from her implacable and mortal enemy, and Rome which was in the past the centre of universal Theoremay, will in the inture be the centre of universal secularization, whence should be proclaimed in the face of the whole world the

> MAGNA CHARTA OF HUMAN LIBERTY." These are so many authentic declarations, acymanus and resolutions of Freemasons or

Witnout at all exaggerating, this is the present and the future state which is being provided for religion in Italy. To dissimulate the gravity of it would be a fatal error. it with evangelical prodence and fortitude, to deduce the daties from it which it imposes as pisters should watch over them and condesigns of Providence, and to fulfil a work of pastoral wisdem and zeal. For what regarde Uz, the Apestolic Office impesss en Us to protest again loudly against all that has been done, to the prejudice of religion, is done, or is attempted to be done, in Italy; nounce, the offences which the Oburch and ment of Catholicity more difficult to Us, and more heavy and unbacoming Our condition. For the rest We are firmly resolved to emit nothing on Our part which may avail to maintain the faith alive and vigorous in the guidet of the Italian people, and to protect it

against the assaults of enemies. gravity of the danger they run, you may prepare the remedies, and put everything lu operation to ward them off No means in sources of speech, all the industries of action, all the immense treasure of assistance and of graces which the Church places in Orr hands, are to be employed for the formation epir t of Jesus Carist; for the Caristian education of youth, for the extirpation of evil courings, for the defence of Catholic truths, for the preservation of the Christian charac-

hefore all, that they may be instructed in the true state of off irs in Italy in the matter of religion, of the tendency, essentially religlove, which the struggle against the Pentiff has in Italy, and of the true scope it sonerantly aim: it, in order that they may ase with the evidence of facts in how many ways spares are bold out in a religious point of viow, and that they may be persuaded of the dangers they run of being despoiled of the vinced of this tenth, and sure, healdes, thet without faith it is impossible to please God and to save themselver, the faithful will understand that it is a question of the greatcet, not to say of solutionest, that each han the duty of guaras teeing here below, and any sacrifice, under pain of incurring eternal

The remainder of the Encyclical deals oblifly with the moral duties of Italians under the circumstances referred to by

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Baring Brothers.

Great slarm was caused on Saturday last by the rumer that the great financial house states that the Salisbury Government has no states that the Government has no states the Government has no states that the Government has no states th ly heard in the firm are the financial agents for the

Russian Government for £2.500,000 and the position to the Burk of England which came to the resona, and other banks have followed suit. The Barings are solvent enough and could have kept on for a time even in the run, but it le it their duty not to imperil great interests. By their action in explain. ing their position to the Bank of England they averted a tramendous financial dicseter,

"Ireland's Heroes and Martyrs."

This will be the subject of the address which Mr. Charles Fizzatrick, M.P.P., of Quebec, will deliver in the Queen's Hall next Monday evening it the "Manchester Martyrs" annual commemoration, given under the suspices of the St. Anu's Y.M.S. The programme is full and attractive; the drmatic portion being a new Irish drama ea-tilled "Innisthore" written for the seciety and which bears upon the position in 1848 and the Young Ireland movement. We truck that there will be crowded house as the soolety deserves a good reward for its offerts.

A Sad Revelation.

LONDON, Nov. 18 .- The long expected diverce anit of O'Shea va O'Shea, Paruell co-respondent, opened on Saturday with most damaging evidence against Parnell. The chief topic of discussion in political circles is on the above anti-ct, has given his views with the O'Shea-Parnell case. The general belief great clearness. The "interview" is as folls that Mr. Parnell will retire from active, lows: public life for a time at least, and that Mr. Dillen will take the leadership of the least parliamentary party. Mr. Gladitine it is as leader of the Home Rulers whose privit, representation of minorities? Character is not a subject of unfavorable public gesslo rad it is also declared that the Irish Catholic priests will demand that the leader of their people, shall be morally a clean men. There will probably be no socasion for centroversy over this point, and Mr. Parueil has nimeelt taken too sustiative, according to trustworthy advices, towards effecting the suggested change of leadership,

New York, November 17 -- Eugene Kally said yesterday that if the charge against Par-nell was proven Irishmen would want no more to do with him as a leader. Of course he could vote on a question, but he would never be look ed upon as a fit man to introduce any measure looking to the relief of Ireland. "Still," con-"we must be generous and tinued Mr. Kelly, wait before coming to a conclusion desrimental to Mr. Parnell. Soill, as I say, if the charges are proven again him not only, will the curryy of America cease to have anything more to do with him, but the latty will act likewise. Tthick that a men like Parnell, whom we have always looked Epon as a pure man, with his ability, his ancestry and his past achievements should mix himself in such a scandal. It must remove nim from that high pedestal upon which the Ir.th people have placed him.'

An evening paper publishes the following opinions on the subject
Mr. C. J. Doherry, Q.C., said; "I think the
Irish people owe too much to Mr. Parcell to refuse to follow him if he should decide to cotinue to lead them. As to whether he will do so or not is for his consideration, and his judgment I believe to be much better than my own I don't think a man can be found to fill bis place, although there are several med in the party who could occupy it. However, I believe the Home Rule movement is now quitindependent of any individua, mue, and whether Parnell is at the head of the party or not, Gladatone and the English people will solve the

question, Mr. J. J. Corran, Q C., M.P., said: "It is always imprudent to venture opinions off hand on any such question as this, but as you tell on any suon question as spis, our as you set.

is intain the latth alive and vigorous in the me every one is speaking about in I be asserted with equal force and fairness that, in French Canadian counties, only French-clined to defend the case are not clined to defend the case o'Shes known. From the summary of the case O'Shes the restore also make appeal, Venerable presents a contemptible figure. Later on we where they were in accusal majority. The practical manual has that in this section. Brothers, to year zeal and to your love for presents a contemptible figure. Later on we may get at the true of the whole affair, which treal result of this would be that, in this section may be done they run, you may prethe 'Times' forgery lessers turned out to be. The Irish people will never forget what they owe to Parnell, and the Irish party will decid what his future position is to be. Home Rule caunot be shipwrecked by the circumstances of the

> Hon. Edward Murphy, who appeared much grieved at one result of the trial, said: "I think everyone should suspend his judgment until we hear further on the matter, for we certainly have more to hear. I am extremely sorry at the way matters have turned out. Parnell has always displayed such wenderfus judgment and proved himself a man of transcendent

To be Hung.

OVIAWA, November 17 .- The last ray of hope for a commutation of the death sentence passed on W. B. Blanchard, now in Sherbrooke jail for the murder of a man pamed Calking, has disap peared and the unfortunate man will be executed within the precincts of that building on the 12th of December paxt. His Excelency the Governor General, after careful y enquiring into the whole case, approved to day of an Order-in Council passed in acc relace with the r-com-mendation of Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, that the law should be allowed to take ine course. Lord Spanley finds no reason to interfere with the sentence of the court, the prisoner having had a fair trial and the decision arrived at being a just one.

An Insurrection.

LONDON, November 17. Advices from St. Petersburg say it is reported that a serious riot occurred last week as a place 15 miles distant from Moscow. A body of troops shot and rounded a hundred peasants and workmon for relusing to receive the commands of the newly appointed district officials. In addition to refueing to obey their commands the rioters bound the cflicials with cords and sent them to Moscow.

The Lew's Delays.

LONDON, Nov. 18.-The Imperial Court of Leipsic, which is now the supreme tribunal in Germany, has just given judgment in a case which has been proceeding nearly two hundred years.
It is a suit which was commenced early last century by the Free Hanss town of Lubeck against the Government of Mecklenburg, with the object of obtaining a declaration that the said town has the sale privilege of free navigation and fishery in Several rivers and lakes. Lubeck's claim is founded on a charter of Emperor Barbosa.

A NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY FOR

importance to require its own annual News.

paper Directory, and there are several new iteatures of the proposed work which will make it a valuable hand book for all seeking information in his bands, with perfect configure of this somewhat delicate and difficult question in his bands, with perfect configure that he tion concerning the Canadian Press. speak for this enterprising firm the hearty sup-port and co-operation of Canadian publishers

Barttelou's cruely, but he continues to charge interests of the Irish Cathelics suffered under Barttelot's cruelty, but he continues to oberge Stanley with the responsibility for the disaster that beful the rear guard.

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IRISH REPRESENTATION

In the Provincial Government.

Mr. Fitzpatrick Expresses his Opinions on the Recent Vote and the Irish Position in Public Affairs.

Mr. C. Fitzpatrick, M.P.P., in an interview with a representative of the Quebec Telegraph on the above subject, has given his views with

Have you any objection, Mr. Fitzpatrick, to state the motives for the line of conduct which you pursued the other day relative to Mr Hall's

You are, no doubt, aware that, while many of your own countrymen do not exactly under stand and are dissatisfied with the stand von took on the occasion, your political adversaries are making the most of the opportunity to represent your conduct as an abjec; abandonment of a great principle, which, as an Irish Catholic representative, you should be the last to

I have not the slightest doubt of what you say. That was the ouject at which Mr. Hall and the Upposition aimed in their amendment and the Upposition aimed in their amendment—to put inyself and my Irish Oatholic colleagues, Messas McShane and Murphy as well as the Government which we support, in a take light before the country. You know, it is said that everything is fair in love and war, and, I may add, in politics, too. The Hall amendment was simply a piece of Opposition strategy or dodging, if you like, to embarrass the Government and put the Irish representatives "in a ment and put the Irish representatives "in a corner," where they would be forced, so to say, to show their hands and declare themselves in opportunely against their party friends. There was nothing sincere about the move of the Opposition. It was simply a case of "diam and cut diamond" between us and I fancy that they did nor, as the lawyers say, take much by their Sill, admitting this, you cannot deny that

there was not a great principle involved in Mr. Hale's amendment, which I ish Catholics should uphold as all coses, and, looking at this prin

c ple alone, I would ask you how you justify your action in regard to it?

Well, you se, this was the way I looked at the matter. The principle which Mr. Hall's amendment sought to establish was that each of the different elements, which compose the population of the province should be represented in the Cabinet, that is to say, that the English Protest intechou c be represented by an E glish Protestant, the Irish Catholics by an Irish Catholic, the Scorebmen by a Scorebman, the French-Canadians by a French-Canadian, and BO OD.

NOW, IF THAT PRINCIPLE

were pushed to its logical conclusion, it might an En lish-speaking representative in a single division, Quebec West not excepted, for we are not even in a majority there, as you well know. In fact, to be plain with you, our position is such that we cannot afford to assert any such dangerous minciple as Mr. Hell proposed to establish. When I say "dangerous," remember that I do not pretend that the principle is wrong in itself, for that would be to relicquish a right which I never intend, on behalf of my own countrymen, to surrender; but I mean that, in the way we are situated, it is not a politic one to assert, as it is a weapon which might be surned with off ct against our selves. Collectively, our numbers are sufficiently large and respectable and we have enough ske in the country to entitle us to Caoinet represents top, but, on the other hand, it must out be forgotten, that we are not only in a min-ority in the Province, but in a minority as the presentatives, who form and support the Government for the time being. It would therefore be dangerous, as you see, to appressively assert a principle which could only result in drawing ines of demarcation between us and the ma-parity of the population of this Province which ere not at all desirable from any point of view in a congacy constituted as this is. Further more, I contend that it is more to cur interest neing in a small minority, that we should be chosen because of our merits and abilities rather than of our creed and nationality. The my own county for instance! Where would I be today, if the principle count ried for by Mr. Hall in his amendment. obtained? Frankly speaking, I have no fear that either the French-Canadian population or Mr. Morcier will deal onjustly or us g nerously with us in the matter of Cabinet representation any more than they have dealt unjustly or ungenerou ly with us in other respects. Indeed, I cnow of no people who

LOOK LESS TO CREED

or nationality in the choice of their public men shan the French Canadians. You are 10 ; well sequented with the political history of the concern for me to multiply instances of their magnanimity in this respect, but it should never be long often that it was French Canadi-ms who returns Report Baldwin for Rimouski, Join Neilson, David A Riss and your humb e servant for Quebec C unty; Henry G. July for Louniniere, the lass Duabir Ries for Brance. Cd Rho as for Megantic and many others with whose names you are familiar, but all showing that the French Canadians are a great deal freet from the prejudices with which they are so glibly classed to be their accusers. Indeed, they have fr quently set us a striking example of indefference to everything also but personal merit in the enoice of their representative men, which the other elemen's might copy with ad-OANADA. | van'age. Ability, honesty and identification | MESSEB. A. McKim & Co., Advertising | with their interests and fe-lings are the prince Agents of Montreal, are projecting what will be pal perperts to their confidence and sympathy the first comprehensive newspaper directory of and, beyond that, it usually matters little to onis country. Canada is now quite large them whether the candidate be of their own enough and its journalistic interests of sufficient nationality or a different one or whether be wrships r not at the same attar. As for Me Mercier, I am satisfied to leave the adjustment in his bands, with perfect confidence that he will ace not only with the most perf. of fairness, but even with the greatest liberality to all inter-rate. In saying this, I want you dishinctly to understand that I am not speaking merely as a supporter of his Government and the principles Lieus. Troup says he has no doubt of the which is embodies. I speak as an Irish Catholic, the present Administration? I state, as you know, nothing but the truth when I assert that his was the first Government in this Province It is announced that Hon. W. H. Smith to give us a distinctively Irish Catholic Cabin-

to represent the Attorney-General on all the oriminal trials in this part of the country, and

that since my election to the Legislature and Prosecutor, another Irish Catholic, Mr. H. J. Cloran, has been chosen to fill the same position at Montreal. Here in Quebro we have two Judges of the Sessions, one of them an Irish Catholic, Judge Murray, and two district magistrates at Montreal, one of them also an Irish Catholic, Judge Barry. All these appointments have been made by the present Government, and certainly, to my mind they are not evidences of such an unfair or niggardly spirit on its part towards my people, as would warrant me in believing that it intends to allow other principles than those of atrice ustice and even of generosity to guide it in future in dealing with the different elements of our population. Of course, for the moment, in the matter of different for the moment, in the matter of Cabinet representation, it may not seem to be as gruerous towards us as it has been in the past, but allowance should be made for the obstacles which often prevent Governments from doing at all times as they would like to do and

which time only can remove.

But, Mr. Fitzpatrick, you, doubtless, know what is eard outside? Your stand on Mr. Hail's amendment has been construed into an abandonment of the right of the Irish Catholics to Cabinet representation and your sub-amend. meat into a declaration on your part, as an Irish Catholic, that the Irish Catholics want no representation in the Government and will be isfird to let things remain as they are. Is auch the case?

By no means, and those who say the contraty

are laboring under an altogether arroneous im-pression. I am not time serving or mean spirited enough to yield one inch of any right which belongs to my own countrymen or any other element of the community, expacially where the protestion of minorities is concerned. The principle asserted in my sub-amen. Insent was that the members of the Cabinet should be selected according to applification and be selected according to qualification and merit, but, in laying it down, I am far from admisting that the Irish Romon Catholics are so far inferior to men of other nationalities in point of ability or merit as to not be ab

hold their own, and to prevent their being chosen as advisers of the Lieut Governor. In moving the sub-amendment, I stated that I willingly accepted the principle there in set forth, because I feit that, with qual justice, the Irish Catholic element would be always able to produce men capable of doing honor to themselves and to their race, as well

as to the province, and that, if they were refus ed access to the Cabinet, not because of their want of qualification, but solely because of the nationality, I would be the first to resent such boyconing not only by expressing my disapproval, but by recording my vote in condemnation of any Government, the present one not excepted, which would attempt any such policy of sectional and narrow minded exclusivism. In taking this stand, too, I be heve that I consulted as much the legitimate national pride of my race as I did their best interests under the circumatances Then, Mr Fi'zpatrick, it is evidently your

conviction that the Government intend to gove your countrymen Cabinet represents non? That is my conviction. Of cause, I know nothing of the Government's investion, but I in anti-fied that is its desire to do justice to all elements and that the I ish Catholics will have no reason to complain of their treatment at its hands. Indeed, I may say that there are excellent grounds for believing that an Irish Catholic Minister will sgain till a seat in the Cabinot in the very near future.

C. M. B. A. Social. The seventh annual social of Branch No.

26 C.M B.A , on the 12to, to the Quen's hall, Most al, was a triumpuant success and in generally allowed by all who have attabled the former entertainments of the same obstacter given by the Branch to have compared them. The attendance was very large some 250 persons belig present. Adthose associated with the management reem to have d ne their at most to bring about this satisfactory result of the extert dament, and noy special praise would be perhaps desmed invidious but there seems to be a general . x. presion of thanks raised on behalf of Bro. Singletor, who prosided over the refreshment. ommittee, and to the energetic president, Mr. Nugert. Among the invited guest, were Branch Providenta Mosers. Dandelin (141), Howkon (87), O'R-illy (41), Tail r (74), M. 1878. J. J. Curran, M. P., Q. C.; P. M Ger, Lachino; Dr. Guerin, D. Cidleux, E P. Ronar, B Tansey and Mr. O'Neill, of Toronto. The reception committee was com-Merk, J. J. Kine, F. C. Laulir, M. Sinter. A Martin was obsirmen of the general entertaining committee. Addresses were delivered by the Prosidert, Mr. Nogast, and Mr. J J. Curren, M.P.

The C.M.B.A.

Mr. J. A. MacCabe, grand president of the C.M B.A., has received the following lover:-THOROLD, Oat., Nov. 11, 1890 DEAR SIR.—Insented as the suprems council has answered our call for a separate beneficiary in such a coercive and despitic manner, and that the said council was urged to the same through the autagonism brought shout by revengeful persons, smarting under alleged griev-auces, said to be inflicted by our Canadian grand council, and that we will attribute to this ac ion of the supreme council whatever animority may arise between cur Canadian and American brothers—Dear sir, by taking the initiative in this matter, and bringing out your views as well as those of other prominent officers and members of our order in Canada, we will have attained our object.

Signed in behalf of branch 24, JOHN CORBETT, Chancellor, J. NES WILLIAMS, President. JOHN BATTLE, Second Vice Prerident. WM GEAMIN, Treasurer.
E. D. P. Foley, Financial Secretary.
A. McPrague, Secretary. JAS ROGERS, Assistant Secretary.

The New York Times says Mr. Jay Gould has got control of the Union Pacific relievay. Mr. Gould himself is given as the authority, and it is said William and John D. Riche lier are to the deal with him. It is claimed hat the Union Pacifis will no lenger be a disturber of western rall way peace.

The schoozer Luxine, with a cargo of peneral merobandise shipped at Quebec for Newfoundland, is reported wrocked on Lark iiland.

DIED:

BURKE-At. So. Marthe, Nov. 11th, 1890, at her factor's residence, S. rah Ann Jane Burke, aged 30 years, 11 months and 20 days. [Kanuas City, Prescots, Arizona and Pem-brok- papers please copy.]

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

AMERICAN.

On December 28 the order of the Kaights of Labor wat have existed 21 years.
The Iranan Solity of the Makabas addressed hitters to Joseph Gazzalo, et St. Louis, notifying him officially that no his been condemand to death by the society.

Every peace : fli er in Young county, Texas, e in jull, having been tudicted by the United States grand jury for participation in the attempt to assault the juli and hang three murderers.

A despatch from Salt Lake City says : Natwithstanding President Woodruff's proolamation polygamy still flourishes in Utah. Forty two arrests have been made for tals orime within the last 00 days,
Mr. Powderly, G.M.W. of the K. of L.,
recommends that after January 1 next local

assemblies be permitted to discuss the tariff question in this shape : "Which will bring she greatest good to the greatest numbernigh turiff or free trade?"

CANADIAN.

Wheat receipts are improving at Port

M. Pare died at Quebec a lew days ago at the ege of 104.

Mr. Josian Blackburn, proprietor of The London Free Press, died at Hot Springs,

Ark., last week. On her last passage the SS. Linda had a rough experience, and 300 cattle shipped by James Akins, of Port Hope, Ont., were killed. The cattle were insured.

It is reported in Owen Sound that one of the richest and most extensive beds of phosphates in Octavio has been discovered in the township of Madoo, near Bannockburn.

a Owing to the ill-feeling between the frish soldiers and the Irish constabulary all the Irish regiments are to be withdrawn from Ireland.