THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATDOLAC CHRONICLE AN ENDEMARY OF PROVIDENCES OF AN A EXAMPLEMENT OF THE CHERKONNICI OF DE

AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE FRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

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WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, St. Elizabeth of Hangary, Widew. THUBSDAY, Nev. 20, St. Felix of Valeis,

Contessor. FRIDAY, Nev. 21, Presentation of the Blessod Virgin,

SATURDAY, Nev. 22, St. Occilia, Virgin and Martyr. SUNDAY, Nov. 23, (twenty-sixth and last Sunday after Pentecost), St. Clement, Pope

and Martyr. MONDAY, Nov. 24, St. John of the Cross,

Cenfestor. TUESDAY, Nev. 25, St. Oatherine, Virgin

and Martyr.

THE African climate has, it is said, a demeralizing effect upon Europeans, and the steries of cruelty to the natives by those associated with Stanley's expedition, if true. would serve to give some weight to the statement. It is to be hoped, however, that investigation will prove the stories in question to be untrue. The mission was designed in the interests of humanity and civilization, and it was endersed by kings and peoples accordingly. A sweeping enquiry must be made, and it justice can be done it must be meted cut without regard to any her sword may reach,

THE death of Professor Galbraith removes one of the ferement of these who have contended for the cause of Irsland and Home Rule. With Dr. Butt, Father O'Malley and others he may be ranked among the pioneers of the later phases of the Irish National. movement. A Pretestant and an English Ohurch minister, he fought as gallantly for the cause as any Irish Cathelic, and in fact prejudiced himself to some extent at Trinity College, where he was a professor, by his zeal for the national welfare of his country. Ireland owes Professor Galbraith a great deal far his earnest championship of her cause and vindication of her people. He worked for her under difficulties and at a time when her than at the present, and the harvest which is now apparently almost ripe for the sickle was largely sown by him and his colleagues.

having indulged in certain comments on the Edward Blake was in favor of going still eltuatien, Mr. Mackenzie spoke out as fel- further with the principle of minority repre-lows : "Well, for my part I say to Mr. sentation, and made antelaborate speech, ad-Blaine, "I am willing to trade, but as it re- vocating a change in the constitution to as quires two to make a bargain, if you are not to give political minorities a veloe in the willing I must go somewhere else," And affairs of state. Dees. Mr., Fitzpatrick so says Canada to day, and snaps her fingers | believe, that if he and his two colleagues, at the McKinleys, Wimans and all that Messre. Murphy and MoShane, were posorew.

That Appointment.

The appeintment of Mr. Edward Kennedy to the superintendency of the Lachine canal is particularly distasteful to our contemporary the Daily Witness. The Government is to be congratulated in having made so good a choice, Our cenfrere never ceased to bespatter Mr. Kennedy frem the day his name was first mentioned in connection with the appointment, and when it was finally annenneed that he had been installed in office the true spirit that nerves the only religious daily was manifested in the following lines : "Alderman Patrick Kennedy, of Sr. Ann's ward, is now the preud father of the Superintendent of the Lachine canal." Had Mr. Edward Kennedy only had the good fortune te be the son et Reginald de Vere, there would have been no occasion for tears or carses, but that the son of an alderman, bearing the name of Patrick, should have carried off the prize was too much for our virtuous and charitable contemporary. Hine ills lachryme. Alderman Kennedy is preud we have no doubt, and his many friends are highly pleased.

Irish Free Trade.

Mr. Stevenson, of Londonderry, one of the armer delegates sent out to examine the resources of Canada, does not hold the idea that the land question is at the bettom of Icelani's troubles. "If that question," he says, " could be solved to-morrow, giving every Irish tenant his helding, not on the terms of the Purchase Act, but free not only from all annual instalments, but freed also from direct texation, the difficulty would be still unselved." The Irish "quisiten," he thinks, is really, in its first principles, rather an economic or labor question, town one of land. There is a good deal of truth in the contention of the delegate, and the only possible way to supply the urgent needs of the ceantry is by granting her the power to adjust her own affairs so as to best meet the necessities of the period. Until the power of arranging her own fiscal pelloy is granted. the industrial interests of the island must always be weighed down by the tremendons gempetitien she has to meet. Hor trade relations with Eogland and Scotland place her in much such a position as Canada would occupy in reference to the United States if we did not possed the power of enforcing a protective tariff. Until Ireland can protect and develop her manufactures her position will not change materially. And it is more the defenders were less in number and isfinence grasping spirit of the "Menchester School" the grant of Home Rule. That school has caused free trade to become a species of idel -a superatition-as Sir John Macdonald told the Manchester Obamber of Commerce. It will be a hard thing to break down, but it will have to go sconer or later. Mr. Stevensen very wisely says: " I am convinced that if the British Empire ever is dismembered that it will be due to this cosmopoliton policy which compels the Mother Country to ignere the interests of her celonies and refuses Ireland the right to develop her dormant resources. * * * Give Ireland the right to protect her markets; let her adopt a tariff against English and Soutch manufactured goods, and against all foreign imports : let her be in a position to enter into preferential dealings on a commercial federation system with the colonies, and it will do more to break down the English free trade system of today, which is the one bar to commercial colonial federation with the Mether Constry, and commercial federation is the only true basis of federation, than aught else." Such a termination must come at last, and it would be far wiser for English statesmen to bow to the inevitable.

the Americansite trade in a very philesophic from the ranks of the Oitll Service, some-manner. At St. John, N.B., he happened to thing (unprecedented, for the sale purpose of meet Mr. Blaine, and a merning paper deing natice to the Acadians. The Henseased respectively of the genius of Grattan, O'Cennell and Parnell, that such merits would insure for all three seats in the Quebeo Cabinet? Dees he imagine, for a mement, that they would be allowed to supplant even Mesers. Duhamel, Rebidoux er Langeller, so long as our French-Oanadian friends are in an overwhelming majority ? Not likely. Perhaps, some day, Mr. Fazpatrick may be considered worthy of a seat

beside the eminent statesmen we have just named, but he shall have paid teo dearly for the whistle. Some men are taken into Oabinets and kept there, because they are decile nebedies, but, as a general rule, polttical leaders take it for granted that the man who has not his own people with him because he stands by them is of little account in the pelitical arena, what over his abilities may be.

The Last Act.

It is needless to werry our readers, at any great length, on the question of Irish Oatholic representation in the Quebes Cabinet, for semetime to come. When we thought our ideas might be made to prevail, we did our best to awaken our people to the urgencies of the moment. It was hinted that we were pursuing the wrong path, a little more time was necessary, it was unfair to barrass the

Premier in the threes of an election, all would be right in due ceurse, only give the honorable gentleman a chance, he was well dispesed towards our people, and, when the ameke of the electoral battle had vanished from the field, the faithful Irish will find that in the charmed circle of the Prime Minister's advisers their representative would occupy a conspicuous and henorable position. The election over the, TRUE WITNESS bowed to the voice of the electorate. The Premier was to be given an eppertunity of redeeming his pledges, and it was only right that he should not be embarrassed. He was not embarrassed, at least, by us. On the other hand the crop of political prophets, who shot up every now and again to inform the people that within a few hours the new Irish Catholic representstive was to be sworn in, became alarmingly large. In the violnity of Aylmer, P. Q , and even in the sister Province of Ontario, not enly was the office to be filled, and at ence, according to certain newspapers, inspired by the prophets above mentioned, but the blo graphy of the gentleman who was to eccupy the coveted arm chair in the Privy Council of the province was published. By degrees the prophets felt that the day was cold, and, one by one, they retired from the business. Then the Irish Oathelics of the prevince were informed that if they had no representative in the Cabinet, it was on account of the personal jalousies of the three gentlemen of their race and creed who eccupy seats in the Provincial Legislature. Messre, McShane, Murphy and Fuzpatrick were enacting the roll of the Kilkenny cats, so it was said. These gentlemen did not like the imputation of such unbecoming conduct, and, very properly, they hast and to repudiate any such malevelent designs. It then became necessary te drep the mask, and the Premier was equal to the emergency. Mr. McShane has never told any one why he was hustled cut of the Cabinet, and, although the public were led to pelleve that the true inwardness of that calamity was to be forthcoming at a mass menting of his electors, for some reason that meeting was never held. It was conjectured all along the line that Mr. McShane's usefulness as a minister had ceased. Mr. Owen Murphy, M P.P, was looked upon by many as the coming man, and from leit-re recently published it would seem that such a notion was not foreign to the honorable gentleman's own prognestications. We did not comment upon the correspondence between " My Dear Mr. Premier " and " My Dear Mr. Murphy ;" it had no appearance of a genuine fight, and as a sham battle it was a decided failure. However, many thought that, met sphorically speaking, the fur would fly if, during the approaching session, the promises that induced Mr. Murphy, M P.P., to become a Government candidate were net fu filed. Honest Matthew Rearn, the veteran Liberal, had been met and crushed, and the bond had to be redeemed or-we shall presently see what. The session opened, and in last week's issue reference was made to the attitude of Mr. Fuzpatrick in his speech on the address ; but that speech did not end, it only began, the important part he was to play. During the debate Mr. John S. Hail, the able and popular representative of St. Antoine division, Montreal, presented the following amendment:

painful surprise when instead of a speech in suppert of the smendment Mr. Fispstrick amendment be struck out and replaced by the following :

"This House hopes that the advisers of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will be selected in accordance with their qualifications and their merits only, and not according to their religion or their nationality, and that, as peace now reigns in this Province from a tellplous and national point of view, it is not wite to endauger it by untimely declarations such as those contained in the main amendment, and that therefore this House do adopt in their entirety and not seriatim the resolutions sub-

That sub-amendment Mr. Fitzpatrick em. phasized by an eutburst in which he deneunced as subversive of the peace and prosperity of the province the demand for minority representation. A reference to the

debate will show how easily Mr. Ball disposed of Mr. Fitzpatrick's logic. The vote was taken and the sub amendment carried. But where were Messrs. Murphy and McShane ? The member for Quebec county deserves the collapse of the Tory Government. least censure of the three. He took his medicine like a litile man; he obeyed his master and some day may get his reward: his may have been the bravery of expectancy or of despair, it was bravery of some kind, but at the cost of a right for which his people st the cost of a right for which his people concerned, we have told our countrymen. had long contended. Messrs. Murphy and that we would never again beg the world for McShape failed to answer the roll call, either to support their party or to stend by their tyrahay without striking a blow. Froud am people in the hour of need. Mr. Mercier is said to be a good judge of men, and, if that be so, we can now understand why. selecting his collesgues in accordance with their qualifications and merits only, and not according to their religion or their national- eviction and imprisonment and outrage in tty," as the sub-amendment puts it, he does every shape in order to bear what they can not deem any one of the three gentlemen. with whose conduct we have been dealing, a fit or proper person to hold a portfolio in his Cabinet.

A Great Reception in New York

O'Srien and Dillon Speak to an Eathuitastic Crowd - \$40,099 Subscribed For the Fund

The reception to Mesers. O'Brien and Dillen in New York was very or thuisastic, the Metrepolitan Opera House being packed ts its armest capacity and close on \$40.000 were subscribed. Gavernor Hill made s peech of welcome and he was followed by Mr. Dillon who in the course of his remarks said famine had been made an institution in Iroland. It has reduced her population and ever diagraded a olvil zad Government, the wealch. It is pulling down the homes of the tionsands. After eighty years of Unionist they have resisted successfully all the forces government the civilized world has come to regard the famine in Ireland as a periodical visitation. Both the hearts of the people of this county would be wrung by an exaggerated account of the suffering in the west of Ireland even in the best of years. But there and the story of Tipperary has been repeated has never been a year in Ireland, not even in over sgain and will be repeated until coercion



some hope that Parliament, soon to meet, will

adopt means to save the lives of these people,

I believe it will be done, because if Ireland

is again strewn with corpses it will mean the

"I am begging now for fighting funde. These lands which are cipable of raising

golden barvests have been wrested from the

people, a land formed by God for the susten-

ance of a great people. We propose to fight until we have tern up by the roots the ays-tem of mis-government. As far as we are

men who would lie down and submit to

to say it, fellow citizens, that the men in

Ireland have risen up and attacked the

cohorts of landlordiam in its last intrenob

ments. These are the men against whom all

the venom and vengeance of landlerdism and

Tery government are biling concentrated in

I cland. These are the men who have borne

for the cause of Ireland. For these men we

are proud to beg. No, I do not say to beg.

but to claim from ever man of Irish birth, yes, and from eve y man feeling a love of

humanity and liberty in his heart aid in this

cause. It will be a privilege t) such men to see that the soldiers of the Irish nation are

got struck down in the land on the morning

of the battle while American purses and

"You have cheered to-night the name of

T pperary. We have heard a good deal of the name of Tipperary, and you will hear a

good deal more of Topperary. The men of Topperary have presented a spectacle of puble

conduct. You may search the annals of the

world for instance more not ls and more as

tonishing than the action of the common pc-

pulation of Popperary ; not for any selfish

interiste, but for the defence of their land.

They have given up their fertile lands, and

they have given up their homes. The whole town has refused to make themselves accom-

rl cco of Smith-Barry and the exterminators

They have turned the tables on the extermin-ator, and they have left him mourning upon

the rules of a property which formerly yield.

tyrnuny, the most destardly violence that

sples and shadowing, the shooting, and all. The marvellous thing of it all is that

of landlordism, and all the forces of Dublin

Gustle, and side by side with the ruins of the

exterminator's Tipperary they have raised a

new Tipperary. "During the last few years this has been

going on witheut orime, without violence,

without arms of any kind, accepting eviction,

"Inis is the way they rebuke the vilor

ed him £20,000 B ycar.

American hearts can fire them.

A Requiem.

On Sunday the Rev. Father McCallen annonneed at St. Patrick's church that on Saturday moraing a selemn requiem would be sang at 7 20 for the repose of the sou a of the decensed brethers of Branch No 26 C.M.BA.

1681 .et .v. /

Nov.-19, 1890



woods, double veneered, the grain crossing ab right angles; [50 styles of Reed Organs and Caurch Pipe Oigans

Of necessity deals with scientific terms not familiar to the general public. In what, then, do the "BELL" Planos and Organs excel? They excel in

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THAT the Latin races are showing marked signe of decadence physically as well as merally, and this at a very rapid rate, is a starting fact which has attracted the attention of social scientists for some time past. But these, however clearly they may have established their contention, have never very olearly demonstrated the cause of the decay or suggested a remedy. The Christian philesepher, however, has little difficulty in finding a reasonable explanation of the phenemenon in the attitude which the peoples in question have assumed towards the Oburch. The Papal Encyclical, which is given elsewhere, shows clearly the position of Italy in this respect. That document, though referring especially to Italy, is of wider application, and should, we regret to say, find many hearts to mnite in France. It is sad to think that France, the mother of so much that is great and good in the history of the Church, should have fallen from her high estate. But te-usy this can be said of her by an observant oritio :

" Turn your eyes on France, which a century ago solemnly installed concupiecence-apply bypified by the Goddess of Reason-io the place f conscience, and elevated the dumb buzzerd idol, Man in the abstract, and his fictisious rights, in the place of the living God, and the duries binding upon us because He is what He is; look as France, I say, if you would see an example of the hell which a people prepares for itself when it maketh and loveth a lie. I know the country well, and every time I visit it I discern berrible evidence of ever increasing degeneracy. The man seems to be disappearing. There is a return to the simious type, The eye speaks of nothing but dull esuriency. The whole face is prurient. The voice has lost the virile ring, and has become shrill, gibberieh, and baboou-like. Go into the Chamber of Deputies, the chosen and too true representatives of the people. The looks, the gestures, the cries remind you irresistibly of the monkey house in Regent's Park. The nation-it must be judged by its public acts-has for a hundred years been trying to rid itself of the perception which is the proper attribute of man; to cast out the idea of God, which Michelet has well called the progressive and conservative principle of civil-ization ; to live on a philosophy of animalism ; and is is rapidly losing all that is distinctly human, and is sinking below the level of the animals.

This is an ugly ploture but not an untruth ful ene.

THE Grit organs affect to treat with con-

Minority Representation.

The member for Quebes County has not the reputation of being particularly verdant, yet unless he takes the population of this Province as being mostly feels, his smend. ment, if serious, makes him appear very silvy. We all expect that in the realms of bilss people will be dealt with on their merite. bat, whilst it is our lot to sij urn in this valley of tears, we can hardly expect to see the day when Members of Cabinets will be obesen exclusively on the ground of qualification. Mr. Fitzpatrick must have a very poor opinion of the leading statemen of this country. In all political parties they have recognized, that with our mixed population, It is conducive to harmony prosperity and good government that minerities should be recognized in representative positions. Take of this Province have not been duly represented for instance the Senate of the Deminion. When the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was at the head of the Government, he appointed the Hon. Senator Power, net on account of his Hon. Senator Power, net on account of his should exus in our mixed population and great pelitical experience, for he was then which are so necessary to the prosperity of our

tempt the idea of Canada obtaining other quite young, but because he was the mest markets for their products than the United available Irish Oatholio representative at that States. It is prefitable in this connection to mement. Sir John Macienald, elevated the recall the events associated with the efforts | Hen. Mesers Smith, Bonahoe, Sullivan, of the late Hon, George Brown to obtain a Howlan and Murphy, not merely because ported by the mover in a temperato bat reciprecity treaty in 1874. He failed, but they were good citizens, but on account of fercible speech, in which, whilst uphelding the Reform party, as led by Mr. Mackenzie, their representative qualities as men of their the rights of the Protestant section; he did did not at the time seem to regard the failure race and orsed. Senater Oagrain ewes his not fail to say a good word for the film at and within the at and within the seem to provide the time race and orsed. Senater Oagrain ewes his not fail to say a good word for the film at and within the seem to regard the failure race and orsed. Senater Oagrain ewes his not fail to say a good word for the film at and within the seem to regard the failure race and orsed. Senater Oagrain ewes his not fail to say a good word for the film at a set the second within the second within the second within the second word for provide the film at length second word for the fail to say a good word for the second within the second word for the second word for the second within the second word for the second word for the second word for the second within the second word for the seco and deselation of the country. On the con- French, Canadian interests in a large section arrived for our representatives to endorse so trary, Mr. Maokenzie treated the refusal of of Ontarie, and Senater Peirler was taken self evident a proposition. Judge of the actien into doing semething. I have have

" That this House regrets that, contrary to the practice from 1879 to March, 1888, the divers elements which compose the population in the popular branch of the Legislature in the present cabinet, which causes disaffection and istrust amongst large and influential portious of our community, and has a bendency to dimin-ish the confidence and good feeling which Province.

That amendment is historically true. It expresses the feelings and opinions of the minerities in this province, and it was sup-

the dreadful fame years of 1845 47, when has been silenced. We come to you new to there was not food enough in Ireland to feed the peorle of Ireland. It is a fraud upon the charity of the world that this should be true. The first charge upon the food of a country is to feed the people of that courtry. Bat when thousands have been dying of starvation in Ireland, thousands of dellars' worth of food have been set t out of the country.

That is true this year. Justifying the methods of the Home Rule party, Mr. Dillon said it was found necessary to devise new means for emancipating an appressed people. Other means had been tried and failed.

We have put into the hands of an unarmed people a power that is more than a match for Balfour and all his armies. Our policy has been oritised, but to day the hearts of the Irish people are with us to the last map.

"Ten years ago," Mr. Dillon continued, "we told you that our policy was a fighting policy, that we proposed to attack the cause f famino in Iceland. For one I am to fight. I say this deliberately, while I am glad to acknowledge the aid which has been given to the suffering people of Ireland by the people of this country. But what I wish now is to ace the cause of

IRISH FAMINE BEMOVED.

am glad that Bilfour has been shamed across the Snancon. For my part I shall never apport egain to another nation for starving Ireland. But I will appeal to the peoply of every free nation to stund by us and support us in the struggle that we are carry ing on to destroy the source of all our troubles the source of the degradation and ruln and poverty of the Islab people, and to set up in that country on the ruine of Dutlin Castle a government taat shell represent the people and the nation of Ireland ; that shall have convril of the resources of that fertile land so that the spectre of famine and degradation shall no more follow in its train-a govertment that shall so control the resources of that country and place them in such a pas' tion that the name of poer, unhappy I reland shall be a thing of the past ; when Ireland shall be not only a country which her some shall all love with a love that has bound them all together, but it will be a country of blensing and hope, a country to which every Irishman may look with pride and gladness, a country which enemies will never curse again, but which shall be a glory before the

woold.' Mr. O Brien received an ovation which was splendid in its thrilling enthusiasm. Net for several minutes was he able to acknowledge the greetings. "It would be aseless." he said "to try to express the gratitude with which we leel to the people of New York for this magnificent reception. I can till you that it is not the Irish people alone who appreciate and prize every expression of sympathy from this country. I have reason to know that nuder the teachings of that great statesman, Mr. Gladstone (cheers), the hest part of the British people have learned that your sympathy does not mean antipathy to England, but an expression of unselfish sympathy with the cause of liberty as exemplified in Ireland's struggle for self-gevernment.

"We have come from a country where, in a few months, vast masses of the people will

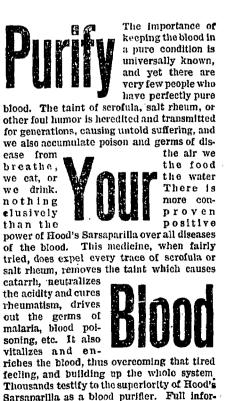
Mr. Balfour has been shamed by American

usthy-new when the dark shadows are treaking, when the light of liberty is just dawnlog for the Irich nation."

Reputions in support of the mission were nassed.

The Cronin Case

JOLIET, III, November 16 .--- The telief that O'Sallivan, the Costa prisoner, ha conferred is general here. The r. aren arefy b. ed for the denial is that in case O'Sullivan got out he would meet the same fate that O onit did inside of three days. The discipline of the prison is also involved. The more earnest the denial the firmer grows the belief that the st t ment is true.



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18.1. 90

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Montreal, November 6, 1890.