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CURIOSITY SHOP.

[EDITED BY JOHN IVZAGH]

MILITARY BADGES. OLD SOLDIER—The badge "Rising Sun," carried by the regiments styled "Princes of Wales," was one of the devices of Edward the Black Prince. It was ordered in 1751 that corps bearing the Prince of Wales plume should also bear the badge of the Black Prince, the Rising Sun and Red Dragon.

MONSTER—Ireland has been known by various names. The Argonauts (B.C. 500) describe her as Jerule. By the Welsh it was once known as Yver-den. It was also described by the name of Scotia before it was applied to Scotland. It has been asserted that this name is a variation of "Soythia," by others that it was derived from Soetha, the mother of a race of Milenian chiefs. It is hardly necessary to cite the names Erin and Hibernia or the "Emerald Isle," which latter appears in a poem written by Dr. W. Drennan, of Belfast, in 1795.

A STORY—PEERAGES. CURIOS.—(1) The book "Ill won Peerages" was published in THE TRUE WITNESS five or six years ago. (2) Peerages were not created in such numbers in old days as now. When Queen Elizabeth died there were only sixty peers and during her forty-five years reign she created only seven. More than two hundred creations have occurred during the present reign.

THE GODDESS OF REASON. McD.—It has been stated that Madame Maillard, the woman who personated the Goddess of Reason in Notre Dame during the French Revolution, died in September, 1863 in abject wretchedness and imbecility. It is, however, deserving of note that Madame Maillard, the woman who personated the Goddess of Reason in Notre Dame during the French Revolution, died in September, 1863 in abject wretchedness and imbecility. It is, however, deserving of note that Madame Maillard, the woman who personated the Goddess of Reason in Notre Dame during the French Revolution, died in September, 1863 in abject wretchedness and imbecility.

"Vive le Roi."

Lord Beaconsfield advanced the theory that the age is one of monarchial tendency in government but not dynasty. It is perhaps a little hard to separate the two though the idea of Kingship is not necessarily bound to that of a dynasty. But that the theory of Lord Beaconsfield is a true one there can be little doubt and as the Western countries advance in civilization and, if it is possible, the degenerate peoples of the Southern hemispheres are rebuilt physically, intellectually and socially, the present unstable order of affairs will give way to the more lasting and trustworthy system which gives a nation a magistrature independent of the irresponsible and delusive popular voice. This tendency of modern society, which after all is but the Divine plan, is largely due to the benign influence of the Church and her rapid increase in new countries and the conversion of countries which have temporarily lapsed from the faith. The Anglo-American retained much that was Catholic in spirit and as form and substance the monarchy after the Revolution conspiracy had overthrown altar and throne and gained a temporary supremacy. The fall of the French monarchy was the immediate work of the revolutionaries who exterminated the remnants of the slaves of churches here and there in France and the same spirit has set in elsewhere. But the reaction has set in and it is reluctantly conceded by one of the chief radical papers published in London, the Pall Mall Gazette which says:—

Human nature does not seem to have greatly changed since the time some three thousand years ago when the Israelites clamoured for a King to reign over them. The propaganda of our Modern Republicans seems to have had little more effect than had Samuel's warnings of old. \* \* \* Republicanism is not contagious, it seems. Monarchy is, and does not become less so with the progress of what is called democracy. England is becoming democratic enough in all conscience, but the devotion to the Crown is certainly not becoming less. The French Republic was recently victorious at the polls, but the victory was largely due to the unscrupulous and monarchial pressure brought to bear by M. Carnot. Both in Spain and Italy, the countries where a generation ago we seemed the most hopeful fields for Republican missionaries, the Monarchical principle is steadily growing. In Germany nothing can weaken it; the German folk are equally enthusiastic over "Frederick the Noble" and William the Fugate, for is not each alike "our Kaiser?" The new nations of Europe are enamoured of a King to reign over them as of old. Indeed, the great trouble in the Balkans is that the demand for suitable Kings has been greater than the supply. And as for Greece, which is bent on reviving its "classical past," the way it does so is not by dreaming of a League of Republics, but by calling in a Danish King with a Russian wife to rule over them. \* \* \* Not many people now-a-days, in free countries at least, openly avow the Divine right of Kings; but most of us are as susceptible as ever to the glamour that vest hedge about the wearer of a Crown. The vast majority of the people of this country are probably only half convinced that the Queen and the Royal family are mere human beings.

BALFOUR'S LAND BILL

Passes its First Stage in the House of Commons—An Amendment Defeated. LONDON, November 27.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Balfour introduced the Irish Land Bill. He said the Government's policy was the same as in 1889, but for simplicity the bill had been cut in two. Both portions, however, were practically the same as in the bill of 1889. One year was that it was in some degree Mr. Parcell's view. Mr. Parcell had suggested that the privilege of purchase be confined to tenants whose holdings were under £50 valuation. Though he (Balfour) could not accept exactly the limitation he had altered the scope of the bill by excluding all purely grazing farms and farms whose tenants did not reside on them.

Among other changes embodied in the new bill one had reference to the objection taken at the last session to the limits of twenty years' purchase then proposed. That bill did not appear in the new bill. Further power would be given the Viceroy to extend the period five years during which eight per cent of the purchase money was payable. In regard to increasing the powers of the local authorities Mr. Balfour said he considered that the original proposals thereof in the bill were the best that could be devised. Land purchase in Ireland was not a local question at all. The Government was using the British credit to carry out this vital reform, not primarily for the benefit of this country or that, but for the Empire as a whole.

Another consideration was the fact that the land question in Ireland was largely used for political objects. It would be absurd, therefore, to leave to communities under the influence of agitators to determine whether they should adopt a remedy going to the root of agrarian discontent. (Parcellite laughter.) If they were to give local control in any form it ought to be by the plebs vote of rate payers, enabling them under the safeguard of a ballot to vote upon the question of granting a contingent portion of the guarantee fund for each county.

Mr. Leachford moved an amendment against pledging the Imperial credit for the purchase of land until the country should have given its consent at a general election. The amendment was rejected, 268 to 117. Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Morley walked out before the vote was taken. Mr. Parnell and about thirty Parnellite members voted with the Government. The bill was then given its first reading amid the cheers of the Government supporters.

The Clergy, and our readers in general, are respectfully requested to forward us for publication reports of proceedings of interest to the Church and education that may take place in their respective localities.

U. S. Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The extra session of Congress opened to-day with the usual message from the President. It contains nothing particularly new, the paragraph of chief interest being one on the McKinley tariff as follows:—

The misinformation as to the terms of the act which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad will be corrected by experience and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our country houses that the prohibitory effects upon importations imputed to the act is not justified. The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent greater than for the same period in 1898 and 29 per cent greater than in the same period of 1897. And so far from being an act to limit exports, I confidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed, and that we shall recover a proportionate participation in the ocean carrying trade of the world. The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from foreign sources may well be rejected as repugnance. There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory legislation. From the time of my induction into office the duty of using every power and influence given by law to the executive department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has or will be spared to promote that end. We are under no obligation in any foreign market except that we pay our workmen and workwomen better wages than are paid elsewhere—better, abstractly, better relatively to the cost of the necessities of life. I do not doubt that a largely increased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering for it either our home market for such products as our own people can supply or the wages of our working people.

Holloway's Pills—Changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most careful of their health, and particularly in their diet. These corrective, purifying, and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective action of the digestive organs. They strengthen the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams, unaltered with bases matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and the impossibility of its doing harm.

"What are you trying to play Jane?" called out her father from the next room. "It's an exercise—First steps in music," she answered. "Well, is there nothing you can play with your hands?"

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct any morbidness of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

ACHE. Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

PERSIAN LOTION



For softening the complexion, imparting or preserving its rosy hue, or removing freckles, the sun and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples, all other eruptions.

The PERSIAN LOTION is a ROMA FINE preparation of the highest kind. It is a true specific for the skin. It is not a white powder suspended in water, or perfume. The PERSIAN LOTION, on the contrary is a medicinal preparation, transparent and limpid like water.

When the skin is burnt by the sun, the PERSIAN LOTION promptly restores its freshness, and relieves it, by adding a teaspoonful every morning to the water used for the toilet.

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QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The Financial Position—Labor Legislation—Laval and Victoria—Projected Railways.

Quebec, Dec. 2.—The session continues to go slowly on the way. The governmental people say it is to end by Christmas, and it has been asserted that the Government has been in Opposition apparently, it may be that the opening of the new year will see the usual out-of-session winter dullness reigning supreme in this northern city. Mr. Hall, of your city, caused a notable bill to be sent back to committee on account of the majority having ignored minority rights. The public works bill has been passed and shows that the total receipts for the year amounted to \$3,588,920, and the total payments to \$5,278,595, leaving a deficiency of \$1,689,675. On Wednesday last Mr. Mercier stated, in reply to a question, that since July 1, 1899, there had been several temporary loans negotiated, as follows:—On November 4, 1899, \$500,000 was borrowed from the Bank of Montreal at 6 per cent, payable May 4, 1891. On November 8 \$300,000 was borrowed from the Caisse d'Economie, of Quebec, at 6 per cent, maturing May 8, 1891. On November 15, \$50,000 was borrowed from the Caisse d'Economie, with interest at 6 per cent, maturing May 15, 1891.

A committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. Blais, to consider the best means of encouraging the introduction of emigrants in the country. A sharp discussion ensued as to the Laurentides Railway. Mr. Nantel asserting that the Government had promised certain remissions on the eve of the general elections, in order to obtain votes. Mr. Mercier denied this. The difficulty is one between the Government and municipalities, \$40,000 being the amount at stake. On Thursday Mr. Blais presented a bill having for its object the relief of overworked judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Hall objected to the details of the bill, which was read a first time. Mr. Mercier introduced a bill, respecting employees of factories, to prevent night work, and also one to extend the suffrage to certain classes of workmen granted a half-holiday on the day of voting. A discussion ensued on the out-of-season subject of sugar beets, and certain correspondence was ordered. On Mr. Mercier introduced a bill respecting expropriation by church corporations. The estimates were brought down, amounting to \$5,554,008—a decrease over those of last year of \$188,532. The bill to amalgamate the Laval and Victoria Universities was passed amid applause.

NOTES. A railway is projected from Drummondville to Richmond, and is opposed as antagonizing existing routes.

A measure proposing a tax of 25 cents on every name to be taken off or put on the voters' lists was killed.

The bill to incorporate the Montreal and Pacific Junction Railway Company authorizes the construction of a railroad from some point in the Hochelaga ward in the city of Montreal to a point on the Canadian Pacific and remains all of 1899. The capital stock is \$500,000, and the names mentioned in the charter are A. Desjardins, M.P.; Theo. Vian, P. B. O'Grady, R. Prefontaine, J. O. Dupuis, T. F. Trihey, G. W. Parent, and O. N. Armstrong.

The Provincial Board of Health proposes several amendments to the sanitary laws. The report in the Vancouver case before the council has resulted in a sufficient number of votes being given to Dr. Laonde to elect him. Efforts are being made to obtain the repeal of the charter of the Ship Laborers' Society. It is said the Government proposes to substitute life insurance for pensions.

On Monday, in answer to Mr. Duplessis, Mr. Mercier stated that the amount of money in the treasury belonging to the consolidated fund on the 4th of November was \$107,277, and on the 29th, \$513,357 1/4. A bill to amend the jury law was read a first time. It is designed to remove difficulties such as recently occurred at Quebec. The remainder of the business done was insignificant. In the evening, the business done was passing items in supply, the item "Charities" being passed.

A Mysterious Case.

Detective Cinq-Mars, of Montreal, has a little white elephant upon his hands and the authorities are in a quandary as to the disposal of it. Some days ago an unknown woman, probably 50 years of age, and apparently from the country, came by a boarding house on Jurors street, kept by Madame Giguere, and remained all night. Next morning she went away and returned with a little dumb girl, who, she said, was being treated by a certain medical gentleman of the city. Both woman and child slept in the boarding house just indicated, and next morning the former disappeared, leaving the helpless little one to the care of strangers. After waiting a couple of days Madame Giguere brought the little waif to headquarters, and Detective Cinq Mars immediately set out to find the mysterious woman. It soon came out that the same woman and child had put up for a day or two at the Broadway Hotel, near Bonaventure depot, but the couple were accompanied by an old man probably 85 years of age. The woman told her man's name was Madame Giguere, and remained all night at the old gentleman was her husband, that she was from St. John, N. B., and had married him for his money. While in the city the woman appeared to have a good supply of cash, and all sorts of suppositions are afloat. Word has come to the police that the child is from the Eastern Provinces, and that she stands in the way of a large estate falling into the hands of parties who would give a good deal if the little girl were to disappear. No further trace, however, of the woman and her aged husband has since been discovered, and it is the general impression that there is crooked work somewhere. Judge Dugas has in the meantime ordered the detective to care for the child pending further developments. She is English, and appears to understand all that is said to her, although the little unfortunate is incapable of uttering a single word.

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

EUROPEAN.

In the House of Commons leave was granted to Mr. Gladstone to introduce his bill removing the disability preventing Catholics from becoming Lord Chancellor of England.

Immense damage has been done by floods throughout Holland. A large number of bridges and many dykes have been destroyed. The island of Warcken, in the Zuider Zee, is inundated.

The influenza is spreading rapidly in Buda Pesth, Hungary, two thousand cases having been reported. The disease has a distinctly typhoid character. Thus far few cases have resulted fatally.

The Dublin Express says the measures adopted by the Government to relieve the distress in the western part of Ireland arising from the failure of the potato crop will be put into operation before Christmas.

The Shannon has overflowed its banks at Athlone, Ireland, and the towns situated on both sides of the river are submerged. Hundreds of acres of land are under water, and the crops are destroyed. A large number of cattle have perished.

The Paris Star says the Pops will shortly make a definite statement in favor of Cardinal Laviger's policy of a union of church and state, and the Pape Nuncio at Paris has requested Bishop Freppel to cease his extreme opposition to the republic.

CANADIAN.

Mr. J. M. Williams, registrar of Wentworth, formerly M. P. for Hamilton, died at his residence in the Ambitious City, in his 71st year.

Rev. Father Dawson, of Ottawa, who celebrated his golden jubilee several years ago, will shortly be presented with a handsome testimonial. The subscribers include many prominent citizens.

Peter Alexander Paterson, Charles R. Homer, Monreal; H. O. Hammond, Toronto; J. McFee, Belleville, and Thomas Watson, Montreal, have applied for letters patent of incorporation under the name of the Ontario Gold and Iron Mining Company.

Mount Forest is agitated over the finding of the dead body of a child two years old, in a cistern, and William Curtis, father of the little one, has been arrested on suspicion of having made away with his offspring, he having told a neighbor that the child had been placed with a farmer for adoption.

AMERICAN.

A receiver has been appointed in New York for the property of O'Donovan Rossa. Secretary Windom has decided to deny the privilege of consular seal to merchandise landed in Canada for transit through it to the United States.

Prof. H. P. Elliott, of the Smithsonian Institute, estimates there are only 100,000 seals in American waters, and will report to Congress recommending that catching in the rookeries be suspended for seven years.

The steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, which passed in the capes of Delaware last week, signalled that the British steamer Falcon had been abandoned by her crew. The Falcon sailed from New York for Glasgow November 2.

A bottle picked up on the beach at Marblehead Neck, Mass., contained a slip of paper, on which was the following: "Foundered at sea, barque W. ... 15th September '90. ... 12 Bow street, London. Adrift in a boat. Ten lost. A. Orter."

All the coal mines in Alabama, 8,000 in number, have been ordered on strike. Some of the men were not pleased with the order, but the leaders say the men will all go out. The Mine Workers' Union asked for an advance in wages, which the operators refused.

Gen. Brooke, after ascertaining the quantity of rations issued to the Indians by the Pine Ridge agency, exclaimed: "Too little—too little!" The general says the Government should give them enough to eat, and that contentment cannot be expected otherwise.

THE APPREHENDED FAMINE IN IRELAND.

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