

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. FULL WEIGHT PURE. MOST PERFECT MADE.

WHAT HAS THE UNION DONE FOR IRELAND?

(Continued from first page.) The two first propositions I shall disprove by saying very little on them: every student of Irish history knows they carry their own refutation written in legible characters on the front: on the last, the whole, or nearly the whole, of my arguments must turn. If they can prove that the Imperial Parliament has legislated beneficially for Ireland, and that it is capable of forwarding its interests still more, the question is at an end—in that case Home Rule is unnecessary—my intention at present is to prove the reverse.

When Henry Grattan, amidst the profound silence of despotism that so long hung upon the destinies of his unhappy country, raised his voice and claimed for her that liberty which was so long and so unjustly withheld, he was told it was impracticable—when he demanded Free Trade, he was told it was impracticable—when he claimed Independence, and stated that no power on earth, save the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland, had power to make laws to bind her, he was told it was impracticable—when the Irish Minister, backed by the British Government, proposed the Union, he loudly denounced the measure, and told them it was impracticable—when the Irish Parliament was about to surrender that power which they held in trust for the people, he told them they dare not, it was utterly impracticable. Yet, notwithstanding, we find all these events were found perfectly practicable. If the fact of Union is founded on the immutable principles of right and justice, every effort to repeal it will and ought to be impracticable: if, on the contrary, it is partial and unjust, its repeal will be found perfectly practicable. The question must stand or fall on its own merits. But the opponents of Home Rule are knowingly and wilfully making use of the repeal of the Union—the dismemberment of the Empire—as an ad captivum vulgus argument. Grattan's opinion—and I doubt very much if ever it was that patriot's opinion—will ever claim respect: but the time is past when bare opinions, unsupported by argument, could influence much the public mind. People now judge and think for themselves; they will allow no man to think for them. If Grattan said that the Act of Union, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, was to remain unaltered and unalterable, it must have been in a moment of hopeless despondency and despair: he was no longer the Grattan of 82—his arm was weary, he no longer grasped the "thunder of Jove," to fling it down upon the enemies of his country's liberties; it must have been in a foreign and uncaring soil, when he exhibited in his own person a melancholy illustration of the truth of his own doctrine, "that the mighty oak of the forest should not be transported at fifty."

I have wasted too much time and words on mere opinions; I now come to examine what the opponents of Home Rule call—facts. They say the evils of Ireland are not to be attributed to the Union, but to the misgovernment of the Irish Parliament before the Union. The inference to be drawn from this part of their argument is, that if the Act of Union were repealed, and a domestic Legislature re-established, it would succeed to all the corruption of the late government, and perpetuate the miseries of the country—that the Irish Lords and Irish Commons are by nature unfit and incompetent to perform the duties of self-government; that the Irish form an exception to every other Nation and people, ancient or modern! The Irish Unionist landlords, and other puppets of the Tory regime in Ireland, have uttered a sentence of eternal degradation upon their country, as unjust as it is unfounded. I would be ashamed to use argument to prove that the Irish are not inferior to the people of any other country—no matter how advanced in the sciences, arts, and civilization. I am sure my opponents do not think so. If we are not to have an Irish Parliament it is not for want of material to form one. We have the cleverest politicians, debaters, statesmen and parliamentarians in the British House of Commons. This fact they have wrung from their bitterest enemies in that House. Ergo, before the enemies of Ireland made such a sweeping charge against the old Irish Parliament, and heaped upon its departed shade all the evils of the country, they should have asked themselves if Ireland ever yet had a Government founded on the principles of the British constitution, animated by the public voice, and sympathizing with the public wants? They ought to have known that it is a problem not yet solved—that it is an experiment not yet tried. Gladstone has now satisfactorily solved the problem; but the Tories refuse the people the application of the solution. They are only in harmony with France's latest solution—"Military, or quasi military rule." A slight glance at Irish history would have told these implicable, wooden-headed Tories that Ireland never enjoyed the benefits of the British Constitution. The government of Ireland, from the reign of Henry the Second to the revolution of 1688, was one continued scene of rapine, plunder and extermination. Just what the Tory Government and landlord class are doing in this year of grace 1887. The "Glorious Revolution of 1688," which secured liberty to England, established in Ireland a most ruthless despotism. "To the Catholic it was a sad servitude—to the Protestant a drunken triumph—to both, a huge

without trade and without constitution." Until 1778, the Irish Parliament was in effect nothing more than a chapel of ease to that of Westminster; the edicts of the British minister were registered by the submissive Assembly, almost without a murmur or complaint. The Irish Revolution of 1782 gave to Ireland an Independent Parliament; they were indeed independent, but they did not recognize the political existence of three-fourths of the people, who were the mere spectators, the audience, to cheer the actors in the great political drama. In 1793, the elective franchise was granted to the Irish Catholic—he was made half a freeman; at the end of seven short years, in 1800, before he could understand or value the sacred trust in his hands, he was disfranchised—the Irish Commoner was disfranchised—Ireland was disfranchised—by an act of political turpitude, the most disgraceful that ever dishonored any age or nation, she was deprived of her independent legislature. The Irish Parliament was in its infancy; it was allowed no time to mature itself. It would have become every day more Irish, its enemies plainly saw this—all its interests were in common with those of the Irish people. It had only eighteen years of existence to counteract the effects of ages of misrule. Notwithstanding the unnatural position it stood in with reference to the great body of the people—though it represented only a fraction of the nation—it did more for Ireland than all the governments that preceded or have succeeded it. There is no other green spot in the dreary desert of our history, that the eye can rest upon, or the Irish heart rejoice at. "There is not a nation on the face of the habitable globe," said Lord Clarendon, in 1793, "which had advanced in cultivation, in commerce, in agriculture and manufactures, with the same rapidity in the same period." "In four years," said Grattan, in the English Commons, "the Irish Parliament gained for Ireland what you did not gain for England in a century—Freedom of Trade, Independence of the Legislature, Independence of the Judges, Restoration of the final Jurisdiction, Repeal of the Perpetual Mutiny Bill, Habeas Corpus Act, Nullum Tempus Act, a great work you will exceed it, and I shall rejoice." This evidence in favor of the Irish Parliament must be conclusive; it comes partly from one who afterwards became the base instrument for its subversion, and partly from him whose name must be forever embalmed in the grateful hearts of Irishmen—the illustrious Grattan, who spurned Pitt's gold, spurned the vile instrument of his diffusion, Castlereagh, and remained faithful to his country to the last. W. McK.

Montreal, Nov. 28, 1887.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE. ROME, Nov. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signors Boghli and Sacchi interpellated the Government regarding petitions demanding the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Minister Zanarelli replied that the Crown lawyers were of the opinion that such petitions did not incriminate the signers. It was otherwise perhaps with regard to the letters of bishops, who clearly demanded that the temporal powers of the Pope be restored. He considered it unwise, however, to take action against them, which they desired. No greater service could be rendered them than to bring them into prominence through a public trial. By ignoring them the Government shows the great liberty enjoyed by its enemies and caused their movement to be viewed with indifference.

FRANCE ONCE MORE.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Thirteen deputies and senators waited upon President Grevy to-day and expressed their readiness to join a new cabinet. They undertook to obtain a dissolution of Parliament by the Senate, and urged President Grevy to stay at his post and save France from the dangers which threatened it. The President's reply is not known. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Rouvier moved for an adjournment of the House until Thursday, at the same time stating that the government would then make an important communication. The Congress of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will meet on Friday at Versailles to elect a successor to President Grevy. President Grevy's message of resignation will be short. He will disclaim all responsibility for the consequences of his retirement. M. Clemenceau in an interview with M. Floquet pointed out the inadvisability of dividing the Radical vote between Floquet and M. De Freycinet. M. Floquet replied that he neither desired to offer himself as a candidate for the presidency nor refused to stand. He left himself, he said, in the hands of his friends, who were entirely responsible.

Elections were held yesterday in Auxerre, Arras and Lille, to fill vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies. In Auxerre, Hervier, Radical, was successful, polling 30,674 votes, against 10,773 for Regnier, Opportunist. In Arras, Camesse, Republican, elected his vote being 83,000, against 71,000 for Labitte, Conservative. In Lille, two Republican candidates were successful. The vote was as follows: Pierre Legrand and Maxime Lecomte, Republicans, 145,000; De Lesale and Fauville, Conservatives, 123,000.

Mme. Limouzin, who has become notorious in connection with the Cafarell scandal, intends to publish a book. It will be named "Les Châtiments," and will contain a history of her experiences. At a concert given by M. Lamoureux, last evening, a rhapsody of Irish airs was greeted with cries of "A bas Parnell." The London Post's Paris correspondent asserts that the following is the true story of the forged Wilson letters—"All the documents seized in Mme. Limouzin's house were shown to President Grevy, who destroyed two letters, because they contained the words 'Grevy et moi.' When the tainted words 'Grevy et moi' were pronounced at the Elysee Palace and two letters were written to remedy the mischief." It is announced that Baron Selles is going to Paris to testify against M. Wilson.

AN AMERICAN KILLED IN A DUEL. PARIS, Nov. 28.—Thomas Potter, a young American athlete, was insulted a few days ago, in a quarrel about a lady, by George Carmona, and fought a duel with him. Potter did yesterday from the effects of a wound he received in the side. Carmona was wounded in the ankle.

"Don't you eat pie?" he asked of the young man who sat next to him in the restaurant. "Oh, yes," "But you don't take any," "He said pumpkin pie," "But what's the matter with pumpkin pie?" "Why, I'm the grocer who sold him the canned pumpkin, and gave him twenty cents because we had the cans in stock three years."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"STORM" IN MANITOBA.

THE NORWAY CABINET ASKED TO EXPLAIN, AND SO FORTH.

WINNIPEG, MAN., November 28.—The Call to-morrow will publish a long letter from E. P. Leacock, M. P. E., addressed to Lieutenant-Governor Atkins, making charges of malfeasance of duty against the Norway Government, and calling upon His Honor to summon the Legislature in order that the charges may be substantiated on the floor of the house. The particular subject of the letter is in connection with railway matters, Mr. Leacock alleging that the Government has acted illegally, and that His Honor's consent has been obtained upon the wrongful advice of his ministers in the matter of the handing over to the Hudson's Bay Railway Company of \$256,000 bonds of the province, and also in entering into the contract for the construction of the Red River Valley Railway, the act for the construction of which has been allowed. Mr. Leacock makes a general charge of maladministration and extravagance, by which the funds of the province have been spent illegally and without any present assets to show therefor. The letter also refers to a resolution passed at last session providing for the calling of the Legislature in case of a block of proceedings in connection with the Red River Valley Railway, as he claims they should have done. Taking it in itself the letter is little more than a consolidation of charges which have from time to time appeared in the Opposition organ, but they now come with peculiar force as advanced by Mr. Leacock, who has for years been Government whip, and whose opinions have been freely consulted in many matters. He knows much of the inner workings of the Ministry, and is said to be in a position to make public some matters which the Government would rather keep quiet. His present action, however, appears somewhat strange in view of the fact that only a short time ago he was appointed by the Government which he now attacks land commissioner of the Hudson's Bay railway. The letter will probably hasten the crisis, which appeared to have been pending some days ago in government circles, but which some days ago had been bridged over. Mr. Norquay was interviewed to-night about this matter, but declined to say much, except that he was perfectly prepared for a commission to inquire into the matter, and he intended to investigate the matter, and he hinted that Mr. Leacock would find himself in the hot water he had thought to be putting the Government in.

The devil sometimes removes all fear from you only to make you fall; he exaggerates in order to discourage you, and in everything he only seeks your ruin.

THE QUAKER'S RAVINGS.

JOHN BRIGHT'S CHARACTERIZATION OF GLADSTONE AND THE FARNELLITES—VERNON HARCOURT HOPEFUL OF AN EARLY DISSOLUTION—MORE PROCLAMATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—At the meeting of the Conservative Union at Oxford to-day a letter was read from Mr. Bright, referring to his proposal to send Irish bills to a grand committee, composed of Irish members, in the letter he says: "The rebel party will not accept the proposal because they are rebels, and with rebel Irish members in the House of Commons the plan would not be allowed to work. Mr. Gladstone has a hobby in which the rebel leaders for a time have agreed to join him. He is committed to that hobby and cannot condescend to consider a plan less pretentious but more reasonable than his. Nothing can be done until Mr. Gladstone's bills have been entirely got rid of and the position is wholly changed. He stops the way. He insists upon impossible legislation for Ireland to the exclusion of legislation of the whole kingdom. The Gladstonians still have faith in him. They are anxious to return to power, and they are furious because the Conservatives are in office, and they blame and others for keeping them there. They seem blind to the fact that Mr. Gladstone's conduct put the Conservatives in office. They forget that the electors of Great Britain, by a majority of nearly two to one, condemned Mr. Gladstone's bills and destroyed his ministry. We cannot allow Mr. Gladstone to return to office on his Irish policy. I prefer to join hands with Lord Salisbury and his colleagues rather than with Parnell and his friends, the leaders of the rebellion."

SAUNDERSON AND HARCOURT.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Major Sanderson, in a speech at Nottingham to-day, declared that Mr. Gladstone's statement that the murder of Constable Whelan was a put up case was an absolute lie. Mr. Gladstone was at one end of a chain and Patrick Ford at the other end. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, speaking at Worcester this evening, said that he did not see any signs that the leaders of the dissen-ters were altering their views, but there had been a great shaking of the minds of their followers. Lord Hartington had sought to comfort the Unionists by the statement that dissolution was a long way off. It was like the voice of the old tempter: "Thou shalt not surely die," and would be equally falsified. It was the present duty of the Liberals to prepare the minds of the people for electoral issues. There was a great cause—to reconcile two kindred peoples between whom there had been long standing hatred and animosity. This would be the crowning work of their great leader (others).

NOT INTIMIDATED.

DUBLIN, Nov. 22.—At the meeting of the National League to-day Mr. Harrington stated that the members of the local branches, instead of being intimidated by the Government's proclamations, had largely increased their subscriptions, since the proclamations were issued. Timothy Healy, referring to comments upon Irish members of Parliament, who were compelled to evade the police, denied that they are placed in an undignified position. He would not give a straw for dignity under such circumstances.

ARRANGING THEIR PREFERENCES.

DUBLIN, Nov. 22.—The differences in the Gaelic Athletic association, which led to the withdrawal of a number of members who accused the other members of an intention to clash with the National League and form a Fenian association, are about to be arranged. Messrs. Fitzgibbon and Davitt and Father Sennell have arrived at Thurles and will have a conference to-morrow with Archbishop Croke, the founder of the Gaelic Athletic association, and one of the members who resigned.

MORE SUPPRESSIONS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 22.—The Dublin Gazette publishes a proclamation suppressing the National League in Kerry and Clare and several branches in Cork, Galway and Wexford.

THE "SICK MAN" TO BE PROTECTED.

BREKIN, Nov. 28.—The Cologne Gazette says: "After the renewal of the central European alliance restoring the equilibrium

of the Mediterranean with the approval of England, negotiations commenced in accordance with which England is to co-operate with the peace powers in certain eventualities. A result of those negotiations is that Turkey is to be protected and inviolable."

At a meeting of the Town Council of Longueuil last night a by-law for the levying of taxes on different branches of trade was read a third time and passed. Mayor Morin remarked that as this was the last meeting at which he would preside, he would take the opportunity of thanking the Finance Committee for their careful management of the town's revenue, as a result of which they had now \$3,500 in the bank.

MARKET REPORTS.

There is but little to be said on the egg question, only that fresh, homemade are in demand and meet with ready sale. The markets are loaded with ancient fruit, and the demand seems to be only for something fresh. Parties who have a left over stock of this commodity should either "drop" on prices or wait for it "freeze up," as buyers only call for something new. Old eggs are not wanted, but our quotations are good for the best.

There seems to be a good demand for good milk cows, but those offered during the week cannot be classed as standards, far from it. A good milk cow will readily sell for \$50 to \$60, but the "crumpled horn" variety, that reminds you of best dried out bones, is passed by with sympathy. Good milkers are wanted and find ready sale; worthless, drying mortals, are not wanted for any purpose.

The butter market here has undergone no change of late and its demand for shipment seems to have gone by. For the past few days ordinary lots have found a more ready sale, while a first-class article has been held firm with less callers. It would seem that all the people had as last come to the rescue, and were ready to help clear the market. Still, since the heavy supplies have been worked off, trade both in this and the Old Country has been healthier. On the whole the season has been a most unsatisfactory one, as far as cattle shippers are concerned, owing to the trade being very uneven, and neither the grass, cattle or sheep in good condition. Some few shippers have had the forethought to drop out before the bad spells may possibly have made money, but on the whole more money has been lost than made.

It is estimated that there are about 225,000 boxes of cheese in Canada to-day. This is based upon the amount of stocks held west of Toronto being 125,000 boxes, and east of Toronto 100,000 boxes, of which 85,000 boxes at least are said to be in this city. This is much lighter stock than many had been calculating upon, which has had the effect of inspiring holders with more confidence in the future of the market. In this market a fair business has been transacted at steady prices, the sales of 2,000 boxes of fine to finest goods being made yesterday and to-day by one firm at 11c to 11c. The shipments from Montreal for the season of navigation are 1,103,143 boxes, against 891,965 boxes for the corresponding period last year, 1,076,801 boxes in 1885 and 1,108,447 boxes in 1884.

Now that the cattle shipping season is over the present is an opportune time for a brief review of the results of the past season. It is said that the total exports of cattle for the season amounted to 65,000 cattle and 39,848 hogs, against 55,207 cattle and 30,648 hogs for the season of 1886. When navigation opened a pretty fair trade prevailed in the Old Country, but owing to the immense number of cattle held and shipped from the United States and Canada trade almost collapsed, and one of the biggest breaks ever known in the history of the cattle trade took place. Still, since the heavy supplies have been worked off, trade both in this and the Old Country has been healthier. On the whole the season has been a most unsatisfactory one, as far as cattle shippers are concerned, owing to the trade being very uneven, and neither the grass, cattle or sheep in good condition. Some few shippers have had the forethought to drop out before the bad spells may possibly have made money, but on the whole more money has been lost than made.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

In ashes there was no important change, business being quiet and prices steady. We quote first pots at \$4.05 per 100 lbs. As to flour and grain, the market has ruled quiet and steady, the bulk of business being on local account. The new flour standards were first put into operation during the week. There are said to be some differences of opinion regarding the advantages of the new standards, but as yet it is too early to venture a definite opinion one way or the other. There has been good demand for Manitoba strong bakers at \$4.20 to \$4.35. The grain market has also been quiet, and now that navigation has closed may be expected to continue dull.

The Boston produce market is reported firm and prices higher. Eastern creamery, 20 to 27 cents; do extra, firsts, 24 to 25 cents; Western creamery, extras, 27 to 28 cents; do extra, firsts, 25 to 26 cents; eastern dairy, half skinned tubs, 25 to 26 cents; do extra, 28 to 24 cents; Western dairy, extras, 20 to 21 cents. Cheese—Market quiet and unchanged. Eggs—Market firm; Eastern, firsts, 24 to 25 cents; Western, firsts, 23 to 24 cents.

From London, Ont., it is reported that there was a plethora of pork, and with the large supply of same prices pork went down to the best only sold for \$5.50. The dealers smiled blandly and the farmers cursed profusely at the low price, and a great number of them took their pork back home. There is one thing certain, prices are governed by the universal law of supply and demand, but there is hardly any reason can be assigned why pork should fluctuate from the average market so much as 50 cents to 75 per cent. in one or two days. Beef was in fair supply, but trade was dull, and very little changed hands. Some few sold a good quality at \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt., and lower grades went at \$3.50 to \$4. The poultry supply was large, especially in ducks, and some fine ones were offered at 50 to 60 cents. Butter kept firm at 24 to 25 cents by the single roll, and 22 for crock. Eggs were scarce, at 23 to 25c a dozen for fresh laid. Potatoes, \$1 a bag. Hay, \$11 to \$12 a ton.

FARM NOTES.

Poor sheep are always hard to winter, and there is really no necessity for their getting fattened if they do not pay. While it is not necessary that they should be fat, yet it is necessary that they should be kept in a good condition. It ought to be settled beyond dispute that it pays to provide good shelter for all the stock on the farm. The surest plan, as far as possible, is to provide for this ahead of the time when it may be wanted. The water which dairy cows drink, if impure, will spread its impurity to their milk, and the quantity and quality of the food they eat makes its influence felt upon the quantity and quality of the milk.

All young animals need room for exercise. Calves should not be too closely confined when being fed by hand. Colts require even more room, as they are fond of galloping around an inclosure.

Pumpkins for cows have best effect when fed before very cold weather, for there is less absorption of animal heat to warm the mass, forty or fifty pounds, that a cow will take into her stomach.

A good farmer, who takes no paper, may become better when he employs means to cultivate his mind, and he may find, also, a good farm paper the best investment he can possibly make.

In many parts of the West farmers are discussing the utility of feeding wheat to their hogs

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight adulterated powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall street, N.Y.

KNABE PIANO FORTES. Tone, Touch, Workmanship, Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street. NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Ave. WASHINGTON, 617 Market Street.

instead of corn. Care should be taken in feeding that mastication and digestion be complete. In these days of advanced agriculture the importance of fully stocking the farm is well understood. But in many cases there is the extreme of too heavily stocking.

The early bird picks up the worm, so don't wait for others to lead in every new enterprise. As the same time don't rush into an enterprise simply because it is new.

Farmers who think they must work twelve or fourteen hours a day ought to take a hint from the autumnal equinox that reminds them of shortened days.

Do not depend upon any one crop. Have something to keep you reasonably busy the year round, and make everything pay at least a small profit.

The best tub of creamery butter (not less than forty pounds) exhibited at the St. Louis fair received \$60, the second best \$25.

Have fruit on your table all the year round. It will pay in health, which is wealth. Raise it on your own farm.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BIRTH. THOMPSON.—In this city, on Sunday, the 27th inst., the wife of Hugh F. Thompson, of a daughter. 128-1

MARRIED. O'BRIEN—BARRON.—At Rochester, N.Y., on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. B. J. McQuaid, assisted by the Rev. J. Kierney, T. C. O'Brien, of this city, to Martha G. Barron, daughter of M. Barron, Esq., of Rochester, N.Y. No cards. 126-2

BARLOW—TOMS.—At Christ Church, Ottawa, November 22nd, by the Ven. Archbishop Lander, Alfred E. Barlow, of the Geological Survey of Canada, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late William Toms, of Ottawa.

WELSH—BROWN.—At St. Gabriel's Church, on 22nd November, by the Rev. Father McCarthy, Thomas Welsh to Mary, third daughter of Thomas Brown, of Lachine Road. 126-2

KELLY—BOYDEN.—At St. Ann's Church, on the 23rd Nov., by Rev. Father Capelle, C.S.S.R., Fred J. Kelly, to Edith V. Boyden. 126-2

DEED. SUPPLE.—On Friday, Nov. 25th, Daniel, aged 9 years, eldest son of Daniel Supple, hickman.

SUPPLE.—In this city, on the 25th inst., James Supple, aged 1 year and 4 months. (Quebec papers please copy.) 126-2

WILKIE.—In this city, on the 28th instant, Eliza Butler, wife of Charles Wilkie, aged 35 years, a native of Quebec.

LLOYD.—In this city, on the 28th instant, Katy, aged 8 years, beloved daughter of John Lloyd.

DOWD.—In this city, on the 10th instant, Henry Michael Joseph, aged 1 year, 9 months and 17 days; also, on the 19th inst., Elizabeth Alice, aged 5 years, 5 months and 1 day, beloved and last surviving children of E. C. Dowd, Esq., P. O. Department. 127-9

LANE.—At Juliette, Que., on the 1st inst. of diphtheria, Thomas Bernard Ambrose, aged 11 years, 2 months and 8 days, only and beloved son of James and Ellen Lane, of Kildare, Que. There was an angel band in heaven That was not quite complete, God took our darling Tommy To fill the vacant seat.

DAVITT.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., John Davitt, aged 70 years, native of County Clare, Ireland.

REDDY.—In this city, on the 24th inst., of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Richard, 1 year and 6 months, only and beloved son of Wm. J. Reddy.

TOMLITY.—On the 23rd inst., of congestion of the lungs, Patrick Tomlity, aged 50 years, a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

GUNNINGHAM.—In this city, on the 22nd instant, of diphtheria, Gerrie, aged 4 years and 7 months, youngest daughter of Alderman W. H. and Anna Gunningham.

STRYDE.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Florence Amy, aged 12 years and 8 months, only and beloved daughter of John and Susan Stryde.

SALMON.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Richard Salmon, aged 76 years, native of County Clare, Ireland.

COLEMAN.—In this city, on the 20th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Michael Coleman, aged 33 years, native of Lismore, County Waterford, Ireland, son of the late Michael Coleman.

McKELWAIN.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., on the 21st instant, Edward, aged 54 years, son of the late Patrick McKelwain, and brother of Mrs. Jas. Hartford, of this city. May his soul rest in peace. 124-1

McMURDY.—In this city, on the 19th inst., of "pleuro-pneumonia," Elizabeth Kyle, aged 84 years, beloved wife of Robert McMurdy.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN. S. CARSLEY has decided to clear out several lines of jackets for next week's trade. Bargains to be had in all kinds of mantles and jackets, all at special reductions.—Star.

S. CARSLEY'S Curtains Department, with the latest importation of new goods, has left nothing more to be desired.—Copied.

S. CARSLEY has always on exhibition all the very latest London and Paris novelties and the handsomest collection of mantles ever come to Canada.—Star.

Legitimate claims. S. Carsley claims that he is the only importer of Genuine Irish Poplins. In fact it is the only place where Tim Brooker's Poplins can be had.—Pos.

AMONG THE GODS.—Father (to his son, who is leaning over too far): "My boy, mind you don't fall; the seats in the pit are four times as dear!"—Scherzhafte Einfall.—Tid-Bitt.

- COLORS DRESS GOODS: COLORED AURNIA CLOTH, COLORED COSTUME CLOTH, COLORED MELTON CLOTH, COLORED CHEVIOT CLOTH, COLORED CAMBRI'S HAIR CLOTH, COLORED LANSDOWNE CLOTH, COLORED FANCY STRIPED CLOTH, COLORED FANCY CHECK CLOTH, COLORED HAIR STRIPED CLOTH.

These are all new, handsome Cloths for Winter Costumes, Width 48 inches.

- NEW CHEAP PLUSHES, NEW CHEAP PLUSHES, NEW CHEAP PLUSHES, NEW CHEAP PLUSHES, NEW CHEAP PLUSHES, NEW CHEAP PLUSHES.

A new lot of Plushes just received, to be sold at 50 percent less than the ordinary price. S. CARSLEY.

The editor and father who penned the following paragraph must have had a rough time; "If in proportion to size a man could holler as loud as a baby, there would be no telegrams needed in this country."—Tid-Bitt.

- SILKS AND SATINS: BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, BLACK SATIN MERVILLEUX, BLACK SATIN DE LYON, BLACK MOIRRE SILK, COLORED FAILLE FRANCAISE, COLORED GROS GRAIN SILK, COLORED MOIRRE SILK, COLORED INDIA SILK, COLORED RHADAME SILK.

Intending purchasers would study their interest by looking through our stock before making their selections; our stock is large and prices lower than elsewhere, special attention having been given to this department. S. CARSLEY.

- BLACK DRESS GOODS: BLACK NATTE CLOTH, BLACK BOUCLE CLOTH, BLACK RUSSIAN CLOTH, BLACK SOLEIL FRANCAIS, BLACK CROCODILE CLOTH, BLACK LOMAS TRICOT, BLACK OCEAN CLOTH, BLACK DRAP DE PARIS, BLACK FANCY GAMBRE, BLACK FANCY GAME'S HAIR.

These lines are all Wool; heavy, at moderate prices. S. CARSLEY.

- MILLINERY: At greatly reduced prices. Commencing with Monday, the 28th inst. the entire stock of Fall and Winter Millinery will be offered.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. The assortment being most complete, ladies requiring Millinery of any description should avail themselves of this opportunity. S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Trimmed Bonnets, ALL REDUCED. Ladies' Trimmed Hats, ALL REDUCED. Children's Plush Hoods, ALL REDUCED. Ladies' Felt Bonnets, ALL REDUCED. Ladies' Fancy Bonnets, ALL REDUCED. Ladies' Felt Hats, ALL REDUCED.

Reporter (interviewing rich man)—"You began life barefooted and worked for 56 a week. I believe?" "No, sir, I didn't." "Well, that will have to go in any way. They all do it, and if we should make an exception in your case our readers would complain."—Tid-Bitt.

- Ladies' Plush Hats, ALL REDUCED. Ladies' Jersey Cloth Hats, ALL REDUCED. Ladies' Tailor-made Hats, ALL REDUCED. Feathers of all kinds, ALL REDUCED. Wings of all kinds, ALL REDUCED. Birds of all kinds, ALL REDUCED.

S. CARSLEY. Colored Flowers, ALL REDUCED. Jet Flowers and Sprays, ALL REDUCED. Hat and Bonnet Ornaments, ALL REDUCED. Mourning Bonnets and Hats, ALL REDUCED. Widows' Caps and Fronts, ALL REDUCED.

Entire Stock of Millinery, ALL REDUCED. S. CARSLEY.

MONTRÉAL, November 30th, 1887.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.