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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JANUARY 21, 1891.

PRICE 5-CENTS.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

BUT LITTLE PROGRESS MADE DUR-ING THE WEEK

Towards Procuring a Settlement-Con ficting Reports as to the Position of Affuirs.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—During the past week there has been much discussion and recrimination in the public press deliberation among the members of

position of affairs.
The Pall Mall Gazette has quoted Parhe is periodical with Mr. O'Brien, and he mis that the conflicting accounts of the Boulogue conference furnished by Par-nell and Healy, both claiming Mr. O'Brien, are not surprising. The Gazette sids: The English Liberals are impa-lish and deprecate shills-shallower tient and deprecate shilly-shallying. Mr. O'Brien is doing all he can to destroy Liberal confidence and is himself the greatest obstacle to the successful issue et home rule.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt writes:
If the Irish people and the Irish member of Parliament continue to maintain toward the English Liberals the attitude of friendly co-operation, consultation, mutual good will and honorable confidence which existed before Mr. Parnell fell, there is no reason why they should not, with entire respect for each other's not, with entire respect for each other's independence, work together as hitherto for the same objects and with a spirit of equal assurance of ultimate success. If their positions towards us remains the same our position toward them is mechanged. Then confident as ever that the future of home rule is secure, nothing will happen. There are worse prospects if Mr. Parnell succeeds in inflaming the Irish passion unchanged. and sentiment against English sympathisers and persists in poisoning the Irish mind, villifying Mr. Gladstone and exciting tace hatred, rejecting constitutional action and appealing to the hillside men and the American dynamiters, thus convincing the British people that no re-liance can be placed in Irish honor, that confidence is violated under cover of per-

matter must be determined simply BY THE IRISH LEADERS.

The demands for separation mean hostility to England and not an honorable alliance. If the Irish people ratify such a policy home rule has no chance and ought to have no chance.

Mr. Chamberlain writes that he hopes the Hartlepool election will finish the work that Bassettlaw so well begun. There is a clear issue, he says, before the electors. Mr. Gladstone offers a system of home rule, the nature of which he refuses to disclose, but which assured beforehand the hostility of every section of Irish politicians. On the other hand the Unionists offer the peasantry the oppor-Unionists offer the peasantry the oppor-tunity of acquiring land upon favorable unity of acquiring land upon favorable Mr. W. O'Brien writes from Paris: "I This was gratefully accepted. Mr. Gladstone bidding for English support. with the promise to abolish the freehold votes, chiefly created a change which was for the hencit of nobody. The Unionists proposed to relieve the workingmen of

school fees.

James Gilhooley, Nationalist member of Parlament for West Cork, offers to condition that Dr. resign his seat on condition that Dr. Joseph E. Kenny, M.P., for South Cork, does the same, in order to put to a test the question whether Bantry favors or does not favor Parnell.

The Freeman's Journal says the statements made in connection with Mr. Pamell's action at the Boulogne conferences are unauthorized. The Journal adds that the conferences at Boulogue are likely to last for some days.

A despatch from Tralec says the National club there has refused to support Parnell. The club also refused to hear Timothy D. Harrington.

As a result of doubts as to who is the legal custodian of the funds held by the central branch of the National league. some of the banks in the south of Iteland on which cheques have been drawn have refused to honor them.

At the meeting of the National League at Dublin Parnell was given

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION. He was repeatedly greeted with cheers, and reiterated his statement that he had informed Justin McCarthy as to the chief features of his manifesto at leat 24 hours before it was published. Mr. Par-nell said conspiracy and lying were, next to billingsgate, the prominent feature of his opponents' resources and arguments. He said he had outlined to Mr. McCarthy what are known the four points of his manifesto. Mr. McCarthy twice told him he had consulted with Mr. Gladstone on the points-once when they were alone and once in the presence of Mr. McCarthy said: "All I can say is that I have already told you that Mr. Gladstone intends to days point I delivered to the Triple Alli-Gladstone intends to deny point blank all your statements." Which, said Mr. aware of the proposed points of the manifesto. Mr. Parnell said that the systematic since the last meeting exceeded £5,000, showing that the contern is Parnell, showed that Mr. Gladstone was £5,000, showing that the country is practically with him. Mr. Parnell warmly urged the claims of the evicted tenants, classing them as "soldiers of the

night before Mr. Parnell's manifesto was and the pontifical keys in gold.

handed to the press it was read by Mr McCarthy, in the presence of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Leamy, W. Redmond, Mr. O'Kelly and himself. Mr. McCarthy then informed Mr. Parnell that Mr. Gladstone said that if it was published he would immediately contradict it and dispute Mr. Parnell's memory as to the Hawarden conversation." Mr. Redmond adds, "My recollection of the incident is wholly inconsistent with Mr. McCarthy's

Justin McCarthy, in a communication to the Daily News (Liberal), says: "Messis Parnell and Redmond have attempted to contradict me with regard to communications with Mr. Gladstone. On and deliberation among the memoers of the Irish party in Parliament. But they their own counsel admirably and keep their own counsel admirably and restrively decline to talk or explain the point I am not merely the best, but the only authority, I had not informed Mr. Gladstone of the contents of Mr. The Pail Mail Gazette has quoted Parnell's statement made at Limerick that he is perfectly satisfied with the length his opinions and william with the length his opinions and william with his opinions and william. Parnell's manifesto. I was asked to call his opinions and willingness on the sub-ject. From what he told me I was able to express to Mr. Parnell my conviction that if his manifesto was published Mr Gladstone would be in a position to give certain of its statements a flat contradiction. That's the whole story.

The Express says it is meredible that Gladstone did not know the contents of the Parnell manifesto. Arnold Morley, the Liberal whip, went to Paris recently, where he had an interview with Mr. O'Brien. The subject of the differences in the Irish parliamentary party and the relations of the party with the Eng-lish Liberals thoroughly discussed, but Mr. Morley found it impossible to bring Mr. O'Brien around to his way of think ing, of looking at the situation and the course to be pursued to bridge the existing difficulities between the Irish factions and the Liberals. It is said the Mc-Carthyites expect that John Dillon on his return from the United States will signify his adherence to the faction of the Irish party which supports Mr. McCarthy. The National league at Belfast had a meeting to-day. After hours of noisy discussions The palaces have likely of Cernini. to-day. After hours of noisy discussion the committee rescinded the vote of confidence in Justin McCarthy adopted some time ago, and adopted a vote of confidence in Parnell. The vote standing 57 to 34.

At a private meeting of the National Committee, Mr. Healy in the chair, it was decided to form

A NATIONAL FEDERATION

confidence is violated under cover of personal delinquencies, and that in settling sonal delinquencies, and that in settling the home rule question the English cil of sixty-one members. Of these members as follows with the other Liberal cannot participate in the safeguard which surrounds it, but that the guard which surrounds it, but that the matter must be determined simply

Liegate opposing Mr. I arment to atminate the world. Massires from the world in t

Mr. Timothy Harrington has sued the Insuppressible for libel, the newspaper the Vatican by wide, handsome corridors, having printed that he did not promptly on which the art of the world has been forward funds intended for the relief of expended.

The Vatican is a town in itself, sepawicted tenants.

At Waterford the McCarthyites proposed to hold a meeting in the Town has even its special climate and temperature. At one period it is overfilled by tranch of the National League. The Parnellites got wind of it, and, headed tors, tourists and ecclesiastics. At the branch of the National League. The Parnellites got wind of it, and, headed by the Mayor, took possession of the Town Hall and barred out their opponents, who were obliged to hold a

am compelled to protest the unwarrantable use of my name in an | of the wonderful museum of the Vatican expression of opinion tending to perpetuate strife in Ireland. I am responsible enters the Garden of the Pines-memorfor nothing whatever but my own published declarations. I am convinced that the country regards with abhorrence every expression tending to exasperate rotunda. feeling, and defeating the efforts to bring about the re-union which Mr. Dillon and I are making in the teeth of all sorts of difficulties and discouragements. If all approach the controversy in the spirit of Morley's speech at Newcastle it is still Pius V built a charming villa residence, perfectly possible to save the country surrounded by a from unimaginable horrors of disaster.'

The Freeman's Journal says the statement made in connection with Parnell's action at the Boulogue conferences are unauthorized. The Journal adds that the conferences at Boulogne are likely to last for some days. The despatch from Tralee says that the National Club there has by 46 to 39 refused to support Par-nell. The club also refused to hear Pimothy D. Harrington, who finally addressed the crowd of people from a win-dow. The victorious party at the club were headed by the priests of the neigh-

Notes from the Vatlean.

ROME, January 13.—The pope yesterday gave an audience to the Rev. Dr. O'Connell, rector of the American College, during the course of which he eulogized the American Episcopate. The Pope has preconized the Bishops of Strabourg, Posen and Fribourg. Dur-Strasbourg, Posen and Fribourg. During the session of the secret consistory the Pope will deliver an allocution on the officacy of the Italian Guarantte law and on the position of the Vatican in this connection. It is reported that the cardinals to be created are Mgr. Piavi, patriarch of Jerusalem; Mgr. Sepiaca, secretary of the council, and Mgr. Rotelli, the Papal Nuncio at Paris.

New Papal Order.

This new distinction is intended as a recompense for important services rendered to the Sovereign Pontiff or to rendered to the Sovereign Pontiff or to the solution of historical problems—historical secrets which might or might not entirely change the acceptthe Church. The distinguishing badge ed reading of historical characters. The of the Order will be a white enamel star 26,000 manuscripts relate all of them to war against landlordism."

John Redmond has authorized the Dublin Telegraph to state that: "The night before Mr. Parnell's manifested and the whole is to be surmounted by a tiara

"NUNC DIMITTIS."

Now, while life's summer sweetness fills the With richest fragrance, while the flowers

blooms.
And song birds rob the ferest of their gloom.
And skies are blue and overything is fair.
E'on Now, dear Lord' ere yet the glory pale.
I'nto that land whose sunshine cannot fail,
Let me depart!

Now, while the friends of youth prove faithful still,
And tender eyes speak love to mine again,
And no harsh discord mars life's sweet refrain;
Ere friendship yet has felt time's blighting
chill,
E'en now, dear Lord, far, far above the
range
Of doubt, mistrust, of shadows, and of
change.
Let me depart!

Now, while around the social festive board I yet may summon all my dear ones—all, And no loved voice is silent at the call, And no loved voice is silent at the call,
And on no vacant chair need tears be poured.
E'en now, dear Lord, far from carth's
shadows cold,
Secure within the gates of pearl and gold,
Lord, let me go!

Now, even now, I feel thy hand is latt In love upon me and thou bldst me go, Ere yet my life has lost its morning glow Or I have seen its weet tilusions fade; My loved will follow, though I go alone, Dear Lord, where grief and sin are all un-known, Lord, let me go!

THE VATICAN. . Its Wonders Described - A Town in Itself-Gardens and Literary

Treasures To the student of architecture, the Vatican affords endless opportunity. Its form is irregular, and there is an entire absence of any symmetry in its design, for it is the heterogeneous work of all schools of all the known masters. Each period of art has here its impress. There groupings of Barmanto, the bold lines of and whole categories of aisles. There are dozens of temples, hundreds of corri dors and 11,000 rooms.

As a mere matter of record it may be of interest to note a few facts about the Vatican. It has 25 chief courts, 8 principal stairways, 200 minor stairways, and 30,000 windows in its 11,000 chambers. The temple of St. Peter is the greatest monument left by the Popes, and by far and to invite branches of the National the largest and most imposing basilien in League opposing Mr. Parnell to affiliate the world. Measured from the pave county organizations. A sub-committee 149.50; the Cathedral of Milan, 135.40; was appointed to give the project definite St. Petronio, Bologna, 132.90; St. Paul's, shape. 109.90. St. Peter's Church is united to

rated from Rome by the River Tiber. It time of the jubilec, there came about 500,000 pilgrims, and just as many arrived at the death of Pius IX. The able and historical. Here is the bronze first placed on the summit of the mausoleum of Adrian, or upon the spire of the

The Garden of the Pines was com-menced by Nicholas V, and was enlarged and embellished by Julius II under the direction of Bramanto Lazzari. Afterward was added another garden, in which

WIDE AND SPACIOUS ROAD.

Here in the midst of roses and richest flowers, parade at sunset the Pope and his cardinals, their dresses made of the most costly silk, and wearing chains of massive gold and rings of gold and rubies. It is a romantic sight to see these bloom-ing gardens and these moving figures in their shining robes, or if the Pope drives through his garden in his sumptuous carriage he is followed by a glittering retin-ue of guards, laymen, and noblemen of every nation. No words can do justice to such a panorama of gorgeousness. Everp choice flower of Italy is there, as well as others from every climate. Every tint of the rainbow is before the spectator, and at every turn of the head some new odor greets his nostril. Grateful green relieves the dazzled eye, here and there, until obscured by the moving procession of sumptuously attired eccle

The gardens of the Vatican are not the least wonderful part of it. A word of the population within the walls of this magnificent prison. The Pope has or had until recently, and I presume has yet, his staff, guards, courtiers, gendarmerie, the traditional soizzerie Palestrine guards, noble guards hunters, ministers, his tribunals—in fact, a court and a capital within the capital of Italy. Within these walls live nearly five thousand people, who neither give allegiance to the King nor acknowledge his existence.

The Vatican library is incomparable in many respects. Here are penned up, ns in silence of the tomb, the secrets of the past ages; here are buried out of hu-man sight the missing links of Roman events of the Middle Ages and more ancient times. The very inception of the Church of Christ, it is believed, is here

reached establishment at Rome. Of these manuscripts 16,000 are in Latin. seems to indicate that the newly-found 5,000 in Greek and 3,000 in Oriental canyas is the truest portrait,—a contongues. These are jealously guarded on the Vatican shelves, but the more valuable and historical documents have not seen the light of day for centuries, nor are they likely to. The printed volumes in the library number about 100,000.

The home of the Popes as has been said, remains to-day the grandest and

most imposing structure in the world. Such a conglomeration of wealth, beauty, art and treasure is only possible in Rome
—the home of one religion continously for centuries.

A Scientific Proof.

The objection has often been urged by scotlers with more persistency than reason that, in some cases at least, the Resurrection will be a physical impossibility, owing to the disposition that is frequently made of bodies after death. The difficulty is thus met by a paragraph from the pen of Mr. J. M. Ansbach, quoted in Chrrent Literature : " A workman of Faraday, the celebrated chemist one day by accident knocked a beautiful silver cup into a jar of strong seid. In a little while it disappeared, being dissolved in the acid as sugar in water, and so seemed utterly lost; and the question came up, could it ever be recovered? One said it could, but another replied that, being dissolved and held in solution by the acid, there was no possibility of recovering it. But the great chemist, standing by, put some chemical mixture into the jar, and in a little while every particle of silver was precipitated to the bottom; and he took it out, now a shapeless mass, and sent it to the silversmith, is the martial severity of the Singall, the dexterous elegance of Lyons, the amazing intricacies of Fontana, the classical groupings of Barmanto, the bold lines of and restore its scattered and invisible particles into the cup, how easily can Almighty G. d restore our scattered dust. and change our decayed bodies into the likeness of the glorious body of Christ!"

A Notable Conversion.

Mr. A. J. Horan, of the Department of Justice, Ottawa, is about to resign his position in the secretary's office and enter the Capuchin order. Mr. Horan, it will be remembered, recently left St. Albans Anglican church, of which he was a leading member, and entered the Roman Catholic communion, connecting himself with the Basilica, where he was baptized, Sir John Thompson being his sponsor, and latterly with St. Bridget's, the new Irish Catholic church. He is influenced in joining the Capuchin order by a desire to devote his life wholly to the cause of religion, and will be the first Canadian to enter the order, the monastery here being the first established on this side of the Atlantic. Several other Canadians are to follow in the spring. The Capuchins are a preaching order, and Mr. Horan will have to pass five years of study before he can obtain the priesthood. The first will be spent in complete seclusion, the novices during that time keeping to their own rooms in study and meditation, speaking to no one except the superior. The new monastery on the Richmond road will be ready for occupation in about a month. rived at the death of Pius IX. The vestibule of the entrance was constructed by the architect, Simonetti, under Pius VI, who completed St. Peter's and founded by the wonderful museum of the Vatican of the worder. In the spring there will be about twenty. Mr. Horan formerly preached at various Anglican meetings.

Our Future.

Chambers' Journal for January has an interesting article on "A Transcontinental Railway," i.e., the Canadian Pacific railway, the concluding sentences of which run thus:—"The energy, the skill, and the science of the white man have aroused Canada from the lethargy in which she has so long been entranced under the rule of her former inhabitants. Commerce and civilization has sprung up in the track of the railroad, like the flowers which arose beneath the trend of the virgin goddess of spring. Even now the vision of Longfellow's ideal Indian warrior seems well on its way towards realization:

All the land was full of people, Rostless, struggling, toiling, striving, Speaking many tongues, yet feeling Hut one heart-beat in their bosoms. In the woodlands rang their axes. Smoked their towns in all the valloys, Over all the lakes and rivers Rushed their great cances of thunder.

Another fifty years of uninterrupted progress and prosperity will bring this vision to a literal fulfilment; and Canada, whether as an independent community or a self-governing dependency of the British Empire, will doubtless play an important part in the future history of the world."

They Feel Hurt.

WASHIGTON, D.C., January 5,—In the Senate, Mr. Morgan (Democrat) offered a pre imble and concurrent resolution on the subject of the recent information or suggestion for a writ of prohibition in the Supreme court in connection with the Behring sea dispute with Great Britain. The resolution declares such proceedings to be without precedent, to be prejudicial in the community of nations and the usual and amicable conditions of international relations, and not in rank with the dignity of the Government and people and with the respect due the Fresident of the United States. It was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Interesting Discovery. MG2

A remarkable portrait of Columbus by Lorenzo Lotto has lately deen discovered. Lotto was a Venetsan artist, born about 1400, and ranked by Lanzi among "the first luminaries of the art." His Madonevents of the Middle Agos and more and events of the Middle Agos and more and cient times. The very inception of the Church of Christ, it is believed, is here recorded, as are the steps by which it with others admitted by modern critics dream.

canvas is the truest portrait,—a con-clusion strengthened by the vivacity and realism of expression which shows it to have been taken from life.

Knocking at the Door.

Offawa, Jan. 14.—The statement published by the Toronto Mail that the Gov-ernment had been requested by the Imperial authorities to endeavor to effect a settlement pending the disputes with the United States on the basis of a wide measure of commercial reciprocity is entirely untrue. It is learned, however, on good authority that the United States Government has made approaches to Canada recently with a view to the establishment of closer trade relatious between the two countries and that our authorities to take action in the matter.

Troubles in Brazil.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Brazilian newspapers arriving by the steamer Sequronca, of the United States of Bra-zil mail line, describe an unsettled condition of affairs which threatens a crisis for the Government. Apparently, the country is beginning to tire of the pres-sure of a military government and the dictatorship of of Da Fonseca, the president of the provisional government. Newspapers, both for and opposed to the Government have charged President Da Fonseca with seeking to maintain the dictatorship. It is charged that President Da Fonseca has encouraged the governors of several states to act in a very ar bitrary manner, especially towards the opposition press. It is claimed that an exceptionally arbitrary act was the arrest of J. Lucio de A Mello, editor of the Diara de Noticias, of Para, a leading newspaper of North Brazil. It is charged that Mr. Mello was arrested at the instigntion of Mr. Chermont, governor of the state. Mr. Mellow, while on his way home early in the morning, was assaulted by a soldier, who, it is charged, was a tool of Governor Chermont. The soldier was promoted to the rank of sergeant, while Mr. Mello was arrested, exiled from the state and sent under guard to Rio de Janeiro on the English steamer Juno. The captain of the Juno refused to take Mr. Mellow as a prisoner. On reaching Pernambuca Mr. Mellow found that an order had been issued by the Government to release him.

An Emineut Illstorian Dend. Washington, January 17.—George Bancroft, the venerable historian, died at his home in this city at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. He had been sick only two days and was on the streets but three days ago. On Thursday he took to his bed as a matter of procaution, but was taken seriously ill yesterday. From that time until this afternoon he failed rapidly and all day hovered between life and leath. At 3 p.m. the doctor left, thinking that Mr. Bancroft would live through the night, but before the hour was up Mr. Bancroft was dead. His end was quiet and peaceful, and the first cause of death was simply the weakness of old nge. His son was at the bedside when the aged historian died. Mr. Bancroft was born in Worcester, Mass., on October

Silo on the Farm.

It will be read with interest by the farm-"As I look upon the sile as one of the principal means of enabling the Canadian farmers to face our long winters, allow me to correct a word or two of the communications sent to your paper by your Quebec correspondent of the 13th instant. We must not scare our farmer with statements that will hinder him from trying this system of ensilage, which is cheap, and should have been invented for Canada specially, if not for other countries. Let your correspondent such good farmers and milkinen as Messrs. James Drummond, of Petite Cote, and Mr. Trenholme, of Blue Bon-nets, and ask them if they would now be, if they could now be without sile. The answer of these practical men will be without doubt that the sile is the piece de resistance in Canadian farming. The cost of a cutting machine is not \$150 to the average farmer. If your correspondent goes to Mr. Latimer, McGill street, or Mr. Jeffrey, Petite Cote, or Messrs. Moody, Terrebonne, he can there can buy a cutter for \$45, and the farmer, if he has not the means of purchasing an elevator, will use the basket in filling the sile until the elevator can come. And more, if the farmer cannot buy the cutting machine he can heap the corn fodder if he packs it well longitudinally in his sile and presses it down firmly and puts on weights. Your correspondent is mistaken when he says ensuage won't keep if not cut up. It will keep. Of course when fed to cattle one must use the hay knife, a sharpened spade or an stalks may not be eaten up clean by the cattle, a thing which does not happen when the cutter is used; but still the loss will be insignificant compared to the celebration of Mass the surface of this monster weighed over two hundred pounds. The negro's appetite for meat, which he so rarely eats, is simply irresistible. The next day after the celebration of Mass the surface of the s general result. One word more. The frost does not injure the contents of the silo and very little of their contents will freeze even if the silo is placed outside under a roof to shed off rain and snow."

Every man has his own particular character, and every character its own particular cast. We have our character-istic weakness. Beware of those partienlar forms of temptation which have already once held you in their power or sapped your better resolutions.

Life is a dew-pearled morning, of which the rhy the past has been a rosy dawn, the present a serene light, the future all a Joseph.

IN DARKEST AFRICA

Feast Day on the Shores of Tanzanike -A Letter From Mgr. Bridoux.

What a beautiful day has God given to his poor missionaries to reap in part the harvest due to days and nights of trial How much the more beautiful does it not seem when they have taught the true faith, rejoicing and making glad in their precious acquisition.

It is the vigil of St. Joseph. We have just anointed six old persons who are in danger of death, and our work brings with it a soothing consolation: We have chosen to morrow for a day of baptism and first communion, after which we will confirm forty-four Christians. On this same feast day, Joseph, a young negro doctor, will be united in marriage to Emma, the daughter of the chaef Kaliro. There is joy and love and peace in the little village, and we cannot but be thankful to our Heavenly Father, who watches over us day and night.

All the natives are as thick as bees around the little church to participate in the diverse and solemn ceremonies of the day. The church is far to small to contain them all. They are at the windows, the doors, perched even on the pillars to behold the administering of the Sacrament of Baptism. Our ceremonies here are made as grand and imposing as pos-sible and at the same time that they may be the better understood in their general bearing, we have the interrogs tions and responses translated into the native tongue. With what transports of joy do not these happy elect behold the saving waters of baptism fall upon their

foreheads.
At this blissful moment we feel in our inmost hearts that there is but one fold and one shephord; that there is no distinction between color and color, race or race; we are all the humble children of an all-wise, all-loving Father.

an all-wise, all-loving Father.

The scene is touching beyond description. We who should be unused to tears feel them trickling down our cheeks, we feel an unknown feeling of trembling in our hands. Who could witness such piety, such love, such adoration, such exterior deportment, such adoration, deportment, such such exterior deportment. terior deportment, such sublime devotion and reverence and not feel the same? The reception of the Blessed Sacrament, followed by that of Confirmation, placed a limit to their joy. The combined cere-monies lasted not less than four hours and a half, and yet during all that time the attention pald by the congregation was most profound. The negro loves the ceremonies of the Church and also loves to indulge other forms of exterior exuberance peculiar to himself. The principal of these is dancing, which we took means to prevent by making the renouncing of it a condition precedent to entrance to the Church. Later in the day the villagers were allowed to spend the time MERRY-MAKING.

Before the missionary lodge we had a greased pole erected, at the top of which were placed pen-knives, mirrors, pearls and colored ribbons. The young men in turn made cfforts to reach the objects, and the amusement created was heartily relished by all. To discourage as much as possible the intermingling of the men and women, which is much too frequent, we had innocent amusements inaugurated for their benefit apart from those The Hon L. Bosubien sends the following of the men. While the games were letter to the press on the subject of silo. It will be read with interest by the farmand agreeably so, to find that the newly haptized natives were spending their time in the chapel at prayer. them, a youth of fifteen years, particularly attracted our attention by his deep devotion and angelic piety. Although feeling well then, we had been sick the night before, and we thought he would not be able to take part in the ceremonies the following day. On his baptismal day he felt much better, and entreated us to let him receive the sacraments. That evening he was perfectly well and happy, but the Divine Master wished to give him a place among His elect, and the next morning he was found dead on his little straw mat, his sleeping companions not even having been dis-

> I had intended for a long while to give the Christian natives of the village a feast as a reward for their filial obedience. As it was during Lent, we were obliged to choose a Sunday, for our Christians observe Lent is every particular, and to a native meat is the one attraction at a dinner table. With this intention in view we went in a body to Kabua, a property belonging to the missions. Several sheep had been taken from the flock to honor the occasion, but this would be but a sorry mite for five hundred guests. Quid inter tantos? Providence came to our aid, if not by doubling our provisions at least by making us masters of the situation.

The day before a neighbor had killed a huge hippopotamus and was so condescending as to present it to us. One piece alone of this monster weighed over two the celebration of Mass the surface of the lake presented an animated appearance, the villagers having unmoored their boats and set out for the place of banquet. The hippopotamus was distributed among twelve hundred persons, who received beside their share a small quantity of salt, of bread and sugar cane. quantity of sait, of bread and sigar cane. To see how these poor people reliabed this humble repast was pleasurable in the extreme. When evening approached the banqueters listened to the pious exhortations of the missionaries, always followed by a Benediction of the Hesser. Sacrament. Then they took to their boats, and with their cars kept time with the rhythm of hymns sung in their own language in honor of Mary and EPIPHANY APOSTOLIO COLLEGE

The Mystery of Killard.

PART I.—THE RACE OF LANE.

CHAPTER XII.-Continued.

There were, I think, no participles, either active or passive, so far as I have been able to ascertain, in Egyptian, for they did not speak hieroglyphics. Now this man in whom you take such a great interest, this Street-"

"Lane, David Lane." "This David Lane may be said to

speak hieroglyphics." But you don't mean to say he's one

of the lost tribes?"

"I should not care to bind myself to any theory respecting him until I see

"The reference to the man of the Bishop's roused the flagging interest of Cahill; besides, they were at last getting near Killard. Cahill shook himself, wiped his forehead, and stood up to try if through the opening cleft of ground he could get one look at the blue cool sea. Just as he did so the horse shied violently and plunged forward, and before young could recover his hold or seat he was thrown that on his back in the middle of the road.

He was quickly on his feet again; he did not feel hurt, but he did feel very

angry.

"Bother the brute! What did he shy at?" he cried, as he tried to shake the dust off as a dog dries his coat after a

"Twas no fault of his or mine, sir, but that white paper there, just under

you."

"Hanging is too good for any blackguard that leaves paper about the roads."

He stooped, raised a small fold of paper which lay on the ground. He was in the act of tearing it furiously in two, when something on it attracted his attention, and he stopped. He opened and looked more closely at the paper, and then exclaimed.

"Well, Mr. Heywood, if this isn't a really queer thing! Here's a kind of likeness of the Island," he turned the paper on one side, "and a lot of something I can't make out on the other; maybe they're those things you were telling me of-look!"

Mr. Heywood took the paper, and fixing his spectacles coughed slightly, as though to salute his old friends the hiero-

glyphics,
It required an eye almost morbidly sensitive to the features of the coast to detect any resemblance to the Bishop's in the rude sketch. There was a kind of ragged wall with an indentation, and in the indentation a perpendicular isolated mass. Beneath the wall were a few parallel serpentine lines. On the top of the short way down the mass, and ending in

a black spot.

"That's the Island," explained Cahill, pointing to the isolated mass, "and that's the house," pointing to the square at the top. "I can make it all out but this—the line from the spot to the house. Maybe it's intended for the chimney, and whoever did it forgot the way that smoke mostly goes, and made it travel down, not up.

"As to smoke, it's not necessary that it should ascend; and, indeed, it is more ing him in, and offering to do for him, is natural that it should descend. But in the worst of all,"

"Yes," cried a third, excitedly, "it it should ascend; and, indeed, it is more always struggling to overcome the ten-dencies of nature. Now, if smoke were only passed in pipes through a solution of salt and snow, it would become so dense and hard that it might be shovelled that boy." about like soot, of which it is largely composed."

"But, sir, look at the other side. It's

that bothers me entirely. Can you make anything of it?"
"It somewhat, in the lower part, re-

sembles an alemble."

used in distilletion." 'It is a still you mean?" with aston-

ishment. 'No, an alembie is not what distillers

use. It is employed in laboratories."

"And would be in no way serviceable in the squeezing of a little drop of potheen?" Cahill seemed losing hold of

a fascinating discovery.

"I think not. Besides, these fish are plainly intended to represent a current. and they indicate a downward current, one, I may observe, unknown in distillation; for it is usual with all volatized

iquids to rise."

"Well, no one ever said he did make potheen. I thought, myself, at one time, leader of the discontent, "you'll see them soon enough. Mushrooms are slow to that he couldn't without my knowing of it. I can't make anything out of it. I see them, then," said his champion Could it be one of those things you were warmly. speaking of a moment ago, Mr. Hey-

"A hieroglyph? It may be: but I have never seen the same character before. Nevei."
"And can't make out what's meant by

"Not finally; but I do think it indicates distillation of some kind, now that I look more closely; but not of whiskey. It's somewhat like a sign in alchemy," " And what's that?"

"And what's that?"

"Alchemy was a superstitions science of the dark ages, whereby men thought to turn baser metals into gold, and to disting out?"

"What?" cried several voices.

profound interest the young man now regarded his companion as he put this

question.
"Yes; iron, and copper, and lead, and moreury, and silver were used from time to time. But of course it was all nonsense-an ignoble superstition, nothing you'll have a long wait for the horns, more. At the time it was practised, people believed it was possible to achieve success by the aid of the Evil One."

wonder amounted almost to dismay. sense; the thing was never done at from Clonmore.

mounted at his side, and the car set off once more. "I'll keep the paper, anyway," he thought; "it's no load to carry."

"How easy 'tis to say," he mused as they drove along, "that there's no sense in what people tell about Lane and Darkness Everyone says that Line of Killand. for. Where does it come from? he could not. In disjointed speeches made to himself, he canvassed the occurpounds he paid for the Island? rences, and could not after delay. Everyone says that Lane Where did this man get the ten golden guineas he paid last night for that gun? Guineas! There are no guineas now; and I heard Luke Dillon say guineas, as plain as I hear that lark singing now. Guineas, he said: Ten golden guinea, while I was listening after they went down the street toward Killard."

With such speculations young Cahill occupied his mind until the car drew up at the door of Pat Casey's shop.

CHAPTER XIII.

CAHILL FINDS AN EMISSARY TO THE ISLAND. The rude drawing which had so puzzled the two men was exceedingly simple in character, although it was impossible to determine precisely what it was intended to represent. The lower portion of it resembled a water jug, the upper the letter U inverted thus, A. The loop of the A rested on what may be called the neek of the jug, but not quite evenly, as it touched the bend nearer to the left Notwithstanding this, the bases of the fl hung parallel. The sketch, a mere outline, displayed in the left hand framework of the upper portion a small object, evidently intended to stand for a fish swimming up the down stroke of the A. At the junction between the shaft of the thing like a water-bottle and the letter, rock. another fish bent in the framework of the letter; and half-way down the neck of the bottle appeared a third fish, also facing down. On the highest port of the inverted letter-that is, on the outside of the curve-stood two short lines. Beween these two straight lines the line of the curve was discontinued. The bases of the A were open, and the top of these straight lines indicated another opening. Thus, if the design represented an alembic, there were three outlets from the the body of the vessel. The fish, no doubt, showed the course of something, but against the likelihood of this something being a gas there stood the fact of the struggle. two free ends, and against the chance of its being a liquid there was the fact that

August morning the men, after and wrongs, and the intolerable burden breakfast, lay down fo sleep, of air placed on ignorant men:

Gradually the women gathered in knots "Mr. Heywood, it's enough to frighten at open doors and discussed, in low tones, the wonderful news of the explusion.

"What can have made David Lane isolated mass was a square space, and send his boy away, he that was so fond from the bottom of this a line reaching a of him by all accounts?" asked one woman.

"It's the curse," answered another; "what luck or grace can you expect from such people?" It's the curse, my dear; and if right was only done, David Lane and all of his would be bundled out of the purish. It's in Botuny Bay they ought to be, and not among the honest people. All I wonder at it is that the tishing keeps any good at all."

"And then," said another, in a tone of injury, "to think of Edward Martin tak-

wasn't had enough to have them near us on the Island, but they must come to

But," suggested Kitty Heffernan. who knew the world and had larger views than those around her, "how do you know anything against this bay? We never heard any harm of him. And don't you know that if the man sent the sembles an alemble."

"Does it now?" uttered as a tribute to the seer. "And what may an alemble be, sir?"

"An astrological and chemical vessel in distillation."

boy away, suppose the man is a bad member, the boy can't be like him, for then he'd keep him. Who knows but there's a natural Lane at last, and that's the boy?"

This speech seemed to carry much weight with the listeners; for, if they were not prepared to adopt Kitty's view, they could find no satisfactory objection to it. Seeing she had made an impresion, she improved it:

"You all know what I knew long ago. that the child is a Christian. So there's one good thing was done for him that wasn't done for his father, and 'twas Edward Martin's doings, for he went to Father Murtagh and told him what was going to happen, and Father Murtagh came. We musn't say the boy is black

until he shows his horns,"

"Take my word for it." said the ring-"I'll believe well of the boy until

" Did any one see him?-any one but

the men?" No. None of us."

"Here's Ellen O'Dwyer coming from downs. Maybe she saw him." When the woman reached the group she was hotly assailed with questions. As soon as there was silence, she

" Yes : I saw him. He's more like his more like his mother than his father,

"He has his hearing, and can call like sea-gull, and whistle like the wind in a door, and even made an offer at a skylark's song. There's for you!"

"What did I say?" shouted Kitty

Heffernan triumphantly, "He's christened, and he can hear. Maybe now Mrs. Gorman."

A derisive look and gesture followed recess by the aid of the Evil One."

"By the help of Darkness?" Cahill's where the discussion might have ended. but for the arrival at that moment of the "Yes. But of course that was all non- outside car carrying the two travellers

"Well, let us be getting on out of this blistering heat, and not wast any more time over the thing." Young Cahill re-

amination, bring himself to regard the

report as a matter of fact.

Mr. Heywood and he strolled out, and wandered down to the beach. They crossed the sands, and, fluding a shelter-

all as color; which information made Cahill shake his head, and say "he was

sorry for that." Then he said that a great number of fish were caught hereabouts, and that of them the crabs were particularly fine. Upon which he had to be corrected and told that the learned decided against crabs being fish; and he was informed, as additional knowledge, that a cod often the neck of the jug, but not quite evenly, as it touched the bend nearer to the left hand than the right bend of the letter, say "Oh!" in surprise, and look as sad as when told about the water and color. He remarked that the rock they sat on looked very hard, and was assured that the name of it was something or other. He said, with a faint smile, that it was harder even than the rock itsell, and would break it if it fell on the

Mr. Heywood let him into the secret of the two Greek words from which the name of the rock was taken; and, after a long account of Athens and the Greek tongue, told Mr. Cahill, whatever might be his fate, to remain steadfast to the faith of the digamma being nothing but a breathing mark, which the red-faced young man promised to do, with a manner and look of even deeper dejection, as though he regarded any one holding an opposite theory as nothing better than a subtle and venomous foe, against whose attacks he would do all that lay in his power, but still had not a stout heart for

It was not, however, until the philosopher disclosed to him the fact that on the end of ascent was open like the every square inch of his body there restothers.

Once the mackerel had been despatched to Clonmore the people of Killard found little to do. On this iy, as if reviling fate for all her deceits

"Mr. Heywood, it's enough to frighten a man out of his seven senses, so it is; but, sir, I'm greatly afraid we'll have our journey for nothing."

"I'm sure I enjoy the day very much. The sea and rocks recall to my mind many scientific facts with which I have not been dealing latterly.

"It's a pleasure to me, sir," said young Cahill, with melancholy humility, " to think you like the place; and no place could be finer. But with regard to David Lane and the news we heard to-day, I'm afraid we have our journey for nothing. It isn't likely, is it, Mr. Heywood, that he'll come ashore soon after what he practises total abstinence, while too happened? And as to any one going to many by trilling with drink are exposed the Island now, that's out of the ques-

"There is something in what you say," returned the philosopher. "He has been a solitary man all his life; no doubt he will not care to mingle with other members of the human family peacefully—peacefully, for some time. If people tried to visit him now, he might mingle with lecturer to renew his pledge, saying: "I them only in a spirit of rancor, in a bellt-have money in my purse, health in my ose or warlike spirit, and this spirit in body, the respect and esteem of all my the Celt, and, indeed, in most of the friends and less sin on my soul; and I Caucasian and other races, frequently lead to blows. I need scarcely tell you that a man actively engaged in physical fighting scarcely affords a good subject for philosophical examination, except so far as his strength of body and limb and his agility are concerned, upon none of which points do you, as far as I have gathered, desire my opinion. Therefore I am led to believe we shall have no opportunity of examining hisidiosyncrasics during our stay.

(To be Continued.)

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The Fifty-First Anniversary-An Elaborate Programme-An Instructive Lecture by Rev. Father Mc-Callen.

The fifty-first anniversary of this famous association was held last week (Tuesday) in St. Patrick's Hall, the attendance being very large. Hon, Edward Mr. Heywood and he strolled out, and wandered down to the beach. They crossed the sands, and, finding a sheltered nook, sat down.

For a time the talk was as general as it was possible for any conversation with Mr. Heywood to be. The young man observed the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the state of the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the state of the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the state of the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the sea was very blue under the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed that the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed the sea was very blue under the opposite shore, and was informed the sea was very blue under the sea was ve opposite shore, and was informed that sea-water was really not blue at all, but reflected the sky, which wasn't blue either, since there was no such thing at all as color; which information made S.S., Rev. Luke Callaghan, Rev. F. Tragesser. Professor Fowler, assisted by St. Patrick's choir and about twenty-five young ladies, furnished the musical part of the programme, and gave, by request the opening chorus of "Der Freischutz" and the Soldier's Chorus from "Faust." The ladies sang Moore's "You Remember Etlen." Miss Bissonnette and Mr. J. P. Whelan, jr., played a piano duet, "Robert le Diable." The music through-out was of an excellent order, the musicians and vocalists displaying the same sweetness, force and precision which gave such satisfaction to their audience at the late Christmas concert.

The lecture by Rev. J. A. McCallen S.S., on "Blunders," was most entertaining and instructive. No synopsis can do it justice. Nearly every profession in life was passed in review, the lecturer giving to each its meed of praise, and touching each off with anecdotes illustrative of the blunders to which professional men are liable. He castigated the national blunder of divorce, ill-advised and unhappy marriages, and the mistakes of parents in the education of their children, moving his audience at times to deep feeling and as fremently con-vulsing them with laughter by the witicisms and anecdotes with which the lecture abounded. Of the blunder of in-temperance he said: "The man who has found, by sad experience, that he cannot drink liquor without going to excess, makes a frightful blunder when he refuses to take and to keep the total abstinence pledge. The young man who has seen so many of his companions go to the wall by frequent induigence in intoxicating drink, and thinks that he may tipple as much as he pleases, confident that he is to prove a glorious exception to the rule, will commit a blunder which will lay him stiff and cold in

A PREMATURE GRAVE. notwithstanding the hot stuff with which he tries to heat his body. The men who in cold weather think that a glass or liquor will give to the blood as real and lasting a warmth as may be caused by three minutes of active bodily exercise. will find to their cost that they have made a big mistake in paying for what might have been more cheaply bought without the loss of even the smallest piece of silver. The married man who has a wife and children to support will not be exposed to the blunder of failing in his duty to his wife and little ones it to become the victims of intemperati-habits, which bring wee and desolution to homes that would otherwise be happy." The Rev. Father exhorted his hearers to take the total abstinence pledge, assuring them that they would experience the same rewards as the young man who a few weeks ago called on the 1. City of Montreal ave money in my purse, wish to renew the pledge that procured me all these blessings." The ladies, too. were exherted to use their influence in the good cause, and to make it "unfashionable" to offer strong drink to their male visitors, "Whatever other blunders I may make," concluded the Rey, Father, and I expect to make many in my lifetime. I do not intend to give up the work of temperance till our liquor laws are more universally obeyed and the majority of our people have become solver, law-abiding citizens. It will, no doubt, be the work of a lifetime, but to what grander cause can a priest devote the efforts of his life than to that which saves men from sin, enobles his manhood, and protects womanhood from the evils of intemperance." The reporters came in tor a share of criticism in too often and too easily

INVADING THE PRIVACY

of "our homes," spreading before thousands of readers secrets which injure far more the innocent than the guilty. The greater blame, however, continued the lecturer, should be laid at the door of the public, whose vitiated taste too often clamors for these sensational items. Why should wife and children be exposed to public contempt for the waywardness of an erring husband and father? Why should ten, twenty, or thirty relatives be branded with shaine by the flaunting to public view of the fault or crime of one guilty man or woman? Rut where the reporters keep within their legitimate field of action-when they supply news which offends and injures no one-when their reports are confined to such matters as will amuse, delight, please, and edu-cate their readers, they are a most necessary and deserving body of men whom we will be always glad to have among us. We need their services and we are grateful to them for the amount of useful information they supply. When the unmanageable public gets more relinement of taste the reporters will, perhaps, be found to be that class of men who are freest from the fraitity of making

The reverend lecturer concluded his most interesting and instructive discourse as follows: "And now, if I have amused you, I have not blundered; for men with more talent than I ever hope to possess have said: A hearty laugh is more desirable for mental health, than any exerrise of the reasoning faculties." again: 'Every time a man smiles, but much more so when he laughs, it adds something to this fragment of life.' If the lessons I have sought to teach, I have on this subject.

more easily made you swallow the bitter nill which they contained, I am well rewarded, since that bitterness will beget a sweetness in your lives, the result of avoiding the blunders against which you

have been warned." Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. M. Sharkey and carried amid great applause.

~OUR⊶

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR THE

Young Folks.

The proprietors of The True Witness (National Chronicle bave pleasure in aumouncing that it is their intention. with the object of interesting the younger members of the Catholic community in literature, to offer for open competition a number of valuable prizes to the pupils of the Catholic schools of the Dominion.

This competition will be open to pupils of schools of the Dominion other than those in Universities and finishing

The prizes will be given for the best original story ou some subject relating to he religious, domestie or general history of Canada, early settlements, pioneer forts, mission work, etc. As far as tracticable competitors must confine nemselves to incidents connected with heir own locality, but this is not absolutely compulsory.

Competitors need not confine themelves to the literal truth, but they may indu'ge in some romantic embellishment of their stories so long as they are based upon local, general or historical fact.

Rules for Competitors:

The stories must be submitted in the handwriting of the competitor.

They must not exceed two thousand Each MS, must be englosed in a blank

sheet of paper of the same size as that on which the story is written, half footscap aize; endorsed with the title of the story; that of the writer; his or her school; county or city; teacher's name and address, and an endorsement by the teacher certifying that the story is in the handwriting of the pupil.

Manuscripts must only be written on one side of the paper.

All Stories for competition must be mailed not later than May 1st, 1891, after which the competition closes.

The Stories will be submitted to com petent judges, who will award the prizes. The names of these judges will be announced later on.

THE PRIZES.

The Prizes will be divided as follows:

2. Dominion Prize.

3. Provincial Prize.

4. County Prize.

5. School Prize.

MONTREAL CITY PRIZE.

The first prize will be given for the best story selected from those sent in from the schools in the city.

DOMINION PRIZE.

The second for the best story selected rom those sent from the various counties in each province.

PROVINCIAL PRIZE.

The third for the best story sent from the provinces generally. COUNTY PRIZE.

The fourth for the best story from

my of the schools generally. SCHOOL PRIZE.

The fifth for the best story from the chools generally. These prizes will be as follows:

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3. (Phovisoral)—A handsome Silver Watch. 4. (County)—Three volumes History of

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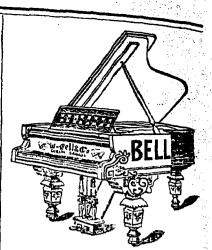
Prizes will be given in accordance with he same classification for the second best stories, and a third class will also be given.

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THE ROMANTIC AND SCIENTIFIC

Theories Regarding This Extinct Monster-What Geology Tells us About it.

ing their intuition of dragon kindled the Apeculiar species of dragon kindled the cowned hastlisk, the terror of both men cowned hastlisk, the terror of both men cowned hastlisk, the terror of both men council hastlisk, the terror of both men cowned hastlisk, the terror of both men council hastlisk, the terror of both men cowned hastlisk, the terror of both men council hastlisk, the terror of both men cowned hastlisk, the terror of both men council hastlisk, the terror of both men cowned hastlisk, the terror of both men council hastles whales.

While such creatures as these enjoyed the dominion of the hand and sea, another class tloated heavily through the air. The fossil remains of the perodactyl formed for some time a puzzle for geologists, who, perhaps, considered that the amnouncement of flying dragons would be carrying their wonders a little too far, Cuvier, however. of the hot zones. The Scalds of Northern of the hot zones. The Sealds of Northern Europe and the romancers of the South ried with each other in illustrating, and entrageously illustrating the popular fancy of the dragon, while in merry old England "nobody was anybody," as Mr. Brokip says, "who had not slain his dragon." The first recorded instance of grown an encounter is that of Sir Bevis of such an encounter is that of Sir Bevis of Hampton, the following being a description of the cheerful wildfowl which he had to meet "

When the dragon that foul ye Had a synthe of Syr Bevis, He aste uppe a loude crye, A sythadae thundered in the skye; He turned by shodye toward the son. Yews greater than any tonne; Hys scales were brighter than the glas, Aod harder they were than anye brass; Bewesn bys sholder and bys taylo Was 40 fote, without fayle.

Spencer's diagon ("Facry Queen',) had syngs like says, cruel rending clawes, you teeth and breathe of smothering smoke and sulphur." In all the descripsmoke and surport. In all the deathprions, different in detail as they are, there appears, however, the one unchanging idea, that the dragon was a flying monster, with enormous strength, great fighting qualities and a generally pestiferous character. The typical idea, except in the matter of wings, lingers, it may be added, in the emblazonment of the

FLAG OF THE CHINESE.

How long the dragon might have "fired in song and story" under ordinary sireumstances, there is, of course, no saying. Like the knights errant who slew them they were put out of countenance by ridicule. The dragon of Wantley was more fatal to the brood than the basilisk, and after the exploit of More of More Hall, the creature appears to have sunk into the earth and disap-

The dragon of Wantley churches ate The dragon of Wantrey entremes are (Heused to come of a Sunday; Whole congregations were to him A dish of sallmagund!; Parsons were his black puddings, and Pataldermen his capons, And his tid-bit the collection plate Brimful of Birmingham ha'pence. The corporation worshipful He valued not an acc; But swallowed the mayor as leep in his chair, And pleked his teeth with the mace.

More recently Tenniel and the author of "Alice in Wonderland" have dealt another fatal blow to the mediaval

Having attempted to show what soit of creature the dragon of romance was, it will be next in order to show what science has to say about the matter. "There was a time," says W. J. Brodrip, "when reptiles not only constituted the thief tenants and most powerful possesscts of the earth, but extended their dominions over the seas. These strange and curious creatures might be called dragons, down right, enormous dragons, with bellies as big as tuns, and bigger. Thegreveled in pestiferous regions; for in the sloughs where gigantic marsh plants grew, and in the dreary bogs to which the undrained Pontine marshes would would have been the land of health, they had their hirs. In such nauseous quags these monsters roared and wallowed; there they growled their horrid loves and there they made war upon each other in the midst of the wildest convulsions of a nascent world. While this was going on upon what then passed for land, great sea dragons rushed through the Waves or sported on the surface of the ocean while flying dragons hover through

In all probability the sea dragons existed first, so they should be first attended to the sea dragons well known ed to. There were two types well known to geologists, the ichthy osuurus and ple-Blosaurus, the former of which was sometimes thirty feet in length, with an eye larger than a man's head. This creature must have presented the appearance of a large predatory abdominal fish, with a head six feet long, jaws of corresponding size, armed with shark-like teeth, a short neck and a long lizardtail. The eyes, by means of a mov ble series of plates, became a telescope or microscope at the will of the animal.

THE PLESIOSAURUS

was a worth comrade of the other fellow. "To the head of the lizard," says Dr. Buckland, "it united the teeth of the sembling the body of a serpent, a trank and tail having the portions of a quadruped, the ribs of a chameleon and the paddles of a whale. Its motion must have been very awkward on land, and its long neck must have impeded its progress through the water, and it is

generally conceded that it lurked in shoal water along the coast, arching its long neck like a swan, and occasionally darting it down at the fish which happen-

ed to be in its neighborhood." Be-sides these denizers of the deep there was a gigantic lizard, twenty-five feet long with tour paddles instead of legs, a great oar-like tail, a head four feet long and jaws and teeth entirely draco-

It is rather difficult to get an exact idea of what the ancient dragon looked like but something can be learned. Achie but something can be learned as the resulting and as uttering a population. Of these land monsters the iguandon was not an elephantine reptile, seventy feed long—a sort of innocent dragon, who made use of his grinders in the mere mastication of vegetable food, which his brother, the megalosaurus, a little larger and a little more tun-like in form, crushed crocodiles and tortoises within its horrid jaws." The two tribes that is referred to. In mediaval my-that is referred to a fantastic animal theory the dragon is a fantastic animal theory the dragon is a fantastic animal theory the dragon is a fantastic animal through the dragon is a fantastic animal to the dragon is a fantas the dragon is a range of the dragon is a range of the dragon size and various shapes and must have fought bitterly for the chandrane there are the chandral of dimense size and various shapes and dimense size and various shapes and fimmense size and various shapes and the sh was the marsh or quagmire, a particle was the marsh or remembered. They poetical fictions of the dragons of old which should be remembered. They poetical fictions of the dragons of old. No complete fossil of the megalosaurus has been found. The remains already discovered show that sometimes this diesh-eating lizard must have equalled a peculiar species of dragon kindled the A peculiar species of dragon kindled the appendix processing the process of dragons while the short of the largest of the dragons of old.

While such creatures as these enjoyed MONUMENTS, STATUARY AND A.TARS.

SETTLED THE QUESTION.

In his hands the apparentty monstrous production of the ancient world has been converted into one of the most benutiful examples ever afforded by comparative anatomy of the harmony that per-vades all nature in the adaption of the same parts of the animal frame to infinitely varied conditions of existence. Mr. Brodrip supposes this chimera to have shuffled along the ground after the man-uer of a bat, and scuttled through the water when it had occasion to swim. When rising into the heavy air the membranous wing was extended by the bones of the fore feot, and when tired it probably suspended itself by the hind egs. The general hue of the body was legs. The general nue of the body was probably livid, and the texture of the skin shagreen-like, resembling in some degree the external tegument of a chameleon or iguana, excepting the smooth membrane of the wing. These flying reptiles—a denomination almost contradictory—had a long neck, the bill of a livest excepting in short, that bird, almost eveything, in short, that could conduce to give them a strange aspect. Like Milton's fiend, it was quali-fied for all services and all elements, and was a fit companion for the hundred reptiles that swarmed in the seas or crawled on the shores of a turbulent

The fiend Over hog, or sleep, through strait, rough, dense or rare, With head, hands, wings or feet pursues his way. And swims or sinks, or wades, or creeps, or files.

With flocks of such like creatures flying in the air, and shoals of no less hid-cous ichthyosauri and plesiosauri swarming in the ocean, and gigantic iguanadous and megalosauri crawling on the shores of the primeval lakes and rivers, air, sea and land must have been strangely tenanted in those early periods of our infant

Such, too, undoubtedly, were its dragous, and the rememberance of strange animals transmitted through long generations of what primeval man had actually seen is quite sufficient to explain the old and persistent belief in dragons. Moreover, in the survial of certain forms of reptilish life, it is evident that we now see in a small degree what our troglodyte ancestors fought with in the large. The vampire bat of the Island of Bonin bears a wonderful resemblance in habits and appearance to the descriptions of the pterodactylas furnished by the scientists. The monitor, a gigantic lizard that haunts the marshes and riversides in warm countries had only its prototype of the dra-conian monster described above. The iguandon has its miniture perpetuation in the iguana of the inundated savannahs, and there is a whole genus of dragons to be found in the winged reptiles that flit about in the East Indies. The great crocodile of the Ganges represents in some degree the amphibious dragons, and the curious student of natural history may find many dwindled represen-tatives of the old reptilian age.—Catholic Mirror.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

And old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility, and all radical cure for nervous debility, and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this receipt in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, \$20 Powers' Block, Rochester. N. Y. Rochester, N.Y.

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— Woodslo & (Can.) Sentinel.



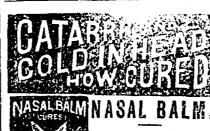
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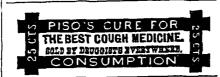
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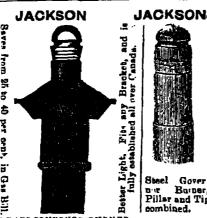
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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1891. Design and another the consequence of the form of the property of the contract of the contract

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Our readers will have noted that THI TRUE WITNESS has recently made several strides forward in the always moving procession of journalism. A new and costly outfit of type has enabled us to present one of the most handsome and readable of papers. New machinery and general adjuncts of a publishing office enables us to issue the paper promptly and perfectly.

An increased staff of the best political and social writers has thrown renewed life into our columns and generally added to the attractiveness of the paper.

It is not the intention of the proprie tors of the paper to rest here. The improvements made are but the first steps we propose to take in order to make THE TRUE WITNESS the foremost Catholic paper in the Dominion. We intend to leave no effort unmade to so improve the paper that every Catholic family will feel it a necessity in their domestic circle.

It will be seen elsewhere that an important departure has been taken in this respect, and our prize competition will make THE TRUE WITNESS a favorite with the younger members of the commu-

We shall cause every city and town of importance to be visited and the points of interest to Catholic readers duly enlarged upon and illustrated. In order to do justice to our constituents in this respect we shall issue supplements as may be required, thus much increasing the volume and value of the matter presented week by week.

We intend to make a high class Cathmoral tone and such as can be read with interest and mental profit.

But in order to accomplish all the improvements we contemplate a large outlay of money is necessary, and we have to announce that we are, therefore, compelled to increase the subscription rates of The True Witness from the present inadequate price to \$2.50 in the city and \$2 to country subscribers, who will find in the mereased efficiency and attractiveness of the paper more than compensation for the enhanced price.

great advantage, as the number will be limited, and thus present to an immense number of readers, scattered over the > entire Dominion, a permanent notice of | the various articles advertised.

The change in price will not affect those whose subscriptions have been paid, but renewals of present subscriptions will henceforward be at the new rates.

Subscriptions must be paid in ad-

The religious state of the city of New York is thus classified by a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, whatever that may be:-

Roman Catholies...... 762,666 Churchgoing Protestants...... 258,666 Non-Churchgoing Protestants... 258,333

Here is a chance for those pious zealots who send missions to convert the benighted persons in this province who do not happen to be Protestants. Surely the representatives of the faith which Jesuit, wrote: "Nique republica ita in planted Christianity here in the face of principem jura potestatis transtulit, ut perils and martyrdom are at least Christian and need conversion less than the heathens, three hundred strong, in the crowned heads of Europe bitterely opcity of New York. No doubt the posed a doctrine which struck a deadly "missionaries" in question were unaware blow at their claim to right divine. that there was "heathenism" so near Furthermore, the fact has been well es-

missions are inaffectoal when they atthe U.S.

The Political Outlook.

During the jast few days the political situation in Canada has become decidedly interesting. Mr. Laurier has just finished his political tour and Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Charlton, M.P., are drawing their campaign speeches to a close. A new feature has cropped up and, as a Liberal organ styles it, a bombshell has been cast into the Liberal camp. Mr. Thompson, late editor of the Toronto Globe, himself an advocate of Unrestricted Reciprocity has felt it incumbent upon him to speak out in meeting. He has fallen foul of Sir Richard and his associates after a fashion that has startled the infatuated followers of those gentlemen. He has accused the Liberal leaders with the most heinous offence of suppressing the truth in connection with the Unrestricted Reciprocity movement, and his letters addressed to the Toronto World, and which were refused insertion in the columns of the Globe, are so trenchant and so true that even the Daily Witness feels constrained to say to its favorite political leader that the mask must be thrown off and a fair open fight inaugurated with direct taxation nailed to the mast-head as an avowed principle of the party. The letter of Mr. Thompson cannot fail to produce a marked effect on the minds of all thinking men in Canada. His figures are there, showing irrefutably that in the event of the adoption of the Unrestricted Reciprocity scheme the people of Canada must be prepared to tax themselves to the tune of fifteen millions of dollars, the amount that the public treasury will be deficient in should the present fiscal policy be abandoned for the Cartwright-Wiman fad. It is no wonder that a convention of the Liberal leaders is being hurriedly called at Toronto for the coming month Consternation may well reign in the ranks of the men who have been misleading the people of this country, showing them only the bright side of the shield. Will the Toronto convention determine to adhere to the policy that has been so recently exposed and face the people on the cry of direct taxation; or will they avow that it is time to halt in the wretched course they have been pursuing and adopt a policy not so utter ly at variance with common sense?

The Church and Popular Sovereignty.

It was not to be expected that the attitude assumed by the Church towards modern popular government and the principles of Democracy, dwelt upon in the last issue of The TRUE WITNESS. would be accepted without comment by certain writers who seek distinction in criticisms of Catholicity. They affect astonishment that the Catholic Church should give its ecuntenance to institulions and ideas at one time regarded as little short of revolutionary. A little olic weekly family paper, healthy in study of Church history and of Catholic teaching would have shown them that the Church has not changed, and that there is really no ground for astonishment in its present attitude. From a very early period the Church taught that government, civil and political, was instituted for the good of the governed, and that when such object was not secured, government became tyranny and | ought to resisted, and, if necessary, overthrown. The supremacy of the Pope over all earthly monarchs and governments involved the assertion of this principle, which was boldly taught by the Jesuits. Indeed it may be stated with perfect truth that the modern idea of To advertisers this change will be of the sovereignty of the people originated as a political principle with the fathers of that much abused order. Thus we find William Allen, an English Jesuit. commented on the declaration that the King of England was supreme head of the Anglican Church, in his writing: Ad Persecutores Anglos pro Christianis Respousio A. D., 1582, as follows:- Sr reges deo et dei populo tidem datam l fregerint, vicissim populo non solum permittitur, sed etiam ab co requiriter ut ubente Christi vicario, supremo nimirum populorum omnium pastore, ipse quoque fidem datam tali principi non-

Father Parsons, another English lesuit of that time, adheres to the same principle, for instance, in his Andrae Philopatri ad Elizabetha Regina, Edictum Responsio. Bellarmine, one of the most distinguished of Jesuit writers, maintained the same views, and held, on the one hand, that the Pope is supreme to all monarchs, whom, if religion require it, he may rightfully depose, and distinctly laid down on the other hand, that "Jus divinum nulli homini particulari : ergo dedit multitudini : igitur potestas totius est multitudinis." Marianna, a Spanish nou sibi majorem reservarit potestatem."

As might have been expected, the that there was "heathenism" so near Furthermore, the fact has been well established by unprejudiced investigators, Judge, Richard White, J. P. Cleghorn, J. Father.

tempt to deal with Catholics. Suppose that the monarchs of Europe combined Roy, L. A. Drapeau, Thos. Gauthier, etc. they try their hands on the heathen in to bring about the suppression of the Society of Jesus. On the other side we find Martin Luther, the great apostle of most determined upholders of absolutism. Born, bred and living in a monarchy, having to contend with various popular religious excesses and witnessing the sanguinary Peasant War in Germany, he discarded all idea of making the extent or duration of obedience to the king depend

It is thus clearly established that to the Catholic Church, and particularly to the Jesuits, belongs the credit of having irst laid down those principles of modern liberty and civil freedom which are now universally accepted by all civilized Thompson and Mr. Henry Hadley. nations. The attitude of the Catholic Church to-day is, therefore, perfectly

But if we look deeper we will discover that those principles are founded on an indisputable basis of natural justice. It is that there is a power above the monarch, that his right is not personally inherent, but only officially vested in him, and that the tie between prince and subjects is not absolute and indissoluable. When the struggle between kingly prerogative and the authority of law came on in England, Selden, Elliot, Pym and Hampden drew their inspiration and many of their arguments from Catholic writers who before their day had maintained the principles of popular liberty. Volumes could be written to show the correctness of the views here stated, and if the Pope and the Church are in accord with democratic institutions the fact is not that the Pope or the Church have changed, but that in the true democracy the conscientious rights of religion are allowed the fullest liberty and protection under the civil law.

Protestant historians are loth to acknowledge this great truth in the evolution of government, but it stands nevertheless to confront them and prove that now, as always, the Catholic Church is on the side of the people and opposed to them only when liberty degenerates into dicense and excess.

Leiber, a writer by no means friendly to the Catholic Church, frankly admits the facts we have cited and acknowledges the vast obligations all nations enjoying the blessings of constitutional governments are under to the Jesuits. It must not be forgotten, however, that the form of government is a matter of indifference to the church. Whether it be monarchical or republican is of small account now, from a religious point of view, so long as the faithful are not persecuted. But the wonderful progress of Catholicity in democratic countries shows that it flourishes best in an atmosphere of perfect civil and political freedom.

The Famine. Some time ago in answer to an appeal made by Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., we opened a list of subscriptions in aid of Chief Benoit, he hearing the shricks of a the sufferers from the famine in Ireland. woman on the second floor, burst open Several friends of this paper answered that appeal with characteristic generosity. and in a few days the sum of 200 dollars and in a few days the sum of 200 dollars get down through the smoke. Chici was subscribed and lodged in the hands Benoit took the child from the woman, treasurer of the famine fund. Owing to various reasons, and principally on account of the assurances given that the As soon as the chief entered the burning British Government would take measures to avert the threatened calamity, which they assured the charitably disposed was not by any means so Firemen Abraham Dubois, of No. 4 serious as the so-called exaggerated station, and William Britt of No. 3 stareports made it appear, and secondarily because it was expected that the Irish delegates were about to visit the Dosuffering Ireland to contribute their mite, stairs and out of the building and handernment either cannot or will not cope with the impending famine They have indeed inaugurated public works which to some extent may alleviate the distress, but the fact that they through Secretary Balfour tends to show | America by the reference of the Behring that the worst fears of the friends of Ireland are likely to be more than realized preme court. This proceeding, it says, land are likely to be more than realized. nature of the case Senator Murphy will it be. Our subscription list we shall courtesy. keep open and acknowledge any further Mid winter is the trying season of the poor sufferers in the destitute districts, and in the present instance it may well

Montreal Municipal Elections.

The nominations for mayor and aldernen in Montreal took place yesterday at the City Hall. For the mayoraity, Mr. Jacques Grenier, merchant, of 31 St. Denis treet, was nominated by the Hon, J. J. C. Abbott, Messrs. A. F. Gault, Edward Mur-

that it was on account of these teaching Hodgson, U. Lafontaine, A. Lamarche, A. The correctness of the nominations were

duly sworn to by Mr. L. N. Veilloux. Mr. James McShane, merchant, of 112 find Martin Luther, the great apostle of University street, was nominated by "the Protestant Reformation," one of the Messrs. J. E. Mullins, P. Dufour, B. J. Coghlin, F. Martineau, B. Tansey, Robert Mitchell, F. Boismenu, Mathew Valsh, Andrew Allan, Jas. McKeown, Alfred J Brice, Ald. W. Cunningham,

Patrick Kenney, etc.
Aldermen:—East ward, Ald. J. Per-reault and Cleophas Beausoleil. Centre vard, H. B. Rainville. Lucien Huot. West ward, Ald. Stevenson and George in any way upon the popular will. He fiercely denounced the doctrine of popular freedom and demanded unlimited obedience to the monarch in all civil matters.

Wait, St. Antoine ward, Ald. Clendinning, (by acclamation.) St. Ann's ward. Ald. Conroy and M. F. Nolan. St. Lawrence ward, Ald. Griffin, T. C. O'Brien, James Baxter and Louis Dramatters. peau. St. Louis ward, Alderman Dubue, T. F. G. Foisy, R. J. Latimer. St. James ward, Ald. Hurteau, (acclamation.) St. Mary's ward, Ald. J. C. Robert, (acclamation). Hochelaga ward, R. (acclamation). Hochelaga ward, Prefontaine. M.P., (acclamation). Jean Baptiste ward, Mr. Leandre Onimet

A Complimentary Banquet. Mr. B. A. T. de Montigny, Recorder of Montreal, Chevalier of the Order of Pope Pius IX., was tendered a banquet last Friday in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of his enrolment as a member of the Pontifical Zonaves. The attendance was large. The toast "Our Guest" was proposed by Dr. Lariviere, of Manyille, Rhode Island, an old Zouave, and by Abbe Moreau, chaplain of the The latter made a most eloquent speech, and at its conclusion presented the Recorder with a beautiful clock and purse containing the sum of \$1,000. Mr. de Montigny, replying, expressed his pleasure at seeing so many of his friends present. and especially a number of his old Zouave companious. He rhen indulged in some reminiscenes of his old campaigning days, and in the course of his remarks said that the Pope had no better soldiers than the French-Canadians and Queen Victoria had no more loyal subjects than the Catholies, who were bound by their religion to be loyal.

The Mining Tax. A very important meeting of the mine owners of the province was held at Mont-real last week under the presidency of Mr. Geo. Irvine, of Quebec, to take action regarding Mr. Mercier's mining tax. Mr. R. T. A. Bell, of Ottawa, acted as secretary. The leading mining phoshate and asbestos companies of the province were represented. After a long discussion it was decided to form a general mining association for the Province of Quebec. and to call a public meeting for that purpose for the 30th January. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. The mine owners are determined to fight the new tax to the bitter end. They claim that the tax is unconstitutional, and one of the first objects of the new association will be to test the question in the courts. The mine owners say that they will not pay the tax unless they are compelled to. Amongst those present was Dr. Killing, of Amsterdam, who represents a number of leading foreign capitalists. Dr. Killing was desirous of placing capital in the phosphate industries of the province, but owing to the new tax he has found that it would not be profitable, and he will go to

A Serious Fire. An alarm was sounded at 9.05 Sunday morning for a fire at the boot and shoe store of Mr. A. Geoffrion, 2469 Notre Dame street, Montreal. When the firemen arrived the whole of the building was filled with a dense, evil-smelling and suffocating smoke. On the arrived of Chief Benoit, he hearing the shrieks of a woman onlihe second floor, burst open the back door, and met Mrs. Geoffrion wife of the occupier of the store, with a child in her arms, or the starks trying to get down through the smoke. Chief Benoit took the child from the woman carried it out of the building, and, hand, ing it to a neighbor, he returned to the building to look for the other three children who were up in the third storey. As soon as the chief entered the burning get to a neighbor, he dense smoke, shricking in despair for herother children. When he returned to the building to look for the other three children who were up in the third storey. As soon as the chief entered the burning get to a neighbor, he dense smoke, shricking in despair for herother children. When he returned to the building to look for the other three children who were up in the flore he was met by Firemen Abraham Dubois, of No. 4 station, and William Britt of No. 3 startion, and William Britt of No. 3 startion, and William Britt of No. 3 startion, who had broken in the front way and were just in time to save two of the children, one of whom was a ten days and who had broken in the front way and were just in time to save two of the children, one of whom was a ten days of the proposed that the mother by the arm, rushed down the stairs and out of the building and hand to the building and that building and out of the building and hand the stair and out of the building and hand the stairs and out of the building and hand the stairs and out of the building and hand the stairs and out of the building and hand the stairs and out of the building and hand the stairs and out of the building and hand the stairs and out of the building and hand the stairs and out of the building and hand the stairs and out of the building and hand the stairs and out of the building and hand the stairs and out of the building and hand the stairs a men arrived the whole of the building was tilled with a dense, evil-smelling and of the Hon. Senator Edward Murphy, carried it out of the building, and, handminion of Canada and that an opportun- Chief Benoit picked up the other, a ity would be afforded to the friends of fourteen-year-old girl, and taking the the subscriptions were discontinued. ed the now reunited family over to some Now, however, it is evident that the gov, neighbors, but Mrs. Geoffrion's life is de

They Don't See Why.

Pauls, January 18.—The Journal des Debats cannot understand the feeling of have opened a famine fund themselves indignation that has been aroused in although unusual, in no way reflects There is no probability that the Irish upon the United States Government, delegates will visit our shores for some while the members of the Supreme court time to come, and in view of the pressing can not be otherwise than flattered by this sign of the confidence placed in their judgment. Europe, it adds, will look forsend this week to the Archbishop of Tuam | word wish curiosity to the conclusion of the amount now on hand, small though the judicial interlude of wily diplomatic

Songs,-"We ought to be thankful for amounts that may be forwarded to us. that," kindly advertised in advance for us in song sheets; our cheap edition now ready, 10c; "Whist, the Bogie Man," 10c; and the lovely waltz, "Gondola 10c; and the lovely waltz, Fete," 10c; also the new Imperial Rush be said: "He who gives quickly gives Polka, 10e; and the famous temperance twice." W. Street, 29 Bleury street, and 2326 St. Catherine strect.

> Catholicity is tolerant. The better educated a Catbolic the more tolerant he is. 'All good honest men who seek to do right—and the world is full of trials ought to be the closest kind of brothers. They are surely children of a common

sublime virtues which you have ever since s

Phough young we can understand the beauti ful lesson your example eaches us. Likeyon we have the happiness to receive a Christian education, God grant that, like the Wise Men of the East, we may faithfully follow its dictates a Star of Salvation unto the haven of rest in the heavenly Jerusalem.

Please, Rev. Father, accept this purse as an offering on the part of the pupils of St. Patrick's

In reply to the address the Rev. Father

In reply to the address the Rev. Father said:—

DEAR BOYS,—Your beautiful and charming address opens a bright page in my past history. It recalls to my mind sweet reminiscenees of an earlier age when, like you now, I then walked the thorny yet sweet groves of elementary knowledge. I often look back to those by-gone days when my youthful school companions, unaccustomed and untrained to the modern facilitating educational process, brought into lively play by dint of labor their intellectual vigor and won by their intrinsic meril the palm of victory from every combatant in the field of schence. If, indeed, the tearming-made-casy system of our times possesses unquestionable and incalculable advantages, it also impedes and rostrains the action and operation of the mind by offering to the latter a substitute more easy and more pleasing, but evidently a stumbling-block in many cases to the student in the proper development of his intellectual faculty. I am proud to see mannes that once rang out with honors of scholarship in those years now resounding with public appliance in every department of religious and social life. Law, medicine, theology, commerce, industry, architecture, drawing, painting, every act and every schence display a register of honorable gentles in a who once occupied in the class-room the scaes which you have the honor of filling now. May their noble emulation, crowned with glorious resulfs, stimulate your zeal in the onward and progressive course of studic I. Other think of the grand old masters who, untiling scales of human lore, and who, like their flustrious founder, Blessed John Baptist de la sale, rising alon upon the wings of aith, decorated the statue of Religion with all the ansignal of royally, and threw around the pedestal the emblems of all human aris and sciences as so many subjects of a great Queen. This sublime mission is shared in abundantly of their successors. The traditions of the past shine out to-day in the flees of their stapines and no struc of race or party weakens their spi

and inheritance which is summed up so admirably in the twofold love or God and neighbor. St. Patrick's ancient school forms nevex-ception to the rule. No one has emanated from its antique walls without experiencing ever afterwards a teeling of deep grafitude. The old pupils regard it with pride as their "Alma Mater" and as the parent-house that has given birth to numberless other remarkable institutions. Generations of generous-bearied vonths

children.

The award of testimonials, which were as foliows, brought to a close this pieusing event; 1st Class;—Testimonial of excellence, E. Jackson, T. Filompson; testimonial of honor, J. Filzgeraid, M. Casey, J. Heugerty, C. Chron, T. Filian, J. Purchl, C. Hanratty, C. Caron, T. Filian, J. Mctrail, J. Jones, Geo. Thurgood, A. Filian, J. Mctrail, J. Jones, Geo. Thurgood, A. Cube, M. O'Comor, A. O'Leary, W. Murphy, T. McCailley, E. Scutlion.

2nd Class; Testimonial of excellence, C. Fleming, W. Boyle, J. Suca, W. Walsh; testimonial of honor, J. Galien, T. Scullion, W. Dwyer, F. Casey; 'testimonial of merit, G. Elland, T. Geeves, T. Rainville, J. McCailley, H. Mickey.

C. Bonaghy, E. Caron, H. Charlebois, M. Hickey,
o. at the street from the County of th

Chiniquy Answered.

Some controversial correspondence has recently appeared in the Montreal Witness, in feilow-members of the club. The prehis heresies, and has been knocked out by one of Mr. J. D. Altimas (president), St. who wields a trenchant pen, and signs himself Ignace street. Mr. Barrett, in replying 'Kentucky Ben." Other letters have appear ed, notably from P. J., of Connaught, and monial, assured his friends that the Margaret Dalton. Although Catholies do not need any refutation of Mr. Chiniquy's statements, these letters are well worth reading. We give that of Margaret Dalton herewith. She writes:—

writes:—

What amused me in reading the communication of the ex-priest was, his evident faith and reliance in and upon the Old Testament to the passing over of the new; and his quotations from the decrees of the Council of Trent, Why did the pawers perserts to the decrees? He could have confined himself to the Catholic School Cabechism, it being sufficiently explicit is regards Catholic belief. It is lamentable to perceive with what a sad poverty of consistency the untrocked priest endeavors to make good his argument; and how he chuckles, thinking he has gained a point, all the while being very blase and worn out. Verliy, in his case the cowl did not make the monk. Pawer perc! Am I cruel in saying that this yow of cellbacy

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

Distribution of Awards to the Successful Pupils—Presentations and Addresses to the Clergy.

The testimonials warded to the pupils of St. Patrick's School were presented last week in St. Patrick's School were presented last week in St. Patrick's hall in the presence of a large company. There were present Rev. Fating Company. The Calinghan, and Mr. Bernard Tansey; also a number of parents and friends of the pupils. The programme consisted of songs, choruses and declamations by the boys. The poetical selections given by H. Murphy, J. Pitz, gerald, T. Finan and C. Fleming reflected credit on the young orators. During the entertainment J. Heagerty read a complimentary address to Rev. Father Dowd, to which he responded by words of congratulation and encouragement to the pupils. At the close Master McGrall presented to Rev. J. Calinghan the following address:

Rev. Father James Callaghan:

Rev. Father James Callaghan the following address:

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Rev. Father James Callaghan the following address is sent and pupils. At the close Master McGrall presented to Rev. J. Calinghan the following address:

Rev. Father James Callaghan the following address is sent and pupils and the close discussion of the pupils and the pupils and the close discussion of the pupils an

MR. J. J. CURRAN, Q.C., M.P. Presented by his constituents of Montreal Centre, December 29, 1890. The whole is valued at about \$100.

The Liberal Convention.

A Toronto telegram says the proposed Liberal convention is exciting little attention throughout Ontarlo. Sir Richard Cartwright has just made a tour of the province. It is not sure that the two facts are to be taken as cause and effect, but it looks that way. Sir Richard's addresses are calculated to make the people very thred of anything with Liberal before its name.

The Ontarlo Legislature.

The Legislature of Ontario has been sumnoned for the despatch of business, the date fixed being February 14. That this will be a quiet session is about as certain as anything in the fature can be. The Government will naturally desire to have it so, and as the Parlament is a new one, and thetr majority is large, they will be permitted to have their own way. Moreover, two of the ministers are new to their portfolios—the Treasurer and the Minister of Agriculture.

Onobec Politicians Disagree.

QUENEC, January 19 .- Le Canadien says that La Justice has been notified by the Belleau Printing Co., which has hitherto printed Printing Co., which has hitherto printed L'Electeur and La Justice, that the publication of the latter would be suspended after saturday the 17th. Mr. L. P. Pelletter is making arrangements to nave his "National" organ printed in the old office of Le Journal de Quebec. It is generally believed that the attitude taken by Mr. L. P. Pelletter towards Mr. Mercler's scheme of reforming the lumatic asylum system has lost for the National organ the Government patronage. Now, La Justice not being able to meet its expenses without being substitized, was thrown overboard by the Belabsidized, was thrown overboard by the Bel

Finances in Toronto.

Tononto, January 19 .- The new council was opening speech: "During the first six months of last year the average interest charge on the

A Curious Discovery.

LONDON, January 19 .- The Times announces that the authorities of the British museum have discovered among a collection of papyrus have discovered among a collection of papyrus rolls, acquired recently in Egypt, the text of Arisotle's treaties on the constitution of Athens, from which numerous writers of antiquity are quoted, but which has hereto been known only in detached fragments. This may now be seen at the British museum, where are similes of it are being prepared. The opening chapter is missing and the concluding enapter is mutilated, but otherwise the manuscript is in perfect condition. There is little doubt or the genuiness of the manuscript, because nothing was known of the contents of the payrus roll when purchased.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John D. Grace, proprietor of United Canada, Ottawa, passed through Mont-real on Friday last on his way to the Lower Provinces, and lavored this office with a call.

Mr. M. F. Barrett, a popular member of the "Willimantic Glee Club," lett for Syracuse, N.Y., last Saturday morning. The retiring member was on the previous evening made the recipient of a beautiful gold watch chain and seal, by his which the notorious Chiniquy has been airing sentation took place at the residence

to the address accompanying the testigolden links of the beautiful and costly chain they had presented him, stamped with the seal of their affection, would serve to remind him of the many golden hours of pleasure he had, with them, enjoyed. Then followed song, recitation and witticism, the Misses Altimas, with their brother, Mr. J. D. Altimas, contributing largely to the evening's pleasure. The kindness and hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Altimas on this occasion will long be remembered by those who were present. Bon voyage, Mr. Barrett.

Always well posted-a good fence.

Folian and Dominion Organs. ever dreamed of there bei

sale.
Pianos to rent.
Pianos to rent.
Pianos to rent.
Pill value allowed on okt Instruments taken
Full value allowed on okt Instruments taken
in exchange.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Sacond-hand instruments at all prices, some
Second-hand organs and Pianos from \$20 and
Second-hand Organs and Pianos from \$20 and

One price only and the lowest.
One price only and the lowest.
East terms. Liberal discount for cash.
East terms. In the canvessers nor peddlers to I do not keep canvessers nor peddlers to you. nor do I force instruments into work you.

Please apply directly at the store, where you may be assured of polite attention and consideration.

If you cannot come personally send for illustrated cateingue.



EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Items of News From All Parts of the Globe by Sea and Land.

Ritchie Bros., stock brokers, of Philadelphia, have suspended.

Canadian natural gas is now supplied to a limited number of patrons in

Mr. Paul Cousin, for some time past acting engineer of the Public Works Department, has resigned. Mr. J. B. Walkem, Kingston, Ont., has

been appointed Deputy Registrar of the Maritime Court of Ontario. His Holiness has remonstrated with the Russian Government for its persecu-

tion of Catholies and for closing the Catholic churches in Vilna. The Paris Siecle says M. De Roulede, after an interview with Henri Rochefort, was convinced that it was impractical to retueve the fortunes of the Boulangists.

Three earthquakes occurred last week at Parat, Chihuahua, Mexico. The gallery of the convent of the Sacred Heart gave away killing six persons and wound-

ing nine. Reports from Southern Alberta say the weather has been so mild that in sheltered places poplar buds are ready to burst and there is green grass in many of the hellows.

The Pope has appointed Canon Fritzen, a Gerawn, to the bishopric of Strasbourg. right to succeed.

Mr. Van Horne, of the Canadian Facilic Railway, was at St. John, N.B., last week to purchase the St. John Bridge

and Railvay across the Falls, but terms of sale were not agreed upon. has condemned the Bay des Chaleurs Railway Co., and appealed to the Ottawa and Quebec Governments to take the

enterprise out of its present hands. The Hon. Edward Blake, Chancellor of Toronto University has donated a second ten thousand dollars, \$20,000 in all, to the University and requested that it be used as a scholarchip fund for junior matricu-

The Porte is about to strengthen the Turkish army in Tripeli by the addition of 5000 troops. The Porte will regard any attempt on the part of Italy to infere in the affairs of that province as a casus belli.

At a meeting of the Toronto branch of the Humane Society it was suggested that a Canadian association be formed, and the secretary was authorized to correspond with sympathizers in Canada with that end in view.

The Paris Lanterne declares that the French Government has not promised to support the new Panama lattery scheme. The Lanterne says the scheme was ventilated in the newspapers to induce dealing in Pamona Canal shares.

A despatch says that in the event of Join Didon being selected leader of the Irish party O'Brien will return to the At

complications in Irish affairs. A Berlin despatch says that rescuing parins have succeeded in reaching the Island of Sylt, og the coast of Schloswig, where the utmost misery has existed owing to the ice blockade. Many of the People were without food or fire.

The terrible scourge known as "black death" has reached the city of Tobolsk, the capital of West Siberia. The whole of Asiatic Russia, from Samarkand to the mouth of the Obi, is suffering from the scourge. Thousands are dying at Ob-

According to civic returns there were 4,706 births in Toronto last year; 1,686 marriages and 3,511 deaths. The births have increased by 2,047, or nearly 80 per cent.; marriages by nearly 125 per cent. and of deaths there were 639 more than during the previous year.

A despatel, from Mitchellstown states that a crowd of poverty stricken people called upon the board of guardians there Bay, supposed on the 31st December in as showing that the people who had been asking that the people who had been asking the art of the state of t

Ahrens, Liberal; Magwood, Conservative.

A wolf six feet long was poisoned a few days ago on the farm of Thomas Tully,

The largest and most varied assortment of me instruments in Canada Grand, Square and Upright Planos in natural Grand, Square and Upright Planos in natural

woods. Chapel, Pedal and Automatic Organs.
Parlor, Chapel, Pedal and Automatic Organs.
Army, and was under drill when Blucher came to the relief of Wellington at Waterloo.
Captain Holmes who is doing special work for and fully guarantee.
Prevy Instrument sold as represented, or no Every Instrument sold as represented, or no movement from Dakota, says the pressult. pects of a large influx of settlers into Manitoba and the Northwest from the Western states next spring were brighter than ever.

Mesers. McLeod and Ferguson, members of the Prince Edward Government have presented to the Finance Minister have presented to the Finance Minister Samples of roots were received from a memorial asking the Dominion Government to undertake the construction of district, Oakville and Essex county. The a tunnel between the Island and the result of the analysis shows very slight mainland, the work to cost twelve mil-variation, the average for all the samples lions of dollars.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Hawarden on Thursday, dwelt upon the agricultural progress made in England during the half-century, and expressed the opinion that, in spite of all the troubles and diffi-culties the English farmers have experienced, their interest was an abiding point in the country.

Advises from Constantinople state that word has been received there of a proposed French expedition against the Ghadames, whose country lies between Tripoli and the Soudan and claimed to be within the territory of the Sultan. The Sultan is prepared to protest vigorously should such a movement be under taken.

At a meeting of prominent citizens of Liverpool £2,000 was raised to swell the Zetland-Balfour Fund for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. This action has caused considerable indignation among the almost starving and entirely fundless workmen of Liverpool. Mr. Gladstone has subscribed fifty pounds to the Zetland-Balfour Fund.

Messrs. Genmill & Mey, of Ottawa, as agents for W. J. White advocate, Montreal, gives notice in the Canadian Gazette of an application to Parliament for an act to incorporate the Montreal Water & Power Co., to construct, maintain and operate systems of water works and works for the production, sale and distribution of electric light, heat and power throughout Canada.

The Imperial Government has agreed to the request of the Royal Society of Canada to permit the Royal Observatory at Greenwich to co-operate by cable com-munication with the Canadian authorities, to determine the exact longtitude of Montreal. The Imperial Government has asked the Imperial Parliament for a grant to purchase the necessary instruments.

A pepper bulletin has been issued from the labaratory of the Inland Revenue Department. It is stated that adulteration is largely in vogue, and that al-though legal proceedings might be taken against the vendors, their number is so great that the funds at disposal for Canon, Marbach, an Alsatian, has been this branch of the public service would appointed coadjutor but without the net suffice to prosecute all the delinnet suffice to presecute all the delin-

> A telegram containing further news of the rebellion in Chili has just been received by way of Buenos Ayres. It says a number of the naval rebels had disembarked at Coquimbo and the troops were trying to surround the insurgents and isolate them from loyal districts. The despatch adds that President Balmaceda has issued a manifesto energetically asserting his authority and refuting the insurgents' pretensions. The Chronicle urges the Government to strengthen the navy in the Pacific so as to guard the rights of British subjects in Chili. The paper adds that nothing should be neglected while the difficulty with America and trouble in the south exists.

At Perth on Friday a crowd of strikers The bitterness of feeling on the part of the strikers is increasing daily. A pile stones was placed on the track near Greeneck this morning. The first train passing after the outrage had been comprevent it from crashing into the obstruc-

At the annual meeting of the noted Iollowing officers were elected:—W. P. Stafford, honorary president; C. J. Doherty, Q.C., president; Joseph Clark, first vice-president; George A. Carpenter, second vice-president; A. Demers, treasurer; Henry McLaughlin, secretary; R. Lunn, assistant secretary. Executive Committee, Edward Mansfield, W. J. McKenna, D. Tansey, Thomas Dwyer, Frank O'Rielly. The auditors are T. Butler, J. T. Scanlan and F. E. Donovan. The following were chosen delegates to The following were chosen delegates to the National Amateur Lacrosse Association: W. Snow, W. P. Stafford and W. J. McKenna. The captain will be chosen by the committee and five of the team at a meeting to be held in March. Wm. Duggan was elected a life member.

A Terrible Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 18 .- Newfoundland papers by steamer contain some particuiais of the wreck of the brigantine Lan-tana from New York for St. John's. She was cast ashore at Shagrock, St. Mary's called upon the board of guardians there asking for relief. The board refused to do anything for the applicants, even refusing them assistance from the Zetland-Balfour fund.

Nominations for the Ontario Local Legislature took place in the two Norfolks and North Perth, last Friday. The candidates are: South Norfolk, W. A. Charlton, Liberal; Morgan, Conservative. North Norfolk, Carpenter. Liberal; it is not to be seen but a portion of them was another body it in revolt and has been declared "pirati-live. North Norfolk, Carpenter. Liberal; it is not to be seen but a portion of what was a sight. One of them was naked. On the singlet on the Sist December in as showing that the people who had been evicted from their houses would not sufter on account of dissension over the leadership. He said the action of the meeting should also remove all natural he interior of all existing disputes to be seen but a portion of what was a few hours before a good ship. There lay on the sand two dead bodies, mangled and bruised; they presented a sickening sight. One of them was naked. On the following day there was another body it is nevolt and has been declared "pirati-live."

A sa matter of fact Sir John Macdonald two their houses would not sufter on account of dissension over the leadership. He said the action of the meeting should also remove all natural he leadership. He said the action of the meeting should also remove all natural he interior of fact. Sir John Macdonald evicted from their houses would not sufter on account of dissension over the leadership. He said the action of the meeting should also remove all natural he leadership. He said the action of the meeting should also remove all natural he leadership. A project on foot—a corn.

A Fleet in Revolt.

A project on foot—a corn.

The Chilian fleet, a portion of which is in revolt and has been declared "pirati-live." Address by letter to \$80 Ontario street.

Boughner, Conservative. North Perth. got. It appeared to me that she was running when she came to grief, for looking at her mangled rigging and sails, which were twisted in all kinds of shapes, days ago on the farm of Thomas Tuny, near Kingston, after killing about \$400 worth of sheep in the vicinity. No one ever dreamed of there being such a thing around the fore-masthead and a lashing around a piece of her main-boom that was a rope of her main-boom that was

ashore. I am sure it was in the night, because her green light was in the board which was the only portion of the ship that was sound. Her deck was all gone from stem to stern, and every beam was broken and gene, and all her cargo which was composed of hard coal, was washed away. There was not one pound of it to be seen or one bit of paper to be found to ascertain who she was.

Cultivating Beets.

The Toronto Agricultural college has lately completed an analysis of samples of sagar beet grown in the province during the summer of 1890 from seed supplied by the Agricultural Department. variation, the average for all the samples being: Solids, 17.12 per cent; sugar, 13.58 per cent; purity, 79.32. The analysis, however, showed much variation in the same samples, well grown, properly cultivated roots giving 2 to 3 per cent in solids and 3 to 4 per cent in

gathering was a most representative one, every branch of industry, and the com-mercial and financial interests of the made desperate attacks on the railroad stations. They pelled the station with stones until hardly a whole pane of glass could be seen in the windows. They could be seen in the windows. They also wrecked a large signal station. The couver Board of Trade that the erection police were at first powerless to quell the disorder. Finally strong reinforcements of blue coats were sent to the scene and with difficulty the rioters were dispersed.

| Columbia generally and to Vancouver in particular; resolved, that this special general meeting of the board gives it as its expression that the by-law to be voted on on Thursday, 22nd inst., should, in the interests of the city and province, be carried, and that the defeat of the mitted came along at an unusually same would work a severe injury to the slow rate, thus enabling the engineer city." At a mass meeting of rate payers to reverse his locomotive in time to in the city, held to-night, a similar resolution was unanimously adopted. Representatives of labor organizations present assured the meeting that the by-United States and resume the work which was interrupted by the recent complications in India and interrupted by the recent complete the complete comp the city. The by-law will undoubtedly

carry by an immense majority.

The steamship Abyssinia arrived here this evening from China and Japan with eight cabin passengers, ninety-nine Chinese, seventy Japanese and 2,000 tons of cargo, principally rice and silk. The passage was rough and accomplished in sixteen days.

Relief for the Evicted.

DUBLIN, January 15 .- Members of both sections of the Irish party attended the council of the Tenants' Defence associa-tion in the Mansion house yesterday. T. D. Sullivan presided. It was voted to donate \$2,500 for the relief of the evicted tenants, and on motion of Mr. Healy, seconded by Mr. Harrington, it was unanimously resolved to invite the treasurers of the association throughout Ireland to remit the sums which they have on hand. In an interview Mr. Redmond dwelt on the significance of this action,

cal" by the government, consists of three ironclads, one deck protected cruiser, ten first class and two second class torpedo boats, two corvettes, three rams, two despatch vessels, two transports, four gunbouts and four sailing vessels. of the ironclads, the names of which our readers have not forgotten, as they play-ed a prominent part in the war with Peru and Bolivia, are the Almirante Cochrane and the Blanco Encalada, which were built at Hull from designs by the late Sir E. J. Reed. They are each about 3,500 tons displacement and 2,900 horse power. The third is the equally famous Huascar, captured from the Peruvians after it had done some spirited fighting in their behalf, and given the impression that vic-tory lay with Chili's foes. The Esmaraida, a protected cruiser, is from the well known Armstrong works. It is of 2,810 tons displacement and 6,500 horse power. Something similar happened a few years ago in Spain when the fleet revolted and was taken possession of by the British squadron and handed over to the proper authorities.

ILLUSTRATED MONTREAL.

A Welcome Addition to the Literature of Montreat.

beding: Solida 17.12 per cent. party. 79.32. The analysis, however, showed much variation in the same samples, well grown, properly cultivated roots giving 2 to 3 per cent in solids and 3 to 4 per cent in sugar, above inferior and poorly cultivated sumples. There was also a maked difference of 1 to 2 per cent on solids and 35 to 4 per cent in sugar between the bottoms and tops of theets, the conclusion course being that tapering, well shaped roots, weighing from \$\fo\$ 19 pounds, are the best sugar producing beets, if kept well covered. There was evidence of much neglect in this last respect, however, green tops showing lack of cultivation, and implying deficiency in sugar being common. In one case, in Morthumberland county, 20 tons were grown to the acre. The average of sugar in the sum of the county of the acre. The revenge of sugar in the county of the cou The natural and artificial beauties of Montreal have been set before the public by artists, poets and historians, in forms as varied us their subject, and many of their descriptions have admirably fulfilled their mission, but

The Behring Sea Dispute.

NEW YORK, January 19 .- " Member of Par-New York, January 19.—" Member of Partitament" cables to the Herald:—"Rumors are afloat of a sonsewhat foreible remonstrance having been addressed by Mr. Blaine to Lord Salisbury on account of the proceedings taken in the Supreme Court, but not a thing seems to be known about it in official circles. If such in the Supreme Court, but not a thing seems to be known about it in official circles. If such a despatch has been received, Lord Salisbury is keeping it to himself until Tuesday next, when there will be a Cabinet meeting to arrange the course of business for Parliament. The Government is in a position, I understand, to dispose quickly of any charge brought against it of a desire to steal a march upon the United States in the Behring Sea negotiations, or of treating the Secretary of State with discourtesy. Those who are acquainted with the facts are confident that when the people on both sides of the Atlantic hear the truth they will see that the British Ministry could not have acted otherwise than it has done. It will be denied altogether that Lord Salisbury originated or suggested the application to the Supreme Court. The proceedings were taken on the responsibility and the initiative of Canada, the ministry here concurring, and not imagining for a moment that the United States Government would place an offensive construction upon them. It is maintained that the appeal to the highest American court for the settlement of the points of I'w involved in an international dispute shows the numost confidence in that court, and therefore cannot be regarded as an act of discourtesy towards the President or his advisers. It is also known here that the proceedings in question were originally suggested months ago by an American lawyer of high standing, Mr. Sidney Webster. The officials here are prepared to show that they have greater confidence in the Impartisality and independence of the Supreme Court than is entertained by the Secretary of State. The question will, no doubt, be before Parliament as soon as the papers liament" cables to the Herald :-" Rumors are affoat of a somewhat forcible remonstrance

A MARTYR'S VIEW.

The lamented Father Craft's exposition of the U.S. Indian troubles.

Father Cruft, who has sacrificed his life for the Indians, wrote, shortly before his death as follows, to the New York Freeman's Journal. It speaks volumes:—

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., December 20th, 1880.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal :

DRAR STR: I will give you a condensed statement of the Indian trouble as I have soon it here. You will see that it bears out my former statements. Where every thing is over, I will give a full account and laker developments. From the beginning of treatles with this interest of the whites, and in the committee here of the whites, and in every way abused, meeted and discourage of the nation, to grow even into elitizons, they had to reciliate they were the victims of unseruptions politicians, who kept them in misery that they said on the line in the latitus might be beneficed. Know what I say, for I have shared their sufficient for the indian, they had to feel that they were the victims of unseruptions politicians, who kept them in misery that they said not the lindians might be beneficed. Know what I say, for I have shared their sufficient for the brought time to hope that he would be able to realize their bops. His death was their death-blow, and they so left it. They were again abandoned to the morey of politicians. It must be remembered that Indians are not fools, but men of seen intelligence. Their fears and despair after Crook's death were increased by a further reduction of rations, and a delay even of these. Even Indian agents protested by a further reduction of rations, and a delay even of these counted less than the real numbers, and made false reports of pro-perity that did not exist. I was at Rosebud when he took the census there, and can speak from personal knowledge. The rations extimated for the reduced numbers, were not sufficient for half even of these. The Indians were, more than ever, in abject misery, starving without hope of redress, and without hope of the supposed them, and were ready to forget their accustomer settimated for the reduced numbers, are sufficient of faithing. They knew they had no chance. Interested whites took advantage of this state of affairs, and howled for troops, and the product of the Indians knew of this state of affairs, and howled for troops and product of the Indian

Since this letter was put in type the gratitying news has been received that Father Craft, though severely wounded still lives, and will probably recover.]

> The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who

have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is heredited and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and ease from breathe. There is the rore conwe also accumulate poison and germs of dis-

nothing proven clusively than the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or

salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and en-

vitalizes and en-riches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

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IVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIV AND SCALE
Is of intener and childhood, we there screening, designer in itching, burning, socily, ocused, pimply of blotohy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the broad, whether simple, sorditions, or hereditary, as speedily, conomically and permanently cured by the Corrowaa Remedies, consisting of Couronaa, the great Skin Core, and Covicuraa Scale, an exemple Skin Core, and Covicuraa Resouvers, the new Blood and Skin Puriner, and greatess of lituous Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Perents, as your children years of moutal and physical sufering. Begin now. Delays are dengerous. Cures made in childhood are paragerous. Scale everywhere. Price, Covicura, 760; Poar, 260; RESOLVERT, \$1.50. Prepared by the Portes Daris and Chimnosa Corporation, Boston, Mass.

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AF Baby's Skin and Scalp purified and beauti-

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Should now, owing to the season, meet with more careful attention than ever. If you wan your roof to give perfect satisfaction, stand the test of our climate, and last for all time, have it laid with

SPARHAM FIRE-PROOF ROOFING CEMENT. and you will find it ten years hence as good as when laid, without any outlay for repairs. This is no idle boast; we can prove this wonderful fact.

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the only roofers in Montreal and vicinity whoare supplied with the fire-proof roofing cement
as manufactured and patented by this Company, which has a paid-up capital of \$60,000,

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Agents appointed throughout the Dominion and the United States. The Sparham Boofing Cement is FIRE-PROOF, WATER TIGHT, DURABLE, OBIGINAL, GENUINE.

C L M - LTST Sec-France

His 76th Birthday.

Every loyal Canadian, without distinction of race or creed, will be pleased to offer the great leader of the Government of the Dominion of Canada their hearticst congratulations on the attainment of his seventy-sixth birthday. The G. O. M. of Canada, whatever may

be his faults, (and who among us are free from them) has ruled his country ably and well. When the history of this country and well. When the history of this country comes to be written the brightest page in its annals will be that which records what he has done faithfully and well for her social and material advancement. In common with all true Canadians, we offer the Right Honorable gentleman our most cordial congratulations, and hope that a life so valuable to his country may be long extended. Ad Multos Annos.—N. W. Review.

Syrup of Wild Cherry

will be found superior to all others.

PRICE, 25 OHNTS

Be sure and get that prepared by

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AN HISTORIC LOCALITY.

THE SCENE OF MANY POLITICAL FIGHTS

For Irish Rights and Libertles-Some Reminiscence of Kilkenny and Its Struggles.

A writer in the New York World, describing Kilkenny, says: "Its ancient name was Ossory and it still retains that name as a Catholic bishopric. It was called Ossory after Engus Ofraigh, who flourished in the first centurg, and who distinguished himself by defending the homes of the people of the Valley of the Nore from the incursions of wandering Nore from the incursions of wandering tribes. Having conquered those tribes and driven them from the country be-tween the Earrow and the Suir, he estab-lished the kingdom of Ossory, which is now the county of Kilkenny. From the Christian era to the English invasion the Ængus in a direct line were the Kings of Ossory, suffering but one defeat at the hands of the Danes in 815. Domhnall IV was the last king. He succeeded to the throne in 1169. In 1170 Strongbow landed in Ireland, and among the first places he captured was the kingdom of Ossory, which he left at his death to his daughter. It was after the advent of Strongbow that the name of Ossory was changed to Kilkenny, which means the

Church of St. Kenny or St. Canice. The city of Kilkenny is one of the most uncient in Ireland. It was twice destroyed by fire, in 1085 and 1114, and in 1175 the town was demolished by the Irish themselves as a means of embarrassing Strongbow's forces, which had then gained possession of it. The foundation of the present city was laid by Earl Mareschal, who married Stronghow's daughter. He built the present castle of Kilkenny ln 1195, and surrounded himself with such a royal English retinue that henceforth Kilkenny was called the "most loyal city of the pale." The descendants of Mareschall were not, however, as loyal to the English Kings as the founder of the family, for we find the city of Kilkenny to be the scene of the meeting of the Irish Parliament in 1641. This was the only Irish Parliament ever convened in Ireland-that is, without the authority of the English government. It was held in the trishtown, now the oldest part of the city, in a building which is still standing, and which, in the last century was occupied as a hotel. Delegates were present at this Parliament from all parts of Ireland, even from

WITHIN THE PALE

which were garrisoned by English soldiers. The Pope sent a representative there in the person of Rinucini, who was received in great state by the bishop of Ossory in the Cathedral of St. Canice, which has since, together with all the other Catholic churches then in existence, been confiscated by the Protestants.

Every one of the seven Catholic churches now in Kilkenny have been built since the abolition of the penal laws, which offered a reward for a priest's head and made it a capital offence to even harbor a priest. In those days the Catholic school-masters shared a similar fate, and were compelled to resort to caves and mountains or even the shelter of a hedge to carry on their profession. Hence came the Irish term of hedge school-master.

In the days of the Irish parliament in College Green, Kilkenny was represented by Flood, one of the leading men of the time, and who was the peer and equal of Henry Grattan in his devotion to Ire-land. He even went further than Grattan, and sought the complete independence of his country. The descendants of Flood live in Kilkenny at the present time, but have degenerated into the most subservient of English subjects. While the Irish parliament existed Kil-kenny was one of the most prosperous cities in Ireland. Many factories existed there and the woollen mills alone gave employment to over four thousand weav-

At the present time there are but four weavers in the whole city of Kilkenny and every other industry has pined away in a like manner. Thus can be seen the difference between home and foreign

In the troublous periods around 1798 Kilkenny was in deep sympathy with the United Irishmen, an organization founded by Wolfe Tone and Lord Edward Fitzgerald for the freedom of Ireland, and for which both of them gave up their lives. There was no insurrection at that time in Kilkenny, owing to the failure of the United Trishmen society, but when the patriots of Wexford arose against the British government a short time after they were joined by many thousands of the men of Kilkenny, who crossed the River Barrow to their assistance. During 1798 there was

ONLY ONE BATTLE fought in Kilkenny and that was in the vicinity of Castlecomer, where a regi-ment of Hessians were badly whipped. It was in Castlecomer, too, where the story of the Kilkenny cats originated. It was a pastime with the Hessian soldiers-who were hired by England from the petty German prince of Hesse-Darmstadt to put down the Irish people -to tie two cats together by their tails, throw them across a line and then witness them torturing each other. They were surprised at this by the officer of the day, who cut the cats down with his sword, leaving the two bleeding tails still hanging across the line. Hence the story of the very bitter fight between the two Kilkenny cats "who devoured each other all but the tails."

During the year 1798 General Ashgall held supreme command in the city and county of Kilkenny, and, we need not add, never let an opportunity pass of hanging and flogging the inhabitants. Hundreds were put to death on mere suspicion and without the slightest cause save the fact of being Irish and Catholic. The triangle was set up every day opposite the jail, and many thousands daugled from it while being flogged. One man, named Walsh, received 100 lashes and was thrown into a cell to die. Through the kindness of the jailer's wife

law compelled every Catholic to give one-Kilkenny at a place called Carrickshock, about fourteen miles due south of the city. Eighteen policemen were killed, but, though many were arrested and tried for participation in the affray, they were all acquitted through the ability of Daniel O'Cornell, their counsel who was then a young man at the Irish bar. Kilkenny was prominent in the repeal movement led by O'Connell and many monster meetings were held within its precincts. When the leaders of the Young Ireland movement rebelled against the leadership of O'Connell-as the Mc-Carthyites are doing to Parnell now-Kilkenny remained loyal to O'Connell, and not till after his death did they join the Young Ireland movement.

THE AGE OF DISCOVERY.

What a Canadian Has Done to Relieve Suffering Humanity.

The civilized world has recently been deeply agitated over the announcement that Dr. Koch, an eminent German physician, had discovered a lymph for the cure of consumption. This discovery has been heralded one of the greatest achievements of modern medical science. Of equal, if not greater importance, is a discovery made by a well-known Canadian druggist, which, while it does not pre-tend to cure consumption after the lungs have been affected, is offered with every confidence as a preventative of that disease. Medical testimony bears out the statement that more than two-thirds of the cases of consumption, occurring in this country annually, are of catarrhal origin. The trouble begins with a cold in the head, which the sufferer treats as a light matter, and too frequently neglects. This in time invariably develops into catarrh; the mucous membrane be-comes thickened, inflamed and hardened, and there is a profuse discharge of watery and poisonous matter from the nostrils, or else the poisonous secretions become clogged and hardened. In either case the breath is inhaled over this poisonous matter and produces baleful results. The inflammation gradually extends to the bronchial tubes, and thence to the lungs, which, already poisoned and weakened by the foul breath inhaled, are ripe for that dread disease-consumption which ends in death. A remedy that will prevent these disastrons consequences must be regarded as a boon to mankind, and, as already stated, such a remedy has been discovered by a Canadian druggist. There is no case of cold in the head which it will not instantly relieve and permanently cure. Do not, for an instant, neglect a cold in the head, for by its prompt treatment you will prevent its developing into catarrh—the second stage on the road to the grave. If, however, catarrh has already developed, the use of this great remedy will prove equally beneficial, as it affords speedy relief, and will effect a certain cure, even in the most aggravated cases, f persistently used. It removes the seerctions, frees the clogged nostrils, and sweetens the breath, stops the inflamma-tion and thus saves the lungs and prevents the disease developing into consumption. This great discovery is known and sold throughout the country under the name of Nasal Balm. It is a positive and certain cure, and the thousands of testimonials in the hands of its proprietors prove that it is all they claim for it. It is sold by all dealers, and every suffer-er from cold in the head or catarrh should use it.

KOCH'S REMEDY.

The Official Report on the Ingredients and Experiments Made With Them.

The experiments with Koch's lymph have been continued in Montreal with more or less success, but no official report has been made. Dr. Koch himseli has, however, issued an explanatory statement. He says the lymph consists of glycerine and an extract from a pure cultivation of the tubercle bacilli. The report continues: "Since publishing two months ago the results of my experiments with the new remedy for tuberenlosis many physicians who have received the preparation have been en-abled to become acquainted with its properties through their own experiments. So far as I have been able to review the statements published and the communications received by letter, my indications have been fully and com-pletely confirmed. The general consen-sus of opinion is that the remedy has a specific effect on tubercular tissues and is therefore applicable as a very delicate and sure reagent for discovering latent and diagnosing tuberculosis processes. Regarding the curative effects of the remedy, most reports agree that, despite the comparatively short duration of its application many patients have shown more or less pronounce improvement. It has been affirmed that in not a few cases even a cure has been established. Standing quite by itself is the assertion that the remedy may not only be dangerous in cases which have advanced too far, a fact which may orthwith be conceded, but also that it actually promotes the tuberculous process, being therefore injurious. During the past six weeks I myself have had op-portuninty to bring together further ex-periences touching the curative effects and diagnostic application of the remedy in the cases of about 150 sufferers from tuberculosis of the most varied types in this city and in the Moabit Hospital. I can only say that everything I have latterly seen accords with my previous observations. There has been nothing to modify in what I have reported. As long as it was only a question of proving the accuracy of my indications it was needless for anyone to know what the remedy contained, or whonce it was derived. On the contrary, subsequent testing would necessarily be more unbiased

THE LEAST PEOPLE KNOW

of the remedy itself. Now, after sufficient confirmatory testing, the importance of the remedy beyond the told where it has hitherto been applied and it Inrough the kindness of the latters whe lee survived, but though he lived for sixty years after he was never known to smile.

During the anti-tithe movement Killor time has arrived when the requisite in-

dications in this direction shall be made. tenth of his yearly income to the Protestant minister. The only actual battle against such a state of things occurred in necessary for the better understanding of This is done in what follows. Before its mode of operation to state briefly the way by which I arrived at the discovery. If the healthy guinea pig be inoculated with the pure cultivation of German culture of tubercle bacilli, the wound caused by the inoculation mostly closes over with a sticky matter and appears in its old held, 23c (c. 24c. early days to heal. Only after ten or fourteen days a hard nodule presents itself, which, soon breaking, forms an ulcerating sore which continues until the animaldies. Quite a different condition of things occurs when a guinea pig already suffering from tuberculosis is inoculated. An animal successfully inoculated from four to six weeks is best adapted for this purpose. In such an animal the small indentation assumes the same sticky coating at covering at the beginning, but no nodule forms. On the contrary, on the day following or the second day after the inoculation, the place where the lymph is injected shows a strange change. It becomes hard, and assumes a dark the week, exceeding the expectations of coloring which is not confined to the our dealers. Owing to continued limited inoculation spot, but spreads to the receipts and a good enquiry increased no neighboring parts until it attains a diadoubt the severity of the weather, all fine meter of .05 to 1 centimeter. In a few turkeys are readily absorbed upon arrival. days it becomes more and more manifest. Sales of two large cases of fine turkeys that the skin thus charged is necrotic, weighing nearly 900 lbs, were made at finally falling off, leaving a flat ulceration which usually heals rapidly and per-

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies headache, others report remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum, etc. Truly, the best advertising which Hood's Sarsaparilla receives is the hearty endorsement of its army of friends.

COMMERCIAL.

The local grain market continues very miet. The movement in oats continues, there being still a good enquiry. We quote:—Xo. 1 hard Manitoba, \$0.00; No. 2 do, 98c(a1.00; No. 3 do., 88c(a-90c; No. 2, Northern, 86c(a-88c, and feed do., 60c; peas, 72c(a-78c per 66 mounts, in story, Manitoba 228, 43ca.) pounds in store; Manitoba oats, 44cg. 45c; Upper Canada do., 472cta 48c per 34 pounds; corn, 72cta 73c duty paid; feed barley, 50c(452c; good malting do., 65c (d)70c; rye 60c.

The flour market pursues the dull tenor of its way with nothing of importance to note. Things will be quiet. Prices that would no doubt, be turned over at a concession if a genuine offer for a round

lot were had. Patent spring, \$5.40(a\\$5.50; patent winter, \$5.00 (\sigma \\$5.25; straight roller winter, \$5.00 (x \$5.25); straight roller \$4.60(x4.75); extra, \$4.10(x4.35); super-fine, \$3.75(x\$4.10); fine, \$3.25(x3.50); city strong bakers', \$4.75(x5.25); strong bakers', \$4.75(x5.25); superfine bags, \$1.75(x\$1.90); extra bags, \$1.90(x\$2.00); fine bags, \$1.50 to \$1.50); ontimeal, standard, per bag, \$2.25(x\$2.30); ontimeal, granulated, \$2.40(x2.50); oatmeal, relled, \$2.40(x\$2.50); \$2.40(@\$2.50.

Butter.

The market remains unchanged, but firm. Best creamery is scarce, but outside of this there is a reasonable supply on spot, and although stocks are not heavy some claim that there is butter to supply all reasonable wants. On this ground they assume that it would be a wise course to accept fair bids now if such are made rather than rush matters too much. Nothing very recent has transpired in Western dairy, but some purchases of old stock have, it is understood, been made in the West, the terms of midely are the constant. of which are kept private. The local jobbing demand rules about the same, and some dealers who have been corre sponding with the Maritime provinces have not received what can be called encouraging reports from that

Late made creamory, 23c(a)24c; earlier makes, 21e(#22c; late made townships, 18c(#20c; western rolls, 15c(#17c; finest western, 142c@15c; medium grades, 10c

There is no special change to note. Business is active enough to indicate that afficient is being done to indicate that values are held tirm, alshough trading cannot be called general. A faio percentage represents spot transactions for, as noted, some fair lots have changed hands between shippers-but there must be something doing over the cable as well to till up the total of shipments. It seems fair to assume, however, that 10c represents the value of colored for there ans been enough done to demonstrate his, while white does not run over 94c. tioods grading just under finest are be-coming more difficult to find; in fact lots worth 9 c or thereabouts are few and far between, or else holders have an enhanced dea of their value. There is nothing new rom the country.
Finest late made, 0@10c; finest,

{c(ω(c); fine, 9%c; Medium grades, 94. cable, 50s.

Prices remain steady as follows with slow movement:—Canadian short cut, per brl., \$15 (0: \$15.50; mess pork, western, per brl., \$15.00 (0: \$15.50; short cut, western, per brl., \$16.00 (0: \$15.50; hams, with remaind the steady of the steady city cured, per lb., loc @ 11c; hams, an electronic canvassed, per lb., 101c @ 111c; hard, telegraph.

Canadian, in pails, 81c @ 81c; bacon per lb., 9c @ 101c; land, com. refined, per lb., 8c @ 81c.

There is a continued dentand, and as usual in steady cold weather the egg market rules very firm. The stocks of land are getting small and fresh fall stock is hard to get. We quote: Fall fresh, 27c (a 28c; limed, 22c (a 24c, and

Dressed Hogs

The stocks are large and prices stand in about the same position as last week. The average prices run \$6.25 (# \$6.50 per car lots and \$6.50 (a \$6.75 for smaller quantities.

Apples.

Locally there is nothing doing in apples but an ordinary jobbing trade. The market in Liverpool keeps about firm. ('ables state that sales of Maine stock at that port have been 25s (a. 27s for No. 1, and 17s (a. 18s for No. 2.

Poultry, and Game.

The demand has kept up well during 114c, and three ordinary sized cases at 11c. Chickens also meet with good de manently without any cutting into the mand, and sales are reported in bbls and adjacent lymphatic glands.

bringing Sc. Ducks are rather scarce and are worth Seper lb. Geese are not selling very freely and last sales were re-ported at 6c@74e, the inside figure being for poor stock. The last sales of venison will be positive in its favor. One has suddles were worked off at 5c(q.6c per lb. been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia, itn order to get rid af all stock before the another finds it indispensable for sick expiration of time allowed by law for expiration of time allowed by law for selling. Partridges are selling fairlywell at 5500 600 per brace. The time for killing expires on the 1st proxo, and for selling on this market 10 days later. Rabbits have sold at 37c(a.30 per brace.

Hay and Straw.

A good supply of pressed hay is noticed, and sales are being made at very reasonable figures, several car lots having changed hands the last-few days at \$7,50 (a \$8,60 on track good to choice qualities. Several shipments have been made at Boston from Eastern Townships stations during the past week, which would in-dicate that dealers there can get more out of the American market than this. Straw is quiet, sales of pressed being re-ported at \$5(a)50 per ton, as to quality.

 Λu Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed and Dr. H. James was experimenting be steady, but there is stock offering here the stock offering here the stock offering here the stock offering here the stock of the stock now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twentyfour hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper.

> The man who cheats his printer Out of one single cent, Will never reach the heavenly land Where old Elijah went.

He'll never gain admittance there, But be by demons driven, And made to loaf his time about outside the gates of heaven.

He'll never meet a pleasent face, Or see one festive grin; His only chance of happiness Will be almighty thin.

—Sitka Alaskan. •

Delays are dangerous; do not neglect cold in the head or it will certainly result in catarrh. Nasal Balm relieves cold in head from the first application. Sold verywhere.

Laugh at trifles-but do it behind heir backs, for the world is made up of

The well known strengthening properies of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in larter's from Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

Holloway's Fills.—Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys.—Most diseases of these purifyng organs arise from obstruction, over the removal of which these celebrated Pills exercise the most perfect control. A course of them is strongly recommended as a remedy for such chronic affections as liver enlargements, congestion of the lungs, torpidity of the kidneys, and other functional disorders which cause much present suffering, and if neglected lay the foundation of organic diseases. Holloway's Pills are specially adapted for the young and delicate; their gentle and purifying action ranks them above all other medicines. In indigestion, nervous affections, gout, and rheumatism these Pills have achieved for themselves universal fame. They expel all impurities from the blood, and thus restore cheerfulness and vigour.

The Telephone girl has a good many

We may differ in this world, but when we get to the cemetery we are all on a dend level.

An electric spark-Making love by

Will Tone up the Nerves, Will Strengthen the Muscles, Will make you Fat, Will give you an Appetite, Will greatly help Consumptive People, Will stop Chronic Cough and heal the Lungs.



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ANCY! HAVE YOU EVEN BEEN A PRISONER? ARE YOU CAN. COMPOUND OXYGEN WILL HELP YOU HERE. COMPOUND OXYGEN WILL HELP YOU HERE. IS CHARGED WITH ELECTRICITY. INHALED TO THE LUNGS IT SENDS A GLOW OF REVITALIZATION ALL THROUGH THE SYSTEM. IN ORDER TO INHALE COMPOUND OXYGEN IT MUST BE RELEASED FROM THE INHALING APPARATUS BY HEAT. THIS SENDS A WARM, OXYGENATED VAPOR TO THE BREATHING, SURFACES THAT IS NOT ONLY MOST SOOTHING AND HEALING, BUT IS MOST EFFECTUAL IN REMOVING CLOTS AND OBSTRUCTIONS. COMPOUND OXYGEN MAKES STRENGTH. THAT'S TIONS. COMPOUND OXYGEN MAKES STRENGTH. THAT'S THE POINT; AND STRENGTH IS THE SPECIFIC OF ALL SPECIFICS TO WORK WONDERS FOR THE SICK MAN.

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Vestments and CHURCH ORNAMENTS

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Olivine Lessard, of the City and District of the Same place, wite of Stanislas Payette, trader, of the same place, has this day taken an action of separation of property against her said husband.

Montreal, 9th December, 1890, BERARD & BRODEUR, Attorneys for Plaintiff 20.5

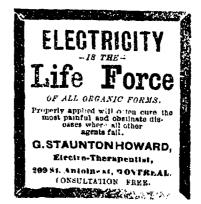
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RISH SOX, hand-knit by Donegal peasantry, pure Wool, very warm, durable and comfortable, 12 pairs sent post free for five dollars. Men's long knickerbocker Hose, 6 pairs sent post free for 5, 6 or 7 dollars, according to quality. Post Office Orders payable—B. & E. McHUGH (Limited), Belfast, Ireland. 20C





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HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

THREE STYLES.

Mrs. Careworn as a housekeeper exdrs. Unreworn as a nousekeeper excites one's pity. Painfully neat and precise, she works and frets from morning until night. It is needless to say ing har family dislike to be at heart ing until ingite. It is needless to say that her family dislike to be at home, that ner mining another too often roam the and that her children too often roam the and that feet rid of "mother's fretting." streets to get in the opposite, however.
Mrs. Careless is the opposite, however, she cleans usually "in spots," she says, she cleans usually that She cleans usually many says, one says, and is so good-matured that everybody and is so But the other night when likes her. But the other night when Johnie was run over in the street and was suddenly brought home, Mrs. Carewas suddenly was found to be defective. less system anything the physician she couldn't find anything the physician sacton and in the general confusion much bidden dirt was brought to light. But there is her next (loor neighbor, Mrs. But mere who, while as neat and in-Cheerun, dustrious as Mrs, Careworn, and as kindhearted and pleasant as Mrs. Carcless, neither worries nor is slack. She is netteer worked for everything, sickness always proposed to the state of memacat wherein may be seen a goodly capacity of horries containing arnica, camphor glycerine, vaseline, etc., and well chosen, test diminents of all kinds. Of course, all her old linen and soft clothes roanse, an and sorted in piles in the cupare so that and she could almost get up in the dark and find what she wanted. her kitchen she has two work tables corered with marble oil-cloth and fitted covered with drawers and shelves, to underneam theor, sink and dish cloths, her dish and hand towels, twine, corkscrew tacks, etc., etc. All the odds and ends which are needed in a kitchen are carefully arranged in these drawers and When Mrs. Cheerful is all dressed up and has to go in her kitchen she keeps for such occasions a very large calco wrapper that she can slip on and of casily. She can throw it off in a jiffy and look as neat as a pin when there is a call or work is done.

ABOUT COOKS.

The Romans were epicures, not to say gluttons, says a London paper; but it a famous chel of their days could return to life, we doubt if his skill would be appreciated by modern taste. Porpoises, dogish, and star-fish do not sound appetizing food, although they figured at the banquets of Apicius, who is said "to have poured a large fortune into his stomach." Pliny describes a kind of edible snail much esteemed in his day, and still enjoyed in some countries, but his commendation does not raise a desire to taste the delicacy. Cookery was studied in the Middle Ages, but we doubt if the modern epicure would care to return to those days of the art. Some toothsome recipes have come down to us; one of the city companies is said to possess an ancient and very excellent recipe for a game pie; but the profuse use of strong flavorings, saffron, ambergris and the like, must have spoiled medieval dishes for eaters who possessed delicate palates. Kings have dabbled in cookery; the Regent Orleans was a proficient in the When the pretender Lambert Simuel was defeated and taken prisoner by Henry VII he was thankful to accept

POSITION OF SCULLION in the Royal kitchen. It is not recorded

if he ever rose to the rank of master cook, or if he contributed to a cookery book published in 1498, cleven years after he had entered Henry's service. The earliest English cookery book is said to be "The Forme of Cury," dated 1390. Medieval cooks were great in the construction of "cubleties"--fanciful and allegorical devices of jelly or pastry, quaint to look at, but probably very nasty to taste. An elaborate description has come to ue of a practical joke contrived at one ban quet, in which two pies were filled-one with live by other with live frogs. One of the guests, who was in the secret, first cut the crust which imprisoned the birds, that dashed about the room, extinguishing some of the lights. This was the time for letting less the frogs, that hopped away among the ladies, and coused much screaming. The repast ended by a mock battle among the guests, some of whom attacked and others defended a huge fortress of pastry, the weapons being egg-shells filled with perfumed water. The culinary profession can boast of at least one marryr, Vatel, the famous chef of the Prince de Conde, who committed suicide because there was

NOT SUFFICIENT FISH

at one of the banguets he prepared. Many celebrated cooks claim to have sacrificed, if not their lives, at least their health, to the researches of their art. Some black sheep have been numbered among their members at all times. Publie opinion accuses the profession of a tendency to three failings-a love of stronger beverages than water, a fancy for perquisites in various forms, and an irasobility of temper. That there are countless honorable exceptions to all these weaknesses cannot be devied, but these are looked upon as the peculiar temptations of a cook, and it is curious to see how ancient are the examples of them. Classic orders allude to the pilfering propensities of cooks. The "Household Books" of our ancestors—of Henry VIII., of the Earl of Northumberland, of the celebrated "Bess of Hardwick"contain strict regulations for the management of the kitchen expenses, "super-lucitic and waste of anything" being specially forbidden, King Henry is very minute in his directions regarding the conduct of the "cooks and scullions." There is to be "no romping with the maids on the staircase, by which the dishes and other things are often broken scullions are not to lie all night

BEFORE THE KITCHEN FIRE."

History has preserved the account of the famous French cook who required fifty hams to "garnish his dishes," and, when remonstrated with by his master. declared that he could concentrate them all into a bottle the size of his thumb. Pepys has recorded his troubles with a "rogueing cooknade" whom he caught in the act of selling broken food quite in a modern tashion. Ballad lore has a terrible story of a wicked cook, who murdered a fair young lady at the instigation of her stepmother, and served up the victim in a pie; but in this case the credit of the kitchen is saved by the be-

havior of a virtuous scullion, who, when the approximate date being 1575 B.C., the father inquired after the missing girl, calls out-

In a voice both loud and high, 'O if you would your daughter see, My lord, cut up that pie.'"

The whole story then comes out, and the the cook and the stepmother and the reward of the scullion. It is said that the statute of 1531, which enacted the horrible punishment of boiling to death for the crime of poisoning was passed in consequence of the Bishop of Rochester's cook having poisoned seventeen persons at a banquet. Cooks, of all people, have the best opportunities for thus freeing themselves of their fees. It is hardly fair to dwell so long on the dark side of the profession when we consider the debt mankind owes to cooks. What benefactors to their species are the inventors of the countless savory and wholesome dishes with which generations of chefs have enriched our bills of fare! Imagine society denrived of the services of these valuable artists, and reduced to the sun-cooked horse-flesh of the Tartars or the raw blubber of the Esqaimaux. Is it not an acknowledged fact that the best time to ask a favor of any one is after he has partaken of a well-dressed danner? and is not some credit due to the cook who devotes himself to thus soothing the tempers of humanity? An Italian nobleman is said to have invented a spit which turned a musical box as well as the meat, and indicated the progess of the roasting by the tunes; a fawl being cooked by the twelfth air, a leg of mutton by the eighteenth, and so on. Presumably the eighteenth, and so on. Presumably the music was designed to soothe the "troubled breast" of the cook as well as to guide him in his music. him in his work. Some of our modern æsthetes might like to introducea similar contrivance into their kitchens.

ORIGIN OF WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

A scrutiny of the label will show that it is prepared "from the recipe of a nobleman in the country..., The noble-man is Lord Sandys, and Messrs. Lea and Perrins' connection with the sauce came about rather curiously. Many years ago Mrs. Gray, author of "The Gamblers Wife," and other novels, well known in their day, was on a visit at Ombersley Court, when Lady Sandys chanced to remarked that she wished she could get some very good curry-powder, which elicited from Mrs. Grey that she had in her desk an excellent recipe, which her uncle, Sir Charles, Chief Justice of India, had brought thence and given her. Lady Sandys said that there were some pretty clever chemists in Worcester, who, perhaps, might be able to make up the powder; at all events, when they drove in after luncheon they would see. Messis. Lea & Perrins looked at the recipe, doubted if they could procure all the ingredients, but said they would do their best, and in due time forwarded a packet of the powder. Subsequently the happy thought struck some one in the business that the powder might, in solution, make a good sauce. The experiment was made, and by degrees the thing took aznazingly. All the world, to its remotest ends, now knows of Worcestershire sauce as an article of commerce; and, notwithstanding that in common with most good things, it is terribly pirated, an enormous trade is done in it. The profits amount to thousands of pounds a year.

No other preparation combines the positive economy, the peculiar merit, and the medicinal power of Hood's sar-

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN MUSIC. Flutes Found in a Tomb That Dates Back to the Time of King David.

invited to listen to a highly interesting lecture delivered recently to the Royal Academy students by T. L. Southgate Cossacks had accidentally come upon Cossacks had acciden A number of eminent musicians were upon ancient Egyptian musical instruments in general, and upon the double pipes recently discovered by Flinders Petrie in the tomb at Kabun in particular. From the fact that the flutes shown in the frescoes were of various lengths, Mr. Southgate conjectured that the Egyptians almost from the time of Moses must have had knowledge of some sort of harmony, while as in one of the frescoes seven flute players were simultaneously playing, an eighth had what he whimsically described as "fifty bars'

Still more interesting was the exhibi-tion of the actual flutes discovered in the lady's earcophagus at Kahun, and indisputably dating before the time of King David of Israel. Performed upon (and the task of playing these archaic instru-ments is now most difficult) by J. Finn, they yesterday gave practically the exact notes of our diatonic scale, thus proving —in every sense of the term to actual demonstration—that our scale was known to the Egyptians many centuries before the Greeks, from whom it had erroneously been supposed we horrowed it. No attempt was made to perform upon the double flute, and, indeed, if ever the two

were played together the art is now lost. But upon a copy of one of these ancient flutes Mr. Finn perfermed a very ancient funeral dirge, entitled "The Song of Sonus." The tone of these instruments, we may add, in no way resembles that of the flutes of to-day. It to a certain extent regulis the drope of the beginning altent recalls the drone of the bag-pipe, although one prominent musician yesterday irreverently likened it to the sound of the small-tooth comb and tissue paper

of childbood's days. Many other copies of ancient instruments were tried yesterday, among them a replica of a flute (discovered two years ago by a French savant), with 11 holes,

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less than one-femineed to day per hear. Prevents and
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that is to say, during the period that the

Israelites were still in Egypt.

To "stop" eleven holes in a flute would seem to demand that one of the hands should have an extra finger; but Mr. Finn, after many trials, has succeeded in doing it, and the notes given were pracballad concluded with the execution of tically those of our chromatic scale. From these and other facts Mr. Southgate, in the peroration to the very valuable lecture, contended that the tonality of the ancient Egyptians was the source of our own music, and certainly none of the musicians present were willing to contradict a doctrine which seems quite feasible.-London Daily News.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

THE LAST OF THE SIXTEENTH CHASSEVES

In the French invasion of Russia in 1812 the Sixteenth Chasseurs were detailed as skirmishers. The had fought in Spain and Germany and had gained a high reputation for bravery. On the way to Moscow they made themselves dreaded by the Cossacks, and the sound of their battle cry was enough to put the "foxes of the plains" to flight. As is well known, the Eussians offered no serious resistance, but their heroic policy of self-sacrince in destroying all crops and provisions that lay in the path of the invader made the enemy's progress ery slow.

However, Moseow was reached at last and promised to prove a haven of rest. Then the Russians crowned their previous efforts of devotion to their country by setting fire to their old, sacred town and in the depths of winter the intruders were forced to commence a disastrous retreat.

The bitterly cold and pitiless northeaster moaned and howled through the scanty and stanted trees standing here and there on the side piains of Western Russia. It whisked sharp snow particles high into the air, whirled them into shadowy shapes and drove them furiously after a small troop of French soldiers that were slowly and painfully plowing

tbrough the rifts.

No one would have recognized the gay sabreurs of the Sixteenth Imperial Chasseurs in those wretched bundles of rags that tottered feebly westward. Three weeks before that regiment had led the way into Moscow, 2,000 strong, mounted on line horses, and the sun had glistened brightly from their uniforms of light blue and gold. When Moscow went up in flames, they had protected the rear of the retreating army; when the retreat became a rout, they had still showed their teeth to the enemy. But harassed hourly by the relentless Cossacks, tortured by hunger and cold, day by day, the regiment had lost scores of brave mentill hardly one hundred remained. Weak and worn, they still had a cheery word for one another, and hoping against hope, every man expected to see once more his beloved France-1,000 miles away Of their horses but three were left-tot tering along under stacks of straw and horseflesh they were but spectres of those fine steeds that once needed the restraint of curb. Marching westward wrapped in the cloaks of their dead comrades' their legs and feet bundled in horse hides, tied with the bridles and stirrup leathers of their dead horses, staggering under the burden of their carbines, the Sixteenth Chasseurs retained not a parti-

cle of their former splender.

Twilight was fast fading into night when the little band reached a slight but welcome shelter from the icy fury of the wind under the bank of a small stream. A halt was made and a fire was kindled. Their supper was of melted snow and boiled horseflesh. Guards were posted and the weary men slept. As morning breke savage yells resounded on all sides then and the superiority of the enemy in weapons and numbers gave but little promise of a successful resistance. Volley after volley of the Cossacks could only be answered by a few well-directed shots, for their amunition was getting low and they dared

NOT WASTE A BULLET. The Cossacks grew bolder-circling nearer and nearer round the camp, seek

ing a weak spot for one of their resistless charges. Suddenly they clustered together, pointing toward the east and gesticulating violently—then spuring their horses they rode off to the west. As the enemy fled the French raised a shout of victory—feeling sure help was near at hand. Probably a large detachment of theretreating army was coming up and in their joy they rushed out of their shelter and poured a bail of lead after the rapidly disappearing Cossacks. Looking east ward they discerned on the horizon a long black line, but blinded by the glare of the snow they could not at first make out what it was. But the horrors of their situation burst upon them when the faint but terrible ominous sound of pro-longed howling reached their ears. That long line meant wolves.

Despair was in their hearts, but they at once began preparations for a stout defence. Twenty had fallen beneath the bullets of the Cossacks-only eighty men to face hundreds of wolves. They gathered the rifles of the dead Cossacks and of their dead comrades and hastily threw up an embankment of snow.

Bounding with long strides over the undulating stretch of frozen plain on came that revenous host of fierce brutes. Howling and yelping they came straight over the track of the Cossack troup that was now but a dim speck of the horizon. They would halt to devour the bodies of those who had fallen beneath the French fire, and an attack was inevitable. Every face in that doomed little body of soldiers was pale but their courage never talter**e**d.

On came the foremost wolves. They reached the dead Cossacks, and a tumb ling mass of shaggy forms struggled fiercely as, with horrible cries and yells, they fought for a piece of flesh. Teeth gnushed and furious fights took place between the discoverers of the feast. Then they scented the other prey and rushed for the encampment. Crack! crack! orack? and eighty carbines sent their dread warning tearing through the ranks of that wolf army. The formost fell and the charge was checked for an instant. We have a checked for an instant, the charge was checked for an instant, and the charge was checked for an instant. The extraguns poured out their lead, but cured scores of cases when physicians the fury of the wolves seemed to introduce. Before the gallant band of sol-Sold by all dealers.

THE BEST TEA IN THE WORLD



THOS. KEARNEY & CO., SALE ACENTS
For the Dominion of Canada,

diers could reload hundreds of wolves were among them, and a terrific struggle began. Bayonet crashed through shaggy breast, gleaming brute teeth tore at human throats, snarls and howis, yelps and cries, grouns and moans-who can describe the horrors of that awful struggle! The snow was soaked with the mingled blood of man and beast. Back to back men fought as never men fought before—hurling the savage leaping beasts down to the ground with deadly thrust of steel. Numbers fell, but rambers still pressed on in overwhelming

The little troop of soldiers fought on till but a score remained to dely those cruel teeth-fought on till but ten still faced the foe-fought on as long as five could raise a hand-fought till the last man sank beneath those tearing langsconquered but not subdued.

But the wolves did not profit by their?

victory.

The fleeing Cossack hand met a regiment of Russian lancers and told their tale, and the whole force went to the rescue. Too late to save a man, they reached the scene of the struggle in time to drive the victorious brutes from their prey. Three hundred-wolves lay-dead in and around the encampment, showing how fierce had been the defence, and with military honors the Russians buried the bodies of their brave enemics-the last of the Sixteenth Chasseurs.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

The great frequency with which pale, sallow and enfeebled girls are met now-adays, is cause for genuine alarm. The young girls of the present generation are not the healthy, robust, rosy lassies their mothers and grandmothers were before them. Their complexion is pale and sallow or waxy in appearance, and they are the victims of heart palpitation, ringing noises in the head, cold hands and feet, often fainting spells, racking headaches backaches, shortness of breath, and other listressing symptome. All these betoken chlorisis or amemia.—or in other words watery or impoverished condition of the blood, which is thus unable to per-form its normal functions, and unless speedily enriched with those natural remedies which give richness and redness to the blood corpuscles, organic disease and an early grave is the inevitable result. Is not this prospect sufficient to cause the gravest alarm? Mothers are your daughters suffering from any of the symptoms indicated above, or from any of the irregularities incident to a critical period in their lives? If they are as you value their lives, do not delay in procuring a remedy that will save them. De-iays in such cases are not only dangerous but positively criminal. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is a remedy compounded especially to meet such cases. These pills are not a patent medi-cine, but a remedy prepared with the perienced physician, who has used it for years in his daily practice with unvarying success. These pills are especially rich in those constituents which stimu-late the blood and give it that rich, red color necessary to preserve health and life. They are in all cases a never-failing blood-builder and nerve tonic, acting upon the system in a natural manner and restoring health and strength to all who suffer from a watery or deprayed condition of the blood or from any of those weaknesses peculiar to females. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on reccipt of price (50 cents a box) by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,

A Resignation.

Brockville, Ont.

It is stated that his Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, who for over thirteen years has occupied the post of Prefect to the celebrated Congregation, has offered his resignation to the Holy Father. The opinion, which has serious grounds for belief, is, that the post will be reserved for Cardinal Rampolla the papal Secretary of State, and that Cardinal Vanutelli, Nuncio at Lisbon, will succeed Rampolla.

A Traveler Rejoicing.

Summerside, P. E. I., Oct. 10, 1888: Having used St. Jacobs Oil for a sprained knee, I can testify to its pecuharly curative properties, as less than one bottle completely cured the sprain." George Gregg, Traveler for J. C. Ayer &

A Papal Remembrance.

The Pope has made another present to his native village—Carpineto—sending a painter whom his Holiness admires Virginio Monti, to paint the apse of the Church of St. Leo, with a Madonna of the Rosary. St. Joseph and St. Joachim are at her sides, while the Pope himself prays as the donor, with his tiara laid at the foot of the celestial throne.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthen-ing plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

Hush money-The wages of the baby's

St. Francis Xavier's Body

The ceremony of opening the coffin in which the body of St. Francis Xavier has lain for nearly three centuries and a half, and exposing the remains for public veneration, has lately been performed by the patriarch Archbishop of Goa in the presence of a vast number of Roman Catholics. At 9 o'clock in the morning the Governor-General was received in state by the Archbishops, Bishops, and clergy at the cathedral, and an imposing procession then marched to the church amid the booming of cannon, and the military band playing. The crowds which assembled at the entrance of the church were immense, and the military en duty were utterly unable to control them. A form of service having gone through in the church, at the high altar of St. Ignatius Loyals, six of the Bishops present bore the coffin from the usual r sting place to a specially-arranged catafalque, placed in the centre transept, immediately in front of the high altar. A Pontificial High Mass was then solemnized, during which the Bishop of Cochin delivered an impressive oration in Portuguese on the life and great work of the revered saint.

The services lasted for fully four hours, at the end of which the Bishops, accompanying the Archbishop, encircling the catafalque, and the coffin, which had been secured with three locks, was opened in their presence and that of the Governor-General. All these dignitaries then proceeded to venerate the body, and kiss the bare feet, which alone were left outside the glass-pannelled casement in which the coilin was deposited. A great rush then followed, everybody being desirons of kissing or touching the body. This resulted in a disgraceful altercation between the authorities. The latter very properly suggested and insisted upon the closing of the casement and putting a stop to the rush until satisfactory arrangements could be made to insure a decorous approach of the laity. The priests protested, using menacing language and gestures, but eventually gave in to the wish and suggestions of the Administrator-General, who had a difficult task to perform. Later in the afternoon the saint's feet were again exposed to veneration, and the surging crowds pressed around, blocking all doors

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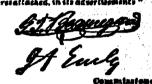
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Congress having lately passed laws probibling the use of the mails to Ale Lotteness, we use the Express Companies in America on respondents and sanding Livis of Prix s, use if the local shall deciding Livis of Prix s, use if the local shall decided the mainter will conside the found at the first as A STATE ATTITUTION. The Possel station the second of the Courad, but will not deliver Edgig (Rikk) reserved to the Courad, but will not deliver Edgig (Rikk) reserved to be sent on application to as I local Ascots, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FEEL UF CO T. TENTION—The present charter of the Coursians Blate Lottery formally, which is part of the Consideration of the State, and, by occision of the EUPERME CHURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an involuble collect be ween the class and the Lottery Company, will remain in force under any circi makaness MVS YARS LUNGER, UNTIL 1850.

The Louisian: Legislature, which adjected to let the pople decide at an election whether the Lottery ashall coulting from 1895 until 1819—The graceral impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL PAVUE, TOK-TINUANCE.

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Recommended by physicians. Being in the orm of a chocolate cream they are pleasant to the taste. Children never refuse a chocolate oream. REQUIRES NO AFTER MEDICINE. Ask for Dawson's and take no other. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a Box. 14 52

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CURIOSITY SHOP.

(EDITED BY JOHN IVEAGH.)

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

CONSTANT READER.-You write "to se'tle a dispute please say whether the position of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was one of the offices Mr. Gladstone said Roman-Catholics are debarred from holding on account of their religion when he asked for a repeal of the law during the last session of parliament. Please say what the positions are that a Roman Cath if c cannot hold in the Government of ireland also please state whether the family of the present Marquis of Bute have only become Catholic during Vic-

Mr. E. Harvey in his little book wrote: "All the really important offices are held by Protestants—the Lord Lieutenant, his Private Secretary and Assistant Secretury, the Chief Secretary (who is also President of the Local Government Board), the Under Secretary, the Commander of the Forces, the Vice-President and Secretary of the Local Government Board, the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Works, the Secretary of the Post Office, the head of the Criminal Investigation Department, the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General, who command the constabulary. I think I am correct in stating that all these gentlemen are Englishmen or The Lord Chancellorship can be held by a Catholic and has recently, by Lord C'Hagan, under the act 30-31. Vic. The present Marquis of Bute was received into the Catholic Church in 1868. He is said to be sketched as "Lothair," in Disraeli's novel of that title.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

The Experiences of a Canadian Farmer Who Went to the United States.

Mr. Robert Bury, of Kingston who left his farm to go to the United States writes as follows: "Having heard so much sbout the prosperity of American farmers, I decided to remove from my native country and enjoy some of the great advantages I had heard so often lauded in the leading journals of the province. Two years ago I rented a farm in Jefferson county, near Cape Vincent, for which I eggs I got about 10 cents per dozen, as against 18 to 20 cents in Kingston.

it did while farming at home, while the ost of living was much higher. Here are the prices paid for some of the neces-saries of life: Flour (wheat could not be raised so flour had to be bought) \$3 per hundred; sugar 8 cents per pound, very inferior at that; currants, 10 cents per pound; potatoes, \$! per bushel; apples, \$! per bushel; clothing twice as dear; cotton not any cheaper if you take into a count the quality; as a proof of this I purchased my cotton in Kingston. I have a family of six and during two years I purchased my foot wear in Kingston as in price and quality Canadian boots and shoes were superior to the American farticle.

Now I will give you an idea of how cows and horses sell in Jefferson county. I had as good cows as could be found in my neighborhood, and all I could get for them was \$25 per head when I was leaving; sheep I had to sell for \$4.50 per head; horses were about the same price as they are here; if a man had a good horse he could get about \$100 for him. I do not consider these prices any better than the prices paid here. Now, as the cry about

MACHINERY BEING CHEAPER, let us see: I paid for a moving machine \$50, which was no better than one I can buy here for \$40 to \$45. Reapers were fully as dear and not as good. I did not purchase, but I heard a man that used both kinds say that the Canadian reaper was the best. Binders were not any cheaper than ours, and not by any means as durable. We are also told how cheap waggons are, but this is misleading and utterly untrue: the prices are \$65, and not, as reported, cheap. You can buy a first class waggon in Canada for \$55, which is equal to any waggon in the States. Blacksmith bills would rob a man if he had much work to do. Harness the same way. I wanted a pair of pole straps for my harness, and had to pay 50 cents more for them than I could buy them for in Canada. Much is also said about hay forks. I could not find much difference in the price of these articles; if you pay a little more for a fork here you will pay more there for a hand rake. I paid 25 cents for one. Therefore, on these articles there is not much difference. Harness will cost you in the States \$32 to \$35 a set, which you can obtain in Canada for \$28. So you

upon what I sold of farm produce to pay my rent I could not pay one-half of it. When I went to the States I took with me one year's seed and provisions for my family. I came back with expermight be a reason for my slow progress, but no one, I think, who knows me will say that I do not understand farming, neither will they accuse me of being lazy

A Domestic Tragedy.

Godericii, Ont., January 16 .- For some time past Donald McKinnon, living in the vicinity of Warren street, simultaneously the cries of "murder" simultaneously the cries of morael and "help" in a woman's voice. Mrs. McKinnon was found by neighbors lying in the stable, a short distance from the in the stable, a short distance from the limits with a limit of the last or show her consistency, she builet wound in her breast. McKinnon stated that his wife had shot herself with his pistol. Shortly afterwards it their judgment in fauor of the Church in shot, and he walked into the house and np. The Catholic Church maintains, on upstairs to a bunk and lay down. On the contrary, that Christ instituted only man that he asked him to make a true statement of how the shooting occurred, and he deposed; "Jealousy caused it, my with my revolver. Afterwards I found the revolver lying in the hay and lay down and shot myself." Mrs. McKinnon also made a declaration in which she said: Hesays I shot myself, which is not true. Last night he proposed that we should retire to bed and he would bring the pistol and we should each be shot. He said he was tired of life and people were talking about him and it would be better to die. I told him if he was going to die, to shoot me first so I would not see him die. Finally I dissuaded him from his intention of using the pistol, but he did not rest easily during the night * * * After dinner to-day he asked her. This is the only sort of persecutions of the did not rest easily during the high the civil arm to protect her. This is the only sort of persecutions. me for the pistoi. I told him I did not know where it was, and he then threatened me. I ran out of the house over to the stable and tried to cover myse'f from him by putting some hay over me. He followed me. Then I called for assistance and he went away," Continuing, she said: McKinnon had been despondent of late and had told her that he had driven his son from home and deeply regretted having done so. She believed he had not been in his right mind recently, certainly not last night and to-day,

A Practical Suggestion.

The Royal Dublin Society has taken upon itself a thoroughly practical duty in connection with the potato failure. It is paid \$328 per year. The first year I not within the province, nor indeed withsowed 16 acres of barley and raised 175 in the power, of the society to do much to bushels, for which I received 45 cents per relive the distress occasioned by the not within the province, nor indeed withrelive the distress occasioned by the bushel. I also sowed 12 acres of oats and failure, but the members saw that they raised 150 bushels. Wheat cannot be could doubtless do something to prevent raised, having failed two years in sucesa recurrence by finding out, so far as sion. Of hay, I sold 15 tons, my entire possible, the causes of the failure, and crop—I farmed 100 acres—for \$5 to \$8 making a report on it to the farmers of per ton. My butter I was obliged to sell the country. Accordingly, a committee, in Kingston markets, as I could get 20 to appointed by the General Council of the 25 cents per lib. in each for it there. Society, is now making inquiries in the Society, is now making inquiries in the whereas in New York state I could only various districts affected as to the cause got 11 cents, and that in store pay. For of the failure. The committee also propropose to investigate the adaptability of the different descriptions of seed potato Now, as regards the advantages of the to various districts as well as the means "large market" we are told about, in my experience of two years I failed to disother matters relating to the cultivation this the teaching imparted in the other matters relating to the cultivation this the teaching imparted in the control of this the teaching imparted in the public schools, by sancti-

Counsels Unity.

DUBLIN, January 16. - Archbishop Walsh, of this city, writes to the press, saying: "I think it is deplorable it a truce cannot be kept at the present time as Mr. Dillon suggests, when there is a possibility of a settlement acceptable to ill parties. I am satisfied it is my duty to say nothing to imperil the chances of peace and unity.

Rollet.

DUBLIN, January 16.-A despatch from tholics were despoiled of all rights, their Castlebar, county Mayo, says the Gevern-ment, as a measure of relief, has employ-robbed of their churches, schools, colleges ed a thousand men about West ort in and universities, and all this to force them the construction of a railroad. The into apostacy; or failing that to reduce Board of Guardians of the same locality them to the most abject poverty and have given tenants in need of assistance 1,200 tons of seed potatoes. It is said that Mr. Balfour's prompt action in re-lieving the poor in the West of Ireland has averted many deaths from starva-libraries destroyed, and how quite re-

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1884 NOTRE DAME STREET

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JOHN FOSTER. Sanitarian. Practical

didly and truthfully, were I to depend | THE NEWSPAPERS AND BIGOTRY. from a farmer's dairy" would be as much

In Toronto it has been found a paying business by some newspaper organs to have an occasional fling at what they are pleased to call "Romanism." From ence mims what means I had when I the very beginning the Saturday Night left here. This may be said to be a rather hard account of Uncle Sam's mild way, or as a great author has put great market, but I speak the truth, and it, has been making his way by stadiums, in doing so I care for no one. I did not leave at high either going to or coming from Jefferson county, and therefore feel perfectly free to express my opinion. I may also add if I were shiftless there might be a reason for my glow weekers. he is neither himself nor is 've "Don,"

In the first page of last issue we find neither will they accuse me of being lazy the following sentence: "The old-or careless about looking after my inter-fashioned Roman Catholic bigot felt that it was much better to burn a heretic than to permit him to live, and lead to perdition the souls of others." Now if the writer had been impartial, and wish ed simply to promote the cause of "truth," aged 65, a fisherman, and his wife, about which he prates so much and Rachel, aged 50, have not been living seems to understand so little, it was not amicably together. She was alleged to be jealous of him. Yesterday afternoon the quarrel culminated, when the modern Protestant bigot, in this so-called report of a revolver was heard by those age of liberalism, would have supplied sufficient matter for the age in which we live.

house, in a semi-nude condition, with a ciple, but to show her consistency, she their judgment in fauor of the Church in was discovered that McKinnon also was which they were baptized and brought shot, and be walked into the house and up. The catholic Church maintains, on the arrival of Dr. Whitly, so convinced one Church, and that she alone is the was he of the critical condition of the true Church, and that contradictory doctrines cannot at the same time be true. She never boasted of that liberality. that toleration, which admits that all wife I declare shot herself in the barn kinds of contradictions and absurdities are equally from God.

But she never authorized the punishment of heretics with other than ecclesiastical censures, save when and where they have attacked, the legally established order of things. Certainly the Church has as good a right to protect herself as any civil society has to protect itself. When hereties have attacked her civil society, not with spiritual weapons alone, but with tire and sword, burning her churches and convents, violating her religion and massacreing her clergy, she hor. This is the only sort of persecution which the Church has authorized. This is now partial tit is only just punishment, may, solf-defence. Those only necessary self-defence. Those who have been put to death, as it is alleged, for heresy, were such, as in any age and by any party in power. would have been punished, as disturbers of public peace, rebels against the temporal authority, traitors to their sovereign, in short, men whose violence and whose crimes deserved to be visited with all the vengeance of the law. Let Mr. Don, secundus, point out one inch of Protestant property that has been confiscated by Catholics or one instance where Protestants have been persecuted by Catholics for simply, as it is alleged, following the dictates of conscience. The dictates of conscience, indeed! When he undertakes to point out such an instance I shall be able to show him that there is another side to the question.

I suppose that "Don" would accept is proofs that Penal Laws, as enacted by the British Protestant Parliament, to oppress Cathelics. A record of these atrocious and cruel laws are to be found n some histories, but not, I dare say, in the history which was placed in the bands of Don by a careful and judicious reacher. This is not the information in-culcated in the histories in the hands of our youth in the public schools, nor is cover them. I found that what I had to sell did not bring more than half what it did while farming at home while the sell did will be made chiefly by circulars. earliest youth, they hear nothing but the foulest, falsest and filthiest stuff about the bloody persecutions of Rome, and the abominations of Romanism. Thus they fill the tender minds of youth with the utmost distrust, and most intense hatred of their Catholic neighbors. What wonder that people who are so trained, when they find themselves in the editorial chair, will write flippantly about Catholic bigotry.

Has Mr. Don read how in Protestant England, from the reign of Elizabeth to the time of Catholic emancipation. Caignorance and to crush out their manhood? Has he noticed how, even in this cently political parties have sought to deprive us of our political rights, branding us as tools of a foreign potentate, and consequently as dangerous subjects not to be trusted? Has he noticed how, if an editor desires a large circulation of his paper, or a parson large patroringe of church membership, he must set out by roundly abusing popery. Has he noticedall this, and if so, what need of going so for back for instances of bigotry? It is quite possible that "Don" has noticed all this. He may for all be a good-natured fellow. with not one particle of bigotry in his anatomy, but he has noticed, too, that in forento there is demand for this kind or

Let us have no more of this stuff till Protestant bigotry, now so rampant in foronto, shall have assumed a milder aspect .- Lex, in Toronto Catholic Review.

A Good Rule.

The National Dairy and Food association, now in session at Washington, has adopted a resolution calling on Congress to enact such laws as will require all dairy and food products to be true to their name, and all adulterations, imitations or substitutions to be so labelled. the idea in this is a very proper one. If can see that after all we har about the prosperity of American Surveys, there is nothing in it. Seeing is believing. I had my experience and I can say can.

TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER.

TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER.

TOO liege Street. Telephone 2082

The mean this is a very proper one. In people like oleomargarine they should get it under its proper name. The association might have gone further in the same direction, however. "Bad butter"

17 College Street. Telephone 2082

in place on some packages as "oleo" would be on others.

The Potato Crop,

LONDON, January 16 .- The Irish Registrar-General, in his report on the potuto crop, announces that 780,901 acres of potatoes were planted in 1880, as against 787,234 acres in the preceding year, and that the yield had decreased 1,037,193 tons. Of the entire acreage 78.6 had been given up to the potatoes known as "Champions," and the report says the farmers placed too much reliance on this variety.

Either Lord Salisbury or Lord Knutsford, the head official of the Colonial Office, will give evidence before the commission which will hear testimony in London in the important suit of Mr. Baird, of Newfoundland, against Sir Baldwin Walker, captain of H. M. S. Emerald. The plaintiff's lobster factory in New Foundland was closed by the defendant under the provisions of the modus vivendi with France, and this proceeding on the part of the British naval commander gave rise to the suit.



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Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and proventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.

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Ache they would be almost priceless to these

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Carran's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purgs, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CABTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

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Had the Desired Effecti :

Cannot Live, Grains Co., Line, Nov., 18.
I healify recommend Partor Records's No. 72
Tonic to anymory that has suffered from here's she as my condid for 5 years, because 2 bettles of the medicine curved him.

37. Richicula.

What a Clergyman Says: Whale f. Sergyman Says:
Merrisorville, Cloth Co. Ill., Sept. 187.
Within the let six years I have deserved the excellent elect of restor Freezie's Te vo Tonici terrer a beginned tide a, also was to be just that he had to be ind likes buby to bid annual when he saw strongers, nanged and cried for half on he m. He was considered by physica and a monace and hopeless cases but is now various on a uniform. Another case was Manife Taller, she test St. Vines Bance; her legs and cross was considered by the second of the considered by the second of the considered by physica and considered by the second of Talke, she had St. Vitas' Bance; her legs and arms we reso uncontrollable that she scratched holes in her dresses in a few days. 8 bottles of the Tonic cured he remirely. Another such esce, which many physician tried to cure without success, was cured by only two bottles. These and other cases convince me that the Tonic is true best remesty for epilepsy and other nervous troubles. It would be a blessing for all sufferent to know of it.

A. TEPPE, Paster.

Our Pamphlet for sufrerers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine tree of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Karnig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ien yours, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Soda Scott's Emulsion is a perfect is a resulterful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula. Bronchitis, Wasting Dis cases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

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PALATABLE AS MILK. Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color rapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. srappor. Avoidall imitations of the Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



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IRISH NOTES,

Longford, one of the most national counties in Ireland, is strongly in favor of Mr. Parnell. During the initial stages of the crisis Moydow. Ardagh and Edgewoalbstown decared for him.

Ti e Nationalists of county Cavan seem to be about equally divided on the ques-tion of the leadership of the Irish parliamentary party. All are anxious for an amerable settlement of the question.

The inhabitants of the Westport district are in a condition bordering on starvation, and unless substantial assistnace be immediately rendered fever and hunger will have claimed many victims when the winter closes.

A crimes act summons has been served on Mr. George W. Tully, of the Roscommon Herald, charging him with conspiracy with Mr. Dan Farrell and five others in the parish of Ballymacormack, county Longlord, in connection with boycoating in that district.

At Cookstown, Tyrone, the celebration of the shutting of the gates, which was looked forward to with some apprehension by the authorities, passed off with-out disturbance. The extra police returned to their stations, from whence for all; ractical purposes they might never have been drawn.

A gloom has been east over Ballina by the death of Sister Regius, reverend mother of the Ballina Convent. Deceased was beloved by the sisters and by all who came within the circle of her acquaintance. Sister Regius was daughter of the late Luke Lyons, Ardmore House, Erris, and niece of the late venerable Dean Lyons of Killala diocese.

The Royal constabularly at Dromeologher recently proceeded to Farran, and in an office of John Murphy of Tullig arrested Cornelius Geary, who for some years has occupied a Land League hut in the neighborhood. Mr. Geary claims the Farran farm of Mr. Murphy and drove Mr. Murphy's cattle off the land, and trust respectively the office. took possession of the office.

The restoration of the ancient Catholic cathedral of Kildare is about being resumed. The structure is one of the most interesting relies of Ireland's religious glory of the past. Twenty years ago the work of restoration was begun, when £4,000 was raised in the diocese of Kildare. About £4,000, however, is still required to complete the work, and of this sum £1,5000 has been subscribed. The church was primatively dedicated to St, Bridget.

Rev. John T. Ryan, C.C. Thurles, is dead. In St. Patrick's college, Thurles, of which he was a graduate, he began his priestly life as protessor and dean, and there is many a missioner, not only in Ireland, but in America and Australia, will regret to hear of their old master's the quality of the materials, or the style death. From the college he was sent to Templemore, where he labored earnestly until he was removed to the higher position of curate of the cathedral at Thurles.

From Cannes comes news of the death of Mr. James Archbold Cassidy of Monasterevan who was widely known, not only as an extensive brewer and distiller, but also as a warm and consisent patron of the Irish turf. For some time past Mr. Cassidy had been in delicate health, and indeed may be said to have never thoroughly recovered from the effects of a severe fall which he received while hunting with the Kildare hounds fully a dozen vears ago.

The Deel, the Maigue and the Mul-caire over-flowed their banks recently, inundating the districts adjacent to them, and doing damage to crops and farm produce. A bridge was broke down near Askeaton. At Bruree the traffic on the railway was interrupted. At Adare a fatal accident occurred. The Maigue so overflowed that there were several feet of water on the roadway, and communieation between the village and the railay station had to be carried on by boat A man named Dunworth was driving to the station when he was caught by the flood and swept away. The body was found subsequently under the car.

A writ was lately issued out of the Queen's bench division at the suit of Mr. Adam Mitcheil, solicitor, Bir, against Sir John Pope Hennessy, to recover the amount of former election expenses. The plaintiff acted as Sir John's conducting agent at the election, and the amount of his claim is £671 6s 2d for his profession al services, and for money alleged to have been paid by him on behalf of Sir John Pope Hennessy. The election, out of which the claim arises, was held over twenty years ago for the King's county, when Sir John was standing as a Tory, and was opposed and defeated by Sir Patrick O'Brien Patrick O'Brien.

L'Electeur says that Mr. Whyte, ex-M.P.P., is not to be named Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture but Assistaut Inspector of Mines.



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