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PRICE 5 CENTS.

Dies After a Brief Illness.

A LONG AND DISTINGUISHED CAREER ENDED.

His Life Work Sketched Out.

A Great Churchman, Author and Social Reformer Lamented by all Creeds.

church and State have alike sufered a great less. The said news has seen made public far and near that Carfinal Manning is dead. For some days prior to his death the cable despatches had announced that he was seriously iff and it was obvious that, at so advanced and a was covious that, at so advanted an age and with an enfeebled constitu-tion, the emment churchman was in great danger but the news of his death has nevertheless been somewhat of the nature of a shock to the entire ivilized community. For many hours previous to his death his weakness was streme and toward the close so great that he can hardly have been aware of is condition, although he retained mental consciousness. Thus he was mercifully spared excessive suffereg, while he was fully aware preceding as death of his approaching end. Early t: the evening the physicians gave him ip, and during the night death was ex-

pected at any moment, cardinal Manning's illness began in the form of a slight cold toward the end

and mal individually blessed the Canons a companying each ble-sing with a kindy obsevation. Then the Canons rever-intly kissed his hand, and he embraced was fast approaching. The Bishop of Salford was at his bedside throughout the previous night. The Cardinal was rapdry sinking, but he was able to request that mass be said, and it was celebrated by the Bishop in the private oratory adoining the sick chamber. In the meantime Canon Johnstone watched by the bed. Later on the Bishop of Salford returned, and, seeing a marked changed in the Cardinal, commenced to repeat the prayers for the dying. The Cardinal miled on hearing the familiar words, and moved his lips. At 7.25 he fell into a quiet sleep, and remainded in that condition until death came at 7.55, when without a struggle, he yielded up his spirit. Another telegraphic despatch states that t was while the Bishop was actually engaged in this solemn office that the spirit of the illustrious prelate left its earthly tenement. He remained perfectly calm and conscious to the last.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. His Eminence Henry Edward Manning, Cardinal Priest of the Roman Church and Archbishop of Westminister, was the son of William Manning, M.P., a London merchant. He was born at Totteridge, Hertfordshire. on July 15, 1808. He was educated as a member of the Anglican Church at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, and was graduated with high honors in 1830. He was then chosen fellow of Merton College, and one of the select preachers of the university. Four years later he became rector of Lavington and Graffham in which created no slight stir, entitled "The Unity of the Church," which though severely attacking the Church of which he ultimately became a priest and bishop, showed that he held the true faith without altogether knowing it.

in the summer of the same year, in passed some four years in study at the Academia Ecclesiastica, a Pontifical col-Manning probably never stood at an altar and established to finish the training of new who had elsewhere taken their degrees and who were destined for high diplomatic and ecclesiastical duties as Nuncios and otherwise—a very nursery of Cardinals, whose portraits covered the corridor walls. Thither the future English prince of the Church went by the advice of Fins IX. and it was at this time that the acquaintance with his Holiness which the young priest had begun white he was still an Anglican archdeacon ripened into an intimacy which years made only more tender and more profound. His Eminence has paid twenty—found. His Eminence has paid twenty—found. As he passed necessary is suffering of a great city's slums. "It was at this suffering of a great city's slums. "It was at this store and ecclesiastical duties as a fleshless skull," wrote John however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly knocked me out the world. My shooting inclina and established to finish the training of one visits to Rome, two of which were previous to his conversion. The first of these was in May, 1848, when the young Pontiff received him at the Quirinal and spoke much of England, mentioning with admiration Mrs. Fry, and saying: "When men do good works God gives them grace. My prayers are offered every day for England." It may be added that the parties of the leart of the Eminence said:

tions. His next three years he passed in Itome, and in 1854 he was ORDAINED PRIEST

Pontiff, when on his deathbed, recurred

to that first meeting, and reminded his triend that it was just forty years since

they had met, and in what different rela-

by Cardinal Wiseman. He was appointed rector of St. Helen and St. Mary's, Bayswater, where he established a house of Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo, an association of secular missionary priests founded in the sixteenth century. From this period his rise in dignities and influence within the Church was rapid. He received the degree of D. D. from Pius IX., with the office of provost of the Roman Catholic diocese of Westminster and the rank of prothonotary apostolic, seems, was thought about the matter by ine Cardinal or his household. However on Saturday Dr. Gasquet, a relative of Westminster, and was consecrated on of Westminster, and was consecrated on 3 the Cardinal advised him, if only as a precautionary measure, to remain in a d. This the Cardinal did over Sanday, but by Monday the symptoms had become so pronounced that it was thought is irable to call in another physician, so it nothing was felt in the shape of the Cardinal's household. Apprehensing did arise, however, when it was appropriated bronchitts had set in. Sir leading Wiseman, but declared that yearen Cardinal Wiseman, but declared that yearen Cardinal was the Cardinal control of the stone should not be laid upon. water Carke saw the Cardinal control one stone should not be laid upon another. The lungs it was then under another before every child in his stock and had become affected. So grave in head and the situation become that the Lamonneed in 1871 his plan for a Roman erdinal had the last successors ad Catholic University. He appended to ministered. Father Dillon of Bayswater the public for support, raised a large flerated. Canon Johnstone, the Cardis land, and organized a senate and a corps Figure 4. Canon Johnstone, the Carbi- fund, and organized a scatterant a corps of private screetary, and Bishop vaughan of Salstord were also ed in Kensington on Oct. 13, 1874. Somewhat before this ne was involved in a controversy with Bishop Dapanloup as the Canons Court, read over the lead of the profession of Papal infallibility. Headdress the Canons Court, read over the classical letter to his flock on the cast which capacitants the profession (subject to chiedate the defined dogum.) as als which constitute the profession, subject to clucidate the defined dogma. When the last words had been said the and this letter, together with two other and this letter, together with two other poverty-stricken father, and gave the

icen as in his weak state as best he being that of St. Andrew and St. Gregory pathetic words were welcome in streets world, and it became evident that death on the Cochan Hill. The same pontiff which most other great prelates never 31, 1877. Cardinal Mauning was

A PRODUCT WRITER. Among his many works are: "The Four-Great Evils of Today," published in 1871; "The Fourfold Sovereignty of God," 1871; "The Dæmon of Socrates,' 1872; "Cæsarism and Ultramontanism,' 1874: "The Internal Mission of the Howard is suffering in Rome from mental Modern Society," 1875: "The Catholic Church and Modern Society," 1875; "The Eternal Priesthood," 1883, and "The Ternal Priesthood," 1884, and "The Tern poral Mission of the Holy Ghost," "England and Christendom." "The Temporal Power of the Pope and its Political Aspeet," and very many sermons. Of late years Cardinal Manning has been before the world as an ardent Home Ruler and an advocate of social and industrial reform. In fact, his name has been mentioned much more in connection with Irish affairs and the labor problem than opinions concerning the misrule of Ireland in a letter to Earl de Grey. He set forth the abuses of English rule as shown by Irish history, and pleaded for justice tor the oppressed people. His last utter-ance on the Irish question was this: "I am an Englishman to the core and I am

not a separatist, but I know and love the Irish people. Since the time of Henry VIII, they have been governed by force Injustice naturally provokes evil passions. Kind and equal laws would long ago have settled the Irish question, and it is only by extending such laws that tranquillity will be thoroughly restored. Sussex, and in 1840 Archdeacon of Chichester. In 1842 he published a book labor question was exceptionally advanced for a man of his standing and family London dock strike under the management of the agitator. Burns he even denounced as a socialist. His views, how ever, were substantially the same as

ing upon the Church of England. He basis of common justice both may rise Bisshops were guilty of largeny. Were we reason, and upon that broad principle, or four years, after being ordained priest land sober is England happy and con-

were unsuccessful. Dr. Manning therefore cut loose from the Church and was received into the Roman Catholic faith on Passion Sunday, 1851. The next three the temperance question, he said: "Eng-was with me at the time, and he was a Cardinal Gibbons of the temperance question, he said: "Eng-was with me at the time, and he was a Cardinal Gibbons of the temperance question very tall heavy follow, with a tremendous hand. When he saw the hare fall, he brought that same huge hand down on my back with all his might, and lege situated in the Whitchall of Rome, or made its way among the lost and a hearty Well done, Master Henry? and established to finish the training of suffering of a great city's slums. "It His enthusiasm nearly knocked me out men who had elsewhere taken their deways if wrinkled parchment was stretched to fine world. My shooting inclinations,

and determination of knowledge, fear-lessness, and compassion. As he passed through the highways and byways of the most abandoned parts of London, his hand was ever stretched out to greet, to



similar papers, were published in 1871 comfort of his faith to the mother stagger-under the title Privilegium Petri.

In 1875 Pope Pins IX, created him a Cardinal priest, the title assigned to him simple clerical garb, and his quiet syminvested him with the Cardinal's hat in saw, and few, who have gone up far enough a consistory held at the Vatican on Dec. to beable to look down, ever think of. His fame as a philanthropist will live, in London at least, as long as his fame as a thinkerand preacher.

Cardinal Manning, in his last years was called often "The last of the Cardinals in England." Newman, his contemporary and peer, died in August, 1890. "Eng-social evils, or political abuses, was ex-mporal peeted from an English-speaking prelate, the eyes of the world were literally turned to the wise, keen, laborious, benevo-lent, and bold old man in Westminster.

He served on the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor in 1885, and on the Royal Commission on the Education acts in 1886. He interposed to prevent a condemnation of the Irish Nationotherwise. In 1868 he made public his al League by Rome in 1887, and acted as mediator in the great London dock laborers' strike in 1890.

HIS VIEWS ON EDUCATION.

The following sketch of the Cardinal at home' recently published in the Standard Magazine, and written by Mr. H. How will at this melancholy juncture be read with interest. After describing the Cardinal's surroundings and giving some preliminary remarks, the following conversation took place:

"Will you tell me something about your boyoood?" I asked.

"Well, if you want me to talk nonsense, I will say it this a long may back to remember, for I am 83, but I spent my childhood at Totteridge. As a boy at Coombe Bank, Christopher Wordsworth, ate Bishop of Lincoln and Charles During the next eight years he published several volumes of sermons which, by their power of expression and force of thought, drew to him the attention of the whole Church. The decision in the celebrated Gorham case, involving the decision as to baptismal regeneration, having left the whole matter unsettled. It among the first work and in the celebrated that unless the decision be repudiated it would be bind
Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews, these expressed by the present Pope in the secretary of State were playfellows. I frankly admit I was the local rates are honesty applied, but it is a universally established and admitted principle that neither grants from the locality can be applied to the teaching of religion. They are exclusively given to find the case of the Propagands.

Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews, were playfellows. I frankly admit I was the local rates are honesty applied, but is a universally established and admitted principle that neither grants from the locality can be applied to the teaching of religion. They are exclusively given to first secure of the local rates are honesty applied, but is a universally established and admitted principle that neither grants from the locality can be applied to the teaching of religion. They are exclusively given to first secure and the local rates are honesty applied, but is a universally established and admitted principle that neither grants from the locality can be applied to the teaching of religion. They are exclusively given to first a universally established and admitted principle that neither grants from the local rates are honesty applied, but it is a universally established and admitted principle that neither grants from the locality can be applied to the teaching of religion. They are exclusively given to first and the collection of the decision in the case that the local rates are honesty applied.

The was succeeded as Secretary of State were playfellows. I frankly admit I was the local rates are honesty applied to the teaching of religion. T Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews,

"I believe the intervention of the State to be premature and mischievious, because it obstructs the fulfilment of parental and natural duty. Do you believe that a national sys-

tem of education can ever exist without the assistance of the State?"

"No, unless it be in a very low and imperfect manner; but I believe that tre whole greatness of the empire, and all our world wide commerce, and all dur national character itself, is the creation not of the State but of the intellireace, energy, and free will of indivihals. This was the original principle from which it sprung."

"Do you not approve of what the Government has done since the year '35

"Very heartily; only I think that the Government down to 1870, when it authorized School Boards to put their hands in the pockets of the people, has hehaved in an unequal way, and I hope that assisted education will show that the Government has risen to a full sense of its responsibility."

"Do you mean that contributions of the parents or the Department are suffi-

cient for the Voluntary system?"

"tradmeans; I believe that the responsibility of parents in every home creases a responsibility of localities in every cummunity or parish in the land. It is an absolute duty of local adminis-tration that the heads of such administration hould take care that every child within their limits is duly educated. I believe, however, that the contributions of parents and the local rates with assistance from the Treasury, will suffice for a voluntary system of national education."

"Inden, where are free schools?"

"It folieve that every parent who is able to pay for the education of his child-

able to pay for the education of his children is bound to do so, but that others, the State included, are bound to pay for those who are unable to pay for themselves. In this sense, as a subordinate detail I heartly accept free schools, but not the name:"

"Does not contribution from local rates involve local management?

"Without doubt, so far as to see that

and other celebrated elergymen and laymen of the establishment strove stre
men of the establishment strove stre
men of the church from what
to a perfect understanding, and I think
men of the establishment strove stre
men of the church from what
to a perfect understanding, and I think
gave ourselves up and were forgiven."

"I was always fond of riding, shooting
boating and cricketing. I well remembot doctrine by the Chown, but their cliorts
of the Government
both may like to the better understanding, and I think
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of the Government
both may like to the control of the control

Cardinal Gibbon's Tribute.

Cardinal Gibbons on the receipt of the news of the death of Cardinal Manning was profoundly moved. Later in the day he dictated the following tribute to Cardinal Manning:—

"The death of Cardinal Manning is a great loss, not only to the Catholic Church in England, but to the whole English speaking Catho

nge.
"No man inside or outside the Church, has grasped the social questions as he did or knew better how to harmonize the relations of Church and State. He was the acknowledged champion of the laboring classes in England, whose cause he espoused at the risk of health and even of life.

champion of the laboring classes in England, whose cause he espoused at the risk of health and even of life.

"I heard him speak in the Vatican Council and churches in Rome and London. He disdained to appeal to the feelings and imagination, but spoke directly to the consciences and intellects of his hearers. In conversation he was most instructive and entertaining, drawing treasures of knowledge from his well stored mind. Each sentence was expressed with the force and tersenses of an aphorism. He spoke with so much precision that all his ulterances might have been printed without correction or revision. He was an indefatigable worker even when an octogenarian, and allowed very few idle moments to the clergy of his household, as they very often playfully complained.

"I am in no wise detracting from the conspicuous merits of the English hierarchy in saying that it will be no easy task to fill his place."

A Hebrew Tribute.

A requiem service was held at the Temple Emmanuel Synagogue on Friday night in consequence of the deaths of the Prince and Cardinal. The Rabbi Vehl in alluding to the Cardinal. The Rabbi Vehl in alluding to the latter said: "But another prince has died—an eminent prelate of the Roman Catholic church. Cardinal Manning, in whom everyone had contence. I am not able to recall to mind his inany good deeds, his greatness. Nor can I adequately extol his works. Indeed he does not need it. The plous need no landations; their deeds speak for themselves and are monauments which are better engraven than in stone or brass. Yet I must call to mind how the late Cardinalat that memoriable Mansion House meeting some ten years ago, raised his powerful voice against the terrible persecutions in Russia, how only last year he used his pen in behalf of the persecuted of our creed, housily and mightily resound the fame of the late Archbishop. It will, like him, live for ever in the hearts of those who formed his flock, and no less in the hearts of us Jews, who from this spot moorn with our Roman Catholic brethren and fellow mourners. If our national sun has once more been extinguished, if the moon and stars in their splender have become pate in a religious sky, then let our aim be to show our appreciation of the newones to take their place. If a vigorous promising vine stock has been cut down, if a noble, unselfish religious here has passed away, then let us so act to those who are to succeed them that the twight of a sinking will follow the dawn of a new rising sun." latter said: "But another prince has died—an

The news of the death of His Eminence Car dinal Manning was received in Montreal with profound regret. On the appouncement of the sad event the flag of the archbishop's pa-lace was placed at half-mast. In the pulpits of several of the Catholic churches appropriate references were made to the demise of the illus-

Death of Cardinal Simeoni.

Cardinal Simooni, formerly Papal secretary of state and prefect general of the Propaganda, died on Thursday last. His death was due to an attack of influenza, from which he had been suffering for several days. Cardinal Simeoni was born July 23rd, 1816.

Cardinal Scratino van Nutelli, Papal secretary of memorial, will succeed Cardinal Simeoni as Prefect-General of the Propaganda. The Pope is sorely afflicted by the death of Cardinal Manning, whom he was wont to term "The Father of the Modern Church." His Eminence Cardinal Giovanni

Simeoni was born at Pahano, in the diocese of Palestrina, Italy, and having been ordained priest he was, on account of his learning, employed in offices of considerable importance. In 1847 he was auditor of the Nunciature of Madrid. After some years he became prefect of studies in the Pontifical Lyceum of the Roman Seminary and Prothonotary Apostolic. For many years he was secretary of the Congregation of the Propaganda, and as Consultor he belonged to the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition; to the Propaganda for affairs of the Oriental Rite; to the Council for the revision of Provincial councils and for extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs. When the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican was called Mgr. Simeoni was one of the Consultors for the Commission of Oriental churches and missions and for Ecclesiastical discipline. diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Court of Spain having been re-established in 1875, His Holiness Pius IX. sent Mgr. Simeoni as Nuncio to Madrid. On Murch 15, 1875, Pius IX. created him Cardinal, and on September 17 the same year he published him in Consistory. Mgr. Simeoni, having been created Cardinal, remained in the nunciature at Madrid in the quality of a pro-nuncio, and on the death of Cardinal Antonelli, in 1876, he was appointed Secretary of State to His Holiness Pius IX.—an office which he retained until the death of that Pontiff—and Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic palaces. He was succeeded as Secretary of State by Cardinal Franchi in March, 1878,

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Alexander Campbell is improving daily.

Prince George of Wales is to made Duke of Kent.

Sir Edwin Arnold is ill with la grippe at Philadelphia.

There is a deficit in Russian tressury of 74,000,000 roubles.

John B. Wickham has just died at Ot-

umwa, Iowa, aged 120. The Prince of Wales and family will not appear in public for a year.

Mr. John A. Barron is again the Grit candidate for North Victoria.

Mr. S. B. Burdett, M.P., for East Hast-ngs, has improved considerably in health.

Dr. B.S. Wilson, Belleville's best known physician, died last week of pneumonis. Premier Mercier's trip to Europe last

vear cost the Quebec Government \$25,7 The Canadian Pacific SS. Empress of

lapan left Yokohama yesterday for Vancouver.

Mr. John G. Whitter, the poet, has air attack of grippe, but his illness is not serious.

Heavy frosts have done \$1,000,000 damage to crops in San Gabriel Valley; California.

James A. Bailey, of the Barnum & Bailey shows, has purchased the Fore-paugh outfit.

The writ for East Simcoe election fixes February 4 for nomination and February 11 for polling.

James Collins, wanted at Thorold, Ont., for a series of burglaries, is under arrest in Buffalo. Mr. John Brown, of Dunnville, the un-

scated, has been again chosen as the Grit candidate for Monck. A Winnipeg school in which were 50% children was destroyed by fire last week. All the inmates escaped.

Messrs. Kenny and Starrs were nominated for the Commons by the Conservatives of Halifax last week.

Licut.-Col. Miller, of Toronto, formerly of the Queen's Own Rifles, died on Monday evening from la grippe.

Randolph Rogers, the celebrated American sculptor, is dead. He was born in New York State in 1825.

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., has gone to Liege, Belgium, to attend the International Catholic Congress.

The Baroness Macdonald has arrived in Ottawa from Lakewood, N. J., and will remain at the capital a few days.

The annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario was concluded at Brantford last week.

The Archbishop of Toronto has issued pastoral to the archdiocese asking their prayers for the abatement of the influenza.

There is excitement at Deming, New Mexico, owing to a report that a plot is a being hatched near there for a raid upon

It is understood the amount involved in the failure of Jos. H. Coates & Co., the Philadelphia cotton firm, is more than \$1,000,000.

Joseph Parker, 54, carpenter, whose ago last week. He fell backwards into un open stairway.

Mr. John D. McGregor, of Trafalgar, has been nominated by the Patrons of Industry in Halton to contest the election for the Commons. The past week has been one of the

coldest ever experienced in the northwestern states, thermometers marking from 20 to 50 below zero.

Cardinal Rampolla, who has been suffering from influenza, is now better. He was well enough on Saturday to hold a conference with the Pope.

Malcolm Forbes, of Boston, Mass., is alleged to have paid Senator Stanford \$150,000 for the phenomenal trotter Arion, 2-year-old, record 2.10]. The Allan steamship Siberian collided

in the Clyde with the barque Antoinette last week. The barque was badly damaged but the Siberian escaped lightly.

All the political refugees in Valparaise have now left the Chilian capital, the last seven having been transferred yesterday to the U.S. gunboat Yorktown.

Mr. John Copeland, registrar of the county of Stormont, died at Cornwall on Sunday. He was born in Scotland in 1815 and came to Canada when 13 years of age.

Mr. Alexander McNeill, M.P. for North Bruce, addressed a large meeting at Dunnville last week, on the subject of Imperial trade. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Sir Daniel Wilson's condition has greatly improved. Dr. Temple reports that the venerable president of Toronto University is now in a fair way to ultimate recovery.

Edward Handcock, charged with murder of his daughter Sophia, at Fairbank, Toronto, has been acquitted. How the unfortunate girl came to her death is still a mystery.

Mrs. Mary Simpson, a dressmaker of Chicago, went out on the lake in front of that city on Saturday night, took off all her clothing and lay down to freeze to death. The frozen body was found.

Mrs. Robinson, wife of Hon. John Beverley Robinson, ex-Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, died rather suddenly at the Arlington hotel. She had been suffering from influenza for several weeks.

The banquet to be given Mr. James McMullen, M.P. for North Wellington, at Arthur, has been postponed from the 21st to the 28th inst., in order that Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright may attend.

FORGIVENESS.

Let not the sun go down on thy anger." Eph. iv. 26. Day is fading, though the sunlight

Lingers in the western sky; Stewly, too, thy filting shadows On their dusky wings go by. With the nightfall comes the warning, Not to let the sun go down Bill thou still the sullen heart-swells Wakened by a brother's frown.

on one wounds, by thoughtless speaking Mim, of friends, he deemed the best; Wilt thou suffer thy long frienship To be severed by a jest? ch! then banish thy resentment, Ere the sun's last gleaming ray Sets upon thee still in anger At the closing of the day.

Think now kindly of thy brother, Though he caused an hour's pain; Whisper to thy heart forgiveness, If thy wouldst thy peace regain. Then thy slumber shall be peaceful And thy dreams be calm and sweet, When thy sinful pride and anger Have been crushed beneath thy feet

Learn to brook the little crosses Of a hasty look or tone, Strive to keep thy soul in patience, And in kindness all condons. Ask the meek and lowly Jesus, Who forgave His bitterest foe, That His Heart so kind and gentle May make thine more lenient grow

BELGIUM

As a Factor in the Approaching Europeau Convulsion.

Sir Charles Dilke has forced himself to the front again, in spite of the efforts of the leaders of his own party to freeze him out. He attacked the foreign policy of the Salisbury government and re-proved the liberal leaders for their acquiescence in it. As Sir Charles is the est informed Englishman except Lord Salisbury, his speech, which was delivered at Lydney this evening, is sure to attract widespread attention and arouse discussion throughout Europe. He de alared that the liberals were not wise in trusting the government's foreign policy. There were times when the traditional non-interference by the opposition with the foreign policy of the party in power might properly be abandoned. He be-Noved that neither Germany nor France wished for an alliance with England, since both cherished designs on Belgium, whose neutrality England had guaranteed. Lord Salisbury was allowing that matter to drift, whereas England ought to be very jealous of any encroachments in that direction, and should make up her mind whether or not to fight in order to preserve the autonomy of Belgium. If it were determined that the guarantee was worth supporting by force of arms then preparations for the inevitable should begin without delay. Dilke thinks a European war very probable, if not absolutely certain, this year, and as he has spent much time traveling in Burope and making a special study of the actual situation with the special facilities afforded him through his former position as under secretary for for-eign affairs, great weight is attached to his words. There is no doubt that both Germanyand France intend to violate Belgian neutrality in the next war for the simple reason that it affords each the easiest way of invading the other and evading the network of almost impregnable fortresses and entrenched camps which stud their own frontiers. No doubt is felt in France that King Loopold has entered into a secret understanding with Emperor William by which a German army would be given passage across her most vulnerable frontier. The bribe decaying. Failure is written large over them all. We have no doubt that description to Ballium and the large over them all. Belgian territory and attack France on cession to Belgium of a large slice of pite all this those good Protestant ladies in Great Britain who contribute towards it the formed part of Florida. is once formed part of Flunders, and in return Belgium would enter the German Empire on the same terms as Bavaria and Saxony. To avert this real or supposed danger the French generals are prepared to make a dash into Belgium relying on the well-known sympathy of the Walloon provinces, which are French in race and langage, and be beforehand with the Germans. If successful in the war they would not alone take back Also ce and Lorraine, but annex Belgium and Rhine Prussia, in which there are ever a quarter of a million of people of Wallon descent and French speech. Sir Charles Ditke is well aware that both the French and the German military staffs have their plans for an invasion of of Belguim fully prepared and that a pretext would not be wanting when the time came for action. The neutrality of Belguim was guaranteed by the same treaty which guaranteed by the same treaty which guaranteed its independence in 1839, in the framing of which England took a leading part. When in 1870 there seemed a probability of this neutrality being violated England warnabeth England ed both France and Germany that she was ready to use both her fleet and army to enforce it, and exacting a pledge from each of the belligerents that Belgian territory should be respected. Dilke believes that Lord Salishury's inaction regarding the present danger arises from approval of the alleged understanding between Emperor William and King Leopold, and he evidently wishes to force from the prime minister a definite utterance on the subject. Lord Salisbury is notoriously pro-German in his pro-German in his foreign policy, while

Sir Charles Dilke is a sympathizer with Very Romantic.

Some time ago, through a romantic stroy, a number of Peterboro' gentlemen bought 465 acres of land in Frontenac. about 18 miles from Kaladar station, on the C.P.R., on which it was said Meyers' cave was situated, containing silver in fabulous quantities. After the property had been secured efforts were made to find the cave, and the hopes of some con-nected with the venture alternately rose

cave, and the report they brought back this morning has sent the stock, which at times was low enough, up so that it cannot be reached. They report that the cave on one -ide has quantities of pink and white marble, and on the other silver. An estimate of the quantity of visible silver was made, and one of those who were present told a correspondent that ne had not the least light. not the least doubt-in fact, he was certain-that the wealth the cave contained would make everyone connected with it independently rich. There is said to be leaf on January 5, or Christmas accordanother rich cave on the property. Meyer's cave has been heard as a tradition for years, and has been regarded as a myth; but the investigations of the gentlemen named have satisfied them that their investment was a most profitable one. Work will be pushed at the cave to develop the riches, and the mineral will be taken out and assayed. A member of the syndicate said that 12 pounds of the ore taken from the cave yielded between \$11 and \$12 of silver and

A Sad Accident.

A peculiarly sad and tragic accinent occured opposite Pembroke on Wednesday last. Mr. Butler, of Allumette Istaried to cross the Allumette to the town on a sleigh. When not very far from Desjardins wharf the team and sleigh broke through the ice. sleigh broke through the ice. Miss Butler was seated on the back of the sleigh and she was precipitated into the water and immediately disappeared under the ice, drowning, no doubt, in a few seconds. Miss Butler was a sister of Mrs. Samuel Dowsley, of Pembroke. One of the horses was drowned. It is thought that heavy loads of grain which passed over to the market emeked the ice and caused the accident.

Peterboro.

The first meeting of the Separate School Board for this year was held last week. Dr. Brennan was elected chairman. Mr. John Cockery, secretary-trea-surer, Rev. Father Rudkins, local superintendent, and Messrs. P. Henry and John McGrath, auditors. Mr. C. J. Leonard, the retiring chairman, was tendered a vote of thanks.

A delightful concert was given in the convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame last week, which was attended by his lordship Bishop O'Connor, the cathedral clergy, Mr. James Stevenson, M.P., and others. An excellent programme was rendered by the pupils, and Miss Mary Smith and Miss Maggie Butler were presented with silver medals.

A Protestant Testlmony.

The Protestant editor of a Jamaica paper, "Gall's Weekly News Letter," in eviewing the career of the late Father Hathway S. J., took occasion to draw a remarkable parallel between the lives of Catholic and Protestant missionaries. The Catholic priests in Jamaica are, he declares, zealous in the interests of religion, devoted in the services of the poor. and unanimous of worldly wealth. Their ministrations are given as eagerly to the humble and poverty-stricken as to the moneyed classes, and they are ever ready to face any personal sacrifices for the welfare of their flock. Exactly the reverse of this is the character of the average Protestant missionary. He is grasping and avaricious, unwilling to endure personal discomforts, and a panderer to the rich whilst he absolutely neglects the poor. The primary aim of his labors is not the evangelization of the people but the accumulation of preperty. With heartfelt shame the editor avows that whilst Catholicism in Jamaica is instinct with vigor and full of Apostolic spirit, the Protestant missions are lifeless and the Jamaica missions are annually regaled with glowing accounts of the Church work done in the island by their heroic and long suffering nunister.

A Veteran. Mr. Robert Hanna, of Belfast, sends to the Irish Catholic some interesting de-tails touching the demise of Mr. James Magee, Ballykine, Ballynahinch, who died recently at the advanced age of 100 years. The battle of Ballynahinch is now a matter of history, but at the time of its occurrence old Mr. Magee lived in the vicinity of Edenarady, where the battle was fought between the United Irishmen and the Royalist forces. The correspondent writes:—"I need not enter into deinils of the great light, but there is one incident I cannot pass over. Immediately adjoining Mr. Magee's farm some of the peasantry were hiding after the close of the contest. Amongst these was Eliza Gray, her brother and sweetheart. Their hiding-place was discovered by the yeomen, and the brother and sweetheart were slaughtered forthwith. The courageous girl rushed forward to render assistance and was shot dead also, by command of the officer of the yeomen. The three were laid n the one grave, and, inded, when Munro, the leader of the United Irishmen, was apprehended, Magoe's mother—the Spartan woman-rushed forward, in the midst of the cavalry, to hand a drink he sorely needed. In this locality, in Mr. Magee's early day, the Catholics had to assemble for worship at the side of rocks at Burren and elsewhere; and indeed till this day, in the heart of the Dunmore Mountains, stands an altar that served the Catholics here for one hundred years. It is told that Oliver Plunkett, the martyred Bishop of Armagh, celebrated Mass at it. Mr Magee's funeral was largely attended, and the obsequies were performed by Father McGrath, Ballynahinch. Requiescut in pace."

A Glastonbury Thornin Blos-

som. There is at this moment in Clissold Park, says the Cork Herald, a "Glaston-bury thorn" bursting into bloom, while all the other plants of a similar kind, and fell, while much talk was occasioned by the reports regarding the mysterious cave and its riches. A few days ago a report was circulated that the cave and the wealth had been discovered, and Messrs. A. P. Poussette, Q.C., A. E. Dixon, A. V. R. Young, Ed. Brown and J. E. McIntyre, members of the syndicate, went east to investigate. After a cold lide from the realtway they reached the rest of his life he will live on a small for tune, provided by the company for which in the last for many years worked as a servant tradition, the "Glastonbury that St. Christmas day. The story is that St. Joseph of Arimathea and his companions were wandering through Glastonbury at Christmastide, and while climbing a steep ground there called "Weary-all Hill," the

tired saint struck his staff into the earth, and immediately it burst forth into a plant, whose branches have increased and multiplied, maintain the pecularity of the original in sending forth their leaves on Christmas Day. If, however, it be true that the Clissold Park, Glastonbury, be in bloom to-day, the thorn shows a sad failing off in consistency compared with its namesake long ago, which steadfastly refused to bloom at leaf on January 5, or Christmas according to the Old Calendar.

Glengarry Election.

The election fight in Glengarry is over and the result is a magnificent victory for Major McLennan, for the Liberal-Conservative Government and for the Canadian National party. As will be seen, Major McLennan has not only held his large majority of the previous elec-tion, but has increased that majority. The county is mainly an agricultural consitituency and, as will be seen by the returns, Major McLennan has increased his vote in the purely agricultural dis-tricts, his chief loss being in the town of Alexandria, and this is partly due to the practices of his opponents, but mainly to

:	Lemman a majornly of 550, as follows :				
i,		Majorities			
S	Townships.	McLenuan.	McArthur		
e	Charlottenburg				
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:	Lancaster village.	••••	9		
" !					
		355	19		
۶	McLennan's ma-				
ł	jority	336			
-[McLennan's ma	ijority in M	arch, 321.		

Newfoundland's Pepulation.

The census has been completed. The population of Newfoundland and Labrador is 202,000, an increase in the last seven years of only 4,100, or at the astonishing low rate of 2½ per cent. The result of the census is a great disappointment. The last census, taken in 1884, showed an increase of 221 per cent. for the previous ten years. Emigration is attributed as the main cause of the decline in population. St. John's has declined over two thousand in the last seven years.

The New Bishop of Waterford.

The Dublin Freeman says: The announcement was made in this city this afternoon that the Very Rev. Richard Canon Sheehan had been appointed to the Bishopric of Waterford, rendered vacant by the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Egan. The information was conveyed in a telegram from his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, and puts beyond question any doubt as to the appointment, which in Cork is very popularly regarded. The news spread through the city, and within an hour after the report been circulated there were very many callers at the presbytery of St. Peter and Paul's, and congratulations were showered upon the Rev. gentleman. The Rev. Canon Sheehan is a native of Bantry, but he has been for upwards of twenty years in the city of Cork, fifteen years of which were spent in the curacy of St. Patrick's, lower road, and the remainder of the time in the Administratorship of St. Peter and St. Paul's. During his many years of ministration in the city he endeared himself to high and low, rich and poor. He was a favourite in all creeds and classes, and in the various societies, religious and otherwise, with which he was connected in the city, he was alway regarded as a friend. As president of the Catholic Young Men's Society, and also as its spiritual director, he was loved and venerated, not alone by the members but by the many outsiders who took, and continue to take, an interest in its welfare. While attached to St. Patrick's he was chaplain to the Cork Garrison, and exerted himself in that capacity in a manner that has done lasting good. During his administration in the Middle Parish several strokes of more than local magnitude occured, most of them being of recent date, and his services were called into requisition on these occasions. His business capabilities, altogether irrespective of his spiritual influence, went a long way to bring about a satisof St. Patrick's, lower road, and the rewent a long way to bring about a satisfactory seltlement. In the cause of temperance he prominently identified himself, and to his zealous extertions were due the formation of what has proved to be one of the most successful branches of the League of the Cross in Cork, viz., that connected with and bearing the name of the parish of which he is the Administrator. He was actively connected with the Matthew Centenary of 1890, and no small measure of the success which attended the ceremonies of that occasion were due to his efforts, and generally his works have great and small been such as to endear him to all with whom he has come in contact.

A Prompt Result.

DEAR SIRS,—Two years ago I was very ill with jaundice and tried many medicines which lid me no good until I was advised to try B B B, when, after using balf a bottle, I was effectually cured.

CHARLOTTE MORTON, E-phinstone, Man. ...

Slipped Carriages.—A. Guard's Invention.

In railway circles just now an invention by a guard on the London and South Western Railway is receiving much attention. In reports of railway accidents it has for many years been a cause of complaint, and even cen-sure, that detached portions of trains left on the main lines by a through express have been the source of many serious mishaps, for the one reason that without an engine they are helpless, or without an automatic brake power are uncontrollable. This guard has endeavoured to mitigate this danger to such a satisfactory degree that it may be said for the

while the train is travelling at full speed, he will also disconnect the automatic brake pipe, and by a mechanical contrivance the vacum contained in the pipes will be retained in both sections of the train in sufficient power to allow the detached portion to travel with the impetus given it by the fore part of the train off the main line and on to a branch, while the guard has complete control over the engineless train. In fact, he can stop it, the altars and ejected from their h while travelling at the rate of sixty Twenty-six priests were arrested. miles an hour, in as many seconds. The inventor has recently paid a visit to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company, and other midland and northern lines, in order to demonstrate the advantages of his invention.

Prayer for Priests.

When you hear of the death of a priest, do you think of pouring forth a rayer to the throne of God for the reprepared by Our Lord, or, to drop the ligure of speech, he was to teach you your duties to God, to your neighbors and to yourselves, and by this means to guard you and strengthen you against temptation; he was to offer for you that great sacrifice which is the source of all God's blessings; he was to heal your souls when wounded by sin. In the tribunal of penance he was your judge and physician, and when he pronounced the words of pardon, he took your sins upon himself, for he became responsible for your dispositions, of which he was the judge. What awful responsibility! If he committed faults in the discharge of these duties it was on your account Pray for him.—Louisville Record.

Insanity in the Teapot.

A recent issue of the London Lancet. attributes, somewhat weakly but still with a degree of insistence, an increase of mental instability among women as a result of continuous tea drinking. With a large number of women, uotably English women, but almost as universally among American women, a cup of tea is the panacea for every ill, from a headache up to a heartache. The "perennial pot" is always simmering at many fire- indignation. sides, and it is precisely this condition which does the mischief. If tea is drunk only when freshly brewed and never par-taken of after standing five minutes or two sons to make their way into the ess, it is believed by most authorities that no harmful effects will follow. It is sequently that she was able to explain to really something quite different, which boys had been born in lawful wedlock the persistent tea drinker oftenest takes previous to his entering holy orders, and that works evil .- New York Times.

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Or do you suffer from noises in the head. Then send your address and I will send a valuable treatise containing full particulars for home cure, which costs comparatively nothing. A splendid work on deatness and the ear Address PROF. G. CHASE, Eox 25, Orillin, Ont.

A Prayer to St. Michael.

It is manifest that His Holiness the Pope considers that the evil spirit is unusually active in the corruption of the world at this time, and that many of the horrible crimes committed are by porsons wno have permitted themselves to be, more or less, possessed by the enemy less spring in the newness of unfading joy, of mankind. As an elaboration of the a perpetual autumn in the ripeness of prayer for deliverance from satan said at its gifts. the end of all Masses, the Pope has composed the following prayer, which good people may find useful in saying at their

devotions:

Science v. Faith. The criticism levelled against the Bible by preachers who desire to be considered scientific, recall the remark of the Rev. Alban Butler, a writer who died in 1773. Commenting on St. Hilary's study of the Psalms, he wrote: "The true sense of the Holy Scriptures, he teaches, is to be opened to us only by the spirit of assiduous prayer. The fatal and opposite errors, which the overweening spirit and study of a false criticism have produced in every age, justify this general remark of the Fathers that though the succor of a reasonable criticism ought by no means to be neglected, a spirit of prayer is the only key which can open to its the sacred treasures of the divine truths, by the light which it obtains of the Holy Ghost and the spirit of simplicity, prety and humility which it infuses." which is respectfully referred to Dr. Briggs, Dr. Abbot, Dr. Newton & Co.—Catholic Review.

Glove Reform Needed.

Undoubtedly the portion of a lady's apparel which most needs to be reformed is her glove, says the Buffalo Courier. The fingers are just long enough to cripple the victim by tying her digits together at the second joint. The hand, from the wrist to the knuckles, is cruelly squeezed and distorted out of all shape or semblance to a human hand.

Attached to the portion of the wretched affair already described is a great waste of material long enough to reach half way to the elbow and wide enough to encircle the neck.

This flabby and useless part, mortally offensive to the eight, invarciably wrinkles down about the wrist to complete the woeful demonstration of the enslavement of humanity to tyrannical and senseless

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A Sad Condition.

The Government in Mexico is ruled by the Masonic lodges. It has decreed the suppression of monasteries. Last week a troop of its soldiers was sent to close four such religious institutions, but the people objected and stoned the guards. Thereupon the soldiers fired into the crowd and killed and wounded several of them. The monks were then torn from them. The monks were then their houses, the altars and ejected from their houses. populace," says the Associated Press dispatch, "rose en masse and offered constderable resistance to the troops, crying: 'Long live religion!'" The people understand the issue at stake-it is the Christian religion. The time for them to uprise however was before the secret societies got their grip on the national power. Even now, it is not too late to put down this odicus and atheistical tyrranny. Let the Mexicans arouse thempose of his soul? He has charge of your selves from their lethargy and defend souls and for them he is responsible before their faith in all lawful ways. This out-God. He was to lead you in the pastures | rage ought to solidify them and make its repetition impossible.

Purify your blood, Build up your nerves, Restore your strength, Renew your appetite, Cure scrouda, salt rheum, Dyspepsia, sick headache, Catarrh, rheumatism or malaria— Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, 100 noses One Dollar.

A Plous Servant.

Some years ago the Marquise du Pand informed her servants that she expected a call from the Archbishop of T---, but failed to add that he had been married in his youth, and that he had only resigned his commission as a captain of cuirassiers and entered the church on the death of his wife. The latter had left him two little boys. These, now grown up and themselves officers in the army, ecompanied their father on the occasion of his call.

A gray-haired groom of the chambers. on asking the right reverend gentleman whom he was to have the honor of announcing, started as if he had been shot upon receiving the reply. "The Archbishop of T—and his two sons." Jamais!" exclaimed the worthy domestic, in tones of horror, choking with

"Never shall I be guilty of such disrespect to Mme. la Marquise," and with salous unannounced. It was only subthe decoction called tea by courtesy, the old servant that the Archbishop's two that the fact of his being accompanied by two stalwart sons should not be considered as evidence that he had violated his

Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

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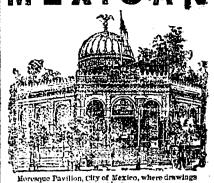
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1 Capital Pa	rize of	20,000		10	21,000
1 Capital Pr	rize of	10,000			10,000
1 Grand Pr	ize of	2,000			2,000
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THE GRANDFATHER.

The grandfather calls to the children; In the world he loves them the best; They do not know why he strains them So close to his world-wounded breast.

With innocent faces uplifted Down deep they gaze in his eyes, And one of them says to the other, "How funny! Our grandfather cries!"

The grandfather's bosom is shaken With sobs that he cannot suppress; It seems to him terribly mournful, For bairns to be left motherless.

His thoughts go backward and backward For many and many a day. Until it seems he is watching Their mother, a child, at her play.

His tears like the rain-drops are falling, Fast over each time-withered cheek, And then, in the midst of his musings, His wondering grandchildren speak.

· Oh, grandfather, why are you sorry? To him they tenderly say. .. We, neither of us, have been naughty, Then why are you crying to-day?

They do not know that an angel Has pressed a kiss on the brow of her, who was grandfather's daughter-They know not they're motherless now.

The grandfather solemnly touches The gold of each little head, And says with a sob, as he tells them: "Because your mother is dead!"

A FABLE EXPLODED.

SUSTE M. BEST.

PIUS IX. AND THE FREEMASONS.

M. Floquet's extraordinary remarks re-M. Floquet's extraordinary remarks respecting the early career of Pope Pius the Ninth. The agitation reached a storm when he repeated the story (interrupting a Conservative speaker for that purpose) that the deceased Pontiff had been admitted into the ranks of the Freemasons. How did this story orignate? More than sixteen years ago a Lyons journal was condemned by the courts for serving it up to its readers. But it is at appers, at least ten years older than the Lyons trials. Five or six years earlier, at the very time, in fact, that the Vatican council was about to assemble, the lodge council was about to assemble, the lodge social intercourse among the two classes of Arts Reunis of Grenoble gave an illustrated account of the Pope's masonic allegiance, an apparent photograph from life disclosing part of the regalia beneath his soutane. The galantees were in attendance.

Social intercourse among the two classes whose religious views differ. As a mark of respect, the Protestant church bells were tolled and the ministers of the Protestant denominations were in attendance.

The work of the decorated denomination is a popular to the protestant denomination where the protestant denomination were in attendance. calmmy, says L'Etendard, is much older calimnty, says 17 Edemard, is infinite order than the pictorial slander of Grenoble, and then it gives the circumstances in which it originated and its refutation by one very means taken to prove it. It appears that in September, 1865, at the funeral of Marcehal Magnan, Mgr. Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, was present and that, although the deceased had been grand master of the order in France and the order of the order in France and t atthough the insignia of his rank were displayed upon the coffin His Grace designed by him are rich specimens of his artistic taste, His succursal church at Lancaster, which he also ministered at Lancaster, which he also ministered

REPROVED BY POPE PHIS,

and on the 25th of the month in which the Archbishop had attended Magna's funeral, the consistory renewed the condemnations which previous Popes had pronounced on Masonry, and warned the faithful of the perils to which it exposed society. Soon after the Masonic lodges of Massina addressed a letter to the other lodges throughout the world, affirmother lodges throughout the world, affirming that Pius the Ninth had been him self made a Freemason, and that it was in Bishop Phelan and was also one of the Philadelphia, during his visit to the new Professors in the Regiopolis College. world with the legate of Pius the Se that the ceremony took place. In this letter what purported to be the very address delivered by the young Count address delivered by the young Count
Mustai in the lodge was reproduced and
it was asserted that the autographs of
the future Pope had been preserved as
a treasure of great price. This letter
was published in most of the papers of
the time. The Catholies naturally refused the time. The Catholics naturally refused to credit the statement, substantiated though it seemed to be by curious details, and in order to convince them of the reality of what the Messina lodges had alleged, the Monde Macounique, of Paris, applied to the Grand Orient of Pennsylvania for an

OFFICIAL REPORT of the event. The answer of the Grand Secretary of the Grand lodge of Philadelphia, dated November 30, 1868, was re ceived in due time and published by the Monde Macounique. It was to the effect that having examined the registers, Mr. Thomson, the secretary, had been unable to find the name of John M. Mastai Ferretti, as a member of any lodge within the jurisdiction of Philadelphia. The nome in the registers that most nearly resembled it was that of John Ferretty, who had been accepted in 1819 at Havana, Cuba. Evidently this could not be the future Pope, for although the latter had visited South America and had spent two years in Chili, and might therefore have passed by way of Cuba, it was not till 1823 that he left Italy with the Apostolic delegate, Monsignor Muzi. It is also worthy of note (though our contemporary does not point out) that at the very date in question Cardinal Consalvi, secretary of Pius IX., was waging war on the secret so-cletics and warning the various Governments against their insidious plots. The agitations that broke out in 1820 and 1821 in France, Spain and Italy were attributed to this very cause, so that in the very nature of things it is absurd to suppose that a protege of Pius VII. could (even if alibi and anachronism did not disprove it) have so glaringly transgressed the rule of

OBEDIENCE AND CONSISTENCY.

It was, possibly, a misreading of the name of Martin Ferretty (which might be taken for Mastai Ferretti) that caused the rumor in the first place-the whose shattered health and maimed patriotic and generous concessions with which Pio Nono began his Pontificate and his earlier sympathy with popular movements tending afterwards to give a certain likelihood to the statement. Anyone who reads M. Claudio Jannet's treatise on Les Societes Secretes will know

twenty-six years old when he took his jubilee. Had he lived on his anniversary would be celebrated in May next. Notwithstanding the contradiction of the Philadelphia lodge the statement that Piu: IX. had once been made a Mason continued to be repeated. In 1874 it came out in a new form in the Masonic News. In 1878 it was published in the Chaine d' Union, and in the encyclopedia dictionary of Larousse, it is given as an on dit in the concise narration of his early career. There is no

THE LATE FATHER McCARTHY

His Funeral Very Largely Attended-General expressions of Grief.

The death of Father McCarthy of Wilsanctuary of his parish church. So numerous were his sympathizers that every available spot had been secured long before the beginning of the Requiem mass. A very large deputation of the Catholic aldermen and school commissioners, of Brockville and of the C. M.B. A., arrived at Williamstown at an early hour to join in the general sorrow. Among the Rev. Catholic clergymen present were noticeable His Lordship Bishop McDonald, of Alexandria, Canon Leblanc, James Lonorgan, James Callaghan, S.S., Montreal; G. Corbett, Masterson, Duffis, M. McDonald, McKinnon, Spratt. D. Fitzpatrick, Tosmey, Fox, R. E. McDonald, de Zaunac. The Requiem mass was chantain the Carmen Lethers, assisted by Par A few weeks ago amusual excitement arose in the French Assembly through M. Floquet's extraordinary remarks re-

to, was his creation, while the history of his past life, in conjunction with his former mission at Brockville, Ont., is replete with interest, and displays admirably what small resources with mighty energies can effect. His great spirit of successful enterprise will, no doubt, contribute largely to encourage the zealous priests of the new diocese of Alexandria in the vast good which they are contem-

Good Doeds Done

CORRESPONDENCE.

The columns of the Taue Witness are open to correspondents writing on subjects of interest. But it must be understood that no letter inserted is to be regarded as representing the opinions of the paper. Anonymous letters vill not be noticed, though the names of writers will be held strict! in confidence.]

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,-Will you give me space for a few words commenting on your editorial entitled, "The Waterford Election," which appeared in your issue of 6th inst. That we, in this country, are but mediocre judges of the happenings in Ireland is a truism few will contradict, and for the Canadian or American press to give the editor's incividual opinion as the ultimatum of right or wrong, is an error of judgment to say the least. But, in the present crisis of Irish affairs, it is pardonable to pronounce a verdict, premature perhaps, but none the less accurate—on coming events in home politics.

To the casual reader of Irish news, the result of the Waterford election may have been a surprise; but that the "Belfast of the South" was true to its ancient record in choosing a stripling like Redmond as its representative in-stead of the lion-hearted Michael Davitt, will be readily agreed to by the many who remember how Waterford treated another patriot—honest, pure-souled Thomas Francis Meagher. The result of the polling was not the surprise you assert; this county has always been the hot-bed of Parnellism. Joined to this mistaken feeling of loyalty to a shadow, the Davitt electors had to contend with physical force, bribery and corruption; and, sir, my word for it, the day will come when Waterford will rue her choice, will regret the folly which preferred an untried fire-brand to the man body are silent but eloquent proofs of

his devotion to Ireland. In assigning such an importance to this verdict of the Waterford electors, I regret to join issue with you. Mr. Dillon has been quoted as saying that if Waterford returned the Parnellite candidate that the thing was virtually impossible, there was no longer any hope in consti-At the same time it is worth remember-tutional legislation, and that he should ing that Pope Pius the Ninth was retire to private life," which line of con-

duct you assert would be followed by deacon's orders. Some of our readers others. If Mr. Dillon ever said anything can doubtless recall the celebration of so imprudent, the National Press failed to report it. I mistake the stolid patriotic nature of Wm. O'Brien's coadjutor, if such words ever passed his lips: but even suppose John Dillon did leave the ranks of Ireland's workers, the sacred cause of Home Rule would not be lost and the banner of Erin's hopes would be unfurled more be entrusted to the mercies of an

other Parnell. As to the "many among the Parnellites who are of great wealth and influence," the less said the better. The opulent among John Redmond's followers are Tories and landlords. Oh, the shame of that an Irishman should go to his countrymen, hand in hand, with the very men who fill their prisons with political liamstown has a ready been announced. men who fill their prisons with political The funeral took place on Tuesday, the felons, and dot their churchyards with body being buried in a vault beneath the premature graves. In conclusion, dear sir, Waterford is not to be considered the Sedan of Irish hopes. The vast majority of the men of Ireland are with McCarthy; and Right and Truth will, please God triumph in spite of a dozen Redmonds. Cork has spoken; Kilkenny, Carlow and Sligo have shouted in unmistakable tones the "Non Serviam" in answer to Parnellite appeals-and if Waterford has once again in her history preferred dross to pure gold, the loss is her own.

As a close follower of Irish politics and constant render of publications issuing from both factions, I beg of our people here to be slow in judging of home events from the distorted cablegrams flashed from the other side.

DUNGARVAN.

Subscriptions sent to this office, or to the Hon, Edward Murphy, will be duly

All those who have gray hair in the prime of life can remedy that uppleasantness and restore the can remedy that uppleasantness and restore in the can remedy that uppleasantness and which laby and when perfectly dry, apply it as an ordinary dressing. It pleases every one who has occasion to use it. Sold by all chemists, only 50 cents a pottle.

acknowledged and remitted to Mr

Retracts.

The Toronto Globe in answer to the action taken by the Baroness Macdonald in regard to the paper's mentioning her as a participant in the Regina Leader's Dewdney scandal, said in consequence of the mandate of Lady Macdonald's law-yers. "The Empire and other journals are exceedingly angry with the Globe for baving said in commenting on the 7th on the telegraphic summary of the article that the Leader means Lady Macdonald when it speaks of one of Mr. Dewdney's partners as a person 'living in Ottawa and wielding great influence.' It will be seen that in more places than one the Leader points to a person of high position: moreover when the scandal was up before, for it is not a new one, the name of Ludy Macdonald was connected in the mouth of common report with these transactions. It was this which led the Globe to mention her name as that of | the person hinted at by the Leader. We are very sorry if we have given her pain by so doing, but the occurence has at any rate afforded her an opportunity of lenying the story point blank; and we and all others who desire nothing lut the elucidation of the truth in these painful scandals will henceforth acquit her of any participation near or remote.

Six Years' Suffering. DEAR SIRS,—I was troubled for six years with erysipeins, and two bottles of Burdock Blook Bitters entirely cured me. I keep B. B. Constantly in the house and think it an effectual cure for all diseases caused by bad blood.

MRS. M. Dowsett, Portland, Ont.

Almonte.

At the last regular meeting of the Father Matthew Temperance Assosia-tion of the town of Almonte, the followidg officers were elected for the ensuing

Spiritual director, R.V. Canon Foley. President, John J. O'Nell; 1st Vice-President (acc), Ralph J. Slattery; 2nd Vice-President, A. Kane; Secretary, P. J. Slattery; Asst. Sec. E.J. Smith; Treasurer (acc.), P. Daly. Committee of management: J. O'Relly, J. O'Heere, F. J. Laclaire, Geo. Hourigan, B. Boulton, J. A. Malone, E. J. Daly, D, Letang, D. O'Connor.

Electricity in Vegetation.

Electricity is more or less present in many plants, and some authorities aver that this is due to the chemical reaction in their tissues. The phytolacca electrica, and Indian plant, possesses to a very high degree astonishing magnetic power. The and which breaks a leaf from it immediately receives a shock equal to that produced by an electric coil. At a distance of nineteen feet a magnetic needle is affected by it, and it will be quite deranged if brought near. The singular influence varies with the hour of the day. It is all powerful about two o'clock in rolls, dust lightly with flour, and fry in the afternoon, but is ineffective during deep lard. Potatoes may be warmed the night. At times of storm its intensity auguments to striking proportions. During rain the plant seems to succumb, and it bends its head during a thunder shower; it remains there without force or virtue, even if one should shelter it with an umbrella. No shock is felt at that time in breaking the leaves, and the needle is unaffected beside it. One never by any chance sees a bird or insect alight on an electric plant; an instict seems to warn them that they would find sudden death. Where it grows none of the magnetic metals are to be found, neither iron, cobait, nor nickel, an undeniable proof that the electric force belongs exclusively to the plant.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

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HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Great statesmen govern nations, Kings mold a people's fate; But the unseen hand of velvet These glants regulate. The iron arm of fortune With woman's charm is puried, For the hand that rocks the cradie is the hand that roles the world."

Taking my little girl upon my knee to-night, I seemingly scan the future years that will see her daughter, sister, wife and mother. O, the responsibility that is even now resting upon those tiny baby shoulders!

Home, Mother and Heaven, those three sweetest of English words are to be made and gained by her; the home to be made so pure and bright that it will indeed prove to be a stepping-stone to heaven. She must be either the sunbeam making light and warmth for parents, brothers, husband and children, or she must be the sort of woman we oc-casionally meet—and thank Heaven they are few-who are forever dashing cold water upon all our little pet schemes, and are seemingly shut up within themselves.

I see much about the over-credulousness of woman, yet I think it were better

"Trust all and be deceived And weep that trust and that deceiving, Than doubt one heart, which if believed Had blessed one's life with true believing."

The little child that runs to mother to have a hurt made well by a kiss and a word of sympathy, should early learn the lesson of extending such compassion to each distressed fellow-creature.

How sweet are the recollections of a well-spent life" when on the eve of breaking up all home ties, the daughter is preparing to be the mistress of another home. The father, with tear-filled eyes, lays his trembling hand on her bowed head, and bids her to be as true a wife as she has been daughter. The mother, with quivering lips, kisses her and says the house will be so lonesome now, and to herself adds, "O, my little girl."

The young husband well knew how to choose from all his lady friends the one who would make home happy. Passing through the gardens, filled with flowers of priceless worth and unapproachable beauty, he passes all, straining his eyes for a glimpse of his favorite. His search seems fruithless, when sudden'y his eyes are gladdened by what at a distance seems to be the desired flower; nearness dispels the illusion—this is the full-blown rose while he wishes but the bud. Ah, apart from the cold, proud dahlias and stately lilies, he finds the object of his search, and murmuring, "I promise to cherish and protect," he plucks and places it in

Now the little queen of the domestic kingdom called home finds her duties manifold. The royal sovereign of her husbands heart and yet its willing and loyal subject, she realizes that "Joy is duty and love is law."

It is for her to lead her brother to the precipice and, gazing with him into the eddying circles of sins, teach him how to avoid the deathly vortex and how to gain the distant heaven of love.

We cannot all be Florence Nightingales, for whom the crowded wards of dying soldiers, but we can each do what lies in her way, and be ever willing to step outside the beaten track.

"Make home a hive where all beautiful feelings
Cluster like bees and their honey dews bring;
Make it a temple of holy revealings.
And love its bright angel with shadowy wings.
Then shall it ever be, when off on life's billows
Whorever your tempest tossed children are flung.

They will long for the shade of the home weap.

ing willow And for the sweet songs their mother had ELIZABETH PRESTON.

Sundries for the Farmer's Tea

Those farmer's wives who do not care to see fried steak and boiled potatoes appear on their supper tables, know well that to provide a substantial yet dainty evening meal is something of a problem. Let me offer my sister housewives a few receipts for dishes that find favor in the sight of my farmer after his evening chores" are done. Those who make a practice of always baving a ham in the house, will find it may be used to advantage in almost numberless ways. One of the simplest and best that I know of

CREAMED HAM .- Cut cold boiled ham into very thin slices. Put a tablespoonsful of butter and half a cupful of cream over the fire, and when very hot put in the ham. Dust with pepper, add the beaten yolk of one egg, and serve instantly.

HAM CROQUETTES. - The commonest error in making this dish is failure to chop the ham sufficiently fine. Take equal parts of cold boiled ham and rice, and chop and beat together until it forms a perfectly smooth mass. Season highly with pepper and sage; add a raw egg and a few spoonfuls of cream. It should be as soft as you can conveniently handle. Then form into small oblong over in many dainty ways, and housewives are too aft to restret themselves to frying and stewing, as the only simple and available ones.

Potato Klosse-Is a German dish very good a d easily made. Beat a suffi-cient quantity of boiled potatoes to a perfectly smooth pulp; add salt, pepper a general lump of butter, a little minced parsley, and one well beaten egg. Give the mixture a good beating, and then drop, a tablespoonful at a time, into plenty of boiling fat. Drain carefully and serve very hot, garnished with para-

ESCALLOPED POTATOES.—Slice cold boiled potatoes and place in a buttered pie-plate, seasoning with salt and pepper. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter in half a cupful of rich milk, sprinkle part of it over the potatoes, put them in a hot oven, and baste every few minutes un-til you have used all the milk.

POTATO OLIVES-Are a little more ela porate, but repay one for the trouble of preparing. Pare the potatoes and out them into the shape of clives; drop into boiling, salted water, and cook until tender, but quite unbroken. Drain them carefully, then dip each one into beaten egg, and roll in a mixture composed of fine bread crumbs, half the quantity of

grated cheese, a little minced parsley, and salt and papper. Fry in deep fat, drain, and serve hot as possible. A deli-cious dish with which to serve these

potato olives is BLANQUETTE OF CHICKEN.—Cut into bits the chicken left from yesterday's dinner. Make a very nice, white sauce, using plenty of butter, also a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Now put in the chicken and let it boil gently for a few minutes. Season well, add the beaten yelk of one egg, cook just one minute longer, and serve.

These dishes will be found choice en-ough for "company" teas; but what is good enough for company is none too good for the daily fare of those nearer and dearer than any visitor could be-Lina Dalton, in Agriculturist.



. They go together —cleanliness and Pearline. If you want the former, get the latter. With anything else, you will get discouraged. Pearline washes everything—without harm and with little work. Clothes cry for it-housework is hastened by it-dirt dreads it. It costs little to try it—it costs a good deal to do without it.

Beware of imitations. 214 JAMES PYLE. N.Y.

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WEDNESDAY,.....JANUARY 20, 1802

To Our Readers.

There are several thousand dollars due us for subscriptions to The True Witness. As the expenses attached to the publication of a newspaper are great, we carnestly request our delinquent sub-SQUARE up their accounts at once. Date on label attatched to the paper will show the time your subscription is paid to. The True Witness for 1892 will be brighter and newsier than ever,

THE death of the Earl of Charlemont on the 12th of this month recalls the memory of the Irish Volunteers of 1782. The Earl of Charlemont of those days was the friend and supporter of Grattan and commanded the Volunteers wiren the demand was made for Irish Legislative independence. When Grattan rose up in the Trish parliament and swore before the God of Justice that the wrongs of the people should be redressed, Charles mont was outside with fifty thousand idenarture in another direction. The armed men, regularly enrolled and descenses report, which gives an account Reeps Death his court; and there the anticiplined to enforce the demand. The of his "heresy," relates that he became Earljust deceased was an unostentations of a preacher two years ago, and has indgendeman who is said to have cherished | charge of the Green Farms church since | the patriotic traditions of his family and his ordination; that socially he is called worship of material things no more was one of the very few. Irish, noblemen who maintained his residence in Dublin. His magnificent demesne on the shore of Dublin Bay, near Clontart, is well known to all tourists of Ireland.

Remores of an impending war between the United States and Chili have been alarmingly revived this week. It was expected that a way out of the difficulty would have been found through the suggestion of arbitration, but Chili-seems determined to make no concession whatever. The populace is in a bumptions mood and the government is described as afraid to accept a compromise, and an apology is out of the question. Believing themselves unconquiable the Chilians would seener go to war with the United States than back down from the irbellicose attidude. Meantime both republics are making active preparations for hostilities and the climax is expected to be reached this week. President Harrison will lay the whole correspondence before Congess and upon the subscepte it action of that body will depend the question of peace or war in America.

ANTERES, y has assumed an epidemic America, its ravages being most fatal among the age land children. The open winter has doubtless tended to increase the virulence of this somewhat mysterious disease. So far physicians have not discovered any specific remedy and modes of treament differ widely in different localities. The latest suggestion is based on the microbic theory of the disease. The object of this treatment is to put the ti-sues and duids of the human organism in such a condition that they will not furnish a suitable nutrient medium for the growth of the specific mircrobe, or, at least, will antagonise the poisons which it produces. This is done by the use of bicarbonate of potash. This is describe has a speedy cure, but it physician.

Sixen our last issue a great change is reported to have taken place in the lattitude of the King of Italy towards the Holy See, La Paix, of Paris, is quoted in the cable despatches as follows:-

"King Humbert has made overtures to the Pope, offering to compromise the questions at issue between the state and the Vatican. The terms offered by King Humbert, while main. taining the rights of the Crown, are fully salisfactory to the Vatican." The paper adds that the Pope is much pleased that the ice has been broken and that important results will probably follow.

There is no city in the world where the manufacturer of " fake " dispatchers achieves more audacious performances than at Rome and in reference to the

the Conclave being held outside of Rome in the event of the death of Leo XIII. But, as it was a deliberate falsehood, to reflect on the peculiar state of feeling this step of exposing what I know was taken The other powers in the Triple Alliance share that trepidation as the departure of the Sacred College would most certainly be the signal for revolution. It is, Egyptian question.

Turn collective letter of the bishops of this Province concerning the coming elections needs no comment from the thoroughly honest in every respect for representative positions was nevergreater than at the present time. It the politicians are corrupt and that bribery is rampant. Now is the opper- Quebec in the House of Commons, has lorgeneral cause to grieve for a death in tunity for this Catholic province to disprove this damaging charge. The man who goes among the electors to warp [their indement with bribes should be hooted into obscurity. Left to themseribers, as a matter of justice, to selves and their own honest convictions the people will not go far wrong in selecting their representatives. By giving heed to their bishops and conscien-State as freemen realizing their responon in our last issue.

ANOTHER "HERETIC."

the dogmas and standards of that most a proper manner; rigid of the Protestant sects. Recently, however, the Rev. Henry E. Davies, of a the Green Farms Congregational church. of Norwall, Connecticut, has taken his lawn tennis with the girls, romps with than that which has just been given in to the Crown of England. The tongue of the boys, and with the old folks is always | the death of the Duke of Clarence and good report has been heard in his ravorentertaining. For a long time the good heir presumptive to the crown of Great. His popularity is greater than ever his people of his congregation were certain | Britain. will be pleased.

answer before the prodential committee, King and Emperor. will have the grace to persevere in it.

THE "WITNESS" ASTRAY.

Witness of the 16th inst. :-

fired from the contest in Quebec. West at the erick of the party whip, seems to have been of the nation we have but little means unnecessary, as that retirement has now taken of judging. Intellectually for does not page at the beliest of Mr. Abbott, and in laborar to have been highly endowed does. The reason is that the trish Catholics vote in masses, as prompted by race and religious presidence. Out of determine to the Roman Catholic vote, Mr. Meredith, or left only of the by increasing the alkalinity of the blood Cabinet, although ne notoriously hours the light which beats about a throne may be erntidence of the Conservatives of Ontario cont of describe same vote Mr. McCuthy ! See you are making an index-some and bastor of Calvin Previoylerian Counch, skelled to a sense of apostney, and Manister our, cannot the vote of the majority must be forgotten in the sudden calamic bastor of Calvin Previoylerian Counch, skelled to a sense of apostney, and Manister our, cannot the vote of the majority can only be safely attempted by a skilled make itself also worthy of some deterence from storic elese of his young life.

assertion.

therefore, of profound importance for the found himself unable to take hold of the either without candid investigation of kingdom to become reconciled to the reins of power and assume the nominal causes. Papacy, and it is not imprebable that, if leadership of the Government, when ! Under ordinary circumstances it would King Humbert has taken the steps re- called upon to do so by the Governor be only natural to expect that so dire an ported he has done so at the suggestion General after the death of the late Sir affliction falling upon the rolling family of his ailies. Austria and Germany, John Macdonald? Was the pulpit of should call forth expressions of sym-Great Britain is also interested in pre- the Methodist Church prompted by race pathy from all classes. Common huserving the states quo, more particularly and religious prejudice when it opposed manity wakes that sertiment in the since the death of the Khedive. Tew the leadership of Sir John Thompson on presence of death among the humbs fick, has added complication to the the grounds that he was a member of the iblest as well as the most exalted. Catholic Church and a friend of the Therefore, its estentations denial seems Catholic clergy. It is an undisputed so ernel, that we must seek excuses, if fact that Sir John was compelled to de- such are needed, for it in the condition cline the honor of the name of Premier of of those who refuse their sympathy or in and ask no questions. That they should Canada, though he took upon himself the conduct of the royal family towards the victims of humbur is quite natural the laborious duties of the office, through them. press. The necessity for choosing men the tremous opposition of the Protestant. As a rule the common people are well electors. Did the vote of the majority disposed towards those who govern not bear on that question?

has been said that the people as well as Catholic vote that Mr. Curran, their But can it be said that either the princi-

so eminently and for so long a time ? Mr. Curran, who have devoted the whole led and are now passing. The eight we like the feel that it would have been better ple of loyalty to truth. Every step in the believed that the youth of the nation time and labor of their manhood to the rice that it would have shown a his career has been minutely traced by should be should progress of their constituents and to the and move of action of progress of their party, and who have kindlier feeling at such a time, yet we opponents who sought to impugn his ideals and the admiration of virtue; interests of their party, and who have similar needing at such a time, yet we the notices and overthrow his conclusions, and the admiration of virtue; never on any occasion whatever shown must recognize the fact that the men indives and overthrow his conclusions, stirred up with high hopes of living to be tionsly discharging their duty to the themselves to be the enemies of any who stand aloof amid the general grief but their labors have only tended to brave men, worthy patriots, good christhemselves to be the enemies of any who stand along annu to general give particular class or caked, are to be destare at least true to themselves. During clear the first from all taint of suspicion thans, dear to God and famous to all buke such slanders as we commented prived of that which is only their due, the year lately ended the miners of on the bigoted reason that they are Wales have endured grinding privations, the firm foundations of reason and Roman Catholies, why should men like Poverty has abided in their home, and authority. Messrs. Meredith and McCarthy, who death has been a frequent visitor among Glancing back at the period covered us: to develop, to their fullest extent, have constantly shown themselves to be them. Yet Royalty made no pretonce by the active years of his beautiful life, the capacities of every kind with which For a long time past heresies in the savers of Catholicity, be allowed to wa'k be said of the people of Ireland, but with hip by special Providence for the performance with having been largely instrumental in ror a rong time past heresies in the savus on various to wark to ware to wark to a physical respective for a rong time past heresies in the saving occurrence argery instrumental in Presbyterian church have taken the into offices, the duties of which they far greater emphasis. And, if they re, mance of a great work the fulfillment of a saving Englishmen from stumbling into shape of latitudinarian departures from have not the impartiality to perform in fuse to make parade of a grief they do mission of transcendent poportance, the pit of godless education.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

Within the hollow crown, Scotling his state and granting at his pomp." Richard II. det a. Se

To a headless world devoted to the

young clergyman they had ever heard, ming of a career the most exalted, from a than the one born to a higher destiny. But now all is changed, and the quicker worldly point of view, that could open to It is rather curious that his life should he gets out they say, the better they the vision of a human being. Born to now be the only one between the seotch the succession of the proudest throne on family of Duff, the throne and another It appears that the trouble began a few curth, with everything at his command queen. The death of the Duke of Clarweeks ago when as alleged. Mr. Davies which could make the prospect of life instence may thus lead to strange political declared in a sermen that the Ros viting, with the certainty of enjoying complications and the transfer of the man Catholic faith was the only true every gratification the heart of man could crown from the direct line of Brun-wick religion, and that the priest is empowered pleare san Imperial sceptre, boundless to a descendent of the tiams of the anby God to forgive sins. A declaration so weath, regal splendor, political power, scient kingdom of Fife. startling to Presbyterian cars of course all things for which men in all ages have. In Canada all hearts are to ached by the a worse "theresy" than it he had, like many have risked their souls salvation, the Prince of Wales. Though fur remove their souls are ministers and first production of the prince of Wales. Though fur remove the many large of the good great man "three remains the many large of the prince of Wales." some other ministers, repediated the work his by birthright. But in a little ed from the influence of royalty, there is indicate. Thus, it is made to a construction of the property of the pr ster Confession with all its due tome, a few short hours, all have passed a generous softment or independent on belieur, legic of misinterpretation. A away from him and he has cold in death 1 spect for the retraing samily, and that meeting of the colors was hold at which a sharer in the common let with the feeding has gained litting expression from meeting of the coders was held at which for shared in the common let with the teening has gained attrug expression from to no does to the twice his spirit seem. Homself, as Maker, and the anger Death, it was decided that Mr. Davies was more poorest of the millions over whom he the heads of government, polyocard restricted by witness. thodox, and that he must be made to seemed but yesterday destined to rate as presentatives of all classes, and so letter.

Personally Mr. Davies is wining to side. These are the thoughts which must mit his sermons to the authority by first never to every reflecting mind in which he was commissioned to prouch presence of the great affliction which; and mas asked for an immediate hearing, thus, falten on the royal family of Eng-If the accusation be true, he is surely on land, and it is only natural that our. I touched by it. We feel for the family Istricken with the loss of the first born I more than we do for the death of an heir to an empire. To the family, the loss is The tottowing editorial appeared in the irreparable; to the empire, there is no

Concerning the character of the prince "Mr. Dobell's recent denial, that he had re- and how he was likely to fulfil the hopeappear to have been highly endowed. (sorrow of his intended bride. The fierce)

Replete, however, as the sail event is in which he said . On reading the above the question ins | with warning which everyone should "As t knew Mr. Banett about twenty years (fold, King Humbert and ins ministers are sound of the unprejudiced reader, if it were promising attitude of these bodies lead had to say. As no correction of eather the his saw enough in his day, and as a re-

they satisfied themselves with the bare thus disclosed the ultimate gain to the nation and to themselves will be of Was in out of deference to the Roman valuable consequence. Strict imparti-

othem, and loyalty is an instinct among Is it out of deference to the Roman the Celtie race in Wales and Ireland. Dominion Cabinet which he has deserved - ed the smallest synapathy or commisserwise would appear heartless.

Plance George, second son of the Prince deceased brother enjoyed, permaps bethat he was the smartest and brightest Here was a young man at the begins cause he was less hedged-in a. I spoiled

formed and less rabid among Protestants (in the bosom of the one true faith.

trusted to magnify his faults, but and expected. For Rev. Mr. W. a. Smyte within the faith. All England was awa

mediately present itself to the mind of heed, it has not been allowed to pass again took me by surprise that he sanoth as It has been well written that "every every importial person, if it is possible without withing warnings of another Mr. Bluet never was a priest. I took two the state of political affairs, both Federal Weish miners and of the city council of Jordanse gentlemen, acknowledged that he had the many race and religious fends which general mourning on the death of the article signed "G," and upon the advertises matters little what a man calls himself -have taken place, and in which the same Prince. But, to be just, we must regard the papers said. I then remonstrated with newspaper has played no unimportent all manifestations of feeling at such a him tordeseiving those who introduced hem to part, to make such a bitter and unjust time as indication of the moving forces the andience in the Queen's Hallon Sabbatt [is, what can be do?] What can be teach? part, to make such a bitter and unjust | time as mulcation of the moving longer of the astas and told from it was nothing | What is he himself?" Judged by this attack on the Roman Catholic electors, in the life of the nation, things of far short of fraud on the public. He begged of me etambant Canding Manning part, over They assert that "the Irish Catholics vaster importance than even a death in not to interfere with the meeting. Since that Vatican. There is however, a possibility rectured to these of the Daily Witness, but it would of some truth in the above extract.

King Humbert and his ministers are some truth in the above extract.

There is however, a possibility recture the people who were invited to his hie, and, though it was not for him to be reavenant. But should the uncompagnment found not remain to hear what he see the full fruition of his glorious hope, till the death of Pius IX, he maintained to the promising attitude of these bodies had here to see the full fruition of his glorious hope, till the death of Pius IX, he maintained had been according to the paragraph.

supported by a few striking examples. the royal personages and their entourage letter or advertisement has yet appeared, to

From this it appears that the fellow

Catholic vote that Sir John Thompson ality will besitate to impute blame to spite of his exposure Protestants were that it hastened to repudiate him on the obvious ground "that there are good many men who are ex-priests because they have failer from that standard of virtue that is required of a priest." But our contemporary should remember that ereates the supply, and as a bonacide impostate priest is an exceedingly rare bird Orangemen and others of that ilk are willing to take what they can get

CARDINAL MANNING.

Cathone vote that Mr. Chiran, their ponetant of sast that error the ponet impress of their genius on the nineteenth gious training for the young. The adcentury the late Cardinal Manning must vocates of secular education divorced Quebec in the 1160se of Commons, has forgeneral cause together or a death in been deprived of the portfolio in the a family whose members never displayperiod in the world's history when the an adversary with whom they could not ation with them in the periods of bitter views and aspirations of civilized men successfully contend, and whose an-It men take Sir John Thompson and subtring through which are now passing Though we stood an embodiment of the grand principle they could not dispute. With Millon and establish and confirm the second on

not feel, they may appear wanting in Brought up in the Protestant faith he. To obtain an idea of the work pergentleness, but the stern it mesty of their | began his career at a time when that formed by Cardinal Manning we must attitude only shows how deep'y they form of religious spinion was displaying, not only study the religious history of must have suffered, and how wide is the most the first, but the most evident signs. England for the nineteenth century, but gulf the royal family has created between of disintegration. In the English Uni- we must also study its social and politiits members and great masses of the versity to which he belonged a restless call development. For his was a master people by their own lack of sympathy spirit of theological inquiry had develop- mind which gave direction to the conwith that suffering. In this way only ed. It boasted of faithfulness to critical duet of others, and the masses of men can we account for actions which others research, legardless of the conclusions to distence to him and breded his words be which it might lend. It would have cause the purity of his motives and the here, strange, indeed, it among the learns) sincerity of his condictions, were unshaan all-nound good fellow; that he plays solemn and impressive lessen could come of Waies, now becomes heir presumptive and brilliant intellects who flourished dowed by a doubt. His 'one,' desirons, at that time, and of whom he was not saintly his has done indicite service to the the least, he should have remained the peause of Catholic truth. His greatness is (touched by current thought. He accepts attested by the undiminished reverence ed the principle, pursued it with the in which he was always held by the na. depth of sincerity and singleness of pure tion whose religion he repudiated. As pose which belonged to his character, an Englishman, proud of his country yet Can we wonder that it should have led conscious of its errors, he represented an him to a recognition of the truth and unis lethical force as great among Protestants ty of the Catholic Cherch? In the course jas his religious influence was boundless which he took in seems to have term to among Catholies. It may be hard, as Apostles, the dow- at Borea are commer defought of years he has been spared to the ed, an get and honorable name because Church is, in itself, a consolation, while hearing the preaching of the Apostles this example will be a beacon for all his they would not blin ity accept what they successors. tidd them, but searched the scriptures a greatness and goodness are set means, but behilfy, to find whether what they taught [est light which God had gives, him, and three dans triends, nore sure than day

At the same time has spirit of free p Impring into the authority of the church THE EX-PRIEST HUMBUG. or England betokening as it did discon-It would seem that any scallowing constitution, was leading many minds asvagrant who choices to represent him-tray in the quarantees of distribute. But enthusiastic hearing from certain sees central truths of Christianity, arrived at tions of the Protestant public. The theory conclusion which candid thought game, however, has been played so offere and ripe scholarship can reach and found was dedicated to the service of the Church and so often exposed, that, the better its pointent, certainly, and everlasting repose.

most intimate with him and the polynamic everyiest who, would also unford here we when the Tracturians turned popular not long is wever before the namel w. I would the wiser teachings of authority published a letter in Fieldy - Witney , using arose as an apostle to lead his countrymen back again to the one true

a "prophet," or an 'apostle," or taidescendant of the 'apostles'-the question

sult of his labors, to fill him with gratitude to God, and convince him of the ultimate success of his mission.

But it was not in the sphere of religi-

ous endeavor alone that the transcendent genius of the illustrious Cardinal was found to listen to and encourage him. displayed. Simple as a child in his de-It was creditable to the Witness, however, votion to the Blessed Virgin, he was accepted and treated as a peer of the greatest among the statesmen of England. In laboring for the poor, in striving to improve the condition of the laboring classes, in battling for the cause of temperance, in giving a it is the demand for such cattle which helping hand to all good works, in spreading the light of science, and by word and pen helping the people to a knowledge of themselves and what ther should do for their comfort and happiness here as well as for their salvation hereafter, Cardinal Manning performed a work in England that beggars all terms of eulogy. Most of all did he devote himself to the cause of education, and most eloquently and convincingly did he demonstrate the correctness of the Among the men who have left the Catholic contention in support of relio emmently and for so long a time? anon with command the proposition of the proposition o lages. Holding that the true purpose of education is to cherish and unfold the seed of immortality already sown within the bitter opponents of everything which, of sympathy with them. The same may Cardinal Manning appears as one raised God has endowed us, he may be credited

bered how, in the Book of the Acts of the some people say, to fill his place, butthe

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CARDINAL SIMEONI.

On the same day, January 14th, that witnessed the death of Cardinal Manning tent with the snadowy protensions of that in London, Crollinal Since an passed away jin Rome, The Profect General of self as an expriest of the Catholic locwith the late Cardinal Newman and the Preparanda was younger by eight form in some parts of Europe and the right coad, and it is to be hoped be human sympathies should be deeply Church, is always sure of a welcome and others of his day, holding firmly by the having been born in 1816, Carlie na! Manning in 1808.

> An Italian by birth, Cardinal Simeoni from his earliest childhood. During his Hong and eventful life he was called upon are neglinning to light shy of this style of https:// tupessible it would be to estimate the https:// play many important parts not only influence of that conversion or of the in Papal affairs but in the field of Euro-Last week an advertisement appeared, wendered spiritual movement in which pean diplomacy. During the Pontificate in the Witness of course, atmounting a lit was a God-given incident. The tide in | of Pius IX not blessed memory, he ranked becture to be delivered in the Orange the direction of mere material scepticism second only to the great Cardinal Antondeclared to the views of the Irish Catholic That he was of a simple nature and an Hall in this city, by a person styling had been running strongly in unison with in the influence which he wielded, electors. There is no vote in the country. And he was a a snape morne on, an himself the Rev. Win. Bluetta Biplist with the Agnestic temper, then much and many and great were the services be which receive to much redeference as that affectionate disposition we can believe himself the Rev. Win. Bluetta Biplist with the Agnestic temper, then much and many and great were the services be trom the expressions of grief by those Minister from New Branswich, and an entit at damong a certain class of think, rendered to the cause of religion and peace in Europe. His vast learning, proexperience in the Jesuit College. It we are not of undisciplined speculation to found knowledge of men and utfairs, his eminent dipionatic skill fitted lum to an extraordinary degree for the positions he was called upon to fill during the stormy revolutionary period through which the Papacy passed during the time of Pius IX. His promotion in the Sacred College was slow as his services were mostly resome this new role, which was a take one. Truch every system, every teacher, must quired abroad, but he seems to have for a daily newspaper, published in the kind. In some minds a bitter sense of gentlemen with me on Tuesday mais, and be indeed by what, or what he, produces, made diligent use of his time, for he betor a daily newspaper, phonosed in the small in some minor a order sense of general win me on thread minor, and to decent of what he, produces, made indigent use of its time, for the best of our country, knowing full well discordance will be telt at the relusal of calledon him before the results, and is succording to the fruits, according came noted for the extent of bis Oriental with the talsehood. Ar. Pluett, in the presence | to the character. This is the judgment | scholarship, while his fame as a diplomaand Provencial, at the present time, and Dablin to join in the expressions of never been a priest, and had the blame on the by which Christ wished to be judged. It list was world wide. As successor to Car dinal Antonelli in the office of Papal Secretary of State he had a most delicate and difficult position to filt. The usurpation of the Patrimony of St. Peter by the King of Italy, accomplished before he bestandard Cardinal Manning must ever came Secretary, entailed upon him burvote in masses as prompted by race and the royal family. The motive must have time I have been mormed that Mr. Bluett inreligious prejudice." This may sound been strong indeed in the miners of troduced houself as an ex-priest, and that her more especially to those devout, exacting, owing to the changed relations religious prejudice." This may sound been strong indeed in the inners of circulars were issued announcing from a such very well to some, and perhaps bring Wales and the councillors of Dublin to I antormed the chairman of the meeting on the meeting of candid souls whose one desire is to know that event brought about between the forth a nod of assent from those whose prompt them to withold formal express Thesday ment of the false position of Mr. Binett. The conversion of England Holy See and the temporal governments feelings course in the same strain as sions of sorrow and sympathy with the so that he was at liberty to make the matter was the grand object to which he devoted of Europe. Yet, throughout the tryings period of his Secretaryship, which lasted

bors were less prominent in the eyes of | der. the world, but in that most important position he performed services the results of which are best seen in the wonderful progress of Catholicity all over the world. roll of illustrious men who have shed the light of their genius on the century now trials and tribulations, it was also his happy consolation to know that, though shorn of its temporal power, it had achieved an infinitely vaster dominion has gone to his reward.

" How neantiful it is for man to die Upon the walls of Zion! to be called Like a watch-worn and weary sentinel, To put his armor off and rest in heaven."

DOWNWITH THE DEMON.

It is not to be expected that the City Council of Montreal will distinguish it--elf on the eve of the aldermanic elections by making a serious effort to correct the evils and abuses of the retail liquor traffic. We know how it has been in the past and may safely calculate on the future, unless, indeed, a determined, organized movement be made to compel the council to suppress what all good citlzens must see is a blot on our city government and a curse upon the whole community.

The reason why aldermen are afraid to tackle this evil is because they dread the resentment of the saloon-keepers. The men interested in the traffic are banded together for the unconcealed purpose of imbiencing aldermanic and parliamentary elections. The nature of their business gives them the best opportunities and the greatest facilities for making their power felt at the pulls. Each saloonkeeper is thoroughly informed concerning every householder in his neighborhood, and is often the repository of the secrets of many of the homes by which no is surrounded. By means, which need not be particularised, he can exert an influence great enough to render any alderman's seat unsafe, and when he combines, as he always does with others in his line of business, his candidate is pretty certain to be elected, or the candidate he has reason to fear defeated. Every man who seeks a seat at the council board knows all this, and, no matter how much cattle at election times.

taken praiseworthy action. The Law and Order Movement and the Society for the Protection of Women and Cinidien are institutions which should command the hearty assistance and cooperation of all Catholies. The fact that Montreal is a Catholic city and whatever reflects adversely upon its morals is inarrious to the Catholic character, should urge them to the most strenuous efforts for the suppression of everything that tends to the production and perpetuation of poverty and crime. The bishops and priests have frequently impressed upon our people the wisdom of temperance and the necessity of limiting by every possible lawful means the soul-destroying traffic in liquor. Every father of a family, who in the little ones about him may see the possible future victims of drink, is bound by the most solemn obligations to exert himself actively for the destruction of the saloon influence. Were the heads of families impressed as they should be by the magnitude of the evil, it could not triumph for a single day as it does continually over ruined homes, blighted lives, blasted reputations and disnonored graves. The duty of Catholics is plain and imperative. They cannot stand aloof from this movement without incurrieg a dreadful responsibility for which they will have to finally render an account.

The tayern has been called "The Poor Man's Club," and doubtless, for certain people, it does supply means for social intercourse not otherwise attainable. But there are taverns and taverns. Can anyone say that such "clubs" are needed every few yards along certain streets of the city and most needed in the poorest and most congested centres of population?

Let any one who desires to inform nimself as to the true character of the vast majority of these resorts, pay them a visit on a Saturday night, and he will need no further argument to convince him of the misery, shame and disgrace of allowing the system to continue a its suppression. There he will see drunk- Bleury.

with consummate skill and success. As enness lead to worse vices, till they Prefect General to the Propaganda his la- darken down even to robbery and mur-

But owing to the ease with which licenses can be obtained, the number of saloons is multiplied out of all proportion to the number of inhabitants. As a He now adds another name to the long consequence there is keen competition in getting up attractions among the keepers. Games of chance, gambling drawing to a close. But if it was his fate devices, eards, dice, etc., are brought to see the Church pass through many into requisition, the stakes usually being the drinks. And what drinks, good Heaven! In many places they are not even adulterations, but unadulterated abominations. Drugs designed for the over the souls and consciences of men, production of insanity could not be connumbering millions more than in the cocted with more devilish ingenuity, days of its greatest earthly influence and | The fool who enters one of these dens is splendor. Full of years and honors he sure to be fleeced of his money. Some have paid the forfeit by painful illness, others by sudden death. An obliging cabman is always on hand in these places at night. There are thousands: in Montreal who if they would speak could tell dismal tales of the practices in vogue in certain saloons--drugged liquor, theft, violence and hopelessness of redress. Some of these saloons are well known to the police as the resorts of thieves and vile characters of all descriptions, yet the men who keep them are notorious as the most active and influential factors in all municipal elections. Are the people of Montreal content to be governed by such people?

Another source of the evils we are striving to combat arises from the castom of permitting the transfer of licenses. It often occurs that when the residents of a locality combine to reduce the number of drinking places or exclude them altogether, some enterprising individual manages to obtain a transfer, and before the residents are aware of it, a saloon is in full operation in spite of them. This should be stopped and no such thing as a transfer of license permitted on any pretence whatever.

But what should be done to bring the traffic thoroughly under control and | abate the evils arising from it: In the first place there should be a commanding expression of public opinion, in which Catholies and Protestants should unite as one man. The provincial liquor

he might desire to see the traffic regulat- make the whole body of aldermen eleced, he dare not say a word, for he knows tive every year as is done in Ontario. what the consequence would be. It is That would help as much as anything this terrorism, exercised by the trade, to break the saloon power. As the law which paralyses the City Council and stands the combined saloon influence of turns aldermen into mere dumb, driven the city is brought to bear on each alderman in detail with crushing effect, We may point out, as has been done whereas in a general election it would iver and over again, that the apathy of be broken and scattered. The question the better elements in the community is involves many and weighty consideraat the root of the evil. Something more tions, but it must be taken in hand and must be done. The conscience of the solved if our people are to recover their therefore thus the awakened to a true sense | freedom from a monster that is filling of the enormity of the evil. In this en- their homes with sorrow, enriching deaver and Protestant fellow-citizens hordes of vagabonds and covering the good name of our city with reproach

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

Lady MacDonald and the 63obe's Cowardly Attack.

The following letter from the Baroness Macdonald appears in the New York pierre, was null, and void, on account of in-

donald's denial as conclusive, and regret that we helped to circulate a baseless ac-

The Toronto Mail, referring to the matter adds: "It is too bad that in the heat and insanity of Canadian politics it solemn Requiem Mass with a "Libera." Rev. was thought desirable to strike at a widow that the party might profit."

Quebec West.

Mr. Dobell, at the request of Premier. Abbott who ask him to make the sacrifice in deference to the views of the Irish Catholic electors). has refired from the contest in Quebec West In retiring Mr. Dobell has issued an address to the electors. While being confident of having the support of the majority, loyalty, he says, to the Conservative party calls upon him not to stand in the way of one who would be more acceptable to them.

New Music.-Three waltzes in one piece of music for 10c., viz., Maggie Murphy's Home, Old Home Down on Farm and Teaching McFadden to Waltz. moment longer than will require the legal machinery to be set in motion for its supplies cabled for to London, as above is selling so rapidly. W. STREET, 29

LOCAL, CHURCH AND SOCIETY NEWS

Under this heading will infuture be found eliable reports of all the events in the Archdiocese which are likely to be of interest to the readers of THE TRUE WITNESS.]

The Father Dowd Memorial.

Mr. John Keeley sculptor, formerly of this city, is at present engaged in preparing a design for the Pather Dowd monument. As soon as a committee is formed he will submit his designs. It is not necessary to comment on Mr. Keeley's ability for sculption work, as it is well known he stands foremost in the ranks of Canadian sculptors.

The "Herald" Was Wrong.

In the editorial columns of the Herald or Monday, there was an unwarrantable attack upon the majority of the members of the City upon the majority of the members of the City Council of Dublin, because, as the writer charged, they had refused to pass a vole of condolence in regard to the death of the Duke of Charence. The charge was utterly untrue. The Council did pass a ressolution of condolence with the Queen and the Royal family in their bereavement. What they did refuse—and this was before the prince's fatal illness—was to adopt a vote congratulating him upon his then prospective marriage with a German princess.

Mr. Boudrean's Candidature Endorsed. At a meeting of the Montreal Typographical Union No. 176, held on Saturday evening in their hall, the following resolution was carried unanimously:

Resolved that the union endorse the action taken by the Central Trades and Labor council in nominating labor candidates for St. Mary's and Centre-divisions of the city and view with plensure the fact that our treasurer, Mr. L. Z. Bourdreau, has been selected as one of the candidates to contest Centre division against Mr. Jas. McShane.

Told the Truth for Once.

The Daily Witness of Friday last contained an editorial paragraph beginning as follows: Ex-Priests, until they are well known, are people to be very careful of, as it stands to reason that there must be a good many men who are ex-priests because they have fallen from that standard of virtue that is required of a priest. "There is a good deal of truth in this sentence; but there would be much more if the qualifying phrase "until they are well known." The fact is that it is only when they are well known that it becomes apparent that they are people to one very careful of."

In the course of another editorial article, published on Saturday, the Daily Witness made the following significant observation: "The greatest thing that Pretestants can do to break the Homan yoke, that in which they can achieve most, yet that achieve in they will must be set forth in their own lives the true Christian life, and make it evident to all that they have a religion that is worth having." people to be very careful of, as it stands to

Knights of Labor

The keights of Labor celebrated the ninth anniversary of their establishment in Bontreal by a grand banquet last week in the hall of Dominion Assembly 2406, ChaboFlez, street. About one hundred and twenty sat down to an excellent repast. There was a good representation from sister assembles and law should be amended so as to include the principle of high license, Laitation of the anumber of saloons, abolition of transfers, early closing, forteiture of license for infraction of the law, and a thorough system of inspection.

By severely drastic measures only can this great and growing evil be overcome. It would be a good thing also if the municipal law were amended so as to make the whole body of aldermen elective every year as is done in Ontario. Trade Unions. The chair was filled by Win.

Brevities.

The prevalence of the grippe and other long diseases among the people are keeping the elergy of St. Patrick's Church very busy attending sick calls.

Alderman G. W. Stephens has defigitely resolved not to seek re-election to the City Congeil. In a letter which he has addressed to a number of gen lemen who sent him a requisition, he says that his principal reason tor retiring fathat it is "impossible for any intelligent person to preserve his self-respect and situater the bresent Mayor," whom he further on describes as "the city's melancholy peactical oaker."

THE NOTRE DAME CHURCH WARDENS.

brated Case. On Saturday Judge Pageuelo gave judgment in the case of the churchwardens of Notre Church. This will be remembered as a qu cucranto taken by Messrs. Auger, Lachapelle and Deiorlinier, churchwardens of Notre Dame, resigned, claiming that the election of their successors, Messrs, Laboute, Quintal and La-Macdonald appears in the New York

Tribune:—

Str.—I have before me the issue of your valuable joarnal dated Friday, January 8, 1882.

This issue contains two paragraphs quoted from the Globe newspaper of Toronto, Canada, which paragraphs make a specific, deliberate and most damaging accusation against me.

In these paragraphs it is declared that I am the personage referred to by another fournal (the Regina Lender), published in the Northwest territories of Canada, as one of the several individuals who, in the year 1882, engaged in a "shady and disreputable transaction," or "the purchase of I and near the present site of the Regina capitation speculation." At that date my late husband, Sir John Macdonald, was allest minister in Canada.

I know I shall not appeal in vain when I here pay, as an act of mercy to the living as well as one of solemn justice to the dead that you will cause to be published in the New York Tribune this, my distinct, positive and absumely unqualified denial of that baseless and most cruel charge a charge, indeed, seemirely destitute of even the shadow of a foundation that my troubled mind is almost as much filled with a mazement as my sore and stricken heart is form by its appearance with a new grief and pain.

I beg to remain, sir, your obliged and faithful Agnes Macbonald of Earsschiffer.

Lakewood, N.J., January 9, 1892.

Commenting on the above the Tribune, editorally, says. "We accept Lady Macdonald's denial as conclusive, and regret that we theheal to circular a napeal is to be taken at once from this judgment.

Father Dowd's Mouth's Mind.

Father Dowd's Month's Mind. The Month's Mind of the late Father Dowd was held in St. Patrick's Church yesterday morning at eight o'clock. It consisted of a Jos. Toupin, S.S., was celebrant, and was assisted by Rev. J. McCallen as deacon and Rev. Thos. Fahey as sub-deacon. The church was Thos. Fathey as sub-deacon. The church was heavily draped in mourning. The music was under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, organist of St. Patrick's, and responded fully to the office. The number of mourners in attendance filled even the aisles. The different societies of the parish were present. The following reverend gentlemen occupied seats: Fathers Maar, Fathe, Leveille, Brasseur, Godin, Bedard, Laurier, Notre Damo purish: Jos. Toupun, J. A. McCallen, M. Callaghan, J. Callaghan, Thos. Fathey, St. Patrick's; Duchene, Grubert, St. James; Lelandais, Dupret, Montreal College; Rev. J. Salmon, D.D., St. Mary's. The service was most impressive. The Holy Commanion table from early morning was frequented by a numerous throng of worshippers.

A Successful Year.

In St. Anthony's Roman Catholic church on Sunday morning, Rev. Father Donnelly presented the financial statement of the church for the past year. The total revenue amounted to \$5,200, showing an unexpended surplus despite certain extraordinary expenses of \$700. In alluding to a concert to be held in aid of the Catholic Young Men's association of the parish

The following officers for the year 1892 were installed last week:—Deputies, T. Tansey, C. Howlson and Dr. Hebert, from Branch 101,

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES HAIR

RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR

DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS. PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle. - R.J.Devins, GENERALAGENT, MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIENNE, ROUEN, France.

he spoke of the new Y.M.C.A. building point-ing out if other denominations could support their young men so handsomely it was only right and just to expert Catholics to do the same.

Living Rosary Confraternity. The chief item of the programme of the conert to be given by the Living Rosary Confraternity of St. Patrick's parish, at 92 St. Alexander street, on Monday evening next, January 25th, will be a most interesting lecture entitled, "Venice; or, the Glorious City of the Sea," by the Rev. James Callaghan.

THE SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS. At the meeting of the Shamrock club on riday night the following nominations were

Hon, President—W. Stafford (acclamation.) President—1. P. Chrk (acclamation.) First Vice-Presidents—G. Carpenter and T.

First Vice-Presidents—C. Gerpenter and F. Crowe.
Second Vice-Presidents—P. McKeown, T. Dwyer, W. J. McKeonna.
Assistant Secretary—R. Kelly.
Committee—E. Halley, E. Lunny, J. Boheney, F. O'Reilly, T. Dewine, J. Hughes, W. Duggaz, T. Dwyer, D. Tansey, P. McKeown, T. Lynch, P. Lynch, The clockion takes place next week.

St. Patrick's Catholic Young Men's Society.

At a meeting to be held this evening in their mH, 92St. Alexander street, the members of St. Patrick's Catholic Young Men's Society will idopt the following resolution :-

WHEREAS, God has judged fit, in the supreme council of His eternal justice, to summon to Him his good and faithful servant. Henry Edward, Cardinal Mazaring, Archbishop of Westmin-stor.

ster;
Be it resolved, that we, the members of the Catholic Young Men's Society, in meeting assembled, and howing down with the respect in presence of His eternal decree, do hereby forward our deep-felt condolence to Westminster Palace, in the person of the Very Rev. secretary of the late Cardinal Manning, whose irreparable loss is universally felt by the illustration. earable loss is universally felt by the ilins-irrous dlocese which he governed with great distinction till the day of his death; by the Hely Roman Church, who invested him with the dignity and tille of spiritual prince; by the Ergish nation at large, whose authority he up-held; by the oppressed Hebrews, whose forced emigration from Bassia de de-plored; by the English and Scotch laborers, whose rights and privileges he advocated; by the Irish people, whose Home Rule government he chalaced as their proud pretogative; by tax ford University, which pridet in his ascendency; by the African slaves, whose emancipation be demanded; in a word, by all interested in the well-being of hu-manity;

manify;

Be it resolved, also, that we offer our usual monthly communion on Sunday next, January 21th, for the repose of his princely soul; and that copies of the foregoing be transmitted to the faverpost Catholic Times and the Montreal

St. Ann's Young Men.

The ginual general meeting of the above society was held in their hall, Ottawa street, on Wednesday evening, 13th inst. As the meetwas adjourned until this evening, when the election of office-bearers takes place, we with-hold our report of the proceedings until our next issue.

St. Patrick's Society.

A meeting of the committee of management of St Patrick's Society was held on Friday evening last in the hall of the association, or evening last in the hall of the association, on McGill streat. Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., president, announced that they had the good fortune, through the kindness of Rev. Father Drummond, to seemet the Academic hall of St. Mary's college for their annual concert on St. Patrick's night. A sub-committee was struck to make arrangements for a first-class entertainment, and the speaker of the evening will be one of Canada's most distinguished orators

C. M. B. A.

Branch 43, Brockville. At a special meeting of this Branch, held

January 15th, 1892, it was moved by Bro. D. W. January Join, 1882, it was moved by Bro. D. W. Downey, and seconded by Bro. O. K. Fraser, that this Branch desires, on the solenn occasion of the death of its beloved first Spiritual Adviser and first charter member, Rev. J. J. McCarthy, to place on record its high appreclation of his great worth and the mainfold priestly qualities which have endeared him to his brother members and former partishioners and to express their deep sorrow for the loss sustained, not only by this branch, but by the Catholic people and priesthood of Eastern Untario,

Charles, expected and preschool of Eastern Untario,

Resolved,—That this Branch send adelegation to atted the funeral of our lake brother, and that his portrait and the charter of this Branch be draped in mourning for the period of sixty days in sad remembrance.

Branch 95, Lachine.

The following officers have been elected for 1892: Prosident, N. P. Martin; 1st vice-president, J. A. Thessereault; 2nd vice-president, J. A. Descarries; tronsurer. M. Leger, 8r; recording secretary, L. Forest N.P.; assistant secretary, A. Aliard; marshall, P. Gauthier; guard, P. Mettee; representative to Grand Council, J. E. Michaud; financial secretary, J. A. Quesnel.

Branch 142.

Three Rivers; Rev. M. Auchir, spiritual adviser; C. Daudelin, representative to Grand Council; A. I. Ciement, president; Jos. Lozem, first vice president; A. B. Politevin, second vice-president; N. P. Lamoureux, recesser; G. D. Drainville, assistant recesser; C. A. Gervais, fin.-sec.; P. O. Terrault, treasurer: C. F. Duranceau, marshal; S. Forest, guard; board of trustees, C. A. Gervais, st., Arthur Lemieux, N. Lebrun, G. Leveille and J. S. Loyer.

A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

Archbishop Fabre's Organ on the Power and Mission of the Press. lu its latest issue, La Semaine Religieuse, the official organ of His Grace Archbishop

Meeting of the Ladies' Bazaar Committee-Contributions Solicited.

A meeting of the ladies' committee who have charge of the arrangements for the forthcoming Shamrock bazaar was held on Thursday afternoon last. Mrs. C. J. Doherty presided, and the honorary president, Mrs. James McShane, occupied a conspicuous chair, while state, occupied a conspicuous chair, while state, occupied a conspicuous chair, while third meeting, may be mentioned Mrs. Fabb, Mrs. Readier, Mrs. Ganon, Miss Madane, occupied a conspicuous chair, while third meeting, may be mentioned Mrs. Fabb, Mrs. Readier, Mrs. Ganon, Miss Madane, Mrs. Readier, Mrs. Ganon, Miss Madane, Mrs. Readier, Mrs. Ganon, Miss Madane, Mrs. Readier, Mrs. McCay and Miss Madane.

The treasurer, Mrs. McKenna, was kept busy atting the afternoon, and what is open to specialtion alone is the number of housands in no longer a question, and what is open to specialtion alone is the number of housands which will mark the final proceess. Domations of 2R kinds, from fruit and confectionery to a Shetland pany, were recorded, and the demand of tombian fileds was reported on the increase. The several ables will be assigned to tombian fileds was reported on the increase. The several ables will be assigned to tombian fileds was reported on the increase. The several ables will be assigned to tombian fileds was reported on the increase. The several ables will be assigned to tombian fileds was reported on the increase. The several ables will be assigned to tombian fileds was reported on the increase. The several ables will be assigned to tombian fileds was reported on the increase. The several ables will be assigned to the residence. He will be most largely appreciated.

The treasurer of the sametities of citizens and there's and the sametities of citizens and the sametities of citizens.

At the meating of the Shannrock club and article:

The treasurer of the sametities of citizens and the sametities of citizens and the sametities of citizens and citer's and the sametities of citizens a Fabre, has the following important article:

this is the immutable rule of a newspaper which respects itself and its readers. It should be now that reading honesty, a sort of currency slightly altered by use, but that rigid honesty which cannot be deviated from Inflexible in this regard, such a newspaper does not stoop to making a commerce of its columns, perhaps in con cutting to serve as a trap to the innocent and foolish reader or to mislead the public upon the value of such an enterprise, perhaps in becoming the instrument of productive extortion or of interested culmanies. Tempitalion does not lead it astray; the solicitations of this kind are numerous and attractive; an honest newspaper never cedes and it is the more respected for it. The newspaper should be moral, reserved and decent in its contents. It should not forget that it is to fall into the hands and under the eyes of the young girl and often those of the child; it should respect innocence; it should then interdict scandalous rectals where vice is recomised with a dangerous sangtroid; those words which have a double meaning; those pleasantries of bad taste and of bad company which the foreign press so badly abuse. In the choice of a story upon the necessary badness seemingly required it should be severe, because in not ignoring it they are using the terrible power of this daily prose and serving it regularly to impatient readers, to the young of the working classes, whom its baneful paintings of imaginary worlds where noble sentiments are wanting to the great prejudice of the purity of the heart and to the old and holy traditions of the family.

The press has a mission: to instruct and to

indice of the purity of the heart and to the old and holy traditions of the family.

It is a Lofty Mission.

The press has a mission: to instruct and to moralize. The newspaper is not only a simple register of duly facts; it has a higher task; it has to support morality, condemn the evil, culogize the good. To utili this mission it should monor the source of all virtue, of all science; God, the Creator, the beautiful, the good and the true. It should advise words of peace and not of war between the divers classes of society. It is obliged to make known their rights to citizens; it should not forget to remained them of their frequently neglected duties. In order to instruct and to moralize, the press should interdiet violence and abuse; it should stop upon the threshold of private life and not offer the sad spectacle of refined people using ill-sounding expressions. The arder of existence should not exclude politeness, which distinctively nearks civilization. Insult is not argument. The newspaper using this double edged weapon acknowledges its weakness. The duty of the newspaper is, by its doctrines and its language, to inspice in all and to preserve among the people an absolute respect for authority and for those who are its legitimate administrators. Without giving this respect to religious, civil and domestic authority, society would fall into annarchy and despotism; it is incumbent upon all, and above all the press, to make every possible effort to maintain those traditions of respect which are the safeguards of the peace and the gauge of public prosperity.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Yellow Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Dandelion, and other valuable vegetable remedies, every ingredient being strictly pure, and the best of its kind it is possible to buy.

It is prepared by thoroughly competent phar-macists, in the most careful manner, by peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process, giving to it curative power

Peculiar To Itself

It will cure, when in the power of medicine, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Blood Poisoning, Cancerous and all other Humors, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and all difficulties with the Liver and Kidneys.

It overcomes That Tired Feeling, Creates an Appetite, and gives mental, nerve, bodily, and digestive strength. The value of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is certified to by thousands of voluntary witnesses all over the country whom it has cured of diseases more or less severe. It is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsapa-

rilla do not be induced to buy any other.

100 Doses One Dollar

OBITUARY.

Quirk.

The death of Mr. Michael Quirk, for the past lifty years a citizen of Quebec, is announced. The deceased was connected with the lumber business during his lifetime, and was well known in the community, having been in the employ of the late Mr. J. B. Symes, one of Cana-da's lumber king. He was also connect-ed with the firm of the late D. D. Young and the late A. F. A. Knight. He leaves a large circle of friends to regret his departure.

Sister St. Philippe.

On Tuesday morning, the 12th inst., on of the oldest nuns of Canada, Sister Ste. Philippe, died in the Ursuline Convent, where she had been a recluse for the past 62 years. The deceased, though cloistered, was well known to the world for her good works. She attained the age of \$3 years, and there is not a young woman in the Province, who attended the Ursuline Convent, who does not cherish some tender recollection of the good and pious Sister St. Philippe. The deceased was a sister of the late Hon. Judge Aylwin and aunt to Mr. R. J. Bradley, advocate, of Quebec.

Lester.

There died on Dec. 11th, Mrs. Lester widow of the late Mr. Thomas Lester, of Cadamstown, at the advanced age of 98 years. Deservedly belonged to one of the oldest and most respectable families in King's County, as was testified by her funeral, which was one of the largest that left the parish for a great many years. The deceased lady was the mother of Rev. Mother St. M. Cecilia, St. Mary's of the Lake, Kingston.

Mr. William Wilson.

Mr. William Wilson, who has been for the last three years connected with the Custom House, expired on Tuesday morning. The deceased was in his sixtysixth year, and was born in Killeshendraw, County Cavan, Ireland. He came to this country forty six years ago and for thirty-seven years he was engaged in the wood business on Wellington and William streets. The deceased gentleman leaves an unmarried daughter and a sister and two brothers, one of whom is Mr. Chas. Wilson, who has been con-nected with Mount Royal Cemetey for about thirty years.

Countess of Cayan.

The Dowager Countess of Cavan died at her son's residence, New Edinburgh, on Monday last. The deceased lady arrived in Ottawa some time ago on a visit to her son, the Hon. O. H. Lambert, of the civil service. The dead Countess was the widow of the late Earl of Cavan, who died about a year ago. She and her husband were noted for their earnest labors in the cause of social reform. Her Ladyship was stricken ill of palpitation of the heart and died at a quarter to four in the morning, in her sixty-third year. The title, which is one in the Irish peerage, was created in 1647.

Election Notes

A requisition is being asking Mr. Chausse to come out in St. Mary's ward.

Hon. Mr. Laurier is to address a meeting at St. Scholastique about the end of the month.

Mr. David Lafond, merchant of St. Brigdie, is spoken of as the Conservative candidate in therville.

Jordan Van Nest, a wealthy farmer of Darlington, was trampled to death by a vicious colt last week.

Viscount Dillon, sixteenth bearer of that title in the Irish pecrage, died last wick, aged 80 years.

The negotiations between France and Spain for a commercial tresty have not resulted favorably.

PUBLIC SALE

OF SIDE-WHEEL PASSENGER

STEAMER "FLORIDA."

STEAMER "FLORIDA."

The Baltimore Steam Packet Co. will sell, by public auction, at the Columbian Iron Works and Dry-Dock Company's Dock, Baltimore, their Side-Wheel Steamer FLORIDA, 1,200 tons gross measurement, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1892.

at 1 o'clock p.m. Terms and full description mailed, or Steamer shown on application to

D. J. HILL, Supt. Balto. Packet Co., or WM. SEEMULLER & CO., Aucts. No. 11 St. Charles St., Haltimore, M'd. 25 4

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Also the various styles of the famous

HEINTZMAN PIANOS Now on sale at

C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS.

2268 St. Catherine Street

OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received as part payment. Planos and Organs sold on easy monthly payments and lowest prices for easily Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable workmen employed.

Telephones, Bell 416S. Federal 1200.

Mention this Journe.

THE DOME OF COLOGNE.

Alone, aloft, Blending the welrd and stern and soft, The Cathedral Dome of Cologne!

The Dome! the Dome of Cologue! Thence came its Meister's plan ? Lietore or since, to the eye of man Was never aught like it shown! Alas! the matchless Meister died: Alas! he died. And none

Though tried To fathout the mystery typelled, By the marvelous Dome of Cologne:

The Dome! the Done's of Cologne! In the (roublesome times of old; The soldier alone won fame and gold, The artist passed for a drone! War's incricanes rocked and wasted earth, Men battle a for shrine or throne: None sat by his hearth To ponder the means for a second birth For the body Dame of Cologne!

The lame! the Dome of Cologne! To God be immerial praise That now at length in our own bright days To Meister plan is known : Research has brought the relie to light From its mansoleum of stone-We hall with delight A treasure so long concealed from sight.

The Lone! the Dome of Cologne! Its hour of glory is rilgh. Build yest high as the supphire sky. As moonlight never both shore On temple of such a magnificent Ideal from zone to zone. So aid its ascent To the supplier blue of the tirmament,

The original Dome of Cologne!

The Cathe Irol Dome of Colognet. -James Clurence Mangen.

AFTER WEARY YEARS.

CHAPTER II.

CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE WILDOWS

Allomo should rescho from the banks of air and carriage of such a one will over putting it into execution. The noble St. Lawrence: or that thoughts | arrest attention. The dust and mould of | "I have often thought, I the noble St. Lawrence: or that thoughts arrest attention. The dust and mould of: "I have often thought, Morgan, on the think that these heroines, gladly as they are defined by columbus: how shed their blood for their Queen City, dred blaze in the breast of Morgan capable bars, shall in dred blaze in the breast of Morgan rags of a beggar conceal the manifesta-

They had much in common; both were Eleanor 4 calor but

think that she ought to step on wood with think that she ought to step on two of to be of 1866 Mercan bealty shorted in the sheer of domest hink and speak very much after the manner of 1866 Mercan bealty shorted in the sphere of domest down to foreign of the order of the sheet the sphere of domest of the was the sphere of th

Leally and his sister Eleanor were waite: spring arm and brave heart, out down asked Eleanor, ing sale by side. Gradually they as: the animense trees and cleared the pended from the edge of the water to the tangled underwood, and made smiding he had unwary triends. Between them

of any rational being. Here at your have been that domestic love which private life. His second marriage is feet the majestic river rolled grandly on, nerved their weavy arms to strike again placed beyond a doubt, and he stands with a Inher swell as the St. Maurice and yet again, for whe and analys. And consider how pare they kept their simple most noblest of markind."

Chaffed and roared as it was forced to flow these been their sterling honesty.

"I am glad of that," said Eleaner. "It between two intrographs which like a love showed. between two jutting rocks which, like a ever shone agreed thank of these men; is a great thing to have a great name pair of chained giants who had run to meet in mortal combat. But checked ere when we see the few last surviving ones nearly related to us than the unfamed they met, stood frowning fiercely on of them to troning neebly through our mass, and somehow we cherish their cach other. Now it spread out into a streets; when we say the last prayers by names as family ones."

Their hamilic graves: and then consider "An affect, possibly, of our vanity, my temper as it peacefully smiled and the wild licentionsness of our day, the

tive tug-boat, the clumsy punt, and dark, that which is now called public educadismal-looking coal-traders which shink tion, quickly by, as if they were the ghosts of a dohn Leahy was a pure type of that Captain Kild's pirate ships. It bore race of pioneers which is fast dying out, them all alike, toying with each and He was a strong, hold man, pleasant in tossing each with perfect impartiality.

merce of our great, though young, and his greatest hardship in the early Dominion flows to reach the far-off days of his settlement was that he was Atlantic, thence to be borne east and lar from a Catholic church. But he like west, north and south, proclaiming our many others of his countrymen, became resources and our skill.

But at times the great stream rebels and rages with such fury that the stoutest stand appalled and shrink back from its foam-covered face. It was calm, church was built. Now there was a large however, and docile as Morgan and village around it, and a resident priest.

Eleanor gazed adown its course. Gentle slopes of well-tilled country were interspersed with rough, bald hills away. She had borne her share of the were interspersed with rough, baid fills away. She had borne her share of the which rose sharply out from the river. Far away on every side could be discerned little villages dotting with the mark of man each hillside. The small spires of many a country church rose he always does those who bring his faith into a new place and they were presented. gently heavenward, bearing aloft the into a new place, and they were prosper bristling thistle with his stoglory of Calvary, and silently preaching hope and penance from their gilded two children, whom they had early "Do you mean a soldier of the great for the control of the

had been born in Canada.

The young man was not handsome, perhaps, but he had a clear, frank expression pleasing to behold; and he bore the unmistakable impress of thoughtful intellectuality. It could be traced on his broad, full brow, from which his dark hair was carelessly brushed; it gleamed from the depths of dark eyes which had that apparence of latent strength notice eyebrow- were strong and well-arched; ranean. his time chin, and the lips close-set.

Every feature was strongly marked, not half so daring as the sailing away out giving thus an individuality to his exists the unknown and mysterious ocean.

though exciting contests of college examinations used to call forth all his energy: it was not that he had a childish weakness to appear first on the list, but because he had a strong sense of duty and a noble ambition. He would cordially assist a classmate up to the very moment of beginning an examination; he would supply him with hints gathered by his industry in reading; but once the examination had begun he would strive to distance all competitors; and he generally succeeded. He had completed brilliant a a 'emical and philosophic course at Laval University, and had serious thoughts of studying for the church.

Eleanor resembled her brother both Ideas are not bounded by space, nor in personal appearance and in the en-

temper as it peacetully smuted and the wild heenttonsness of our day, the gently layed the shores of many a quiet is hanneless frauds, the small account in bay where the storm-king never comes, which life is held by namy, we can never on it proudly rolled, gathering volume admit that ignorance of reading and writing is dangerous to society. We raphashing steamer, the rakish brig, the third believe that one of the natural cautall square-rigged bark, the beautifully sess which will be at work in bringing about the trackers the clumsy must and dark

manner. He was too proud to do a mean Man may, to a certain extent, utilize action, and too good a Christian to do a the elements, but he can never control sinful one. He loved the old faith of them. Down the rushing river the comin his humble way an apostle. He would travel several miles to bring the priest to "hold a station" at his house; at length, chiefly through his exertions, a beautiful

> Mrs. Leahy was a kind-hearted woman who never sent the poor empty-handed

of bright gold; the maple, purple, scar-let, and Tyrian red; the beech, a deep grayish white; while the pine and fir retained their emerald hues.

that her brother's thoughts were not of the scene on which they were looking. Once or twice she had made some remark on the beauty of Fancy these and many other kinds of the landscape, but he had taken no notice trees growing side by side, every leaf of each being of a different shade, and all claimed:

"Certainly, Eleanor. If a fierce for

their impressions were.

"What hold men, Morgan, those early discoverers must have been! Think of Columbus venturing upon the wild Atthat apparence of latent strength notice lantic with his old-fashioned galley scarce able in a deep and placid stream. His fit for the calm waters of the Mediter-

At college he had borne off many honors. Endowed naturally with good talents he had cultivated them by assidious study. He had that patient endurance which will overcome scientific difficulties, and without which no solid success can be attained. The peaceful though exciting contests of college exciting c

Morgan, laughed Eleanor.

"I like to imagine the sensations of men in the great moments of life, that is all, my sister. What must become spend river? Whither was he going: Where or how would he end? Would accome upon a rich city dourishing in these vast solitudes, or would he discover traces of antodition."

"Dear me, Morgan," laughed Eleanor.
"you are quite enthusiastic in your love of country." But I, too, dearly love this sweet metherland, Canada, and am glad that it is not in any danger of invasion."

"Not there is no charger of third sort threatening as: but do you not know that the States of the Claurch are more traces of antodition." traces of antedituvian man?

must have courageous souls."

"Indeed yes, Eleanor. But Columbus had other virtues besides true courage. I do not say that I intended studying for Ideas are not bounded by space, nor imited by time. We of to-day may have pleas not unlike those of our anted diluvian ancestors; and persons thousands of miles apart may make identical reflections. It is not by any means strange that the words spoken near Lake Albano should resection from the banks of Think of his years of anguish, the chaf-

"He had good need of patience," said for Rome?" Morgan. Fancy the long hours he spent They had bunch in common; both were young and of a generous disposition; both had been trained, though widely apart, in similar schools of thought; and both had the same priceless gift of a true and living Faith. This has link bound them both with fillal ieve to the grand centre of Christianity. Rome.

What woulder, then, that in the collaboration of the properties of t

the laughing tide of the great river, on log cabins in the moist of a nowling will be Columbus with some of his lives a fine evening in October 1866. Morgan sheroess, and, with nought but their which have an extensive circulation?

"Why, Columbus had his energies, and soldier's wife." summit of a lofty hill, and then sat learnifelds take the place of waving forests. A blight was cast on his good name for a down to enjoy the glorious prospect.

Truly it was a seque to delight the eye Alexander. How strong and deep must shown the unblemished purity of ins

"An affect, possibly, of our vanity, my dear sister. Yet consider that although America may honor the name of her them constantly in fieu of candy or other discoverer, and cherish it as a family neiged children's dainties. I consider me, many of her children seek to make the faith of Columbus an alien plant, the inebriate asylums oranges have Himself, his best friend a humble monk, proved an efficient substitute tor Todol, superior of La Rabida, his muniticent protector Isabelle the Catholic, the cross he set set up on first landing, and the names of saints which, in his piety, he gave to each river and headland, stamped this continent with the indelible mark of our Church. Notwithstanding this, scheming politicians and ignorant parsons will prate about this being a Protestam country. We know of no lands which Protestantism has discovered: it came into the world too late for that?

"And we, Morgan, will be too late in returning if we remain bere much longer musing on the actions of the mighty lead, "said Eleanor as she arose.

Lightly down the hillside they went, at a pace half run half walk, until they reached a narrow path which wound along the river's course. Morgan ap peared absorbed in thought; at length he spoke :

"You said that a discoverer must have a great soul; what have you to say about the soul of a soldier?"

Eleanor east a swift, astouished glauce at her brother. He was walking quietly at her side with downcast eyes, striking, in an absent manner, at a tail reed or bristling thistle with his stout walking-"Do you mean a soldier of the Cross

"Well," returned Eleanor, "a soldier fighting in a just cause may certainly claim our admiration. I shudder at the

trees growing side by side, every leaf of cach being of a different shade, and all rich in coloring and glinting in the rays of a setting sun, and you have an autumn scene by the St. Lawrence, and one of untold loveliness.

Morgan Leahy was a young man of six and twenty. his sister two years his junior. Their parents were natives of the Emerald Isle: but Morgan and Eleanor than the wings of a sea-guilt! How grace fully they bend and sway! I wonder if Jacques Cartier, when first he sailed up this noble stream, was watened by the Emerald Isle: but Morgan and Eleanor their impressions were.

Of it. Leoking down the river she excluding:

"Certainly, Eleanor. If a fierce for should endeavor to invade our happy Dominion, to lay waste our fields and to overturn our institutions, ought we not to appland the gallant hearts who would go forth to drive them back? Ought we his noble stream, was watened by the Micmaes from these hills, and, if so, what their impressions were." drove back the Orange William have "Probably he was, replied Morgan; taught us, their descendants, a noble and, if he was, the poor red man, doubt-lesson; and were our peaceful cities attess, looked upon his ships with the won-tacked by a ruthless foe, I trust that der of tear, whilst you look upon those an coward drop might be found to have far off with the wonder of delight." cestors.

While speaking thus, a flush of pardouable patriotism and determination litur the young man's face, and show him to be a worthy descendant of the women of Limerick. Eleanor quietly asked: "Do you, then, love our Dominion so

all the elements of a mighty nation."
"Dear me, Morgan" laughed Eleanor.

French soldiers will withdraw from "I see what you mean, my philosophic brother; and I do think that discoverers must have courageous sould."
"Indeed yes, Ejeanor. But Columbus of this, and that is why I asked your opinion of a soldier's soul. Nay, nay the women of Limerick do you not

They were silent for a short time

"How do you reconcile your partite to defend the centre of Caristic ity is to Columbus with some of his larger but half a man, and nothing of a Christic ity." itian.

Why. Eleanor, you ought to be

"Perkaps I may be a sine thoughtfully replied. To to sustioned,

(This story can be had in book form (roin I, Murphy & Co., Yaltimore, or Knowle's book store, Halliax, S.S.)

b Who said Hood's Sarsaparille? Thousands of people, who know it to be the best blood partitier and tonic medicine.

Good for Drunkards as Well as for Beauties.

The value of oranges as an article of food is well known, says the New York Times, "I buy them by the box," says a mother, " and let my children can prized children's dainties. I consider that I save memory by it. At some of patients sucking the juice of them abundantly every time the thirst for Inquor comies upon them. This fact is so well recognized that often at temperance coffee stands piles of luscious oranges are also kept. And now another benefit is alleged for them. Some famous French beouties of former days, it is asserted, secured and preserved their marvelous complexions by a free diet of oranges, One in particular lived almost entirely upon the fruit. A dozen each at breaktast and luncheon made up these repasts; at dinner a dozen more, with a crust of bread and one glass of Burgundy. Doubtless an orange fad is threateningfor the pursuit of a complexion is a very

To the Point.

absorbing one to women.

We say our remedy is a permanent cure and then prove it thus: Toronto, Ont., April 17, 1887, "I would state that St. Jacobs Oit cured me effectually of rheumatism, with which I suffered in 1880. I have never had any return since of the pain which I endured for months previous. It affords me great pleasure to say I have recommended it to a number of friends. Too much praise cannot be devoted to its healing qualifies." J.ABRAHAMS, PassengerAgent, 5) York st. A seven year's test.

A Sure Rule-De Canter: Is there any sure way to tell the age of a horse?

De Trotter: Yes? ask the dealer and





Johnston, N. B., March 11, 1889. "I was troubled for thirty years with pains in my side, which increased and became very bad. I used

ST. JACOBS OIL

and it completely cured. I give it all praise."

MRS. WM. RYDER. "ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

Montreal Brewing Company's CHLEBRATED

ALES - AND - PORTERS

Registered Trade Mark - "RED BULL'S-EYE."

FLUID BEEF.



Strongth - Giver.

LIST OF PRIZES:

Approximation Prizes.

1 Prize worth \$15,000—\$15,000.00 1 " " 5,000 — 5,000.00 1 " 2,500 — 2,560 00

2,560 — 2,560 00 1,250 — 1,250,00 500 — 1,000 00 250 — 1,250,00 50 — 1,250 00 25 — 2,560,00 15 — 3,600,56

10- 5,000.00

25— 2,500.00 15— 1,500.00 10— 1,000.00 5— 4,995.06

-- 4.995.00

Nourishment.

Stimulating, - Strengthening, - Invigorating.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

DRAWINGS IN JANUARY, 1892:—January 7 and 20.

3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE \$15,000.00. WORTH

- \$1.00 11 Tickets for to Ask for Carculars.

1 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00 S. W. LEFEBVER, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada,

MONTREAL PAPER MILLS CO

St. Lawrence Paper Mills. 388 Craig Street, - - - MONTREAL, P.Q.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Toned and News, Prints, Colored Posters.
Heached and Unbleached Manilias.
Brown and Straw Wrappings,
White and Tinted Flat Writings.
Bill Heads, Note and Memo. Forms,
and General Printers' supplies. SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT ON APPLICATION.

P. O. Box, 1133.

AGENT, The Property of the PERCENT PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF 15-1.5-cow



Castor Fluid Registered. A delight-fully refreshing preparation for the half. It should be used daily, promotes the growth; a perfect hair drossing for the family, 25 ets. per bottle. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Monreal.

HARISHORN'S CHARLERS Bower of Imitations.

NOTICE
AUTOGRAPH

OF

THE GENUINE

CHARTSHURN

who won river us make mostly fast. Send voige ad the score postal eard for particus that the inventor with Co., Windsor, Out.

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S.,

> Surgeon-Dentist, 1694 Notre Dame Street.

Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Dorsenia Laughing Gas, Vegetable Vapour and Ether. Artificial work guaranteed satisfactory.

hope and penance from their guided crosses. In the background of the green fields waved the virgin forest. The light autumn frost had changed the hue of the leaves from green to the most gorgeous colorings. The white birch had leaves from green, but it was clear to Eleanor to the most gorgeous colorings. The white birch had leaves from green to the most gorgeous colorings. The white birch had leaves from green to the most gorgeous colorings. The white birch had leaves from green to the most gorgeous colorings. The white birch had leaves from green to the most gorgeous colorings. The white birch had leaves from green to the most gorgeous colorings. The white birch had leaves from green to the most gorgeous colorings. The white birch had leaves from green to the most gorgeous colorings. The white birch had leaves from green to the most gorgeous colorings. The white birch had leaves from green to the most gorgeous colorings. The white birch had leaves from green to the most gorgeous colorings. The white birch had leaves from green to the most gorgeous colorings are coloring from the cross and manufacture of the cross and from the cross and the cross that it was clear to Eleanor gain an earthly victory and a heavenly cross the dealer and multiply by two.

Must not be confounded with common cathematic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver pills are entirely utilized them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

The froster: Yes? ask the dealer and multiply by two.

Must not be confounded with common cathematic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver pills are entirely utilized them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.



Weber, Decker, Vose and Hale PIANOS. Fine speciments of which can be seen in the stores,

No. 228 ST. JAMES STREET. It is a fact not generally known to our readers that this Company sells beautiful new Upright Pianos at \$25. They have also a targe number of

Our readers should call and examine the stock and prices at N. Y. PIANO CO'S stores. Morphine Habit Cared in 10 to 20 days, No pay till cured. DR.J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Own.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

Self-Raising Flour as THE BEST and THE ONLY GENUDIS sticle. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it; all others are imitations.

DR. FULTON Cures patients of all preview. Enquiry Fixes by tetter of the cancers, Scrotula, etc., cured without Surgion.

Residence, 2144 St. Catherine street.

I have a positive renedy for the above disease; by Manue thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indiced so strong is my faith in its officery, that I will send TWO DOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send not their EXPRIESS and F.O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST. TORONTO. ONT.

PERSONAL—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE WORK in connection with burglaries, forgeries, blackmalling schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all detective work in criminal and civil business promply attended to by the Canadian Secret Service. Offices, Temple Building. Montreal. Office Telephone: 788. Private Telephones: 4653 and 6049. JOHN A. GROSE, Supt. Commercial Work; SILAS E. CARPENTER, Supt. Criminal Work.

Second-hand Pianos at from \$50 upwards.

THE FARM.

Professor Saunders Delivers an Instruc-Hvo Lecture-Winter Duleying,

Lecturing on experiments in cheese making recently. Professor Saunders

First, as to the proportion of remet which it was desirable to use in cheese making, and concerning which there was a great diversity of opinion. Experiant were tried with the extract of ments, standard strength, in the proportions of two, four and six parts per 1,000 tions of two, four and six parts per 1,000 of milk, and three, six and nine parts of milk, and three, six and nine parts per 1,000. Very little difference could be perceived, and it would seem that the proportion of remet does not materially effect the quality of the cheese: but, when milk is brought in over-ripe, a device the quality of the cheese: but, when milk is brought in over-ripe, a device the quality of the cheese: but, with different percentages of butter fat, with different percentages of butter fat, than it is dependent of the cheese in the duty of the straining the quantity work was in determining the First, as to the proportion of rennet which it was desirable to use in choose

It has been found as the result of a very large number of tests that no proyield as large a percentage of butter fat as can be obtained by the use of the Centrifugal Separator, while under the most careful and approved management not less than one half per cent, of butter at will be left in the milk after skimming. Only one-tenth of one per cent. will be found in the milk which has been passed through the separator. This, then, is equal under the very best methods to a loss of about ten per cent, of butter fat. Milk was set in deep pails in ice-water for eleven hours and twenty-two nours. The additional loss in skimming at eleven hours was nine per cent. of butter fat. Milk was set a different temperatures-at 98 and 88 and 78 Fahrenheit-and all cooled afterwards in cold water to 49. There was no perceptible difference in the results. The cows being milked were divided into three groups as follows: First, those which nad calved within two months; second. those between two and six months; third, those between six and nine months or over. When the milk was set in ice water at 382 there was found on skimming to be a loss as compared with the milk treated in the separator in the first group of 16 per cent.; in the second, 26 per cent, and in the third 14 per cent. in other experiments the milk was re-peated and and set in theice water at 38 ? The loss in this case was 14 per cent. from the first group, 29 per cent from the second, and 41 per cent, from the third. In setting milk in cheese factory cans 15 mehes in diameter as compared with the shotgun can it was found that 7 per cent. additional fat was left in the milk after skimming in the large vessel as compared

shinding and the way left in the milk after skinning in the large vessel as compared with milk set one hour after making. The delay of one hour caused an additional loss of 16 per cent. Those conditions are the average of not less than 12 tests in each case. With milk set in shallow cans many of these differences were not observable.

A creamery was started at Mount Elgin under the supervision of Prof Robertson early in the season with the view of demonstrating the advantages of winter dairying. Up to about the middle of December the milk supplied by patrons was from 7,000 to 0,000 pounds per day turning from 330 to 400 pounds of butter far averaged 4 per cent, of butter far averaged at the far averaged at the milk from every portion is tested every day, the proportion is tested every day, the proportion is tested every day, the proportion of hutter far ascertained by the Babcack tester and the milk paid for in proportion to its butter far A. A charge of 3 cents per pound is made to all the patrons. It is believed that 2 cents will be annote to every feight to England and commissions, and it is expected to net the patrons about 22 cents per pound and defended by the patrons about 22 cents per pound and defended between sold during the past week owing to the good condition of the patrons about 22 cents per pound and defended between the patrons about 22 cents per pound and defended between the patrons about 22 cents per pound and defended between the patrons about 22 cents per pound on the butter is made to rever feight to England and commissions, and it is expected to net the patrons about 22 cents be anothe to cover freight to England and commissions, and it is expected to net the patrons about 22 cents per pound. All moneys received over and above, and consumption. Consumption and expenses will be equally divided among the patrons when the returns are received. By this method it is expected that patrons will receive about \$110 per 100 pounds for their wilk, with the additional advantage of having the sweet skim milk for feeding their calves. About 10,000 pounds of this butter, which is equal to the best Danish in quality, will be shipped next week for England to be followed by additional shipment every two or three weeks afterwards. A large number of the sum advanced and expenses will be equally divided among the patrons when the returns are received. By this method weeks afterwards. A large number of obcese makers have within the past few weeks applied to the Dominion Dairy Commissioner for information as to the best methods of changing their cheese metories to creameries during the winter. Not more than three to six chesse makers have been present all the time at Mount Elgin learning butter making with the intention of carrying it on next winter. These came at their own expense, seeking information. Another creamery has been organized by the Dairy Commissioner at Woodstock, where cream is collected from the far. collected from the farmers there three times a week. In this instance the factory charge is four cents per lb. on all the butter made, to cover cost of collecting, unking and marketing. The average quantity of butter produced in this fac-tory up to the middle of December was from 275 to 300 pounds per day. The steam also is tested and paid for in proportion to the butter-fat it contains, the

would obtain from the milk and a higher prich per pound. Further, the farmers and their wives would be saved all the labor connected with setting, skimming, making and marketing.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Wheat —There are no transactions reported on spot, although we hear of sal a of No. 1 hard Manitoba in the West at \$1.04 and \$1.05. and No. 2 hard at \$1.04 and \$1.02. Red and white winter wheat have been sold in the West at 90c to 92c. Here No. 2 hard is quoted nominally at \$1.02 to \$1.03.

Outs.—The market is quiet, a few car lots of Quebec outs being reported at 35c to 35c per 34 ibs, and sales of Manitoba mixed outs have taken place at 315c to 35c.

Barley.—The market is quiet, although sales have been made to brewers all the way from 55c to 65c per bashel as to quality; feed barley is quoted at 48c to 50c.

Ryo —The market is very quiet and prices are nominal at 90c to 35c.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed Rogs.—The market is firm and prices are higher, with packers following the advance. Sales of car lots have transpired at \$5 to and that figure is still hid for nice bright car lots, but holders want \$5.93. This is a rise of 30c per 100 ths on the week. Regarding supplies to come forward there are conflicting reports, one party who was in the city from the west stating that the bulk of the higs from Kent and Essex counties have been marketed. Another party from the west stated that there were still more hogs in the country than money to pay for them. To-day holders are firm at \$5.90 at points west of Toronto, which means \$5.90 to \$5.95 had down here.

Pork, Land, &c.—The market for pork ai-

85.30 to \$5.95 had down here.

Pork. Land, &c.—The market for pork although not active has been characterized by a mir misiness with sales of Canada short cut at \$14.75 to \$15, and some holders are now asking more money owing to the advance in the price of hogs. Regular western mess pork is quoted all the way from \$0.3 to \$15 \$14.75. A further rise has taken place in Checago which has naturally caused a firmer feeling here. Lard is steady with a tendency to greater firmness. A fair business for the season has transpired in smoked meats at about former prices, affhough some dealers say they are getting a fraction more for city cured hams and bacon.

Canada short cut mess pork per bri \$14.75 & 15.00

	Canada short cut mess pork per bri &	14.75	31	5.00
	Mess pork, American, per brl	14.00	a l	4.25
	Extra Mess beef, brl	14.4)	w)	5.00
i	Hams, city cured, per lb	luic	Ü	He
ļ	Lard, pure in pails, per lb	Sic	D	9.0
	Lard, com in palls, per ib			
	Bacon, per 1b			
	Shoulders, per ib			
Į	•••			

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Bishop Spalding in discussing the opening of the World's Fair on Sundays, says: "Sunday is a day of worship, it is also a day of repose, a day of enjoy-ment. The whole day cannot be spent in the church, and they who labour six days in the week in the grime of fac-tories and of mines should not be asked

Culloden Cullings.

GENTLEMEN,—In 1881 was severely afflicted with gravel of the kidneys from which I suffered great pain. I was recommended to take Burdook Blood Bitters, which I did, inding great relief, and after taking 4 bottles can truly say I am cured and have not since been troubled. I highly recommend it.

PETER WEST, Culloden P.O., Ont.

gream also is tested and paid for in proportion to the butter-fat it contains, the cream being poured three times from one vessel to another before the sample is taken. The fat is determined by the oiltest churn. In view of the general results obtained, it seems quite safe to say that were creameries organized all over the dairy districts of Canada, and the oream separated with the centrifugal separater would be, not less, on the average, than would be, not less, on the average, than 20 per cent. in the quantity of butter he

Difficult Recruiting. Scotch recruits it seems are nearly as

hard to get for the British army as Irishmen who now form scarcely an eighth of the whole force on which they were once, and at the time of Waterloo, over a third. The specially idiotic regula-tions of the War Office contribute their 25 2 part to this falling off in Scotland. Thus there is a Highland Regiment known as the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of which Mr Arnold Foster, the Unionist pamphleter, says in a letter to the London Times : There is only one part of her Majesty's dominion in which the regiment is permanently forbidden by War Office order to recruit, and that is Suther-landshire. Their is one other part from which practically no recruits are obtained, and that is Argyll. The depot of the regiment, by a strange vagary, has been placed at Stirling. To keep up the fiction of territorial recruiting, the War Office has temporarily "closed" England for the regiment—that is to say, recruits are not taken for it at English centres. As, however, men do not come forward at Scotch centres, what really happens is this: Recruits are heard of in London : the officers of the regiment pay the fares of these men down to Stirling, where they are duly collisted in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. In-deed the efforts of the officers to keep up their splendid old regiment are almost pathetic. Within the last few months a party, consisting of two officers (one of them speaking Gaelic), a piper, and four non-commissioned officers and men, have permanulated the Highlands with the object of inducing Highlanders to enlist. Although nearly £100 have been expended by the officers and their friends in this honorable quest, not a single Highland recruit has been obtained.—Catholic Review.

Coming Events.

Coming consumption is foreshadowed by a hacking cough, night sweats, pain in the chest, etc. Arrest its progress at once by taking Hagyard's Pectoral Baisam, which never fails to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc., and even in confirmed consumption affords great relief.

All We've Got Left.

A story is told of a bright lad, whose mother is prominent in society circles and was entertaining a select party of lady friends a few afternoons since. He, with boylike enthusiasm, was assisting in serving refreshments. Towards the latter part of the afternoon the little fellow approached his mother, who was engaged in conversation with the ladies. Holding a plate of cakes aloft, he remarked, in a not at all subdued tone; "Say, mamma, I guess they liked em pretty well, for that's all we've got lett.' A hearty laugh went the rounds, In which the hostess joined, while the speaker departed, wondering what caused so much amusement.

Our assortment of the latest styles is now complete in small, medium and large shapes.

We have two splendid lines of

At \$1.50 and \$2.

Also our usual large stock of SCOTCH CAPS, KNOCK-ABOUTS. TAM O'SHANTERS, TWEED Caps, &c.

The best goods at low prices.

ROBERTSON & CO.,

220 ST. JAMES Street. Opposite Alexander's.

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purificathe Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

CURES DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA.
HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH
DIZZINESS. DROPSY. RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES



GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By athorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocon, Mr. Epphas provided our Breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save usmany heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicions use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a futal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly neurished frame.—
"Civil Scrutce Gazette."

Mado simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, inbelied thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Ohemists, London, England.

INFORMATION WANTED

of MAURICE LYONS, a native of Bahens, Listowell, Co. Kerry, Ireland; aged about 47 years. When last heard from he was residing in the United States. Any information con-cerning his prosent whereabouts will be gladly received by his brother.

DANIEL LYONS, 26 Dowd St.,

Painting.

J. GRACE, 51 University street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger. All orders promptly attended to. Keeps in stock Aspinall's & Devois' ENAMEL PAINTS, as also an assortment of prepared Paints ready for use. Gold and plain Wall Papers, Window Glass, Glue, Paint Brushes, Paris Green, Kalsomine and Varnishes, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

51 University Street.

COVERNTON'S

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS

Will be found superior to all others. Price, 25c. Bo sure and get that prepared by J. Covennon & Co. Dispensing Chemist, corner of Bleury and Dorchester streets. Branch: 469 St. Lawrence street.

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PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of GAS FIXTURES AND FANCY SHADES No. 135 Bleury St., - MONTREAL.

House Drainage and Ventilation a Specialty Steam, Hot Water and Combination Furnaces Fitted Up.

All Kinds of Roofing Attended to. BELL TELEPHONE 968.

FARMS MILLS AND HOMES IN OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE CONTROL OF THE CO

ROYAL STEAM DYE WORKS Offices: 710 Craig Street and 1672 St.

atherine Street, Works: Corner Shaw and Logan Streets, Montreal

JOHN L. JENSEN, Proprietor.

Ladies' Dresses, Gonta Suits, Cloth and other Jackets Dyed or Cleaned without being taken apart. Gents' Suits Cleaned and Steam Freesed on short notice. Damask and Rep. Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, &c., 19ed or Cleaned and Beautifalty Pressed. Cloth, Silks, Woollens, &c., Dyed in first-class style, Special rates to the trade. Bell Telephones: Head office, 732. Branch Office, 737. Works, 7322.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. Dame Maria Egan, of the City and District of Montreal, whereomenon as to property of John Andrew Peard, of the same place, plumber, herein to duly authorize to exter via instice. Plaintiff, and the said John Andrew Peard, befondant. Notice is hereby given that the Phaintiff has this day instituted an action for separation as to properly against the said Defendant.

Montreal, 22nd December, 1831.

MCCORMACK, DUCLOS & MURCHISON, Attorneys for Plaintiff

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 66. Dame Octavic Guertin, of the parish of Beloeil, in the District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action in separation as to properly against her husband Joseph Procule Prefortaine, merchant, of the same place, Montreal, 7th December, 1891.

GEOFFINON, DORION & ALLAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff

Purchasers are invited to the

1824 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill St.) MONTREAL

To Examine their Great Stock of Pianos and Organs,

LEADS THEM ALL KNABE, BELL, WILLIAMS PIANOS

BELL ORGANS 20 Old Planes and Organs taken as part Paymont and full value allowed.

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Parties Coast. PATES, LOWEST ELIABLE, ALWAYS.

SPECIALLY FITTED TOURIST CARS

Will leave Montreal, Windsor Street Station, at 8:15 p.m. AND RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE ON JAN 20, FEB 3 & 17. MAR 2, 16 & 30.

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Degler in General Sporting and Athletic Goods, Snow-Shoes, Boxing-Gloves, Fencing Folls, Masks, Single Sticks, Hockey Sticks and Pucks, Bicycles, Bells, Lanterns, etc.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Billiard and

Improved Billiard Cushions, patented Nov.
91, Ivory and Composition Bulls, Tips, plain and faucy Cues, Billiard Cloths, etc. Tables altered, repaired and cut down, etc.
Agents for Canada of the Star Patent Burlington Toboggans, just the thing for Cubs and Boys.
If you wish the best and where quality is considered the cheapest, get a Star Patent.

1742 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

HOTEL BALMORAL, MONTREAL—NOW under an entire change of management, is unrivalled by any hotel in Canada. The equipment is most complete, the cuisine is unexcelled and every consideration is given to the coinfort of guests. It is in the heart of the city and within a few minutes walk of the R. It depots and steamboat landings. Terms \$2 to \$3 per day. James Smith, Proprietor. 22 G

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

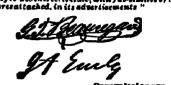
Louisiana State Lottery Company (incorporated by the Legislature for Educational as & Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present state Constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DEAWLESS the place Semi-Ameraly (June and Be-cember), and its Chanu Single Rumber Buawings take place to each of the other ton months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, Sew Orleans, i.a.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows: Astessed as follows:

We do hereby certify that wo supertise the are movements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Draws... a
of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in percon manage and control the Drawings themselves, and
that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and
that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and
company to use this certificate, such fairness che
company to use this certificate, such fairness of our
rignatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undereigned Banks and Bankers will pay to Frizes drawn in The Louisians State Lotteries which you be presented at our counters.

R M WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisis to Mat'l Bh PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Matienal Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Rank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

FEBRUARY 10, 1892. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRINCE. APPROXIMATION PRIMES. 100 are.....

3,134 Prizes, amounting to \$1 034,800 Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters 95; Tenths 82; Twentieths 91. Club rates, 55 fractions' tickets at \$1, for \$50-SPECIAL RATES TO AGENCE.

AGENTS WARTED EVERYWHEET IMPORTANT.

Sond Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we propay Ex-press Charges on TICKETS and LIBTS OF PRIZES for-warded to correspondents.

Address FAUL COWRAD,
REW ORLEADS, LA

Give full address and make signature

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to all Loversame, we use the Express Companies in aniswering correspondents and sending Late of Prims, until the Courie shall dedee Overshore the Prims, until the Courie shall dedee Overshore the American Couries, however will cominne to dollver all ORDINARY letters doress d to I au Courie, between the Couries of the March 1988 of the Couries of the Couries of the Couries of the Couries of the Levisions of the Couries of the Cour

CURE FITS!

When I say I care I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EFILEP. SY OF FALLING SIGNNESS a life-long study. I warman my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have miled is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my intalkhile remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., ISS ADELAIDE ST. WEST. TORONTO, ONT.



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Difficulty of Breathing Tightness of the Chest Wasting Away of Flesh. Throat Troubles Consumption Bronchitis, Weak Lungs Asthma, Coughs Catarrh, Colds

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TASTELESS

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS LABORATORY, TORONTO, CNT



BAD COMPLEMIONS, WITH PIMPLY, ELOTCHY, only skin, Red, Rough Hands, with chaps, painfus singer each and shapeass mais, and simple Babs Humors prevented a sterred by CUTICURA SOAP A marvellous heautiler of world wide ce chrity it emply income serable as a Skin Parifying Soap, un equalled for the Toilet and without a rival for the Nursery. Also lately pure, decicately in dicated, exquisitely performed, CUTICURA SOAP produces the whitest, chartest skin, and soft at hands and prevents inflantiation and covering of the prevents inflantiation and covering of the prevents of the inflantiation and covering of the prevents of the inflantiation and covering of the prevents of the inflantiation of comparison with the best of other slant soaps, and rivals in delicacy the most noted and expensive of right and invisery scaps. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin soaps.

Soaps.
Soid throughout the world. Prict Obe.
Send for to the a to Cure Skin and Blood. Discress.
**ddress to creek through and Chemical Conformation.

Aching sites and back, weak kidneys, and rheumatism r fleved in one minute by the cele-

ROYAL GRIEF.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE DEAD.

The Helr Presumptive to the British Crown Carried off by an Attack of Paeumonia.

After an evan so of some days, daration from lung disease, which at that was not looked on as likely to prove fatal, the Duke of Clarence. eldes; son or the Prince of Wales and heir presumptive to the Throne, died on Thursday morning aged Tyears. The patient was assiduously invesed by his mother, who was occasionally assisted by Princess May. The regular nurse was Miss Hallam, who is called Sister Victoria

The news was quickly flashed across the cable and days were speedily at helf-must at all puls-He, and many private buildings in all the cities or Canado. Nothing was publicly known of the Duke's illness until last Monday, though he was really placed under doctor's care previous j to Thursday

Friday it could no longer be disguised that his iffness had assumed a serious character. He expressed a desire to attend the birthday Eritish Royal family. The most touching utterstivities in his honor, but was unable to do terrance on the sad calamity was that of the so. Saturday his symptoms became so alarm-

consof Wides adds point to the public socious social view of the public view of the public

SHEEL ARE AREAS AND ALASES FOR

The art of a constitutive processing the edge for the South Constitutive processing the edge of the first process of the south constitutive processing the edge for the first process of the south constitutive processing the edge for the first process of the south constitution of the edge for the tree south constitutive process of the south constitution of the south constitution of the south of the tree south constitution of the south of the tree south constitution of the south of the so

Press Opinion.

Press Opinion.

Among the trish newspapers many contain kindly acticles upon the event. The National Press, the organ of the Metarthynies, touching ty refers to the relyl of love which has been so painfully ended. It says: "All idea of royalty disappears before the malacy in human life, which forces every man's heart."

The Freeman's Journal, McCarthynte, says: "The Preeman's Journal, McCarthynte, says: "The Preeman's Journal, McCarthynte, says: "The Prince of Charence and Avondale made no enemies. He will be mourned by att kindly and generous me a with deep sympathy for his parents. The Prince of Wales has hailts. He has sometimes torgotten that royally has different as well as rights, but the Prince has a certain royal generously and kindness of heart which are liked by the people. The Princes of Wales has won the love and esteem of all. We believe she has sympathy for the suffering and wrongs of the people of Ireland."

The Independent, Parnellite, says: "The utmost sympathy goes out from the hearts of the Irish people for the namely in their deep attitiction. The Duke of Charene and Avondale was popular in Dublin. When he was here for a few days recently with his brother, Prince George, he visited Mr., Parnell's grave, in Glasaevia Cemetery.

The St. James Gazette says: "It would be sycophancy to say that the hapless Prince was regarded with eathusiastic devotion and intense personal regard by a majority of those whom he might have ruled. We have the best reason to believe that in the death of the Duke of Charene and Avondale we have lost a promising young Prince, whose untimely taking off would claim our sorrow even without the exceptional circumstances of the approaching marriage wherein a special pathos lies. The death of the Duke can hardly make a serious difference in the political or dynastic situation. Prince George of Wales, steps into the place of heir. If the tragic event has any lesson in it, it is that it is a duty that Princes owe to their subjects, from their position, to take due and reasonab

secure.
In Dublin the newspapers appeared in mourning. Many of the leading stores put up their shutters. The lord mayor presided at a meeting of 59 members of the Municipal Council, who passed a vote of condolence with the Queen and with the Prince and Princess of Wales.
Deceased was an officer in the army, captain 10th Hussars, and for some time sailed as naval caiel.

The corporation of the city of Dublin has already adopted a vote of condolence with the Prince and Princess of Wales in the loss they

have sustained in the death of their son. On Monday the corporation held a special meeting at which resolutions were adopted condoling with the Queen and other members of the Royal family.

The Prince of Wales has sent to the Lord Mayor of Dublin a telegram in reply to the resolutions adopted by the Dublin Corporation comioding with him and his family on the death of the Duke of Charence. His Royal Highness says: "I and the Princess of Wales are deeply touched by the resolutions of condolince adopted by the resolutions of conducted adopted by the resolutions of conducted adopted by the solutions of remarks. Our dear son was very happy in Ireland, and he would have shortly returned there if he had not been stricken by his fatal illness."

In Canada.

Resolutions of condolence were passed by the arrives public bodies and telegraphic messages D_{Γ} , Quigley, at the outset, gave a short sketch various public bodies and telegraphic messages sent to England, His Eminence the Cardinal sent the following despatch :-

bereavenient."

The court will rot sit on the day of the tuneral

The Recorder and the Dead Duke. The intelligence of the Death of the Duke of Carence has called forth many expressions of condolence from several of our local societies. all of which breathe unswerving loyalty to the so. Saturday his symptoms became so alarming that Dr. Caking was telegraphed for. On Sunday the service of Dr. Broadbert were called into requisition and the first bulletin as to his ulness was made public. Even their people did not take it seriously. I ntil Wednesday that the otheral bulletin is issued by doctors gave no great reason for anyaty. This is the only public way in which I can show the sympassed by local bodies in proximenal towns to participate in the public celebration of the Duke's welding. Before these papers were sold off the news stands extras were on the streets canaling the numoninement of the Duke's death.

As the believethal of the Prince to Princess Mary of Tech, a young lady much liked in England, was to take place on the 23th dit, nucle a februard people and the great people and the Prince was always and the great and the naturace was to take place on the 23th dit, nucle a februard people and the great people and the Prince of the Call and the prince of the Call and the natural was to take place on the 23th dit, nucle a februard gap and the great people and the Prince of the Call and the prince of the Call and the great people and the Prince of the Call and the prince of the Dinkers with human kindness to the weak and erring. I love England's royal rule because of its stability. How it differs from dear frame, which I so the seed with conflicting the tothewing special general and commandation and the prince of venerable Pontineal Zouave, his Honor the Re-

A control of the cont

Provided States with the window Provided States States and the white the states of the

The color is also, so per interfection O Soulf or transcort about On this strainer in Life of bottomed one of Assembland and the sect of transcore On pathways white with shown. When water the laying stars and than

CHARLES LO MAISTA.

CARTER'S ITTLE IVER PILLS.



CURE

Sack Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea. Drowsiness, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Cartele's Little Liver Phils are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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

ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great' boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'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 purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill Small Dose, Small Price.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

The Poet, the Philosophor, and the Preacher-Lecture by Dr. Quigley. of St. John, N. B.

Cardinal Newman, was delivered in the Victoria Rifles Armory Hall, on Thursday evening. by Dr. R. F. Quigley, barrister-at-law, of St. John, N.B., under the auspices of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society. The Rev. Father McCallen presided, and amongst those present were the Ren. James Callaghan, Rev Martin Callaghan, Rev. Father Gotz, Connolly, Devine and Casey; Dr. and Mrs. Hingston, Mr.

sent the following despatch :—

The Cardinal Archbishap, the Clergy and the authorities of Lavai University request it was the theorem theorem of their dependence of the precion of their dependence of the process of Wardinal expression of their dependence of the Queen's Bench, Montreals the Royal Lamily by the death of Ills Boyal Highness the Pulke of Clarence. The courts were for the most part adjourned. The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Montreals the Royal Lamily by the death of Ills Boyal Lighness the Pulke of Clarence. The courts were for the most part adjourned. The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Montreal of the Crown of England. We joon with all our Gracious Sovereign, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Royal family and the forest of the noble deal prince, and we most humbly tender them our sympathies and our conditions of the noble deal prince, and we most humbly tender them our sympathies and our conditions of the noble deal prince, and we most humbly the decision of the relations of the noble deal prince, and we most humbly the decision of the relations of the noble deal prince, and we most humbly the decision of the relations of the noble deal prince, and we most humbly the decision of the relations of the noble deal prince, and we most humbly the decision of the relations of the noble deal prince, and we most humbly the decision of the relations of the noble deal prince, and we most humbly the decision of the relations of the noble deal prince, and we most humbly the decision of the relations of the noble deal prince, and we most humbly the decision of the relation of the relation of the noble deal prince, and we most humbly the decision of the relation of t factor in the religious movement of the age, and men of all creeds testified to his worth. He was a man in the workings of whose mind the intelligent portion of the whole English people was interested. Whatever they thought of his creed, they had but one opinion of his attainments. He was at once poot, philosopher and preacher; skillud in controversy and steadast in matters of belief. One need not be a member of the Church of Rome to cherish an admiration hordering upon reverence for John Henry Newman. Few menever handled the weapons of controvers tal warrare with such consummate skill. One special point about his writings, which had lately been collected and published in forty volumes, was their strongly marked individuality. They were exidently suggested by medents which happened in the course of a long and eventful life. There was perhaps not one of his Oxford scrinous which has not written with a secret reference to himself, and the same remark applied to his poetry, and other works: "They entitle," said the speaker, "the author to the first place among the classic writers of our tongue No living writer even attained the same

nearly for England in 18 and the College Strom, a congression of the New York Teach (18) and the Strom, a congression of the College Strom, a congression of the College Strom of the Third (18) and congression of the Forest of the Third (18) and the College Strom of the College Stro

WHAT AN ENGLISHMAN OFGHT TO BE.

favor."
Dr. Hingston then moved a vote of thanks to the lecture, and in the course of a short speech gave an interesting account of his personal experience of the late Cardinal. Mr. J. J. Curran, c.C., M.P., m. a brief but elequent speech, seconded the motion, which was carried anily theers.

The ceremony of religious profession and taking of the habit was held in the Grey Nans of the purchasing capacity of the public chapel, Sussey street. Ottawa, a few days ago.

His Grace the Archbishop officiated. There standard. was present a large representation of the city clergy: -- Monsignore Routhiel, V. G.: Rev. Canon Boullon, Rev. Fathers McGuichey, O.M.I., president of Otlawa University; Free,

An eloquent fecture on the late illustrious

of Newman's early life. Born in 1801, in London, the great cardinal was educated at Haling

mining the classe writers we can always. No living writer ever attained the same was first over the end only the greatest living master of language, but perhaps the greatest that ever byed. His command of all kinds of language was wonderful. Not in the whole range of English literature have we anything equal to his sermons, nor such verses as 'Lead Kindiy light.' He has made Ancient Athens live before us in another of his works. He was unrivalled as a controversalist; but never, in a life inflorstrite, did he take in unfair advantage or win a dishonest vietory." After terring to the dominant tone at the time of Nowman's birth when theology and noradity were sneered at, Dr. Quigley went on to say that another school also every seed of certain influence. No figure, terlaps, was so worthy of careful study as John Wesley. After making every allowance, it still remained true that no Protestant teacher came nearer the heroes of spiritualism than he did. The Methodist seed was not the only one which was affected by his influence. To him was undoubtedly due the Evangelical or Low Church party of the present day. His message was substantially that of the great preachers of the Mudile Ages. He insisted upon chasity, and belief in the judgment of God. Newman in his early days was a strong adminer of the Evangelical methods. He was advanted by helvest at one time that "no Roman could expect to be saved," Yet these men were working for Catholicism unconsciously. The Evangelical school was made up of men who had tell the Idea or a world to come. In this army John Henry Sewman enrolled himself in early youth. In the "Apolocita" he relates how that at the age of fifteen he tessively through so the feet with the search of the single and his second as headed, he was a freeding to he administration of this intelligence camerthus early into play. He was a theologism, and a dominant factor of this intelligence camerthus early into piny. He was a theologism, he had so the south of the supplied of the south of the angless of the supp

and problem the distribution is excepted to the South of the problem of the test of the Wite interval of the problem of the problem of the problem of the test of so the street result of the feath of the hand of the hand of the feathers of t

WHAT AN ENGLISHMAN OF GHT TO BE.

He took the correct view on the fitsh question. He know that Englishmen as a rule appeared not to think that is was useasy to forget infleting an injury as it was difficult to longer being injured, that they also forget that Ireland was a mation, and her first grievance was that she was not understood. Newman understood her, He did not favor insulling parromage towards the Irlsin. He was concluded the dold of hatrical Ireland toward to England. A debt which has been accumulating for three fundred years. Newman unlifesympathized with the Irish people. Ireland was to his a land old and young lod in its Christianity, young in its promise for the inture. One grievener which he succeeded to some extent in remedying, was the lack of proper citicalitonal facilities for Catholies in Ireland. Here was a country where a Catholie come not obtain a degree and where four-diffus or the lay-payers were Catholies, His efforts resulted in the foundation of

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN DUBLIS. THE CAPHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN DUBLIS.

of which he was first rector, but which had not
the power to confer degrees, and which was refused a charter. In concluding, Dr. Quigleys
said that by joining the Church of Rome, Newman had unione, intellectually speaking, the
evil of three centuries. "If such a man submits, after twelve years' consideration, to the
Catholic Church, what ground is left to the
favor,"

Ir. Hingston then moved a vote of thanks to

Profession.

OUNTAIN S. Carsley's Column. GAME POULTRY

MARKET CORNER BEAVER HALL HILL AND DORCHESTER STREET.

Choice Malpecque and American Oysters, in shell and bulk. Oysters on the half-shell a specialty. All Fish, Game and Poultry dressed and delivered FREE, OF CHARGE. A trial order respectfully solicited.

CADYVILLE, Clinton Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1890.

With joy and pleasure I testify to the wonder-ful cure and virtue of Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic. A poor sick boy in my parish was for years the victim of falling sickness and fits. Given up by physicians as incurable, he is now omirabile dictin strong and healthy. No mistake but a few bottles of Koenic's Nerve Toote saved.

but a few bottles of Koenig's Nerve Tonic saved

his life. May God bless you, the noble benefactors of humanity; you have the prayers of the boy, of his parents, of myself and of all the parishioners. Words fall to express my thanks to you. Ever truly your corduct friend, FATHER J. M GOWAN, Rector.

Sr. Mahy's, Ky., Oct. 7, 20, 1 hereby testify that Puster Koenig's Nerve

Fonic cured a girl of my congregation of St. Vitus Dance, and a married lady of siceplessies. REV, FATHER POL. FERMONT.

FREE Diseases sent free to any address and poor patients can also abduin this medicine free of charge.

MOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III.

the Douggists at Stiner Pottle, 6 to

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWTOLNDLAND.

The Cold.

taste of the

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES

OF LIME AND SODA

CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR
WASTING DISEASES, takes the
remedy as he would take milk. A perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer.
Take no other, All Descriptor, Soc., LOO.

CNABE PIANOS.

UNEQUALLED IN

WILLIS & Co., Sole Agents, 1821Notre

Brussels

five-frame Body Brussels at special

prices, salesmen have been booking large

and fitters overrun with pressing de-

mands upon their taxed energies, and

the tout ensemble presents an assurance

THOMAS LIGGET,

1884 NOTHE DAME STREET

Dame St., Montreal, Que.

Best Body

standard.

WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.

Carpets.

115-311

SCOTT & BOY SE. Between.

The disagreeable

COD LIVER OIL

is dissipated in

 $= (G \circ f) \circ \mathcal{F}(G) \circ (G) \circ (B) \circ (G)$

Some Select to Bland to Shirten,

medy has been prepared by the Rever-seniz of Fort Wayne, Ind., since is opered noder his direction by the

HENRY GATEHOUSE

o M. U. D.D., chaplain Grey Nuns; Gandet, O. M. U. Caschaplane; Nilbes, O. M. U. D.D., Governaplane; Nilbes, O. M. U. D.D., Gander, Degnire, Leanise left, Leverne, Pontin.

Following are the names of the young ladies who took the final yows; Choor nuns.—Misses Mary Agnes Frwin (87.8). Edgar gooden-sburgh, N.Y.; Eluzabeth Devin, S.S. St. Bandinal, Action, Q.; Bridget Foley, (87. St. Estella), Egandy (10), Ont.; Anale Foleman, [87. Mary of S. U. Hilary, S. Francois du Lac, Q. Edgarden, St. Hilary, S. Francois du Lac, Q. Lay nuns professed—Herminae Priour, [87. Pauline] Ripon, Q.; Erndget Barke, [87. Richard ard, Thempleton, Q.; Camelista Desmoyers, [87. Sabina, J. Richelten, Q. Eggiteen young ladies assumed the habit of the order.

The section was by the Rey, Father Conroy, rector of St. Mary's Cathedral, Ordensburgh, N. Y.

The section was by the Rey, Father Conroy, rector of St. Mary's Cathedral, Ordensburgh, N. Y.

Words of the song are:

I met my writein Ireland, when the twe went to school, when children and playmates we learned the gooden rule;

We bearined to love each other as we grew up in lite.

A NEW BALLAD.

"Thoved You, Kate, in trefund."

A very beautiful and tender bullad has recently been published. It is entitled "I loved you, Kate, in Ireland."

A very beautiful and tender bullad has recently been published. It is entitled "I loved you, Kate, in Ireland."

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I loved you, Kate, in Ireland."

A very beautiful and tender bullad has recently been published.

I loved you, Kate, in Ireland."

I lov

And fifty years ago this day Kate became any wite.

So throw your arms around me, Kate, let everybody know I loved you, Kate, in Deland, so many years ago! Kissime, now, my derling one, while the thowers sweetly grow; flowers sweetly grow; loved you, Kate, in freland, yes, many years ago.

The bright sunshine may also the dew, make all the world feel gay.

But there is not at Irish heart as light as mine today:

And Kittle, she books charming, our love will stronger grow; We danced to the tune of wedding bells just fiffy years ago

The cheerint thought of a lover's heart still lingers with meyet. The many happy moments I never shall forwhen boys and girls together, by the moon-beam's brightest glow, We same all night 'til broad daylight, yes, fifty years ago.

LADIES, -- We secured three first prizes and diplomas at Montreal Ottawa and Sherbrooke, 1891, for the extra quality of our manufacture of Silver-Ware and replating old goods equal to new. We supply private families and Hotels. direct from our factory. Free delivery to any part of Canada. Samples replated at dozen rate to: show work.

THE CANADA PLATING COTY, 763 Craig St.

The College affords, of medicale explored colleges of the colleges and arriages for the miss. The health passes of the school of the school of the school of the colleges of the school of t The Cod
That Belps to Cure

That Belps to Cure indicing agits as H show that the sever it were attached and a spittole aparton track by the lower that the lower of the inverted to peak the great the grea

It all the prayers of loving hearts from the beginning of the world, combined with the scrapbic worship of the Thrones and Principalities in heaven, and intensitied by the surpassing excellence of [Mary's devotion were offered in one universal and harmonious act of praise f and adocation, they would not even approach in efficacy the infinite worth of of a single Mass. Anon.

Live Stock.

The receipts of live stock at the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending January 16, 1892, were as fol-Cattle, Sheep Lamb Hogs

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability, Tour own work in Tour work, 22 and 21 East Daltimore Street, Left on hand

Left on hand— 44. The market for good rattle in the early part of the week was brisk and prices generally fair, but heavier receipts as week advanced toned down values. Thursday's market belog dull praces and a number of earlie remaining unsold. Sheep quiet at 3 ets. slight advance in Lave Hogs, better demand firm at 252. We quote the following astian values:—Cattle latchers good 1 to 4; cattle butteners and 3 to 3; cattle burders earls 2 to 3; Sheep 3; Hogs \$4.50 to 4.65; Caives \$5.55.

FOR SALE

Dry Kindling..... 2.(X) Since my anouncement of best, choice, Cut Maple..... 800 Loads Sawdust.

and numerous orders, measurers, cutters J. C. MACDIARMID & CO. 830 St. James Street.

Telephone, 8110. Teacher Wanted

the Province of Onlario. A Catholic preforred. Apply, stating salary required, to

J. R. BROWNRIGG, Sec.-Treas.

Annua JANUARY SAL Ready for P Annual

Ready for Business each morning at 8 o'clock.

DRESS FABRICS.

Every kind of Dress Fabric reduced Plain Dress Fabrics reduced Plaid Dress Fabrics reduced Eigured Dress Fabrics reduced Camel's Hair Cloths reduced Scotch Tweeds reduced Cheviot Tweeds reduced Scotch Plaids reduced Colored Cashmeres reduced

S. CARSLEY.

Mail Orders Carefully Fifled.

Flannels! Flannels!

100 PIECES

Of all wool English Printed Cashmere Flannels, bought at a very low figure, and will be offered at 45c yard for this Cheap Sale. The real value of these Goods is 65c yard.

Striped Cashmere Flannels, 45e yd. Fioral Cashmere Flannels, 45c vd. Fancy Cashmere Frannels, 45c yd. Spotted Cashmere Flannels, 45c yd.

GRAY FLANNELS. Useful Gray Flannels, 12] c yd. Strong Gray Flannels, Lie yd, Heavy Gray Flannels, Ise yd, Army Flannels for Shirts, 15c yd.

S. CARSLEY.

Mail Orders promptly attended to.

LADIES' MANTLES.

On account of the heavy business that has been done during the last tew days it has been found necessary to engage more young ladies to attend to customers. Intending purchasers need have no fear as to not being properly attended to, as the greatest care is taken to give satisfaction to all customers.

Fur Lined Cloaks at Half Price Black Cloth Dolmans at Half Price. BLANKET COATS

At wonderfully reduced prices. Best Blanket Croths, 8120 yard. S. CARSLEY.

Mail street's receive careful attention.

TABLE LINENS.

Unbleached Table Linea, De yard. 3 mideached Table Lancas of Suches wide new patterns, 20e yard Unbles, and Table Lineas, 54 caches while, ie w patterns, 35c yield Unblenched Table Lucies, 20 ochos

wide, new patreons, leady and

Bleached Table Damasks Biomerical Tubes Demand of thinches with good value, for Blooch of Table Discoust, of mehos with, extra heavy, the yard Bleuched Table Damask, 64 mailes wide ore vaid.

Bleached Table Damass, 64 achos S CARSLEY.

Mps' strikers carefully between led.

and a 46c yard.

BAZAAR GOODS.

All Reduced to Haif Price ator tiongs at Half Price Writing Cases at Helf Price Shacing Cases at Half Price Plush Boxes at Half Price Silverware at Half Price Collar and Cuff Boxes at Half Price Majolica Ornaments at Hait Price Whisk Holders at Half Price Bronze Statuettes at Half Price Fancy Inkstands at Half Price Leather Writing Cases at Half Price Japanese Goods at Half Price

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' GOWNS.

Dolls at Half Price

Reversible Cloth Wrappers, \$1.26. Lined Reversible Cloth Wrappers, Printed Canton Flannel Wrappers,

\$2.70. Moleton Flannel Wrappers, \$2.70. Opera Flannel Wrappers, \$3.55. SKIRTS.

Quilted Lustre Skirts Reduced. Quilted Satin Skirts Reduced. Eiderdown Skirts Reduced. Chamois Lined Skirts Reduced. Balmoral Skirts Reduced. Fancy Felt Skirts Reduced. Heavy Suk Skirts Reduced. All Knitted Skirts Reduced.

S. CARSLEY.

CARPETS.

Tapestry Carpets, 28e yard. New Pattern Tapestry Carpets, 320 yard. Fine Quality Tapestry Carpet, 40c yard. Handsome Designs in Tapestry Carpets, 43c yard.

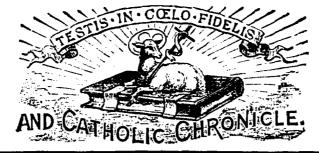
S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 177**7,** 1**779** Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Carsley's Column.

JPPLEMEN

Whe Cittle



Uitness

MONTREAL, JANUARY 20, 1892.

CABOT.

THE POINTS WHERE HE LANDED.

The Claims of Newfoundland and Labra-Aor as regards the 1st and 2nd Voyages--Hudson's Straits

Visited.

When Columbus was making charts Lisbon as a means of livelihood he freamed of a country which he thought was a prolongation of the eastern shore his dreams, but it was not a continuation of Asia. It was a new continent, stretching north and south from the Arc-

contance of such events by the chroniclers of the period in question.

In the Magazine of American History the Right Rev. M. F. Howley,
D. D. P. A. has undertaken to settle
the question as to the landfall
of Cabot. There is much in the article
that is argumentative, the writer
againg made the assection in the opening
tomograph that he proposed to establish
ids point before he let go. He has cerdily done so to his satisfaction, at
least. Dr. Howley is a Newfoundlander,
ceared as he says in the tradition which cared as he says in the tradition, which cas been held from time immemorial that "Bonavista, happy sight," was the andfall. And from that point of land a proceeds to establish his claim that comewhere in that section, on the coast if Newtoundland, John Cabot ran up the standards of England and of Venice or 5). Mark. Leaving to the author his own well arranged arguments, it is only necessary to present the story of voyages of the can wao came so near getting the nown that rests on the brow of Columcas. The patent or commission of Herry VII, to

JOHN CAROT and sis three sons, Louis, Sebastian and

sanctius, is dated March 5, 1495, old style. The expedition did not set out at not tar even in those days there were econsies between nations. Spain, so on to give encouragement to its own ater, intrepid discoverer, had, through is Ambassador at the English court, inchated intrigues by which the sailing of ... Cabot expedition was delayed until edel owing year. The first Cabet ex-dition, consisting of one small ship, "Marthew," left Bristol May 5, 197. where ity from Bristol. As stated in a regoing paragraph chronicles were not ady for in those days but uncertain. that all accounts of the first voyage Cabot are meagre. Enough is known, and this is in accord with the article by fir. Howley, to state with certainty that abot sailed east from Bristol, rounded the southeast coast of Ireland, bent to the acrth, and after a few days left the north a his right hand and began to sail west. This voyage consumed three months' line. On the return there was living in Coudon a Venetian merchant, Lorenzo Pasqualigo, who wrote to his brothers in Venice that "our countryman," meanvence that "our countryman, meaning Cabot, had returned from a voyage, and that 700 leagues west he had discovered hand. A letter from Don Raimondi Soncini, envoy of the Duke of Mikar at the court of Henry VII. of linghand, was written about the same line as the one referred to above. The : voy was well acquainted with the Ca-bets. Raimondi wrote: "Some months duce his Majesty sent a Venetian who is great navigator and who has great skill in discovering new isles. He has returnod safe and sound after having disovered two isles, very large and ertile. He places the discovery of the new land at 400 leagues from the west coast of Ireland. There are conflicting statement respecting this voyage, or the result of it, but all ac counts agree that the first discovered on the voyage was that which now appears on the maps as Cape Farewell, on the lower points of Greenland. This being bleak and barren spot, also a headland, Cabot believed there was

AN OPEN OCEAN

till to the westward. He pushed on some three hundred leagues and again discovered land. This must have been either Labrador or Newfoundland. Dr. Howley is quite sure that the land was Newfoundland. It was discovered June 2, and was called by Cabot, St. John. The The day of discovery was on St. John's day. From all the data obtainable, they are in support of the landfall of the are also in support of this claim. The Discoverer returned by the same course. In 1498 the second voyage was made and we have something more tangible about that. In it we have some allu-

ing Cabot) intends starting from the point already occupied the previou-year, to go farther toward the east (meaning the west), coasting along all the time" This second expedition started on the beginning of May, 1498. It consisted of six vessels and 300 men. rom all descriptions of the adventures of this second expedition, encountering large quantities of ice, days that were almost perpetual, the nights being very bright, the conclusion is inevitable that Cabot in his second voyage went very far north, near the seventieth degree of

of spices, of the silk and Brazil wood, of the gold and precious gents. Hence he land, Eonavista, Bonaventure, Buccamade for the same place at which he laos, Bay of Conception, St. Francis, discovered land on the previous voyage. Cape Spear, Fermieuse, Renouse, Cape This is made indisputable by a letter Race (or De Rasso), St. Mary's, Cape from Raimondi of Dec. 10, 1497, in Pine, Bay Despoir; and after these, comming Cabot) intends starting from the St. Paul's, Cape Smoky (Fumoso), Cape wint already occurring the provious already occurring the provious already. Breton, etc. As these names occur on those early maps shortly after Cabot's discovery, so do they exist to-day. There is no vestige of Prima Vista, no suspicion of a knowledge of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or the island of St. John (Prince Fdward Island), so that until stronger proof be forthcoming it would be unreasonable, on such a doubtful one as this supposed map of Cabot, to upset the traditions which have been held unbroken for so many centuries, and which are founded on the most authentic

HORRIBLE MASSACRE

OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

Native Fanatics in Insurrection Attack and Murder Missionaries and Christians Promiscuously.

Readers of the daily newspapers have recently been shocked at the accounts which have been published of the mas-sacre of Christians in China by a band of

country, ruthlessly massacreing priests and nuns wherever they find them. At the demand of England, the Chinese Government has undertaken to adopt measures to secure protection to Europeans resident in the empire.

A Mother's Prayer.

There was a young soldier in the French army who, when he went to war, had most earnestly asked for the prayers of his mother. It was the last request he made her when he left home, and every letter she received from him was sure to express this same pious desire: "Do not forget to pray for me." She did not forget to do what he asked, but prayed for him morning and evening. One Wednesday of the prayed for him morning and evening. native fanatics. At first the news received was of a very meagre character; and its authenticity was doubted. Now, however, it turns out that the terrible intelligence was only too true, as the following official despatch from the British ministrated and the strongly impressed upon her mind—she could not tell why or how, but so it was that her son was in great danger, and that her son was in great danger, and LA GRIPPE

AND HOW TO ESCAPE IT.

A Timely Article That May Save Many an Ache as Well as Doctor's Bills.

Deaths from La Grippe are occasionally recorded, and the idea is quite prevalent that it often threatens life. Alone there is not much danger from it except where the recuperafive powers are low, as in individuals prostrated by other diseases, or in childhood and old age. Under better conditions, when death results it can almost always be attributed to other and graver diseases that occur to other and graver diseases that occur during its course.

PNEUMONIA FOLIANS IN THE WAKE. Pneumonia is one of the most serious

of these complications, and it would seem as though the relationships between it and La Grippe was a near one. It is doubtful, however, if they are even distantly related. Why, then, are they so often associated? This question has never been satisfactorily answered. Pneumonia, like La Grippe, is probably a germ disease. Moreover, certain investigators have found that what are accepted by many to be the germs of pneumonia abound in an atmosphere with the germs that they have thought to be those of La Grippe. If this is so, the frequence the grave complication is easily accounted for. Hence, in the presence of an epidemic like La Grippe, when a host of powerful germs are floating about, it becomes all persons to look well to their means of defense, and strengthen them in every possible way.

The first important step is to see that all the vital organs are in condition to do their work easily and promptly. Com-mencing with the stomach, more than likely it will be found that this organ has been somewhat overtaxed, and if so, the most of others will be more or less sluggish. The remedy is easy; reduce the quantity of food and take only what is necessarry to maintain health and strength. Restrict the diet, also, to substances that are nourishing and easy digestible.

Open also all the waste avenues, and in this way relieve the more or less con-gested organs and quicken their functional activity. If constipation exists, a laxative—as Hunyadi water—should be taken every morning, on rising, in half a pint of hot water.

ENERCISE AND PURE AIR.

Nothing can favor and strengthen nature's means of defense against disease ture's means of defense against disease more than exercise in pure air; therefore a brisk walk of from two to four miles should be taken each day; and as a matter of fact, so potent is this measure, when the disease is coming on it can often be aborted by a walk in heavy clothing, prolonged until a free perspiration has been preduced.

The living, working and sleeping rooms should be kept well ventilated, for if the nir breathed is impure the blood for the time being must inevitably be more or ess impure, and the tone and resistance of the body lowered in consequence.

be borne in mind that skin is not merely a covering for the body, but is an organ of vital impor-tance; and unless it is kept in order, good health is simply impossible. Fre-quent bathing and friction with a coarse towel or flannel should be the rule. As a means of prevention, tepid sponge baths are better than full baths; and

they should be taken just before retiring.
If the skin is chilled it is crippled for a time: hence, in order to prevent this accident, it should be covered with woolen undergarments. As to the outer clothing, that should be the lightest possible, consistent with comfort; then exercise will be encouraged, whereas an excess of coverings must interfere with

Chilling of the feet is another danger which cannot be too strongly emphasized, for it is one of the influences that most frequently invite the occurrence of La. Grippe as well as all other acute diseases of the air passages. Thick woollen stockings, thick boots, with thick soles, and walking exercise are the surest preventives against it.

A word as to alcoholic stimulants. They have been often prescribed in la grippe, and, not unnaturally, the idea is quite general that they are efficient preventives. Far from such happy effect, they render one much more liable to this disease, because of the depression which s inevitable after their use.

In these few simple hints are embodied the measures that are the greatest assistance to nature in warding off la grippe. They are certainly easily employed, and those who try them may feel assured that they have done their best to strengthen their defenses, and that they vill make a good fight if attacked.

Considering the fact that complica-tions, in the form of grave diseases, are liable to occur during la grippe, also, that that even in mild attacks there is often very much prostration and nervous shock, that leaves the victim greatly de-bilitated for a long time, it is obvious that the proper treatment should be applied early in every case. Also that such treatment should be entrusted to a physician. This is the only wise and safe course for the victims of the disease to pursue.

Magistrate: What are your means of support; Prisoner facetiously: Well, last night the po,iceman, was, your wor-

Flossie looking up from her history: Well, what I don't understand about Columbus discovering America is how he knew it was America when he'd never seen it before.



MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA

he returned to England. The author of their stewardship, follow the same the article in question is certain from course.—Dr. Willis Jones. first voyage, being on the east coast of all data within his reach, and it must be Newfoundland. Old maps which are not confessed that there appears to be a good regarded as accurate as one could wish, deal of it, that had Cabot coasted northward on his second voyage he would have discovered the Gulf of St. Lawrence and gone up the St. Lawrence River, thus robbing Jacques Cartier of the glory he achieved later. In conclusion, the assertion that Cabot's landfall was somewhere on the east coast of Newfoundland. sions to latitude which did not appear in the first account. It is agreed that Cabot in his second expedition had in about latitude 49 or 50, is substantiated Cabot in his second expedition had in view the same object that prompted him in the first, that was to find a passage to Cipiango and Cataia, the imaginary land earliest maps; as for example, Labrador, implied in this!—Faber.

sixty-seventh degree toward the nole- until he feels that there is some sacrifice | Petchili, and who are, in the present up- | son, stating that on that very day, at the of handfall, either Labrador or Newfound-land. Thence he coasted along south-wardly and west wardly as far as Cuba un-your money shall be given after death. wardly and west wardly as far as Cuba until, as Peter Martyr says, he reached the latitude of the Straits of Hercules (Giblattar), and he went so far as to have the raltar), and he went so far as to have the others who after you will, in the exercise others who after you will, in the exercise your money shall be given after death, when you are unable to hold it. Better

> Applicant: Did you advertise for an engraver. Jeweller: What experience? Applicant: I've engraved more people than any other undertaker in the West-

> The Apostles who lived with Our Lerd continually, and who were imbued with His spirit, are recorded to have had ask-

into Hudson's Strait." It is stated that encountering so much floating ice the men in the expedition became discontented and Cabot was obliged to put about and return to Baccalaos, the place of fandfall, either Labrador or Newfound-land. There is some sacrifice in the giving. My observation for a great many years has led me to have a strong opinion on that subject. It is for the good of the man himself that he should look at the subject from this point of view. I do not believe there is much of the large cities have been taken, that several hundred natives, several of whom were Christians, have been massacred There is, however, no confirmation, as yet, of the report that Europeans have been butchered. Six thousand soldiers, under the command of the principal officer of the province, have been sent by the Government to put down the revolt; and the Government is confident that they gunboat at Tien Tsin, and another at stroyed in Palermo. And yet there are Ichang. Up to the time of writing there has been received no disquieting news ing te complain of! from the Yang Tse region."

Later despatches announce that the rebels have been completely routed, and that Manchvorie has been proclaimed in a state of siege. Small bands of them, however, are advancing through the decimal that the importance of the action that He considers, but the excellence of the intention which prompts it.—St. Gregory the Great.

Since the Italian Government took possession of Rome twenty-eight churches reports are being circulated every day, but up to the present they do not appear to be founded on fact. There is a British gunboat at Tien Tsin, and another at Ichang. Up to the time of writing them.

som, stating that of that very day, at the same hour, he had been in the extremity of danger; he had been picked out to serve in the forlorn hope of the French army in the battle of Buffalora. Soldiers who stood on the right and left of him

were shot down—many of them; his own cap had been shot away, and his trousers were nearely torn to pieces with splinters of flint hit up out of the ground by spent bullets; but he himself was not in the least intended bad not even received a

least injured-had not even received a

scratch.

God regards the motive and not the action. It is not the importance of the

With loving kindness have I drawn thee." BELIEVE, OBEY AND WAIT.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

Believe Him and obey Him; Hold fast His pierced hand; Abide in Him with patience, And you shall understand.

Yes; in the appointed season
The mystery shall grow plain,
of poor earth's desolations, Of all creation's pain.

Dark, dark and strange and dreadful The doom of Nature seems, of sinless, suffering creatures With which creation teems.

We tremble at the anguish, The want, the deadly woe,
That through time's decades, ever,
Man, beast and bird must know.

And God would seem unfeeling, A cold and iron Will, But for fair Olive's garden, But for Golgotha's hill.

Too deep for man to sound them; Too dark for erring sense, €od's ways; but mercy equals His dread omnipotence.

So trust Him and obey Him; Wait, clinging to His hand, And all things now so painful, Thou soon shalt understand.

A STRANGE SIGNAL.

THE night was unusually boister-ous when the ship "Viking" unexpectedly struck the coral reef. The next wave carried her over the reef, and she lodged on a shoal in comparatively smooth water near an inlet whose outline could be dimly per-

ceived through the gloom. This was, indeed, an unpleasant pre-dicament. The captain supposed he was many miles from the nearest land and could not imagine what island this could be to which they had been carried by treacherous currents. No lights were to be seen, and whether the islet was uninhabited or occupied by savages and cannibals they would not know until daylight. One or the other it was sure to be. Being young and romantic, Walter Durand, who was a passenger on board, was less alarmed than his companions, and the lively fancy of his artistic brain was busy picturing the possible scenes that the morrow would reveal.

But terror overcame most of the crew, who knew too well the miseries and perils of shipwreck on the isles of the Pacific. This caused them to defy the authority of Captain Bernard. At daybreak a number of them lowered a boat and started for the land preferring to learn their fate at once rather than wait until a multitude of savages should board the wreck and massacre the crew.

When the sun rose a lovely island was discovered rising in bold crags and lofty hills, covered as with a mantle of velvet by the opulent vegetation of the tropics. Near the shore buts were seen and thin columns of smoke curling upwards. With the glass, canoes were also perceived on the beach and men moving towards them in animated groups as if preparing to come off to the ship.

Captain Barnard at first determined to resist any such attempt. But the supply of arms was so insignificant and the departure of so many of his crew had so weakened his power to resist attack that

should first come on board. The idea was original and required a cool head not lose hope, for he was sure that his weaves is put upon the market. Linen, and steady hand, signal had been seen, and that this was mulle, finen damask and a new goods and steady hand. A dozen large canoes full of savages

were now approaching the wreck. The carvings on the nearest boat showed that it bore the king of the island. The natives, whose chief clothing consisted of feathers and tatooing, swarmed over the sides, and seeing the peaceable disposition of the crew, at first ran helter skelter over the decks, examining everything with childish curiosity and laying their hands on every object which attracted their covetousness. But their spears and beautifully carved clubs were not pleasant objects at the time, and their entire bearing seemed like that of wild animals which play with their victims before slaying them.

The king was a magnificent specimen of a barbarian, tall and powerfully built. He was completely covered with the most elaborate tatooed designs, as if clad in a garment of oriental embroidery. He was evidently vain of the beauty of this savage finery, this royal dude of the

Pacific. With a courage born of desperation, Walter began to block out the figure of a warrior with dabs of brilliant color such as would attract the eye of a savage. The chief looked on with exclamations of delight. Never had such splendor been seen by him before. Several savages collected around the chief and also gazed on the painted canvass with

As it in anticipation of a tragedy that could not he much longer deferred, the king laid his hand on Walter's shoulder, and with a gesture that indicated that he had adopted him, said something in a tone of authority. At once the savages dispersed again over the ship and began their work of slaughter. Three or four of the unhappy crew were bound and thrown alive into the canoes. The others were cut down without mercy. Resistance was useless, as the savages outnumbered the crew by ten to one.

During this awful scene Walter stood trembling for his own life and horrorstricken by the fate of his companions. But no harm came to him, for the king stood by firmly grasping him by the arm, both to sheild the youth from attack and to prevent him from attempt-

When the massacre was over the well rid of.

savages returned to the island with their captives and plunder. They were welcomed home by throngs of women and children dancing and singing songs of

and soon signified that he would like to see some exhibitions of what he considered a magical art. Fortunately the wreck still remained pretty much as it had been left owing to the continued fine weather, or it might have gone hard with the captive. He succeeded in making the king understand that the means by which he wrought his magic were still on the wreck. Accordingly the king took him out there to get his color box. While paddling to the ship, Walter conceived a plan to escape, which might be carried into execution provided the stores in the wreck were still in good order, which happily proved to be the case.

He found in the carpenter's shop a quantity of sealed pots of paint, together with a supply of large brushes, varnish and linseed oil, intended for painting the ship. These he caused to be transferred to the canoes, and also several spare topsails and other sails, and several coils of manilla rope and a few small tackle blocks. He also took his own color box and brushes for the finer work that might

be required. Walter began with sketch portraits of the prettiest girls and the handsomest warriors of the island, and also decorated the war canoes and clubs. He won immense applause and popularity by these efforts. This gave him courage to proceed further and to suggest to the king the construction of a royal pavillion right on the beach out of the sails he had brought from the ship. The scheme struck his copper-coloured majesty as simply immense. They were all enlisted to cut and sew the canvas. With considerable skill Walter succeeded in erecting a spacious tent with partitions and a

He then suggested that for the purpose of decoration and protection from the rain the tent should be painted. This idea was also very heartily received. Walter had now reached that part of his plan which required the utmost circum-spection in order to avoid the suspicion of the natives, who were by no means stupid and who ever on the alert, as he could see to prevent all attempts at escape. Walter therefore began first by decorating the interior of the tent with words similar to those he proposed to paint on the outside. This would disarm suspicious. As these interior decomtions were greatly admired, he then ventured to decorate the entire exterior of his tent in a similar way; further, to disarm suspicion, he decorated every side exactly the same as the side which faced the sea. When the undertaking was at last complete the roof of the tent appeared of a yellow colour: on this, in black letters, seven feet long, was the legend: "A white captive is here: land with caution." The same words were painted on the walls of the tent, but with vermillion bordered with black on a grotesque and appears ridiculous. white ground. Walter had to arrange his colours as far as possible with his means so they could be discerned a long distance. This enterprise, of course,

took months. When the pavillion was pronounced complete, the king gave a grand feast under its shelter. But years passed on before Walter saw any evidence of its self. He rested on his laurels, lived a life of indolence, and waited as patiently as he could for relief from what was, in fact, an intolerable existence to a young man of culture and ambition.

Aware of the love of bright colors and decorations common to savages it occurred to Walter to bring out his paint box and by means of it divert the attention and arouse the good humor of those who should first come on board. The idea should first come on board. The idea who should first come on board, and because the colors there the should first come on board. The idea who when the vessel again stood away did these particular shopers the very linest that his because is not entirely conquered the femalities as not entirely conquered the femalities are not expected by the feature when he is than two has not entirely conquered the femalities as not entirely conquered the femalities are two mass not entirely conquered the femalities. the answer. He was up at dawn and called innotese is shown. The sacricautiously walked down to the beach, legious touch of the sewing machine no There he saw a man-of-war's boat ap- longer becomes a necessity to the shap-

> and suspected. With yells of rage the made chemise or petticoat; the hand warriors swarmed at his heefs, hurling made articles is the fashion entirely. their spears after him. As the boat Such magnificent garments are generally touched the sand he sprang on board, imported or purchased from the convent but the savages rushed into the water nuns, for few Canadian women care to. following the boat as it moved off and or can stitch as fine as invisible emwounding two or three of her crew. They were repelled by a volley of small arms, and Walter was filled with regret when he saw his friend and protector, the king, borne back to his pavillion mortalwounded. Freed from the savages the boat soon reached the ship, and Walter stood once more a free man under his country's flag.

It is not always a sate matter to hazarp | twisted. remarks upon the personal appearance of those with whom we come in contact. The writer once saw a specimen of the travelling Englishman completely sat upon for venturing on an impertinence tempt to do anything with it.', of this kind. It was at a table d'hote at Boulogne. The Englishman in question, then? a very bumptions individual, was accompanied by a lady, and sitting opposite to them was a young German, on whose fingers were a number of massive rings. After gazing in a most persistent manner at him, the Englishman, addressing his companion in a loud tone,

"I hate to see a man with rings on his

fingers! The German replied to this with a supercilious sort of sneer; so the Englishman "went for him again, and said, in a still louder tone :

"Do you know what I would do with ring if I had one?"

Before the lady could reply, and to the great amusement of all who heard it, the German, in a sulky growl, broke in: "Vare it in your nose!"

It is companionship that helps to form and mould character. The company of good men, sought and cultivated, makes the upright character. The company of the vile, depraved and vicious ing to escape, which would have proved gives the criminal, the shunned of society, the foul excresence the world is

THE HOME CIRCLE.

Interesting Selections for Lady Readers

A woman never loses anything by Walter never saw any of the crew of the ship again, nor did he for a long time dare to ask what fate had befallen them. love. She was created to sway, not as But the king had not forgotten that men sway by stronger physical powers, Walter practised the arts of painting, but in her own way and by her more gentle qualities. A natural woman is the greatest power in the world to-day. By her very nature she conquers, whether she be the wife of a humble clerk or a ten-time millionaire.

A boudoir dressing-case is a practical dea for ladies who live in little houses. The ordinary spectator only observes a handsome upright mirror, but the initiated owner will find at the back of it a comb, hairpins and other adjuncts wherewith an incomplete toilet may quickly be rectified.

An observing floor-walker in a local shopper: "Stylish women, whether lects or other shortcomings of parents or they come in the cars or their carriage, relatives, are entitled to at least as much wear cloth, flannel or cotton dresses, with bonnets to match, and brown or black gloves. They may have children with them, but dogs never, and their jewelry is limited to a brooch and a watch. These women buy when they find what they are looking for and they buy quickly, without asking any questions. The fashionable women wear lace or silk gowns, diamond earings, white or pearl gloves, a lace or chiffon parasol and an air of importance. They do more shopair of importance. They do more shop ping than buying and more fibbing than ping than buying and more fibbing than by the observers, large and small, who by the observers, large and small, who surround us. We are unconscious of the surround us. characteristic of these festive shoppers to look over a stock, say 'Well,' bite their lips, ask a dozen questions and go off with a promise to 'come in to-morrow and get it.

A great change change is taking place in the costumes of children. Last season the long skirts and picturesque Greenaway costumes were noticeable, but this year short plaided Scotch costumes and velvet Esme styles are popu-

Dotted muslin is inexpensive and about the pretties and freshest material that can be selected for a sash curtain. In the way of hangings there is nothing ; to be compared to good Nottingham

For some seasons there has been quite an evolution in the umbrella handle. Ten years ago it was short almost as a pipe stem and the length of the umbrella was in the springs, latterly it grew longer and more pretentious and last season there was more handle to the umbrella than anything else. This season it is still longer and is just the size of an Alpine crook. There is a picturesqueness about this sort of a walking stick and parasol combined, but when put in use on a rainy day it descends to the

It is quite hard to understand the reason of the late styles of headgear. They mean nothing. They are of no practical use. They are just ornaments. I speak of the frills, cakes, pans and shells of straw and fell which are being paraded in the cher windows. in the shop windows. A hat is supposed to be worn to protect the head.

proaching, exactly as he had suggested, ing of the undergarment. It is con-But his movements had been perceived sidered bad form to wear a machine-

> While passing a pleasant afternoon at a five o'clock tea, the writer had the pleasure of meeting several well known metropolitan society women and in course of conversation a young matron of 30 asked her to go to the dressing room with her and aid in readjusting the skirt of her own gown, which had become

> "Now we are here," she said, "will you kindly unfasten that third button from the bottom; it is a villainous fastener and it really is painful for me to at-

"What makes you keep it so tight "Why you see how small I look. well

I am just five inches larger without a corset than with, and if I didn't have my dresses glove tight I would be as fat as a dime museum freak." The dress was arranged and the lady

returned to the drawing-room. In a few minutes another guest asked the writer to arrange her basque and in less than five minutes a young lady re-cently a debutant inquired if I would just fix the ornament in her hair, she couldn't reach so far up with her corsets

I acquiesced and after doing so said: "Why do these women all ask me to help them out of their difficulties?" She answered: "Why don't you know they see right away that your clothes are not tight. You are thin and slight and look perfectly passable with comfortable clothes, but all the women here this afternoon are either plump or fat women."

With all the talk there is being made about corsets going out of fashion, the waists getting broader and the muscles Good News.

being given freer play, there still are sold large quantities of the elastic laced French corsets, which is a deathly weapon manufactured to give a woman with a naturally 27-inch waist a stylish basqe girdle of 20. In the back of these corsets there is a special bone piece made of elastic which fits in over the spine, and if the truth were told it is the cause of the hollow eyes and gasping breaths of the society women of to-day

Family Criticism.

THE appended bit of realism is from Harper's Bazar. But why may one's family "say anything to one'? Why isn't the household the place in which children should get their first lessons in tact? Why should not a child be taught at the outset the difference between truthfulness and brutality?

The entant terrible is not a delightful joke, to be quoted and iterated, but a nuisance to be promptly suppressed. If the child may not, unchecked, exercise his sharp eyes and undisciplined little dry-goods store has this distinction to tongue on the peculiarities of guests, be-made between the refined and the vulgar gin by traching him that the physical deconsideration.

The child whose brutal candor or unseasonable revelation of little family matters are laughed at, grows up the obtuse, uncivil man or woman, who makes few friends, and limits the influence of his talents and virtues by his inconsiderateness for the feelings of others.

If a man's foes are those of his own household, certainly a woman's severest critics are to be found there also. Few of us realize how surely our words and judgments passed, because they are usually silent ones. When they happen to be spoken out instead of only thought, we are taken back, and something ap-palled, at the arraignment and sentence of which we had been entirely unaware.

It is the privilege of the family critic to be ruthlessly frank. Politeness is unnecessary, and consideration for the feelings of the condemned one ridiculously inappropriate. The strictures are given carelessly and freely, and offence at the plain speaking is a contingency never

imagined.

"It is only Jennie; she always says what she thinks." "No one minds Will; he always speaks out." "One's family, of course, may say anything." And why Draw

Children are the most terrible of family critics. They see so straight. Your "no" to them means "no," and your "yes," "yes." You cannot deceive them with half truths, or by a juggle of words. They cut through your subterfuge and convict you at once. Their straightforward simplicity makes you ashamed of your talsehood.

And of all critics, a boy is the cruelest. He is no respecter of vanities or shains. His cool questions and downright remarks make you writhe while you laugh,

and laugh while you burn.
One of this sort, aged lifteen, asked lately. "Have you got a sinewy neck, manima?" "Gracious!"—with a start, "What do you mean?"

"Why"—an inquiring and observing expression in his eyes—"I read the other day that all literary women have got sinewy necks. It said one could always tell 'em that way. It was a never-failing test. Did you ever notice it ?"

"Never?" hastily. "You will have to judge for yourself. I'm sure I don't

"Well," meditatively." I think, perhaps.

REBELDAN TELLS HIS STORY

THE FENIAN UPRISING OF 1866

Graphically Described—The Relator Now a Business Man of New York. But His Memory of Old Days Still Green.

Daniel O'Geary, the Irish patriot, or Rebel Dan, as he is familiarly called by those who know his record, is at present a well-to-do business man in New York. In the palmy days of Fenjanism he made his mark. He

shouldered his pike in the year 1866. Marshalstown, in the parish of Michelstown, County Cork, is where Dan first saw the light of day. When but a mere child his parents removed to Glanworth, one of the most pictur esque spots in the county. Here he was ready amid it sold byy-mantled castles, hills, streams and gens. In his boyhood he was a devoted student of Nature. One time he might be seen ascend ing the Kilworth hills; again he would be found sauntering along the green banks of the Funcheon. Rockmills was also a favorite haunt of his-

Where old Function meanders in low tuning And balmy airs flort from the heather-crowned

And the throstle's sweet matin harmonlously Through all the green groves that encircled Rockmills.

And many a pilgrimage did he make to the little churchyard of Kilcrumper, the last resting place of the famous knight of the road, the bold and undaunted Willie Brennan. Dan wooed the muse, too, in his time, having written a few spirited ballads. One of them has already appeared in print, from which I have selected the following lines:

"Many an eve, when settled near the ancient Crunbe well, On Funcheon's green-clad, mossy banks, em-bosomed in the dell, Surrounded by my comrades, our evening joys

to crown;
But—curse the foc! I had to go, and leave you,
Glanworth town."

In conversation, Dan is quiet and unassuming, but warms up with all the ardor of his youth when denouncing his country's oppres

He is of good physique; his countenance denotes strength and force of character; in stature, though somewhat below the middle height, he is compactly build, and in his prime must have been capable of enduring great fatigue. In the memorable year of '67 his powers of physical endurance were often tested. It is true that Stephens, Kickham, Luby, O'Dono-van Bossa, O'Loary and others were the mas-ter spirits of the revolutionary movement, but not a single man of them all was more daring or more willing to sacrifice life and liberty for the sake of his down-trodden country than Re-bel Dan O'Geary.

bel Dan O'Geary.

Having asked him the other day to relate on pan of cars.

Having asked him the other day to relate some of his exciting adventures, he said:

"I could fell you stories enough about my exploits to fill a good sized volume, that is if I had the time and you the patience to sit and listen to me, but I think if I contine myself to one or two incidents I can interest you. I'll say nothing or the midnish drills, the patient vigits, the long, weary marches in the dead of night, in all seasons, but It was the split of Tone, Fitzgerald and Emmet that strengthened me with fortitude to endure the hardships; their example filled me with enthusiasm and hope, making the goal of my ambition a happy and regenerated I reland. But to come to the point. Of all my adventures I think the one that made the deepest impression on my mind was the night we went foraging for arms."

"Of all the nights in the year, he continued, it happened on St. Patrick's night in 1866. The Coerelon act was in vogue then. Martial law was proclaimed all over Ireland. Every man in Gamworth and the neighboring parishes received notice to collect windever arms they might have on their premises, guns, pistols, swords or pikes, as the case might be, and deliver them up to Captain Barry at his grand mansion in Ballyclough, for the captain was the deputy ford fleutenant at that time. Some of the weak-kneed farmers and shoneons and others that cared little about the cause of Ireland obeyed the summons and carried their weapons to the mansion at Ballyclough. Captain Barry would then send all arms delivered to him off to the town of Ballincollig. THE RAID FOR ARMS.

weakened his power to resist attack that he decided to meet the savages peace ably and thus, perhaps, incline them to mercy. The ship was in no immediate danger of going to pieces. The weather was again screne, and it was hoped that the fears of attack might not be realized. If worst came to worst, they would sell their lives dearly.

Aware of the love of bright colors and decorations common to savages it occurs.

Aware of the love of bright colors and decorations common to savages it occurs.

The ship was in no immediate doctor for all headache and nervous ills will be the ostracising of the headgear. What answer can be given to such redicted to most on the time, the reliance of the colors and more and ambition.

But at last a sail appeared moving in the offing part of the Island. Then she there is hardly a woman of any the doctor for all headache and nervous ills their true."

Well, meditatively, I think, perhaps.

What answer can be given to such the time the Fenians were divided into two comparison the olif.

What answer can be given to such the doctor of all headache and nervous ills will be the ostracising of the headgear.

What answer can be given to such the story of the same unhappy writer was easting an appropriative eye at one of her recent five stories.

The same unhappy writer was easting an appropriative eye at one of her recent five stories and more and more and more and more is spent upon the doctor for all headache and nervous ills will be the ostracising of the headgear.

The same unhappy writer was easting an appropriative eye at one of her recent five stories.

The same unhappy writer was easting an appropriative eye at one of her recent five of the short of the town of Balline color.

The same unhappy writer was easting an appropriative eye at one of her recent five of the colors and more and nervous ills wi

and appreciative eye at one of her percent stories.

Ahr, the remarked, musingly if it is a ball. I readly think that stey is into lead. I readly think that stey is introversely good, after all.

Arts the cold and heardes critic was within he aring. Mamma is there any think you ever write you don't think?

But the citin has bee one hardened, the cold of the citin has been as the cold and the care hardened within he aring. Mamma is there any think you ever write you don't think?

But the citin has bee one hardened, the cold of the citin has decreased and the citin has been as the cold of the citin has decreased and the citin has been as the cold of the citin has decreased and the citin has been as the cold of the citin has the citin has decreased and the citin has a cold of the citin has the citin has been as the cold of the citin has the citin has a cold of the citin has the citin has the citin has been as the cold of the citin has the citin has the citin has been as the cold of the citin has been as the cold of the citin has the citin has been as the cold of the citin has the citin has a cold of the citin has the citin has a cold of the citin has been as the cold of the citin has been as the cold of the citin has been felled indicate an age: from 1,900 to 2,500 years.

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The largest before the kneer of the globe is lake and the citin has an area of 3,000 feet doep.

The largest through the contains and the cold of the

"Our mission proved to be a grand success. We were masters of the situation. Yet we took

no mean advantage of our enemy. There was every delicacy in the way of eating and drinking. There was wine, brandy and whiskey in plenty, but it did not tempt us. Our men were tonest, brave and determined. They scorned to touch anything in the mansion except what they came for. They had a mission to fuffill and, having succeeded, took possession of the arms and departed from the mansion. We had our pickets well posted outside, behind and in front of the house. After depositing the sacks in the cart, the young man with the ligh boots set to work with his shovel and removed every foot-print."

boots set to work with his shovel and removed every foot-print."

Having Arms by Moonlight.

'Having Secured the prize, he continued the next thing to consider was, where to conceal it. Finally we arrived at the conclusions that a five-acre wheat field belonging to Champion Foley's father would be the safest place. So brave Foley jumped on the car, took the reins and led on the funeral cortege. The night was growing colder by this time; it had stopped snowing and the moon was bright. We had to cross over the Funcheon Bridge, with its B arches, and, by the light of the clear moon we could see the salmon and trout leaping and diving in the purling waters below. We passed the village green, the three big trees of Glanworth and the police barrack, and met but one patrolman during our journey, and, as luck would have it, he chanced to be a Fenian. We gave the signal and continued on our way without interfe cace; when we arrived at Blan Rhuew had to get a suitable colla to hold the arms before consigning them to their resting place. Brave Champion Foley, who was atways ready in case of an emergency, took a couple of the boys with him, and in less than five minutes they returned carrying a brand new pig-trough was carefully as possible into the pig trough, wrapping them up neatly and covering them over with some flax and tow which, Champion brought from the house unknown to his parents. The trough was then carried on the shoulders of about a dozen of the boys to the middle of Foley's five-acre wheat field. We then day a grave about three feet deep. During the proceedings we took off our hats out of respect for the sad ceremony, The pig-trough was then handled as tenderly as if it held the remains of a human being. We lowered it bottom, end up into the newly duggrave. Finally, when, it was covered over with the fresh sods, we retend the following day and house of a footmark. When the ceremony was over, we went interfered to reward the mule with an extra feed of oute the helph of our chyoment, we didn't forget to reward BURYING ARMS BY MOOSLIGHT.

THE HUE AND CRY.

with him, and never enjoyed a heartier mest in my life.

THE HUE AND CRV.

"This all happened in the year 1866," Rebe Dan explained. "The whole story appeared in the Had and Cry, shortly after the raid. Capt. Barry offered £1,000 reward for the recovery of the two gold-hilted swords. But to the credit of my countrymen, although more than 100 mer knew the secret as well as myself, not a man could be templed by the golden bait to turn traitor. Next there was a Government reward of £10,000 offered, but the secret was kept for two years. It leaked out at last his very curious manner in 1888, after the crops-growing for two years over the buried arms.

"The brave Champion Foley was coming home from the Fair of Kildorrery, in company with a man named Coffey, an old pensioner who was employed by Champion's father—it was after 2 o'clock in the morning, and on their way home they stopped at severalhouses, so that they were beginning to feel pretty exhibition. On their way they had to pass the five acre wheat field where the weapons lay buried. So when they got close to the field poor Champion, in a thoughtless way, not dreaming of doing any harm, said to his companion: "Coffey, my boy, there is £20,000 growing in that field."

"Of course, he meant the covernment reward, never thinking that Coffey would suspect the meaning of his words. But Coffey hough full of liquor, was wide awake enough to take the hint and keep it to himself. So he said nothing about it, for fear of arousing young. Foley's suspicion. He was an old soldier, and some of the old soldiers were very cute. At the same time he resolved in his mind to get hold of the Government reward by hook or bycrook as soon as a favorable chance pres niedited. The hint and keep it to himself. So he said nothing about it, for fear of arousing young. Foley's suspicion. He was an old soldier, and some of the old soldiers were very cute. At the same time he resolved in his mind to get hold of the Government reward by hook or bycrook as soon as a favorable chance pres niedit

proceduaterwards to be the bottom of the pix irongh. When the weapons were uncarthed they were found to be as bright and clean as or the night we harried them, the tow and flax served to preserve them from rust. The bix reward was supposed to have been divided between Coffey and the infantry man. But Coffey's share of it didn't protong his life, for I between the met with a bod end shortly after in Liverpool.

SEARCHING DAN'S COL.

SEARCHING BAN'S COL.

"It was some time prior to the assovery of the arms that I succeeded in making my escape from freland," ban said further, "and atthe sequel shows I was very fortunate in sodoing; for, after the weapons were uncarthed, Captain Barry was heard to remark; "That if Rebel Dan O'Geary had been captured after the discovery penal servitude for life would have been his sentence for the active part he took on the night of the raid."

"The cause of my sudden departure wasthis: I was suspected of having concealed arms in my cottage. The suspiction of the authorities was not without foundation, though when my betrayer was I could never learn. One night white entertaining a few friends I was surprised in the midst of our festivities to find my dwelling rudely hivaded by 22 of the Royal Irish Constabulary, under Sergeant Ahearn's command. It was not a very agreeable surprise to me, for at the time I had 475 rounds of cartridge, two Croppy pikes and a builet mould concealed under the boards of my sitting room, and over them stood a glass case. John Bullinan—Lord be merelful to him—leiped me to hide them.

"The search commenced; every hole and

and over them stood aghies case. John Ballman-Lord be merelful to him-helped me to hide them.

"The search commenced: every hole and corner of my cottage was scrutinized by the peelers, except the place containing the weapons. My lucky star must have been watching over me that night. I felt in high spirits when I saw their search was a falture, and I said to Sergeant. Ahearn (for he wasn't such a bad fellow, considering the position he held): "Sergeant," said I, "does it take twenty-two armed men to arrest a little man like me?"

"To be caudid with you, Dan," he replied, "James Stephens, the great Head Center himself, would nit be a greater prize than yourself. If I could only succeed in finding the arms you are supposed to have concealed."

"When the search was abandoned, Aheara talked the matter over in a good-humored way to the chief of police, who was in his car out side on the road. The result was that the twenty-two policemen returned to the barracks empty-handed. Before they left, however, Sergeant Ahearn gave me a hint, on the quiet, that I was a marked man, and if I regarded life or liberty, the sooner I shook the dater settling my affairs, it wasn't long before I was sailing from Queenstown Harbor for America."

Mr. O'Geary was quite recently the recipient of a handsome blackthorn brought over from the Emerald Isle, and presented to him by Judge Fitzgerald. He is justly proud of the souverir. It is a magnificent stick, girdled near the top by a silver band, on which is engraved in clear-cut letters' the name—Rebei Dan.

Barry O'Connor.

BARRY O'CONNOR.

To know others is the only way to know ourselves. To find other men and women better and nobler than we, will teach us humility; to find them poorer in worldly goods, harder-natured, more encompassed with difficulties and perplexities, will teach us pitifulness, toleration, forbearance.

The weight of the fear of God is the anchor of our soul .- St. Gregory.

THE QUEBEC MINISTRY.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE MEMBERS.

A Brilliant Gathering of Provincial Talent.-A Truly National Repre- & lation.

The Hon. C. E B. De Boucherville.

HON. CHARLES E. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE, M.D. President of the Council and First Minister is descended from Lieut-General Pierre Boucher, Sleur de Gros-de Grosbois, Governor of Three Rivers in 1653, and founder of the seigniory of Boucherville. He is a son of the late Hon. P. Boucher de Boucherville, a member of the Legislative Council of member of the Legislative Council of Canada, by Amelia, sister of the Hon.

6. C. S. Bleury. He was born at Boucherville on May 4, 1822, and educated at St. Sulpice College, Montreal. He pursued his medical studies at Paris, where he graduated. His first outcomes. where he graduated. His first entrance into public life was in 1861, when he was elected to the Cahadian Assembly from Chambly, and he continued to represent the county until Confederation. In July, 1867, he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Quebec, which seat he has ever since held. He was a member of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Legislative Council from July 1877, until February, 1873, and was entrusted with the formation of a new cabinet on the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, which he accomplished on September 22, 1874. He continued in office until March, 1878, when his Government was dismissed by Mr. Letellier. He wrs called to the Senate in February, 1879.

Hon, J. S. Hall.

HON. JOHN S. HALL, JR., Treasurer, was born in Montreal, Aug. 7, 1853, and educated at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, and at McGill University, Lennoxville, and at McGill University, where he graduated B.A. in 1874, and B.C.L. in 1875. He was called to the Bar in January, 1876, and appointed Q.C. in 1887. He was president of the University Literary Society, of the McGill Graduates Society, and of the Junior Conservative Club of Montreal. a member of the conoration of McGill University. He entered public lift in 1886, when he was retured to the Legislative Assemby from Montreal West, and elected by acclamation in 1890.

Hon. J. A. Nantel.

Hox. J. A. Nantel, Commissioner of Public Works, is descended from an old French family of navigators from Dieppe. He is a son of G. Nantel, one of the first settlers in St. Jerome, and was born in that village on Nov. 4th, 1852. He was educated at the Seminary of St. Therese, and studied law with Mr. Justice Belanger and the Hon. J. A. Oui-met, with whom he subsequently practised in partnership for three years. In 1875 he was called to the Bar and was in practice as an advocate and editor of Le Nord, a colonization journal published at St. Jerome, until 1887. He was afterwards assistant editor of La Minerve, and is now chief editor of La Presse. His first entry into public life was at the general elections in 1882, when he was returned to the House of Commons from Terrebonne, but in August of that year ne retired to make way for the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly, which position he tes since held.

Hon. T. C. Casgrain.

HON. THOMAS CHASE CASGRAIN, Q.C., Attorney General, a member of one of odest French families in Canada, is a son Senator Casgrain, of Windsor, Ont. e was born in Detroit in July, 1852, ad received his education at the Seminmay of Quebec and at Laval University, where he graduated in 1877 as master in saws, and took the Dufferin medal. He was appointed Q.C. in 1887. He is pro-tessor of criminal law at Laval University, and was granted the degree of Doctor of Laws by that University in 1883. He has represented the Crown during several terms of the Court of Queen's Bench, and was junior counsel for the Crown at the trial of Riel at Regina. He was first returned to the Assembly in 886, and in 1890 did not seek re-election.

llon, E. J. Flynn.

FLYNN, HON. EDMUND JAMES, Q. C., LL.D., Quebec, ex-M.P.P. for Gaspe coun y, is a native of the county he so ably represented for twelve years and more in the Quebec Legislature, having been born at Perce, on the 16th of November, 1847. His father, the late James Flynn, who was of Irish descent, was during his life-time a trader and farmer in Perce, the place of his birth. His grandfather was born a century ago, it is said, on the journey from Ireland and settled down in Perce as merchant, where he did an extensive business and filled also the position of preventive officer in H. M. Customs. There are now four generations of this family in Canada, and they have become, by marriage with French Canadians, their education and social relations, thorough Canadian in the proper sense of the word. His mother, Elizabeth Tostevim, was also a native of Perce, though her father was from the island of Guernsey, one of the English channel islands in Europe, where Mr. Flynn has many relatives on his mother's side. His mother's uncestors are from old Normandy and of French extraction. The Hon. Mr. Flynn was educated at the Quebec Seminary and at the Laval University, Quebec, graduating with honors, having taken at Laval the degree of master-in-law(LL.L.), in July, 1873. And Laval again, in 1878 presented him with the degree of LLD. He adopted law as a pro-LLD. He adopted law as a pro-fession, and in September, 1878, he was called to the bar of Quebec, and has ever since continued to practise as barrister, etc., in the ancient capital. Previous to this time, he, from 1867 to 1869, held the positions of deputy-regiswersity since 1874. From the 29th of October 1879, to the 31st of July, 1882, he massoned of Grown Lands for the province of Quebec; commissioner of the province of Q

railways, from the 11th of February, 1884, till July, 1885, and Solicitor General from the 12th May, 1885, till the 20th of January, 1887. When the Hon. Mr. Taillon formed his cabinet after the resignation of the Research internation. resignation of the Ross administration, the Hon. Mr. Flynn felt himself bound to decline a portfolio in Mr. Taillon's cabinet, on the ground that he did not consider that the latter could command the confidence of the House, and it was not possible to expect another dissolution. Mr. Flynn had, on the same

ground, declined, in 1879, a portfolio in the Joly Government. He has, on the 21st December now last, entered the De Boucherville administration as Commissioner of Crown Lands, resuming thereby his old department, with which he had already thoroughly familiarized himself. The Hon. Mr. Flynn was made a Queen's Counsel in 1887. He has taken an active part in political affairs for the past eighteen years and has been a candidate at ten different elections, nine of which were in the County of Gaspe. First in 1874, when he presented himself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons at Ottawa, but afterwards with-drew from the field when he was made a professor in Laval University, it being offices. Again in 1875 and 1877, for the

tuency, against the greatest array of electioneering forces that this country had ever witnessed. Mr. Mercier literally stormed the county with stump orators agents, canvassers, all furnished with all the means necessary to seduce the people. Bribery, corruption, treating, illegal me-thods, promises of all kinds, were resorted to to defeat the candidate of the people, and, unfortunately for the county, a majority was found to elect Achille Carrier, a young unfledged barrister of Quebec.

The Hon. Mr. Flynn then resolved to remain quietly in the exer-cise of his profession for sometime, and although it was very easy to have the election of July 1890 set aside, he declined to interfere in the contestation himself which he has always endeavoured to pro-and left to Providence to appoint the mote. He is the author of a Homestead hour when full justice would be done to law for the benefit of settlers. His adhim, and his old constituents realize ministration of the Crown Lands was clearly the mistake they had made and the loss sustained by them and the Province generally. In spite of his determination to remain out of active polielections took place in February and March, 1891, the electors of the County of Quebec, Sir Adolphe Caron's old dividid. The contest lasted 14 days and it is considered incompatible to hold both stated by men who witnessed the fight the crown lands, railways, the protection that never candidate showed more ac-Quebec Legislature, when he was defeat- tivity, energy and capacity to grapple ed after a very severe contest, there bewith enormous difficulties than Mr. ing only small majorities against him, es- Flynn did. Corruption, however, was too pecially in 1877. This election he contest- strong for him, and his eloquence and the of a railway from Metapedia, on the Ined, and unseated his opponent; and, the enthusiasm which his speeches aroused following year, on the 29th of April, he could not prevent the return of Gaspe Basin. Grants in lands were settired. He also represented the county in was elected by acclamation. On his enhis adversary, Mr. Fremont, by a cured in 1882, whilst he was Commist the House of Commons from 1872 until

the exercise of their franchise, which had been affected by the interference of certain large commercial firms. In the Legislature, the part played by Hon. Mr. Flynn has been most prominent, as regards constitutional questions in particular. He has won for himself the well and energetic upholder of constitutional liberty; in proof of this, it will suffice to folio. refer to his noble and manly defence of the liberty of the press in the case of the Nouvelliste, in 1885, and his most eloquent speech on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, etc. His attention has been given to many other subjects of importance, such as that of colonization, marked with an increase in the revenue, increase in the value of timber limits, mineral lands, and by many useful rules and regulations, calculated to promote tics for some time, when the Dominion colonization and the welfare of the many persons in the province who are occu-piers of the crown lands. Many other important measures were framed by him sion, after many entreaties induced Mr. and carried through the Legislature by Flynn to run for that County, which he kim, namely: The Quebec General Mindid. The contest lasted 14 days and it is ing Act of 1880; several acts concerning

of a railway from Metapedia, on the Intercolonial Railway, to Paspebiac and he held the seat until 1886, when he re-Gaspe Basin. Grants in lands were set tired. He also represented the county in

lative Assembly in 1882 and 1883. In Januar, 1884 he was appointed Attorney. Genera, which office he held till January, 1887, when he was Premier from January 25 to January 27. He was leader of the Opposition from then to 1890. Mr. Taillonis one of the most honorable men deserved reputation of being a strong in Canada's public life. He occupies a seat in the new Cabinet without port-

Hon. Louis Beaubien.

The Hon. Louis Beaubien, Commissioner of Agriculture, is a son of Dr. Pierre Beaubien, of the University of Paris, by Dame Justine Casgrain, daughter of Perre Casgrain, seigneur of Riviere Ouelle. His father represented Montreal from 1341 to 1844, and Chambly from 1848 to 1851 in the Canadian Assembly. He was born July 27, 1837, and in 1864 marries a daughter of the late Sir Andrew Staat, of Quebec. His education was reserved at St. Sulpice College. Montred. Mr. Beaubien has devoted himselfprincipally to agricultural affairs and to the management of his landed property which is extensive. He has been a number of the Agricultural Council of the Province and president of the Agricultural Society of Hochelaga, Was a captan in the old Chasseurs Canadiens. Mr. Beaubien was an active promoter of of forests, and encouragement of the Mostreal Northern Colonization Railplanting of trees, etc. He has also away, of which he was vice-president and always taken a most lively interest in the question of the construction way. Hected in 1867 to the Legislative way, of which he was vice-president and also a promoter of the Laurentides Railway. Hected in 1867 to the Legislative

Minister of Militia in the liament and in 1880 be presidency of the afterward resigned owing to fill He represented the county of Terr from 1867 to 1882 when he was Senator. He was a Legislative cillor. On the dismissal of H Mousseau he was called to for Ministry, but was obliged to refus owing to bad health. He was lied Governor of the Province of Quebec from Nov. 1884 until Oct. 1887. He was name Senator in February 1890.

Hon. John McIntosh Hon John McInrosh, ir. Minister with out Portfolio, was born of Scotch parent age, in the County of Laprairie in 1842. He was for some years manager of the Canadian Meat and Stock Raising Com pany, and has lately been largely en gaged in the export of produce and cattl to England. He was first returned to the Legislative Assembly at the general elections in 1886, and was re-elected at last general elections.

ABOUT ALTAR BOYS.

An Open Letter from One Who Knows Them.

It is my lot—perhaps I ought to say my happy lot—to be quite well acquaint-ed, and in fact to have a good deal to do with a certain set of altar-boys. Yet I grieve to say that it is not always a happy lot. There are less than two dozen of them, from nine years of age to seventeen, and I have reason to think they are tolerably good altar-boys; but—they might be so much better.

Sometimes I get them together—the process resembling that of getting so many little rolling balls of mercury together-and try to tell them what a real earnest altar-boy ought to be. I tell them of St. Tarcicius, acolyte and server of the Blessed Sacrament, patron of servers at the holy altar; and of St. Stanislaus and St. Aloysius and St. John Berchmans, who loved so dearly to serve Mass, and who were so quiet and recollected in church, and so devout at prayer. I tell them how the angels feel a holy envy of them at their sacred duty, and how the sanctuary is full of angels, pressing lever-ently around the altar, and how a priest, whom some of them perhaps have seen, told his little server one day, that they two were the happiest people in the church, because they came nearest to our Lord.

But at first the boys think it hard to listen, and though sometimes, when they do listen, their faces grow very serious, and you can see they are touched by what they hear,—alas! as we all know, a boy's memory is very short, and presently saints and angels seem quite forgotten for the sake of some silly whishes the accompanied some idle laurch for

per to a comrade, some idle laugh or-wandering gaze, some foolish bit of fun-Now if I may be permitted to speak from some ten years' experience with the race of altar-boys, the truth comes very greatly from two things.

First, the boys do not recognize sufficiently the dignity of their position. Give any one of those seventeen boys, whom, Sunday after Sunday, it is my privilege, but also my trial, to meet give any one of them an important errand to do. Each one, I am confident, would be likely to fulfil it in a satisfactory and manly fashion. So what I claim is that each one could do the same in his holy calling, could we bring him to understand how important that calling is.

But second, they need systematic

training in this.

An altar-boy is something more than a machine to speak Latin, and carry cruets, and light candles; he is omething more than an ordinary Sunday-school scholar. He stands apart from all other hoys in view of everybody's eye; he whether he be seven or seventeen, is just the age his Lord was once, and who ought to remember that, and also how very near to our Lord's body and blood

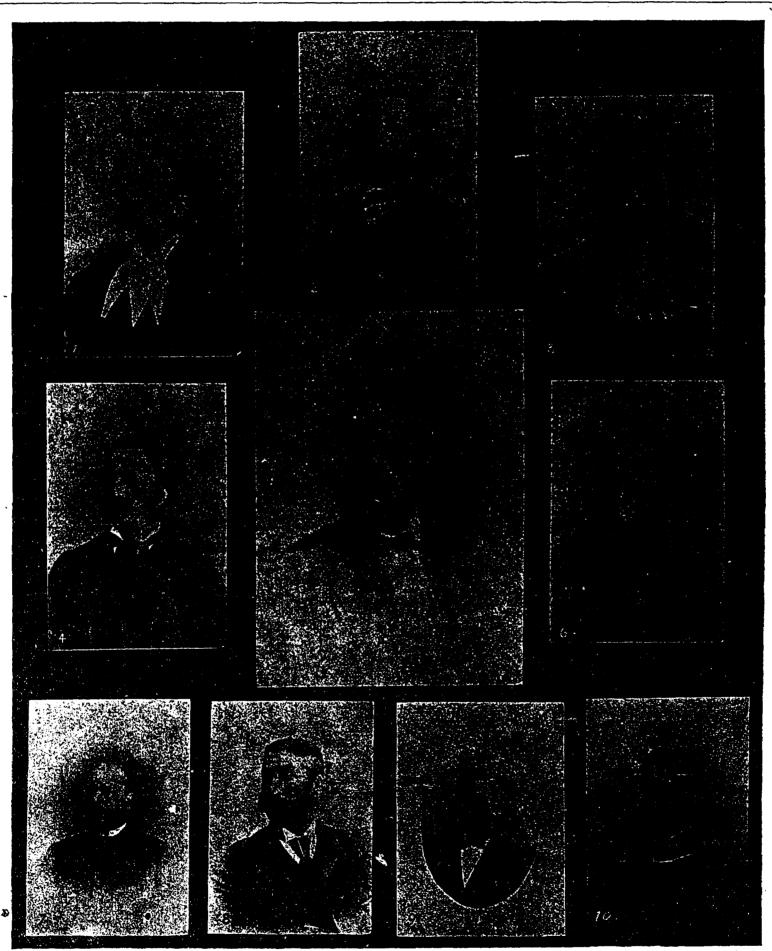
he comes. We owe our own debt of respect and thanks to these faithful little fellows, coming sturdily through all weathers in the early morning, at 6 o'clock or 6.30 or 7 or 8, to serve Mass. We ought to pray for them, and not be too hard on them if sometimes they do not act like angels. Nevertheless, they might be harder on themselves. Let them think over this fact carefully, that they need a great grace to do such work as theirs.—Sacred Heart Review.

Modern Heathens.

They had a regular Kilkenny cat fight in the Anglican church in Newry, North-of Ireland, a few days rgo. The combat-ants were the rector and eleven vestry. men; and the innocent cause of the war was an altar (?) cloth bearing the letters. I.H.S. These obnoxious letters, it appears, had long been a source of division and strife in the congregation; and the contention for the possession of the cloth ended during the service in a verifable tug-of-war. [Of course the rector was no match for the eleven muscular vestrymen, and so they soon bested the man of, God, and bore away in triumph the brauded emblem of "Popish superstition," which they tore into smithereens. I.H.S. -Jesus Hominum Salvator-(Jesus, Sa-viour of Men) was not wanted in that Protestant conventicle in the "black." North."—Catholic Union.

"Forensic Bullies"-A. Protest.

There is a correspondence going on in the Irish Times on "cross-examination." One correspondent writes: "I have ately been defrauded of a large sum of money, and have had my securities appropriated by a defaulting broker. Shall I prosecute him? Certainly not the immensely wealth wealth with the securities and the second of has immensely wealthy relatives will could afford to secure the well-paid services of the requisite number of orensels bullies, and his defence wolld no doubt, he "nobly" conducted "Linght obtain his conviction and pumishment this is not so certain that I should myself he treated as a feet world will an extended.



THE QUEBEC CABINET.

1-Hon, T. C. CASGRAIN, 2-Hon, E. J. FLYNN, 3-Hon, J. S. HALL, 4-Hon, Louis Braunten, 5-Hon, C. E. B. DeBoucherville (Premis), 6-Hon, L. O. Tallion, 7-Hon. L. J. R. MASSON. 8-Hon. John McIntosh. 9-Hon. J. A. Nantel. 10-Hon. L. P. Pelletier.

of 1879, as Commissioner of Crown Lands. At the general election held in 1881, Mr. Flynn was once more elected by acclamation. On his accepting office in the Ross Cabinet in 1884, which necessitated an appeal to his constituents, he was stoutly opposed by Major John Slous, but he beat this gentleman by a majority of 988 votes. At the general election held in October, 1886, he once more presented himself for election, and was returned by acclamation by his old friends at Gaspe. After the formation of the Mercier Government, in January, 1887, Mr. Flynn went into opposition and fought the battle of the conservative party in and outside of the House, with all the energy and talents which even his most determined

tering the Chapleau Cabinet in the full comparatively small majority. The of 1879, as Commissioner of Crown Lands, Liberal candidate had carried the was again elected by acclamation. Same County by 781 majority in the local elections of 1890. Mr. Flynn had not unfortunately the aid required. He succumbed bravely, and again resumed, as if nothing had occurred to disturb the tranquility of his mind, the exercise of his profession. Be it said, en passant, that never has there been a lawyer whose success has been greater than his during this year of active and constant attention to his business.

Useless to say that Mr. Flynn's habits are those of the student and scholar, and the thought of resuming active political life by entering into the DeBoucherville Government has done violence to his most intimate feelings. His friends are aware in Quebec that he hesitated very

The sioner of Crown Lands, and the same 1874, when dual representation was about were converted into money grants, under his auspices, as Commissioner of Railways. He believes that in the construction of this line rests the future welfare of the population of the Gaspe Peninsula His travels have been always directed towards the acquisition of a complete knowledge of Canada and the different parts thereof. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. He was married on the 11th May, 1875, to Marie Mathilde Augustine, denghter of Augustine, Cota a Cita of F. daughter of Augustin Cote, editor of Le Journal de Quebec, and niece to the late Hon. Joseph Cauchon, heretofore Lieut-Governor of Manitoba, etc. He has had cleven children, of whom nine are still living. He resides in Quebec city.

Hon, L. O. Taillon.

The Hon. Louis Oliver Taillon, Q.C., was born at Terrebonne Sept. 26, 1840, and educated at Masson college; was called to the Bar in 1865, and named a

lished. He was speaker of the Legislative Assembly from Nov. 1876, until April 1878. Since 1886 he has not taken an active part in public affairs.

Ton. L. P. Pelletier.

Hon. I. P. PELLETIER, Provincial Secretary, was born at Trois Pis-toles, County Temiscouata, and educated at the college of St. Anne and at Laval University. He was called to the Bar in 1886, and acted as Crown prosecutor at Quelec for some years. He is pre-sident of the National Conservative As-sociation of the province, replacing the late Senator Trudel. In 1887 he was appointed to be Legislative Council, but a year later le resigned and was relected to the Assembly from Dorchester, which county he still represents.

DUBLIN

VISITED AND DESCRIBED ONCE MORE.

A Handsomer Town it is Impossible to See on a Summers Day."

O bay of Dublin! girded about with low, green hills, whose tops are swathed in mist, and whose gentle slopes ooze perpetually. How eagerly I watched for your undiscovered shores to shape themselves out of the great cloud that lay upon the face of the waters! How impatiently i waited that dreary day in the Irish Channel, while the wind and the rain and the sleet beat upon us and to confess that my ardent desire was to desire writing the dingy cabin, where be shown the rooms where poor "Noll" drove us within the dingy cabin, where for four mortal hours we tossed giddily twixt Holyhead and Kingstown, until we touched land at last, drenched and discomfitted. The eves of everything gushed and gurgled. The gutters were at high tide—but the roar of the sea was well out of our ears, and there was some comfort in that. Had I but a tithe of the philosophy of Carlyle—who was one of the most unhappy of tourists,—I might have found much of interest in the ship that brought me over. He did. Turn to his "Irish Notes," and see how he told himself the tales of his fellowtravellers. He had a tender corner in his crusty heart—had Carlyle; and his companions in misery could awaken his sympathy when no one else could. Well, there was nothing to rest the eye during the brief run by rail from Kingstown to Dublin; nothing but a broadside of big raindrops lashing the shut windows. So I stared about at the tired faces of my unknown neighbours, and not one of us but was leeking at the elbows, and had a limp hat brim wilting over his eyes. I have somewhere read that it rains in Ireland, and so it does— God love it! But Ireland is justly proud

HER GREEN MANTLE;

and but for the prodigal rains, how would it keep it color? As for Dublin, the not too flattering Thackeray has said of it:
"A handsomer town it is impossible to see on a summer's day." O best-beloved of novelists! Moreover, it is summer now, and I have seen Dublin town in rain and shine, and I joyfully repeat-a handsomer town is not within the range of summer possibilities. I have measured the length and breadth of Sackville Street, "pronounced by competent judges the finest thoroughfare in Europe." I have stood on Carlisle Bridge, with its three arches spanning the Liffey, and seen the quays and the great buildings, the monuments and the columns, and with all my heart pronounce them good. I have threaded the numerous tramways, running in almost every direction. Have dropped down upon suburban Donnybrook, of frolicsome memory, and found it the most peaceful of nooks, with a spruce village air and never the shadow of a shillulah to gladden the eyes of me, and assure me that the dear old Ireland of my dreams is not all a dream. There are grassy fields there, where the sheep feed in peace and plenty; and a highly respectable chapel or two—but no fair for me to behold with these longing and questioning eyes; for it is not the fairseason, and Donnybrook is as quiet as the grave. Glasnevin, on the other hand, has its Botanical Garden, and that is always in bloom. It was once a private park, the property of the great Tickell; and here no doubt he composed his best work, the author of "The Hermit"; Brinsley Sheridan, Swift's poor "Stella," frequented its pleasant paths; known to this day as "Addison's Walk," for it was the to drink of it, and to fee the good old

OUT OF THE RAIN.

-chatting gaily with one another. Ah what rare chatting there must have been in those days when there is so much of its palatable flavor left even to these times! My search was vain: I found only trim walks, ender the sharp eyes of a half-score of officials, and a peremptory order to refrain from smoking on the premises. Close at hand is the cemetery: there lies the dust of Curran and O'Connell. A narrow path worn through the thick sod leads to the former; but O'Connell's body, in its oaken casket, reposes under a high, grey tower, and looks not unlike a decapitated lighthouse. When the guard of the mausoleum showed me into the inner chamber, I thrust my hand through the screen that encloses the casket of the great agitator, and touched it reverently; saying the while the prayer that is ever on the lips when one visits the City of the Dead. Above the door of the mausoleum are inscribed O'Connell's last words: "My body to Ireland, my heart to Rome, my soul to God." And so it came to pass that his body lies under the monumental tower, up and down whose hollow chamber our voices went wailing like lost spirits, as we stood by the sarcophagus, the guard and I, reading that inscription aloud. His heart is deposited in the Irish College at Rome; his soul, I trust, has long since found that haven it appried to. Asat a military funeral the band which has played a solomn dirge on its way to the grave, breaks forth into a lively quickstep when returning, so I left the cemetery with a smile. I had chanced to read the inscription on a stone erected to the memory of an estimable lady whose daughter and son-in-law bore testimony to her virtues in couplets signed with their names in full. In the office, at the cemetery gate, is a register at the service of those who delight in displaying their signatures to the public gaze. Manyland various are the comments one reads in that interesting volume, and among

I FOUND THE NAME

of the gentleman who had but recently interred his mother-in-law. His comments were brief, but no doubt heartfelt; he wrote: "I am entirely satisfied with everything in this place!" Trinity College—ah, yes! That was what kept me in Dublin, when I was longing to get out into the bogs and discover for myself a "wild Irishman," with knee breeches a "a manufactured for frequent multary reviews, was formerly the favorite resort of duelting was formerly the favorite resort of duelting a finite favorite resort of duelting and provided in the favorite resort of duelting and provided in the favorite resort of duelting and provided in the favorite resort of duelting a single favorite resort of duelting and provided in the favorite resort of duelting of the gentleman who had but recent'y

and a scarlet waistcoat, and stumpy pipe stuck in his hatband. Trinity College is large, stately and colorless, with bare quadrangles and a general air of naked-ness that would make it an eyesore were it in Oxford or Cambridge. Trinity might have been founded in 1811, but it was not. Pope Clement V. granted a bull to the Archbishop of Dublin, which was not acted upon. But the college sprang into existence under his successor, Pope John XXII. Henry VIII. supposed it: Outen Flighbath' sonemed it pressed it; Queen Elizabeth reopened it under the title of the "College of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity near Dublin." Here Burke and Curran spoke their first pieces; Swift, Goldsmith, Sheridan and Moore wrote their first compositions, worthy of the name; and here many, who afterward became famous orators, first wrangled in debate. At the door you meet Burke and Goldsmith in enduring bronze, and I am free used to entertain his friends when he had made a few shillings by the sale of a ballad to a shopman down the street. What nights they were, in Goldsmith's youthful days, when the old quadrangle rang with shouts of laughter! And, oh, what a night that was when the fun grew fast and furious, and at last, all on a sudden, in came an irate tutor and floored poor "Noll" before his astonished guests! Of course he ran away after that, did "Nolly" Goldsmith; and nearly starved to death, as was his wont. But there he stands now, the very

HEAD AND FRONT OF OLD TRINITY; and not a tutor in the land-nay, nor rector either-but may uncover as he passes. In the refectory at Trinity are portraits of distinguished Irishmen, each subject painted in the very attitude in which he distinguished himself-at least so it would appear. The beautiful li-brary is ornamented with busts of poets, sages and philosophers, who silently file down the long narrow hall, between walls that are lined with more than two hundred thousand volumes-their straight backs turned scornfully upon the world What was it that pleased me most in that fine library? What was it that awakened reverent interest? It was the famous Book of Kells-a Latin copy of the Gospels attributed to St. Columba, who lived in the sixth century. Trinity College library is entitled by law to a copy of every work published in Great Britain-I wonder what the most ancient and venerable Book of Kells thinks of the mob of modern upstart authors crowding in upon it day by day? Really, there is nothing in all Dublin more delightful than this great hall of learning, filled with a kind of hallowed light, wherein the best youth of Ireland have browsed in their hungry and hopeful days. Michael Angelo Titmarsh didn't reverence the college museum; it must be acknowledged that the gigantic but gentle Thackeray did but scant justice to the Green Isle. He was English, you know, to the backbone, and he had an unholy horror of Holy Church. Peace to his prejudices, now that they have come to an end! I could not quit the place without a search for the chambers of Charlie O'Malley, of rollicking mem-ory. Poor Lever! Read the preface to "Lord Killgobbin," and see how sad an Irishman may be when he is laid away, as it were, in a Florentine palace, his outh gone, his health broken, his heart burdened with grief. What a world of difference between the frolicsome Fel-lows of Trinity, with boisterous mirth

and the exiles of Erin who go into sun nier lands seeking health, and succeeding only in prolonging their misery! Would you believe it?—St. Patrick's Well, the very well wherein he baptized the first royal convert, is hidden under the pavement of a Protestant cathedral! tratill flows, and pilgrims flock thather one the author of the Spectator' loved best of all. I tried to find their footprints, to picture them as they loitered under the oaks—

The oathedral transit to tee the good old soul who dips up a cupful of water and pockets her coppers with a blessing on her lips that is worth treble the money. its story of marvellous vicissitudes; what ancient edifice in the old country has not? Originally founded in A.D. 448, it gave place to the present structure in the year 1190. Then began its season of trial. In 1585, and for eighteen years following, it was used as a court of law. the horses of his troopers were stalled therein. James II, made of it a barracks; William III., after the Battle of the Boyne, road to it in state, and publicly gave thanks within the choir. But the final blow was struck when the old cathedral was thoroughly restored and hopelessly modernized at a cost of £140,000. Here rest the ashes of Dean Swift and Hester Johnston, whom the world knows as the Dean's "Stelea.,' Of course one casts a sentimental glance at the house where Dean Swift used to live, and the early home of Tonimy Moore There was a grocery on the ground floor of the house in Tom's day, and Tom's father used to keep it. It was a good place for a young poet, whose imagination bloomed in Oriental splendor—a good place to get out of. I was quite willing to follow his example, and turned to Pho-nix Park in joyful expectation. Was there ever an Irish novelist but flew to the Park as the bee to the clover? There is room enough for all of them among its 1,750 acres of meadow and lawn, of hill and dale, of grass-land leafy bollow

THE PLEETING HOURS.

chasing

AND TANGLED COPSE.
It is as wild as nature, and much wilder than the deer that roam over it, feeding like sheep in flocks of a hundred or two together, You come upon small lakes as you wander, and now and again upon a stream nearly hidden in the dense brush. You lose sight of everybody in deep groves where the shadows gather; and you pass from one enchanting pastoral landscape to another, continually encountering herds of deer, that merely lift their heads a moment to look at you with large, dark eyes, and then drop their soft glances to the moist, sweet sward again, and take no further notice of you. The "fifteen neres" in one corner of this Arcadia, now reserved for frequent military reviews, was formerly the favorite resort of duel-

through which you enter the pretty little ing home. In about an hour I reached village of the Strawberry Beds. This ravine is literally choked with garrulous beggars. They assail you the moment you alight from your carriage, and, in fact, long before; for their heads are thrust in at the windows—queer old score of "poor widdies," who burden you with Lord's blessings, and long life, and the top o'the morning, until you are hopelessly in their debt. Fortunately, a sing e sixpence effects a settlement. It would be well enough if this were the end of all, but it isn't: they send you on your journey with smiles and tears and courtesies and good wishes enough to swamp any single gentleman: and these, I suspect, are not wholly gratis, but

MERELY ON ACCOUNT. A long lane, winding under the steep slope of a hill and by the margin of a stream, is the sole thoroughfare of the famous Strawberry Beds. One story stone cottagea, whitewashed without and within, and having the small square windows full of geraniums and nasturtiums, line each side of the road. All the land that lies open to the sunshine—and how little there is of the latter in this country !is covered with strawberry vines. grannies are on the slopes, screaming and throwing stones at the thievish crows. The plucked fruit is for sale at every door-a large leaf full of luscious berries for sixpence, and as much cream as you p'ease for nothing. Fine young Irish girls, as pure as the snow, beguile you with berries and ginger-beer; little tow headed youngsters seli you "posies" for your button-hole; and there is a drop of the "critter" just over the way. The village is an idyl with a flavor of whiskey and fruit in it; but it has its shady side—what village has not? The crows gather and brood over it in armies; and and all day the cries of the watching women are heard upon the hillside, varied at intervals by the whiz of flying mis siles. Ah, but they are the bad shots And not a crow of the lot but knows if well. "Do they trouble you, granny? said I to one of the relief guard just going out on duty. "Faix, and they do!" said "And it's not one of thim berries

they'll be after ating but just the biggest and ripest, bad luck to 'em!" "Anten!" I added below my breath, and started for the carriage at the top of the hill: for the rain was coming down the glen with a sound as of many waters. As for Dublin, it is a fine city, and a handsome one too. It is wide awake, prosperous, rather

clean, and very cheerful in fair weather. I was assured by a fellow of Trinity that the best English in the world is spoken in Dublin; and the brogue that rolled from his tongue at that moment you could have buttered your bread with, and it was sweeter than honey in the honeycomb—God bless him '—C.W. Stop-DARD, in Ara Marie.

BICYCLE V. TIGER.

BY LAURA E. STARR.

I was always very fond of bicycling and from the time when I was a small boy and labored for hours with a bone shaker to the days when I became the proud possessor of one of the first bicycles ever made. I revelled in the enchanting pastime, spending hours, which should have been otherwise occupied, on the back of my iron horse, thus putting my physical powers a long way ahead of my mental. In fact, I hated the sight of book, and was never happy unless scouring the country on my bicycle. My father was a doctor in a Kentish village, and having a large family, he was thankful indeed when, at the age of nineteen, a commission was obtained for me by a wealthy friend in a regiment about to trust in Providence, sail for India.

A grand new bicycle was my father's parting present, and great was my definding that another young in my regiment was also a bicy-In these days, when the "iron wheel "has so many votaries, this may seem nothing strange: but to realize my surprise and pleasure you must remember that a bicycle was then a compara tive curiosity, and a bicyclist a person to be stared at and admired or otherwise During Cromwell's invasion of Ireland Our bicycles were, I believe the first ever seen in India; and as we rode to gether in the town, some days after our arrival, one would have thought it was the triumphal entry of some Eastern

potentate.

I could fill a book with the curious in cidents and accidents which befell us go "up country." Our regiment was always on the move, and panies of one kind or another were very frequent on our bicycling excursions.

One evening after mess Fred and l signed articles to ride a ten-mile race.

There was a grand native road within short distance of our camp, running away for ten miles as that as a drawing board. It has through the open plain and then a deserted track was reached becoming wilder as the road proceeded and finally swallowing it up in an impenetrable jungle. It was on this road I intended to train. Bent had found a circular path round some native huts a short way from the station, measuring about six laps to the mile, and there he prepared himself for the coming struggle

After a week of such training as would make a modern athlete's hair stand on end-meat almost raw, chopped very finely; little drinks of neat brandy, etc.we considered ourselves fit for the con-test: and the adventure I am about to relate occurred the evening before the eventful day. I was just starting for a last ride over my favorite course, when an officer stopded me and said,-

"Have you heard of the tiger, Harvie?"
"No," I answered.

"The natives have just brought word that some tiger is marked down in the jungle about ten miles from here; so

don't go too far this evening."
"All right," I laughed; "I think a tiger would find it difficult matter to catch me-my training would tell on

my usual halting place, ten miles from the camp; but this being the last night of my training I made up my mind to ride another couple of miles, and then do the whole distance back at my best pace.

I rode on, and in another ten minutes found myself in the jungle. Now for the race home.

Dismounting I oiled my machine, tightened up every screw, and then sat down on a boulder to rest and enjoy the prospect. A beautiful scene it was

Above me rose the grand mountains, their snowy tops blushing crimson in the setting sun; here a waterfall, like a thread of gold and silver, flashing down the mountain side and twining in and out among the masses of trees and rocks; there a glimpse of fairyland through a jungle vista.

A post, or "tank," as they are called, surrounded by dense foliage, festooned by parasitical climbing plants, glowing with flowers of every imaginable hue; humming birds, like fiery gems, flashed hither and thither, darting in and out among the trees. On the "tank" floated water fowl of every kind, and the banks were alive with gorgeous birds, their plumage rivalling the flowers in brilliancy and variety of color. But now the shadows were deepening, the crimson on the mountain tops had disappeared, and the coldsnow began to look gray and ghastly. A flying fox went rustling past me, and I hastily prepared to mount; for there is scarcely any twilight in India, and I knew it would soon be dark.

As I rose my eyes encountered some-thing which made me start and nearly

lrop my bicycle. There, not forty yards off, was a tiger knew the animal well enough; but how different he looked from the lean, halfstarved little beast I had seen at home. He had just come into the open space from a dense jungle-brake, and sat there washing his face and purring in a con-

Washing in side and parting in a con-tented sort of way, like a huge cat.
Was I frightened? Not an atom; I had my bicycle and a start of forty yards, so if I could not beat him it was a pity.

He had not seen me yet, and I stood for another minute admiring the handsome creature and then quietly mounted (the tiger was directly on my right while the road stretched away in front of me). The noise I made roused him; he looked up and then after deliberately stretching himself, came leaping with longed, graceful bounds over the rank grass and rocks which separated him from the road. He did not seem a bit angry, but evidently wished to get a nearer view of such an extraordinary object.

Forty yards, however, I thought was quite near enough for safety. The tiger was in the road behind me now; so I pulled myself together and began to

luicken my pace. Would be stop disgusted after the first

hundred yards, and give up the chase, or would he stick to it? I quite hoped he would follow me, and already pictured in my mind the graphic description I would write home of my race with a

Little did I think what a terrible race it was going to be. I looked behind me. By Jove! he was "sticking to it." I could half-mile as hard as I could, but on again themselves too grown up for it.

But "I spy" (pronounced Hie spy) yard.

But "I spy" (pronounced Hie spy) thildren played that game in the second

with a long swinging trot, and going quite as quickly as I was. For the first time I began to feel anxious, and thought uneasily of the ten

long miles which separated me from However, it was no good thinking now:

Now there was no doubt about the

iger's intentions; his blood was up, and on he came, occasionally giving vent to roar which made the ground tremble. Another mile had been traversed and the brute was slowly but surely closing

I dashed my pouch to the ground, hoping it would stop him for a few seconds: but he kept steadily on, and I

feit it was then grim earnest.

I calculated we must be about seven miles from camp now, and before I could ride another four my pursur, I knew. must reach me. Oh, the agony of those minutes, which seemed like long hours!

Another mile passed, then another. I ould hear him behind me now, pad, pad, pad, quicker and quicker and quicker, louder and louder. I turned in my saddle for a moment, and saw there were not twenty yards separating us! How en-ormous the brute looked and how ter-rible! His huge tongue hung out, and the only sound he made was a continual hoarse growl of rage, while his eyes seemed to literally flash fire.

It was like some awful nightmare, and vith a shudder I bent down over the

andles and I flew on. As I now sit quietly in my chair writng, I find it hard to analyze the crowd memories that went crashing through my brain during that fearful ride. I saw ong-forgotten events in which I had taken part rise up distinctly before me and while every muscle was racked with my terrible exertion, my mind was clear and my life seemed to pass before me like one long panorama.

On, on, on; the slightest slip, I knew would be fatal; a sudden jott, a screw giving, and I should be hurled to instant

Human strength could not stand much more; the prolonged strain had told upon me, and I felt it would soon be over. My breath came in thick sobs, a mist gathered before my eyes—I was stooping; my legs refused to move, and a thousand fieuds seemed to be flitting about me, holding me back, lack! A weight like lead was on my chest; I was choking, I was dying. Then a few choking, I was dying. Then a few moments which seemed a life time, and hen-crash-with a roar like thunder the tiger was on me, and I was crushed to the ground. Then I heard shots fired, a Babel of men's voices, and all was

which had been prepared for the tiger. A goat was tethered on the outskirts of the jungle, and the sportsmen had started to take up positions in the trees near to wait for their game, which the bleat of the goat in the stillness of the night would speedily have attracted.

They were talking of our coming bicycle race as they went along, and expecting every moment to meet me on my return journey. As they passed a clump of bushes I came in sight about a quarter of a mile in front of them whirling along in a cloud of dust, which had my terrible pursuer. They soon, how-ever saw my awful danger. The huge brute, mad with rage, hurled itself upon me just as we reached them.

My friends stood almost petrified with terror, and did not dare to fire; but the shikaree, a man of iron nerve, and accustomed to face sudden danger of all kinds in the hunting field, sprang quickly to within a yard of the tiger, and, putting his rifle almost to the animal's ear, fired wice and blew its brains out, just in time to save my life. I was drawn from under the palpitating body of my dead enemy, every one present believing it was all up with me.

Making a litter of boughs they carried me into the camp, where I lay for many weeks lingering between life and death.

ANTIQUITY OF CHILDREN'S -AMES

"I Spy." Dates Back to the Second Century After Christ.

BUT every now and them in town one sees on summer nights the babies sees on summer nights the babies the poor tucked away on friendly oor-steps, while the elder children on ed by little children. That is, in Norway. France, Germany, or New England, in Italy or Ireland, the same games have been played, though in different langua-So that the little children in reality have kept alive some of the very interesting traditions of the world. For instance, you have all played, I am sure-I know I played it many times as a child -that good old game of

Onts, pease, beans, and barley grows-thats, pease, beans, and barley grows; How you nor I, nobody knows-Oats, pease, beans, and barley grows.

With all the rest of its fascinating verses. Now Froissart, who was born in 1337, played that game; and so did Rabelais, who was born about 1483. And the game has hardly been altered at all since their day. Some people say this game has its origin in some religious ceremony that was performed when the fields were planted.

Here is this game. Marlow, Marlow, Marlow bright, How many miles to Babylon?" Threescore and ten "
Can I get there by candlelight "
Yes, If your legs are as long and light;
But take care of the old witch by the roadside.

The maids of honor in the time of not judge the dictance, but at any rate I was not farther from him than when we started. Now for a spurt. I rode the next half-mile as bard as Leould but on the started of Queen Elizabeth played that game.

The tiger was on my track, moving century after Christ. It makes one feel a certain importance—does it not?—to play a game with such a line of tradi-

In this most delightful of books Mr. Newell gives the history of all these games: and you may think this even better, he gives the games themselves. it was my muscle and iron steed against the brute. I could only do my best and trust in Providence.

and those fascinating verses children all loved so well in my day. With what trust in Providence. one learnt a new one and would not tell: Here is one that used to bother us at

Intery, mintery, cutery corn, Apple seed and apple thorn, Wire, brier, limber-lock, Five mice in a flock. Catch him, Jack; Hold him, Tom: Blow the bellows, Old man out.

I wonder if any of you count your pple seeds now? And do you ever play this game :

They all seem very absurd set down iere in black and white, but how serious we used to get over them! I can remember the voices, and remember the faces, too, so well of the boys and girls who used to sing:

3 used to sing:

A. B., so they say,
froes a-courting night and day.
Sword and pistot by his side,
And—to be his bride.
Takes her by the illy-white hand,
And leads her o'er he water.
Here's a kiss, and there's a kiss
For Mr—'s daughter.

A USEFUL HINT

For Country Girls Who Sigh for the Attractions of City Life, I received a letter the other day in

which the writer said: "Amber, I want

to come to the city and earn my living. Can you help me to secure something to do?" I felt like posting back the quick answer, "Stay where you are," but upon second thought I didn't. The child is bound to come, and advice is thrown away on moths, sea-gulls and head-strong girls. The light attracts them, and, out of the dew, the calm spaces of the sky and the shelter of humble homes, they fly to certain destruction. Heaven may intervene in the case of this girl, but she has about an even chance with the moths and the gulls. She will drift into a third-rate boarding house, perhaps, here in the city, than which if there is anything meaner let us pray! The "masher" and the rat share alike in pre-empting a claim upon everything fresh and appetizing that enters the portal of that door. If she is pretty, her knowledge of the world will have to take a sudden boom to keep her out of the snare of the evil one. If she is homely she will find the doors of opportunity doubly closed against her. If she is smart she may succeed in carning enough to pay her board bill and have sufficient margin left to buy an oc-casional paper of American pins! Chicago is over-full already. There are five dozen claimants for every place. Did you ever see anyone throw a handful of corn into a poultry yard full of hungry chickens? A flutter, a flash, a cyclone of feathers, one universal gulp—and where is the corn? Is there one chicken the flag-stones dance and sing in magic rings. Such good times as they have, even without the meadows! They play the same games, too, and that is the thirty-nine? The kernels don't begin to wonderful part of it. For all over the go round, my dear, and even if they did, world, and for hundreds of years, the what does one kerne' amount to in what does one kerne' amount to in very same games exactly have been play-ed by little children. That is, in Norway, where you are, girls, if possible. Be content to gain an occasional trout in the home brook, without setting out to cruise for whales in a frozen sea. A big city is a cruel place for young lives. The living that is carned at the expense of innocence, happiness and faith comes dear. I would rather be a hired girl in a town where somebody knows me and takes an interest in me than the "saleslady" in a store, or typewriter and stenographer where they don't pay enough salary for my indifferent work to keep me in shoe buttons. Of course, all this applies to girls who are not fitted either by native gifts or education to do first-class work. There is generally a moderately good demand for good work, but there are comparatively few applicants for the top places. And yet, I happen to know a young artist whose brush is a fairy brush, whose dreams are ideal dreams and whose ability is first-class, who has nearly starved to death right here in Chicago in the endeavor to support herself by painting pictures. Her roses lacks nothing but perfume and the ability to take root, but they don't sell. God pity us all, to what are we coming if the mills don't shut down! What with open gates of emigration and the terrible ratio of increase in population, the country is doomed to the curse that follows the blight of overproduction. Close the gates, somebody, and shut down the mills -- Amber in Chicago Herald.

The Difference.

The following story appeared in the columns of the Spectator: An Irish peasant brought a litter of kittens to a Protestant vichar in acertain town in county Wicklow, requesting him to purchase them. The vicar declined. "Your reverence, they are good Protestant kit-tens," urged the man, but his reverence remained obdurate. A few days after, the Catholic priest (who had meanwhile been informed of the offer to his brother clergyman) was approached, and, on his refusing to make a purchase, the wouldbe seller urged a sale: "Sure, father dear, they are good Catholic kittens,"
"But how is this, my man?" replied the priest: you said a day or two ago they were good Protestant kittens." "And so they were," said the peasant, "but their eyes weren't opened." This recalls to mind the old story of the Irishman who hald the pesition of gradenant who held the position of gardener at a Protestant rectory. The elergyman one day attacked him about the devotion shown by Catholics to the Blessed Virgin: 'You know my, man," he said, "that she was only a woman and a creature of God just like my mother." "Right well, I know it," replied he, "but maybe even your reverence would allow, meaning no offence to your honor, that there was a mighty difference in the sons,"

Endeavour to always be patient of the faults and imperfections of others, for thou hast many faults and imperfections of thine own that require a reciprocation of forbearance. If thou art not able to make thyself that which thou wishest to be, how must thou expect to mould another in conformity to thy will?-Thomas A'Kempis.

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