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LIBELS ON THE CHURCH.

The Use of the Bible by Catholics.

The Errors in the Reformed Texts-Expresstons of Opinion.

This article is a supplement to the one in which it was shown that the charge of the Reformers that Catholics chained the Bible. and that R formers first give it into the hands of the people, was without foundation. although repeat d by pulpit and press for three hundred years in England and the colonies. The true Bible was net prehibited life, 5, we read "Covernment, which is the Church. The Reformers were entraged that the Pape and councile should for and 1579, stood thus: "Covernments, which is the Pape and councile should for and 1579, stood thus: "Covernments, which bid the people the use of the mutilated is the worshiplog of images." In like manner Reform Bibles. The Cauncil of Treat had where we read. "A covetous man who is an ordered that "translations of the Scriptures shall not be issued without the approval of the Church." Through this the Catholic Bible is one, while the Reference have eight different versions, yet the last revision does not eatlefy. With the Reform contempt for learning they name it "The Schelars' Bible." When the charges against the Papacy of orposing the circulation of the B.ble arout forth in Protestant Ilterature, they nover mention that Reformers assumed this very prerogative. They even prohibited preach-

Lord Herbert-"In 1530 the Sulptures were translated into divers languages, and into English by Tyndal, Joy and others, though as not having been warranted by the King's authority, they were publicly burnt, and a new translation promised to be set forth and allowed to the people. Not a few inconveniences were observed to follow; they fell into many dangerous opinions, little caring how they lived, so they understood well, bringing religion into much irresolution and controversp. While few men agreeing on the sime interpretation of the harder places, vexed each others consciouces, appropriating to themselves the gift of the Spiric." (Hist, of

Barnet-" All the books of the Old and New Testament, of Tyndal's translation (which is called orafte, false and untru-). ere forbidden to be kept or used in the Klag's deminious. No books were to be printed about religion without the King's allowance. None might read the Scripture in any open assembly, or expound is, but he who was liceused by the King or bis ordina-

ry." (Hist, Ref.)
Neal-"The pulpits clashed one sgainst another, tending to stir up rebeltion. The King (the ten year-old head of the church), after the example of his father and by the advice of his council (Crapmer and Somerant, issued out a pruclamation in the second year of his reign to prohibit all preaching throughout his dominions." (Hist. Puritane)

THE FIRST PROBIBITION

of the reading of their versions came from References themselves. By an act of Parliament 34th, Henry VIII, it was doclared: "First, that Tyndai's version should be altogether disused, as 'craity, talse and untrue;' secondly, the Bible was forbidden to be read to othere in public; thirdly, the permission of reading it to private families was confined to persons of the rank of lird or goatlemen; fourthly, the liberty of reading it personally and in secret was limited to householders and to females of noble or gentle birth." B fore this a proclamation had been issued pro-hibiting the public reading of Scripture in churches. (See Strypes' Ecol. Mem., Vol. 6,

In the first Parliament under Eiward VI, or rather Somerset, Cranmer brought in these bills, viz: "Author zing the clergy to marry," and "Removing the restraints on the reading of Soriptore." They were rejected in the House of Lords.

D'Israell—"Our English Bibles, until the

year 1660, were suffered to be se corrupted, that no books ever yet swarmed with such funumerable errors. These errors, unquestionably, were in great part voluntary commissions, passages interpolated and meanings forged for cartain purposes, semulimes to sanotien a new oresed of a half-hatched sect, and sometimes with an intention to destroy ali Scriptural authority by a confusion or an omission of texts; the whole was left open to the option or the malignity of the editors, who, probably, like certain ingentous wine merchant contrived to accommodate 'the waters of life' to their oustomers' peculiar taste. They had alse a project of printing Bibles as cheaply and in form as contracted as they possibly could, for the common people; and they preceded till it nearly ended with having no Bible at all; and as Faller, in his 'Mixt Contemplations of Betty Times, observes : 'The small price of the Bible bath caused the smalf prizing of the (Curiosities of Literature.)

We find in Horne's Introduction (Biographical Appendix, page 37. Am. Ed. 1836)-The King's version is without fidelity, ambiguous, and incorrect even, in matters of the highest importance." This is given as the

sentiment prevailing.
In the King James Bible, in 1 Cor., vii, 7, 8, St. Paul says-" For I would that all men were even as myself; but every one hath his proper gift from God, one after this manner

ANOTHER AFIER THAT,

But I say to the unmarried and to the widows, 'it is good for them if they so con-tique even as I.'" In the face of this declaration of St. Paul, all the translations of the Protestant Bible contain this perversion. 1 Cor., ix, 5-"Have we not power to lead about a sletar, a wife as well as the rest ?" etc. The true reading should be a woman, a were helpers in necessary offices, but why should he speak of a wife, himself being single, and also recommending a single life? It was to just by the clergy. It was to just by the clergy. Again (1 Peter ii, 19): 16 Be ye subject the nestions of the land are free to celebrate the therefore to every human creature for God's great men of the past, to hold their religious. 16 lound gainst Allen, Larkin and O'Briev, was also found guity by the jury and sent of the same of the one of the companies of the same of the land are free to celebrate the distributions of the land are free to celebrate the lieve in the infallibility of the judical bunch, the nations of the land are free to celebrate the distributions o eliter. St. Paul spoke of these women whe

s.ke, whether it be to the King as excelling."

Mistranslated: "Be subject to the King as to the King as to the chief head." This was in Henry VIII's and E tward's reign. This was to enforce the R form idea of the King's supremacy. In McKnight's General Preface to Epistles (Sec. McKnight's General Profess to Epistes (Sec. 2. Vol. 1, p. 26, Am. Ei., 1810, referring to the King James version: "Tout is not so just a representation of the impired origmals as merits to be implicitly relied on for determing the controverted articles of Chris-tian faith." How can this be a sole rule of

The passeges to Soripture referring to the images of pagan worship were so changed as to apply to the Catholic practice of venera-tion. In King James Bitl: the following corruptions were made to further this idea of the Raformers, viz .: In the English Bible, Colos. idolator," in the former editions we read, "A covetous man which is a worshiper of images." In II Cor., vi, 16, we read, "What agreement hath the tample of God with idels." In the fermer or Itions it stood "How agrees the temple of God with im iges." In I John, v., 21, we read "Little onildren, keep yourselves from idels." In Elizib ti's and E-iward's time this stood, "Babes, keep yourselves from images." There were other passages like these, but the lete revision swept several of there file and malicious translations out of existence. The Orlytolette translators of the Bills had made Octobide out idolators, and Calem himself arged the Land Productor S mercet to repress Papier by the aword (an dolaton) (See Taema, H Dyer's "Life of Calvin.")

MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

The Grand Annual Commemoration

By the St. Ann's Young Men's Society-Mr. C.

Fitzpatrick's Spreen-A Picasing Brams,

The Quen's Hall, Montreal, was filled on Monday evening by an enthuleastic andlence the occasion of the assembly being the com memoratian of the three men Allen, Larkin and O'Brien who suffered death at Mancheater in 1867 for having been concerned in the resone of Irish prisoner's from a police van, a police officer meeting his death at the time. The performance was plassing and varied, the proceedings opening by Mr. J J. Joinippe the C. F.izpatrick, M P.P., who spoke as follows :-

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,— As I look around this specious ball at the large audience assembled here made up as it is of to much of the morel, social and intellectual worth of your great city, the commercial metropolis of this Dominion, I cannot but feel that an as ociation which can gather together to many and such distinguished artizent of every class and denomination, so many of my Icish friends and of Ir land's friends must have just and well earned claims upon the sympathy and respect of this community. You will allow me, Mr. Chuirman, to congratulate your toolety upon this splendid proof of the esteem in which they are held as evidenced by the thronged and sympathetic andience assembled under their auspices. To me personally it is a matter of great pleasure to be a witcess of it, and I only regret that some too kind friend should have urged you to ask me to contribute my mite to your entertainment. The kindly reception which I met at your hands only a ids to my regret that so important an item in your pro-gramme should have been entrusted to me at all. The little experience I have had in the way of public spe king has been confined to another sphere, and has not been of a nature to qualify me to fulfi'l as I would desire the duty now imposed on me. The impartial historian who has been called upon to deal with the stery of Ireland and the Irish, is forced to admit that the seven hundred years of tyranu; and oppression to which our fore fathers have been subjected have left to their descendants many iuj iries to remember, many legal murder to revenge and many robberies to redress and if he is obliged to condemn many of the rash at-tempts which were made during all those dreadful years to cast off the cdious yoke of tyrauny, bistorical truth will force him to adm t that the nations of the world owe Ireland a debt of grabitude deep and lasting for the glorious example she had set them of fortitude, of unflinching firminess under oppression and for tenching them the lesson of the noblest courage that ever speeled the heart of man-that of giving testimony unto death for the convictions of the soul I might without difficulty entertain you this evening with an interesting recital of the heroic deeds of men famous in Irish song and story. I might te'l you of the mighty derds performed by Brian Boroihme on the morang of Clontari, of Hugh O'N-il at Yellow Ford, of Owen Ros on the field of B-nburb and of Sarsfield in the TRENCHES OF LIMERICK.

I might even sak you to follow with me in the Imgor even sak you to rollow with me in the steps of the extles of Erin and tell you of their exploits on the bloody field of Ramilies and at Fontency, but with these glorious pages in our history we have no concern to-night. We have much to celabrate the memory of other house. med to celebrate the memory of other herose, namely the martyre of Ireland, and specially the iremory of Allan, Larkin and U'Brien, who died on the coaffold in Manchester, on Saturday, the 23rd November, 1867. These words which I am about to utter will, I know, soundalize many who may read hereafter and perhaps even will grate harshly in the ears of some of my listeners, and if we were in Ireland to night it would be a criminal offence for me to pronounce them and for you to be here to listen to them : for as you are aware, all meetings of this kind are proclaimed and prohibited under British law as applied to Ireland. When I first read in the newspapers that these meetings

over greater areas and more subjects than were ever held together under the symbol of government; for they alone are fit to hold empire who oan with pleasure behold the free movements of ail individuals or peoples within the realm. And is it not a parody on the administration of English justice to be obliged to admit that the liberty which is enjoyed throughout the whole British Empire is depied the Irish in Ireland alone. The Irish are accused of hating English but will it be contended that there is an Englishman in England, who, if subjected to the same treatment, would not loathe the government from which it sprung. I will go further and say that if our countrymen at home did not and say that if our countrymen at home did not resent the injustice done them they would be unworthy of the sympathy and support of liberty-loving men. Where is the Enlishmen so mean as to scold Scotchmen or Welshmen for keeping alive the memories of their ancestors who fougot gloriously against the English sower? Where the Catholic Frenchman so base as to revile the descendants of the Huguents of the resultance. nots for proclaming the glories of Tully and Coligny and Henry of Navarie! Only twentyfour years have passed since our neighbors emerged from the greatest of civil wars, and bo-day the Northernor who should seize the occusion of a Southern comemoration of Lee or Jackson for the purpose of suppressing freedom of spech would come under universal contempt and the Irish in Ireland alone are to be estraeised. I say that the English people should rejoice that their lot and their future are bound up not with a race so slavish as to forget the memory of their

HEROKS AND THEIR MARTYRS. but with a people who set store by their traditions, and who boast the same of their au-

But we will be told the anniversary which you celebrate is that of murderers who foully murdered in cold blood an unoff-nding officer in the (x cution of his day). Before examining into the merits of this statement it may be proper for me to pay the tribute of a few passing thoughts to at least one other hero whose at the recollection of Robert Emmet in the dock at Green street. The leader of the band of high souled young men who arrived on the stage of life whin some of the durkest scenes in the tragic drama of Irish history were being enacted, when he had fruits of the Union were beginning to be felt in all their bitterness, when the bonds of Irish society were being loosened and insults such as flesh and bio-d could not beer were being heaped on a dispirited and harassed people, he formed the ill-starred prijet of freeing his country by force of arms, I will spare you the details of the gallant but nnavailing attempt. Its failure brought disas-ter upon Ireland, increased the miseries of her pueple and involved in death the daring leader of the insurrection. Judged by the result, it was indeed a lamentable falure, but the lesson which it taught is one fraught with meaning, and while we lament that such noble young men should have given up their lives in an attempt predoomed to failure, the spirit of patriotism which prompted the sacrifice will ever awaken a feeling of sympathy for the splendid courage and noble during of men who. herding no consideration of self, freely staked and nobly gave up their lives in a well meant but unfortunate attempt to benefic their country. The sad ending of the attempt and the gloom which it casts over one of the darkest nages of Irish history only adds to the pain that such noble sacrifice was of no avail. Emman had not merged into manhood when his career was closed. Speaking of him, a historiau of Ireland, whose remains rest not far from where we now are, eavs:

The personal reputation of the younger Emmet, the least known to his countrymen of a.l the united Irish leaders, except the crowning act of his death, is safe beyond the reach of calumny, of party zeal or time's changes. It is embalmed in the verse of Moore and Southey and the precious proce of Washington Irving. Men of genicus in England and America have done honor to his memory. In the annals of his own country his name deserves to stand with those faithful chiefs, equally renowned and equally ready to seal their patriosism

WITH THEIR BLOOD, S'r Cahir O'Doherty and Hugh Roe

U'Donnell.' Coming now to the objection that Allen, Larkin and O'Brien were nothing more than murderers, I ask you to bear with me for a few momente while I give you the verdice of history on their attempt. Before the Parnell Com-mission William O'Brien said: "The attempt to insult the mamory of the Manchester Martyra at the Forgeries Commission has awakened fierce indignation If deep and heartfelt sympathy with their suffering and heroism he the crime with which the Iriel "people is charged, they plead guilty at once"
John Bright, the late idol or the Coeroi n
party, declared that these men were hauged for
a political iffence. The horrible doctrine of constructive murder, from which conscience of judge and jury have revolted in motern times, was pushed to its u most length against them. We do not stand upon bechnicalities. These three men were heroes, nos murderers-heroes in the motive and act that sarned the gallows ; perces in the calm, devoted courage with which busy met their hurrible fate. Not on them, but on every one unp casted in their butchery, let remores and shame wait."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Ic the great 'assiz' of history we should prefer to take ou: share he can one ructively be said to have had in all the outrages of the last ten years, rather than taka our stand with Mr. Justice Hanney for the share he had in securing the expontion of Alleo, Larkin and O'Beleu."

"Tue in a executed at Manchester, whose death ory has sounded the note for the marching music of the Irish race, no more diserve to becall d marderers the Mr Justice Hausen him elf; but even if we admit that the three men executed were justly coude and, it must not be forgotten that a fourth man, Meguire against whom Mr. Hannes worked as zeal-lously as against Allen, Larkin and O'Brien,

"doubt the justice of the verdict, nor could be bold on any hope of mercy," But the jury nalists present at the trial were so convinced of the injustice of the verdict in the case of Magnire that they memorialized the Home Office. A special enquiry was instincted, and it is the proved to the trial factor of the Lord it was proved to the satisfaction of the Home Secretary that Maguire had been unjustly condemned. He was, therefore, unconditionally pardoned, and left the condemned cell a free man. But for the action of the reporters he would have been hanged, and Mr. Justice Hannen would have indignantly depounced anyone who might have said that he and the other counsel for the Treasury were the rea Manchester murderers. That is what Irish-men think to day, and at the day of judgment who knows but that it may be found that the Irishmen are right."

Mr. Justin McCarthy, one of the best known and most accurate of modern English historical writers, says in his magnificent work a "Hi-tory of our own Times," that the action of Allan Larkin and O'Brien might be called misguided but it must also be declared heroic. Mr. Swinburne, the post, also made a magnificent appeal to the people of England for mercy for the prisoners. Would this be done for common the priseners. Would this be done for common munderers? Let us, however, apply the test of our own men sworm to the case, and see what s the verdict which impartial men must rep

der
Time will not permit me to detain you with
any lengthy details of the tragic event. The renember on the eleventh of S-ptember, 1867, two Fenian prisoners, Kel y and Dessy, were being conducted to Salford jail in a prison van, when, in the heart of a great English city, with in reach of the who e police force, and in broad day light, a small purty of their friends determ med to rescue them from the custody of the plice. Accordingly as they were proceeding along, a man suddenly appeared on the road and ordered the driver to halt. A body of police accompished the vehicle as an ercorn, but when the rescuing party were reinforced by some thirty others, the potice fled. A policeman non-d Brett, who was locked in the van and had the keys of it, was ammoned to deliver th m up and refused. As a crowd was fast collecting, the resource felt that they had no time to lose and to hasten masters one of them simed a blow of a pretol as the lock of the door memory is fresh and green in the hearts of his countrymen as was his own budding youth when he med death at the hands of the executioner. I need not one at Glasnevine constitution of the unwritten tombet me at Glasnevine constitution of the income at Glasnevine constitution, and the Irish heart between the recollection of Robert Emmet in the the death at the fight had been at the recollection of Robert Emmet in the the recollection of Robert Emmet in the state of the recollection of the recollection of Robert Emmet in the state of the recollection of the recollection of the recollection of the recollection of the reco the whole country was a sected and some

SIXTERN SUSPICITED PERSONS. amongst them the rescaing party, were lodged in jul. They were jointly indicted and jointly tried, and a common verdict of wilful an, der tound against five of them. What was then known to those who c-lly weighed the face, is to-day admitted by all, and now that the ex it ment attordant up n such an event has tet had down, and men look upon it free from the turnult of conflicting feelings it then an oke, this not denied by any one that the unfortunate blow which cost the policeman's life was not delivered with murderous intent, but was out meant to force open the foor by burating the lock The reckless swearing of the witnesses at to secure a conviction of the accused, so much so that the newspaper reporters whose duty obliged them to take an impartial view of the proceedings denounced them as shameful, and their process resulted in the Government of Lord Derby being compelled to reprieve one of them-Maguire-on the ground that the testi mony connecting him with it was a mass o perjury. Just two days before the day fixed for the execution. Condon, who had certainly taken part in the : floy, and boasted that he was one of the rescuers, was reprieved. What part the others really took in it was not, and probably never will be, known, but no proof was adduced that the five men tried for murder were present at all on that occasion, and when it is horne in mind that the whole transaction was one offence in law, and some thirty people were present at in, it seems monetrous to convict live, and afterwards admit that two of them at least were

WRONGLY CONDEMNED.

Maguire was released because the evidence against him was found to be unterly valueless. Condon, who gloried in the deed of his being one of the rescuere, was represed, and yet the inree others were held to suffer the full penalty of the law, although the public opinion of the prople of England strongly urged the Government to grant a respite to the three men. The law, not satisfied with their fives, consigned their remains to the prison yard, where no monument raised by leving hands mark their lart resting place, and where no sympathising friends might pay the tribute of a tear over ther graves. But the sympathy of their countrymen was not to be so restrained, and monater funeral processions were organized in Cork, Manchester, Middle on, Limerick and Skibbereen. The keynote to this expression of the indignant sorrow of Ireland was struck at Cork, but Dubl n surpassed them a l, and on the eighth day of December, 1867, an imposing display, in which over six'y thousand men took part was the contribution of Ireland's capital to this expression of the national feeling. give you a mere outline of this magnificent demonstration, which took up one hour and forty minutes to pass the Four Courts, would take up the whole of the time allotted to the remainder of the programme. Similar demon strations were announced for the next Sunday in Killarney, Kilkenny, Dregheda, Ennia, Clonmel, Queenstown, Youghal and Fermoy, and before all was over not a town in Irelan: but would have had its turn at it, when the Quernment facesfored and complained that a public funeral to men murdered in defiance of pastice and public opinion was something

NOT TO BE ALLOWED

by the law as administred in Ireland. Twenty tures years have now elapsed since the Man chester marnyrs, Allen, Lurkin and O'Brien were executed. Human vengeance has long cince consigned their afelors remains to what was mont for a disbonored grave within the was mind to a discontred grave within the prison precious, and their memory to what was means for disgram, but the fulling of the frish people at home lost no time in repudiating the foul verdion and daing homor to their memory. As the scaffold had for them no terror in life. is has no disgrace after death, and here this evening more than three thousand miles from that unmarked grave I ishmen and their des sendants celebrate the anniversary of their martyrdem and chant their death ory as the marching music of the Irish race the world over. Nor were these the last who gave up take issisted action on land againer lives for the same cause. The sods press Turks. The decisive character of a yet lightly on the resting place Mandeville stopped a bluss of war ever Europe.

and so many others who wore away in the pri-cell, with patience worthy of the spirit of the ancient martyrs, the last flickerings of lives precious to humacity and doubly dear to their country, and yet the spirit of Irish nationality is not crushed, whether on the sosffold, before the gaze of the world, or in the solitude of the prison cell unseen by human eye its votaries may lay down their lives in brief and awful agony, or in lingering tortures, it is all the same. That spirit cannot be trampled. To day we vary the reading of the poet, and say-

The spirit is NOT broken-That never would bend.

"Dulces minens reminisoltur argos," are the words which the Roman poet put into the mouth of his hero dying far from home and fatherland. In the case of these humble successors of Emmet, we do not lament the heroes who sustained the glory of Ireland on the field of battle—we simply pay a disinterested tributary of grief to the unpretending merit which laid down life with the simple prayer of God Save

Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., secended by Mr. C. J. Deherty, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Flizpatrick, who briefly acknowledged de compliment.

A new Irish drams, "Innisthore," in three cts, was then presented. It was written for the society and was remarkably well put on the boarde. The cast was an follows :-

Dan O'Carolan, a Tenant Farmer in Innisthore

The play is admirably constructed and spreaented life as it existed between landord and tenant in the "Young Ireland" period of 1848 Where all the actors so quitted themselves so well it is hard to single out any for special praise, but Mesers. W J. M.Caffrey, M. J. Quinn, John Morgan, and T. Jones deserve special mention, as they displayed much hittionic ability. The inoldental music was also particularly effective, Mr. T. Foloy being part onlarly successful in "The Boys of Wexford." Mr. T. C. Emblem sang "We'll Free Her Yet" in fice atyle, receiving an encore, The "Embleme of Iceland," sung by Mr. D. Kiely, and "Ireland a Nation," by Mr. W. J. Mo-Caffrey were admirally given. Mr. John society deserve the thanks of the Irlah public for their effort. They have dene good work the trial evinced a determination on their past in the past and give promise of more to come

C. M. B. A.

The nominations for the officers of Branch 26, C.M.B.A., were made last Monday night as the Branch hall, Notre Dame street, as fellows: For president, J. P. Nagent, and K. Ward; 1st vice-presisent, J. 1. Jepson (elected by acclamation); 2nd vice president, Tausey and P. Kelly ; treasurer, T. J. Fine and T. J. White; recording secretary, Francis Lawlor (elected by acclamation); a elatant recording secretary, W. Soullien (dected by acclamation); financial secretary, M. J. Murphy and W. J. MoCaffrey; mar-anal, E. J. O'Rollly and P. Simoueau; guard, P. Simoneau; trueteer, J. L Jensen P. Kelly, W. Martin and P. Simmeso. The elections will be hold on the 9 h December.

By an error pur notice of the anniversary ecoial of the branch in last weeks issue contained an error. The names of Mesors. M. F. Murphy and P. Kelly should have been mentioned as masters of ceremonies, and due credit given them for the excellence of the arrangements under their direction.

Italian Elections.

Rome, November 22.-Elections were held shroughous the country to day for members of the Chamber of D-puties. The pulls closed at four colock. Counting of votes is progressing. There was no disorder anywhere. Returns have been received from 39 districts, in which the Government bas a large majority. The Government unnildates have deleated the Opposition in several places now held by the latter. In Rome the Government has secured four seats. In the fifth district of Rome Signer Bazilla (Irredeutist) heads the poll. The election of all the members of the Gevernment is assured. Premi r Crispi is elected in three different cities, Palerme, Syraques and Girgents. The Socialist Custa is defeated in Bologna,

War Averted.

BERLIN, November 23 .- A crisis in the Essectif quotion has been spring upon the triple claimno by the sudden adhesion of the King of Gresce to the project of M. Dalyannie, supported by M. Triconpia, to foment openly and assist a rising in Crete simultazounly with risings in Epirus and Macadenia. The Emperor, since his slater macring the Dake of Sparta, has relied upon the King to be guided by the dreibund's

p. loy.
The Greek Ministers calculated that the Kalser, in the event of Greece being defeated, would not permit the Porto to drive out the Royal family. On the King intimating his assert to his minister's schemes, Chancellor von Caprivi and Count Kalnoky sent a joint nete to Athena warning the Gevernment that in the event of measures being taken tending toward a war with Turkey the dreibund's squadron would blookade the coasts of Greece and leave the Hellenio army to take issisted sotion on land against the Turks. The decisive observoter of the note QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRUE WITNESS. QUEBEC, Nov. 25 -As usual, when the

session upone with a great flourish of trumpats as to the readiness of the Government to go on with work and the probable sheriness of the session, the first week has practically seen ne progress made. The session has thus far witnessed nothing but preliminary skirmishing, and the present aspects are that the Opposition, though small, and only in the first session of a new Legislature, intend to exercise their rights and duty and sharply criticise the actions of the Government. The ministry has the not least intention of using trength unduly, but when a minerity is in such a minority as that at Quebec, it is well perhaps for them to show their powers which, as all parliamentarians know, are very great in everything except voting out the Gevern-ment. Last Tuesday the House sat for three hours and the business done consist-d, firstly, in the second reading of the resolutions respecting the solution of deputy heads of departments. The leader of the Opposition did net object, but advocated a reduction from eight to six in the number of the ministers. A bill to amend the law relating to the culling of temper was then read a second time. having for its object the efficiency of the service. Mr. Lemieux then moved the second reading of a bil: establishing rat s of int rests payable to financial institutions and cor-porations, but the Attorney-General pointed out that the bill was unconstitutional, as it was infringing on the domain of the Federal Gavernment, Mr. Mereler aski the matter might be discussed, but not legislated on, and the discussion was postposed. The endless cinkering with the civil and municipal codes caused Mr. Blanonet to make a sensible raggertion, namely, that all bills to amend the latter should be discussed at the first reading and referred before the second reading to a special committee, and that blils be sent to the committee on legislation after their scould reading. Wednesday's sersion was mainly eccupied in the aternach by a discussion on the subject of caultary inspectien in manufactures and workshops, Mr Turgeon said that many factories were not in a entiefactory sanitary condition, and that medical inspection was necessary in order to preserve life. Mr. Mercler sald that from a hygicale standpoint inspection of factories amounted to nothing, Mr. Clendenning thought that the health of working people was sufficiently looked after. Mr. Blanchet said that there should be

in this matter, and that his olds would support any measure designed to advance the cause of eautati n and regulating labor. After receas the House wort into committee on certain resolutions respecting the Prounder the law governing the ineane asylums in the province in respect to contracts or patients to be received at \$1.60 per year, and after an aulmated discussion the resolutions were read and a bill introduced.

Thursday's session opened with some sharp oriticisms by Mr. Nantel and Owens and others on the history of Charles Casmpagne, a farmer of S. Eustache, whose blegraphy is is proposed to distribute at Government expense. Mr. Clendinneng said farmers were selling hay to get money to buy beel, and the difference between what they spent and what they got represented simply what they had taken out if the soll without any return. In consequence the land was getting poorer year by year instead of becoming richer by the labor expended upon it. Why not raise our own beet and return to the land part of what had been taken out of it. This previous was eminently fitted for cattle raising.

Documents were ordered as to the Bare de Chalcurs Railway and a bill to remove doubts as to the legislation of building societies. On the house resuming en Monday, the Premier explained that the public accounts were not distributed on account of an error which had to be corrected. He also explained that Mr. Arthur Delisle of Quebechad received \$475 for legal advice in the case of Waelan ve the Queen for travelling expenses and a report respecting the validity of the arbitrators' award and the possibility of an apposi from this sentence. After some minor business Mr. Beland resumed the debate on the sanitary inspection and condition of factories. He thought more could be done by the impart ng practical instruction in hygiene as night schools than by mere inspection.

Mr. Robidoux said the Government would carefully consider the question and the House adjourned after passing a bill to protent the public interests on rivers, streams and oreeks.

NOTES.

It is rumored that the Government is about to levy a new tax on municipalities in proportion to the amount of assessable real mate. No particulars have yet been made

The bill respecting the sale of polsens proposes to compel drugglets when selling poteons to put it in three-cornered betties in order tout they may be easily recognized in the dark. Mineral poleons in powder sro to be sold in three cornered boxes instead of in papers or round boxes, as hitherto.

An Enterprising Journalist-Country Editer: Jim, I understand that old atone building at the cross reads is to be torm

The Printer—Yep, they begin to merrow, Country Editor—Well, just allp around and put a live toad in the wall. We must have something to fill up with this week. - New York Weekly.

For their next drawing, 17th December, the National Colonization Lottery are offering 300 additional prizes, value \$5,000, making a total value of \$55,000. See advertisement.

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GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS.

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In METAL, SLATE, CEMENT, GRAVEL.

Roots Repaired.

Before giving your orders get prices from us.

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TELEPHONES: - Bell, 130; Federal, 1602.

Post Office Box 909.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND MEANER.

Caps upon a time there was a prince who fell in love with a pair of black eyes. Their swner was making hay, not in any Maud Miller cestume, but in the smartest of little frecks and the neatest of stout little shees, and as she looked at him, Master Prince said to himself, perhaps, for he was always very fend of plays in blank verse, 'My princess shall she be.' But alas! princes must marry as the interests of their kingdoms diotate, and although the beautiful haymaker said 'Yer,' the reyal ministers said 'Ne,' and the princes married the ugliest little German princess who ever sat upen a throne, and he developed into innny, whimsical stupid king. But the black-eyed lady was not inconsolable, and she married an officer, and in 1785 she went to live near Dublin, and with her went her boy, Charles Napier, and in spite of his Scotch blood he became about as fierce a little Irishman as ever raced out of school day after day leeking for a fight and finding it, or making it. He had two aunts, the Duchess of Leinster and Lady Louis Connelly, of Castletown, and in their homes and in his own he saw every one of the great Irishmen of the time—Fieod, Grattan, Curran and the future Duke of Wellington; then he had a peny and a gue and a fishing-red, and at twelve years of age he had a pair of colers in an infantry regiment. You would call him a lucky bey, wend you not? Well, from all that is to be gathered from family records, the things which gave him mest enjoyment were a Pretestant seminary and pigs. He was himself a Protestant, but he attended a school at which all the pupils were Catholic except himself and his brethers, and he and they fought almost continously with the seminary pupils, who for many a year had tyrannized over the little Oatholics. As for the pigs, it is truly sad, but in sober verity, Charles and his brothers. William and Geerge, used to ride on these pigs, and what with combats with Protestante and charges dewn the street on the pigs, they made their passage heme from school very lively. Then, in the leng summer evenings, he could listen to old Molly Dunne, who a hundred years before had seen the men ride aut to fight for King James, Charles Napler's great-great great-grand-uncle, and she said that she could remember the red days at Dregheda and Wexferd, for

she thought that she was about one hundred and thirty years eld. Naw she could have teld you fighting oteries."

Charlie leve fighting than his soldier father or his battles with the Pretestants, but no fighting, nothing but hard study, did he happen to find, until he had been in the army six years, which he spent in study-

ing."
"Studying!" "Why, yes! a soldier must knew many things, mathematics and physics, so that he may be able to make artillery octoulations; languages for use in an enemy's country; history and military nolence, geography and map drawing; indeed, nothing comes amies to him, and new-a-days he generally knews hew to take photographs and to ride a bloyde. A photograph of a place is better than a map, and there is talk of using the bloycle in scenting expeditions, and perhaps in ferced marches. But never mind that new and never mind what happened for the next ferty years. What I want is to tell you of the battle of Meanes. Napier had 1,800 men; the enemy 30,000. The twenty-second regi ment, Tipperary boys every one, led the charge, arrayed in line 200 yards from right te left, and befere them rede Napier, and in the dry bed of a river they found 20,000 Boleaches warriers waiting for them, and on the bank they fought. Napier seeming to enjsy it as he had enjoyed the scheel bey fights of beyhood. New and then the line wavered, and then their chief was among them in an instant, or their drummer, Martin Delancy, who ran at his stirrup, gave them the "Advance," net waiting for the order, but guessing that it would come. Other regi-ments came up after a time, but for three hours the fight went on steadily, furleusly; and what things were done! McMurdo, a Scotch staff efficor, rade straight into the enemy's ranks, and, his horse being killed, fought on feet with a chief and killed him. The general himself was riding unarmed, having disabled his sword hand a few days before, by knocking down a camel driver who was ill-treating his beart, a very un-efficerlike thing to do, perhaps, but excusable.

"I should think so," said the boy.
"But his men were swerd and shield to
him. Once an officer and a private tegether
saved him, the officer rushing between him and the sword of an enemy whom the private bayoneted; and again a sergeant of the twenty-second saved him, and in the very thick of the battle the men shouted his name, and gave him a wild Irish cheer, which rang high above the rattle of the eld flintlocks, and the yells of the Belsochess. But the brewn men feught well. They actually rushed on the bayohets and lenght when impaled. No cowards they against whom the Tipperary men steed until at last the cavalry pushed around to the enemy's rear and captured his camp, and then what de you think that they did?— cheered for their leader, heart and soul. They leved him. He had feught for them always at home, was an unsuccessful man because he had been their champion and their country's, and they cheered him for his whole life as much as for these three hours' work, and he wrete in his journal, 'Her Majesty has ne honor to give that can equal heme in despatches, an entirely new thing, and when promised a medal for them, said in his journal. 'Now I can were my ribbon. an imeet Corporal Tim Kelly and D; aney without a blush.' But he rejoiced

mest that this great victory and another won soen after, put an end to the war. In spite of his bravery, a battle to him "was agony be wrote in his journal. But the cheers of his men were his great at earthly reward after all. He was made Governor of builde, he had a Grand Cress of the Bath, but he had hatred also, and for what, do you think? Because he, a Protestant, wrote heme insisting that his Catholic seliders should have a Cathelic chaplain, and said some bitter things about the sin of forbidding them that consolation, and also because he asked for better trea ment of the natives. In his journal there is a lively little statement of what he would do to referm Ireland. First, he would send the bishops and deacons of the hang all clearers of land without benefit of ment, clergy. All tillers of the soil should be disturbance. Rather severe, but if Ireland and Ged. had ever had his first measures of reform, there would have been no need of the last, and he had been her real friend so long that he could be allowed a little quiet joke Sarah in his journal. Do you believe that Lady Lenox ever grieved that she did not marry George III. - [Boston Pilet.

QUEBEC, Nevember 20 - Dayet & Filaine, wine merchants, departed to-day for New York, taking with them \$20,000 belonging to their creditors, and leaving behind them \$35,000 to be accounted for by Ls. Banque Nationale, \$8,000 by La Banque du Peuple, and fifteen er twenty edd thousand which several of their friends in the city will have te pay up. Their establishment adjuined a Government warehouse, and it has been discovered that they had out through the partition and were in the habit of purioning bar-rels of whiskey, which they seld to their cus-tomers. Mr. O. E. Murphy, of the McGree-vy scandal case, was Dayet's security, and is in for a heavy amount.

A STARTLING CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIE, -There is an old adage that says DEAR SIE,—There is an old adage that says "a prophet is not without bonor save in his own country," and the saying is generally accepted as containing much truth. Indeed it is expanded into the generally accepted belief that true merit, whether it be that of an individual, or that of some medicinary preparation, is much more likely to meet with popular approval at a distance than at home. Nasal Baim, acknowledged as being the greatest remedy for cold in the head and catarrh, ever offered the people of Canada, affords a striking instance of the fact that conular contion, for once, at least. is fact that popular opinion, for once, at least, is wrong. From the ontset its popularity in the home of its manufacture has been unbounded and constantly increasing. In evidence of this we offer testimonials from two Brockville gentlemen who are known throughout the

D. Derbyshire, Esq., Mayor of Brockville, and for the past two years President of the Ontario Oreamery Association, says:—"Your Nasal Balm is truly a wonderful remedy. I may say that I was afflicted with a distressing case of catarrh, accompanied by a number of its disagreeable sympons. I had tried other remedies, but without avail, and well nigh dispaired of a cure, when I was induced to give Nasal Belm a trial. Its effects were wonderful, and the results arising from its use surprising. Briefly stated, it stops the droppings into the throat, sweetens the breath, relieves the headsches that follow catarrh, and in fact makes one
feel altogether like a new man. No one who is
suffering from catarrh in any of its stages
should lose a moment in giving this remedy a

James Smart, Esq., Brockville, Sheriff of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, says:
"It would be impossible to speak too extravayou fighting steries."

She's dead ne, I suppose," the small bey regretfully. said, regretfully.

"Yes, but she did more to make the young the use of their remedies, was becoming worse and developing into catarrh. I produced a developing into catarrh. I produced a bottle of Nasal Balm and was relieved from the innburden our soul to a friend, though he first application and thoroughly oursed within first application and thoroughly cured within twenty four hours. I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of Nasal Balm."

These are but two illustrations out of the hundreds of testimonials the proprietors of Need Balm have had from all parts of the Do-minion, but they ought to convince the most Balm it will be sent on receipt of price—50 cents small size and \$1 large size bottle—by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

Dr. McGlynn.

CHICAGO, November 20 .-- A merning paper says R.v. Dr. McGlynn is soon to be reinstated as a priest of the Church of Rome. Bishop Moore, of St. Augustine, Fis., has been working in Dr. McGlynn's behalf incompantly. His efforts have at last been so far successful that McGiynn's case will soon bars-spened at Rome.

The offensive breath, resulting from Catarrh, can be removed by a few applications of Nasal Balm. Every sufferer should give it a trial. Sold by all dealers.

A Fatuous Decision. DUBLIN, November 19 .- In the court at Clonmel, to day, a verdict of guilty was rendered against O Brien, Dillon, Patrick O'Brion, all of whom are members of Par-Hament; John Cullinau, Thomas Walsh, Patrick Mockler and Mr. Belton, who were indicted on charges of conspiring to induce the tenants on the Smith-Barry estate not to pay rept. William O'Brien and Dillon were cach sentenced to two terms of imprisonment of six months each, the sentences to run concurrently. Patrick O'Brien and Cullinan were each sentenced to six months imprisenment, and Walsh, Mocklyr and Bolten to feur months each. All the sentences were without labor. Father Humphreys, Thomas Cenden, M.P., Daniel Kelly and David Sheeby, M.P., whe were indicted on the same charges, were found not guilty and discharged.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Remember that no penitint seul can perish. And ne soul that leves Ged can be

whither, thank God for a summer loan of them.—Rutherford.

certain conformity to the will of God; and Established Church to New Zealand, there to every evil action has a merit, that is, a cat or to be eaten by cannibals, and he would i deformity, which will be followed by punish-

made secure, agriculture taught, and unoultiits business and distractions, even when comvated land taxed, and then—well, then, he
would have or shoot anybedy whe made a
ings. Let it be a matter between surselves

A sign of mental obedience is devotion to the Saints. They are our examples. Their counsels, their sayings, their instincts, are our rule and admonition. St. Philip bids us read authors who have St. before their name.

shadow; yeu cannot separate the shadow from the substance. Where the substance meves, the shadow fellows. Se every sin has its pain; it matters not whether we think of it or no, whethere we believe in it or

water before the principal mass on Sunday and sprinkling the people with it is common by attributed to Pope St. Lec IV (847-855) but there are learned writers who trace it to a far more remote antiquity, and regard the werds of that pentiff as referring to an exist. ing custom.

The fall of Damas is near to us all. He was weary of the apestolic life, of labors, watchings, and fastings. It was a life of counsels; the life of the commandments was enough for such as he. How fair and reasonable all this appears; how like the reasoning and the lives of many at this

around him while he sang the praises of God, and even wild beasts obeyed him.
Thus piety, as St. Paul says, is profitable
te all things; it not only makes a
man good, but it gives him strength and drives fear way. Se den't be afraid to be A REPUTATION OF 30 YEARS STANDING

Truly, to knew what we are before Ged, we must take our whole life, with its context, and read it in the light of God's love and previdential care. Guilt is a complex thinga balance of many particulars on God's part and on eurs. It is our sine multiplied by His mercies; our transgressions by His gifts of light and grace.

There is always one friend in whom we may find perfect and changeless rest. Other friends oft:n grieve and disappoint us. Our only Divine friend never falls. We may go to him at any heur. If He be allent, we know his meaning and His mind. He always welcomes us when we come to Him. He listens to all we say, and He conseles us by His sympathy ; that He feels with us and for us; that all we say is noted and remembered; and that, if he be silent now, the day is not far off when we shall hear Him say: "Elter thou into the joy of thy Lord.—Cardinal Maoning.

R. I. P.

A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated on Saturday morning at Sr. Patrick's Church by the Rev. Father James Callahan for the repose of the deceased members of Branch 26 C.M.B.A. and was largely attended by the officers and members of the branch.

SIX DOCTORS COULD NOT CURE HER

but after taking only one half bottle of Koenig's Nerve Tonic, the symptoms disappeared en

JOHN BREAKY, 1326 Main st.

Magazine?

thing with it." "Always glad of suggestions. What do

"Make it an annual."—Epoch.

The Advertising Mania-Prisoner you were caught in the act of thrusting your hand in

Nething in it.-Editor : Avoid pune when

veid thing. - Lown Teplos.

The Country Journalist's Advantage— Bronson (to the oditor of the Bremtown Banner): That was a pretty tough story about the cyclone. I don't know how you managed to swallow it. Editor-Weil, you know, I have patent in-

sides, - West Shore.

Will Tone up the Nerves. Will Strengthen the Muscles. Will make you Fat.

J.OMUM

Will give you an Appetite, Will greatly help Consumptive People, Will stop Chronic Cough and heal the Lungs.

Come of Thought From Holy Mon Past and Protest

Let your children be so many flowers, borrowed from God. If the flawers die or

Every good action has a merit, that is, a

We may fast in the midst of the world, in

Many of the Saints, as St. Charles, confess. ed every day. We wonder what they could find to accuse themselves of. It was because they were saints that they saw so much where we saw so little.

Every substance in the world has it

The introduction of the custom of blossing

The charity of St. Francis of Assissium extended even to dumb animals. They flocked

Live as you would wish to die, because as you die, so you will be to all eternity. Precisely that character which you have woven for yourself through life, by the veluntary acts of free will, be is fer good or fer evil, that will be your eternal stat: before God. As the tree falls so shall it be. Make one mistake, and that mistake is made for

OTTUMWA, Ic., June, '69
My daughter is now 12 years old, had spells for four years, from 5 to 8 spells in 24 hours, of which six different doctors could not cure her, tirely.

"What do you think of our new Monthly You'd save money if you de just ene

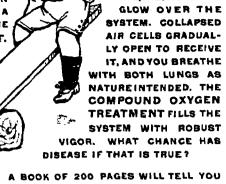
this lady's pocket. It was only to put in the address card of my house of business,—Le Patriot.

writing jokes.

Spacer—I always de. A pun is usually a

now in full swing. Send in your orders.





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WHO HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH BY THE USE OF THE COM-POUND OXYGEN TREATMENT. THIS BOOK WILL BE SENT ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE

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PLEASANT to the taste; harmless; equally good for children and adults—it NEVER fails to give relief. ONLY **25 ets.** per bottle.

The effect of Turkish Baths on all forms of Rheumatism and Blood Diseases is something astonishing. Many men are walking the streets who were carried into the Baths helpless. Send for

ADDRESS, Manager Turkish Baths, Montreal.

-ROYAL-

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708 CRAIG STREET,

Is the place to have your SUITS, DRESSES, TABLE and PIANO COVERS cleaned or dyed. LACE CURTAINS cleaned or colored in all the newest shades and finished perfect. TELEPHONES-BELL732; FEDERAL 602, N.B.—We have no branches or agencies in the city.

ers. R. E. BOYD & CO., Importers and Manufac-turers, 754 Craig street (opposite Tur True Wirness.) Telephone 1705.

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First Premium

--QVD--

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ESTABLISHED 1852.

No. 21 St. Lawrence Street

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says

bottle of my Medical Discovery. I know how it makes you feel, but it's all right. There are certain cases where the Di-covery takes ho'd sharp but it is the diseased spot in you it has taken bold of, and that's what you want. The Discovery has a search warrant for every humor, from backache to scrofula, inside and outside, and of course to makes a disturbance in your poor body, but the fight is short, you are better by the second bottle; it not, then tell me about it, and I will advise. I will, however, in the future, as in the past, answer any letter from a nursing mother.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD KENNEDY,

ROXBURY, MASS.

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EXTRA CHOICE STOCK OF

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Capes, Muffs, Caps, &c.

ALL OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE

At very low prices.

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220 St. James Street,OPPOSITE ALEXANDER'S

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BRASS GOVERNOR BURNER. No Meter Governor Needed.

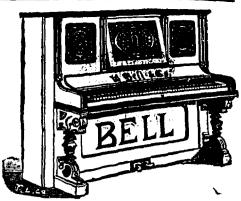
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"BELL" Pianos and Organs.

Upright Pianos, in every style of natural woods, double veneered, the grain crossing at right angles; 150 styles of Reed Organs and Church P.pe Organs.

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

They excel in TONE. TUUCH AND DURABILITY. Sole Agents, Wholesale and Retail.

WILLIS & CO. 1824 Notre Dame Street. (Near McGill Street), MONTREAL.

Tale of the second of the second second second Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1824. TOTAL ASSETS......\$37,277,143 51 INVESTED FUNDS.... 10,932,923 52 INVESTED IN CANADA 1,252,674 51

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NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. LOTTERY

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THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING

!!ORESQUE PAVILION

CITY OF MEXICO December 4th, 1890.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE BRING \$60,000 <u>...</u>

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the schome before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit: CERTIFICATE-I hereby certify that the Eank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica APOLIMAR CASTILLO, Intervener.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cent, of the value of all the tickets in Prizes—a larger portion than is given by any other lettery. 80,000 TICKETS at \$4, \$320,000 PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money: Wholes, \$4; Halves, \$2; Quarters, \$1;

LIST OF PRIZES:

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

APPROAIMATE

150 Prizes of \$60,
approximating to \$80,000 prize, \$9,000

150 Prizes of \$50,
approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$7,500

150 Prizes of \$40,
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780 Terminals of \$20,
decided by \$60,000 prize, \$15,980 2,278 Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency. Agents wanted everywhere.

Remit by ordinary fetter, containing MONEY DEES issued by all Express Companies, or by registered letter.

EF Currency must invariably be sent Registered.

Address, U. BASSETTI, Oity of Mexico,

SCANDAL SEED.

A woman to the holy father went. Confession of her eins was her intent; And so her misdemeanors great and small, She faithfully to him reheared them all.
And chiefest in her catalogue of sin, She owned that she a tail bearer had been, And borne a bit of scandal up and down To all the long-tongued gossips in the town.

The holy father for her other sin Granted the absolution asked of him: But, while for all the rest he pardon gave, He told her thus off mos was very grave, And that to do fit penance she must go And what we do no perhance suc must go Out by the wayside where the thisbles grow, And gathering the richest, ripest one, Scatter its seed; and that, when this was done, She must come back another day
To tell him his commands she did ob-y The woman, thinking this a penance light, Hastened to do his will that very night. Feeling right glad she had escaped so well, Next day but one, she went to the priest to tell.

The prices sat still and heard her story through,
And said: "There's something else for you to

do. Those little thistle seeds which you have sown I bid you gather every one."

The woman said: "But, father, 'twould be

To try to gather up those seeds again; The winds have scattered them both far and

wide, Over the meadowed vale and mountain side." The father answered: "Now I hope from this The lesson I have taught you will not miss; You cannot gather back the scattered seeds, Which far and wide will grow to noxious

Nor can the mischief, once by scandal sown, By any penance be again undone."

THE MYSTERY OF KILLARD.

PART L-THE RACE OF LANE.

CHAPIER III (Centinued).

" No one in the village cared to have the child (though it was well-grown and hearty), Lane carried the child inland and left it, he said, with his wife's people.

" For four years nothing particular happened. Then one day, while my mother was buying candles at old Pat Casey's, a man in a shawl came and asked where Lane lived. The man carried a rosy-cheeked boy, gathered in Dislike and distrust were fully unmasked, under the shawl on his back. The stranger and behind them larked something like dread was footsors and tired, so old Pat Casey sent some one to call Laue. My mother waited with an excuse of expecting my father to come there for her on his way to the

"When Lane arrived and saw the boy he reak him in his arms and kissed him. Then, sitting him on the floor, he lifted the the scrop out of the scales, and threw it with all his might on the ground behind where the child stood. The mea jumped and my mother screamed. Lane had his eyes fixed on the bey, who never moved nor even winked his lide, but stared round Assoon as the father saw this, he fall on his knees in the middle of | quie ly into the room. the shop and cried out: "Thank God he

dead who thanked Heaven for a blight be himself had helped to bring in the world by marrying that damb creature. It is one thing to submit to the will of Heaven, and another thing to be glad because Heaven sill ots

"Well, the father took his sen with him to the Bishop's, and there the two lived until found himself either unequal to it or fearful the child was grown up into a young man; of his finess for it. Taking the fact that he then when eld Lane was over eighty he died was a minister, and connecting this with the All the time there was no love lost between question of his own worthiness written upon All the time there was no love lost obtween distance it seemed as though he stood in the a network of dangerous figures exposed. The religible of the village. All the neighbors, except Tem presence of the great Sacrifice, terrified the Facility of the respection that cumber of small pillar-like is lads, which the people on the Island and the people of his face, it seemed as though he stood in the the Faol, who has no sens: faces against old Lane, and they thought he was helr to overwhelming responsibilities little better of the sep, for they looked on imposed by it on man.
him as a guilty moneter, the offspring of a Warfor a while he surveyed in silence the heathen and the property of Darkoese, owing group before him. Then he addressed the led nd. to his having been born to a prayer that was Feel: "Tom, is what I heard about this un! It is & CUTRE.

parish, so they sent for Billy Cabill, a balliff past heathen life-without even roceiving of Lord Clonmore's, and put the case, and tell how the people of the Bishop's paid no rent, and were under the pret oflon of sheer want of physical strength. They brought the bail ff with them, and he wert to the Island and made he answered, "I'm not to blame, your reversigns to young Lane, and young Lane crossed ence; I did my best." by a rope, and Tom the Fool put into signs it he had a paper in his breast, and what do pleaded in fierce grief his own utter imyou think it was? A deed under Lord potence. Cloumore's ewn hand, tilling how his lord David for thirty pounds, and how it was his and his heirs' for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. I cannot speak to him," thought the upplicatered on either the outer or inner side heirs' for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. Lane had taken care to have put down in | time !" black and white that all he hawking, bunt-ing, fishing, mines, wood, water, and fore-thore rights where to be his and his heirs'

about this in Killard. Old Line must have man pause: Tem, ask him, in heaven's name, to wait, if it were only one mouth."

The teak is long time to opnye the idea to all in one sum when he was making the bar. | Lane. At length a half-angry, half-suspicious gain with Darkness.

"The young Line, who is now over thirty, him, and now, as you heard Tom the Fool an exasperated negative at the clergy.
say, he has come down to the village to find
a wife, but is going inland because we have a wife, but is going inland because we have no one efficied like himself. It's enough to done ?" oried Father Murtagh, glanding in bring the Arger down en the whole parish, and I only hope he'll never come back to

with the greatest difficulty. The moment prevail. I have implored and entrusted him her voice ceased, his head drooped heavily

had no room for him, unless he would sleep but I forl a dead weight upon my soul. I in the chimney corner. The young man rose feel the full responsibility of his salvation and said good-night, having previously been reating, as it were, on my own, and I can do told to go to Casey's, where he could be housed more comfortibly, "and where," added Mrs. Cantillon, "you will see David Lane, of the Bishop's Island, who is on his travels for a wife."

CHAPTER IV.

than that such a place existed, he could not earnestness, and from his eyes there came the well miss it; for not only was it the solitary light of complete faith. He locked as though they in the village of Killard, but although he were within the visible eye of God, and light o'clock had not yet arrived, there was light of complete faith. He locked as though he were within the visible eye of God, and was clamoring for a miracle. For a minute light in ne other house of the village; all the he remained thus, then, lewering his head inhabitants, with the exception of these at enddenly, he creased the room with a firm, carey's, had gone to bed. The heuse itself was open unusually late, partly because it was standing, and falling before him on his

harbered a guest, and principally because knees, held aloft in one hand a crucifix. Father Murtha, the parish priest of Killard, and with the other pointed to heaven. As

Martin explained to the swner of the place, a plump, red-faced man, what he wanted, and added, that he had sought his house on the advice and with the recommendation of right hand hanging clenched by his side, and Cantillog.

"I den't know that I can treat you as well Cantillon's; for, you see, we have only one the owner of the house.

"But,' struck in a tell woman, his wife, a coup'e of rush mate sud a pair of blanket, did my book, your reverence." and make a shake down for him in the shor, if Line objicts to sharing the back room with bim '

"I am much beholden to you," said Martin; "anywhere will do, so long as there is through the shop, and cut into the night shelter; often I slept on the cliff, but this is gibboring and shaking his arms to warn of n) night for that."

"Ge into the back room." said Casey, 'you'll find a fire there. We'll do nur best for you and welcome. Go in and alt down and rest yourself unt I we make up something for you to sleep on. You'l find Tom the Fall and Lane of the Island there."

"I's the room Lane was horn in," added the woman, as she souffed a large tallow dip candel that flared and flickered on the

When Edward Martin entered the back reom he found Tom crouched on the floor, his face to the fire. In front of the fire, with his hands behind his back, stood the man of whom he had beard so much that evening.

The draught admitted through the open deer caused the deaf mute to look round. His eyes ran juickly ever the traveller, and, failing to recognize him, he placed his hand on Tom's shoulder and interrogated him with a sign. While deing so he did net remove ble glance from the stranger, and Tom had to stand up and stop into the line of Lane s eyes before he could raply. His answer was that Martin had come a long way, and was a friend. To the latter part, expressed by because of neises and sight: about the Tom taking one of his own hands in the Bishop's; se, after a little time, the man other and shaking it, the mute dissented emphatically.

With the usual salutations, which were answered by Tow, Martin drew a chair tewards the fire and sat down. The Fool subsided into his old attitude; Lane retired a step from where he had stood, and kept his eyes still fixed on the new arrival. The expression of his face was one of almost batred. mingled with rrge. But those who knew the man would not have been au prised at this, for he treated every stranger as an enemy. This peculiarity of his tended in no little way to increase his unpopularity, for the people of Killard were of a friendly, sociable character, and, as far as their means went, loved to exercise the virtue of hosp telity.

Martin was too tired to take an interest in the undlaguled lifewill of the mute. He resta ed his arm on the back of his chair, and having leant his head on it, was almost aslesp, when the door opened again, and Father Murtagh, the patien priest of Killard, stopped

Father Murths stood a moment fioling the light of the candle and fire. His face was a "It was a mercy the father wasn't struck | dull brewnish-yollow, his wherke aunken and and farrowed, his figure emeclated almost to O here yest and intricate labyrithes, with a skeleton, and in bis eyes an expression not easy to analyse. In those dark eyes shrank depths the murmur of the wildest storm weary trouble, anxious awe, tremulous distrust, profound self-questioning. He looked ke a man who had undertaken como tremendous task, and, after entering upon it,

happy man true? Is it a fact that he is When the old man was gone, the neight going to take a wife, sfilleded I ke himself, bors got together and plauned how they and that he intends deing so without making should get the sen. David Laus, out of the his submission to heaven and repenting his baptism !"

The voice was low and quavering from

The Fool rose and bowed respectfully as

Accepting the implication as an answer (he was often with the dumb man and know | the priest clasped his hands and raised his his way:) that Lane should go. Lane went eyes in quiet awe towards heaven, as though back to his cabin When he returned from be prayed for the other's acquittal, and

David Line drew away from the prices as ship had sold to eld Lano the Bishop's Island | far as the room would allow, and steed scowl-

Though the island is little more than an acre, priest in arguish, "and signs cannot now be the balliff told us, with a laugh, how old made to answe. If I could only gain some

The mute steed at !!!, glaring resentfully at the priest. The latter leoked again to Tem fer help. "Can nothing be done!" he oried aloud. "Can nothing be donn! Can we not, Tom, by any means, make this wretched

Tom took a long time to convey the idea to light shone in the mute's eyes, and folding his arms tightly across his obest, he shook continued on the Island as his father before his head with fierce resolution, and looked

unspeakable anguish from Martin to the Fool. "I have left no stone unturned to bring this man into the holy fold. I have Here the weman ended. For a long time importaned daily and nightly that the ice the traveller had been ably to keep awake around his heart might be thawed, and grace forward, and, wern ent by fatigue and overcome by the heat of the fire, he fell asleep.

He roused up in a little while, and asked

He roused up in a little while, and asked

He roused up in a little while, and asked

He roused up in a little while, and asked

He roused up in a little while, and asked

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He roused up in a little while, and asked

He roused up in a little while, and asked

He roused up in a little while, and asked

He roused up in a little while, and asked

He roused up in a little while, and asked my other duties, to try to win him from his entrageous indifference. This responsibility where he could rest for the night. Cantillen | that I murmur because it is placed upon me. nething—nothing, I am manacled and powerless. On i if he were only included under the banner of the great Church, I should be at rest. But to think that this man is as though the waters of the Jordon had never flowed—as though Calvary had never

His head dropped on his obest, and for a while he tood in a reverie of despair. After Following instructions he had received a little time he raised his face suddenly from Cantillon, Martin found Pat Cacey's towards heaven, his lips moved rapidly, his house, Indeed, if he had been told no more than a little time he raised his face suddenly towards heaven, his lips moved rapidly, his countenance was illumined with passionate

had sent word that he should call to see the he kneit there was a tyranny of entreaty in his face, as if denial were not to be posalble,

Lane started at his approach, threw his bedy into a balf-defensive attitude, with his his left clenched upon his breast. When the priest fell on his knees and held the cruotifu as I'd like to treat any friend of John aloft, Lane blesed and muttered through his white set teeth, and. with a growl, placed his roem, and David Lane has taken it, and back against the wall and fling up both his there's only one truckle bad in it," returned , hands, holding them behind as far as they

could go against the wall.

Martin looked on in surprise and fear, but "the traveller has nowhere classes go to, and Tom to k little interest in the scane. "I did we must only try to do our heat for him, my has," he muttered to bimself, as the We can give him a few bundles of straw and priest and the muse held their arms aloft. "I

> The doof mute glanced hastily towards the door, alid quickly from the space between the priest and the wall, sout hed up his hat off the table, and dashed cut of the room, out gibburing and shaking his arms to warn off all who would stay blm.

Father Murtagh remained motionless for a momest, then his arms fel ered and fell, his head drooped forward on his cheet, and with a grean he sank to the ground, his strength exhausted by the wreatle between his duty

CHAPTER V.

A CHRISTIAN HEIR. At a time when the popular faith of Ireland was under severe ban, and suffered persecution, a bishop of the Catholic Courch, driven from his discess in the midland, sought security in Clare, and subsequortly was obliged to retire to a place of obscurity : thus he came to a small island, on which he built a hut. Here he dwelt for many years, his pursuers believing him dead, or fled beyond the scan into France. But his life was not one of idleness: he soon made his name well known among the rude fishermen of the coast. and drew them around him, ministering to them, and affirding them medical aid, for he was learned in the healing art as practiced at that time. He lived to extreme old age, and after his death the klind was regarded almest as sacred by the people who knew his history, and in memory of the ex la to whom it had afforded a shelter, they called it the B shop's Island, which name it retains to this

day.

The coast of Clare is bold, barren, and deselate in the neighborhood of Killard. Nothing but heroic cliffs could withstand the unimpeded fury of the Atlantic. For miles toland there is no vegetation on the land but unprefiable moss-like grass. No tree, or sbrub, er il nt, rises to break the dull menotony of plain. The coast l'ne is ragged, and turn into huge chasms by the seas. At Kulard the cliffs rise two hundred and fifty feet sheer out of the water. The village is built around a little bay, whose waters are recured against the violence of the exterior billows by a low chain of rocks running acress the mouth of the buy, and leaving two narrow openings through which the best may para

Although the rocks and cliffs now fronting the sea are ix remely hard and durable, there must have been soft fissures in them ages age, for the whole coast is plerced with caves, and cloven into abrut t chasms. These caves vary in kind and form. Some are mere abaft reaching to no considerable distance. aul'es of chambers, into whose gloomy never pin trates, whose black mysterious waters are never etirred by a ripple from the ocean. Frequently the roofs reach to pro-diglous heights, and looking upward, it is impossible to believe the cliffs can afford roofs for such unexplorable vaults of darkness. In many cases the cavernate through the solid rock until the roofs fell in, lavving rise from the sudden depths of the sea, and have summits level with the surrounding oliffe. Of such origin is the Bishop's

It is almost flat. The inper semi-circular edge roughly corresponds to a little semioircular bay which the island stands. The outer edge is more broken, and has a deep depression in the middle. The inner wall is perpendicular, the outer abrupt and preolpiteus, On the latter, about twenty feet above highwater mark, there is a narrow ladge. By means of a cleft in the face it is impossible to descend from the level of the island to this ledge, but the path is extremely

t ep and dangerous. In the depression on the outer side stands the law stone but built by the bishop. O sing to the hollow in which it lies, no one can see It from the shore.

The construction of the but is peculiar. It is formed of large stones, comented tigether with a light, grey motur, such as may be feund in the ecolesisationi buildings of two hundred years ago. The walls are thick and The roof, formed of hage flags has grown green with moss, and, supposing it were possible to see it from the shore, it could not readily be distinguished from the green velvet cap of the island. The interior of the but is divided into two chambers, each about twelve feet square, and having no door of communication from one to the other. Thus t is necessary to walk round one side of the but in passing frem room to room. In the partition wall, which, like the exterior ones, is very thick, is a deep fire; I ce for each roem. The two chimneys are connected into one flue, carried in a curved line to the cope of the reof, from which the smoke escapes irt; the air without the aid of a chimney

Unlike his father, David Lane did not pass through K lierd on his return from the inland. The villagers never could accertain the time exactly at which he ence more reached the island, but t wardz the middle of January in the new year, Tom the Fool came one day running to a group of fishermen, who it ad on the wet strand of the I tile bay of Killard. As soon as he was within speaking distance, he threw up his hands and shouted as well as his dis resend breathing would all w him-"He's there he's there sgain, he and she !"

(To be continued.)

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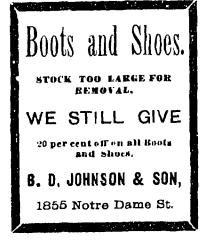
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The "True Witness" Job Printing Office is now in full swing. THE FARM.

MANAGEMENT OF WORN OUT FARMS Waldo F. Brown writes as follows in the Cultivator and Country Gentleman on the utilization of worn out farms :-

down farm may be managed with very small expense and a certainty of profit; and so as to improve the farm rather than still further to reduce its fertility. The last object must never be lost eight of, but when a poor man buys one of these farms to make a home for his family, the first—that of running the farm with little expense—is almost as important. In some cases a capitalist may buy such farms as an investment and find it quite prefitable to expend a comparatively large sum of money for fertilizers, or to set it in fruit, or in some other way. I wish, however, to keep in mind in writing on this sub just the thought of poor men securing these farms and successfully managing them, rather than rich men. Three different plane, all of which will require but little plowing, and which will help to improve the condition of the farm, occur to me. One is sticking the farm with dairy cows, another with sheep, and a third with poultry. On some farms all of these could be carried on, and on any farm poultry-raising can be combined with either dairying or sheep-raising, and it goes particularly well with dairying, for milk and ourds make valuable food for poultry. Probably the average farmer looks upon poultryraising as a very small business, and yet there is no doubt that many a poor farm which, under a system of skinning to grow wheat and cern, is giving a very meagre support, could be made to give a liberal one if stocked with poultry, and as careful attention paid to the fowls as good farmers give to their other stock. I know one farm of filty acres that is run on business principles, from which for a series of years eggs and poultry to the amount of more than \$3,000 a year was sold, and all the feed for the poultry was produced on the farm. This was in New England, where

prices will average, perhaps, double what they are in Ohio; but there are tens of theuands of men who think themselves on the highway to fortune, if they could sell \$1,000 worth of produce yearly from a farm much larger than this, and would feel that THEY WERE DOING WELL

to sell \$5,000 worth. It costs but little to stock a farm with poultry, especially if one begins on a moderate scale and raises most of his breeding erock. Suppose one started four celonies of fifty hems each, located two hundred yards apart. They need not be confined to yards, but each must have a small, cheap house, which can be shut up nights so as to secure them from thieves and vermin. By lecating the fowls in this way, each will range over a different part of the farm. Next a half de zen good turkeys, a dozen er twenty ducks, and an equal number of geese. Give all this stock constant care and sell all the young as soon as they are marketable, so as to save the expense of keeping, and when you come to sum up the receipts from eggs, breilers, ducklings, goslings and turkeys, you will find a very respectable income. Your farm would also keep as many cows or sheep and produce as much corn or potatoes as though no fewls were kept; and if you have tight floors under your roosts, and take up the manure every week, you can save enough in a year to manure several acres of wheat, so as to insure a fine growth.

Suppose the farm, in addition to the poultry, would furnish pasture and hay for from six to ten cows; here would be not only another source of income, but also of manure, and seen a few acres of the land best suited to plowing could be made so rich as to produce a heavy crop, and corn or potatees could be grown. The farmer who cultivates but a few acres can always have time to put it in the best order, and at the same time to plant early, and can give constant and thorough cultivation, and in not a lew instances which have been more bushels produced from eight or ten acres managed in amount badly worked. With good pasture and the spare skimmed milk, very little grain would be required to produce all the pig pork the family would need, and as one gains experience and improves the farm, the number of pigs kept can be increased and some income

DERIVED FROM THIS SOURCE,

The idea that the owner of such a farm must keep before him is that few acres must be cultivated, and these made to produce as much as possible. Be ever on the alert to find out what can be sold in your market, preduce it and put it on the market in an at tractive form. If you have some sheltered spot, a southern slope or bit of creek bottom, where you can grew even a half acre of sweet cern or potatoes so as to get it into market early and catch the high prices-do it. If there is a demand for plant: -sweet potato, cabbage, celery, pepper, &c.—be on hand to supply it. Have you land suitable for sweet potatoes? Grew an sore or so of them. I rarely fall to sell \$50 worth from an acre, and have done much bett-r. By sprouting a barrel of seed I can usually sell enough plants to pay all expense and trouble and have enough left to plant an acre, and with a mederate coat of fine manure, it does not take rich land to grow a profitable crop of

aweet potatoes. In many lecalities the man who will master the business and will stick to it may make money from fruit-growing on a farm so hilly as to be unfit for grain-growing. I fre quoutly pass such a farm on which a man has been wonderfully successful. He has hill-sides, almost too steep to drive over with a wagon, set in grapes, raspberries and blackberries, and his sales from these are often more in a single year than the owners of rich bottom-lands near him get from their land in five years, and although this man is twelve miles from market and railroad he has paid for his farm, nicely improved it, and is laying up money,

It is not my design in this article to go into details, but rather to suggest the possibilities of even poor farme. I consider the man a public benefactor who improves one of them so that instead of heing an eyesore it becomes beautiful and prefitable.

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DUBDIN, Nov. 18 .- At the regular meeting of the Schul: Union, the board room was besleged by thousands of small farmers and sborers imploring the authorities to give them feed or employment. Many piriful stories were told by the sufferers. The Rev. Father Forest, of Galuen, informed the board that thirty families in his parish were starying and he was obliged to assist such as he could out of his ewn scanty means. A deputation of the directors of the Schuli and Skibercen railway asked the board to petition the Government for money with which to extend the line to Orcokhaven and build decks.

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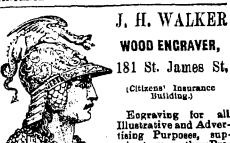
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WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 26, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, St. Conrad, Bishop. THURSDAY, Nov. 27, St. Leonard of Port Maurice, C. FRIDAY, Nev. 28, St. James of La Marcha, Centesser.

SATURDAY, Nev. 29, St. Saturninus,

Martyr. SUNDAY, Nov. 30, (first Sunday of Advent), St. Andrew, Apostle.
Monday, Dec. 1, Bl. Edmond Campion and Companions, Martyra.
Tuesday, Dec. 2, St. Biblana, Virgin and Martyr.

THE re-election of Mr. Parnell to the position of lander of the Irlsh party in Parliament is only what was expected, and his acceptance of the post will show that his friends are a unit so far as he is concerned. Any more hypercritical ebjections to him will in ne way affect the course of legislative action on Irish affairs.

THAT a man who errs morally may at time be chosen to de a good work is seen in the life of the late King of Holland. Although a man of dissolute habits he proved "a goodly king," and has advanced constitutional government and the welfare of his country to an unusual degree. He devoted his talent; to his country and people and dies generally lamented. But he sinned grieveusly in a meral sense. There is a special interest and lesson in this fact, owing to a painful event which has recently occurred elsewhere.

MR. H. BEAUGRAND, ex-Mayer of Montreal, finds Liberal Governments very mean fianancially and, like republics-Mr. Beaugrand was a citizen of the United States once, it may be noted-ungrateful. He tells the giving him central of the vessel on account of public how generous he has been; hew some blemish on his private character? Such solfish the great Liberal party. But there is just the case of Ireland to day. We in are very few who will feel much sympathy for either him or his tale of wee, or | hands of the good, true men in Ireland. Let give him credit for the neble disinterested | us give our sympathy and our pecuniary aid ness he effects. It seems Mr. Beaugrand has to the good old cause to the full extent of pressed any attempt at independence of spent much money on behalf of the Liberal our power. Lit us stand by the chief so long opinion with merches severity. The persemakes no sign of paying. Mr. Beaugrand's weakness if he has been guilty of the charge of the New England Puritans against the let is hard, but he at least has the conselation | laid against him, but for all such effences of knowing that he has happily been able to there is forgiveness, and a lifetime spent in recoup himself by honest toil. By eschewing the cause of his country will atone for the In inture the wicked Liberals and Nationalists | grave error and grievous sin we all so sinhe may even yet increase in this world's cerely regret and numistakably reprove.

THE re-election of Mr. Marchand to the Speakership of the Legislative Assembly of the Province, has given general satisfaction. It is to be regretted that the Premier in propesing him should have gone out of his way in order to state that his re-nemination was not to be regarded as a precedent. We think that the Premier might with better regard to the interests of the Legislative, have made a directly centrary statement. As long as the Legislature claims to be a bedy with some kind of parliamentary and constitutional great medel, it should aim at making its speaker a permanent officer outside the sus has elevated the Speaker of the Imperial House of Commons to the high and independ. ent position he now ecoupies. But when the office is lowered to the level of a reward for simply dragged in the mire. During the past Provincial Legislature has had as many as pertain conclusions from the different circum-

Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P.

A movement is en foet to present a handsome testimenial to Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., for his eminent services in Parliament and elsewhere. At the preliminary meeting held in St. Lawrence Hall, en Menday afterneen. where our mest preminent citizens erganized the mevement, over three thousand dellars were subscribed on the spot. The presentawill take eccasion to may a few words on the merits of our distinguished Irish Canadian representative in the Deminien Parliament. who is about to be so deservedly henored by his friends and admirers.

Mr. E. R. Murphy's Speech.

During the stay of the Farmer delegates at banquet. The speeches delivered were 1m pertant utterances relative to the future pres. for the honest, the sober and the industrious. eraments of Europe. Is should also be ex. as arbitrators in the matter.

most attention, however, was the address of | will take heme with them will be therfact, Mr. E. R. Murphy, the delegate from Traise. | that everywhere in Canada, they met many He took eccasion to dilate upon the svil of their fellow-countrymen who have attained effects of the legislation of Messrs. Greenway good positions and who are a benefit to the and Martin on the education question. He home of their adoption and a credit to the said that the system in vogue in Quebec and iland of their ferefathers. Ontario, where the separate schools were guaranteed to the minerity would find great faver in the eyes of intending immigrants, but that Manitoba would be personally injured if the unjust and indefensible legislation of the Greenway Government was allowed to remain on the statute beek. Catholics would be debarred from settling there. Possibly this warning may be lest on the bigets, but the advice was sound all the same.

Parnell.

The disclesures in the Parnell case before the Courts in England, it is useless to deny, have caused our fellow country men great pain. The vast majority believe that had he se desired he might have contested the suit brought by O'Shea and vindicated his private character. They cling to the hope that en seme future day he will clear himself and thus remove the stigms that his enemies have sought to place upon him for the purpose of injuring the cause of which he has been for se long the distinguished leader. Since the days of O'Connell no Irishman has been so persistently maligned as Parnell. The nefarious attempts to rain him time and again, are still fresh in the minds of the people. The gigantic conspiracy of the London Times. when, with the aid of the sceundrel Pigott, they sought to destroy him is the affair of yesterday only. The same agencies have been at work in the present case and let us position to crush his enemies. It is needless Rome. te say that in the whole affair O'Shea plays a most ignominious part, but if we take things at the worst and admit that the charges are true, what then? Bayond all doubt the sin is one of a grave character and proves that the greatest men have the strongest passions to which they very frequently succumb. Such effences deserve the severest repreval. but are they unpardonable? Such, we conceive, is not the doctrine of Christianity. If Mr. Parnell has greatly sinned he has been greatly sinned against, and the magnificent service he has rendered to his country cannot be forgetten whilst these he can still render nay make him indispensable to the cause of for the effacement of the Irlsh chieftain are net the friends of Ireland. It was asked lowed the revolt of Luther. some time age if a shipwrecked party were in mid ecean in a small beat and that upon in. quiry it was found that there was just one man on board who understood navigation, what would be thought of the wisdem of one of the unfortunates who would object to this country must leave the matter in the party and has get very little back, so that he as his inestimable service are needed by the is new swed \$4,000 by the party, but it land of forefathers. We must deplore his

The Agricultural Delegates.

During the past week the Agricultural Delegates from Ireland have been visiting the Oily of Montreal after having traversed the Dominion from the Pacific coast and are now on their way to the Maritime Previnces. They will visit our Eastern Townships, and on their return home make known the results of their mission. During their stay in this city Mr. Curran, M.P., made them acquainted with Montreal and its vast resources and to him the occupation was congenial. The privileges, based upon the practice of its delegates are Major Stevensen of Landonderry and Mr. E. R. Murphy of Trales. Both gentlemen are eminently qualified for the picion et partylem. This is the course that mission upon which they have been sent. They are men of wide experience and great breadth of view. Major Stevenson, as we pointed out last week, although a Protestant frem the "far down" country, is a thorough seme party hack, whose party hackism is (Irishman and interested in everything that not expected to be wholly cast aside when in | will tond to its moral and material advanthe chair, the neminally high function is tage, desirous of seeing his fellow-count ymen joined in peace and harmony. Mr. Murphy. hundred years there have been but eight as might be expected, is an ardent patriet speakers of the Imperial Commons. The and in every part of the Dominion has received from his fellow-countrymen the heartlest that since Confederation. It is easy to draw of welcomes. He is a prenounced Nationalist and believes that the day is not far distant when Ireland will be redeemed and regenerated. He is a man of prominence in Tralee where he eccupies many positions of trust and is, although a young man, ripe of judgment and a keen observer of men and things. Two such gentlemen could not fall to be struck with the conditions of our country. They noted that if there is an absence of excessive wealth in the few, their is comfort and plenty for the majority. The vast fields of the Northwest, they recegnize as the home of millions in the future, and speak hopefully tien will take place next month, when we | of the prespects of Canada as a country where, on every side, there is certain development in every branch in agriculture as well as in manufactures.

Ireland cannot afford to lose many of her children; those who can make a living in the old land will do well to remain there. and no doubt will be so advised, but, there will always be adventurous spirits, who will one great fact perfectly clear. That is, he seek their fertures in the new lands, and should show how reasons of State, net zeal Winnipeg they were entertained at a public without doubt the delegates will tell these for religion, supplied the true motive for the who are so inclined, that Canada is the place persecutions carried on by the kings and gev. Parliament, have for some time been acting

Falsification of History.

When certain writers on the secular press undertake to deal with the history of the Oathello Church they display an amount of ignorance, arrogance and prejudice truly lamentable. The growth of intelligence, the spread of education and the adoption of the scientific method in historical investigation have, however, greatly medified the views. if they have not mederated the zeal, of the fanatical assailants of the Church. It is. moreover, to be observed that, with the rise of democratic institutions a broad, perhaps in some respects a too broad spirit of teleration of destructive theories has been developed. The general effect is not unlike the peet Pope's description of the result : of familiarity with vice, which,-

Seen too oft, familiar with its face.

We first abhor, then pity, then embrace." But, perhaps, the mest misleading of all the efforts put forth by the enemies of Ostholiolty is the attempt that has been made to felsify its history. It is not often that we find the daily press indulging in this sort of thing, for, as a rule, the newspaper must avoid giving effence to the religious sentiment; of any class of readers. Nor does a wise, just and kindly man of any religious persuasion care to see the sacred convictions of his neighbor held up te public ebloquy. Nevertheless some editors are so lacking of true appreclation of hope some day, and before long, the vallant | their office and the state of public feeling that champion of Ireland's rights may be in a they less few chances of having a fling at

A typical specimen of this sort of writing appeared in the editorial columns of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican of the 20th November. The article was entitled "Episedes of Roman laquicition." It begins by observing that "there is nothing more noteworthy in the present phase of the Reman Catholic Church thus attempting to adapt itself to the great progress of the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, than its repudiation or modification of its past means and methods for the autjection of the world to its will." The writer then goes on with his endeaver to make the Church of to-day responsible for a long suffering nation. Those who cry out the political doings of the Kings of France and Spain during the turbulent era that fel-

> Now, every unprejudiced student of the history of that period knows that the religious troubles of those days arese from political causes. The kingdoms of Europe which had risen on the ruins of the Roman Empire, were modelled on the absolute prin. ciple of Reman Emperers, and feudalism had extended those principles throughout the whole social life of the nations. The idea of individual freedom had not even been mosted. and so little did the alleged "Reformers" of those years understand the idea that they recutions of the Anabaptists, encouraged and commended by Luther, the crue! enactments Quakors, are instances familiar to all. As well might the Catholics of to-day hold the Protestant fellow-oltizins of Massachacetts responsible for the fanatical extravagances of Oction Mather, the witch hangings and Quaker huntings of the Paritan founders of that colony, as for the editor of the Rapublican to hold the Ostholic Church of the nineteenth century responsible for the massacre of St. Barthelemew and the severe statecraft of Philip II.

> In judging the actions and the pelicies of kings at a time when the religious, social and pelitical deeps were breaking up and the wildest, most fantastic theories of creeds and government were being preached by men whom we know must have been ignorant, and some of whom we also know were victour, we must take into account the time in which they lived. It would be an arrant absurdity to judge the Paris and Madrid of two hundred and fifty years age by the New York and London of to-day. Yet this is what the writer of the Republican would have us do. With equal reason the Catholic writers might hold the present Church of England respon. sible for the doluge of Archbishep Land, of whom a Protestant historian says :- "Land carried all before him and ruled the Caurch with a rod of iron; and though he had too much pride to submit to the Courch of Rome, he acted the part of Pope himself, as Heyl'n tells us, to be addressed under the titles of 'Holiness' and 'Most Hely Father.' The things he seems to have had principally at heart were the introducing an arbitrary government into the State, the suppression and extirpation of Nonconformity." In carrying out this policy he treated all who opposed him "with the utmost indignity and bar. barity; some of them dying in gaol, there being made to undergo the most cruel bodily punishment for daring to oppose the furious and relantless prelate." What a powerful indicament could be brought against Pretestautism were Oatholic writers to resurrect the horrible accounts of the sufferings of Oatholics under former persecuting kings and rulers, after the fashlon set by Henry C. Lea in his " History of the Spanish Inquisition." and by his apologist in the Springfield Republican.

But honesty requires a different kind e trestment of history, and, first of all, aftef laying aside all prejudices, the writer who weuld do justice to his subject should make

pects of the Deminion. That which attracted | Amengst the most pleasing recollections they | plained that from time long anterior to the birth of Ohristianity religious conformity was regarded as absolutely necessary to the stability of the government. To deny the national religion among the Jews, even in the eatliest period of their history, was to incur the pensity of death. It was the same among all the ancient empires. Tertullian tells us that it was an ancient decree of Rome that ne Empssor should consecrate a new God, unless he was approved by the senate; and one of the standing laws of the republic was to this effect, as Cicero gives it, that no one should have separately new gods, nor worship privately foreign gods, unless admitted by the Commonwealth. Cicero defends this law " by reasen and the light of nature," saying that to permit such practices would be to introduce confession, for, he adds, "It is the part of a wise man to defend the custom of his accestors by c. tilning their sacred rites and ceremonies." These ideas of the Roman jurist prevailed universail, down to within the present century and are held still by the upholders of the Protestant succession to the throne of England.

Buckle, Draper, Ranke, and many other Protestant his erlans agree in testifying to the parity of the motives which actuated many religious persecutors. They gave the Inquisitors this credit, probably because they wanted to claim a like injulgance for Colvin. Crammer and other "Reformers," accounts of whose atrecities cannot be read without shuddering herrer. Catholic writers do not deny the facts of history, nor seek to gloss over the errors of men who misunderstood the teachings of the Church. But they do repudiate with candor and propriety the Cataolic that Church per se is responsible for the actions of Individual prolates, kings, emperors and statesmer. The perfect fearlessness of the Church in regard to historical investigation has been thoroughly vindicated by Lee XIII. throwing open the records of the Vatican to the scholars of the world.

We cannot close this article better than by queting Pailip a Limborch, who is esteemed the most careful of Protestant Eleterisms of the most careful of Protestant Listurians of The Communicants, The Life Boak, Women the Spanish I quisition. "Let persecutors and Children First, The Last Prayer, The Roll Call, Quatre Bras, Tom Red Line, of every denomination," he writes, " bear all the represence they deserve and be esteemed ar they ought to be, the disturbers, plagues and curses of mankine and the Caurch of Ged: but let not the religion of Jesus Carlet suffer for their orimes, nor share any part of that scandal which is due only to those who have dishonored their character and profession and abused the most beneficent and kind institution that ever appeared in the world."

DEATH OF THE KING OF BOLLAND.

After a Long Illness the Dutch Monarch Passes Away-The Queen Regent.

THE HAGUE, November 23 -The King of Boliand diea at 6 o'clock this morning. Last evening there was a sudden change for the worse in the King's condition, the symptoms being those if une nia. The Queen was im mediately sent for and stayed at the patient's bed lide during the night. Life ebbed away quietly. The public bullings are closed and all amusements have been suspended. The ministers assembled in council at noon. The shutters of all the reyal palaces are closed and flags are at half mast.

Widiam III. was norn February 19, 1817, and succeeded his lather, William II., March 1849. His mother was a sister of Niche-Le 1., Czar of all the Russias. William married, in 1839, the Princess Sophie, daughter of the King of Wurtembourg, by whom he had two gons, both of whom are dead. Ine ela Queen S. paia was a triend of John Lo. throp Motiey, who wrote much of his history of "The R se of the Datch Republic" in her beautiful obsteau the "Hinis in t' Bosch" (the house in the wood) on the road between The Hague and Scheveningen.
The King was disliked by the Dutch on

account of his irascible temper and arbitrary manner. In Ameterdam he was well hated because he would only live in his palace there during a few days in the year when he was obiined to auto by law. Queen Sopula died in 1877, and on January 7. 1879, William married Emms, Princers of Wal eck Pyrment a beautiui, umlable and most able woman who has made aeres If well beloved by the Hollanders. In 1880 cho gave the old King a doughter, the Princess Wilhelmina, and thus indured the enocession to the thruce. The young Princess will, if she lived, become Queen of the Natherlands; but in the mose time Queen Emma has become Rigent, taking the outh only last week. By the death of the King the Grand Duchy of Laxembourg bicories separated from the Consuct Holland and passes into the hands of Dake Adelpha William, son of Dake William of Nation.

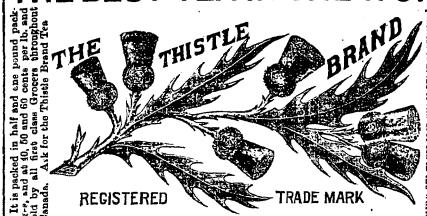
Imperial Parliament.

LONDON, November 25 - The Imperial Paillament opened to day. It refers to I-alian and Angla-Portuguese affairs and expresess to hope that the Newf undland fishery deficulty well soon be nottled. Tas olanso of the specon referring to Ireland says: "The general condition of Ireland has improved under the saletary legislation which you have applied to is, but I have learned with deep regret that a serious deficiency of tine potate erop in certain sections threatens a recurrence of those periods of severe distress, to which the population of the western count es is pecuitarly exposed by the ladastriel economic condition under which they live. I trust the measures of my government may mitigate the immediate evil and diminish the probability of its return. 17 appears to me desirable for the increase of contentmont and the diminution of pelitical disturb ances throughout Inclind to take measures for augmenting the number of owners engaged in the actual cultivation of land. A measure having this object in view will be laid before you." A bill for the catablishment of county government in Ireland, similar to that in terus in England, is premised.

A Good Election.

DUBLIN, Nevember 22.—Sir John Pope Hennesty has been selected by the National ists to succeed to the seat in the House of Osmmons for North Kilkenny, made vacant by the death of Edward P. M. Marum.

Generous Absentees. London, Nonember 22.-The Lenden Company of Drapers will careel arrears of rent en its estates in Ircland to the amount of £17,000 Mesers. Diokson and Healy, Members of THE BEST TEA IN THE WORLD



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A Civic Census.

A really good and carefully t ken census of this city will be of the utmost value, and we are pleased to leave that Mr. John Livell, the class energetic and vatoran publisher, is now causing a preliminary statietical enumeration of several streets to be made, the whole view to be completed later on. As soon as 4000 anbacrib ra at the moderate rat; of 50 cents each, have been entelled, the work will be completed.

Live l's plan will be comprehensive and exhaustive. His census will show the number of heuses in the city and of what constructed; the number of persons of both sexes eleeping in each house; rel gions, number of male and female employees; number of churches, clergy and number of their following and congregations, convents and inmates, binofit societies, mainfacturers, subsuls, horpitals, &c., and will, in sher, be a complete exhibit of the social and business state of the city. The work will, when com plated, be of a most valuable nature and Mr. Lovell's efforts should command themselves to the old z me.

DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS FOR SIXTY CENTS.

Until the end of this mouth I sell as above Those engravings are all copies of the best works of the most celebrated artists. Large size, 22x 20, and above 200 subjects to choose from. Some of them: Mater Delorosa, The Penitent, Magdalen, Ecce Homo, The Angelus, Wedded, Mydie, Duck Shooting, Woodcock Shooting, When Morning Gilds the Sky, Chilly October, Morning, Noon, Landscapes, Oupids, J rsey Cautle, Alderney, etc. etc. All by such artists as Rosa Bonheur, Millais, Jules Duper, Meller, Elizabeth Thompson, etc. I also frame at about one-third less than regular prices. A wide 41 inch frame for \$1 90 and dozen other styles equally low. J. T. HEN-DERSON, Publisher, 139 St. Peter street, one door from Craig Street.

The Ford Whelan Case.

The céilé é was discharged by the Court of Appeal in the case of Ford and Whelan, on Siturday last, a desistance having been filed.

Indians Give Trouble. WASHINGTON, November 24 - Great

anxiety has been caused by the fact that the Indians on the western reservation have been exhibiting signs of a religious freezy on account of their expect ng a " Messiah ' to lead them to victory over the waltes. Dohose, a Yankton reservation Indien, was in Chamberlain, D.kots, on his way to the Lower Bruls agency. A party of 15 or 20 teams loaded with his people accompanied him. These Indians are well educated and highly advanced, and it has been thought that they would not be led away by the Messiah craza. Dat a talk with them brought ing of the Indian Messian, who will wipe the whites from the face of the earth. They are gradually being worked into a state of extreme excitement by the new craze. Emiss: 1ies of the Messiah are now working emone the Sieux and Lower B. ales notwith tinding the vigilance of the agency authorities. As effect will be made to capture the distarbers.

A special from Ru-hville says that a big meeting was held about thirty miles from Pine Ridge, at which a reputed apostle of the Marelan was present. He teld the Indians

to return to the agency and await the coming of the Messiah, who is to arrive te-morrow in tre form of a buffile. He will give the signal for the opening of the cenflict which is to ann'hilate the white race. This fact causes great fear in the minds of old Indian figit re. Unless there is an absolute failure to get word from the Messiah on the day of the arrival of the troops, a conflict is certain.

NEW CHEAP IRISH SONGS, and other songs and Piano pieces just in. Irish Jubilee, with full details of the celebrated dinner; Barney Come Home; My Dear Old Icish Home; three of the best songs of the day. Also the great come sing, H. An't In It. Homeward, a fire sea sorg, by Scarlan. When the Pilot Takes Command, by composer of If the Waters Could Speak, etc. Down Among the Daisies, a very fine sing and dance, equal to any of above All of above have words and piano accompaniment; price 10: each, 11c by mail Also the great Buston Gavotte; Elizabeth Schottieche; Berlin Ryser; Berlin Heman; The New York Mahler; Waltz Lancers, the famous set by Winkler; Newport Glide; Dancing in the Barn (Schottische) -these eight pieces are the great parlor dances in use in all the houses in the United States;—all loc each, or 11c mail. Also the famous Love's Sigh Waltz, 10c; the still more famous Vera Waltz 20c; and Wilson's celebrated Red Cross March, 20c. In future we lay ourselves out, especially in songs, to cater for the Irish trade. Any good song out in cheap form that any of our customers recommend as we will issue 10c editions if really good. W. STREET, 29 Bleury street.

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IT IS NOT A HUMBUG OR TOY.

Many persons in reading of a new discovery, which at first seems incredible, are inclined, and naturally too, to a little suspicion. So many have been imposed upon by fraudulent advertisers, they hesitate, for fear of impostion. Mr. Pearl enjoys an enviable reputation as a successful artist and inventor, and has been long permanently established—his patrons each yoar numbering in the thousands. When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited the art centres of Europe in the interest of his invention, you must be convinced that he has something that is worth your while to possess; in Boston, the "Modern Athens" of America, over a thousand took lessons in Art-Crato. In New York he has been established in Union Square for over nine years, and over five thousand persons have taken his easy met) od of drawing. Here Mr. Pearl has had pupils from nearly all countries of the globe.

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all he advertises?
Mr. A. C. Dorner, one of Mr. Pearl's most competent teachers and representative, has intely opened a studio in this city, and can already point to over thirty (30) successful pupils. Charges moderate.
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very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The faint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is heredited and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also acceese from breathe, and eat, or we also accumulate poison and germs of dis the air we the food the water

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

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THE PASTORAL LETTER

Oi the Episcopate (i Ireland.

The Failure of the Potato Crop-Measures to Remedy the Fril-The Decree of the Holy Office-The Plan of Campaign and Boy-

The fellowing is the text of 'the pasteral letter leaned by the Archbish egs, and Bishops of Ireland and recently read in all the

DEARLY PELOVED BRIMEN, -Assembled in Dallin fer our autu on incever, we feel bound, is the present whiteal condition of the country, not to separat : without giving expression to the couvlettens which we unanimounly entertain on certain aubjects that now deeply interest our people. Our abiding selectude for the spiritual and temporal wellheing of our flocks trges us to address to them in this trying time a few words of heartfelt sympathy and salutary instruction. First of all, we feel called upon to bear testimony to the seriousness of the calamity new crop over large districts of the country. We feel It, therefore, an imperative duty to call upon the Government to take effective means whilet there is yet time, to prevent the deplorable consequences that, more especially in the poorer parts of the country, must inevitably from se large a failure of that crop on which the people mainly subsist. We have seen with regret that attempts have have seen with regret that attempts have been made to deny the seriousness of the im-pending donger. The history of former periods of distress in Ireland furnishes but too many examples of similar denials. That history also records the doplorable consequenadoption of remedial measures by the Executive. Most useful measures for the employment of the people, and for the permanent development of the resources of the country, have been clearly outlined by leading public men, and by representative bodies enjoying the confidence of the people. The means of averting, at all events, many of the worst consequences of the impending calamity are menifestly within reach. There can be no reason why the adoption of remedial measures should be delayed. We are the more regent in pressing for the immediate

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOK

at renumerative work from the sad experience we have had of the demoralizing effect of wholerale elemerypary relief. We faily recognise the relief that may be efforded by means of the construction of railways under the scheme aiready sanctioned by Par-liament. But it is manifest that whatever benefit is to derived from that scheme, as a remodfal measure, must largely depend upon the previsions that may be made for the employment of as many as possible of the poor inhabitants of the districts through which the projected lines are to pass. It must also be keps in view that, outside the areas of projected railway entensien, there are many other districts for which it is of no less urgent necessity to make provision. We must raise our voices in protest against the notion that adcorate prevision can be made for such districts by throwing the people upon Poor law-relief. Bearing upon this que tion of the impending distress, there is another point to which we must not omit to direct attention. The crisis new before us is not that, If it be not effectively dealt with, must bring upon the people a disaster farreaching in its fatal results, even in future years. It is, on this score, of abvious importance that measures should be taken to enable them to provide themselves for next sessen with notate seed less likely to be affinited by disease. Whilst we suggest these means of alleviating the distress of our suflering poor we should fall in our duty if we did not remind you, deally beloved, that visitations such as that with which we are now threatened come from God, and that to Him above all we should have recourse for holp. 'Our God is our refuge and strength : a helper in troubles which have found us ex-ceedingly" (Psalm xiv., 1). "Arise, O Lord Gid, let Thy hand be exalted; forget not the pani" (Pealm Ix., 12) Also, dearly beloved, we take this as a firting occasion to discharge another

DUTY OF OUR PASTORAL OFFICE.

From some recent events, as well as from the comments of certain newspapers no less hostile to the Faith than to the national as pirations of the Irish people, we find with regret that the at Itude of the Bishops of Ireland on some important questions has been misrepresented and misunderstood. Moreover, vert in undoubted principles of Cathelic doctrine have frequently been called in question. We deem it our imperative duty, then, to relterate the instruction already publicly given by us to our flacks with reference to these questions and these points of dootring. In that instruction, lesued two years ago from a general meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland assembled in Dablin, we warned our people, as it was our duty to warn them, "against the use of any hasty or irreverent language with reference to the Sovereign Pentiff, or to suy of the Sacred Congregations through which he usually issues his decrees to the faithful." Farthermore, in obedience to the commands of the Holy See, and in willing discharge of the duty thus placed upon us, we put it on public record that the decree of the Hely Office which has then recently been issued to the Irish Hierarchy had been issued in reference to the domain, not of politics, as such, but of morals alone. And we emphatically re-minded our flooks that "on all questions appertaining to morals," as on those that apportain to Faith, the Savereign Pontiff, the Vicar of Christ on earth, has "an inallenable and divine right to speak with authority." This instruction of the assembled Bishops of Ireland was followed by a statement from the Archbishop of Dublin, in which the scope and blading force of the decree were most fully and most lucidly explained. In that atatement it was pointed out, first of all, that the decree was "a decision strictly and exclusively on a question of morals"; that the point dealt with in it was as to the lawfulness, the "moral lawfulness," of employing, in the agrarian struggle described in the question, the methods of sotion known as the Plan of Campaign and Boycotting; and that the decision

WAS IN THE NEGATIVE

that is to say "that in the struggle in question these methods of action could not lawfully be employed." It was also peinted out by the Archbishep that whilst the matter so no doubt, a most important political aspect, soy's Weskly. "this respect does not, and cannot, alter the This point was developed by his Grace as follows:—"Every question as to whether a particular action, er line of action, is morally right or merally wrong, is a question of ter te the amount of \$40,000.

merals. As such, it comes within the sphere of the authority of the Church. The action, er line of action, in question, may, if considered from a worldly point of view, be political, or social, or medical, or legal. But is, or is not, in accerdance with the principles the question whether that action or line of act. on of morality—that is to say, with the natural law-is not a question of political, or of cools, er of medical, or of legal science. It is conentially and exclusively a question of merals." Every such question, the Arch-bishop went on to explain, "is to be dealt with by that critunal which is competent to deal with it on moral grounds. Persons who are not Cathelics have to examine such questions conscionationally for themselves, each man according to the lights of his own private judgment as to wnat is right or wrong. In maiters not decided by the authority of the Courch, Catholics are left free to do the same. But when such a question to do the same. Dur when account a private is decided by that authority, mere private to decided upon to give way. When judgment is called upon to give way. When there is question of the morel lawful sees of an action, or line of action, which is productive, it may be, of some enormous advant its -an advantage, for instance, in politice-tie question of moral lawfulness manifestly stands oltogether apart from the question of political utility. Those questions belong to different spheres. Foliticians may deal with one. The Caurch deals with the other. impending. From close personal observation The Church has no more to do with the pell-and from the trustworthy reports of those in tical advantage or disadvantage of a givin daily contact with the people, we have ample line of action than the constituences or the evidence of a distatrous failure of the potato Reuses of Pavliament have to do with its morality. She deals with

THE MORAL ASPECT OF THE CASE.

and with what only. Her decision may, of course, what at naught, either by these who repudiate her authority, or by those who, without formally repudiating that authority, disregard to. The Church can only declare what is the moral law. She cannot always hinder men from bresking it." Similar expositions of the scope and authority of the decree were given by other Bushops, as occasion regalred, in their respective discusses. In conclueion, we doem it our duty to express our deep symmethy with those unhappy tenants who, from various causes, have been evicted from their farms and their homes, and have been thus deprived of the means of procuring substatence for themselves and their families. Proposals designed to procure the rest reation of these poor people to their homes have stready been made in Parliament, and appear to have been favourably received in the mest influential quarters.
We canneally hope that the wisdom of Parliament may be able to device some means of effecting this most desirable or ject. It is indispensable for ecouring the peace of the country. For there can be no hope of peace or barmency in Iceland so long as these unhappy families are left thus homeless, and depending for their daily bread on the generality of their fellaw-countrymen. Neither can we deem it consistent with jus tice or hamenity that evictions should now be carried out, especially in the distressed districts, where, by a visitation of Providence, the poor tenants have become unable not only to pay any rents but even to procure from the soil the absolute necessities of life. For the rest, dearly beloved, let ue unite in earnest prayer to the Almighty Ruler, by whom kings reign, and law-givers decree just things. May He vanon are to grant to this long-troubled land the blessings of an ableing peace: "Bleased is the nation whose God is the Lord; the people whom He hath chosen for His inheritance. The king is not aved by a great army, nor shall the giant be

saved by his own great strength. . . Behold the eyes of the Lord are on them that four Him; and on them that hope in His

mercy. To deliver their souls from death: and feed them in famine. . . Lt Thy mercy, O Lord, be upen us, as we have hoped in Tace." (Psalm axxii, 12 22) The grace of our Lord Jesus Corist be with yea

† MICHAEL Archbishop of Armagh, Primate ot all Ireland.

+ WILLIAM, Archbienop of Dublin, Primate

JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

LAURENCE, Bishop of Elphin. JAMES, Eishop of Cligher.

James, Bishop of K livre and Leighlin. FRANCIS Bishop of Galway and K Imac

dusgh. † Hoon, Bushop of Kellala.

+ John, Bishep of Clayne. WILLIAM, Bishop of Ross.

BARTHOLOMEW, Bishop of Ardagh and Cleamachoise.

t THOMAS ALPHONSUS, Bishop of Cork. JAMES, Bishop of Forus.

BERAHAM, Bishop of Olsery.
PATRICK, Bishop of Down and Connor.

EDWARD THOMAS, Bishop of Limerick. + PATRICK. Banop of Riphoe. + EDWARD, Bichop of Kilmore.

THOMAS, Bishop of Diomore.

JOHN, Bishop of Darry.

John Bishep of Waterford. † JOHN, Chadjutor Bahop of Cloufert. † MICHAEL, Coodjuth: Bishop of Kildere and

Lagrin THOMAS, Coadjutor Bishop o' Killaloe.

NICHOLAS, B shop of Carea. DUBLIN, 16th October, 1890.

THE APPREHENDED FAMINE IN IRELAND.

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Here's a Wife for Somehody-Tuere is a young weman in New Brunewick whe eats nothing but paper. Rural editors with a large supply of back numbers on hand could dealt with by the Sacred Congregation had, afford to marry a woman of that sert .- Mun-

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CANADA FREER THAN THE U.S.

A sharp response by the Toronto "Review."

To the criticism to the N.Y. "Freeman's Journal "on the portion of the Church in Canada.

The New York Freeman's Journal having attempted to reply to the Toronto Review whose acticle was g ven in the TRUE WITNESS is conclusively dealt with by our Canadian contemporary as follows :--

Our respected contemporary, the New York Freeman's Journal, prints in full in a late issue the article in the Keview of the 25th ult., in which were set for h the reasons that would occur to Canadian Catholics against annexation. "Is is deserving," that journal marks editorially, "of perusal and thought by our American contemporaries, especially those who have been advocating annexation, and by thousands of

Catholics son." We have carefully read over the article in which the Freeman's Journal replies to those, as we think, somewhat weighty considerations; but, if we may so without off mee, we detect no disposition in our contemporary to come to close quarters upon the points on which alone we had conducted our discussion, that is, the Catholic aspects of the quastion. The Review confined itself wholly to a consideration of the Catholic interests which would be involved in the issue, and its arguments were ethical and religious, rather than political and material. In this, as we think, the Freeman's Journal fails to follow tis. It, on the other hand, passes over in the fewest words these fundamental objections, pre-

point of view simply of the Azertean citizen with a hungering for Continental Empire.

The Freeman's Journal begins with the as amption that Annexation is the inevitable end of Canada's political existence, and that it "is bound to come as surely as a smaller body is attracted to a larger by the law of gravitation."
Possibly there may be some good people to whom a proverb of this plausible sort will at once commend itself as the highest wisdom, but to others again this method of applying a parallel drawn from physical science to the solution of problems in abstract departments of knowledge like politics and political economy, will appear, if not downright fallacious, at all events, proceeding which does not go far in the direction of logical proof. The Freeman toucher lightly, however, on one or two of the Review's tained in the following four accusations:

(1) That concerning Mormon polygamy the United States has uprooted it, and that its adherents are betaking themselves and their system to Canada; (2) That among Americans there is a

ETRONG AND GROWING FEELING against Divorce, "while the centiment in Canada," we learn, "is just the other way;"

(3) That in Canada there are three races, "the French, the British, and the Irish, with more sharply defined animosities than in the Old ; in this strongly contrasting with the United States where the vast majority of all nationalizies live together in peace and tranquil

nationalisies live together in peace and tria quility "— which would seem to imply that in Canada they do not live together in amity; and

(4) That in a political alliance with the United States Canadian interests "would receive better attention at Washington than in London," since "iosts al of being mere British subjects with no voices in the Westminster Parliament, there would because children of America with they would become citizens of America, with

their representative in Congress."
We shall refer to this last consideration first. that it regards Canada as in an incheate colonial condition, and as dependent upon transatiantic legislation, whereas it has the fullest measure of Responsible self Government and as distinct a national life as the United States of America. The Freeman's words indicate a great unfami-harity with Canadian affairs. The question is not whether Canadian interests would receive better treatment at Washington than in Lindon, but whether they would receive better reatment at Washington than at Ostawa? Until Canadians can be convinced to the contrary the conserving of their present condition is not one of sentiment to much as of conspicu

As to the other points raised, our friends of the Freeman's Journal merely include in three international to queque. Is has been wholly misinformed if it has been led to believe that either polygamy or divorce would be tolerated for a day by the public sentiment of the Dominton, or that as botween the English, French, and Irish people in Cauada there is aught but perfect goodwill, and entire and unswerving

perfect goodwill, and entire and unswerving fidelity to the Confederation.

Upon the visal question of Separate Schools a political change, the Freeman contends, would in no wise endanger them. "The National Government," says that journal, "has nothing to do with our schools, which are regulated by each State as it sees fit. Were the Provinces to become States, they would possess exactly as much right to regulate their school affairs as they do now."

MUCH IF OUR OPPOSITION to political union the Freeman believes to be due to a misapprehension of what it terms the basic principle" of American government But it is precisely in this State supremacy that, we reply, there would lurk the chief danger. The severance of our present Imperial connection would cut away the Imperial security (cot provincial or local one) upon which alone the separate School system is existent. The instant isep rate School system is existent. The instant a union with America were effected the security of that system would be vested in the states, i.e., the Provinces, themselves. That is to say this (to us in Conats) supreme and determining question would be no longer beyond the reach of local politic ans, would not so much as be within the junisdiction of the highest contemporar in the country, where would be covernment in the country, where would be appected its highest wisdom, nor in the Federal or Central government, where greater impartiality might be looked for, but in local assemblies here petty interests were sure to be considered, and where only inferior abilities were likely to be employed. Our confrere appears to be quite sure that Canadians "can save themselves commercially. politically, and religiously by entering the Union, but as regards that section of Canadians for whom this Review may be held, to some extent, to speak, and in the two last named respects, we think they would be hazarding a good deal on the cast.

The Freeman quebes at some length in the

The Freeman quotes at some long of the Quebec of the Quebec of annexation. We Telegraph in advocacy of aunexation. think it errs in putting them forward as representative of the best Capadian opinion. It was Thackeray, we think,—some entiries at any rate—who said that public opinion was, now a days, the opinion of the bald headed man at the back of the omnibus. The Quebec Telegraph may not be that man, but we are ture of this much, that its annexation program me has never been endorsed by any public man in the Lower

As to the "basic principles" of American government the consideration of their merits or demerits is a trifle outside the lines we had marked out for discussion; but if our contem. purary desires, we can have no out crion to giv-ing it our understanding of them in a later

THE LICENSE LAW.

Second Lecture of the Course,

By the Rev. Father McCallen, on the Pro posed Amendments to the Law.

Last week a large audience gathered in S: Patrick's hall to listen to the second lecture of the series delivered by Rev. J. A McCarlen, in support of the temporance osuse. Mr. J. J. Costigan, secretary of the St. Fatrick's T. A. & B. Society, presided. An appeal has been made to the Catholics

of Montreal, said the reverend lecturer, to

sign a petition: 1. For the separation of the l'quer from the greenry or other business, 2. For permission for Montreal to limis the number of its saloons and to increase the license tax 3. For the rigorous enforcement of the Sunday law, the inspection law, and the law in regard to selling l'quor to minera. Having already spoken at some length on the first two, the reverend father said he would take up and discuss the first part of the third petition—the necessity of enforcing the Sanday law. There is no greater dis the Sanday law. There is no greater dia going on in the same period, perhaps not with credit to a city than to have a law of such serious import openly and constantly defied. The Sanday is the Lord's day. In Montreal it is too frequently made the devil's speaking priority where fewer, the reports would day. No matter from what stendpoint we still no drubt show as preportionately large an increase in good work of conversion to devile the conversions. the Sanday law. There is no greater dia day. No matter from what at adpoint we view, the question, unless it he the unboly profits it brings to the liquor sellers, there can be but one opinion, that rigarous measures should be taken to free the Lord's day from the evils of intemperance. During six days are men allowed to gain a livelihood for themselves and family. During the seventh day, se things now are, a privileged class is allowed

TO ROS THE OTHERS

of the profits of their labor and to prevent the command of God for the proper observance of the Sunday belog fulfilled. We read no Genesic (m. II. v. 23): "On the sevents day God ended His work, which He had made, and He rested on the seventh day from all His work which He had done. And He blossed the deven a day and tagethed to And having thus blacked so t shoet firt the seventh day, die a manual dut that ... should be kept hely. The Sanday, tearmore, In Gaz's derign, is to remain a day of rest, of sence firsters and or obesting. The sale of deport so not rowny, said we may said, so onedly escribed on to Mortron's law of the land. For these two reasons no Catholic can in consciency encourage the violation of the Sunday law. I need not prove to you that the law to not operved. Pass by the Emjority of the Enlance of the city and of the greceries on Sunday, and the hum of many vices from within, and one exist of many a poor unfortant; man under the influence of liquor will tell her tale too openly and too forcibly to require you to enter for any further proof of what I advance. objections; and its answers to these, and to See the struguling light that escapes from the others upon which we had not dwell, are contraneom whose the daor or through the cracks of the shutters or the heavily curt fined window, and that far into hours of night or early Monday morning, and

YOU WILL AGAIN LEARN of the Sunday rest the I quer seliers and the victims of their unhely traffic enjoy. Let us dwell a moment on the rost of which the liquor buyers are robbed by their Shaday petrilons. Brain and nerves and stemach all pay the heavy penalty of this disregard of the Sunday law. The men of toil go to work on Monday with far less strength than they quit work on Saturday evening. And regarded the human side of this question; if we left out Go i and h's rigorous precorts a'tegether, there is not a man in the city but should hasten to give his signature to the patition which demands that one day at least must be given to our pipulation for needed redeemed us, to the Holy Spirit who deelre our sanctification. Way do we grudge this one day out of seven to the Lord from whom we have received so many blessings ! Way are the hours spent in the saloon on Sunday so many, and the minutes spent in church or in the Christian home, so few? How can

A HALF HOUR TO GOD

in the morning (and many there are, who do not give even so much), and then passes the remaining hours of Sunday in drugging his friends and neighbors with liquor which injures their souls and bodi s, and makes their homes desolate? Why is it that the hanker, the broker, the clothier, the plumber, in a word every other business man, who by his Sanday seles would neither wreck the mind nor injure the body, however much he might injure the soul, are oil ged to observe the Sanday law, while those who cell liquer can, vita impunity, dely that law. We are coused of injustice; sometimes of lanst cism, for our efforts to secure a rigorous enforcemeat of a law which all Coristians are bound to respect. If there is really an expect desire on the port of the liquer sellers to be left endure in their rights, in them learn to respect the law which protects the rights of others. The say, lecturer paid a high triputo to the influence of religion on the morality and prospertly of nations. The carse of the Almighty eventually fel upon a people who dieregarded God's law. Religion has NO GREATER ENEMY

than the Sunday saloon. It entices men from their all-glance to God. It empties the churches during the hours of divine service. It is an obstacle to self-sancification, the paramount duty of every-day life, but espeutally of that one blessed day in the seven set sport for this important and salutary work. The Sanday saloon is not only negative in its influence, preventing men from doing their duty to God, to the family, to their own souls. It must posit.valy injured buth Gad and men by desecrating the Lord's day, filling the street; with soundal, the home with strife and the souls with sin. There can be no true gain from the profits made by Sanday selling, and the liquor seller themselves will be robbed of the blessing which God wishes to come to every man on that day. Most certainly will the men who buy liquor in the Sunday salson miss the joys of mind and heart and seul that fall to the let of those who spend the Sanday in the church, the Carletian home and in the society of sober friends.

Several names were algued to the patition, and it was announced that the list would be kept open every day at St. Patrick's presbytery and next Sauday in the sacristy of St. Patrick's oburch.

A Local Opposition Victory.

VAUDERUIL, November 22 - The election for the vacancy in the Legislative Assembly, caused by the unsesting of Lalonde, Natonbehalf, took place to day and resulted in a bas been cut from \$5,000 to 3,500 The victory for the Conservative candidate, membership of the order is placed at 200,000

Chelatte, who is elected by a majority of S. The contest was a very warm one, the Que bec Government taking an active part in it and several Nationalist M.P.P's, using their utmost endeavors to retain the seat. But the warning contined in the anseating of Leland apparently had a good offect. There was pleaty of boodle from Quober, and many endesvers to use it, but the Conservative warkers were the vigilant. The result was a comparatively honest of other and, consequently, the triumph of Cholette.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Stu -It was reported some time ago in prominent daily paper in this city that one of the priests of St. Patrick's Church had in the course of a ministry of seventren years bap-tized more than 930 converts into the Cafholic Church. It may easily be supposed that these

increase in the number of conversions.

There must be, therefore, in the city of Mourreal a good number of English convertent not a few English born Catholics. All true Englishmen love their country and are proud of Englishmen love their country and are proud of their country and street of their love their country and street or country and street o its constitution and general prosperity. In this, at anyrate, all are a red. But there are, as in every other country, some points on which all donormaree, and the chief one of these is religion. Whitet the two hundred or nore secos in gion. Whitet the two hundred or noise sees into which Process anism is divided are continually fighting among themselves, they are united and cooperate hearthly in crying down the Cath die religion, and in far too many cases their satipathy is expended to Catholics as individuals. This personal antipathy does not however, exists at the present day to apparent. however, exist at the present day to anything like the extent that in formerly did and perhaps the majority fithe Projectan's of to day will slow the tan Englishman can be at the same ime a good Catholic and a good cit z n.

But there is still a big inteority who regar the Catholic with suspicion and who would, it wire possible, deprive him of many, if not ail the privilegea which, at present, he enjoys under the enlightened rule of her Majassy ch

To the parriotic and most useful lives of so as once a defiance of God's precept and at the | many English Cathones, to the grand ex to ples formiched by son men as Cardinals Wiseman, Manning and Newman, Father Faber, Ignatus Speacer, Douglas Hope, and a multitude of other of the the clerry and mity, but above ad to the work of such bodies as the guld of "Our Ledy of Ransom" and the Catache Tanh Secrety, is due the fact that so much of the projudice that for merly was aimost noivereal in England has been by ken down

In England grand and uniring offers are being mark by the Cytholic body to present to the eyes of the world their holy religion in its true hight. By popular services, frequent instructions and lectures, the distribution of short explanarorytreatises on Catholic doctrine, and more than all by public and private devicions for the conversion of England, much like height age multished in the transit and In England grand and untiring effects are is being accomplished in the present, and and ensures with persoverance and devotion grand vice ry in the time to come

grand vice ry in the time to come

English Calbelicism is no longer a thing to
be energed at any laughout of by its opposition,
in approximation is for them a solid reality. Where its existence is for them a solid reality. Where formerly the Holy Mass was colorated in a bye lane and at uncertain intervals to a more handful of poor Catholics, a noble Courch with its large and ever increasing congregation, its schools and charitable institutions now soan is they quit work on Sainrday evening. And the young clerk whose brain needs rest after the mental fatigues of the preceding wiek, reaches his books on Monday totally unfitted for the work of thefere him. If we only of Ergland's conversion gives on apace and is daily gathering more and more attempth; and judging from the pr grees made in the pash, the day a not far distant when E gland will once more earn the proud tittle which for so many centuries she so steadfastly clurg to, that of "Our Lidy's Dowery." All this success is the reward Aloigary God has given to the Cacho The Sanday is a day for paying duty to the should we English Catholic in Canada not reduced us, to the Sanday is a fact their zeal in his service. Why then should we English Catholic in Canada not reducement us, to the Hele Salls and take our part prominently in the service. Ar we to less theselv s in the ambitions and hopes, good a they may be in themselves, of other nationalities and forget the little strugg ing bidy of devoted man and vomen across the to bring dear old England or the war of sects and make her once more the glary of the Christian world? I think not. I am confident any Catholic dare to claim the name, who that love of country is still green in our hearts gives perseverance to enable us to prove to the world that we, too, are taking a serious pact in the conversion of our country. We are not call dupon to make great secrifice for the course; all that we need do is to organize ourselves into an association for the purpose of taking participand spreading devotions for the conversion of England. With a view to the foneding of such an association a few English Catholics recently met toge her to see how they could best attain this desirable and.

The main difficulty presenting itself is that English Catholics, being so scattered and there tore as little known to each other, cannot easily be communicated with. It was therefore easily 08 communicated with. It was therefore resolved to ask, through the medium of the parish priest of the Ciff-rent English peaking purches and the Catholic press, those English Catholics favouring the idea of such an associ stion to send in their names and addresses to the address given at the end of this letter. When the names are known, a meeting can be called and the different det ils of the scheme riscussed and a roal start made. The association would be strail a religious one and would have, to give a rough skeach, the follow

ing objects for Es existence.

1. To bring together, for unitual encouragement, Euglish Catholics of the city of Mon

2. To form a branch of the guild of "Our Lady of Rans m," established for the conver-sion of England 3. To hold intercessory services in some one

or other of the city churches for the conversion of England. 4 To assist in every way the spread of the Cathohe Trush Society's publications.

5. To establish a small fund to provide for the circulation of English Catholic papers and periodicals among the members of the asso-

6. To encourage the establishment of similar branches in other parts of the Dominion. I have not attempted in this letter to give more than a general idea of the proposed asso-

ciation. It remains for the piety and patriot um of E glish Cathelics in general to develop the idea and make something practical out of In conc'usion, I may say that the present is a most favorable time for establishing the association. His Grace the Archbishop is in

Rome, and besides bleasing the good work and praying for success at the tumb of the Apostles ould have many opportunities of asking the Holy Father to give us his blessing. Eiglish Catholics and fellow countrymen I remember what our glorious English martyre

have done in the grand cause—do not, by neglecting this opportunity of helping it on, prove naworthy of their patronage and the powerful assistance of their prayers. English Catholic,

N. B.—Communications on above subject
should be addressed to H. J. C., 1106 Notes

Dame street, Montreal. T. V. Powderly has again been elected G.

TVERY SKIN AND SCALP DISCASE, wheither to torturing, difficuring, humiliaring, itehling, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or biotehy, with loss of hair, from pimples to the most distressing eczenas, and every humor of the blood, whether imanently, and economically enred by the Cuticura Remedies, consisting of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, Cuticura Soar, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, and Cuticura Reseavent, the new Blood and Skin Putifier and great to fittemor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. This is strong language, but frue. Thousands of grateful testi monials from infancy to e attest their wond crful, infailing and incomparable efficacy.

Soid every here. Price, Cuticura, 75c.; Soap, 35c. Resolvent, Sl.50. Prep (included the Potter Laig and Curmeration, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

#20 Pumples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Coricera Soar. Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Moscular Weakness relieved in one minute by the Cuticura anti-Pain Plastur Sec.

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Reserved as pain prymers. Promes and rights and the recy monthly tryments and I WEND DETERMINE CASE.

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SCISSORS and EDGE TOOLS GROUND-SHARPENED REPAIRED. --SKATES.-

GROUND AND REPAIRED.

JAMES FOWLER 639 CRAIG STREAT (King's Phock), MONTREAD

DIND

GORM VN - Nav. 17, 1830, at Danville, Mary A. Ling, wife of Lawrence G rman, aged 72 years. The deceased lady was the eldest daghter of the late John Lieg, of Kingsey, Qie., and aunt of Rev. D. G. Ling, priest, of Nashus, N. H. She died as she have, a ferrent Gap, lie, trusting in the means of her crucified Redremer, and f raffect and consoled by the has Secretarious of the Charch and all the blossic growtich notes but our hely relicion can best won this the last sol tan occasion. The element in which she was bed was evined by the large number of sorrowing friends and re-latives who followed her mortal remains to the purish church where, in the assence of the parish private, a solemn High M as was colebrated by Rev. Mr. Caron, P.P., of Kingsey Falls, Qie. She lowes a imband and four callfred to my use the low of a find and tender wile an Linother.

Beloved medier, thou hast left on, To high not by chance was called away, A Paster's voice hash called the home, His will be done by us we pray.

Twastard to pura with enceo loyed, O Lord, our bears are rent with pain, But we know our mother lives above, And we dare not wish her back again.

O, help us, Secour of manking, La bear with petience one sail loss, That so our sufferings be combined With those endured upon the cross.

And when we're called away like ber, And go for aye with thee to dwell. O, may we meet beneath thy throne

Our angel mother we loved so well.

For COUGHS, COLDS.

Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., **COVERNTON'S** Syrup of Wild Cherry
will be found superior to all others.

PRICE, 25 CENTS

Be sure and get that prepared by COVERNTON & C'

Dispensing Chemists Corner Bleary and Dorchester 469 St. Lawrer



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache.

Toothache, Sore Throat. Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR —Receipts during the past week were 21,000 bbls against 26,094 bbls for the week previous. The market is very quiet with a weak feeling owing to the fact that some holders have been anxious to unload before the close of navi-gation. In straight rollers sales have transpired gation. In straight rollers sales have transpired as low as \$4.55 to \$4 60 for large shipping lots. Choice straight rollers or 90 per cents have changed hands at \$4 65 to \$4.80. Straight rollers in bags are quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.35. In strong bakers holders are accepting lower prices, city strong bakers having been offered freely at \$5.50. Manitoba strong bakers are at \$5.30 to \$5.50. Spring patents have changed hands at \$5.50 to \$5.75, and winter patents at \$5.10 to \$5.25. Extra is quiet and quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.50. The market closes weak all round. We quote:

\$440 to \$450. The market closes weak all round. We quote:
Patent, winter, \$5 10 to 5 25; Patent, spring, \$5 30 to 5 50; straight roller, \$4 55 to 4.80; extra. \$4.40 to 4 50; superfine, \$3 90 to \$4.80; fine, \$3.15 to 3 55; city strong bakers', \$5 50 to \$5 70; medium bakers', \$5 30 to 5 50; Otario bage—extra. \$2 05 to 2.25.

OATMEAL. - Raceipts during the past week were 126 bbls against 769 for the week previous. were 126 bbis against 769 for the week previous. Sales of good a zed lots of standard have been made at \$4 60 per bri, and for smaller quantities \$4.70 is quoted. In bage ordinary standard is quoted at \$2.30 to \$2 40, and rolled oats at \$2.40 to \$2 50. The market however is steady and some look for higher prices.

BRAN, &c — Mill feed is getting quite scarce, and talking of however the process.

and holders of brau are obtaining higher figures American buyers have taken considerable quantities of Untario recently, and are still asking for more. Sales of bran have been made in this market during the past few days at \$17 to \$17.50 Shorts are also firmer and higher at \$20 to \$21, and moullie sells at \$27 to \$28 for best qualities, and \$20 to \$25 for other grades.

WHEAT. - Receipts during the past week were 42,445 bushels, against 41,178 bushels for the week previous. In Manitoba wheat there have been one or two transactions during the week, a large quantity of No. 2 hard was sold at \$1 de-livered here in December. Another lot of No. 2 hard now at Kingston was offered here at \$1 04 and a lot of frosted wheat was offered to arrive at a very low figure. The price of wheat in Chicago has sustained a considerable break selling yesterday as low as 883c December and 963: May, but closed firmer at 914c December,

9583 May.
COBN.—Receipts during the past week were 218:0 bushels, against 506 bushels for the week previous. Car lots duty paid are quoted at 69c to 70c per bushel.

PEAS.—Receipts during the past week were 27,486 bushels, against 51,110 bushels for the week previous. Sales have transpired at 75c in store per 66lbs. The f.o b price west of Toronto is quoted at 58c per 60 lbs and affoat here at

OATS.—Receipts during the past week were 15,285 bushels, against 7690 bushels for the previous. There appears to be quite a scarcity of oats in Ontario, quite a number of letters having been received from different parts of that province stating that appears were converted. that province stating that stocks were generally very smali. Sales of choice Ontario have transpired in the West at 45c per 34 lbs f o.b., and several cars changed on spot at 46c per 34 lbs, other sales being made at 432c to 44 per 32 ibs here. Upper Canada oats have sold at 42c per 32 lbs and we quote 42c to 43c.

Babley.—Receipts during the past week were 13,9 6 bushels against 6465 bushels for the week previous. About 30,000 bushels have been priscou with Montreal brewers at about 70c delivered, for good malting. We quote malting barley 69c to 70c and feed 50c to 55c. There is some enquiry from Philadelphia buyers there offsring 95c to \$1 laid down here, but sellers here and in the West ask \$1.10 delivered in Philadelphia. placed with Montreal brewars at about 70c de-

BUCKWHEAT-There is a good supply, and al though some enquiry has been experienced, very few sales are reported, and prices are quoted steady at 48c per 48 lb. RYE-The market is quiet and somewhat

easier at 66c to 68c. Matt-The market remains steady and holders say they will have to get more money. We quote prices firm at 75c to 80c per bushel in bond for Ontario and 80c to 90c for No. 1 Mon-

SEEDS-The market is quiet and unchanged. Canadian timothy is quoted at \$1.90 to \$2 per bushel. Red clover seed is quoted nominally at \$4.50 to \$5 per bush. A letter from Sc. Thomas states that farmers are commencing to offer a few lots, and that one lot was sold to a Toronto house but did not state the price.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER —Receipts during the past week were 5,454 packages, against 4,380 packages for the week previous. All the best creameries have pretty well disposed of their September and October make at 21c to 22c, although a number of rot very desirable loss are still in first hands. One or two fancy factories sold their make at 22½c, but it was in small tubs. There appears to be a firmer feeling for finest qualities of creamery and dairy, and for such grades local buyers have had to pay better figures. The sale of a round lot of Eastern Townships was reported at 18½c, while sales of choice fall ends have taken place in small lots at 20c to 21c. In Western there has been further business at 14tc, one fine lot of selected commanding 15c. The shipments of butter commanding 19.c. The anipments of butter butter from this part last week were 932 packages, against 1,850 packages for the week previous. The total shipments up to the close of last week were 19,483 packages, against 40,580 boxes for the same time last ye.r. We quote as follows: Ureamery, September and October, 21c to 12c. Coreamery, September and October, 21c to 12c. Horse-feeling, Townships, 16c to 20c; Morrisburg, 16c to 20c; Western, 14c to 15c. Coreamery, September and Control of the control

more enquiry has been experienced by some gone bad. Holders in the West are not ship-shippers. The limits of English buyers, how- ping just now, as they are holding for better ever, would not admit of much trading. The ruling prices in this market to day were 95 to 191; for finest colored and 95 to 95 for these write. There has been a good deal of buying in the country since our last report, the bulk of the cheese in the Ingersoll district being now in dealers' bands, although of course there is still a good by to be misked any Some large is still a good lot to be picked up. Some large purchases have been made for English account which may remain on this side for some time, as it is thought that cheese keeps better here than in England. Now that navigation is about closed, the last steamers of the season being expected to leave this week, estimates of stocks left in the country will be forthcoming. One of our leading shippers states that the supply of cheese in Canada after navigation closes will be about 100,000 becas less than the corresponding date last year. The Liverpool cable continues to quote finest cheere at 48, 61, although it is well known that actual sales have taken place in that city at 50s to 51s.
Engagements have been made for next week's sbipments to Liverpool via Portland at 37a 6.1.

We quote prices as follows:—
Finest colored, 98c to 93; finest white, 98c to 93c; fine, 9c to 99c; medium, 83c to 83c; inferior, 6c to 8c. Liverpool cable 48s 6J.

PROVISIONS.

POBE, LABD, &C.—Receipts of pork during the past week were 600 bbls, against 4 bbls for the week previous. A quiet business has transpired since our laft issue, a few loss of Chicago clear pork selling at \$.650 to \$1671. Canada short cut pork is in fair demand, but as the supoly is light prices maintain their firmness, last sales being reported at \$18 per bbl. In lard there is no particular change, sales being reported of Canadian at all the way from 8 to 81 per ib, according to brand. We quote as fol-

lows:—
Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$00 00 to \$18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$16 50 to \$17 00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$16 50; Eard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 18c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8c to 8½; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½c to 6c.

Dressed Hogs.—Business in car lots have commenced, sales to arrive having been made

commenced, sales to arrive having been made at \$5.85 to \$5.90 for light butchers' hore. A few burches of light averages have been placed at \$5.90 to \$6 per 100 lb. Receipts will no doubt increase materially as soon as cold weather sets in and warrants killing more generally.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.-Receipts during the past week were EGGS.—Receipts during the plate week were 126 packages against 173 packages for the week previous. The market keeps firm, and we have to report a further gain in values during the week, sales being reported of held fresh stock at 18½ to 21c, while limed has sold at 17c to 19c as to quantity and quality. Strictly new laid are very scarce, and sell at high figures.

GAME-Partridges have arrived pretty freely since our last issue, a good portion of which has gone into cold storage as usual at this time of year. Sales have been made at 50c to 55c per brace for No. 1 one lot of very fine birds bringing 60c. Seconds sold at 25c to 30c. Deer carcases have been placed at 5c to 6c per ib.

and saddles at 8c to 8hc per lb.
DRESSED POULTRY—The receipts of dressed poultry have shown a considerable increase since our last report, and values have declined as ex pected. Two cases of turkeys, weighing 500 lbs., sold at 9c per lb., but the quality was very lbs., sold at 96 per lb., but the quality was very choice, but this figure is considered extreme, and we quote 8c to \$1c, several cases of very fine birds being placed at \$1c. A tot of slightly discolored stock sold at 3c per lb. There is a fair enquiry for chickens with sales at 5c to 61c reported. Geese are dull with sales at 5c to 61c. Ducks, Sc to 9c.

HAY-Some enquiry from Glasgow has been experienced since our last issue, a buyer there affering 60s cost and freight Glasgow. The freight on hay from here to Liverpool is 25s per ton. The sale of 4 or 5 cars to arrive have been made at \$8.50 for choice pressed thmothy and we quote \$3 to \$9 for fine to finest. Loose been placed at \$7 to \$8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs

STRAW-A good demand is reported at steady prices, which we quote \$5 to \$6 for pressed.

FRUITS, &c.

Atlantic ports last week were 61,840 bblsjagainst week 35,972 bbls for the previous. The ship ments up to November 15th, the close of last week, were 192 572 bbls against 304,679 bbls for the same period last year, showing a decrease of 112,007 bbls. This week's shipments are expected to be heavy. The following were last week's shipments:

Liverpool. London. Glasgow Montreal.... 13 249 14,278 9,616 4 476 40 529 Boston..... 1.084**8,53**8

The market during the past week has been steady with sales of car loss of No. 1 winter fruit at \$3 50 to \$4. The sale was also made of two car loads of choice winter varieties at a point east of Toronto at \$3 50 f.o.b. Fameuse are a drug on this market, with sales of seconds as low as \$1.50 \$2. Real fancy fruit however has sold at \$4. Cable advices from Liverpool are easier and lower one report quoting Greenings, Russets and Baldwine 21s, Northern Spies 13s 6d to 20s, and Kings 30s. Another cable quotes Liverpool steady at 22s to Glasgow cables are firm r.

EVAPORATED APPLES - Although the stock is light yes the high prices curtail consumption, and the market may be quoted dull at 12c to 13c per lb. Some look for still lower prices. DRIED APPLES-The sale of a lot of 80 pack ages was made in the west at equal to 8c per

b here, and we quote 7c to 9c.

ORANGES—The market is quiet but steady, and a fair seasonable business is in progress Jameica \$5 50 to \$6, per bbl. Florida \$4 to \$5 per b x. Brazil \$4 to \$5. Valencia fruit is ex pected in a few days in cases.

LEMONS-A very good enquiry for the season with sales of Malaga at \$3 to \$4 per box, and Palermo at \$4 to \$5 per box.

Fics.—A tair volume of business transpires at

Sc to 15c per lb in boxes as to quality. In mate there have been sales at 50 to 60 per lb. Nurs.—Grenoble walnuts 18c to 19c; Bordeaux 11c to 12c; Barcelona 8c and Sicilys 12c per ib; Pecans 170; Tarragona almonde 150; peanuss 100 green, 11c roasted; cocoanuss \$5 to \$5 50 per 100, and Ontario chestnuts 10c to 12c

per lb.
TURNIPS - Quebec turnips \$7 per ton in car lots, and at 25c to 35c per bushel in jobblng

Chanberhies - Country berries are selling at \$4 to \$6 per brl. and Cape Ood \$9 to \$11 as to quality and color.

SWEET POTATOES-The market remains steady at the late advance, with sales at \$3 50 to \$4 GRAPES-The market rules steady, Almeria selling at \$6 to \$7 per keg as to quality and weight. California \$5 to \$6 per case of 8

BEANS—The market is quiet but steady. Eastern white mediums, \$1.6) to \$1.65, and choice Western, \$1.75 to 1.93 per tushel. Poor beans have sold all the way from \$1 to \$1 20 per

HONEY-A few sales of 2, 5 and 8 lb time at 9c to 10c per lb In comb hovey, white clover, 13c to 15; per section, dark buckwheat honey, 12c

Hors—There appears to be a slightly quieter feeling, but without any material change in value, 35c to 40c being the range for choice Canadian.

For choice selections of single packages 1c to 2c per lb more is paid.

ONIONS—The market keeps steady with further business at \$2.25 to \$2.55 per bbl for Canadian red and yellow Spanish onions are \$2.883 boxes, against \$1,026 boxes for the week were 12,766 boxes against 65,537 boxes for the same week last year, making the total shipments per table. boxes against 65,537 boxes for the same week during the week. sales of car lots having been during the week. sales of car lots having been made at 500 to 550 per bag, a round lot of choice end of last week 1,317,655 boxes against 1,155,-139 boxes for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 162,516 boxes. The market remains quiet, although a little three weeks ago, and nearly half of them has

FISH AND OILS.

PIOKLED FISH. - Laurador herrings have sold at \$5:40 to \$5 50 per brl , ab un 1000 brls selling at three figures for shopment to weatern points including Chicago and Milwaukee. Shore ber ring, which are alm at as good as Labradors have changed hands as \$5.25 to \$5.35. The Newfoundland Inspector has been here, and has just resurned with a full report, and he intends to have things protty well perfect next season, having seen the wants of this market. Dry cod is steady at \$5 per 112 lbs, and green cod is scarce and firm at \$5 25 to \$5.50 per lb of 200 lbs Sea trout, \$8 to \$8.50 per brl and Newfoundland salmen, \$14 per brl, and \$21 to \$22 per tierce.

FRESH FISH—All kinds appear to be scarce and high priced. Fresh haddock and cod have sold as 5c to 7c per lb. The receipts of British Columbia salmon have s'opped. DRIED FISH —The market is quiet. We quote Yarmonob bloater \$1 25 per bex of 6), and St. John \$1 25 per 100. Boneless cod, 7c

to 8c per lb, and boneless fish 5c. New Finnan baddies 7½c to 8c per lb. One-Newfoundland cod oil is steady at 370 to 39c as to quality. Halifax oil is very slow of sale and quotations range from 35c to 36c in

round lose, Steam refined seal oil is firmer with sales at 51c. Cod liver oil is quiet but steady at 50c to 55c for Newfoundland and at 80c to 85c for Norway.

LEATHER. The wrakness of the hide market appears to have affected that of the leather and whenever sales of round lots have taken place it has been at a shading from former prices. Choice B A. sele which, a short time since, was placed at 22½ and 23c, is now offer d at 22c, without much selling. We quote No. 1 B.A. 20c to 22c, and No 2 18c to 18c. In black leather, last sales of splits were made at 15c to 22; against 183 to 25c a few weeks ago Bnff is now offered at 13c to 14c, and common at 11c to 12c. Pebbled is quiet at 13c to 14c and common 10s to 11c. Spipments of buff and splits have recently left for England. Hitherto Liverpool, Glasgow and London have taken most of the splits buff and sole shipped from Canada. Waxed uppe is quoted here at 26c to 32c.

RAW FURS.

Mesers. John Martin & Co. state recent advices from Europe are not favorable, the recent autumn sales clearly show that the tendency is unfavorable, and shippers of raw for must re-member this when making purchases during the coming reason, Skins wanted for immediate use here will sell better than the European market might warrant; well furred Beaver, Oster, Skunk and Bear should be marketed at

HIDES AND SKINS.

Notwithstanding that prices have dropped 3c per lb from top figures, the market still keeps weak buyers being very cautious in spite of the big shrinkage that has taken place in values during the past few weeks. Quebec seems to have shipped taking them for a time, even though 6c per lb. is all that is asked for for No. 1 cured, hides. Dealers are paying 5c, 4c and 3 per lb for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 tanners paying 6; 5c and 4c. Hides are weak and lower in the West. West.

WOOL.

The market has a somewhat tired expression and holders have evidently been obliged shade values in order to make sales Several small parcels of Cape wool were sold at 15½c to 16c; one lot of fine bringing 17c, per lb. Northwest wool is in very light supply, and quotations range from 15c to 16c. Natal wool is quoted at 18c to 19c. New Zesland accurad 38c to 41c. Buenes Ayrean scoured 37c to 39c, River Platte, white 43c to 44c.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending Nov. 22, were as follows:—

 Cattle. Sheep, Hogs. Calves.

 239S
 900
 403
 64

 Over from last week
 240
 500
 140
 ...

 Total for week
 2368
 1410
 543
 64

 Left on hand
 700
 250
 ...

As next week will probably see the closing shipment from this port there has been no inquiry for export stock. The local trade for the week has been satisfactory, the supply was somewhat light but the demand brisk and fair prices were paid more particularly for good cattle. Little change in the sheep market. The glut in the bog market has cleared off

considerably with lighter receipts and colder weather, closing firm at 5c. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, 4½c; Butchers' good, 4c to 4½c; Butchers' med., 3½s to 3½; Butchers' culls, 3c to 3½c; Sheep, 4c to 4½c; Hogs, \$5; Calves, \$6 00: to \$12.00 \$6.00 to \$12.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Nov. 22, were 83; Left over from previous week, 29; total for week, 117;

shipped during week, 61; left for city, 41; sales for week, 1; on hand 14 Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per Grand Trunk Rrailway: -Ex S . Lake Huron, 6 horses to A. B. Gayhart of Washington, Pa.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a prifect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter, a Libile Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

George Merrill, of Bellevelle, states that 730 veterans of 1837 38 have reported to him from all parts of Ontario. Many of them say that promises of from 50 to 100 acres per man were made to them on disbanding.

TO MOTHERS PALMO-TAR SOAP Is Indispensable for the Bath, Toilet or Nursery, for cleaning the Scalp or Skin-

Price 28c. Physicians strongly recommend

THE BEST BABY'S SOAP KNOWN.

Wyeth's Malt Extract. (Liquid)

To patients suffering from nervous exhaustion; to improve the Appetite, to assist Digestion, a valuable Tonic. 40 Cents per bottle.

The most satisfactory BLOOD PURIFIER is Channing's Sarsaparilla,

It is a Grand HEALTH RESTORER. Will cure the worst form of skin disease; will cure Rheumatism; will cure Sait Rheum-Large Bottles, \$1.00.

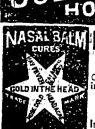
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM For CONSUMPTION,

Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs. In three sized bottles 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

MENTHOLPLASTER For Lumbage, Sciatica, "Cricks," Tie, "Stitches, heumatic Palas and Chronic Rheumatism.

Hack plaster in an air-tight tin box

FOR HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA,



CATARRH

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure,

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, lesing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Be varried in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasal Balm is sid by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and 81.00) by addressing

FULFORD & GO. BROKWILLE, DAT.

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT. Beware of imitations similar in name

14-44-eow

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Key's Low Water Alarm, Van Duzen's Steam Jet Pump, " Loose Pulley Oilers,

Hot Water Furnaces, Hot Water Kadiators, Penberthy Injectors, Hydrants of all Kinds, St. George's Street Gulley.

Kearney's Pneumatic Street Stop Cocks. Curtis' Water Pressure Regulater Asbestos Packed Cocks.

Watson's Steam Pressure Regulators.

and all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for Plumbers, Gasfitters, etc. IRON FOUNDRY

CORNER OF Maisoneuve and Lagauchetiere atrects

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ p.c.) for the current ball year has been declared on the paid up Stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Lank in this city, on

MONDAY, the First December next The Transfer Books will be closed from the

> By order of the Board. U. GARAND,

> > Cachier.

Montreal, Oct. 21, 1890.

20th to 29th November, inclusive,

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER

DIVIDEND No. 50.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3) PER CENT on the paid up capital of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, at Montreal, on and after Monday, the first day of

December next.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. A. de MARTIGNY.

General Manager Montreal, 23rd October, 1890

The Merchants Bank of Canada.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one helf per cent. for the current half-year, heing at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after MONDAY, the 1st DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Rocks will be closed from the

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16 h to the 30th November next. By order of the Board. G. HAGUE,

General Manager. Montreal, 28th October, 1890. A NATURAL REMEDY



ness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria. Melancholia. Inebriety, Sleeplessness,

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

CO., Chicago.

Agents: — B. E. McGale, No. 2123 Notro Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, cor. Bleury and Oraig streets; Picault & Contant, cor. Notro Dame and Bonsecours streets; S. Lachance, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles

Monthly Drawings for Year 1890: - Dec. 10. T BE SIXTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE DECEMBER 10th, 1890.

3134 PRIZES

\$52,740.00.

CAPITAL PRIZE

11 Tickets for 43 Ask for Circulars.

LIST OF PRIZES: worth 1 Prize \$15,000-\$15,000.00 15,000—\$15,000.00 5,000—5,000.00 2,500—2,500.00 1,250—1,250,00 500—1,000.00 250—1,250.00 50—1,250.00 25—2,500.00 15— 3,000.00 10— 5,000.00 Approximation Prizes. 25— 2,500.00 15— 1,500 00 10— 1,000 00 100 100 100 999 4,995 00 4,995.00

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00

SOLID COMFORT

Is in a Cup of Hot Fluid Beef.

PALATABLE and STRENGTHENING.



GRATEFUL and

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle. Established in 1884 under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 36 for the benefit of the Diocesan Secteties of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. CLASS D

There will be 300 additional Prizes in this Drawing. PRIZES VALUE, - - - - - - \$50,000. CAPITAL PRIZE: - ONE REAL ESTATE WORTH \$5,000.

	LIST OF PRIZES.													
		Estate	wert	h							\$	5,000.00		\$ 5,0 0 0 00
	"	••	41			. <i></i>						2,000 00		2 000.00
1	"	"	"			.		·				1,000 00	•••••	1,000.00
4	**	**	44		.				<i>.</i> .		.	500 00		2,000 00
10	Real											300.00		3 000 00
30	Furn	iture S	te		. .							200 00		6 000 00
60	**	•	•		.				<i>.</i> .			100.00		6 000 00
		Wate												10 000 00
		r Wate												10,000 00
													**********	5,000 00
307	Prize	s wort	h							.		. 		\$50,000.00

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 p. c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized. Drawings on the Third Wednerday of every month. A. A. AUDET, Secretary. Offices: 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

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Electrical Appliances HAVING ABSORBENT QUALITIES

Reputation Established

All Diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Belts and Appliances Which are brought directly into contact with the disease 1 parts; they act as perfect absorbents by destroying the germs of disease and removing all imparities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence, as our goods can be applied at home.

ALL HOME REFERENCES. NO FOREIGN OR MANUFACTURED TESTIMONIALS.

Isaac Radford, 35 Adelaide st. east—Butterily Belt and Insoles cured him of Inflammatory Rheumatism in four weeks. Samuel W. Abbott. Millichamp's Building, cured in six weeks, rheumatism in knees and feet—knee pads and insoles. A. E. Carldwell, engr ver, 71 King street, City, rheumatism in the knee cared. Goo. II. Lucas, Vetermary Dentist, 168 King street west, bad dyspepsia for six years; cattreity cared in eight weeks—Butterily Belt and Insoles. R. Austin, 81 Adelaide st. west, City, dysposla six years; Fulterily Belt cared him. W. J. Gould, Gurney's Stove Works, City, not able to work for three weeks, cured in four days—scatica. Mrs. J. Swift. 87 Agnes st. Caty, cared of scatter in six weeks. Jas. Weeks. Parkdale, service and kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. Mrs. Goo. Planner, City, liver and kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. Mrs. Hatt. 32 Charence ave., cared of blood poisoning. E. Riggs, 229 Adelaide st west, city, caterrh cured by Actina. Miss Annte Wray. Manning ave., finds Actina invaluable. Richard Hood, 40 Stewart st. city, used Actina three months for a permanent care—catarth. John Thompson, Toronto Junction, cured of tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. Miss Laura Grose, John st., city, constitutional sore eyes, cared in one month. C. C. Rockwood, 16 Bulwer st., city, cured of amissions in three weeks. Your Belt and Suspensory and Bulwer st., city, cured of enissions in three weeks. Your Belt and Suspensory core and me of impotency, writes G. A. I would not be without your belt and suspensory for 50, writes 40, McG. For general debitity your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any pricesays S. N. C. Belt and Suspensory gave H. S. Fleet wood, a new lease of life. K. E. G. had no fuith, but was entirely cured of impotency. W. T. Brown, 73 Richmond st. west, varicocele eured in 4 weeks—Butterily Belt and Suspensory cured. Miss E. M. Forsyth. Is Brant st., city, reports a lump drawn from her hand, 12 years ALL HOME REFERENCES. NO FOREIGN OR MANUFACTURED TESTIMONIALS.

ANY BELT REQUIRING VINEGAR OR ACID WILL BURN THE SKIN

their Appliances excepting this Company.



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AND LIST OF HOME TESTIMONIALS FREE AND
MENTION THIS PAPER. W. T. BAER & Co.

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Heating by Hot Water a Specialty. 795 CRAIG STREET Boll Telephone 1834.

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

localities.

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CHURCH BELLS.

This Company is now making a Chime of 15 Bells to weigh 30,000 pounds, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

5-G,Sep'90 BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY



Recommended by physicians. Being in the

form of a chocolate cream they are pleasant to the taste. Children never refuse a chocolate cream. Requires no atter medicine. Ask for Dawson's and take no other. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a Box.

L OLOTHING MANUFACTURED, and Repairs done on shortest notice. H. RICH.

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\$15,000.00

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street. Montreal, Canada.

.COMFORTING.

The Drink to take when tired and used up.

THE FORTY FIRST MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17th, 1890, at 2 P.M.

					LIST .	OF PF	RIZE	8.		
1	Real	Estate	werti	3 				35,000.00		\$ 5,0 00 00
	**	••	46				<i>.</i>	2,000 00		2 000.00
	66	"	66		 .			1,000 00	•••••	1,000.00
4	**	**	44					500 00		2,000 00
10	Real									3 000 00
30	Furn	iture S	te		.			200 00		6 000 00
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00	Gold	Wate	he e					50 00		10,000 00
Ю	Silve	r Wate	ches		. 	<i></i>		10.00	• • • • • • • • • • •	10,000 00
00	Toile	t Sate.	.			<i></i>		5 00		5,000 00
^=	D .1		L							A=0 000 00

A Certain Cure Without Medicine

All Electric Belt Companies in Canada use Vinegar or Acids in



MANY THANKS.

PIERCEVILLE, DeKalb Co., Ill., June 16, 1889. I send many thanks for the medicine which I obtained last year. My son, 17 years of age, suffered from disturbance of mind. I had three doctors, who, however, could do nothing. My attention was called by an advertisement to Pateor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, which I used, and no-day my son is very healthy.

WM. KLOTZ.

The remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE

IN MONTREAL By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence

\$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, 11 Gosford at., Montreal.

A NEW PROFESSION.

A new and novel profession has been suggested by a mercantile king. "Why should not women be professional packers; there is a good deal of ert in packing, especially fancy goods and light graceries. Wemen display wonderful apriness in this art and they should be given all the chance in the werld to improve it. Then in the moving of beusehold goods a good packer is very much needed. The cost of such belpers would be more than covered by the sacurity and absence of less, providing the wemen, of course, were trained competent and were days ?

A HINT FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers, it will not burt your boys to learn te do many things pertaining to the domestic machinery of your home. They may be taught as easily as girls, and would be de-lighted to feel that their help was really needed and appreciated. Do not says "what can a boy do?' for a boy can do any kind of housework which a girl can, yes, and he can learn to use a résidle and thread just as easily. Do you not remember the trials you had in learning to sew, especially to use the thimble? Why not teach boys to sew en buttons, and mend torn garments as well as their eisters ?

I know a mether whe has taught her boy to take off the bodel thes from his bed every merning, turn the mattrasses, epen the windows, etc , and at a stated time to go back. make up the bed and put the reom in order, this he does daily, and the servant is not allewed to assist him. Another boy always swept and dusted the sitting and diningroams, and whenever the mother or sister were hurried, washed the dishes, laid the table, etc. That same boy now has a home of his own, and his wife, not overstrong, never has the care of the sweeping, no hard work to ever left for her, but his trained eyes sees all the little places where he may assist, and In his quiet way he is helping to bear his share of the burdens which mest men think belong to the women. Is he any the less a manly man think you. If boys are taught neatness and order in their homes as well as personal neatness, tackr whole lives will be a banediction upon the mother who thus early gave them training. The future happiness of our girls who are to become wives of there boys depends largely upon the early habits and instruction which methers are new giving the boys. A boy who is careful to not bring in dirt on his boots, who puts papers and books where they belong, who always hangs up his hat, and who is looking out for places where he can help his mother, will make a better husband than the one whe thinks his mother was made purposely to wait upon him. There is now-a-days a great cry to touch the girls to be good housekeeners. why not teach the boys to be helpful instead of helpless. Baides laying the foundation for habits of neatness, order and helpfulness. some of the time of active, boyheod days will be spent where it should be, with the mother, instead of on the street. -Sel.

THE KITCHEN.

BAKED OR ROASTED ONIONS.

Do not peel the onlone, but put them in their natural state to reast on the hobs, turning them round to the fire eccasionally, in order that they may be equally reasted all over and through; and when they are well done, remove the outer skin, split them open, add a bit of butter, pepper and salt, and s tew dreps of vinegar.

A BATTER AND FRUIT PUDDING. Ingredients, two quarts of milk, one pound

of fiver, four eggs, eight ounces of sugar, one quart of fruit (either plums, goeseberries, ourrants, & 1.), one sunte of butter, a good pinch of salt. First, mix the flour, eggs, sugar, salt, and a pint of the milk, by working all together in a basin or pan, with a speen, and when quite smooth add the mainder of the milk; work the batter thoroughly, and pour it into a large pla-dish, growsed with the butter; add the fruit, and bake the pudding for an hour and a quarter.

A TREACLE PUDDING.

Ingredients, two pounds of flour, twelve ounces of treacle, six ounces of suct or dripping fat, a quarter of an ounce of baking powder, a pluch of alleplos, a little salt, one pint of milk, or water. Mix the whole of the above named ingredient, in a pan, into a firm compact pasts; the it up in a well greased and floured pudding cloth; boil the pudding for at least two hours and a half, and when dene, out it in slices, and peur a little sweetened meltad butter over it. TO ROAST A TURKEY.

Silect a large, fat, tender turkey, and have it picely dressed, drawn, washed, wiped dry and well singed. Rub it all over, inside and outside, with pepper and salt. Make a stuffing of the following ingredients: One pennd of light bread-orumbs, half a pound of butter, a heaping tablespoonful of finely minced onion, salt and pepper, one raw egg and enough water to mix rather seft. Stuff the breast first, and sew it up, then stuff the body. Rub the turkey all over with melted butter, and dredge well with sifted flour. Lay it in the pan on its breast, and pour in a quart of cold water. Have the oven well heated, but not too het, as the turkey must cook slowly to be done. Allow a quarter of an hour to each pound. Have some butter in a plate with a larding mop. Frem time to time bast: the turkey with gravy in the pan, rub over with the larding mep and dredge again with flour. As it browns turn from side to side, and last of all brown the breast. Frequent basting, dredging and turning, will insure perfect cooking. When done it should be a rich, dark brown all ever, and when a fork is stuck deep into it no red juice should run. Ramove it to a het dish and, if the gravy is not quite thick enough, add a toaspoonful of flour creamed smooth with some of the grease skimmed from the gravy. If while cooking the gravy in the pan bells away too much, more water abould be added. When the tarkey is done there should be about a plut of gravy. - [Auna Alexander Cameron, in Ladies' Home Journal.

1F YOUR HOUSE IS ON FIRE You put water on the burning timbers not on the smoke. And if you have catarrh you should attack the disease in the blood, not in your nose. Remove the impure cause, and the local effect subsides. To do this, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, which radically and permanently cures catarrh. It also strengthens the nerves. Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsa-

Government Assistance.

DUBLIN, November 19 .- At a meeting of the Cork, Bandon and Southeast railway today it was announced that the Government Skibbareen and Bantry in order to relieve the distress of the inhabitants. At a meeting of the directors of the Midland Great Western sposes to spend £70,000 on extensions to Railway, the chairman announced that the Government were prepared to advance them, as a "free gift," the very handseme gift of

constructing lines of rallway through the distressed districts. A sum of £264,000 is to be devoted to the construction of a line from Galway to Ciliden, a distance of 49 miles; a sum of £136 000 for the construction of a line from Westpert to Mulranny, a distance of 18 niles; and a sum of £44,000 for the line from Ballins to Killala, 8 miles This money has been absolutely parted with by the Gevern-ment, they claim neither repsyment nor interest on it.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered

Jamser-What are you doing now-a-

Spacer-I am writing the lives of great men for a biographical dictionary that is being compiled.

Jameer—Aren't you afraid to undertake work of that sort? Spacer-Oh, no! The men I am writing about are all dead .- [Puck,

It is almost impossible to escape Gold in the Head during this wet, disagreeable seasor, But Nasal Balm gives instant relief and never fails to cure. A trial will convince you.

As Expensive Interview.-R'porter-The expenses were \$3 on that story.

Editor-Eh-hew's that ? Reporter-Why, you should know a pelltician couldn't sell a story as long as that without getting dry; and this fellew was a Kentuckian who get dry at every paragraph. -[The Epoch.

The disagreeable sick headache, and feul stemach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE's Butternut Pills.

FITS All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline s Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931
Arch St., Phila. Ps

Holloway's Pitls.—Factory Operatives and Workers in Manufactories.—The remarkable remedies which have been discovered and per-fected by Thomas Holloway, and which have for more than fifty years been successfully used in every quarter of the globe, are especially useful in all the manifold ailments which affict those who by reason of their occupation are con fined for years, or all their lives, in crowded buildings and workshops. Holloway's Pills and Ointment are associated remedies, the former restoring the vital powers when diminished, and always acting as an efficient blood purifier, whilst the latter relieves local maladies, shecks inflammation, and acts as a cleansing and healing agent in cases of bad legs, bad breasts, nicers and unhealthy sores of all kinds.

A YEAR! I undertake to briefly isach any fairly intelligent person of either see, who can read and write, and who, how to carn Three Thousand Dollars a feer instruction, will more industricusty, how to carn Three Thousand Dollars a localities, where vert they live. I will also formish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. So money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned, I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already tanght and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$3000 a year each, it's NEW and SOLID. Full particular FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augustu, Maine,



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Weber, Decker, Vose & Hale PIANOS,

Fine specimens of which can be seen in the

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SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT FROM \$50 UPWARDS.

Our readers should call and examine the stock and prices at N.Y. PIANO CO.'S Stores.

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LUSH GOODS, LATED SILVER WARE,

MIRRORS, MUSIC RACKS, EASELS, ETC

Cut out this advertisement. B ing it with you and receive 10 per cent discount on al purchases. No Discount unles you have this

Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the wouse JOS. PONTON, Contumer and Hair Dresser, They are carefully pop ared from the EUPPERSUT, and 50 bt. Lawrence atreet. Ball and Masquer- contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Inlines Pid per b x.

WHEEL OF NUMBERS,-Within the interior of this wheel are one hundred thousand

WHEEL OF PRIZES. - In this wheel are the Prizes similarly printed and contained in

small trass tubes. Each tube contains a printed number from No. 1 to No. 100,000, corresponding with those numbers on the tickets, 160,000 being issued.

DRAWING OPERATING.—The wheels are revolved before the public. A young boy draws out a tube from the wheel of numbers; in the meantime another boy draws out a tube from the wheel of prizes. The chairman calls out the number first and the prize immediately after, said number thus winning the prize. This operation is repeated until all the prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The series of fifty numbers on each side of the numbers drawing the three largest prizes will

Tickets drawing Prizes are payable on presentation at Head Office at any time from the day following the Drawing up to the expiration of the three months' delay mentioned on tickets. The winning tickets can be sent to the Manager of the Lottery by registered letter, or by Express, or deposited in a bank for collection. It is offered to redeem the prize in cash, less a commission of

REMARKS

The Manager keeps no register showing to whom the tickets are sold. The prizes are paid directly to the actual bearers on presentation of the ticket, and not otherwise. It will therefore

be useless to write if the ticket is lost. Neither the numbers of the tickets nor the names of their purchasers are registered. for the very good reason that lottery tickets are liable to frequently

change hands. A great care must be taken of the tickets; if they are lost, the actual bearer may present them and claim the payment thereof, which the manager cannot possibly refuse. Please

also be careful to keep your tickets in good order, so that every suspicion as to their identity be

After the drawing please go through the official list to see if you have drawn something. If

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY

Authorized by the Legislature for Public Purposes,

SUCH AS EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT AND LARGE HALL FOR ST. JOHN BAPTIST SOCIETY OF MONTREAL. MODE OF DRAWING.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890

DECEMBER 10.

Sixth Montaly Drawing, December 10th.

\$52,740.00 Prizes, value, \$15,000.00 Capital Prize, One Real Estate worth

LIST OF PRIZES.

Approximation Prizes. PAYMENT OF PRIZES	}
2 Real Estate. 500.00 1,000 co de 1,000 co 1,000 co 1,250 00 1,250	: If the number ends with 20 will \$5,000 prize ends
1 Real Estate \$15,000 00 \$15,000 00 \$15,000 00 5,000 00	6 draws the first

1	• •	
100 Watch	188\$25 00	\$2,500 00
	,	1,500 00
100 de	10.00	1,000 00
999 Tollet	Sats 5 00	4,995 00
	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4,995 00
l		
3134 Pclz38	worth	\$52,740 00

Tickets can be obtained until FIVE o'clock P.M. on the day before the Drawing. Orders received on the day of the Drawing will be applied to next Monthly Drawing. Drawings take place on the second Wednesday of every month at 10½ e'clock A.M., at

It is effered to redeem all Prizes in cash, less a commission of Five per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

For Tickets, Circulars, Agencies or further informations, address to

TICKET, ONE DOLLAR.

Hend Office, SI St. James Street, Montreal Canada.

it contains your number, then you have drawn the prize marked opposite that number, AT Liess published by newspapers are not official, and are liable to contain mirtakes. Strictly cash payment is required for tickets, it is needless to sak any on credit.

five per cent.

fact.

S E. LEFEBVRE, Manager.

Tickets good for one drawing only.

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Have just received their Autumn importation of French Specialities and Perfumes, and invite the public to visit their establishment. 1605 NOTRE DAME STREET (Corner of ST. GABRIEL.)

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GENTLEMEN'S Fur Coats in Persian Lamb, Astrachan, Coon, Wallaby, etc., and Collars and Cuffs in Otter and other Furs.

1790 MOTRE DAME ST N.B-Reparing Promptly Attended to.

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

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PARNELL'S POSITION.

Opinions of the Irish Party an i Press.

The National Cause Independent of a Man's Private Character.

LONDON, Novevember 15.-The excitament consequent upon the termination of the O'Shea-Parnell trial continues and all the papera centain criticism mero er less bostile to Parnell, or expressing sympathy for him. The Star (f. P. O'Connor's paper) says: Mr. Parneli does not intend to resign the leadership of the Irish party. He wrote with his own hand the summens issued Saturday to his followers calling upon them te be present at the opening of the House of Commons. He maintains his temper and sven spirits, and has talked with his friends upon the matters indifferent or tr fling, but be has made no allusion to the triel. He is certain to appear in the House of Commone when that bedy epens November 25. Home rule," the Star says, "is a compact between nations and not persons, and it will stand. A rumor is correct that Mr. Parnell will rotire from active political life, and that he will marry Mrs. O'Snea as soon as the law will permis him to do so. It is also said he has promised to give continous advice to his successors in the leadership of the Nationalist party. It is an undeniable fact that the viruience by the Tory papers in their editorials is causing a reaction of public opinion in his favor

Dublin, November 19 -At a private meeting of Irish members of Parliament here areman at herioser ylenomingen ere: et yab-et leyal to Parnell. Great preparations are being made for a meeting to be held in Leineter hall to-morrow.

London, November 20 -The Luber World (Davitt's paper) says Mr. Parnell is under a moral cloud which he has brought upon him-The orisis he has caused in the flome Rule movement is the gravest that has occurred in ten years. There is only one course for Parnell to pursue, that is to efface himself from public life for the brief period which must onsue before he can legally marry Mrs. O'Shoa. Mr. Gladatone t legraphs theb is is unstrue that he has conveyed any intimstien to Parnell as to the course he should parene in consequence of the result of the

Davi. t holds that those who argue that the control of the Irish party is the sells effair of the Irish people and that nothing will be involved or juopardized if they do not repudiate Parnell's leadership unconsciously play into into the hands of the enemies of Home Rule. | other Nationalists made speeches. Others with surpassing and extraordinary ignorance of the necessities of this political l orleis, and with the wild extravagance of blind zeal, say that Parnell as a Procestant is not morally responsible to the Catholics. Those who advance the latter argument, save the Labor World, are abaking the very foundation upon which Hame Rule stands in England. The papes adds :- "Mr. Parneil is asked to make a small sacrifice in return for the sacrifices that a confiding and generous poorle have made for him. He must not con-

HIS OWN POLITICAL FUTURE

in this oriels, but what is the best course to to adopt in the interest of Home Rule in England. He must remember that he defied Irish popular sentament when he rode rough. shed over the feelings and opinions of his own party in 1886, when, in the presence of another serious crists, he thrust O'Shea upon the electors of Gaiway. The would thereby woman. Her grandfather, Sr Matudou inflicted upon the minds of his ablest follow. When, was twice Lord Mayor of Londou by ers are yet unhealed. Layalty to the union, fidelity to the cause, competted his co'l isgues to gulp down their indignation. Will Mr. Paraelt now ask a similar escritice trom his Home Rule friends in England ?" Dublin, November 20 - United Ireland

maye:-" Ireland's character for morality will intensify the scorn of the people for those cantleg hypocritis who taink that publicity is the essence of sin. Now, it says, is the time to pay Mr. Parnell for his public services. In reply to the affected purists and pharisees we say: 'We have our leader and we mean to keep him,'"

London, November 21 —The Tablet says:
"In itself the conduct of Mr. Parcell cannot projudice the Irish cause in either land. But it will he a different thing if his tollowers pursuat in retaining him in the teeth of the abborrance of their Liberal allies as co-leader with Gladstone. Intercourse with Mr. Gladstone will be especially difficult. There ought to be no hesitation on the part of the Nationalists. In the interest of clementary morality Catholics are bound to sever their connection with Mr. Parcell. They may gratefully remember his services, but as a lender he ought to be impossible in the

The Irlah Catholic says Parcell has sinned nearly as much against Ireland as against morality, but the grave political exigency demands that be

CONTINUE THE LEADERSHIP

of his party.
The Journal (Irish Catholic) saye: "Mr. Parnell has wounded deeply the moral and religious sense of the people. He has sinned nearly as much against Ireland as against moral ty. He has needlessly created what may be a barrier to the National movement.

Mr. Pardell has sent to several of his culleagues a communication to the effect that as long as he is supported by his colleagues and ? the Irish people he will remain at the heim. He ways he has never sought either office or reward of any kind from any English party and he does not seek their assistance now. The Irish people, to Eeglish politicians, must decide the question of the leadership of the Nationalist party. At the present critical juncture he would be false to his duty to Ireland if be should desert his position because of private matters with which politics have ne concern. When his mission is accomplished and justice has been wen for Ireland after her leng struggle against over-

whelming odds the people may choose whem they wil to conduct their least affairs. If they desire ethers as leaders they will be able

tracted the men of their choice.
United Ireland says:— We do not desire
to condone Mr. Parnell's grisvous sin, but
frem Ireland, which he has served so long and faithfully, with such dear devotion and ench magnificant success, he may at least lock for gen-reus forbearance in the hour of his trial. To his praise be it speken that he has not a't mpted to shield himself by per jury. He yielded to temptation to which many great and wise men have succumbed since and before the days of King David. He has aloned by what, to a man of his prond and high spirit, must have been indeed numiliating and bister. But, to the Oo erolonists' clamor for his dismissal from the Irish leadership, Ireland's answer is sharp and decisive—'No.' Irishmen have no mis-sion to judge his private life. Leave that to

RIS CONSCIENCE AND HIS GOD, who weighs the temptation with the effence. The Irish members of Parliament in the United States cabled the fellowing message to their colleagues in Ireland :-

We stand firmly by the leadership of the man who has brought the Irish people through unp ralliled d fficulties and dangers, from servicude and despair to the very thresheld of emancipation, with a genius, courage and success unequalled in our history. We do so not only out of gratitude for these imperishable arrvices in the past, but also in the profound conviction that Parnell's states marship and matchless qualities as a leader are essential to the safety of our cause.

This message was despatched by T P. Gill, M P., the only member of the party here, but he acted upon the authority of the entire party. The cublegram was sent to a number of their friends in Ireland who are awalling words of cheer and encouragement. Mr. Gill dues not believe Mr. Gladatene will demand the retirement of Parnell.

Mr. O'Brien and the other members of Parliament who were convicted on Wednesday have cent telegrams to Parnell expressing their devotion to him. O'Brien has also sent the following to Parocli :-

In view of my six months' sontence my duty to my electors and colleagues and to you is to resign, so that Monaghan may be represented during the coming according of Parliament.

THE CONVENTION.

DUBLIN, Nov. 20 .- In the convertion of Nationalists of County Golway to day, fifty priests being present. Sir Thomas Emonds, M P. for Dulla County South, said the Irish would be the greatest of fools if they changed their leaders. Commoners Sheehy, Nelan and other speakers endersed the senti-

Mr. Kenny, M.P., read a telegram from the Irien delegates now in America, in walch they expressed their strungh adherence to Parcell.

The Lard Mayor made the opening address He said the only crime of which Ireland would take notice was one that Parnell was incapable of committing, namely-treason to Ireland.

Just n McCarthy in moving a vote of conficence in Parnell, said he and not ignore the serious resture of the position of the question they had to encourt r, but he was sure it would not cost them a single friend who had

supported them from the first. Tenothy Heavy, in secondlag M. Catay's motion, said that for Irishmen Parnell was less a man that an institution. If Parnell resigned he would in mediately be re-elected. If the Icial party discarded their leader they would see a pretty party working in Parlisment for Ireland-1 party consaming Social iste, land nationalizers and others with

whom they were not to sympathy. The Mayor of Cork and others supported McOsrthy's resclution, which was carried and great enthusiaem. Sir Thomas Esmonde, Masere. Raimond and Leamy and

The statement is made in Nationalist here that Parnell will In Parilament at the end of the session and

will offer himself for re-election.

O'SHEA'S HISTORY. Capt. O'Shea is the only sen of a well known Dublin lawyer and is now exactly tifty years eld. He is a man of excellent education. The first college he attended was the well-known Cathelic one of Oscott, near B'rmingham, England, effer leaving which G'Conner, be was sent to Triu ty College, in his native The story of Mr. Parnel's relations to city. He was an flicer in the Eighteenth Huerare, but retired from the service in 1867, when he married Miss Katherine Wood, daughter of the late Sir Page Wood, Baronet, of Riverhall place, in Essex, England, and sister of Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood. He and Paruell being acquainted about ten years age, when, of course, he introduced him to his wife, a beautiful, clover and cast vet ag and won immense popularity in his day by his a annoh championship of Queen Caroline, the consort of George IV When Miss Wood m + O'Sn a she was one of the reigning belies of Datlin and he was the poensesor of a very comfortable fortune, which he has since dissipated. A year ago she inher thal a fortune in her even right, amounting to nearly \$100,000. Parnell and O'S'rea became to all appear-



Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, 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 fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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ance very fast friends. O'Shea represented Clare in Parliament when Parnell was imprisoned in Kilmainham, and his visits to the juil were constant. Gladstone was then in not from any motive of public merality, but power, and it is new said that O Shea was on account of his unrivalled leadership. All the agest of the Ministry, who saw the blur- Mr. O'Brien knew of the O'Shea matter was ders they were committing in keeping the Irish leader under arrest and were anxious to extricate themselves from it O'Shea was commissioned to find out if Parnell and his associates would accept release on condition of using their influence to allay the constant. ly increasing indignation and agitation which were productive of so much disorder in Ireland and with which the Government was ferced to coutend. Mr. Parnell's answer to this proposition was worthy of the man.

"Never mind the suspect; " said Parnell, we can well afford to see the coercion act out. I' you have rny It flaence do not fr'tter it away on us; use it to get the arrears practically adjusted. The great object of my life is to settle the land question. Now that the Torice have adopted my views as to possaut proprietary, this extinsion of the purchase clause is safe. You have always supported the learcholders as it could be myself, but the great idea now is to stay exiction by the introduction of an Ar-rears bill."

THIS WAS THE RELATION

in which Parnel! stood to O'Shea at this time, and it is important as tending to throw light on many things that have since taken place and which I ad up to the present entr. O'Shee, then, studere in his conduct towards Parnell? Was he not then, as it is charged

he is now, in the employ of there whose greatest endeavor in to destroy the influence of the Irish loader and discredit him before his countrymen and the world? These are questions that the friends of Parne I hope in eas answered in a short time ores and for-

When finally Parnell's prison doors opened the intimacy between the two became closer than ever. O'Shea, although he had "ban doned Snaw and voted to sustain the pal doal leadership of Parnell, was not truited by the New York, 148 Fifth Ave. Washington, 817 members of the Parliamentary party. Even Market Space. his own constituents in Clare distrusted him, and when they finally set him aride Parnell used his powerful influence and succeeded in forcing him upon another Irlah constituercy. That is now conceded to have been one of the greatest blunders made by Mr. Parnell.

No man is perhaps better informed on the subject of the relations between Mr. Parce ! and O'Shea, past and present, than Mr. T.P.

the O'Shea tamily," said Mr. O'Cennor in a recent nowspaper letter, "an inmate of whose house he has been for quite a number of years, has been variously told. One version has declared that Mr. Parnell's fondness for the wife of Capt O Shea was the one romanco of his life, while, almost in the same lines that the writer made that accention, the best of intentions and the most charitable, kindly and generous motives were attributed to the owner of Avondals. The big mistake that he made, and one which his cucmies may now use against him, was his action in foreing O'Snea, who had been already rejected by Clare, on a neighboring constituous. Mr. Timothy Healy and other prominent N. tionalists were then disposed to antagonize the Captain's candidacy in the most vigerous fashion; but a word from Mr. Parnell sufficed to still their opposition, and the result was that the representative whom the Clare voters had repudiated was sent to Westminister as the choice of another Iclein constituency. His demeaner at London in this capacity does not seem to have attracted any especial notice, and people had almost commenced to forget him until this last

action brought his name late prominence in the public printe," The enit is generally regarded by averyone to be a purely political move. O'Snew's orgininal publica charged adultery against Parnell at various places since 1886. He next seked the courts to amend it so se to extend the obarger back to 1880 In 1886 O'S 185 went ever to Chamberlain on the Home Rule question and he has virtually been supported since by that party as a weapon against Par-nell. Mr. Partyl, in speaking on the case some months ago, said that if the case should ever he investigated his friends need have no fear that his honor would be tyrulebed or that the Irlah cause would be compromised. O'Shea has been Parnell's bitterest enemy for

years, and was a wisness against him in his

suit against the London Temes. Mrs. O'Snea

Is exceedingly anxious to disselve partnership

with her husband. LONDON, Nev. 24. - In the Italian Catholic church at Hatten Garden to day the rector, Roy. Mr. Bannly, took occasion to denounce Mr. Parnell, whereupon saveral members of the congregation left the church. A scene of greet disorder enemal, the prople shouting "Mind your own business." "Leave not been alene," etc. On leaving the church Father Binnin was about ked by the crowd and was a ruck several times. He was econted bome by the polion, who had great d ffi ulty in

prospoting tim. Dublin, Nov. 25.—The Freeman's Journal te-day eave the report that Mr. Parnell le to retire from the leadership of the Itieh party is absolut ly without foundation. The Dublin Express states that Mr. Gladstone has ninted to Mr. Parnell that it would 'e better for the Irish cause if he should retire this coming session of Parliament. Mr. Parsell's friends, hewever, say that they will not allow him to

absent I imself. The Express also says if the Opposition persist in ebstructing the work of the session, the Government will dissolve Parliament before Christmas.

LOND N, Nov. 25 .- Mr. Parnell held a cenference with Mr. Ju t.n. McCarthy this fore-noon in one of the rooms of the Parliament building. During the ounference Mr. Parnel handed to Mr. M. Cirthy a handle of papers coulairing memoranda for his guidance as session I chairman of the Libb party. Mr. Parnell was unanimously re-clicked leader at the Irish Nationalet oanens to-day. He accepted. Mr. Parnell made an address, in which he

thanked his fellowers for blo re-election, He said it was for the Irish members to decide whether be should lead them. If their decision had been a negative one, or if there had been any diversity of epidion among him, he would obserfully have with-drawn from public life. Nothing but the conviction that his colleagues desired to atill u lz bis s rvices in their common cause induced him to resume a position which under his altered circumstances exposed him and them through him to the stracks of their opponents. In the House Mr. Parnell took the seet he neusliy occuries, but soon retired to the lobby. When the Deputy Speaker read a letter announcing the conviction of Mesers Dillon and O'Brien on the obarge of inciting treams on the Smith-Burry costs in Ireland to refuse to pay rent, Mr. Parnell respected, and from the extreme en t of the benches below the gangway pushed his way forward to a reat on the third bench. Mr. Sexton sat on his right and Mr. McCarthy on his laft, and the three conversed. Shortly after Mr. Parneli's reappearance, Mr. Gladstone entered the House and was greeted with lend cheers.

Boston, November-William O'Beien in conversation said he regarded the attacks of the Tery newspapers against Parnell as boneath notice. For ten years they had attempted to areas inste Parcell's character, that O'Snea is a loathsome creature, who is capable of anything."

The Irish party and the Irish people, said he, "may be trusted to safeguard the interests of the Irlah cause without the less tregard to rumors set sfloat by the moralists like Pigott's employers."

Manitoban Schools.

Winniped, November 24 .- Judgment was given this merning by Judge Killam in the appeal by the Kiman Cathelice against the city by-law for the collection of taxes under the public schools sot, sustaining the by law and the cort ntion of the Government that the set was within the province of the lood be at once taken to the full court and that | The New York stock market was quiet. both parties are determined to carry it to the judicial committee of the Imperial Prive Council. The next stip will be taken to about three weeks, when the case will come before the full con t bers.

Count Dillon, the former lieu erant of General Boulunger, has decided to become a resident of Canada. He will send for his family and of Capada. settle in British Columbia.



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I have CURED with it; and the
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NEWS IN BRIEF.

EUROPEAN.

Smallpox is raging in St. Petersburg and ten per cent, of the vistims die.

Four persons were killed in a powder explesion near Belfert, France, Friday.

A strike has occurred at Lord Londonderry's cost mines in Durham. Two thousand five hundred men are on strike.

Lady Resebery died in Paris last week She was the daughter of the late Baren Meyer de Rothschild and the wife of Lord Rosehery.

Two cashiers of a Warsaw bank, who were travelling to Berlin, wore found murdered en the Vienna mail train on Friday. They had 55,000 rubles in their ressession. There is no trace of the murderers.

The Aberigines Protection Seclety of Great Bitain is considering the question whether Troup, Ward and Bonny were guilty of manlinghter in ordering the execution of the Soudanese burglars. The question hangs en an old statute.

The financial situation in London has deoidedly improved and confidence is largely restored. In America the most disturbing Incident has been the failure of the banking the act was within the province of the local firm of Barker Bros. & Co. of Philadelpria, Legislature. It is understood the appeal will with liabilities said to reach about \$3,000,000

Mr. Sandford Fleming has received informatten that the 24-hour notation, invented by himself, has been amopted on all the railways of ladis. a mileage of 17 000 miles. Up to quite recently its use was restricted to a few of the roads, but the advantages of the system have been found so great that it has now been universally adopted in the Indian Empire.

Mondelsschn, the Ninillet who had several interviews with Padlewski, the Russiau Pols who is enspected of the marder of Gan. Seliverakoff, prior to Padlowski's disappearance from Paris, and who, it is known, furnished him with money, has been experied from France. It is believed that Padiewski escaped to London. Prince Dolgorauki, governor of Moscow, has arrived in Paris His visit is due to the murder of General S:Hverskoff.

Enperer William, in an address to some recently recruited guardamen at Berlin, said that although peace reigned without the em-pire there existed within the country an enemy that could only be everceme by the principles of Caristianity. No one could be a Those who teek the oath of allegiance to him as their earthly master ought before all things te remain faithful to their heavenly Lord and Saviour.

AMERICAN.

The New Yerk state canals will be closed n November 30.

P. W. Gallandet, of New York, has suapended. Liabilities \$1,000,000.

Cincinnati is excited over a report that s southerner was planning to assassinate Prosi-

dent Harrison after the Guiteau fachion. The drivers and laborers in the Block coal mines, Indiana, have struck for an increase n wages. Two thousand miners are thrown out of employment by the strike.

CANADIAN.

F.ve children who attended a west end echeel in Toronto have died of diphtheria. The execution of Morie, convicted of murdur at Montuaguy, Quebec, has been post-

pound to December 19. Mr. R. M. Meredith, of London, was sworn in at Sarnia by Judgo Bayd as judgo of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

A resolution Introduced in the York. Oateria, County Council looking to the for-mation of a new county out of the townships in the northern part of York County was

A board of trade has been organized at Otillia, O.t., with the following officers: Melv lie Miller, president; Frank Keau, vict-president; George Thomson, treasurer; C W. Lawton, secretary.

Mr. P. Laberge, of Quebec, has been appointed to be assistant postmaster of the city of Quetec, and Arsene Cyr Miquelon, et Shorbrooke, Quebec, has been made assistant postmaster of Sherbrooke.

In the case of Mr. Baird of Newfoundland galnet S. B. Idwin Walker, the British law offires have abandoned their plea in defence that Capt. Walker was executing the Treaty of Versa lies when he closed up the plaintiff's lubster factory.

A new order was put into effect this week at Windsor by the Uelted States oustoms efficers preventing those living in Orneda from taking musical instruments love the United S atea unless the duty is paid. Some t de ago the Canadian authorities issued an order compaling American off zane to pay duty on their tustramente before they could play in Canada. It is supposed the order has been issued in retaliation.

The new steamer Boston has not you arrived it Hallfax and nothing has been heard of her. Sae is now eighteen days out from Glasgow, and serious fears are fels for her exfety. She is reported to have only had three hundred and lorty tune of coal on heard, and it is thought that she was compelled to burn up this during the hurricane that prevailed, and she is now helplessly drifting about at sea without fuel.

Editor (te reporter)-Mr. Pennibs, I must caution you to avoid tautelegy. Reporter-Have I used a tautelogical ex-Editor-Yes; in this article you speak of

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Busy ! Busy ! at S. Carsley's selling child-ren's cloaks, from 36 to 51 inch long, at very low

We have great pleasure in advising the Montreal visitors to go S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street, for stylich jackets, mantles, furlined circulars, plush dolmans and travelling wraps. All latest styles.

LESS THAN HALF!!

Just purchased from one of our largest Clothing Manufacturers, a large lot of Men's

BUFFALO CLOTH OVERCOATS. They are made expressely for the North-West trade, but for certain reasons a part of them had to be sold here.

MAKERS' PRICES!!

The manufacturers' price was \$27.50 each, which brings them up to \$35.50 retail. OUR PRICE!!

Our profit amounts to simply a commission for handling them. The loss is entirely sustained by the makers. We offer them at the ridiculously low figure of only \$14.50 each. This, we consider, is the cheapest Winter Oversider, is the cheapest Winter Oversider. coar ever offered in Canada, or perhaps that ever will be.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

DESCRIPTIVE.

These Coats are very much handsomer than Buffalo Skin, being more like very dark Plucked Beaver. They are really better than Buffalo or Beaver, inasmuch as they are more pliable and not quite as heavy, besides being warmer and considered more durable than real

They have quilted linings and are finished double-breasted with barrel-shaped buttons and braid, same as Persian Lamb Coats at from \$150 to \$200 each.;

NOT ONE HUNDRED.

There is not quite one hundred of them so that they will not last long. A CHANCE FOR ALL. In order to give our country customers the privilege of securing one of these \$35 Coats for \$14.50, one or more will be sent to any part of Uanada on approval it the value of them is sent

to us with the order. And if the Coat does not suit the money will be returned less express S. CARSLEY.

Notre Dame street.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. NOW GOING ON NOW GOING ON

charges.

Now going ou-the great sale of Dress Goods at reduced prices. S. CARSLEY's,

Notre Dame street.

SEE THE DRESS WINDOW SEE THE DRESS WINDOW SEE THE DRESS WINDOW

See the window of CHEAP DRESS GOODS S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame street.

REALLY ASTONISHING REALLY ASTONISHING REALLY ASTONISHING

The Low Prices for these DRESS GOODS are really astenishing.

S. CARSLEY.

Notre Dame street. REAL BARGAINS

REAL BARGAINS REAL BARGAINS

Real Bargains to be secured in DRESS GOODS during this month.

> S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame street.

HALF PRICE HALF PRICE HALF PRICE There are lots of DRESS GOODS in our

store. Positively marked half price for this month only. S. CARSLEY.

Notre Dame st.

MANTLES

Black Silk Dolmans. Dolmans, Silk Trimmed Lace, \$5 60 Dolmans, Silk Trimmed Badding, \$6.50 Dolmans, Silk Lace and Braid, \$12 00 Dolmans, Mick Lace and Braid, \$13.25 Dolmans, Silk with Braid, \$12.25 Dolmans, Silk, Boaded all over, \$12.50 Dolmans, Silk, with Lace and Braid, \$12.50 Dolmans, Silk, with Jet and Ribbons, \$12,50
Dolmans, Silk, with Jet and Lace, \$12,75
Dolmans, Silk Plush, with Lace, \$15.00
Dolmans, Silk, Trimmed Lace, 21,00
Dolmans, Silk, Trimmed Lace, 23,00

S. CARSLEY. 58-INCH LONG SEALETTE OLOAKS. CLOAKS, Sealette, lined F. Sutio, \$17.00 Sealeste, lined F. Satin, \$19 00 CLOAKS, Sealette, lined F. Sacin, \$21.50 CLOAKS, Sealette, lined F. Sacin, \$23.00 CLOAKS, Sealette, lined F. Sacin, \$24.50 CLOAKS, Sealette, lined F. Sacin, \$25.00 CLOAKS, Sealette, lined F. Sacin, \$26.00 CLOAKS, Sealette, lined F. Sacin, \$30.00 CLOAKS, Sealette, lined F. Sacin, \$32.00 OLOAKS, Scalette, demi loose, \$32 00 CLOAKS, Sealette, demi locse, \$33.00 CLOAKS, Sealette, tight fitting, \$13.50 CLOAKS, Sealette, loose fitting, \$34.50 CLOAKS, Sealette, tight fitting, \$34.25

S. CARSLEY. OHILDREN'S FANOY CLOAKS. 36 to 51 Inches Long.

CLOAKS, Tweed Mixtures, 80c OLOAKS, Tweed Mixtures, \$1.20 OLOAKS, Tweed Mixtures, \$1.35 OLOAKS, Tweed Mixtures, \$1.35 OLOAKS, Tweed Mixtures, \$1.60 OLOAKS, Tweed, Prince's style, \$1.75 OLOAKS, Tweed, Prince's style, \$1.85 OLOAKS, Tweed, Prince's style, \$2.00 OLOAKS, Tweed, new style, \$2.00 OLOAKS, Tweed, Dolman style, \$2.70 OLOAKS, Tweed, well Trimmed, \$2.75 OLOAKS, Tweed, Prince's style, \$2.95.

S. CARSLEY. TIEA AND COFFEE

FREE DURING THIS MONTH. PUBLIC NOTICE. S. Carsley has only One Store in Montreal.

No Branch Stores. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, NOTRE DAME STREET

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

S. CARSLEY,