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VOL. XLI., NO. 19.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, DECEMBER 2, 1891.

PRICE 5 CENTS

SACRED POETRY.

OLD HYMNS AND MEDITATIONS

Bernard's Grand Poem-The Old Hymns of the Church-The Te Deum

It is to be regretted that while so many students learn to read with ease th pages of Cicero, Virgil and Horace comparatively few are acquainted with the stores of wealth found in the Latin hymns of the middle age. Those who know the Latin language only through the writings of heathen authors know little of its capacity to express the deepest and tenderest emotions of the human neart. The language of Virgil is state by cold, dispassionate. That of Horace full of grace and charm, carrying with case the manifold phases of Roman life. always speaking a la mode, but never piercing deep into the heart of things. Cicero's Latin is cultured and refined, offic in forensic debate, showing a wonderful vocabulary in all that pertains to courts and crimes, but hinting only in formal way of its possibilities as a langaage of fervent devotion. Turning to the medieval hyngas it soems as if a soul had been breathed into an otherwise cold but be utiful form. The Latin language snow warm with tite. It is quickened with high and

$1101.Y/ASPIRATION_{\rm t}$

has passed as Dante says, from flesh t) spirit. All the ardent longings, all the passionate yearnings of the soul find here complete expression. Prayer, praise, enitence, remorse, joy or grief alike find merance in this language once so stiff. ow so flexible. And by some mysterious power known only to spirit this language, mee so difficult to comprehend, forces is way to mind and heart and clings with wonderful tenacity. The reader of Virgil and Horace may in time forget now to render the polished phrases, may larget the special rules applicable to special cases, but whoever has once read His breve vivitur, his breve plangitur, his breve detur; Non breve vivere, non breve plangere retri-

taterogeneous elements

INTO ONE CIVILIZATION:

ofuse Goth, and Vandal. Roman, Celt, tirck, Norseman and Anglo-Saxon into one body muited in one common interest. To do this some great enthusiasm, some intense passion was necessary, and this was found in the aident zeal for the could never have been effected by sword or legislation.

The "Dies Irae" has been pronounced Subat Mater" is the most pathetic. The secret of the irresistible power of the "bies he "lies in the awful grandeur" the band of explorers led down the Misof the them, the intense carnestness sissippi by Sieur de la Salle.

"The slabs doubtless have bety and a terna music of the language, the stately motor, the tripple rhyme and the vowel assonances chosen in striking Now wall in adaption to the sense, all combining to

AN OVERWHELMING LEFECT.

as if we heard the final crash of the universe, the commotion of the opening mercy, ready to dispense everlasting life or everlasting word

Rex tremendae majestatis, Qui salvandos salvas gratis, Salva me, fons pietatis!

What tremendous power this hymn aust have had in the middle age in calling sinners to repentance, when even to-day none can hear the words or music without being stirred to the depths of the soul. Goethe uses this hymn with singular dramatic effect in the cathedral scene in " Faust " -- the devil maliciously perverting the meaning of the words in a way that tortures Margaret to despair. Wile the "Dies Ira" reveals the awful might and majesty of God, the "Stabat Mater" breathes the tenderest love and sympathy for the virgin mother, whose heart also has been pierced with a sword. It is impossible to estimate the influence which this hymn must have had through

ALL THE CENTURIES it has been sung in exalting the idea of womanhood and motherhood, and in creating for woman the loving sympathy and tenderness which motherhood claims. The "Stabat Mater" appeals alike to all sects and classes, each finding in those pathetic Latin words, or in the equally pathetic music, the language of own heart. Dante has made free the of Latin hymns. It is true there is place for music in the Inferno, but Tat every point of peculiar distress the

ANGELS FILL THE MR

Dante chooses these hymns is character-

Exitu Israel de Egypto," a song well adapted for those who are about to rise from sin to grace. At evening they sing Te Lucis Ante," a medieval hymn often sung at devotions just after sunset. On the round where the sin of anger is punished the burden of the song is "Agnus Dei." Loosing the bonds of wrath, they pray for peace, and to show the harmony of these spirits, once so discordant, Dante says: "Through all the choir one voice.

concord of their song." "Te Deum Laudamus" is ascribed to St. Ambrose. In form and spirit the "Te Deum" bears a CLOSE RESEMBLANCE

one measure ran that marked the perfect

to the Psalms. On a certain occasion a Protestant preacher, Hall, composed a sermon on a text which hadtouche his fine sense of grandeur and deeply moved his heart. Completing his sermon, he turned to the Concordance to find the text. It was not in the Bible. It was a place of the late Superior, Rev. Bro. sentance from the "Te Deum"—Air ric Patrick, whose lamented death occurred earth doth worship thee, the Father everlasting." "St. Bernard's Hymn to Our Lord Upon the Cross" gives a complete picture of the divine exaltation revealed in the human degradation of him who was wounded for our transgressions and buried for our imputties:

Sie affectus, sie dispectus. Propter me sie interfectus, Pecatori tam indigno Cum amoris iu te signo.

Thus despised and descerated. Thus in dying desolated, Slain for me, of sinners vilest, Living Lord, on me thou smilest.

IGNORANCE OF HISTORY.

ome Theorizing Upon the Fate of La

Salle and his Band of Followers. The church News says :- Is there any thing less known in the United States than the History of the United States? One thing is certain, that more fables are taught and believed than historical facts. Every exchange shows us some monstrous exposition of besetted ignorance. A clipping from one begins: 'Graves of La Salle's followers.' "A special dispatch from La Harpe, Ill. Sept. 9, says: Daniel Levett and W. Houston have made an interesting find on the farm of L. Witch, about five miles east of here, while digging for a equirrel. They discovered two very flat, an never forget it. He may lose all thin stones lying together. They had is verbs and tenses and all the rules for once been one piece, sawed or cut in the Latin composition, but the words and middle, leaving a nice smooth edge, as meaning of this beautiful hymn will this fact caused further investigation, amain indelibly fixed. The great work and three flint tools were found between middle, leaving a nice smooth edge. and three flint tools were found between stike middle age was to unity the most the pieces. On being cleaned the slabs showed in clean cut Latin letters the dates June 1, 1716, appearing at the top of one, and 1716 on the bottom line of the other. A good deal of other lettering is traced on both slabs, the meaning of which has not so far been made out."

"The tree under which the discovery caristian religion, and the medieval was made was a white oak, and was usual accomplished a unification which originally at least thirty inches thick at the stamp. The point of discovery was exactly three miles east of the site of almost prohistoric Fort La Harpe, the the greatest of the Latin hynnis, as the only existing mention of which is found in Le Brun's French Geography, and is

> The slabs doubtless have marked the graves of some of La Salle's daring

Now, the history of La Salle is pretty well known; there are accounts of his voyage down the Mississippi, which had nothing particularly daring about it From December, 1681, to February 13th, 1682, when his boats floated out of the Illinois into the Mississippi, La Salle and graves, the trumpet of the archangel his party were making their way from summoning the quick and the dead, and saw the King of tremendous majesty mississippi. They were too busy to be seated on the throne of justice and in winter quarters. There is in the accounts of his journey no trace of any such remarkable dying as that which began in 1682 and ended in June, 1716. A death agony of thirty-two yeears may do out West. But perhaps men of that "daring band" took a good while to die. LaSalle went down the River Mississippi, came back, went to France, got up an expedition to land in Texas and operate against the Spaniards, and was finally killed on his way to Arkansas Post in 1686, and yet we are asked to believe that his two daring followers had kept on dying all this time, and required thirty years more to finish the tedious operation. The whole fact, if there is any fact at all, is that a stone has been found with the date 1716. Right or wrong this must be connected with La Salle, who died thirty years before, just as down South every article presumed to be Spanish that is found anywhere is ascribed to De Soto, our delightful ignoramuses supposing that no man but De Soto ever visited or explored the Gulf States,-Church News.

A Premature Prophecy.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, speak lng at a Conservative meeting held at Glasgow, declared very positively that Ireland would never attain her desire to the uplifting power of song is seen on almost every page of the Purgatorie. At each ascent of the seven roundsone of the later and the present time, he declared, found at the present time, he declared, then they have ever been before in the have a Parliament in Dublin. The dicating the virtue gained by the penitent in his sufferings on that particular round.

Asida for in the virtue gained by the penitent memory of two generations of British memory of two generations of British in his sufferings on that particular round.

Before the last five years had to fight for principles Aside from this, at every halting place the Unionists had to fight for principles which theretofore had been supposed to suffering is relieved by songs from the breviary, and when the anguish becomes to intense for the penitents themselves to since They would deal with crime promptly with music. The fitness with which society was founded on certain principles of law and morality and that if

ment's policy in Ireland it, in any event, had been a sincere policy. The first duty of the Government was to see that the laws were obeyed and by wise administration and a lavish expenditure of money to endeavour to increase the happiness of the people in every part of Her Majesty's Dominions. In conclusion Mr. Balfour declared that, no matter what the future wight being matter what the future might bring forth, it would never bring home rule to

REV. BRO. CLEMENTIAN.

The New Assistant-General of the Chris-

tlan Brothers. By a cablegram received during the course of the past week, we learn that Rev. Bro. Clementian has been elected Assistant-General of the Order of the a few months since.

The new assistant will have direct charge of the Christian Brothers in all America. His headquarters will be in Paris, France, but he will make occasional visitations of the communities in this country. Rev. Bro. Clementian is an American by birth and parentage. He is a member of a distinguished Ballinguished ballin timore family, and was born in that city over fifty years ago. He received his early education from the Christian Brothers at Calvert Hall, Classical Acadeny, from which institution he was in due course graduated with high honors.
Feeling himself called to the religious

state, he entered the Order of the Christian Brothers. Having completed his was assigned to duty at old De La Salle, Second Street, New York. From the beginning he met with marked success as a teacher. Some of the most distinguished Catholic men of New York to-day were initiated by him into the mysteries of classic, mathematic and

scientific lore. The young professor's rare abilities were soon recognized by his superiors. and his advancement to more responsible positions followed in quick succession.

His next mission was director of St.

John's Academy, Utica, N. Y., where to this day his name is a household word, for gentleness, piety and great zeal for the Christian education of youth. St. Vincent's Protectorate, Utica, will ever remain an enduring monument to his charity for the friendless and homeless

From Utica he was transferred to the vice-presidency of Manhattan College. Here he endeared himself to the students and faculty by his self-secrificing spirit

Philadelphia was the next scene of his office the reputation of the college was greatly enhanced. The number of the students increased so rapidly that it was deemed advisable to erect a new and more commodious structure. The result

quarters. While in this position several members of the Irish episcopate petitioned the general of the order to open communities in Ireland. Rev. Brother Clementian was deputed to make the necessary arrangements. The American Brother was received with open arms by the priests and Bishops of Ireland and every facility was afforded him to commence his new and most re markable mission. Within the short space of a few years he opened several communities and schools, and laid the foundation broad and deep of what promises to be the fairest province of the Order of the Christian Brothers. Two years ago he was recalled to America and named Visitor of the New York province. He changed places with Rev. Brother Justin, under whose brilliant administration the Irish province is making wonderful headway.

The death of Rev. Brother Patrick last

spring necessitated new arrangements. Brother Patrick had been for years the Assistant-General for America. His rare talents and great executive ability rendered it encumbent on the chapter of the order to fill the vacancy by a man of superior attainments. Nobly and well did they do the work assigned them. In Rev. Brother Clementian the order in America will have a wise counsellor, a prudent executive and a saintly superior.

A Terrible Follower.

A mellow British-American spinster announced at an anti-Catholic meeting in Boston the other day that she had been following Chiniquy for thirty years. This may explain why Brer Chiniquy does not remain long in one spot and also why he wears such a haggard countenance.—Boston Pilot.

Obituary,

Brother Artemuons (John Morrison), a member of the order of Christian Brothers, died at Kingston on Saturday the 21st, the funeral taking place on Monday. Deceased was born in the County of Grey and went to Ottawa to finish his education in the Normal school, after which he joined the Brotherhood and finally located

The influenza now prevalent in Europe | sufficient pains to diagnose that he had

MURDERED!

HOW ENGLAND PUNISHED, PATRICK NALLY.

Refusing to Turn Traitor, he is Tortured to Death-Inhuman Conduct of the Prison Officials.

it will be remembered, was sentenced at of the dying man, a keeper approached, the Court of Assizes in 1883 to ten and roughly said: "You must go; no years' penal servitude for complicity in visitors are allowed in the prison after the Crossmolina conspiracy cases. He nightfall." Christian Brothers. He is to take the place of the late Superior, Rev. Bro. Cork and Belfust, and had taken part in A quarter of an hour later the prisoner a number of championship contests. was freed by death.

His corpse was that of a physical wreck within a skeleton frame. He is said to have been punished upon the slightest inquiry into the cause of his death, afpretext, and to have been the continual most revolting nature. All the facts in already been stated that the facts brought

fairly well treated until the time of the Parnell Commission, and that then, upon his refusal to testify before that body in deeds. support of the charges made by the Tondon Times, the prison officials began hardly inferior to that caused by the their cruelty which resulted in the prisoner's death. It was previous to the sitting of the Parnell Commission that Naily was visited in prison by an emis- it is believed in Liberal and feared in preliminary studies with distinction, he sary of the Times named Thompson, and Tory circles that Mr. Balfour's position this experience is described in a letter as leader will be greatly weakened at the which was smuggled out of Nally's prison by an agent of the Irish Nationalists through the assistance of a prison stration, and presumably with his con-warden. It was addressed to a prominent sent. Nally's friends charge that it was Nationalist.

Nally, during the course of the missive, wrote: Thompson abused Michael term in prison, and that the officials i Davitt, saying that he (Davitt) had spokon badly of me. I replied that I did not believe him. Thompson then abused ly of me. I told him the same thing gradually done to death with that object, as I told him of Davitt, that I did not believe him. Then Thompson said: 'I that they dreaded and emphasized by am in a position to offer you liberty and Nally's death, has come upon them unliberal payments if you will serve the Times.

and war ready to jump up and strengle him, but God quickly gave me better use in the general election. Every Engthoughts, and I replied in as mild a tone lish and Scotch, as well as every Irish, as I could assume: 'Go back and tell voter will have an opportunity to read it. those whom you represent that Pat Nally and by great zeal to promote and extend the work of the college. will not become a traiter to his country for all the gold that has passed through for all the gold that has passed through England's mint since it was founded, or labors. He was named president of La for the highest honors England is able monstration of the St. Patrick's T. A. and Salle College, and during his term of to bestow. Thompson replied: "Think B. society was held in St. Patrick's church

more commodious structure. The result was the magnificent college building on Broad street.

New honors were in store for the future assistant. He was named provincial of the English province, with St. Joseph's College, Clapham, London, as his head countries. While in this results are solved whether desired a countries. While in this results are solved as the countries of the solved whether desired a countries of honor were occupied by Senator and I replied in substance to all his questions: "If the judges were to ask me, I should not reply even to them." Thompson then protested friendship for darks, while in this results and in Tennessee, a Kinsale in Virginia, a Kinkora in New Jersey, a McCallen, Rev. M. Callaghan, Rev. J. Quinlivan and in Michigan, a Queenstown, in Maryland and in Pennsylvania, 12 towns called Westport, 4 towns called Newport, a Valencia in Maryland Rev. Michael Sharkey, the countries of the son, upon rising to leave Nally, said: Let us understand each other. Will my promises of reward or your fear of punnishment induce you to speak?

no, I said positively no.'
"I have not mentioned one-half of what he said because it is useless to do which was on the sin of intemperance. so. Thompson also produced a number of letters alleged to have been written by certain patriot prisoners, urging me to to tell all. I told Thompson that I was confident that all these letters were forgerics."

SYSTEMATIC TORTURE.

Nally was first subjected to ill usage in Downpatrick Jail, but it did not break his spirit. While he and others were being removed from Downpatrick to London, he cried out, with some of his companions: "God save Ireland; confound her enemies." The guards at once seized upon Nally as a victim, and although others were as guilty as he of the crime of shouting for Ireland, they punished him only. He was subjected to a less of eighty-four marks, which was equivalent to an increase of two and a half years in his sentence.

From that time out he was looked upon as incorrigible and there seemed to be a deliberate purpose to get rid of him. He was punished on the slightest pretext, and frequently confined in his cell for long periods, sometimes twenty-two out of twenty-four hours. Every petty tyranny handed down through generations of English prison-keeping was exercised upon him until he became entirely broken down in health. Even then maltreatment did not cease, and the prison authorities often ignored his complaints when he was hardly able to move, compelling him to go through the same rou-tine as a healthy man. Entries on the books of the prison show that Nally was treated 103 times for weakness, cold influenza, sore throat, pain in the side, cough, rhedmatism, lumbago, dysyepsia and other troubles. The real trouble was much more deep-seated. The once powerful man was gradually and surely wasting away under the strain of perpetual insult and abuse.

The prison doctors reluctantly admitted that Nally never complained of illness without good cause, and that many of his attacks of sickness had gone unrecorded. He was ill for eleven days before the prison physicians took is of a much more virulent type than that of 1889.

Europe typhoid fever. For four days he was in his cell, unable to eat, and vomiting, before he was removed to the infirmary. continued to be dosed with purgatives until November. This conduct on the part of intelligent physicians is hard to

explain on any theory consistent with a desire that Nally should live.

As for the keepers, it is said that one or more of them frequently expressed a fervent wish for Nally to die. They did not want his wisen store to go to the not want his prison story to go to the world from his own lips at least.

As Nally's sickness progressed toward the final scene, no steps were taken to inform his relatives of the approaching DUBLIN, Nov. 18.—All Irishmen are end. His brother, Dr. Nally, learned of talking about the prison treatment of P. it accidentally, and hastened to apply W. Nally, the alleged conspirator, who died in Mountjoy a few days ago. Nally, granted. While he stood by the bedside The brother begged for

fected some of the people so much that victim of systematic tyranny of the tears sprang into their eyes. It has but at the inquest caused a sensation, but that was as nothing to the feeling of It should be added that Nally had been indignation prevailing among the Irish airly well treated until the time of the Nationalists, and it may yet, it is said, lead some of the extremists to regrettable

The story has created a sensation ment for permitting such brutality, and opening of Parliament by this new evidence of prison abuses under his adminithe intention of the Government authorities that he should not live out his term in prison, and that the officials in

They did not want the story of the attempt to secure him as a witness for the Times to reach the public, and he was gradually done to death with that object.

The counties of Ireland are abundantly represented here. We have 17 Dublins, 18 waterfords, 9 Tyrones, 7 Limerick, 5 Parnell, and said that he had spoken bad- Times to reach the public, and he was expectedly and with crushing force. They had hoped that the secret would Continuing, the prisoner wrote of the with Nally. The story of Nally's Thompson's offer: "I felt like a savage, imprisonment and death, with the Times episode, are to be printed for extensive voter will have an opportunity to read it.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. S.

vice-president, and other officers of the society. The cermonies began at 7.30. with the recitation of the rosary by Rev. Father Dowd, after which the Rev. Peter O'Donnell, of St. Mary's, ascended the pulpit and preached the sermon, The sermon was followed by the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, Rev Father Wm. O'Meara officiating, with the Rev. Fathers Girard and Jacquemain as deacon and sub-deacon. The singing of the choir, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, during the benediction, was remarkably fine. After the benediction Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., administered the pledge of total abstinence to a large

Children of Mary,

As the confraternity of the Children of Mary has entered on its twenty-fifth, or silver jubilee year, the proper authorities thought it in order to celebrate the event by a tridium, prepara-tory to the approaching solemnity of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, on December 8th. The devotions will begin next Sunday evening, at 7.30, in the chapel of St. Patrick's Orphanasylum. Rev. James Callaghan, S.S., director, will conduct the retreat On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 6th, 7th, and 8th December, at 7.30 p.m., the rosary will be recited, followed by a sermon and by the solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament The music will be very select, and the oratory will be tastefully decorated. No young ladies will be allowed to take part except the Children of Mary or any other young lady who gives in her name to the Rev. James Callagham as a candidate before Sunday next.

Rev. Father Dowdall, of Eganville, was not forgotten by his late parishioners at Mount St. Patrick when he bid adieu to them last week. The gentlemen of the parish presented him with an address and well-filled purse and the congregation of the Children of Mary and the members of the League of the Sacred Heart both presented addresses and handsome presents.

Mr. Michel Birron, of Stoke Centre, had his attention drawn to a peculiar stone found on his farm. He sent a sample of the rock to Abbe Meltais, proof the poet, who more than any of things. As the penitents first landed from that sea on which there was to be no return they all sang together "In the sent of the poet, who more than any of the was removed to the infirmary.

As a result of M. de Giers visit to Paris for he was removed to the infirmary.

During these four days whatever chance of life he may have had was lost. Although it was known as early as Oct. 19 that Nally had typhoid fever, yet he command of the was removed to the infirmary.

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OUR RACE

UPON THIS GREAT CONTINENT.

How the Irish Have Given Names to Many Localities in the Neighbouring Republic.

The long steady influx of Irish men and women into the United States has made them positive realities. Some one has estimated that the city of New York contains more Irish than Dublin, Cork and Belfast combined; that the city of Brooklyn contains more Irish than Galway and Waterford together; that Boston contains more Irish than Dublin; that Philadelphia contains more Irish than Belfast—and jusignificant, indeed, must be the town, village or ham let in the United States that has not its quota of Irish-born persons. And the presence of the Irish is felt in the nomen clature of cities and towns.

The Atlantic ocean contains but one Ireland, but the United States contain lour, one each in Alabama, West Virginia, and Indiana and Minnesota. And then Hibernia, which is another name for Ireland, we have three of themone each in Florida, New Jersey and New York. And then we have no fewer than five Erins, a pet name for Ireland, scattered through the states of Georgis, New York, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. We have an Irishburg in Virginia, an Irish Ridge in Ohio, and an Irish Ripple in Pennsylvania. Nebraska has an Erina, Virginia has an Erin Shades, and Indian Territory has an Erin Springs.

THE PROVINCES IN IRELAND

represented in the United States by Munster, in Illinois; Munster, in Pennsylvania, and Ulster in the latter state, besides an Ulster park, an Ulsterville, and an Ulster county in New York. We have neither Leinster nor Connaught. Clares, 4 Mayos, 4 Sligos, 3 Corks, 3 Wexfords, 6 Antrims, 9 Derrys, (four of which are called Londonderry), a Roscommon, a King's county, a Queen's county, a Galway, a Wicklow, a Longford, a Kilkenny, a Kildare, a Donegal, a Carlow, a Monaghan end an Armagh, That is a pretty substantial "fiction," truly, but only a fraction of the "Greater Ireland" has been told yet. As for the towns and villages of old Ireland, they are reproduced here in great profusion. We have twelve places called Avoca, that world-reproved place in the Avoca, that world-renowned place in the county Wicklow immortalized by Moore The annual religious temperance demonstration of the St. Patrick's T. A. and in his "Melodies" We have a Garryowen in Iowa, a Tullamore in Illinois, a how glad your old parents will be to see on Sunday. The following occupied seats in the sanctuary. Rev. P. Dowd, common county, Michigan; a Ballian pastor; Rev. Father Girard. C.S.S.R.; California, a Doneraile in Restriction of the common county. Rev. Father Jacquemain, C.S.S.R., St. Strabane in Dakota, an Ardes in New North and in Cannessee a Kingele in New York and Inc. York an Kansas and Pennsylvania, 4 places called Ennis, 4 called Kilgore, a Kilmachael, a Kilmanagh, a Lismore, a Lisburn and 11 Bangors. Even the hotbed of

COUNTY ARMAGH

Orangeism, the Monches, is here in Wisconsin, and another Orange strong-hold of historic fame, Ballybay, is in Pennsylvania; and then we have 10 places called Belfast, and a Boyne Falls In Michigan, a Bandon in Minnesota and in Oregon, a Lurgan in Pennsylvania, a Fermoy in the same state, a Nenagh in Wisconsin, an Athlone in California and in Michigan, a Bray in North Carolina, a Ramelton in Indiana, a Cloutarf in Minnesota, a Dungannon in Ohio, a Drumcliffe in Maryland, a Croome in the same state, a Cookstown in Georgia and in New Jersey, a Raudalstown in Maryland, a Boyle in Kansas and in Pennsylvania, a Ballyolough in Iowa, 10 places call Banbridge, 5 called Coleraine, a Green Isle in Minnesota, 2 places called Greenisland, after Greenisland in the county Antrim, 9 Milltowns, 8 Middletons, and 25 Milfords, and five places called Adair. The list is by no means exhausted, but it is cut off here simply that it may not become tedious. Enough has been given to show that the "Irish Nation in America" is a pretty and substantial fact. Nearly every state in the Union has counties called after the

FAMOUS IRISH-AMERICÂNS

of revolutionary fame. We have two counties, eight towns and seven lesser places called after Jack Barry, the father of the American navy, a county Wexford Irishman; 15 counties, 38 towns and 20 lesser places called after Charles Carroll of Carrollton; 15 counties, 68 towns and 15 lesser places named in honor of Mad Anthony Wayne, the Irish American hero of the revolution; in nonor of John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, we have 10 counties and 18 towns; in honor of Commodore Stewart, "Old Ironsides," Parnell's grandfather, we have towns and places almost ad libitum; in honor of Commodore McDonough, we have one county and four towns; in honor of General Stark we have three counties and 12 towns, though it is probable that some of these places were named in honor of Mollie Stark, who took her husband's place when he was killed at his gun, and remained in command of that

A LETTER FROM HOME.

When far from our loved ones, the silent tears starting

Bedima the rough pathway where friendles we roam, The baim that can soften the sorrow of parting May often be found in a letter from home.

For who can have wandered, alone and a

And not felt his being with ecstasy thrill, To know that through solitude, sadness or dan-

The thoughts of his kindred have followed him still ?

How treasured, how sweet are the words of affection.

When traced by the hand that was friend ship's true gage; And how swift, as we read, to our fond recol

lection Comes back the dear face that bent over the

Oh, yes, there are ties that no distance can

sever-They girdle the mountains, they span the wide foam,

And love does not rivet them closer whenever It speaks to our heart in a letter from home

AN EVERY-DAY STORY.

BY MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN.

THE old man had worked hard. The veins in his reddened hands were swollen. As he sat in the sun, with his head thrown back against the wall, one could see how white his forehead was in comparison with the sunburned and weathertanned skin of the rest of his face.

His eyes were clear and blue, with an occasional sparkle in them which was quenched soon enough. Only once he showed a sudden interest in what was going on around him. It was when a hand-organ struck up "The Kerry Dance." He showed a row of well-preserved teeth, such as are seldom seen in old men born on this side of the water, and said,-

"Twas Nora's song. And it always brings back to me the old days in Kerry, before her mother and me ever thought of coming to

The sparkle went out of his eye, as his daughter-in-law, a thin, yellow-haired energette Connecticut woman, came down the steps and called his little grandchild into the house .which was part of a long row of Brooklyn

The old man sighed, pulled out his pipe, and suddenly put it back again, with a furtive took at the door, from which his nervous and keep daughter-in-law had just disappeared. The old man closed his eyes, "The Kerry Dance

Boated the street-"O, the joy of the Kerry dancing."-The sunset, pink and gold and purple that day. made a background for a brilliant spark which the hand of Liberty upheld in the Bay. Water and clouds seemed one, blended in a lake of slowly changing tints. From the Park on the other side came a suitry breeze laden with the seent of clover. Across the lots opposite,lots at this season of the year smooth as a tennis lawn,-a little child, in a red frock, moved slowly, entrying a steaming pail towards the clock factory, where one or two lights already shone in the windows. The organ. now far down the street softened its notes, but still played the " Kerry Dance."

What was the old man thinking of, in this allen land? His eyes were closed. A flash of it and easy enough, while smoking a eigar belight shone on the cross of the church which uprose among the trees. It touched his evelids and he looked up in a startled way and grasped

"This is peace," I said, He sighed, "There is no peace for an old man

like me, sir, on this side of the grave." " Why, you ought to be peaceful, and happy.

There was a soft cadence in his voice and a

-ad one. "Alone? Haven't you your son and your two grandchildren and your daughter-in-

could hear her voice within, scolding th corvant in a strident way. Why had Howard been allowed to dabble in the water and why had not Lincoln his best apron on? These quitions, repeated tectisions, were very evi-

" Howard and Lincoln," said the old man, in a low voice, with a careful glance at the door, "they're the names of my grandchildren; and my own and my father's before me was Brian

Murphy. There was a bitterness in this simple state-

ment which opened my eyes. The quaint figure of the old man, stont, chumsy, bent, dressed in an alpaca coat, our of a pocket of which the clay pipe peeped, was out of place against the prim brown stone wall, with its "genteel" stuccoornaments, as rich brogue was out of place beside the high-pitched tones of his active, nervous, and excessively "genteel" daughter-in-law. And somehow I thought of Mrs. Platt's "In Primrose Time." with a great sympathy for the old man. He seemed to belong to that land when, in May,-

" Everybody wears the lovely favor

Of our sweet Lady Spring, And though the robins in a bright procession

Go towards the chapel's chime.~ Good priest, there he but few sins in confession.

In Primrose time." In the foding twillight, heside this rheumatic old man, who could not move of his own aceord, the simple and blithe pleasures of his springtime arose before me. "Lincoln," cried with intense bitterness—"it's hard! It's hard the shrill voice inside, "I told you to keep when I think of little Johnny's early head away from your grandfather." The old man was indeed alone. By and by, his son, trim. *lender, brighteyed, with a business manner and whiskers cut in the approved way of the

time, came along. Better, father " " "Well enough, John."

the house. He came out in a short time and helped the old man in. I was comfortable enough where I was. The

dinner bells had not begun to ring yet, so I took the old man's chair, and watched the changing sunset, smoked and wondered why the twilight to-night should be sadder than

Madam, the daughter-in-law, came out upon the step, with Howard and Lincoln, two thin, over-groomed youngsters. Madam had evidently been handsome once. But nervousness, over-anxiety about household matters and the necessity of making as good an appearance as her neighbors, had wrinkled her light skin, thinned the blonde hair which she tled in a small knot at the back of her head. Her frock .or wrapper, or gown, or whatever it was,-bespoke an anxious struggle with the sewingmachine. It was a marvel of ruffles and rib- John the more set. He got a good place in the bons. The unhappy children, too, were ruffled clock factory and be rose and rose, and Amanda

up to their eyes, her habitual frown Into a "society "smile, " I Murphy. Nora wouldn't hold her tongue. So don't mind smoking a bit, provided it's eigars. John said less and less and went

But I can't allow it, all the same. People oughtn't to cultivate such pleasures. But he's Irish you know,-poor, old man!"

Silence.
"May be you thought it strange that I called the children in. I came out just to apologize for it. But the real truth is,"-lowering her voice, -"that Grand-papa has such an awful brogue and I'm desperately afraid Howard and Lin-coln might catch it."

If it had been small-pox, this sentence could not have been breathed more solemnly through her nose.

"It does seem hard, and John, though he was born in this country, sometimes thinks I's not quite right. But since I caught Howard saying "tay" at his aunt's,—you can imagine my mortification.—I have interdicted all communication."

"Mrs. Murphy," I began, feeling very hot and indignant, "you and your husbandpaused. One may do a great deal of harm by speaking the truth at the wrong time; so I changed my words,-" seem to suffer a great

"Oh, we do I assure you. Our friends are so nice. Americans of good family like myself. I sometimes awake in the night all in a cold perspiration, thinking of what an awful time we'll have when Grandpapa dies. Of course ar friends will come and we can't keep out his Irish relatives. And they are so common. I just put my foot down the other day when the old man said something about his 'wake.' I settled him on that point. He said he didn't expect a very cheerful runeral, it I had the directing of it. Such talk! I wonder an old man entitive and think of death in such a frivolous way. I wish I could get him in an

institution, I do dread a mixed funeral so ! " Howard began to sing, "I want to be an angel." His mother listened with complaceney.

"The old man grumbles, too, because the children are not baptized. It's time enough, I say, though John worries a little about it. 1 havn't quite decided on their names yet Sometimes I think I'll call Lincoln Reginald. Pretty, ain't it? Besides, I am a Baptist, and I'll just take my time. Another thing," continued this complacent and hateful woman, encouraged by my silence, " the old man wants a priest. I offered him a Bible and Baptist spiritual consolation, but he got real mad. He's so set and ignorant. John does not like to go over to the priest's house. He does n't go to church often now, though he was strict enough when I first married him, and if he had kept it up and the Catholies in our town had n't been so Irish, I'd aimost have joined his persuasion. One church is as good as another, if the people are genteel in it. I think the old man will have to do without his priest unless he gets rery ill indeed."

I made a mental note of this

The next day, Brian Murphy saw Father Lightly. The elegant Mrs. Murphy said he was "quite a gentleman, though she did not see how a minister of religion could reconcile t to his conscience to recommend milk punch three times a day to a man who has one foot in

After the old man had unburdened his mind to Father Lightly, he grew more serene. Even the spectacle of his two nephews, heribboned and beruilled, starting out to join the Baptists in the usual anniversary procession of the Brooklyn Sunday Schools, only made bim shake his head and say,-

"The poor children! If they had only had the luck to have had a decent trish woman for a mother. Twas an Ill day that brought us to this country.

One of the neighbours happened to have a wheeled chair. It was easy enough to borrow fore dinner, to push the old man to the church, which the sexton always opened at the Angelus.

Madam was glad enough to get the old man out of the way. "He spoiled the look of the stoop," she sald, and the old man was almost happy, when, just as we had turned the corner, I lit his disused pipe for him.

"Sure, sir," sald Bridget, the servant, meetng us on one of these pilgrimages, " you never did a more blessed thing. Oh, my heart's sore with the gentility of the female brigand,

When we became more intimate, as we

"John means well," he often said," but a man's meaning is nothing, if his wife doesn't mean the same thing. She means well, too, of course. I'm afraid it's my own fault that things are as they are. Nora, my wife, and the other Nora, my daughter that's dead, were always against it "Against what "

"Against sending John to the public school ln our town in Connecticut. He was such a good boy. He was the making of a priest. I taught him to say the rosary myself. And when he wasn't knee high to a bumble bee, as the Yankees say, Nora would ask him, twhat will you be. John, when you grow up ? " A Bishop, manumy," he'd say, and it made the old woman laugh and she'd say, 'With God's help you'll be a good priest at any rate. He was on the altar. And many a time I've thought he looked like a little angel, with his blue eyes and curly head, in his white surplice. We were too proud of him, that's a fact." And the old man sighed, "Howard's a little like him. It's with a sore heart I say that child's name. Ah, sir, it's a heavy cross on an old man when he can find no joy in his grandsons. They're so different. Their mother-I'm not saying anything against her, for she's only herself, after all-can't help making them look down on me. But oh," broke out the old man, when I think of little Johnny's early head hardly reaching to the priest's elbow and him serving Mass and having his Latin all by heart! On, the sorrow of it! The sorrow of it! To be alone-alone! May God grant you may never feel it, sir."

We had stopped under a big oak. The nock of sheep were tripping over the green, with And with a slight bow to me, he passed into their shepherd and his dog after them. In the dusk, they looked like white capped waves rushing up the hill in graceful undulations. All sounds were softened and mellowed. The lold man's voice was more gentle and tremulous than usual, and the soft, rich accent of his native place seemed somehow in harmony with the half-hushed tinkle of the sheep-hells.

"Twas our own fault. We thought he was too elever for the parish school. And we sent him where he'd get out of his Irish ways-and he got out of them-all of them. Twas at the public school, he met her-Amanda I mean. She was as pretty as a picture. I don't wonder John liked her as he grew older. But it broke Nora's neart. She'd set her mind on his being a priest. She found fault with the girl and said things about her-you know how mothers are when their sons think of marrying-she ought not to have said. It only made seen that there was nobody more respected "Smoke" why of course," she said, relaxing among all the Yankees, though his name was But I can't abide Grandpapa's pipe. It's just with Amanda more and more. And too awful. And he will sit in the front of the one day when Nora was going out to house with it. John says it's his only pleasure, church with the big rosary she often carried

on ber arm and a low white ruffled cap on her head, she saw col a and Amanda turn away their heads and go down a side street to avoid her. That day he went to meeting for the first time with Amanda and that day the old woman took to her bed. She never got up ngain."

We made two pilgrimages to the church after the old man gave this glimpse of his life. A few days later I was asked to go in haste for Father Lightly.

Bridget came in the evening of this day and she said the old man had died unconscious. was the sight of the shamrock in the bit of green earth my brother brought me last St. I am that they were here to give the old man a little reminder of home. It will not be long before he goes to his last home now." And Bridget wiped her eyes. "Oh, I am sorry I ever came to a country where the people learn to look down on their own."

On Sunday I met Madam going to church accompanied by Howard and Clinton. There was crape on her door, and her words corroborated the meaning of the symbol, which was anything but sad for poor Brian Murphy.

"He's gone at last," she said, in a manner suggestive of relief, decorously tempered by resignation. "It's going to be very quiet-of course I mean the funeral. No service at the house, though of course our minister will look In and may be make a prayer or so to the relalatives. Of course his friends won't comethey don't know anything about it. The old man looks quite respectable for once in his life. I've ordered a vacant chair, three het high, for the head of the casket. It's real cute Well, in the midst of life we are in death."

at home in darkness with the dead.

It was a very decorous funeral, Mrs. Muroby's pastor made a tender prayer to the relatives, who rustled in new clothes. The old man looked very serene. The furniture was gloomy, John Murphy prayed for his father's soul or

stole into the room, before the astonished group, and laid the cruciffx and the banch of shaurock on the old man's breast.

"I couldn't help it, sir," she sobbed, after the funeral was over; "I felt he wouldn't rest easy so far from home, if he hadn't the blessed cross upon him.

To invigorate both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

Behind the Scenes.

When Francis Joseph II, was crowned King of Hungary at Pesth June s. 1867, he was required at one point in the ceremony to ride to the sum mitof a mound in the principal square in the city and, with the Hungarian crown on his head, strike with his swordat the four quarters of the heavens to indicate that he would repel all enemies from the cardinal points of the universe.

This mound was composed of earth brought from all the provinces of Hungary and 500,000 people were looking at the emperor-king as he rode up the incline and drew his sword as he neared the top. On reaching the summit the horse reared and poised himself on his hind

There was breathless suspense in the vast multitude lest the rider should be unhorsed or the crown be thrown from off his head. Either occurence would have been of the greatest moment, as it could not fail to be regarded as an ill omen for the Monarchy, and sure to be

followed by national disaster. The horse remained thus poised as the emneror made the required strokes with the sword. As the weapon returned to the seabbard the animal dropped gracefully to the ground and there was a sigh of relief when the

multitude caught Its breath again. "I could not help sharing in the general ex citement," said an on-looker who narrated the incident, "although I knew that for three months Renz, the great circus man of Vienna. naturally did, we went slowly along, in the and one of the best horse trainers of Europe, wilight under the cool shade of the Park trees, had been training that horse on a similar he seemed anxions to find exenses for his son, | mound of earth in the raid of the imperial He seemed to grow lighter in weight at every stables at Vienna. Every day for the previous trip, though his balk did not perceptibly des week or more the Emperor himself had ridden are compactly buried in the earth they will the animal and rehearsed the performance with a compare without injury - Country Genter Genter ann. affeare. The horse knew exactly what he was to do and did if according to his teachings,

excuse to give anybody.

Now, the careless girl, careless about her clothes and her belongings, is apt to grow careless in speech-not so careful as she might be as to what she says, and not so careful as she might be as to the familiarities she permits from other people. Just think over the careless girl and see if there is anything in which you are like her: and it there is, pray to be delivered from it as you would from great sins. For after all it is from the little weaknesses that the sins grow .- Ladier House Journal

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by fraction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

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not to be picked up in strangers' gardens

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Sore Throut, Tousditts, Colle, Cramas and Tables. Deto take defissors Annorse Linnest for Crong. Colds, Sore Timord, Touslitis, Colic, Crange and Palies Relieve Summer Complaint, Cuts and Bruisse like magic UNLIKE ANY OTHER For Internal and External Use.

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THE FARM.

Some Valuable Hintson Closing Autumn Work.

In preparing for the approach of freezing weather and protecting vegetable growth, the work may be done in an efficient manner, or it mny be superficially performed and but partly accomplish its intended purpose. The vegetables which are to be covered with earth should have the advantage of a drained soil asked us for a crucifix. Her eyes were red: with the pulverization. Wet soil, in clods or masses, affords but little protection; frost passes "The only thing that roused him," she said, through it freely, and it freezes to a greater depth than dry and finely pulverized earth. Hence the importance of thorough drainage Patrick's Day. They grow like weeds, sir, and for vegetable gardens; and it is often a matter there's a big bunch of them. And it's thankful of strict economy therefore to place the drains only half as far apart as in common farming. The farmer who has drained his fields with ditches two rods from each other, would gain an important end by ditches only a rod apart in his vegetable garden.

The great advantage which we here refer to s in admitting a fine pulverization of the soft and retaining It in this condition. It may be then used for winter protection. Cabbages and celery, for instance, when winteredout of door may be more effectually protected, and with a thinner stratum, with such finely pulverized soil. Raspberries and tender grapes, when prostrated, are shielded much better under sitely a small covering. But this is not the main advantage by any means. The farmer who cultivates his garden by plowing has a most inportant advantage (provided his land is cell drained) in reducing the soil to a fine state of pulverization by many times plowing and harrowing. The frost will not penetrate the earth nearly so deep. It will become clear of frost much sooner in spring. Planting may And this charming person passed, with ther i then be done earlier, crops will have a some children, on their alien way. Their father was start, the soil will be warmer at an coriier day, and the advantages will begained of an cariler ellmate.

Some details of late garden autumn operations may be in season. Raspberries of cap varieties may be set out if the soil is in the ex cold, respectable. I do not know whether cellent mellow condition mentioned, and if the plants are well natured. A portion of the can is lett on; the roots are spread out, and the I blessed Bridget with all my heart, when she i plant buried in the soil at a moderate depth A forkful of rotted manure placed over each plant will protect it through winter. This treatment will not be likely to succeed on a wet, heavy, hard soil, or on any but the on prepared as above described.

Small trees, or those newly set, may be proteeled from intee in winter with small compact mounds of earth; but these cannot always be made on home grounds or in door yards, in which case a roll of sheet tin may be easily and quickly placed about the stem. The mice will not climb up this tin. Suitable tin sheets may be bent into shape about a large round stick or pole, and then placed in position with a few seconds work, their clasticity bringing them intoplace.

Thinning closely-grown raspberry canes may done late in autumn after the leaves have fallen, if the thinning will not expose them too much to winds and winter storms. A convenient tool for this purpose is a hooked knife, attached by screws to a rod like a broom handle It is ground sharp and is ready for work. I will prevent the laceration of the hands, are may be operated rapidly.

Those who have not yet protected the straw berry plants are still in good season, as they need not be covered till the ground is frozen. Chopped cornstalks or stiff straw may be used it spread thin enough to somet some air to the plants. Dead leaves, sometimes employed, lie too compactly and smother the plants. The hest of all are evergreen branches, which admit sufficient air to the plants.

Injury by freezing, which often spoils fruit and garden vegetables, is not always fully understood in its effects. Apples may be partly frozen, but will not be much injured if thawed very gradually. Placed them in an apartment at 329, and they will very slowly recover. Or, put them in water at 325 and they will thaw and become incased in ice. Or, still better, bury them very compactly in the fine carth described early in this article. Potatoes are trozen sooner than apples, and are tarely recovered. But they are uninjured if lett in the soil where they grew, because by increasing in size they make a compact case of earth, about the tubers, with no air crevices. Nursery trees, killed if thawed in open air; but it the roots

Ensilinge and Horses. Mr. A. J. Coe writes to the Country Gentle-VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE, sa great aid to man as follows, regarding grounds for the coninternal medicine in the treatment of serofus bus sores, where and abscosses of all kinds and mules = "In February 1881 I had a great and mules = "In Febr and mules:-" In February, 1881, I had a quan tity of cured cornstalks from which horses The Girl Who Is Careless. and mules in a yard had been fed for two she is the girl who is a neversending source; months. The fodder was well cared and the of anxiety to her entire family. From the contrals were thrifty. But in feeling large time she gets up in the morning until she goes, stalks whole there was necessarily waste. In to bed at night she is seeking that which she my absence my foreman undertook to says has lost, and upsetting the systematic plans of thay by feeding the corn fodder to six mules everybody else. The stitch in time is not put; and a horse in the stables—some of it was ent in her frock; the buttons hang lossely on her; in the ensiling cutter, set to cut; inch, and bodice, and her hair has a continual inclination was substituted for bay in the mangers. After to fall; she thinks nobody notices her boots, in day or two the animals were ailing, the and so she doesn't lose time, as she calls it, in symptoms being inability to swallow, and putting a coul of polish on them when they are great thirst. In about it week from the first rusty, seeing that they have fresh strings feeding the seven were dead. Thinking it when they need them, or putting on buttoms if | might be some epidemie, he notified the State they require them. She will let a letter, | Commissioners of Diseases of Domestic Anian important one, wait day after day for its mals. They came, with their veterinarian, answer; she will keep busy people waiting, and and held a post mortem. They found some inshe thinks that "it is her way " is a sufficient | flammation in stomach and intestines, but could find no evidence of epidemic or poison thought the food might be the cause, but reached no positive conclusion. In the fall of that year, having good ensilage, upon which the cattle were thriving, I fed some to a brood mare and wearling colt, giving them all they would ent. A few days afterward both died exhibiting precisely the same symptoms as had the mules and horse; other horses and mules, at the same stable, fed menshage, remaining perfectly healthy. Putting together these two sequences I judged them to be consequences; hence concluded that cut corn stalks were not a safe fodder for horses and mules,"

> You hardly realize that It is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use

The Capture of Parts by the Allies. The Allies had pressed forward without takng any notice of Napoleon's movements, and at early morning on the 30th they had opened the attack on the north-eastern heights of Paris. Marmont, with the fragment of a beaten army and some weak divisions of the Nation Guard, had about 35,000 men, to oppose to three times that number of the enemy. The Government had taken no steps to mini the people, or to prolong resistance after the outline of defence was lost, although the crection of barriendes would have held the Allies in theck until Napoleon arrived with his army, While Marmont fought in the outer suburbs, masses of the people were drawn up on Mont martre, expecting the Emperor's appearance, and the spectacle of a great and decisive buttle, But the firing in the outskirts stopped soon after noon, it was announced that Marmont had capitulated. The report struck the people

with stupor and fury. They had vainly been lemanding arms since early morning; and even after the enpitulation unsigned papers were handed about by men of the working classes, advocating further resistance. But the people no longer knew how to follow lenders of its own. Napoleon had trained France to look only to himself; his absence left the masses, who were still eager to fight for France. helploss in the presence of the conqueror; there were enemies enough of the Government among the richer classes to make the entry of theforeigner into Parls a scene of actual joy and exultation. To such an extent had the spirit of easte and the malignant delight in Napoleon's ruin over-powered the love of France among the party of the old noblesse. that on entry of the allied forces into Paris on the 31st of March, hundreds of aristocratic women kissed the hands, or the very boots and horses, of the leaders of the train, and cheered the Cossacks who escorted a band of French prisoners, bleeding and exhausted, through the streets .- From Pyff's History.

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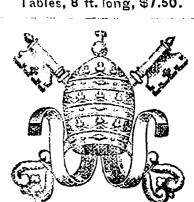
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Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE

The Only Lottery Protected by the Mexican National Government, And in nowise connected with any other Company using the same name.

CITY OF MEXICO

THE HEXT MONTHLY DRAWING Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico Thursday, December 10,11891

Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extra-ordinary Drawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

\$120,000.00 By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before seiling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit:

CERTIFICATE-1 hereby certify that the Brifts of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Bonefi-cencia Publica.

APOLINAR CASTILLO, Intervenor, 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

ther Lottery. Price of Tickets, American Money: WHOLES 88: HALVES 84; QUARTERS 82; EIGHTHS 81. Club Rates: 555 worth of tickets for \$50.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1.187 OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of \$120,000. is \$ 1 Capital Prize of \$10,000. is \$ 1 Capital Prize of \$20,000. is \$ 1 Grand Prize of \$20,000. is \$ 2 Prizes of \$20,000. are \$ 2 Prizes of \$100. are \$ 2 Prizes of \$100. are \$ 2 Prizes of \$100. are \$100 Prizes of \$100 Prizes of \$100 are \$100 Prizes of \$ APPROXIMATION PRIZES. (5) Prizes of \$120 approximating to \$120,000 prize. 15) Prizes of \$100 approximating to

\$40,000 prize 150 Prizes of \$60 approximating to \$20,000 prize 799 Terminals of \$40 decided by \$120,000 2,259 Prizes amounting to...... \$357,120 All Prizes rold in the United States fully paid in U. S. Currency
The number of tickets is limited to 80,000—20,000 less than are sold by other Lotteries using the same scheme.

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**CC Currency must invariably be sent Registerd. Address

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OBSCURE MARTYRS.

They have no place in storted page, No rest in marble shrine ; They are past and gone with a perished age. They died and made no sign. But work shall find its wages yet. and deeds that their God did not forget, Done for their love divine-These were the mourners, and these shall be

The crowns of immortality of seek them not where sleep the dead, Ye shall not find their trace; No graven stone is at ther head, No green grass hides their face; But sad and unseen is their silent grave-It may be the sand or deep sea wave, Or lonely deserted place;

for they needed no prayers and no morning They were entombed in true hearts that knew

them well. They healed sick hearts till theirs were broken. And dried sadtears till theirs lost light;

We shall know at last by certain token How they fought and fell in the fight. salt tears of sorrow unbeheld. Passionate cries unchronicled. And silent strifes for the right-

Angels shall court them and earth shall sigh, That she left her best children to battle and die. -Edwin Arnold.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

To Prevent Frozen Feet.

In cold weather never wear a woolen stocking inside a thin tight shoe. To do it is to inelte frozen feet, says The Ladies' Home Jourgal. The wool grows damp and claning with insensible perspiration, the sline pinches the Moodvessels into sluggish torpor. Botwixt them you have a frozen foot almost before you know it. Much better put a thin silk, lislethread or cotton stocking next to the foot, and draw the woolen one on outside the shoe. With arctics over the stockings, you can defy Jack Frost, if you are shod like Cinderella her-

A Woman's Queer Occupation.

"Wearing shoes is my business," said a woman the other day. It began in this way A schoolmate of mine had the good luck to marry a wealthy man. She had always suffered from tender feet, and at school I used to break in her new shoes for her by wearing them a few days Stretching on a last won't serve the same end, because a last cracks, without softening the leather; there's nothing like the frend of the foot to do that.

"Well, when my friend married, she insisted in her shoes. I named fifty cents a pair. There were other women to whom she menfioned her idea, and about half a dozen who norethe same number as I did, gave me their eastom, Gradually my queer little business increased, so by the time my daughters grew ap I never had to buy shoes for them or myself, and I often employ girls outside when my customer's sizes do not fit any of us.

"I keep the bittons on the shoes in addition to irelebras them when new. I charge ten ents for putting the buttons on, no matter how many or how few there may be to replace. Palso brush and put shoe polish on them. The charge for this is twenty-five cents, and the shoes are sent to me and called for. For years, I think, I stood alone in the business, but now the visiting maid includes the care of shoes in her duties, so that, but for having my own gationesses, she would cut the ground from ander my always new-shod feet - Pittsburgh Disjuteh.

for Truthful Thoughts

When we feel the narrowness of these lives ofours, each in its own small circle, we are consoled by knowing that every star must move within its limits, though space be around

Therich are only enviable in one attribute -their power to help the poor.

It is only in looking on death that we com-

treats them all as if they were men.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof: but sufficient unto a lifetime is often the evil of a single day.

Children are taught more than they ever searn, and learn more than they are ever

Our bodies live in houses, because our souls are in bodies.

Wisdom, like many other human attributes, sonly for the time. We are wise to-day, that to-morrow we may look back and say, "How bolish we wore !

To desire to teach is stronger than the desire to learn. We only study that we may be enabled to impurt again .- Ladies' Home Journal,

Things Worth Knowing.

clean piano-keys with a soft rag dipped in alcohol To clean a black silk dress, use a sponge

dipped in strong black tea, cold. Take egg stains from silver by rubbing with awetrag which has been dipped in common table sult. To clean a tea-kettle, take it away from the

fire and wash off with a rag dipped in kerosene, followed by a rubbing with a dry flan-To clean ceilings that have been blackened

by smoke from a lamp, wash off with rags that have been dipped in soda water. To mend cracks in stoves and stove-pipes make a paste of ashes and salt, with water

and apply. A harder and more durable rement is made of iron filings, sal ammoniac and water.

Stewed Tomatoes.

Put a quart can of tomatoes into a porcelainlined or agate stew-pan and place over the fire. When hot, add one tablespoonful of finely chopped or grated onlon, a tablespoonful or butter, a teaspoonful of sugar and pepper and salt. Rub line a toacupful of stale bread erumbs, and when the tomate has stewed lo minutes add them and cook 10 minutes longer.

Baked Onlons

Cook in two waters, the second salted and bolling, a dozen large ontons. When tender, skim out carefully and place close together in a bake dish. Popper, butter and salt liberally; pour over half a teacupful of soup stock strained through a cloth, and brown in a hot oven. When done, remove the onions, thicken the liquor with a tablespoonful of brown flour, pour it over them and serve hot.

To Make a Christmas Cake.

One pound each of sugar, butter, citron and currants; two pounds of raisins, seeded; one and one-half pounds of flour, two-thirds of a cup of currant jelly, twelve eggs, one teaspoonful of sods, the same of salt; a dash each of cayenne pepper and black pepper, and one cup-

ful of molasses. Divide the flour into two parts: into one part put one teaspoonful of clunamon; one nutmeg, grated; cne-fourth touspoonful of cloves, and two-thirds teaspoonful of allspice. Mix fruit with the other half of flour. Cream the butter and sugar, add the eggs, well beaten; dissolve the soda in warm water, and stir in the molasses. Mix all well together, and put in pans lined with buttered This will make two large loaves. Bake in a moderate oven for two hours. The result is a Christmas cake which will delight the heart of a good housewife and please the palates of those who eat it.

Superior Pork and Beans.

Look over the beans and put them to soak he evening previous to cooking, in soft water. Parboll and throw off the water twice, prepare t piece of pork and put in the beans with the third water. Let the water boll up, skim and boil five minutes and drain both pork and beans thoroughly. Have ready boiling water, put the beans and pork in with as little water as will cover them, simmer gently until tender. The water should all be evaporated when done, leaving the beans nearly dry. Taste, if not sufficiently salted by the pork, season with more, but be careful not to get too much salt. Spread the beans evenly in a baking dish; bake; it should be handsomely browned. minutes of dinner time, then spread them work. evenly and let them brown. If they do not look sufficiently brown wet them over with egg and brown with hot fron or any other manner convenient. Lay the pork in the middle without the fat which dripped from it in the roasting. This will be found much more healthy than when prepared after the old rule of baking pork and beans in the same dish. Serve as dessert a baked Indian pudding. Morseradish, catsups and pickles are the best relishes. Stewed beans are prepared as above and gently boiled in the last water with the pork until nearly dry. Beans should be cooked in soft water, or, if hard, with a small bit of soda in the water.

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A Family Experience.

The members of a household which has been for a long time free from sickness are sometimes very much surprised when that visitor does at last appear. They are quite ladigment that they should have to share a general experience. The auxious ones become fussy, worried, cross; the selfish think the necessary alon my accepting from her a trifle for breaking | jeration of the ways of the house a great grievance. Things are going on so nicely. Why could they not have continued as they were? Whatever time the malady occurs is said to be the most inconvenient time possible. This way of shrinking against the calm facts of the universe is useless and unmanly. We should do all we can to protect our families from sickness, but when some malady is in the air, why should we think that we alone should b exempt? It is the part of a man to cheerfully submit to the inevitable; nor is it well when the stream of our lives glides along without ever having anything to ruffle it. When the waters become troubled they often acquire a healing property.

Dublin's Early Days.

covered with a wood of hazel trees a little town or fishing village. The houses were as rude as prime-val latts, being constructed of wattles woven together and daubed with mud. The handel extended from the spot where the present Castle of Dublin stands westward along of the Hazelwood." Along the northern base of this hill, through a boggy marsh, ran the idone, river Liffey castward to the sea. To gain access to the river and to ford its dark water, the Ashermen made hurdles of wickerwork, and The triend who becomes a lover continues the Hurtles"). Then it got a further descripstill to be a friend; but the tover who becomes tive addition and became "Balty Ath Cliath afriend ceases forever to be a lover." The Town of the Ford of the When it is said of a man that he treats men I Hurdles on the Black River ". In process of nally was modified to the name by which it is now known. Within two centuries the villaste pages. lage had grown of sufficient Importance to be noted by the geographer Proteins as "Eblana tions can be had unmounted, and then can be Civitas "-" Eblana " being supposed A corruption or Latinizing of " Dublin." When St. Patrick came over to convert the Erish-towards the middle of the fifth century -Dublin, of four or six leaves, oblong in shape, tled toif we can trust the testimony of the biographer Jocelin, commanded the admiration of the ed with quaint figures and original illustrations apostle and was the subject of a vaticination. St. Patrick," he says, "departing from the borders of Meath, directed his steps towards Leinster, and having passed the river Finglass became to a certain hill about a mile distant from Ath Cliath, now called Dublin, and castng his eyes round the place and the circumjacent country, he is reported to have broken out in this prophecy: 'That small village shall percafter be an emluent city; it shall increase in eminence and dignity until at length it shall be lifted up into the throne of the kingdom." -Our Own Country.

> A few applications of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer will impart to gray hairs the gloss and strength of youth, and when the natural color has appeared one application a week as a hair-dressing is sufficient. You are certain to like it, so give it a trial. Sold by all chemists. 50c. a bottle.

How to Make Home Happy.

The following essay is by a girl of fourteen, and won the first prize in a competition :-Young people have it in a great measure in their power to make or mar the pleasures under the disadvantages of not having a comfortable home, whilst others have comfortable homes and do not know how to appreciate them. A few of the ways in which young people can help to procure happiness are as follows :- Taking as much thought from off their parents' minds as they can, speaking gentle words instead of angry ones, avoiding arguments which frequently end in quarrels being chedient, honest, and truthful; taking an interest in their younger brothers and sisters; using a little self-denial sometimes, such the ordinary button hole stitch used to make as putting off some promised pleasure of their own so that they may give happiness to others: employing the talents that God has given, perhaps in singing and music, in order to help to pass any spare time pleasantly away; hiding one another's faults instead of exposing them; honouring father and mother, by not giving them backword when being reproved. All these things help to make happy homes. It would be quite impossible to enumerate all the various ways that young people have if they only try, and wish to have everybody's good word, to make happy and contented homes. If each young person tried all in their power to make happy homes they would thus be able to truly say the dearest spot to me is "Home,

sweet home."

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Christmas Work for Boys and Girls.

Christmas is emphatically the children's holiday. Our every thought associates them with it, and the opportunity It affords the wise mother to instil into their respective minds the unsolfish, noble principles that were made triumphant in the life of Him whose birth it celebrates, is one of its greatest possibilities. Indeed, in no other way can one as effectually drive away the ugly "little foxes" of selfishness, inlserliness and improvidence, and show how pure and lasting is the happiness which thoughtfulness of others and generosity bring. and the alacrity with which they respond to such teaching is a strong proof of the "spark of divinity that is breathed into every life."

Encourage the children, then, to give as well as to get, and to invent ways of earning their spending money and of utilizing their ingenuity and industry. If a boy is deft with tools, and a girl with the needle, there is almost no limit to the useful and pretty gifts they can make for their friends. No mother who has raised a family of children believes that girls monopolize all the ingenuity and artistic taste, and if younger mothers realized this, and were more careful to encourage and develop the fine slash the pork, and put it on a pan by itself to tastes of their boys, instead of ridiculing and repressing them as effeminate and womanly Stir up the beans often until within twenty we should have fewer men doing uncongenial

Any ingenious boy with a good jig saw and glue pot can make many glfts combining beauty and utility, and suited to all tastes. And he who has only common carpenter's tools need not despair, for few things are more acceptable to a housekeeper than one of the small tables now so popular, a window bench, foot-stool or the like.

These little tables may have an oblong. square, round or fancy-shaped top-the cloverleaf being the best liked of the latter. The tops are usually made of plain boards simply sawed in shape, and covered with some decorative material. The boy, however, need only present the table, the recipient decorating it to suit herself, unless, as is sometimes done, a brother and sister combine their means and skill to complete the gift. The legs may be made of broom handles, canes or bamboo for light three-legged ones, but for larger square or oblong ones, with shelf near the bottom, they are very handsome made square and covered with felt, plush or whatever material is used for the top, glued together on the inside. Decorative fabrics are by no means essential to the handsome finish of any article, as enamel, which is suitable for wood, metal, glass, &c. or gill paint, can be easily obtained by mall. Cabinets, bracket and window shelves and the like are easily made, and east-iron brackets of handsome graceful designs cost but a tri-

The same may be said of window-seats, footrests and stools. &c. Never were plain, cheap pleture frames as much in vogue as now, and the boy who knows how to use a mitre-box with skill need have no further trouble. There are many ways in which they may be finished, but nothing equals a natural finish, especially on oak, cherry or other hard wood; and hard or yellow pine is handsome with the same finish, especially in a room with the same or light-painted wood-

fling sum, and when enameled to correspond

with a shelf and picked out with gold paint

forms a gift any boy might be proud of making.

work White pine frames are very pretty whom given a coat or glue and then coarse sand, oat meal or cracked wheat scattered evenly over the surface; after which it is thoroughly var-In times more remote than the birth of nished, and when dry painted with either gold Christ there stood upon the summit of a bill i or silver paint. They are also pretty with a shirred China silk pull, but this is more esnectally the work of girls.

The boy who can paint or draw nicely with pen and ink can make beautiful illustrated books, photograph holders, calendars, cards &c., out or Waterman's water-color drawing the ridge of Kilmuinhan. The Irish abort- paper Many of these articles can be had for gines called it " Drom Col Collie" or "The Hill a small sum ready for decorating, but as they can be made more cheapty at home it is usually

The handsomest photograph holders consist of two double leaves tied together at the back with ribbons, and placed on the mantle or It is only in looking on death that we comprehend immortality, and only utter weariness thence the little town acquired a new name, table. The books are made of separate leaves dives promise of perfect rest.

"Bally Ath Chath" ("The Town of the Ford of cover the same) tied together at the back. The rough or ragged-edge finish is always used, and several thicknesses of paper laid to gether can be sawed with a fine saw to look very handsome. The books are usually made and women just affice, you may be sure he | time the latter portion of this long-winded ap. | longer than they are wide, and seldom have pellative was alone retained and that event- more than four pages, with an appropriate illustration, but sometimes they are on oppo-

Calendars with either prose or poetic quota glued to a ragged-edge card, or plush-covered one, with a spray of flowers painted above but the most artistic and elegant ones consist gether with ribbon at the top, and ornamentdone in Indian ink or water colors.

Solid embroidery is now seldom done, and outline, long and short stitch, darning, cross stitch, chain-stitch, &c., have taken its place This is indeed a boon for the girls, for some of these stitches are so easily made that little girls of seven and eight years can surprise their friends with really beautiful gifts, if only mamma or an older sister will superintend their work.

Butchers' linen is cheap, and the articles that can be made from it are almost without limit. Ifone is an adept at drawing she can easily copy or make original designs; a pattern enn also be traced on cloth by fastening it securely to the pattern and holding both over a large, clear-glass bottle near a window or strong light. For tea or canvas cloths, doilies, bureau scarfs and the like, detached, scattered designs are liked bost, and these can easily be copied from leaves or blossoms.

Beautiful effects are obtained by having a cluster of flowers (or branches, rather) of clo ver, buttercups or the like at the top of an article and petals scattered carelessly below them. White embroidery or yellow wash silk are liked best, and the former is oftener done in linen floss than silk. Hand made knit or crocheted lace is a popular finish for all table accessories, and many a little girl can do this work beautifully, and the cost of material is very trifling. Drawn work is still in favor, but save here stitch and a few other simple designs. it is close, rather difficult work for amateurs to attempt.

Feather-stitch, herring-bone or chain-stitch are admired as a hem finish, and are easily made. Long and short button-hole is the finish employed for most fancy-shapeddoilies, and is scallop edges in embroidery, and every alternate stitch is taken farther in from the edge. The design is often outlined with a cord before it is embroidered, to make the edge heavier, and when completed, is carefully out out.

Cross-stitch is much used for making initials on bed and table linen, and should be done over canvas and the threads of the latter drawn out when completed. This always seems very

embroidered with red cotton, simply crossstitched at the corners or with a small design in the squares. Brown linen also makes pretty and serviceable laundry bags, and are usually

decorated with some apt quotation or the name in quaint letters. Baths cloth of Turkish toweling are simple, useful presents. Cut about nine inchessquare button hole the edge coarsely and crochet a shell border out of Dexter knitting cotton. Bureau pads made of a thickness of cotton batting covered with cream or colored cheese cloth, and finished at the edge with a shell scalled done in knitting silk or fine saxony yarn, and tied at regular intervals with mater-

ial matching the border, are pretty and useful presents, especially if sachet powder, rose

leaves or some dried sweet herb is plentifully sprinkled among the cotton. Cream cheese-cloth with a two-inch hem finished in feather, herring-bone or cut stitch with blue or red embroidery cotton or vellow linen floss, makes the best kind of dusting cloths, and a pretty present, especially if accompanied by a bag made of the glass toweling referred to above, or of delicate figured sateen

The odds and ends of yarn that accumulate in every house can be kuit or crocheted into pretty holders, two pieces of a size being fastened together at the edge and trimmed with lace or a shell border, and two thicknesses of heavy cloth placed inside and tacked to posi

The ingenious girl who can crochet can make quantities of handsome presents out or coarse kultting cotton, carpet warp or macrame cord. Baskets of all sizes, from large waste paper ones to small ones for hairpins. Any stitch can be employed, but small wheels are handsomest for the sides. A basin of any-shaped dish one's ingenuity can shape a cover for can be used; and when crocheted it should be starched stiff, drawn tightly over the dish and left to thoroughly dry. It should then begiven one or two coats of sholiae varnish, and when this is dry a coat of silver, bronze or gold paint or enamel. The latter comes in every color and tint, and delicate blues and pinks are exquisite for this work. Trays for jewelry brush and combs, cards, &c., can be shaped over china platters with excellent results; indeed the uses to which this work can be put are limited only by the maker's ingenuity.

Chamois is adapted to many decorative purposes, and requires little ornamentation. The edges pinked or fringed, and a carelessly painted or embroldered design, are all that is necessary to make handsome blotters, pen and spectacle wipers, shaving pads and the like.

Silk and velvet patchwork in regular pat terns has entirely superseded crazy patchwork, and beautiful pillows and cushions can be made after the style of log cabin quilts or in octagon-shaped blocks. - KATHERINE B. Johnson, in Country Gentleman.

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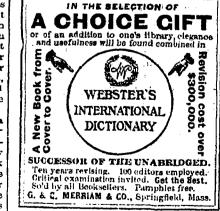


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easy and fascinating work for little girls, and I am glad to see it revived.

Some hurlap rugs recently seen, embroidered in different styles of cross-stitch with worsteds, were beautiful, as were plush pineushions embroidered with silk.

Glass towelling, divided into squares with red, makes pretty laundry and other bags when red, makes pretty laundry and other bags when

WM. H. HODSON.

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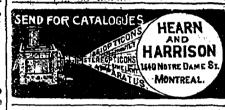
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Don't forget that with the very same ticket you can draw more than one prize. For instance, you can draw one of the prizes drawn one by one, and is may happen in the meantime that the same number is in the series drawing approximation prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00, besides terminating with the two terminal figures of the first or second capital prizes and thus drawing two or three prizes.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, - - Manager 81 St.: James St. p Montreat?

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IS IT

When the late Mr. HENRY PRINCE, who in his lifetime was admitted to be a marvellous judge of TONE, was asked to give his opinion of the merits of the two leading Pianos, he gave the following criticism, which was published at the time:—

"IS IT WEBER OR STEINWAY?"

"In speaking of these two planes, I do not ignore the claims of other makers. There are: many good commercial planes, in the sense in which we speak of commercial pictures, as distinct from those that are genuine works of art. They are generally well made, and being Fold at a moderate price, give satisfaction to the ordinary purchaser. But the musician, the artist or the connoisseur, who wishes to obtain from the piano the grandest results of which this noble instrument is capable, will have to seek these results from either of the two great makers, Weber or Steinway,

"These are universally acknowledged to be the leading planes of America. They are not, nor have they ever been, strictly speaking, rivals. In a mechanical sense there is positively little difference between them. Both makers have achieved the utmost limits of perfection so far as durability and good workmanship are concerned, and the cost of construction is about the same, but in respect of tone there can be no comparison between them. The Steinway pianos doubtless possess great power and sonority, perhaps equal in this respect to Weber, but here the comparison ends. They cannot approach t purity, richness and durability, or prolonga-\$1.00 tion of tone, three qualifications which, com-

tion which one only hears in vocal organs of the highest order and calibre. Hence all the principal attists of the present day, whether vocalists or instrumentalists, prefer the Weber pianos for their public performances and private use. They are more sympathetic, better adapted to the voice, and capable of giving the various lights and shades of expression in so remarkable a manner as to make them incomparably superior to any other plane of this age."—Spectator.

Those who are buying cheap made Pianos from agents going from house to house, at \$350 to \$400, should remember that ONE WEBER would buy any two of them, and yet a beautiful! Rosewood! Weber can be had at a little above the prices at which these cheap Planos are For QENUINE Weber, Decker and Vocal Pianos apply to

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reple, as is alleged to heat friends Mr. Mr. are at a con affact. It is to the area in

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All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to D. M. QUINN, Proprietor of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY,....DECEMBER 2, 1891

The second secon SALISBURY AND BALFOUR.

From the tone of the speeches now being delivered, from time to time, by the leader of the coercionist government and his worthy nephew, it is evident that they are preparing their plan of campaign for the forthcoming general election in the United Kingdom. There can be no mistake as to the drift of the utterances of the two leading statesmen of the present Cabinet. The attempt is made to direct attention to English and foreign affairs, but Ireland and her prospects come to the front on all occasions, and little doubt can remain on the mind of the careful observer as to the manner they intend to deal with the sister Isle. Mr. Balfour bluntly says that, come what may, the future will not bring to the Irish people the realization of their cherished dream-a Parliament in College Green. Salisbury is paving the way for an anti-Catholic campaign. In one breath he excites the prejudices of the Protestants, and, in the next, he denounces the Bishops of Ireland as being rebellious against His Holiness the Pope. He tells the people of the civilized world that England "will have to interfere Parlianient affirming the principle. In the manor existed, and stuffed him with with the handing over of Ireland to clerical influence, and that to reconquer the country a long dreary role of seven centuries will recommence." How jauntily His Lordship tosses off that statement with all it implies. Seven centuries of persecution to reconquer the country does not appall him in the least, but it reveals to all the fact, that England's Prime Minister is fully aware that deep down in the breasts of the people of Ireland the inextinguishable sentiment exists for the right to govern their own country. The history of the present coercionist government is fresh in the minds of all. Nothing will deter them from the sinister purpose of crushing the Irish spirit, and, to do so, they count upon the old game of divide and conquer. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone seems not to relinquish one iota of his pledges to do justice to a long suffer- And the same may be said for Canada Domo"-plain butler in later editionsing people. His principal supporters do and other self governing colonies. Mr. had been identified by a visitor as-the not flag in the desire of helping him on Hogan adds a few words which, in view | pen can scarcely record the dreadful fad to the accomplishment of his noble and of the rash statements of some who are | -an "Emissary of the Vatican." Oh. Canada. This will alike benefit the generous purpose. The masses in England and Scotland, if we are to judge by the results of the by-elections, are with the great leader of the Opposition. One thing alone can blight the prospects of Home Rule, and that is, dissensions in the ranks of the Nationalists themselves. Surely, with the experience of the past, the Irish people will not be led away by a spirit of faction. Recent reports tend to confirm the belief that ere long the ranks of the Home Rulers will again be closed. Some of the most dangerous of the faction leaders are already quitting the scene, and with a united Irish people, represented by a united Irish party, working in unison with the Gladstonian phalanx, the future, and an early future at that, will bring home rule to Ireland, despite the combined efforts of Salisbury and Balfour and their prophecies as to what will not take place.

THE MERCIER PROSECU-TIONS.

In spite, as is alleged, of the advice of his best friends, Mr. Mercier has carried into effect his threat of prosecuting certain publishers of newspapers and editors for placing before their readers statements, and comments thereon, concernalso Mr. J. P. Whelan, the well-known contractor, who has made a distinct statement as to the sums of money he was compelled to hand over before he could obtain payments of moneys due to him. leges must and should be very promptly allege that the late Mr. Parnell negociat- | dicted?"

and very severely checked, but in the present instance it cannot be pretended that he carried his promise into effect, that there has been anything more than legitimate criticism in view of the gravi- know well enough that his scheme was ty of the charges made. We cannot carried to its end without regard to a think that the line of action followed by single thought of these New York the local first minister is any way cal- apostles of violence and assassination. culated to impress the public favorably. He converted Mr. Gladstone to the The charges must be denied and proved Home Rule principle and that statesman absolutely false if the administration is converted Great Britain. The Opposito maintain its good name. It certainly tion to Home Rule for Ireland is seem to us, and we think the public to-day about as effective as that of will be of the same opinion, that the de- Mrs. Partington's broom was to the nial of the truth of the alleged irregularities and the proof of their incor- preachers of "physical force" talk of their rectness should have preceded the action former deeds or hint at their repetition, now taken by Mr. Mercier, a course and Home Rule for Ireland will be put

A RASH PROPHET.

THE rough philosophy in the advice. not to prophesy unless you know." might well be laid to heart by the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfowr, ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland. If that gentleman is correct that Ireland will "never have Home Rule in evil conclave in New York. and that no power can give an Irish Parliament at College Green." But generally, man proposes and God disposes, and it seems somewhat presumptuous for Mr. Balfour to indulge in these very decided to power at the next general election? duction. The same kind of social pest then be a body of liberal dissentients as | European side of the ocean. A most redirection and indicate that the Liberal statesman has but to labor and to wait. hence to the newspapers in Canada, and The accomplishment of Home Rule in many cases our editors fell into the became within reasonable distance when | trap, failed to exercise a little reasoning Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals came to power, and accordingly published the believe in the doctrine. The rest only is wretched drivel. The English "faker" a matter of time. To those outside the apparently had been visiting the vicinity British Isles it is of course a matter of wonder why there should be any object Salisbury. Possibly some of the seventy tion to granting to Ireland that liberty servants which are required at that of domestic government accorded to stately and historic mansion had been almost every other part of the Empire. treating the "faker" at the inn which We in Canada have passed resolutions in has been situated not far off ever since the current Westminster Review, Mr. J. traditional lore. The mind of the poor F. Hogan, writing from the Antipodes, "faker" may have been bewildered with says: "As an Irish Australian, I am tales of Henry the Eighth's contiscation linger in the Mother Country any connot merely English opponents of Home horror! Fancy an "ecclesiastic of high Rule, are worthy of reproduction. He rank" worming his way into the position | There is one thing certain, that the resays; "The cry that has been raised in of "Major Domo," otherwise butler, at stant and most enduring of conserva- lishing it. tive forces in the country, and any agitators of the day.

DANGER AHEAD.

ing the charges of "boodling" on the though evidently with poor claim to the Government. Mr. Richard White of to the tactics of the American gang the Gazette and Mr. Berthiaume of La which not long ago so grievously retarded Presse have already been arrested, and the progress of Irish legislative independence by their acts of criminal violence. According to the report in the story circulated to the effect that an the Sun, these people allege that they emissary of the Vatican, disguised as a only suspended the execution of their butler, had been recognized by a lady programme at the earnest request of Mr. Unouestionably the charges are most Parnell, who pledged his word that he the alleged spy fled as soon as the lady serious and at a moment when the re- would accomplish more effectually by recognized him as having been her conport of commissioners in the Bare de constitutional procedure the end these ductor through the Vatican. The secre-Chaleurs matter is hovering over the patriots for revenue and dark conspirators story was too foolish to be officially con-Cabinet it certainly does seem most rash alleged they could do as well tradicted. From other sources also it is and foolish for the premier to attempt by actions which made civilization learned that there is not a word of truth so high handed and needless a course as blush, and the highest in church in the tale." he has followed in this matter. The and State and the lowest in the humb- Will the Daily Witness plead guilty to

ed with them they must at least allow though of course all reasonable Irishmen waves of the ocean. But once let these which we think is greatly to be deplored. back for many years and the ship wrecked in sight of port. Once turn the present feeling of good will, now so manifest in Great Britain, as regards Irish aspirations to hostility, and the result can easily be anticipated. Mr. Balfour, in his sinister assertions as to the impossibility of Home Rule, and his ill concealed an tipathy to the frish cause, could wish for no more powerful allies than such ly reported he has recently been stating men as those who have recently been

A DREADFUL ROMANCE.

It is evident that the "faker" or newsassertions. What if, as is by no means | paper "liar on space" is not peculiar to improbable, Mr. Gladstone should attain this country or exclusively a native pro-Does Mr. Balfour think that there will and parasite must evidently exist on the now? All the signs point in another markable story was telegraphed last week to the United States press, and of Hattield House, the residence of Lord somewhat surprised that there should of the Church property; of the young "tiger cub" Edward the Sixth's visits: siderable section of the population op- of that of the virago Elizabeth, v ho was posed to the political principle that is served in the capacity of Lord Treasure! perhaps dearest of all to the colonial successively by Robert Cecil and his son heart, viz., the right of every district | Lord Salisbury, the ancestor of the Lord and division of the Empire to the free Salisbury who is today Prime Minister and unfettered management of its own of Queen Victoria. The poor "faker," affairs. The Australians cannot inspired doubtless by the stories and the for the life of them understand why the has pitality of his friend the retainer. advocates and defenders of the same seems to have immediately hurried worthy principle in Ireland, should be away and composed a story which, pubstigmatized in print as separatists and lished in the papers, reads like a mixintriguers. In Australia there could ture of one of the Ainsworth's whimsical be no greater fallacy than to suppose historical novels and the "awful narrathat a constitutional agitation for a tive of Maria Monk." It was to the local parliament is synonymous with in- effect that a horrible discovery had been 'tended separation from the Empire." made at Hattield House. The "Major some quarters just now, that Home Hattield House, in order to learn "the Rule will be synonymous with what is secrets of the British Government in called clerical domination, is a very connection with its policy towards the hollow and oft exploded one. The Vatican! The latter is, no doubt, well bishops and priests of the Irish Catho- enough acquainted with all that pertains lie Church have always exercised their to that subject. Probably Lord Salisdue and salutary influence on the bury would be better pleased if he knew would be an evil day for Ireland if that | pursue towards the British Government. naternal and inspiring influence were It seems strange that at this stage of the either weakened or removed. As a mineteenth century an author could be matter of undeniable fact, the Church found to conceet such a game on papers

in Ireland is the greatest, most con- simple enough to be trapped into pub-It may be noted that our veracious movement that has the unanimous and contemporary. the Daily Witness, cordial support of the Irish hierarchy, pounced upon the item of news and may be unhesitatingly accepted as re-actually published a long editorial on cognizing the first rights of all and in the subject. The devious ways of the fringing the sacred liberties of none." Jesuits were dilated upon. They were These are wise words and true, and might | resorting to their old tricks. The govwell be laid to heart by some frothy ernments of the world were called upon agriculturists to lay to heart. The Moto be on the alert. The Jesuit Fathers were called upon, to plead guilty by their silence, or to deny and disprove the assertion. Naturally the Jesuits have paid no attention to the ravings of If a report in the New York Sun be the Witness, but the readers of that true, a certain combination of people, only daily religious journal may judge who call themselves friends of Ireland, for themselves of the kind of fanatical rubbish that is served up to them by the part of Mr. Pacaud in connection with that honorable title, threaten to return following announcement in Saturday's of this Province must meet not later than

> "Lord Salisbury's secretary, in the absence of the Prime Minister, was asked to-day whether there was any truth in visitor at Hatfield House, the residence of the British Prime Minister, and that tary answered emphatically that the

freedom of the press is one of the most lest walk of life in unison condemned the defamation by its silence, or will it he was graduated from St. John's Colfor second term. important elements of our system. We as atrocious. If these people tell the have the mauliness to admit that its are quite of opinion that anything truth-and considering the source this article was based upon a fabrication approaching license or abuse of its privi- may reasonably be doubted-when they "too foolish to be officially contra-

HENRY FLOOD.

It is to be regretted that Irishmen should have allowed the 2nd of December, 1891, to pass without some special notice. The date marks a somewhat sad but noteworthy historic landmark. On the same day in 1791 there passed away one of the greatest of Ireland's sons— Henry Flood. At a time when the battle for Home Rule is waxing warm again, his death day, the hundreth year afterwards, is suggestive of much thought. What Flood did for Irish independence and self-government need not be repeated here. It is sufficiently a matter of history. But the centenary should be duly noted, and there is, of course, still opportunity for the celebration. It is not at all right that the smaller, and not always the best elements in the battle for legislative independence in Ireland should be annually made the subject of frothy talk and tinancial expenditure and the great warriors of the cause pass unnoticed.

THERE is a sterling ring about Mr Mowat's letter concerning the meeting of Solomon White's corporal's guard of annexationists at Wookstock, in which the Ontario premier urged the Reformers of the old "grit" county of Oxford to go to the meeting in order that it might not be said any revolution in favor of the "fad" had been passed. But it may be noted that in the course of his letter Mr. Mowart repeats the arguments advanced by the Opposition and alleges that "we recognize the advantages which would go to both them (the United States) and us from extended trade relations 'and we are willing to go as far in that direction as shall not involve now nor in the future political union." We cannot but think that Mr. Mowat overlooks the fact that is so self evident, and is, in truth, emphasised in the American papers, that in the present overstocked condition of the American market in every branch our country would gain nothing by a change in our present 'National policy." It is true we must do our best by way of negociation to make such arrangements as will advance the interests of our commerce in the future by making a fair treaty if the United States will do so, which we much doubt. But any reciprocal trade arrangements would certainly not immediately work to the advantage of Canada.

The new troop-trains built by the Canadian Pacific may be taken not only as a new instance of the wonderful capacity of that great line but as a new departure. The like are not to be seen good deal of criticism. The American press is indulging in some speculation as to how swiftly troops will be transported from England to India and vice-versa. When this problem has been solved it is hoped that excessive haste will not be made an object and that the men who lief from the Red Sea passage will be welcomed by the reliefs. The authorities seem fully awake to the importance of the great Canadian route as a strategic

Our farmers should not shut their eyes to the fact that the trade in Canada with public life of their country, and it the exact policy the Vatican is likely to Europe in barley and other things is owing to the McKinley bill, increasing in an extraordinary degree. Five times the amount of the exports of 1889, 27, 132 bushels of barley, were shipped in 1890. This was due to some of the Canadian farmers having taken advantage of the Government offer of seed for two rowed barley, at a low rate. But it must not be forgotten that when the offer had been made and the grain was in store it was found that there was still much of the limited supply not applied for. The lesson is one for our somewhat dilatory Kinley bill, designed to destroy Canadian trade, is building it and our shipping up at the same time, and the sooner our farmers adapt themselves to the change, and more advantageous conditions, the better for them and their children.

> As prescribed by the law-the British North America Act—the local legislature ing problem, just at present who will be leader of the Government when it does meet. The Provincial Commission of Judges appointed to enquire into the Baie de Chaleur's matter at present holds the secret whether it is to be Mr. Mercier or someone else,

> THE important office of Vicar-General of New York has been filled by the appointment of Mgr. Farley in succession to the late lamented Mgr. Preston. The new Vicar-General is rector of St Gabriel's Church, New York. He was born in Ireland about forty-five years ago, and lege, Fordham, in 1866.

An interview with Hou, A. B. Morine, 200 best known Irish songs. Price re-

refusing Canadians fishing privileges is not only acting illegally, but is prompted by pure spite and jealousy. Mr. Morine further shows that the contents of the proposed treaty between Newfoundland and the United States made interference by the Dominion Government a bounden duty.

MGR. O'BRYEN

Speaks on the Recent Papal Encyclical. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. O'Bryen, one of the Papal Chamberlains, has arrived in St. Louis from Rome, whouse he comes as he Papal representative to attend the jubilee of Archbishop Kenrick. Con-cerning the Pope's recent Encyclical. Mgr. O'Bryon said :--

"The Pope in his Encyclical has done nothing more than enforce a principle contained in the Commandment, "Thou shalt not steal. Private property in land has existed from all time. To deny the assertion that the Pope had no right to enforce that principle would be to deny the actual fact of its existence. I think, myself, the ideas of the Socialists. are rather that some individuals possess too much property, and that redistribution would benefit society, and in that hey are right. It is impossible to suppose a condition of things where the world would have so changed that all men would give up their rights, but if such a change did take place, then of course the Pope would fall in with the views of the new order.

"If by legislation a change could be brought about which would give the land to a greater number, then I think it would be very good. The Church has always been democratic. She has taken the part of the people against their oppressors."

THE POPE AND LABOR

His Hollness Answers the Letter of the Irish Episcopate.

Here is the reply of Pope Leo XIII. to the letter of congratulation on his Encyclical on "The Condition of Labor," forwarded to His Holiness in June last by the Primate in the name of the Irish Bishops :— To Our Venerable Brother, Michael, Arch-

bishop of Armagh— VENERABLE BROTHER:—Health and

Apostolic Benediction. Lest We should yield to anguish of spirit under Our great orrows, which the enemies of Church, undeterred by the heinousness of their crimes, strive daily to increase, the merciful God does not fail to afford 's comfort in the proofs which We receive of the affection and devotion of Ourbeloved children. Such is the consolation We have received from you. Venerable Brother, when, presiding over the assembly of your colleagues, and in their name, you addressed to Us a most dutiful letter, fucidly setting forth the sentiments of devoted attachment entertained by the Irish Episcopacy towards Ourselves and the Apostolic Sec. With feelings of joy we learned from your letter that they | ed. had received with manifestations of cordial approval Our Encyclical on the condition of workmen. For if We enter-tain a hope of being able, by any effort of Ours, to better the unhappy condition of in width. elsewhere and are deservedly receiving a workmen, we are fully conscious that this desirable result must be brought Waterloo to Elmira was officially opened about by the zealous co-operation of Our Venerable Brethren in the sacred ranks of the hierarchy. You are correct in your conjecture when you add that, whilst writing the Encyclical "Remm Novarum." We were not unmindful of Ireland. Nay, rather the hard lot of that nation, for which We entertain a have been on service in the unhealthy feeling of special benevolence, is deeply rest awhile in the invigorating air of Canada. This will alike benefit the troops and be of service to this country.

There is one thing certain that the residual formulation of the country of the coun atmosphere of India will be permitted to impressed upon Our mind, and We most God to aid, by the divine assistance, Our and your common efforts in favor of the The imperial Government has notified workness, from the depths of Our heart the Newfoundland Government that We most lovingly bestow upon you, there is a question as to the constitution-Venerable Brother and the other arche ality of its bait Act, and proposing that bishops and bishops of Ireland, the Canada and Newfoundland submit a test clergy and faithful people, the Apostolic | case to the Imperial Privy Council, Benediction.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's on the 14th day of October, in the year 1891. the fourteenth of Our Pontificate. LEO P.P., XIII.

THE O'HART TESTIMONIAL FUND.

Subscriptions sent to this office, or to the Hon. Edward Murphy, will be duly acknowledged and and remitted to Mr.

Grand Trunk L. & S. In-

Mr. John Ryan, of Brockville, delivered an interesting lecture, last Thursday night, on "Our Solar System," before the trand Trunk Literary and Scientific Institute, Point St. Charles. Mr. Ryan also showed a very ingeniously con- Second Presbyterian congregation when structed "Mechanical Illustration" of it was organized in 1846 and had been an he celebrated system of which the earth forms a part, and gave an explanation of a theory of their movements. The lecture was very brief and on its con-clusion several of the audience made an inspection of the model. Mr. Ryan is an old Waterlord man, and for many years was at sea, where he acquired much of his taste for stellar observation. the 29th of this month. It is an interest- He previously graduated at Cork in nautical astronomy. He entered the service of the G.T. R. in 1874, and is at Eastern Foundation of the Eastern Townsaire, and ultimately it was moved by Judge service of the G.T. R. in 1874, and is at Eastern seconded by W. E. Jones, and represent an engineer.

> Books. Sets Dickens, Thackeray and Geo. Elliot. We have 175 sets of the above to sell. We can give you Dickens 15 vols., cloth, for \$3.75, but we have better sets than this and we will not tell you our prices on these, but are prepared to bargain with you for what you think they are worth to you; if we make a trifle we are satisfied. W. STREET, 29 Bleury St.

U.S. Republicans generally understand that it Blaine will accept the nomination for president at Minneapous he is to get strike committees for different departit. Failing him, Harrison will be put up

Hash Jubille Songster, containing leader of the Opposition in Newfound-duced to 15c, or 17c, mail. W. Street, land, shows that Premier Whiteway in 29 Bleury.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cobourg has been given a park of eighteen acres by M. F. Donegan. Hog cholera has been discovered in the

piggery at Kingston Penitentiary. France now possesses 30 ironclads, 26 cruisers, 15 despatch boats and 45 torpedo

The Grand Trunk railway will do its wn express business after the first of

lanuary next. Natives are returning from the United States to the maritime provinces at the

rate of 20 to 50 a day. It is fumored that the federal capital of Brazil will be removed from Rio aneiro to Mictheroy.

A question as to the validity of the Ontario Insolvency Act has arisen in the Supreme Court at Ottawa. The trial of the protest against Mr. C.

S. Hyman, M.P. for London, has been adjourned till January 18th. Sir James Porter Corry, baronet, mem-

her of the Commons for Mid-Armagh, is dead. He was born in 1826. Mr. A. C. Miller, M.P. for Prince Ed-

ward, has admitted bribery by an agent sufficient to void his election. Edison proposes to modify the phone-graph so that it can be used as a substi-

tude for raised books for the blind. A convention of Conservatives will be held at St. Catharines on December 5 to choose a candidate for the county.

Fred Edwards, aged eleven years, broke through the ice while skating at Stratford on Friday, and was drowned. The White Star steamer Majestic bas

just made the voyage from Queenstown to New York in 5 days 20 hours 20 min-The steamer Florence, bound for Delaware from Hartlepool, has been wrecked

at Ythan, Scotland. The crew were A number of deaths from starvation have occurred among the famine-stricken

people of the Province of Samara, Russia. Governor Hill of New York says that the Democrats have secured the State Legislature, and will hold it for a long

lime to come. Ethel McKay, a 5-year-old girl, was killed at Petrolea on Friday by a stray bullet from a target at which some young men were shooting.

William Notman, the well-known photographer, owing numerous establishments in the United States and Canada, died at Montreal last week. A. E. Mathieson and Henry McCusker

of Hamilton so ill-treated a livery horse that it died. They were fined \$40 each or three months in guol. The International Emigration Confer-

ence has opened at Paris. All the European nations, except England and Russin and the United States, were represent-

Despatches received from South Africa tell of rich finds made by the gold miners in that country. The reefs in the al-luvial gold belt vary from 20 to 30 miles

The Waterloo Junction Railway from on Friday. An excursion was held and a banquet at Elmira terminated the day's proceedings.

A passenger train is expected to run on the St. Andrew's railway this week. Mr. Ridont, the Dominion Government engineer, made an examination of the line on Tuesday.

Mr. De Cohain, M.P. for East Belfast,

The rumor prevails that the Government were taking steps to extradite Owen E. Murphy and R. H. McGreevy. Empirity was made of the Deputy Minister of Justice if such was the case, or if their alleged offences, namely, conspiracy and false pretences, came within the terms of the Extradition act. To the first question he did not give a direct Hon, Edward Murphy...... \$25 00 answer, but to the other he said that a man could be extra-lited for false pretences.

> The death of James McDonald, says the Gleaner, leaves none who saw Trout river in 1820. He was the last survivor of the men and women who came when the forest may be said to have been still intact. Next to him is the venerable Mrs. Robb, who came to the riverin 1825, and who, at the great age of 93, is still among us. Mr. McDonald was a man of sterling qualities and universally respected. He became a member of the Second Presbyterian congregation when elder for thirty eight years. The Eastern Townships Contennial

committee met at Sherbrooke last week. Major Wood, mayor of Sherbrooke, was appointed chairman, and Messrs. Chi-coyne, Heneker and Judge Foster vicepresidents. A long discussion took place on the publication of a memorial volume containing an historical account of the carly history of the Eastern Townships, Foster, seconded by W. E. Jones, and resolved: That a memorial volume be published which shall contain the early history of the Eastern Townships, and that a sub-committee be appointed to carry the same into effect. Messrs. Heneker, Chicoyne, Jones, Johnson and Judge Foster were then appointed as such committee. It was decided that deputations from the committee should wait upon the various county councils to induce them to make grants for the purpose of making the colebration a success. Messrs. I. Wood, W. Murray, and L. C. Belanger were appointed a committee to ments of the work required to make the celebration a success.

"Listed," as the brokers say, at "100 Doses One Dollar," Hood's Sarsaparilla isalways a fair equivalent for the price.

THE SUNBEAM.

STORIES, CHRISTMAS POETRY, STORIES, CHRISTMAS PICTURES, making it a Sir Thomas More, was filled by him. mas number of THE SUNBEAM, Suband receive a copy of the Christmas number, which will be limited.

ST. ANN'S Y. M. SOCIETY.

Religious Exercises on Sunday Last-Grand Entertainment on Monday Evening-A Most Enjoyable Affair.

time of the distinguishing features which has characterized the St. Ann's Young Men's Society since its formation, some seven years ago, has been the members public profession of the faith that is in them, which they make at tated intervals every year. One of these manifestations was witnessed in St. Ann's Church on Sunday last, at the eight o'clock Mass, when all the members of the Society approached the Holy Table in a body, offering up their Communion, in accordance with their regular custom, for the happy repose of the souls of their deceased fellow-members, especially those who died during the course of the year. Many a prayer of thanks-giving went up from mother hearts that morn for God's signal favors to the rising

to the young men, eloquently portraying the terrible temptations that beset the roung man at every step, and in plain but samest words condemned existing evils and exhorted the young men' to do all in their power to scrupulously avoid them. He recommended the St. Ann's Young Men's Society as a sheltering narbor from the world's insidious temptations. Innocent amusements and useful knowledge could there be found in social intercourse with early friends. their hall an attractive and inviting -pot to which all the young men were condially welcomed. He spoke of the foundation of the society, and its steady progress since that time though prophecies of failure were abundant when it was first projectand pointed with grateful pleasure to the 42 members that crossed the borders of Matrimony within the 7 years of cut away its existence, and turning with touching pathos to the 17 beloved members who ad passed from earth in their early manbood, he paid a loving tribute to their memory. The eloquent preacher closed his discourse by imploring con-tinued favors from our Heavenly Father or the Young Men's Society and the

good work it was doing.

Monday evening a grand musical and dramatic entertainment, given in St. Ann's Hall, gave ample proof of the propresident of the Society, made a few appropriate remarks and thanked the andience for their encouraging presence. This was not at all necessary, for had the audience been provided with a president, it would have been their express wish that he should tender the Society thanks for the rich treat it had provided, in fact surpassing all their former efforts and surprising even their friends. Mr. Hilliard's amusing song was well reeived, and the duet of Messrs. O'Shea and Altimas was rendered very effecively. Mr. Morgan's descriptive song drew forth hearty applause from his hearers. He was followed by the ever popular Mr. Geo. P. Holland, whose aumorous selections are always appreclated. Mr. F. Butler's solo, "A Hundred Fathon: Deep," added much to the musical attractions of the evening. A ecitation, "Sentenced to Death," illustrative of an incident in the Crimea war, was eleverly portrayed by Mr. Ed. Evans. A quartetto, "The old Oaken Bucket," sung by Messrs. J. Morgan, W J. Murphy, W. P. Clancy and Morgan J. Quiun, closing the musical part of the evening amid well-merited applause. The grand event of the evening-a

For Faith and Country, or the Martyr's Glorious Victory,"-formed the second part of the programme, and the histrionic talent displayed, particularly in the leading roles, would do credit to many a professional. The downfall and execution of Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of Henry VIII., consequent on his refusal to take the oath of supremacy, afforded the subject matter of the drama. Mr. W. E. Finn's impersonation of Henry VIII. was simply perfect. The cruel character of the proud monarch, wavering between selflove and his attachment for More, was admirably drawn. Mr. J. J. Gethings, as Sie Thomas More, displayed great ability as an actor, and was frequently inter-upted by enthusiastic outbursts from the audience. The firm resolve and courtier-like hearing of More was in sharp contrast to the cringing, self-seeking Cromwell, so well presented by Hr. Chas. R. Burke. Mr. Thomas Sulli-Yan, as the Duke of Norfolk, Prime Minister of Henry VIII., gave a very effective conception of that character amid the to about four bottles a day), fees for pro-His friend and counsellor, Sir Alfred Allerton. Chief Justice of the Kings equally well portrayed. Master John Official."

Welling as his authorities only the particular forms of the particular form O'Hara, as William, one of More's sonsperformed his difficult part most creditably for one of his age; masters Willie O'Brien and Johnnie Kiely, his youthful brothers, are also worthy of mention.

Christmas Number.

The Christmas number of The Sun
REAM, ready early next week, will be the best of the kind published, magnificently best of the kind published, magnificently best of the kind published. CHRISTMAS illustrated, containing CHRISTMAS throughout the whole performance. His success is all the more creditable consider-

most interesting juvenile paper. Every Great credit is due the young men for their new departure. Their choice of a Carbolic family should have the Christ- higher standard of work in preference to the lighter plays is to be commended, own old mother, convicted of having and we hope to see them continue in spread the plague (seme la poste), to drag scription rates, fifty cents a year. Order this line, forgreat good will surely accrue her through the city on a hurdle, to cut from it, not only to themselves, but to off her right hand, and to burn her alive.

> The Society's next public entertainment will take place in the month of January, on the occasion of its seventh anniversary, to which its friends look forward with pleasure, in anticipation of another enjoyable evening such as was afforded them last Monday night.

Celtle Talent Has Developed in spite of Persecution.

The Irish are naturally an artistic peo ole. It is true that they have done little, comparatively, in modern times in painting, sculpture, or architecture. But, then, the wretched condition of their country, the suppression by England of all learning and all industries in Ireland, easily explains this. But any one familiar with medicival art is aware of the leading place which Irishmen once oc-cupied in all the finer sorts of handwork.

manuscripts to be found in the museums and libraries of Europe to-day were the works of those Irish monks who spread Christianity and civilization all manhood of St. Ann's.

In the evening the Rev. Father symble delivered an impressive sermon of continental Christianity had not yet recovered from their terror at the invasions of the barbarian. There is still in existence gold and silver chased, and repousse work done by Irish smiths in the tenth century which defies the micros

cope to find a flaw of defect.

Though one result of Queen Anne's fearful anti-Catholic penal code was to make an Irishman who could read and write-outside the small class of the gentry-a sort of curiosity, yet, even then in that miserable eighteenth century, the Everything had been provided to make that inserable eighteenth century, the Everything had been provided to make their hall an attractive and inviting pot to which all the young men were cordially welcomed. He spoke the condially welcomed. He spoke the condially welcomed. He spoke the condially welcomed to make this spoke that inserable eighteenth century, the plague, and out of these thirty-eight wenty-eight were women and girls. Calvin's sumptuary laws, in which he dictated the fashion in beards and clothed the fashion in the liancy to the English stage, which without them would have been heavy and stupid, in spite of Garrick's airs. Garrick, by the way, as his name shows, was

Give the English the Kembles, and cut away from them the Irish, and where would they be? Where would their art e! Sir Joshua Reynolds, Benjamin West, Chantry, not to mention the later Landseer, are the laughing stock of continental artists. London, with its native art, is almost as bad as New York and Washington, with their statues made by contract. But no one disputes the genius of Sir Charles Barry the architect, of Maclise the painter, of Hogan the

Take the Irish away from so called greethe young men were making in British art, and that art would be really this line at least. The programme was wooden and British. Amongst "British" music was provided by a fine orchestra, after which Mr. McDermott, the vice-president of the Society, made a few president of the Society president of the So of "Maritana," a Wicklow man of old Irish lineage; and Sallivan—"Pinafore" Sullivan—belonging to the old Cork clan

> On the British stage there have been prominent in this century the great tragedians, Miss O'Neill, the Keans, Brooke, Tyrone Power, Barry Sullivan Macready and Toole, all Irish by birth or parentage.

For the last two centuries the English seem to have been unable to write r play that will last. Of the eighteenth century playwrights, Goldsmith and Sheridan are all that survive in this century, an epoch of more serious and drudging work for the Irish than playwriting. Sheridan's nephew (Sheridan Knowles), Sheil and Gerald Griffin seem to be almost the only "British" authors who have written plays that can interest people, without the aid of the stage carpenters and machinists. All contemporary "British" plays that have anything interesting about them are stolen, body, boots and breeches, from the French or German. And even of these plagiarists and adapters the eleverest and most successful is the Corkonian, known all the world over by the French name of Dion Rougicault,-Texas Moni- the late war have counties and towns

THE REAL CALVIN.

An Interesting Though Revolting Picture of the "Reformer."

Mr. F. P. Perkins, who is, we believe, a scion offgenuine Calvinistic stock, discourses in the Overland Monthly for November on "Catvin as Ruler," showing exactly in what manner the great "Reformer" governed Geneva during the twenty-three years of his practically absolute reign.

Mr. Perkins exposes, in the first place, the falsity of the claim that Calvin lived a life of poverty. On the contrary, his establishment was conducted on a scale of actual extravagince, according to the standards of the time and place. He had a salary of \$1,800, besides free rent, provisions (including two cartloads of wine, of twelve casks each, amounting dangers and intrigues of Henry's court. fessional services, salaries for secretaries, travelling expenses, gifts, etc., equal in souri and Arkansas, each wear a sham-all to \$3,000 a year, or "more than rock every day in the year—and it not twelve times as much as any other city aggressively Irish, it would be interest-

Taking as his authorities only the partisans of Calvin, Mr. Perkins exclusively demonstrates that Calvin was not only that he was also a very cruel ruler even that the soil of America should be kept for his time. He burned Servetus by slow continually free from poisonous things well paid for his services as ruler, but

very fine, and reflects much credit on a Unitarian), and he also burned "scores if these two gentlemen, whose artistic work has already received favorable notice in the columns of The True Witness on several occasions.

The costumes were very claborate and costly and added considerable to the cost of the cost o

Burning and torture had been known before Calvin's time, says Mr. Perkins, but "Calvin introduced the practice of indiscriminate torturing, at the will of the court as part of the preliminary pro-

ceedings to enforce confession. He adds:
"The culmination and very ecstacy of the Calvinistic retribution-it does seem the most horrible thing that ever hap-pened in this world—took place on March 9th, 1545, when Jean Granjat, the city executioner, was made to take his the rising generation, whose tastes will The record of this sontence names her thereby be cultivated in the right directory at full length: Claude verye de Francois Granjat, executiour des me liacteurs; and this François is known to have been the father of Jean Granjat.

We have often wondered where the story of walling persons up alive, as a punishment, had its origin. It is a frequent feature of imaginary narratives of convent discipline. Mr. Perkins says, in regard to Calvin's punishment of alleged plague makers:

tortured in vain for a confession, were walled up in masonry until they should confess. One of them died in the wall. The other three still persevering in their protestations of innocence, the impatient udges had them taken out and their right hands ont off, and the rest of them burned as usual."

A record of the criminal proceedings for five years, quoted by Mr. Perkins, shows a total of fifty eight capital executions, seventy-six banishments, and from eight to nine hundred imprison-The most magnificent illuminated ments. Of the fifty-eight persons exe-

"Thirteen were hanged, ten beheaded of whom several were also quartered and so forth, and thirty-five were burned alive after having their right hands cut off, a number of them having also been torn by red-hot pinchers. Twenty out of the whole number were punished for ordinary crimes, such as murder, robberies, counterfeiting, political offences. Of these twenty only two of the actual criminal offenders were native Genevese but the question of the relative, public and private morality of Calvins party and of the native Genevese is one of those which is not here discussed). The other thirty-eight executions were all for witchcraft and spreading the

ing, prohibited dancing, and actually prescribed the names by which the children should be baptized, are as ridiculous as his criminal edicts are atrocious are bloody. Like the giant steam hammer, he could be as astonishing in small as in great matters. Mr. Perkins sums up his career as a ruler in these comprehensive

"It is a store of astonishing claims to authority and infallibility; of long weary-ing, worrying imprisonments, disgraceful and infamous penalties, deprivations of civil rights; inflicted on men and women alike, or principals and their friends and relatives as well, carried on indifferently under existing laws, in violation of them, or by means of ex post facto laws, enacted on purpose for the based on a system of spies and in-

Our Race Upon This Great Continent.

(Continhed from first page.)

in honor of the Irish-American revolutionary patriot of that name. As for Jackson, the places named in his honor are almost too numerous to count, Jacksonville, Fla., being a prend monument to his beloved memory; in honor of O'Brien, of Machias Bay fame, we have an O'Brien in Iowa and an O'Brien in Glynn county, Ga.; in

HONOR OF PATRICK HENRY we have 10 counties and 18 towns. In fact, nearly every state in the Union possesses towns or counties called Mc-Donough, McCulloch, Sullivan, Jasper, McCracken, Calhoun, O'Brien, Emmet, Meagher, Dougherty, Murphy, etc. Phi Sheridan had no fewer than three counties and seventeen towns named. "Black Jack" Logan had nine counties and no less than sixteen towns named after him. In fact, all the Irish-American heroes of named to forever perpetuate their memory; thus we have Corcoran, Burke Shields, Kearney, Cleburne, Cass, Mulli-gau-and all the rest of them. Indeed, the "Irish Nation in America" is a big, heavy fact, for we have here in great profusion towns and places named after all the principal Irish surnames, so multitulinous that a volume less in size than Webster's Unabridged would be incapa-Webster's Unabridged would be incapa-ble of holding them. These names look just like this: O'Bannon, O'Quinn, O'Neill, O'Connor, O'Daniel, Patrick, Kelly, Bidde-Ford, Lynch, Malone, Moran, Moore, Orr, Muldoon, Ken-nedy, Murphy, Doyle, Flaharty, Ryan, Mulloy, Mulvauey, Shane, Shan-non, Donovan, Downey, Donohoe, Norah, Dunn, Dunnigan, Brady, Dillon. And if these are not these are not

DISTINCTIVELY TRISH.

then there is nothing Irish on earth. very significant fact is this: That the states of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Virginia, North Carolina, Nebraska, Mising to know what is. But still more emphatically Irish is the fact that Minnesota, Missouri and Louisiana each has a Saint Patrick all to herself and all the time, besides a San Patricio in Texas, so The scenery, which was painted by Messrs, J. J. Rowan and W. Ellis, was fire, for the crime of heresy (Servetus was But, alas! the precaution is a failure, for

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

is a delightful dressing for ladies hair

RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle.

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIENSE, ROUEN, France.

- R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

we have four places called Corydon, the opposition to the ecclesiastical authority.

most hated combination of letters in modern Irish history, a name that, in In another case four of these obsti-nate children of the devil, having been man and Irish-American, is vile enough to poison the granite rocks of Maine, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky and Pennsylvania; each earry this foul blot on their fair bosoms, and thus seem desirous of doing honor to the cowardly informer. Enough is here shown to prove that the phrases "The Greater Ireland in America," "The Irish Nation in America," etc., are by no means empty boasts.—John Deignan in N. Y. News.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

Series of Advent Sermons on the Labor Question at the Parish

Church. The Rev. Father Breasteau, of the Oblat rder, began on Sunday a series of Adent sermons on the great labor question of the day in the Church of Notre Dame. Referring to the approaching Christmas festivities, he said that the present agitated and uneasy state of society throughout the world rendered mankind almost as miserable as before the first advent of Christ, and there was every need to prepare the path anew for the coming of the Saviour. He then traced a vivid picture of the present situation as far as capital and labor are concerned. He showed in the higher regions of society the always increasing thirst of capitalists to acquire riches by all means, without regard to justice or equity to-wards the lower classes. On the other hand were the innumerable army of producers cognizant of the wrongs done them and organizing everywhere to demand their rights. The sellish capitalists and the irritated working classes were standing there like two electrodes. charged with forces of opposite nature and when they came in contact the resulting shock would be terrible. Could any one conceive the destructive force of the laboring classes when, uniting across the oceans, they combined into one great army. Already their successes in local strikes were such as to call for the most serious attention of public men, and the world was now marchingon to a revolution compared with which all formerones would be mere child's play, for its aim would be universal and its object nothing else case in hand; and the whole largely | but to entirely change the present state of things, place above what is now beow and rice cerso. Capital and labor It is an interesting, though a revolting, picture which Mr. Perkins draws of the man whose personal character and conduct go far to explain the horrible conpowerful agents, but now-a-days religion powerful agents, but now-a-days religion counted for almost nothing, and hence the great dauger, for when God was put aside and human power wished to show its strength, the result was ruin and destruction. Must all hope then be lost forever? No; there was one power still able to restore peace and contidence. That power was the church, if men would only allow it to do its work. The Church had not waited to be called, but has already come to the front at the tirst signal of danger, and after the scarlet mantle of an American cardinal had been spread over the working classes to protect them, an English prince of the church had, in his turn, been instrumental in pacifying a most alarming strike. Both were followed by the immaculate white robe of the

An Episcopal Decree.

Pope, who now appeared with the sublime teachings of his encyclical letter,

giving justice to all, but showing, never-

theless, a special fatherly love and ten-

derness for the poor and oppressed work-

ing classes.

A circular from His Grace the Archbishop was read in the churches on Sunday respecting the Almanach du Purgatoire. His Grace referred to a secree issued by him in 1890, abolishing in his diocese the special devotional work known under the name of Eurre des Ames du Purgatoire, which decree was sancticned by a letter from the Propaganda. Nevertheless, the promoter and jounder of the work took no notice of the decree and continued to receive offerings for masses and to dispose of them as he thought proper, notwithstanding the episcopal order that all such offerings should be paid into the hands of the Archbishop and then forwarded by him to the Propa ganda. Any one could see what inconchience resulted in having a work of this kind managed by laymen. No notice, however, was taken of the episcopal prohibition and warnings, and a new Almanach du Purgatoire has just been issued, without the Archbishop's sanction, although such publications require, in such instance, the official imprimatur. In this almanac the public are deceived from the reports, forty per cent. respecting the indulgences alleged to be at least affected; this will grade all the attached to the work, as these indulway from No. 1 regular to chicken feed. attached to the work, as these indulgences have been withdrawn, and more-over the author allows himself to indulge in levity. The circular proceeded that, for all these reasons, the Archbishop decrees as follows:—I. It is forbidden under penalty of grievous sin to read, bushels, against 2,069,415 last year, with keep, lend, circulate or sell the an average of 35.6 bushels per acre, an aforesaid almanac. 2. The work of increase of 35.0 bushels per acre over the Eure des Ames du Purgatoire 1890. The estimated product of potais hereby suppressed and anything toes is 2,101,982, slightly under last year's

After reading this circular in the Church of Notre Dame, the Rev. Abbe Marre said that he had only to add that his hearers should remember that the pishops had been constituted by the Holy Ghost to govern the church. Whenever the faithful were obedient to the rulings of the bishops they acted in conformity with Catholic doctrine, but

A Coincidence.

Letters received at Ottawa from Lady Macdonald say that she and the Hon. Mary Macdonald are settled for the winter at Lakewood, New Jersey. The hotel is good and the situation is excelleut, and as a health resort cannot be excelled. The Baroness is much pleased with the arrangements which the hotel management have made for her comfort and that of her invalid daughter, and expects to spend the winter there very comfortably. From a New York paper it is learned that ex-President Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland and their buby will take up their residence at Lakewood this week.

St Jean de Dieu.

On Saturday last the Rev. Sister Madeleine, who has been attached to the Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum for the last sixteen years, and who accompanied the late Sister Therese on her last voyage to Europe, was appointed permanent superioress of the institution in the place of the deceased Sister Therese.

Does Protection Protect?

Certainly in one instance it does. Hood's Sarsaparlla is the great protection against the dangers of impure blood, and it will cure or prevent all diseases of this class. It has well won its name of the best blood purifier by its many remarkable cures.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy yet efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per box.

Trade Union.

The following correspondence is ineresting in view of the late action of the English Conservative union :-

"My LORD,-In your reply to Lord de la Wair a few days ago you said that 'it was not within the range of practical politics for protection to be restored to this country.' I have been requested by the executive committee of this association to ask Your Lordship whether or not you would consider differential duties in favor of our colonies, or countervailing duties, as in the case of foreign bounties, to come under the head of

bounties, protection.

"Yours truly,
"H. J. PETRIFER.
"Socret. "Socretary

" 184 Waterloo road, April 3, 1887. "To the Right Hon, the Marquis of Salisbury."

To this letter Lord Salisbury replied as

SIR,-1 am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst. I am to reply hat Lord Salisbury does not imagine that differential duties in favor of our colonies, whatever may be said for or against them, can properly be described under the term protection.

"I am,
"Your obedient servant,
"E. T. GUNTON. "Hatfield House, Hatfield, April 5,

The N. W. Wheat Crops. The Government bulletin on the N. W. grain crops has just been issued and is a highly gratifying one, showing that in Manitoba alone the estimated wheat yield is over twenty-five million bushels. Counting in the Territories the aggregate will not be much below thirty million bushels of wheat for the Canadian Northwest. The estimated yield of wheat for Manitoba is 23,191,599, bushels, against 14,665,769 last year, and the estimated average per acre of 25.8 bushe's, as compared with 21.1 bushels last year. The culletin says the wheat crop has undoubtedly suffered from frost to a considerable extent, but just how much it is impossible at present to de-termine. Some correspondents estimate the damage in their localities as low as two per cent., but in the aggregate there will be, as near as can be determined The estimated product of oats is 14,792, 605, against 9,513,483 bushels last year, with an average yield of 48.3 bushels per

Reminiscences.

Charles Warren Stoddard is contributing to the Ave Maria a series of charming sketches: "Traces of Trave'-Merry England." His reminiscences of Oxford are particularly delightful. Among other things he says:
"Magdalen (or 'Maudlin,') as the Oxon-

ians choose to call it, College was founded in 1456, and is perhaps the choicest col-lection of the picturesque elements that is to be seen in Oxford. New College, which is a century older than Maudlin, spite of its name, is the seventh in the order of establishment; there was a system of education in Oxford resembling a university as early as A. D. 730, and there are records of schools that date back to A. D. 440."

Truly those old Catholics of England were no laggards at school building. Elsewhere he eays:

"Hearken to a list of worthics who have cudgelled their brains within the consecrated walls of old 'Mandlin' : Addison, Gibbon and Lockbardt. Addison's favorite walk now bears his name, and it lies by the stream just over the bridge from the cloisters. At Christ Church College these names come into my mind: Sir Robert Peel, Duke of Wellington, Lord Derby, Gladstone, Ruskin, Dr. Pusy, Byron, William Penn the Quaker, 'who was expelled for misconduct' (our William—think of it!), Ben Jonson, Sir Philip Sydney and the Wes'eys. New College—William Pitt, Sydney Smith and John Deble. Oriel College—Cardinal Newman, Tom Hughes, Mathew Arnold and Sir Walter Raleigh. St. Mary's Hall— Sir Thomas More. Queen's College—The 'Black Prince', King Henry V. University College—Shelly, the inte Father Fabre, Goldwin Smith, and the author of Yerdant Greene.' All Souls'—Jeremy Taylor, Blackstone, the poet Young Sir Christopher Wren and Max Muller. Exeter College—J. Anthony Froude. Baliol—Cardinal Manning and Southey. Worcester College—De Quincy." Some glorious Catholic names shine in this list.

They who hold the leading-strings of children may even exercise a greater power than those who wield the reins of Government.

Dyspepsia

Intense Suffering for 8 years - Restored to Perfect Realth.

from dyspepsia than Mr. E. A. McMahon, a well known grocer of Staunton, Va. He says: "Before 1878 I was in excellent health, weighing over 200 pounds. In that year an ailment developed into acute dyspepsia, and soon I was reduced to 102 pounds, suffering burning sensations in the stomach.

Intense pulpitation of the heart, nausea, and indigestion.

I could not sleep, lost all heart in my work, had fits of melancholis, and for days at a time I would have welcomed I became morose, sullen and isritable, and for eight years life was a burden. I tried many physicians and many remedies. One day a workman employed by me suggested that I take Sarsapait had wife of Suffering rilla, as cured his dyspepsia. I did so, and before taking the whole of

a bottle I began to feel like a new man. The terrible pains to which I had been applicated. ceased, the palpitation of the heart subsided, my stomach became easier, nausea disap peared, and my entire system began to tone up. With returning strength came activity of mind and body. Before the fifth bottle was taken

I had regained my former weight and natural condition. I am today well and I ascribe it to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla."

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsuparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

REW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF

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

HEINTZMAN PIADOS Now on sale at

C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS

2268 St. Catherine Street OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS restlyed; part payment. Planos and Organs sold or set monthly payments and lower prices model. Orders for tuning and repairing reselve prime attention. Only experienced and reliable entered entered by the control of the cont

A Sorrow's Crown of Sorrows.

CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

It was six months later, in the middle of the London season, when Aubrey de Vaux saw Lola for the first time since her

After that sudden seizure in Bruce's rooms, Aubrey had gone back to Oldford, rooms, Aubrey had gone back to Oldford, sure himself of the fact, which he had listless, gloomy, and silent. Concerning detected from the other side of the the incidents of his stay in London he theatre, that the bright joyousness had would say nothing; and his mother, tear-had acquired a plaintive expression and with her husband at Dr. Marsden's funer al. She hardly knew whether to be glad or sorry at the news: it certainly lifted and asked.

with each mile that separated him from his Berkshire home.

Otherwise he seemed to all intents and purposes the same Aubrey as Defore—a little older in appearance, perhaps, and with a certain strained, melancholy east his mother's tender watchfulness and Dr. Merimee's practised vigilance, In short journeys to the neighbour-

hood of Algiers, and in yachting exenrions along the coast, the spring passed pleasantly away. Late in May. ed pleasantly away. Late in May, family affairs called for the doctor's neturn to Paris, whither Aubrey would have accompanied him, but that his mother urged him to go back with her to England. She herself was longing 1 for the quiet of her country home, |so Aubrey being a resident in the same city ginning of June, she left him, horself a little tired with two weeks of sight seeing and with the weight of sixty years.

So things had fared with Lola's former lover until a certain night in mid-lune. when, as he sat just behind his step-sister in a box at the Lycoun Theatre Aubrey, whose glass was ranging the house, arrested it suddenly to gaze fixed-ly upon the party entering another beon the opposite side of the theatre.

About the same time the curtain rose. and the entertainment began for the rest of the audience, while for Aubrey a fair woman in white took her place where he

Lola's husband was not there, and Lola herself looked sad and preoccuto Lola, and let ber go out of his sight, was of itself wonderful to Aubiey. She was dressed well, even handsomely. and her white silk gown was made in a priate to her type of beauty that, when | hundred little incidents occurred to make the act-drop fell, Mrs. Laidlaw attracted assurance doubly sure. as much attention as if she had been a political celebrity. The full sleeves and high Venetian collar of her square cut gown, the bair dressed high, and the twisted pearls round her white throat. accentuated the glowing picturesqueness of her appearance; sitting there, against the dark colouring of the box, she suggested I know not what of Venetian romance, of gondola love-songs, and of dead-and-gone beauties from the canvasses of old Italian masters.

"What a pretty woman! And what a delicious get-up! Why I declare. Aubrey, it is little Lola Marsden' Married. isn't she, to Bruce Laidlaw the writer. with the face of an Antinous and the manners of a Zulu? I would give any-thing to know him. He is not with her.

" No. call upon her; I should so like to meet him. I adore his books: they are so delightfully unconventional. There, she knows me, and is bowing. She is sweetly pretty, but I don't think she'll wear.

like to speak to her.

A few minutes later he was holding Lola's hand in his. "At last!" he said, so low that only

she could hear him.

Mrs. Marsden, and to her cousins. They had come to town from Yorkshire to at- wife altogether. tend certain family meetings on the sub-

Aubrey's coming embarrassed Lola extremely at first. She wanted to tell taken place between them on their him of her sorrow on hearing of his ill- wedding-day.

face warned her that it would be better to avoid all reference to the past, and to treat him as a mere everyday acquaintance.

One of the young Marsdens having given up his seat behind Lola and gone to the front of the box, Aubrey was enabled to sit quite near her, and to as had acquired a plaintive expression, and

or sorry at the news: it certainly lifted a great responsibility from her own should she answered. "I suppose that sounds ders, yet Aubrey's gloomy silence filled absurd, but then I go out very little. I crossed his mind at all; if anything, he her with the gravest uneasiness. She mean, that in the country even the ner with the gravest uneasiness. She mean, that in the country even the imagined Lola to be for ever removed clouds, or the wind in the trees, make a from his path-by her marriage with the change, and if trains everything shows so man she had all along loved the best: fresh and green that one hardly minds, but she recognised that Oldford, with its But here it is black mud and grey fog: innumerable voiceless reminders of the and the poor assert themselves—they are mnumerable voiceless reminders of the girl, was the worst possible place for her son until his mind was freed from the toraceting influence of his unhappy love-affair.

She made arrangements, therefore to accompany Aubrey on a visit to Dr. Merimee, in Algiers, and only infermed hum of her plans, when they were const. him of her plans when they were completed. Aubrey was willing enough to Bight and left one has always to feel go, and his health and spirits improved sorry for troubles one can do nothing for with onch will always and the sorry for troubles one can do nothing for with onch will always and the sorry for troubles one can do nothing for with onch will always to feel sorry for troubles one can do nothing for with onch will always to feel sorry for troubles one can do nothing for which once with the same hard. and grinding poverty one cannot relieve."

There were tears in her eyes as she In the society of his mother and tinished speaking. Anbrey was not in a not friend: among the least elever, yet by his sympathy he it ansplanted thower fading day by day in new scenes in a strange country; noted two things in her talk; one, that young man's unwented sad- Lola was learning to think, an accomplishseemed to fall away from him, ment for which happiness leaves. little and his old sunny nature to reassert time; and, again, that when a man or itself. He never mentioned Lola, and at a women is constantly impressed solely any reference to Dr. Maisden's family by the sorrow of the world, then the sadhe would instantly relapse into silence, less of the observer's own heart has something to do with the sympathy which dwells on the woes of others.

"So you don't like London?" he said. "Not to five in. I think there are too. pression in his eyes when his face was in many strangers in it. she said, with a repose, but sufficiently cheerful to satisfy south that was a revolution of her own happiness. "But, of course I myselfam buy, very happy," she added hastily, My instand quite spals me with as generally. He designs all my dresses,

and he makes me wear such magnificent thes that I can hardly ever walk about I myself. And I get so tired of cabs." Decsn't Lego out with you?

he spends so much on ma that he is Paris, from its associations was detestable collect to work hard, because, although even or the most lymphatic of wives. Paris, from its associations was necessary prompted to her, nor could she bear the thought of the is so elever, he is not tich yet, and I who loved each other in varying fashions,

pass the remainder of the season in her level Aubrey's jedous leve could constitute a disorbed in his work, she eating her louse in London; and here, in the besidning of June, she left him hosself and level and the court of the season in her level Aubrey's jedous leve could constitute the answer of the season in her level Aubrey's jedous leve could constitute the arrived the season in his work, she eating her level heart out in restless sorrow which was ginning of June, she left him hosself and the court of the season in her level Aubrey's jedous leve could constitute the property of the season in her level Aubrey's jedous level of all level the property of the season in her level Aubrey's jedous level of all level the property of the season in her level Aubrey's jedous level of all level the property of the season in her level Aubrey's jedous level of all level the property of the season in her level Aubrey's jedous level of all level the property of the property of the season in her level the property of to put up with electro-plate. Thus he intinated that until the conbre hush of an impending storin. being civil to persons in his own rank of the control of the persons in his own rank of the control of the cont

Lola's companious were an elderly lady select, sine came back to the helief that "You tell me so little about your afficient husband was not there, and lover and that a heart he was so still fairs, that I knew nothing of all this." Lola herself looked sad and preocentiation on his part, retained the contall the people who are going to act in it; pied. That a man should be married viction that he had been duped into "Yes: all." marrying an arrant coquette, who accepted him in a fit of pique, after being forced to dismiss the man she really loved; and, when once these ideas had style at once so conspicuous and so appro- become firmly rooted in their minds, a

> Living in apartments -with no household to direct, with no friends outside to visit, and no country pleasures to occupy her—Lola in despair took to tidying and dusting the great slovenly rooms in able laugh, he tossed towards her a piece Bleomsbury, to which Bruce and she had of paper on which the names of the returned after the fineral. He had at company were inscribed opposite those first suggested that they should proceed of the characters they were to represent. to Paris, but he made the proposal in so! cold and half-hearted a manner that Lola, to whom the idea of enjoyment, so con after her guardian's death appeared ed. something like sacrilege, received the offer as indifferently as it was made, and my life, he answered. the subject was dropped, much to her coming to Manchester? husband's secret annovance.

Had Lola humbled herselt before himhad she begged his forgiveness for keeping silence on the subject of her engagement with Aubrey, and assured him answered. "I must find out where she lives and appeared, her love for him had never that, however inconsistent her conduct wavered - there is little doubt that Bruce her own room. after due severity, would have reiented. She hardly thought that he would altogether, and, unasked, would have take her at her word. But when, an explained to her what the true relations hour later, she re-entered the sitting-between him-elf and Ella Granville had room, Bruce was not there, and the She looks five-and-twenty already. How been-merely a chivalrous friendship; for maid who was clearing away the break she blushes! Oh, there was a little affaire de cour between you and her once, wasn't there?"

"No" Aubray an word absurble learned by the casions, and he certainly cared for Lola waiting at the door. Lola tore down the waiting at the door. Lola tore down the "But I know her very well, and I should woman. But her very silence on the bye, but as she gained the door the cab more than he had ever dene for any other stairs that she might at least say goodsubject with Ella Granville proved to doors were pulled sharply to the direction him her indifference towards himself, given, "Euston," and without a word of Lola never alfuded, in the most distant larewell Bruce Laidlaw drove away, manner, either to her own conduct leaving his young wife standing on the after Bruce's departure from Oldford, or steps of their home, alone. She blushed deeply, and withdrew her to Ella Granville, and from this silence Brues drew the worst conclusions, until Then she introduced him to her aunt, at length, plunging himself into a very vortex of work, he left off thinking of his

But Lola had no such resource to break ject of the Doctor's property, which, up her sadness and blot out existing dis-from the number of relatives daily put: comforts. The post of the evillay in the ting in claims, promised to become reduced to an infinite amount of tray legacies.

Authorite amount of tray legacies.

Authorite amount of tray legacies.

his conduct towards her. Her apologies, her prayers for reconciliation and forgiveness, must come sooner or later, so Bruce decided, and in the meantime his treasure the lightest word of commendawork occupied him solely, and he became so deeply interested in the story he was planning of a sundered man and misunderstanding, that he failed to reproof, kept the women about him pernotice how his wife's blue eyes grew petually on their best behaviour. Lola, sadder every day, and how little lines of who adored him, and watched and fairness of her face.

She was a disappointment to him. Her love for him had been her greatest attraction in his eyes, a warm, passionate love which would kindle an answering ing to question him, learned from her that round about their settings certain fire in him. At Oldford he had been servants, and not from him, the news of thread-like lines were faintly traced.

"Do you like living in London? Are ful freshness and picturesqueness, but he had asked for her in marriage because he wanted to be loved, and felt that he could return the love of such a woman. The loss of her little fortune had hardly was glad that she was now wholly dement was broken off, and take him. Bruce Laidlaw, out of pique: these were, in Bruce's eyes, offences which only deep humility—and repeated shy overtures of And Lola offered none of these things

She was barely twenty; she had no knowledge of the world or of men; she underrated her own beauty and charm, and overrated the loftiness of Bruce's character; she imagined that he hated ner; that he would never forgive her; she was miserably to happy, and lonely unused to unkindness, she regretted the loss of her sympathetic and affectionate guardian every hour of her life, and Bruce, when he found her in tears, as-cribed her grief to the loss of Aubrey, and not to his own neglect. Her very feer of him made him impatient, and the discovery of a weighty packet of Aubrey's etters in his wife's desk, where, too, that returned engaged-ring, and a few other little gifts Lola had not had the heart to send back. were stored, tended to widen the ever-it creasing gulf between them.

punished but I saa meanwhile had made her discoveries, too. Bruce, who was ininveterately careless, never took the trouble to destroy letters or bills; and in Brace had long ago forgotten the name of their har course of tidying his numerous tranks, "When he can, of course," sheams very thinkshing seariet. "But he is very writing two novels and a play. You which would have independent of Mrs. Granville which would have independent. which would have inflamed the jealensy

that sheltered his father. She therefore She seemed glod of the opportunity of induced her son to accept an invitation chattering to an old friend. In truth, from his step-sister. Lady Mordaunt, to her life was far more sail and lonely than pass the remainder of the season in her latent Arbrev's location have a sail and the emotional, fearful woman; he in bosobed in his work character. Failing stiver, he was not going ing, but living uneasily through the

"I am going to Manchester for a

could watch her, and the whole theatre with all its other occupants. Lecams merely the framework for that one beau tiful face.

Lola's companions were an elderly advertised and three men all strangers to Anloy visited, size came back to the belief that and three men all strangers to Anloy visited.

lover, and that at heart he was so still, she said. "And have you got together

She turned in her chair, and looked up

into his face. Who will play Nell?" she asked. Bruce withdrew his hand from her

"Why do you ask" he one fired

"Because I know to whom the part was once offered." He looked at her with cold displeasure

and then, turning away with a disagree-" Miss Amy Gordon."

Lola read this, but was hardly satisfied. Who is Miss Amy Gordon? she ask-

"A woman I have never yet seen in 'Do you want me?" she asked de

perately, with a sob in her voice. Heshrugged his shoulders. "I want you to please yourself," he

"Then I shall stay here," she said, and rose on the words to cry her eyes out in

CHAPTER XX.

Four long June days were passed by Lola in complete loueliness after her

husband's departure. Her sole interest in London life was centred in the postman's visits; her one hope lay in a kindly letter from Manchester. To say that she missed Bruce would be understating the case. His was so potent a personality that the very lodging-house servants, who saw him hardly at all and were unuterably in

characterised him, all these things combined to emphasise Mr. Laidlaw's importance and to make those about him tion that fell from his lips.

His temper, which rose on comparatively slight provocation to a white heat wife, kept apart by a somewhat similar of hard anger, and his power of scathing discontent and unrest began to mar the worshipped each line of his face all day, understood him least of anyone, and vexed him continually. Ella Granville, who had never tried to understand him, and whom he had never loved. managed him far better. Yet of Ella, Bruce never thought at all, while the image of Lola haunted and reproached him through the whole duration of his journey northwards.

"She should not have been so silly. She should have some trust in me. And if she wanted to come with me she should have said so."

Thus he reasoned within himself, but his innate sense of justice told him that he had been unwarrantably harsh towards the beautiful girl he had made his wife, and that for any follies or inconsistencies she had committed before her marriage she had been amply punished. Through all the press of business which greeted him in he north the found his thoughts reverting to Lola as he first saw her-the sleeping beauty in the tower of Donnithorpe, rosy, sunny-haired lreaming by the fire—and to Lola as he had left her, with the wistful trouble in her blue eyes, and a break in her voice as she asked her husband "if he wanted

She was extremely tiresome, certainly who had been so joyous, so tender. grown undemonstrative and silent. She could not keep still in the room while he was writing, and when her rest tless movements irritated bina she would burst into tears and leave the room, to reappear with blurred features and nedrimined eyes at meartimes. And all the while he was only working for her, straining every nerve to carn money enough to buy her a house and garden, that she might have something to becupy and amuse her, and a position worthy of his life. Yet, as the hours i separated them went by, the laugts of his lown treatment of her became more and more apparent to him, until when four Yel be meant to be kind and forgiving some day when this press of work was successful married life upon immediately alone. One tindd letter and reached him from Lola. In it she made a re-Brace had long ago forgotten the name of Madanie de Vaux's daughter, and therefore tailed to connect it with Aucey, and in a long and very gracious letter to his wife he accorded her his full permission to visit anyone she knew in town "except Madame de Vaux."

(To be Continued) KIND WORDS.

Loving words will cost but sittle, Journeying up the hill of life: But they make the weak and weary Stronger, braver for the strife. Do you count them only trides What to earth are sun and rain Never was a kind word wasted Never one was said in vain.

When the cares of life are many And its burdens heavy glow For the ones who walk beside you. If you love them, tell them so. What you court of little value Has an almost magic power; And beneath that cheering sunshine

Hearts will blossom like a flower.

So, as up life's hill we journey. Let us scatter all the way Kindly words to be the sunshine In the dark and cloudy day. Grudge no loving word, my brother, As along through life we go To the ones who journey with you If you love them, tell them so,

Origin of "Whig,"

sally known to all English speaking him to me, until some years after it converged people, says the St. Louis Republic. By sion, she wrote me an accessor of his appar ome the word is supposed to be a contraction of a longer one, "whiggamore," which in parts of England and Scotland. e-pecially Scotland, signifies a drover or hender. It was in 1679 that the word first became common in the British isles, when the struggle was in progress between the peasantry and aristocracy to have or not to have the bill passed by Parliament to exclude the Duke of York from the line of succession. All who were opposed to placing the duke in the line of succession were derisively called "whiggamores," or "drovers," just as the city dude of to day speaks of the "grangers," the "grays," the whiskers" and the "hay seeders." the "chin Scotch tradition gives altogether a different reason for the word. It is this: During the early religious wars in Scothand the weakest of the factions used the words "We Hope in God" as a motto. The initials of these words were placed on their banners thus, "W. H. I. G." and seen all the followers of that clan were given the title of "Whig," by Visitor went away, after begging the lady which was afterward account. which was afterward attached as a party nickname.

Excuses. No wiser remark was ever made by Dr. Ben-

amin Franklin than a severe sentence which he once uttered to a young man who had an appointment with him and missed it. Next day the young man came and began to make a very fluent excuse to the doctor for his absence the day before. "Stop!" said Franklin, "You have said too much already, my good boy : for the man who is good at making an excuse is seldom good at anything clse." An easy excuse made by a delinquent for a flat error or billure to do a duty seldom, indeed, softens the heart of an employer or superior. Of course an account of the reasons for fadlure should be given when a demand for them is made, but they should be given simply and briefly, and without any attempt to make the case appear any better than the plainest statement of the facts made it. A youth who is beginning a round of duties in any place which has any responsibilities may as well make up his mind that his employer will look with some disfavour, if not with suspicion, upon his explanation of failness; to explain how circumstances had hurried on her marriage; and to ask him to forgive her for the pain she must have caused him. But something in his in a smouldering sense of the injustice of and an almost savage frankness which and failure as a part of his education. ures. He must be perfectly honest about them, and never slow to admit his mistakes. And there are few employers who are not willing to allow a beginner a liberal number of biunders

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Twenty-Two Years in Purgatory.

Let me relate something for the benefit of areless Cathories who flatter themselves that. when they die, they will go to Purgatory as r j matter of courses that is, will not "go further and tare worse; "and, again, thee there it is only a question of a few years more or less. since they must get to Heaven at last.

Some years ago there fixed in a city of the United States a gentleman who belonged to the above class of Catholics. Amon' his friends: was a lady or my acquaintance. She was deeply attached to him, and would, I suppose, have become his wife; had not death prevented it. She did not be tserf, at that fame, profess tauch religion of any kin t, though nominally a menber of the P. E. Church; but she know he was a Catholic and a "tearcless" one (as she or pressed it); and when he died it was a conso-Infrom to their that had becomes the sacra-

Well, time went on, and time note married a person of no religion at all, who subsequently got a divorce from her, taking with him their two boys and leaving her the only gar. After this her thoughts turned to religion, and she joined the ranks of the High Church Lipuscopalians, becoming soon a fervent Runalist, Now, the Ritualists believe in praying for the lead; and once Mrs - -had taken no time practice, she would regularly remember her deceased (reend | But wheat a jew years later, I had the happaness of receiving her into the Church, and she came to understand the Catholic doctrine of Pargatory, it seemed to her that her friend must have entered Heaven, it saved sheedese he had been dead to long, Several reasons have been assigned to so that now she scarcely thought or pray-account for the word Whig universion, she wrote me an account of his apparition to her explaining, of course, their inti-

> she was spending the summer in the country with her little girl, and had just returned from Mass on Surday morning Having had to walk a good distance, she lay down in her room to rest. She did not fall asleep, for she heard. her child's voice down stairs; neither was she thinking of her friend of other days, when, suddenly, she became aware that he stood he-

He reminded her that it was the twentyecond anniversary of his death and informed her that he was still in Purgatory She was horrified, for it flashed into her mind that a minute in Parzadory seems a year, as visitors from that realm of pain have said. To think But then of 22 years there! But some words of St. Cathering of General came quickly to her relief and "Oh, but you are happy," she exclaimed. "Alas," the poor soul replied, "I have lost all sonse of happiness, for I am In total darkness? Worse and worse. But my friend just managed to gasp out; "Oh, but you will soon be in was the mournful answer. And then the ghostly visitor went away, after begging the lady not to torget him any more.

Twenty-two years in total darknesss, and no prospect of release even then! All for having been a careless Catholic! There I food for reflection, gentle reader. We see this soul punished with great severity. St. Catherine of Genoa tells us, in her exquisite "Treatise on Purgatory," that the soul may have an intense joy with its pain; and that the privation of this joy is among the more rigorous chastisements. Yet the case before us council be exceptional. The sufferer had not been a criminal, but simply a negligent Catholic, Very negligent, no doubt. But how

many such cases there are ! Let us take warning, then, dear reader. It oes not "pay" to be a careless Catholic, however good-hearted and amiable one may be at the same time. In the first place, one runs a terrible risk of going to Hell. And if, by Got's undeserving mercy, one does escape that, one's soul may be left for generations in the lower regions of Purgatory, while friends on earth piously imagine it in Heaven.-Rev. Father Edmund, C. P., in Poor Souls Advo-

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SWEET CHILDHOOD.

Oh children are a blessing here, I love the fair, pure gems; My heart is moved to watch them.— Of heaven such rich emblems!

God's gift they are. He blessed them
When earth He lowly trod;
We'd search in vain for sweeter flowers Along our heavenward road.

God's little children! Oh how sweet Again to be a child! To dream of love, and peace, and hope. Amidst world's tumults wild.

D. McK. MACARTHUR. 827 Palace St., Montreal, Nov. 19th, 1891.

ST. THOMAS.

to carry the Gospel to the Parthians, Medes, Persians, Hircanians and Bae mans. In the end he reached India, and made our religion known there. Whereas his boly doctrine and signal miracles wor. the people over to a love of Jesus Christ. they only provoked the king of that people to a hatred of the Apostle. Accordingly St. Thomas was sentenced to die, and transpierced with javelins he crowned his

APOSTOLIC DIGNITY

by martyrdom. The Roman Martyrology says that his sacred remains were first removed to Ortona, and some years later to Edessa, where they now repose. The finger which probed the wound in the sacred breast of Christ is sept in the Basilica of the Holy Cross in Jerusalem. For this lack of detail in his biography we are amply repaid with a knowledge of his character from three striking Gospel incidents in which ie is a prominent figure. When afraid: they remonstrated that the Jews sought to stone Him, and caught at our Lord's word, Lazarus one friend steepeth, opining; Lord if he steeps he shall do will without our going to his relief. Thomas, therefore, who is called Didymus, suid to his fellow disciples: Let us also go, that or may die with him. This is a prompt challenge to their cowardice. It is not the bid of a sul on or despon lent character, but the daring of a decided and generous spirit, whose devotion had 10 patience with the poorly excused fear of his fellows. As St. Thomas stood apart from the other Apostles in this spirit of loyalty to his Divine Master, so healso stood apart from them in an betinate doubt of their report about | 82nd me a price | betinate doubt of their report about | fort before I die.' the Resurrection. They had discredited four apparitions, and the reports of the favored ones, and had scarce believed our Lord's coming into their own midst to rebuke their mistrust

OF THE HOLY WOMEN,

of Magda'en, of Peter, and of the Emmans pilgrines: to show them the wounds in His hands and feet; to let them handle and secand to get with them. St. Thomas would not take even their combined testimony. He is widing to believe, but he will believe on his own conditions: Except I shall see in His hands the print of the waits, and put my harper in the place of the nails, and put makeral into His side, I will not behee. Again impatient with what he thought the credulity, his impetuous temper commaits him to a resolution, which might have cost him his faith, had not Jesus, always very good to Thomas, granted him the terms he presumed to ask. It is common to call this the doubt or unbelief of Thomas: most Gospel commentaries say it was sinful doubt. Surely it was not a doubt of our Lord's power to arise from the dead; yet just as surely was it an unreasonable distrust of valid human testimony, and therefore a rash exposure of all the religious truth he had learned from the subject of that testimony, his Divine Master. Even though it does not appear that he refused to believe in he was still wrong in disregarding those who might have been his only source of evidence about Christ's crowning miraele, the Resurrection, in risking or in rejecting a means of religious truth

SUFFICIENT AND AVAILABLE. Our Lord seems to have treated him as one whom evidence without kindness might have confirmed in his obstinacy. Put in the finger kither, and see My hands, and bring hither thy hand, and will linto My side: and be not faithless, out believing. And then that gentle remonstrance, intended more for us than for Thomas: Because those hast seen Me, Thomas, those hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen and have believed. The fervent confession of the Apostle: My Land and my God! makes one go back to another occasion, when our Lord's first words at the Last Supper all besetting Him with questions. Some Were not cool enough to notice that He was evading their questions. St. Thomas noticed it, and peremptorily enough he pointed an unanswered question of St. Peter, even contradicting our Lord's, whither I go you know, and the way you and for Philip: for Thomas He has that

Truth, and the Life: no man cometh to the Father but by Me-I am all, everything

IN THIS LIFE AND IN THE NEXT, your Lord and your God. How clearly all this came back to the generous plessed with the invitation to penetrate the sacred side, and press the very Heart which had shown him so much love! Now at length he is one with his fellow Apostles, nor will they shrink from him, when he repeats his challenge: Let us too go and die for Him. St. Thomas is not the patron of doubt, unbelief or of positivism modern speculators would make him. He knew his own mind too well, and if he did presume to lay down the conditions of his belief, he was sincere in meaning to believe when these were fulfilled. He did not profess a willingness to believe in facts, and quietly assume that certain facts are impossible. He might act as patron in helping minds Thoughts for the Day Dedicated to Ifim out of these guilty states: his own conduct cannot be said to justify them. The true picture of St. Thomas then is St. Thomas became an Apostle of our not that of a venerable man holding a Lord in the Spring of A.D. 31. It was rule and square to measure every proof the Twelve were chosen on the Mountain him holding also the lance with which he was transpierced. If he did measure of the Beatifudes, just before the Sermon the Gospel evidences, he knew no meaon the Mount. Like some of the others, sure of love but the greatest, that of laywho were made Aposties that day, he ing down his life for his friend; and the may have followed our Lord before: but friend was Christ. How well tradition, the fact is not mentioned in Scripture, true and legendary, has recognized in the fact is hos many and it is probable, and his biographies say it is probable, him this resolute, generous character, just as they say he was most probably a list attested by the claims which nearly Galilean, and a disherman. He was all the Eastern nations make of him as sometimes styled Didymus, or Twin, their Apostle, and the beautiful legends sometimes so has all playands, of and, then apostic, and the beautiful regends some say, to his sister Lydia; others on account of two traits he united in his courrent of his goodness everywhere, are districted in his praises and abounds in demands deed, the well-founded traditions of his praises and abounds in demands on his intercession. To us he stands out life are very few. From the Acts of the as a close, personal friend of Christ, our

TRUST IN ST. JOSEPH.

Theilling Story of an African Missionary

Father O'Haire, of Ashborne, England, well known as having spent many years in Africa, as a missionary, recently told the following thrilling story at a church festival says the Glasgow Observer:--

"During several of the twelve years I spont in Africa I had under my pastoral Everstomb in an inclosure within the temple, care the sole charge of a district as large as England. Periodically I made a visitation of my scattered flock. On one of these vast excursions I lost my way, and seven years. According to the Arablan lefound myself wandering without the gends, on the anniversary of the death of Abel, slightest idea of the locality. I could see said to be June 3d, the doors of the temple, no one. It was a season of drought: no which forms a canopy over this supposed tomb rain had fallen, and my horses were of the first woman, remain open all night, in scarcely able to drag along my cart for want of water. At length I came to a Boor farm in this, to me, unknown them, as if the memory of the first tragedy valley. The whole country was scorebed. Jesus was bent upon going into There was, however, a water dam near Judea to raise Lazarus, the Apostles were the house, and this was alldrought. Apthe house, and this was all drought. Approaching the Dutch farmer, I told him my story, and asked him if he would allow my horses to drink. Permission was granted. I told the farmer I was a Catholic priest; he was a Protestant.

" Or, then, said he. if you go into the out-house you will find a labourer who is dying--he is a Catholic."

"I entered there and found the poor fellow, a client of St. Joseph, near death. When I told him I was the Catholic priest of the district of 'Cudtshorn,' one hundred and fifty miles away, he litted his wasted body and exclaimed in accents of deepest gratitude:

Ah. St. Joseph, I knew you would send me a priest, so as to give me com-"" What has St. Joseph to do with the

never for one day neglected that prayer. I made my first Communion at ten, and served Mass till I was fifteen. I entered in the army at twenty-one, and came out to the Kaffir war.

Before leaving Ireland I went in my uniform and bid my poor old mother good-bye, and as she kissed me tenderly, she sobbed, "Don't forget your prayer to St. Joseph." I came to the Kaffir war. When it was over and my time had expired, I was discharged and stayed by the Cape. There was no priest nearer to me than Cape Town-five hundred miles away. I hired out on this Dutch farm, and here I have worked for years. Lately I heard of your arrival at Cudtshorn, one hundred and fifty miles away, and I set out in delicate health in the hope of going to Confession and Communion. Arriving at your house weary, I was told you were away on the visitation and and might not be back for many months. After a week I returned, and here I landed yesterday nearly dying, and here is the priest to-day sent by St. Joseph."

"That night I instructed him and heard his Confession. The next morning I said Mass and gave him Holy Communion, and soon after I gave him Ex-treme Unction and the last blessing. He then died, saying with his last breath, 'St. Joseph, pray for me that I may die a happy death.'"

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Plils. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

The Legend of the Judas-Tree.

(From the Spanish.) False disciple, treacherous friend, cumning serpent filled with the venom of cupidity, hardhearted as the rock, utterly unmindful of the kindness of his Master, Judas determined to commit against Him the blackest of treasons, delivering Him for a pattry sum into the hands of those who had decreed His death. Later, devoured by remorse, the kiss with which he had betrayed Jesus lingering like fire upon his lips, made the Twelve anxious, and they were he wandered through the streets of Jerusalem, feeling to depth of his soul all the blows and insults which had been heaped upon his betrayed Lord. Finally, the chiefs of the Synagogue, the Scribes and Pharisees, assembled in judgment against the Son of God, had Him conducted like a vile malefactor before the Roman Governor to receive sentence of death.

Moved by the accusing voice of conscience, know, by saying: Lord, we know not Judas hastened to the Sanhedrin, and offering whither Thou goest: and how can we know the way? Just before and just to he high-priests the thirty pieces of silver, the way? Just before and just the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed has been price of his treason, he has been price of after Christ has painful words for Peter is the price of innocent blood! Take your money, and deliver to me my Master!" His splendid revelation: I am the Way, the words were received with scorn and derision.

"What does it matter to us?" they replied. The bargain is made. Thou shouldst have considered this before. Keep thy money. Away with thee!"

Transported with blind fury, the unfortunate Judas flung the money at their feet; and, replying to the protestations of the members of Apostle that moment when he was the Sanhedrin with a shower of maledictions, he receded from the hateful spot. The faithless Apostle, who had seen so many sinners received by Jesus Christ-Magasien, pardoned in an instant for her manifold offences; the Samaritan woman, at Jacob's well, converted in a single moment; the adulterous woman forgiven at a glance-still feared to throw himself upon the mercy of Christ, who was about to die for all mankind. Instead of imitating the repentance of Peter, in the despair of his soul he found life an insupportable burthen, and hurried to destruction through the gateway of an ignominious death.

Not far from Jerusalem, close to the Garden of Gethsemane, there grew up on a sloping bank of vendure a tree c wered with luxurlant dark green foliage. The wind agitating its branches seemed to echo the jeers of the multitude, the echoes of the trumpet which proclaimed that Jesus had been sentenced to death. A distracted man, with bristling hair, ran hither and thither, as though atraid of his shadow; hearkening with strained attention to shortly after the second Passover, the day of our Lord's Divinity; it should paint the metaneholy sound of the wind as it swept through were chosen on the Mountain him holding also the lance with which through the leaves, seeming to his ears like the clink of falling silver.

This man, raging like a wild beast, suddenly loosened the girdle which confined his tunic, ran toward the tree, fastened one end of the cord to a branch, and making a lasso of the other, he passed his neck through it and the next moment swung high in air. The branchs of the tree were loath to sustain the weight of the unfortunate Judas. Rocking to and fro. they endeavored to dislodge that treacherous lisciple, till, swollen and destorted, his body burst open and the entrails gushed to the ground.

When springtime came again, and the tree whereon Judas had hung himself was in blossom, the flowers, instead of being white saint, the Roman Breviary adopts only the following: After receiving the Holy thest in the apper chamber, he see out that the dependence of the Box out the see ou supported such a monster, and ever since that time the flowers have blossomed red. It may sometimes still be seen in gardens, but its odor is disgusting, and all instinctively avoid its deadly shadow. No one was ever found to admire it; all avoid it. It is called the Judas-

> The Tomb of Eve at Jedda. At Jedda, the seaport of Meeca, there is a temple with a palm growing out of the solid stone roof, which the Arabs assert marks the last resting place of our common mother. surrounded by high white walls, is the shrine or thousands of devoted Ishmaelites, who seven years. According to the Arablan lespite of the keeper's efforts to close them, and terrible cries of anguish are said to issue from still haunted the remains which are superstitionsly believed to be deposited there. The Arabian tradition has it that Eve was over 200 feet tall, which coincides, som what remarkably, with an account of the tenants of the Garden of Eden written by a member of the French Academy of Sciences, a few years ago, who also estimated the first pair to have been over two hundred feet in height.

Fraternal Affection.

If friendship be delightful, if it be above all delightful to enjoy the continued friendship of those who are endeared to us by the intimacy of many years, who can discourse with us of the frolies of the school, of the adventures and studies of the college, of the years when we first ranked ourselves with men in the free society of the working world-how delightful must be the friend-hip of those who, accompanying us through all this long period with closer union than any casual friend, can go still further back, from the school to the very nursery which matter? I asked, and here is his story: witnessed our common pastimes; who has an liable anthelmintic Freeman's Worm Powinters. mother, a good Cathofie, taught me to fand in every person that has excited our love say every day, "St. Joseph pray for me or our hatred; who have honored with as those that I may die a happy death." I have to whom we have paid every filial honour in life, and wept with us over those whose death has been the most lasting sorrow of our hearts, Such, in its wide, unbroken sympathy, is the triendship of brothers, considered even as friendship only; and how many circumstances of additional interest does this union receive from the common relationship to those who have original claims to our still higher regardand to whom we owe an acceptable service, in extending our affection to those whom they love. Every dissension of man with man excites in us a feeling of painful incongruity, But we feel a peculiar melancholy in the discord of those whom one roof has continued to shelter during life, and whose dust is afterwards to be mingled under a single stone.

Words of Wisdom.

A man should keep his friendship in con dant repair. Real glory springs from the silent conquest

of ourselves The best poblity springs from the heart and

rom good deeds. The religion that preaks out in spots is not a good kind to have.

Words which are the signs of ideas, are the grand riches of humanity.

Men are silent at the grave-side; silent in the moment of supreme danger. Truth is violated by faisehood, and it may be qually outraged by silence.

If you would complain, humbly lay your heart before God, and not in the presence of men.

The moment of choosing our destiny is a olemn one, and everything that is solemn is said. A man's true name before God is what he is

in reality-not what the newspapers say about him. Sympathy has in its own right a singular

power of soothing the moral sufferings of the forlorn or unfortunate.

A Noted Irishman.

"Sir John Pope Hennessy was, I think, one of the most brilliant and agreeable Irishmen who ever played a part in the public life of Engand," says the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. "His personal charm was his fortune. Of fortune in the vulgar sense he had very little, but he had good looks, pretty manners, tact, quick perception, power of speech, a keen ambition, a faculty of attracting friends, and a keen natural gift of saying exactly the thing which was pleasantest to hear. With such endowments a man has comparatively little need of money. In some of the more prosale gifts which go to make a sucessful man, Sir John was perhaps deficient; and, indeed, the routine of official life was scarcely his vocation. When he gave up a colonial career, returned to England, and reentered Parliament, his foot was once more or his 'native heath,' and it seemed as if his life, after some stormy passages in its spring and

summer, was destined to have a sunny and genial autumn. Winter was a thought which it was impossible to associate with the smooth face, the clear dark eye, the trim figure, and alert bearing, and it was difficult to believe that so blithe and genial a companion, so full of interest in the world and its ways, was already by computation of years an old man."

The Pope's Will.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle writes under date of Nov. 3: I hear tonight that the Pope, though not dangerously ill, is visibly losing health and strength. The intestinal complaint, which has hitherto been the only allment of Leo XIII., now produces great exhaustion followed by coma and other alarming symptoms, indicating gradual paralysis. I may add that the Pope made his will last month. The document is in Latin, and commences with the beautiful recognition of the special role of the present Pontificate, followed by an humble confession of human weakness, and in appeal to the merits of Christ and to the nerole precedents of his valiant saints, induding St. Joachim, father of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the patron saint of the Pope. Contrary to all previous announcements the Sovereign Pontiff distinctly disclaims all personal inclination in the matter of the choice of his successor. The actual passage of the will on this subject is substantially as follows: "Peter the repentant and loving disciple of Christ, who spoke by the mouths of my predecessors and by my own, will diffuse the infinite charity of the God-head by him who takes from my dead hand the ring and seal of the fisherman." The Pope then refers to the carpenter's house at Nazareth, which he describes as the divine temple of that labor worship which is the highest prayer of our fallen nature, and which has made the sweat of man's brow the unction of the present grace and the pledge of glory after death. This will suffice to give some idea of this touching and gentle testament of peace and good will, worthy of the Pontiff whose only ambition is to go down to posterity as the workingman's Pope. Another will, referring to temporal matters, is in the hands of four eardinals. This, of course, s secret, but it is safe to say that the bulk of the property of the Holy See is in the Bank of England, and in freehold and leasehold investments of the United Kingdom. So much is this the case, that if hy any vicissitude the Pope left Rome the pecuniary interests of the catholic world would be sate guarded by marantees of the highest order in England and the United States.

THE OLD SOD.

Over the seas and far away, O swallow do you remember at all.1 The nest in the Behened garden wall, Where the sun looked through an ivy screen, And the leaves of lilar were large and green? Here's many a mosque with its rings

towers, And pillared temple and stately town, And the Holy River goes slowly down, The sun is seeking his saffron bowers, But my heart thes far to an abbey gray Where the dead sleep and the living pray.

Here's yellow champak that Buddah loves, And lotus shedding her odorous breath But the orange evening is as lonely as death, Vith no sound save the croon of the morning doves;

In lovely Ireland this morning I know How mertily homeward the mowers go

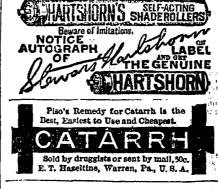
The daisied grass with the dew is pearled, And the cattle stand where the shades are long,

The cuckoo's calling his measured song The angelus rings o'er a hawthorn world; And eyes I know where the lovelights be, Are growing misty with thoughts of me.

O swallow, swallow, that land is far, And a human body's a prisoned thing. But you will fly away in the spring, To our home where riseth the evening star, The blackbird's singing in some green brake. And my heart is breaking for that song's sake. -- Catherine Tynan.

EXPEL THE WORMS by using the safe and re-

However's Phas.—In the complaints peculiar to females these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the fair sex has become so constant for the removal of their aliments that barely a toilet is without them. Amongst all classes, from the domestic servant to the pecusian terms of the pecusian period of the pecusian properties render them safe and invaluable in all cases; their invigorating and parifying properties render them safe and invaluable in all cases; they may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganization or irregularity of the system, specific renoving the cause and restoring the sufferer to robust health. As a family medicine they are invaluable for subduing the maladies of young and old.



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lity, qualities: which are not to

oo found in ordinary hair dyes.

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Strange cases cured by my Medical Dis-covery come to me every day. Here is one of Paralysis—Blindness—and the Grip. Now how, does my Medical Discovery cure all these? I don't know, unless it takes hold of the Hidden Poison that makes all humor.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, Sept. 9th., 1891.

Donald Kennedy,—Dear Sir: I will state my case to you: About nine years ago I was paragived in my left side, and the best doctors gave me no relief for two years, and I was advised to try your Discovery, which did its duty, and in a few months I was restored to health. About four years ago, I became blind in my left eye by a spotled cataract. Last March I was taken with La Grippe, and was contined to my bed for three months. At the end of that time, as in the start, then it struck me that your Discovery was the thing for me: so I got a bottle, and before it was half gone I was able to go to my work in the mines. Now in regard to my eyes, as I lost my left eye, and about six months ago my right eye became affected with black spots over the sight as did the left eye—perhaps some twenty of thembut since I have been using your Discovery they have all left my right eye but one; and, thank God, the bright light of heaven is once more making its appearance in my left eye. I am wonderfully astonished at It, and thank God and your Medical Discovery Your truly, HANK WHITE. VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, Sept. 9th., 1891.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Inaritable purposes, its frauchite made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over whelming popular vote.

and unanu extragreement what wince take place semi-abunally (June and Document), and its Grann single ximber owner), and its Grann single from the other ten months of the rear, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. Its GRAND FATRAORDINARY DRAWINGS

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Tuesday, December 15, 1891. STORE DOTOE REALAND

- [JAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000
:	LIST OF PRIZES
١.	; PRIZE OF 600,000 is \$6.20 000
	1 PRIZE OF 2 00,000 is
1	1 PRIZE OF 50 000 is 50 000
1	9 PRIZES OF 10,000 are
- 1	10 PRIZES UF 5 000 Are 10 000
٠,	25 PRIZES OF 2, 00 are 50 00
1	100 PRIZES OF 8:0 are
1	300 PRIZES OF 400 are 200,000
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Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1.

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TTENTION—The present charter of the Louisian Stale Lettery Company, which is part of the Constitution of the State, and, by decision of the SUPREM!

OURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an inviolable contract between the States and the Lottery Company, will remain in force under any circumstances hive YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1955.

The Louisiana Legislatare, which adjourned July 10th voted by two-thirds majority in each bouse to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1835 until 1919—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

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The Trace Harks of these medicines are registered at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the Eritah Rosessessions who may keep the American counterfults for sale will be proceeded. sale will be probected.

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LADIES CORNER.

The benevolent patrons of the Oyster Supper and entertainments given in the Armory Hall, in aid of the poor of St. Patrick's Parish, and the friends of the kind and zealous Ladies of Charity who many calls which have recently been homeopathic quantity of this forbidden made on the humane and compassionate delicacy (2) might possibly be allowed. in aid of various other good works. The large attendance (1,200) on the last night proves that the excellent band, various tableaux and other entertainments offered, were pleasing and attractive. The delicacies served were of a superior quality and given at strictly current prices. The pleasing knowledge that a number of destitute poor will be relieved from much want and misery during the coming winter will be a censolation for those who generously patronized the entertainments and the ladics who worked for many weeks with untiring energy and zeal.

As there are many ladies just out of the twenties who complain of being very much mere on hon point than they care to be, some suggestions on how to avoid becoming fat may, perchance, be of use to a few of the readers of this column. The human family may be divided into three classes as regards this point: the int, who form the great majority, at least in this part of the world; the lean coming next, while those who are so fortunate as to be neither one or the other are a mere handful in computison with the two first mentioned classes. When asserting that fat people preponderate, I do not mean the extraordinarily fat, but merely those whose state is slightly inconvenient to themselves, whose appearchoose, a lithe active body in preference his heart? to a heavy, combrons one; and, to a certain extent, the choice rests with our selves. At the age of 27, or thereabouts, those who show no indications of belonging to the lean kind generally have their bones just nicely covered: but soon alas! the many disadvantages of a too substantial physique are felt, and there is every prospect of their leaving forever the ranks of the few, the happy few, who form the minority among human beings, i. e., those fortunate mortals who are neither fat nor thin! The evil, which is so much dreaded, could, in many cases, easily be avoided by a degree of abstinence, and the self-denial which this requires. Fat people generally have a keen enjoyment and relish for food, and want abundance of it, thinking they require it to satisfy what is, in reality, a talse appetite. About a third of what they gat daily would be ample to keep up their strength. This retrenchment would cause them to enjoy much better health and spirits, they would probably live longer, and, as a crowning advantage, they would remain in that desirable and comely state termed en bon

point, instead of increasing daily in weight and size. Some are under the impre sion that eating has nothing whatever to do with the matter, because there happer to be a few people scattered over the face of the earth who, though enormous continue as lean as lean can be,and a scanty allowance of bisthe cuit : of age, show a tendency to wonaninood? after becon onless they take extreme venicat which is amply sufficient for out, and carefully avoid heavy mere enjoyment. And let abuse themselves of the idea the. 2110 g has nothing to do with the #bat rit is indeed the first cause of sway. for that almost every one in the we could more than is necessary, or the aboneficial, and this surplus food

A very commonplace illustration,-and one which would, perhaps, enable sufferers in this way to realize the effect which too hearty eating has upon them, would be for them to be present at have both had the same kind and quantity of food. That which in the former becomes bone and muscle, and goes to-wards forming a full sized fowl, will be found, in the latter, to have become a mass of fat, coating the sides, the intestines, and the different organs; the heart often being literally embedded in fat. And this is also the state of the interior of many hearty caters, and frequently results in the disease called "fatty degeneration of the heart."
Thus the organ which is the seat of life that it is unable to do its work.

Some people say, "but I am so hungry I have to make a hearty meal." Food does not satisfy, the very moment it is swallowed. Fat people would do well costs about \$3, and contains about 65 15-

times into in ik, weight, inconvenience and disease, though our own doings.

to try the experiment of eating about a third part of what they are in the habit of taking, and they would find that in less than half an hour, when the food has begun its work of nourishing the body, that the hunger felt on partaking of what, to them, was a scanty meal, had entirely passed off, and by the time the next repast is served there will be a keenness of appetite which doctors and wise men consider necessary in order wise men consider necessary in order to make the food we take nourishing, and of full benefit to us. And again be it remembered, that only a third of the ard's grave." usual quantity is to be taken, notwithstanding the sharpened appetite, for not even once in the day may a hearty meal be allowed to those who daily increase in size and weight. This self-denial is very trying indeed, but whether is it better to suffer these mortifications three times a day, or all the ills and inconveniences of being fat, which are felt every hour?

This habit of refusing what is injurious, or tends to increase the evil, becomes, after a time, quite easy. Certain kinds of food ought carefully to be avoided, or at least partaken of in very small quantities.-for example, bread and butter. the least pariele of fat, checolate, cocoaand liquids in quantity. It will be alleged that fat is necessary to supply joint-oil, and that the inclination to cat fat is only a natural instinct in a cold climate, as it has the effect of producing caloric, or devoted so much time, thought and heat. The answer to this objection is energy to the successful carrying out of that those who are already fat have an the same, will be pleased to hear that the results, speaking financially, have been most satisfactory considering the been most satisfactory considering the

 $-\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{DEUPHA}_{t}}$

A Girl's First Offer.

There are two deplorable extremes into one of which a young girl usually

alls on receiving her this offer." The worst and more frequent of these is that of fancying herself in love, when, in reality, she doesn't care a tig for her lover. The other consists in a coquetish pride which leads her, against the dictates of her judgment and the inclination of her heart, to reject a suiter, however

When an honest man offers a woman his hand, with all the accompaniments of heart and name and fortune-whether there he exalted or lowly, he pays heathe highest compliment in his power. Unleniably she has a right to feel complimented, and she must be untrue to her womanhood does she not in some measure feel so, even though her suitor be beneath her regard; and the compliment will be valued very much in proportion to her estimation of the man,

But take a young giri, whose imagination is colored with the bues of a summer sun-rising; whose dove-like soul is waiting on quivering wing for love's first message; whose gentle heart pulsates in anticipation of love's ecstasy. When, in her May morn, some one comes offering her the sweetest and brightest of ance is less pleasing to the eye than it life's fragrance and beauty—does she was a year or two before, and who are a few degrees fatter than they would wish on the garments, any stain on his hand. to be. Most people admire, and would are the garments, any stain on his hand, object a little action.

> stands in the radiance of her rising san, and sees her lover beneath its golden

Many a woman has blighted her own life, and that of the man she loved, by indulging a passion for coquetry. Hav ing charms of which she is fully conscious; endowed, perhaps, with the advantages of wealth, position and accomplishments, she proudly measures her power and says to herself:

"I am equal to great conquests; and shall I thus early, submit to be con-quered? I have cords with which to lead many captive; and shall I yield my hands to be managled! I have power to bring the proud head low-to melt thy heart of stone—to wring the nerve of steel; and shall I put my own head on the block-my own heart in the crucible -my own nerves in the vise? No! When I have had a surfeit of those delightsthen-

But the time referred to in the long futurity of the little word "then" seldom comes to the connecte. It will always be "then." The "accepted time" is never near when once we have let the opportunity pass. At 18 the coquette asks; "Who is he?" At 28; "where is he?" Assuredly, to be loved implies some

degree of loveliness, and she may be pardoned for feeling gratified with this highdozed for feeling grained with this angular example, who could devour unde of greese, a flitch of bacon, all flattery. But why should she unsules of cream, two loaves of bread the flutter, and yet look as if may be extended only to ensuare her? On the other hand why does she turn r! Such people are excep-neral rule. But all who, may be fitted to meet every want of her

Young girls, answer these questions to your own heart, and when your receive your refirst offer "be not so flattered or self-deceived as either to accept or reject without careful deliberation.

Don't imagine that this is the last 'chance" that you will ever have: neither, for the sake of flirting, throw it

LADIES, We secured three first prizes and diplomas at Montreal Ottawa and Sherbrooke, 1891, for the extra quality of our manufacture of Silver-Ware and replating old goods equal to new. We supply private families and Hotels direct from our factory. Free the dissection of a young pullet and delivery to any part of Canada, what may be termed an elderly hen who Samples replated at dozen rate to Samples replated at dozen rate to show work.

THE CANADA PLATING COY, 763 Craig St.

A Wise Letter.

The noted actor, Florence, flied has week and some one has published the tollowing letter, ascribing it to him. If genuine it should make him immortal as and fitters overrun with pressing dehis faminy representations on the stage mainds upon their taxed energies, and too high, and sales have been made at have made him famous. He did not the taxt cascable presents an assurance 18c to 201c in round lots. In Western, a becomes at last so smothered in fat prefess to be a teacher, but there was a that it is unable to do its work, would of wisdom in the quaint advice

irish Literature. The most important book in the near listance is announced to come from Mr. Stopford Brooke, the distinguished critic, nationality. He is a Donegal man, \$2.000 = 10. and the son of a poet.

The Mexican crop failure will create almost a famine, and the demand for per bag; standard and fine outmeal \$4.40 American corn will aggregate millions of to \$1.45 per bbl, and bags \$2.10 to \$2.15. bushels, leaving the European markets

PIANOS. UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Teach, Workmanship and Durability, BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street,

WASHINGTON, 517 Market Spaces WILLING Co., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que. [1844]

Children alway

SCOTT'S

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. A MARYELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER

A MANTILLUOU FLEOR FROUDULER It is Indeed, and the little lads and lassles who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion of artibeir meals during the winter season.

Bewaye of substitutions and imitations.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.





CURE

Headache, yet Carten's Liver Plus are oqually 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

HEAD

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

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

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price,

Best Body Brussels Carpets.

Since my anomicement of best, choice, rive-trame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders, measurers, cutters | There is more enquiry for Eastern Towns the tout cosemble presents an assurance lot of 200 tubs of closely selected was of the purchasing capacity of the public when prices reach a point below the standard.

> THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Stree - 1

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR.-Following the close of navigation, a fair business has been done on local account, but at a shade under outside quotations. Advices from St. Johns, N.B., state that a good deal of cutting is being indulged in by Western millers, but that the quality of straight rollers is being run down to extra. It would appear therefore that the cutting is more in the quality of the goods than the actual price. Dealors there according to the advices above referred to have been paying a cut price for straight rollers, but have been only getting Extra. Great dissatisfaction has been expressed at the new standards of flour, some of which are too high and others too low. Stopford Brooke, the distinguished ago, a says United Ireland. Some time ago, a listory of English literature was plannistory of English literature was plannistory of English literature was planning gether too high a standard, while winter patent and extra are too low. Dealers to do not standard as ed on a large scale, four leading crities being selected for the four different bere characterize the flour standards as periods. Professor Dowden was one, recently fixed by the examiners as a pure Professor Gosse another, and George farce, which discriminates against Mon-Saintsburg and Mr. Brooke the remaining writers. The latter's portion is to be taken in order to revise them, published soon by Macmillan in two lakes have been made in this market volumes, and the period dealt with is the during the week at \$4.70 to \$4.75 for carliest. It is curious that two of the straight rollers and at \$4.25 to \$4.35 for best living English critics should be extra. A fair business is reported in Irishmen. Mr. Brooke is something city strong bakers at \$5 to \$5.10, and more than the ordinary hidebound indimore than the ordinary hidebound individual who settles everything in the highelass literary journals. He is distinctly a sympathetic man, and what is more, a good Irishman. In spite of his social position and surroundings, he has always been steadfastly loyal to the Irish cause, and is actually proud of his nationality. He is a Democal man \$2.000 \(\) \(\

Pot bariev \$1.00; pearl bariey No.41, \$7.25 | 65c, br per bbl, \$3.75 per half bbl; No. 2 \$6.75 | Direks per bbl, \$3.50 per half bbl; \$2.80 per at 7c. packet of 49 fbs; 82 per packet of 45 fbs. (Geld dust cornucai \$4.25 per bbl; split peas 83 25 per bbl.

over \$1.02 to \$1.03 here. Sales of No. 4 hard have transpired at \$1.05 delivered Toronto. We quote No. 2 hard at \$1.02 to \$1.03 and Upper Canada red and in the country for very good quality, white winter at about the same figures. Two car loads of clean choice timothy

in car lots. Oars .-- The market is quiet but steady with last sales reported at 36c per 34 His on track for No. 2 white. A lot of 10,000 bushels is reported as having been sold

in the West at 321c for export. Pras. - Advices from the Stratford district state that 62e and 65e per bushel of 60 lbs have been paid there according to quoted at 75c to 76c per 66 lbs in store.

BARLEY. Business on spot has been very quiet since the close of navigation. and prices are more or less nominal. There is a decidedly easier feeling in the West and prices here partake of a nominal character. There have been sales on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific West at 46c for No. 3, and at 45c for No. 2. Here we quote prices more or less nominal at 52c to 57c as to quality, choice pale malting barley being quoted Ryl .-- The market is nominal at 93c to

Brekwillat.-The market here is quiet, with prices more or less nominal at 55c to 57c per bushel of 48 lbs. Deal- ing Nov. 28th, were as follows:ers here, however, say they could not pay these prices.

PROVISIONS. Duessen Hous The winter has milist. Though a number of cattle were lest CLOTHS. tated considerably against the shipment over from last week, the market with of hogs to this market, and the only sales | medium supply had a better tone, and reported consist of a few small lots at everything was well cleared at fair prices. \$5.75 to \$6.00. On Tuesday last when it | Sheep steady at 3 cts | Lambs 3 | to 4 cts | was raining hard \$5.75 was obtained, but | Large | receipts | of | Hogs. | (c | decline, since then, owing to cooler weather, \$6.00 closing \$4.50 per 100 lbs. has been made. A car lot now on the way to this market is offered at \$5.85, values — Cattle, butchers but it has not yet been picked up. Until steady cold weather sets in we cannot expect to see any settled market. Receipts during the past week were 4,070 nead, against 890 for the week previous. Pork, LARD, &c.—The market for hog products appear to be wholly devoid of speculation, business being confined to finited sales in order to supply actual consumptive needs. The receipts of pork during the past week were (30) bbls, against 1,360 bbls for the week previous. There have been sales of new Canada short cut mess pork at \$16 to \$16.50 per bb) as to quantity, and Chicago mess perk has been placed at \$11. The "bulls" seem to have lost all heart in pork, and speculation in this article has died out for the time being. In lard the sale of a lot of 1,000 pairs of compound is reported at \$1.45 per pair, but lots of three. 50 to 100 pails have been placed at \$1.47\$ to \$1.50 per pail. A moderately good business is passing in smoked meats at within range of quotations, a lot of five tierces of Montred sugar-quied hams being reported at 10½c, and we quote 10½c to 11c. We quote:—Camada short ett mess pork, per bbl., \$16.00(a \$16.50); Moss pork, American, per bbl., \$14.00(a \$15.50); Extra Mess beef, per bbl., \$14.50; and the state of the state oastbat: Hams, city cured, per ll., 102cm lle; Lard, pure, in pails, per ll., 94cm lle; Lard, compound, in pails, per ll., 74cm 74c; Bacon, per ll., 94cm lle; Shoulders, per lb., 8½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Better, -- Since the last vessel left port there has not been such an active market, and former extreme prices are not obtainable for round ots, September and October creameries have been offered at 25% with 25% the best bid. Fancy October cream-ery in small tubs would of course command more money, a lot of 100 small tubs of fancy creamery being sold at 25c. A fair quotation for ordinary size tubs, however, is from 22 to 24c as to quality, ships dairy as the price of creamery is placed to day at 16 to and we quote 15c to 17c as to quality. Kameuraska sells at 16c to 16 c in the country, while it is hard to get over those figures here.

of the week was very firm and sales were made of about 7,000 boxes at 10f to 11fc, but to-day the market closes with a somewhat anxious and tired expression, and finest cheese that at the beginning of the week could have been sold at 111c was offered at 11c to-day and not taken. It is said that 11c is an outside price today for the finest. The Liverpool public cable advanced to 54s 6d at the beginning of the week but private cables were 56s to 57s. It is generally admitted that the stocks left over in Canada are lighter than at this time last year, while it is well known that they are much smaller

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

in the United States.

Eccs.-In Montreal limed eggs a fair volume of business is reported at 15c to 16c with fresh held selling at about same figures, as some grocers prefer choice limed stock and their customers take them in preference to held stock. Our advices from Toronto state that limed eggs are going forward from that city to the English markets. The best f.o.b. bid that one of our city dealers received from Liverpool to-day would only net him 14c. Still business may yet be put through.

DRESSED POULTRY.—The season for dressed poultry has opened very inauspiciously, owing to the unusually mild weather which prevailed up to last week. The first shipment to this market had to be sold at very low prices in order to find a market for them before spoiling, shippers are consequently waiting for steady cold weather before shipping liberally. Sales of several cases of tur-Oxymen. Ac.—The market is firm under a fair demand and prices are higher as follows:—Granglated and rolled outs are in good demand with sales at 62c to 54.55 per bbl. and 82.25 to 82.55 for good stock, poor scalded lots, how-7c for good stock, poor scalded lots, however, have sold at 5c to 51c. A lot of chickens and goese, mixed, was placed at tige but the chickens were not prime. Ducks are quoted at 8c to be and goese

Hosey. - There is only a moderate demand at about last week's prices. A lot of 11 tins of old extracted honey was WHEAT .- There is not much business sold at 7c, and a lot of new at 8 c, and to redort on spot, but judging from we quote 7c to 9c, as to quantity and the sales that are taking place in the quanty. Fancy white clover in comb West Manitoba No. 2 hard is not worth 14c to 15c and dark 10c to 12c.

Hay. -- Further business has been done in car lots of pressed hay at \$8.50 to 80 on track, and at 7.50 per ton f.o.b. Coax.—The market is quiet and prices were placed here at \$10 delivered. A gree quoted at 70c to 72c, laid down here good business has transmit d in local base. good business has transpared in loose hay at \$7.50 to \$8.50, and straw at \$3.50 to So. Some hay is going forward to the New England States from the Eastern Townships.

FRUITS, &c.

The market has a firmer tone for choice lines of winter fruit, the major position. Here prices are nominally portion of sales in round lots being reporied at \$1.80 to \$2.10 per bbl, although a few sales of fancy descriptions have transpired at \$2.15 to \$2.25, a lot of Rox Russets being placed for Eastern account

EVAPORATION APPLES .- The market is fairly active and sales have been made at 63 to Te.

DRILD APPILLS, -- Are steady and there is no change to note, prices remaining the same, and we quote 4c to 5c per lb as to quality and quantity.

LIVE STOCK.

The receipts of Live Stock at the Montreal Stock Yards, for the week end-

Cattle, Sheep Limb Hogs. Left over from provious week 11 Total for week, 319 543 Left on hand 1 66 95 j 31 l

We quote the following as being rain values :- Cattle, butchers good, alle to 35c; cattle, butchers medium, 25c to 3c; cattle, butchers calls, 2c to 21; Sheep. Se : Hogs He : Calves, \$2 to 3.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, and placed in his bands by an East India misstonary the formation a simple vegetable remaily for the speedy and permanent cure of Construction, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthum and all Threat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful cuitolive powers in thousands of cases, and destring to relieve humain suffering. I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this techne in German, French or English, with mildirections for preparing and using sent by mail, by addressing, with Stamp, nunsing this paper, W. A. Noves, 820 Powers Rlock, Rochester, X.Y. (12-15-e o.w.)

More building has been done in Valley field this year than for the past



Six Well 122 with 15

Hey, W. Shann a read the Spectral good word for the accommended the Y. Crime during a period of free content of the Y. Crime during a period of free content to many self-left information and the state of the information had been a read of the good free congruential for the congruence of the cong

The bottle of heariest North Tenie has been received and advacet in a trace and that with a decided good reached and selection. The impression is especially in cheering boy, secroting gloominess of mind and giving in the face.

1.17 (A) Abotts

F.COM AGEIG. For byterbin Clargyman.

Our Entrephiet for anherers of hervous disonser will be sent tree to any address, and poose patients can also obtain this medicins tree of change from us.

This train dy has been prepared by the Reverend Paster Kunin of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

LOT YOUR DEDICINE CO., KOENIO MEDICINE CO., CHICAG CHICAGO, 1LL. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.

SI per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5. In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist CHEESE.—The market at the beginning | 113 St. Lawrence street.

S. Carsley's Column.

A LARGE SHIPMENT of Grey Astrachans in various qualities just received at 8. Caraley's.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS AND Surrs in all the very latest styles at S. Carsley's.

Ladies' Evening Gloves of all descripions at lowest prices can be obtained at S. Carsley's,

MANTLE DEPARTMENT!!

LONG GARMENTS ! ! Made New Colored Materials. CHOICE STYLES! Made New Funcy Materials. RUSSIAN CLOAKS! Finished in the best style and lined throughout with SHOT SILK SATIN With Fur Collar and edged with Fur. Long Garments at all Prices.

> OPERA CLOAKS. NEWEST PARIS STYLES,

> > S. CARSLEY.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT!!

Best Value in the City.

OUR SPECIALTY :

CLOTH COATS!!

In Black, Grey and Fawn Cloths. In Black, Grey and Fawn Cheviots. ALL LADIES SIZES.

In the following fashionable lengths, 30 inches. 32 inches. 34 inches. IMMENSE VARIETY Still on hand to select from.

Braided and Embroidered, And Trimmed with Nail Heads, Trimmed with Alaska Sable, Trimmed with Beaver. OUR SPECIALTY! OPERA CLOAKS.

NEWEST VIENNA STYLES. S. CARSLEY,

MANTLE DEPARTMENT!!

WATERPROOFS.

Misses Sizes. Ladica Sizes. New Styles.

With all the latest improvements in oth in iterial and style, and at the same time retaining the most advantageous

qualities of past styles, Guaranteed Waterproof. Cheviot Tweed Waterproof Cloaks. Plain Colors. Fancy Patterns. With Long Capes. Light, Warm, Odorless and Durable.

OUR SPECIALTY () Opera Cloaks. Newest English styles.

S. CARSLEY.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT!!

NEW

GREY ASTRACHANS Received, by last steamer, several

pieces of Grey Astrachan in various qualities. Black Astrachaus, in all qualities.

Silk Scalettes. Mohair Scalettes.

TWFFDS All kinds of Cloth in Black and several

All kinds of Tweed in new and fancy

. All kinds of Serge in Black and colors. Also all the above in Spanish Brown. S. CARSLEY.

LINEN DEPARTMENT!

IRISH TABLE DAMASKS. SCOTCH TABLE DAMASKS. BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS. S. CARSLEY.

LINEN DEPARTMENT!

TABLE CLOTHS.

The following are a few special lines that will be found exceptionally cheap, and householders will find it greatly to their advantage to make an early visit of inspection.

SILVER BLEACHED Table Cloth, colored and fringed border, with 6 Napkins to match, \$1.10.

SILVER BLEACHED Table Cloths, colored and fringed border, larger size, with 6 Napkins to match, \$1.20.

DOUBLE DAMASK Bleached Table Cloths, 2½ yards long, with colored border and 6 Napkins to match. Price \$2.64.

S. CARSLEY.

BLACK GOODS. S. GARSLEY'S

is the best store in Montreal for all kinds

Mourning Goods. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then yes are sure of the best Thread in the market.

Chapperton's Spool Cotton. S. CARSLEY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779

Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Carsley's

Column