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VOL. XL., NO. 22.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

What Important Historical Research

Traces of Irishmen in America Before the Gencese - Testimony From old Records-Did the Irish Discover Maryland and Virginia? -Mr. Leyh's Valuable Article.

(From the Baltimore American)

BY EDWARD P. LEYH.

In the Middle Ages the European North and North-west had a distinct knowledge of the Western world. The Norsemen, Danes, the Frisians, the inhabitants of the Orkney Islands and of Ireland knew of the existence of Greenland and Viuland, not from mere hearsay, but many of their daring seamen had been there, and the arrival of ships from Brattalid (Greenland) in Borgarfjord, Dablia, or Nideres, and the sailing of a colony for these Western countries was a matter of common eccurrence at the end of the tenth centurp. In the eleventh century the Arch. bishop of Bremen sent missionaries out and consecrated bishops for the new discesses in Greenland. The communication with these Atlantean colonies was continued until the fourteenth century the great pest called the Black Death covered Europe with its pall, and the night of ignorancedarkened the civilized world. During the last four hundred years this veil of darkness has gradually been lifted again, but so benumbing was its effect that the nations had lost all recollection of their former discoveries, the Norsemen knew nothing more of Greenland and Finland, the vernacular of the Eddas, the Sagas, and the Heimskringa had become a dead language, and the Frislans, the Irish, and the Welsh had no idea that their forefathers had been the trief of the same than the same trief. on the Western continent conturies before Christopher Columbus.

The Irish very early seem to have had knowledge of the Western world. This we learn from their old traditions and legends, and in some Norse writings it is stated as a

ST. BRENDAN AND ST. VIRGILE.

The Irish annals preserve the memory o St. Brendan of Clonfert and his remarkable 545. St. Brendan was a native of Kerry, and in his youth the ceast wat full of traditions of a wenderful land in the West. He went to the venerable 3: Ends, the Abbot of Arran, for counsel. He was probably en couraged in the plan he had formed of carrying the Gospel in this distant land. He proose led along the ceast of Mayo, inquiring as he went for traditions of the Western Continent. It his return to Kerry he decided to set for on the important expedition. St. Browling H II shill bears his name, and from the quay at the fost of this lofty eminence he aniled for the "Far West." Directing his quares toward the South-west with a few faithful companions, to a well-provisioned bark, he came, after some rough and dangerous navigation, to calm seas, where, without aid of oar or sail, he was borne along for many weeks. He finally reached land and proceeded inland until he came to a large river flowing from east to west, supposed by some to have been Onio. After an absence of seven years he returned to Ireland and lived not only to tell of the marvels he had seen, but to found a college of three thousand monks at Clonfort. Of this legend of St. Brendan there are eleven Latin MSS. in the Bibliotheque Imperiale at Paris, the dates of which vary from the eleventh to the fourteenth century. (Donnelly's Atlantis, p. 420) That in the eighth century the Irish had knowledge of the Western continent appears from the fact that an Irish priest named Virgile was accused in Rome of having taught heresies concerning the subject of the antipodes. At first he wrote to Pope Zachary in reply to the charge, but afterwards he went to Rome in person to justify himself, and there he proved to the Pope that the Irlah had been accustomed to communicate with a trans-Atlantic world. (Brasseur de Bourbourg in a note to his translation of the "Popol Vah.")

THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF ICELAND.

When in 876 the first Norseman from Norway, flesing before tyranny of Harald Harfagr, landed on looland they found a settlement of strange peoplethers whom they called Papue, or Western men. They professed the Christian faith, were harmless and unassuming, and suddenly they took to their ships and left for the West, leaving some belle, books and bishop staffs. The Norse invaders generally believed they had gone to Irejand, but already some of the earlier Icelandic writers suppose they really sailed to Irland it Mikla or Great Ireland, on the western shore of the Atlantic ocean.

GREAT IRELAND DESCRIBED IN OLD MANU-SCRIPTS.

The Royal Library of Copenhagen contains as collections of oid manuscripts in which many allusions to the countries of the West-has the following interesting description :-From Greenland, which is only settled in its sastern part, oue going west reaches deserts and snewfields. Then he comes to the Skraellingars (Eskimos), then to Markland. Then he comes to the and then comes Vinland the Good. Next to Winland is found Albania, or the land of the white men (Huitramannaland), whither they not used to sail from Ireland. In that land test from Ireland and Insland found Arius. son of Mar and of Katle of Raykjanes, homshey had not heard for a long time.

It is generally supposed that the country described as "Hultramannaland" was the present Maryland and Virginia.

BAPTIZED IN GREAT IRELAND.

The Sagas contain the story of Arius, the son of Mar, of Reykjanes, Iceland, who was shipwrecked on the western coast of the Atlantic ocean 982 or 983, nearly twenty years before Viciand was settled by the Norsemen. The adventure of Ar.ue was related by Thofinn, a chief of one of the Orkney Islands, who died 1064. Thofinn's father, Sigurd, had been a nephew of Arc Marson. Thofinn told Rafo, the Limerick skipper, that Arius had been seen and recognized by different parties in Hultramannaland; that he had been held in great esteem by the na-tives, but was not allowed to return to his native land.

The historian, Torfacus writes in "Groenlandia Antiqua" that Are Marsen had been converted to Christianity in Great treasus, and mass baptized by Bishop John, an Irish ed their successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones and reached Fort Koyai II days made, successful captains on lefty thrones. converted to Christianity in Great Ireland. was ordained by Archbishop Adalbert of Bremen, and sent to Iceland. After four years' service on that Island Bishop John sailed for Vinland, which is, as Torfacus puts it, "a certain country in the West where Irishmen are supposed to live." A tradition states that the Bishop afterwards was slain by the aborigines. (Torfaer Vinlandia, cap. xii., p. 71. Mallet, 168 174)

THE VIKING BIORN ASBRANDSON.

A highly interesting story of the sojourn in Great Ireland of the Viking Blorn Asbrandson, we find in the Codex No. 445, Royal Library of Copenhagen. Gudleis, the son of Gudloeg the Rich, of Stroempjare, Iceland, was a great skipper in his days, and traded between Iceland and Ireland. Near the tend of the reign of King Olat of Norway, Gudleio made a voyage to Dublin. Returning to Iceland and sailing along the western coast of freland, he was overtaken by a terrible storm, driving him far out in the ocean, so that he lost all reckening, and none of his crew knew whither they were drifting. At last they saw land, but did not know it. All were tired of being tossed by the waves, and so they landed. Scarcely had they done this when a motley orowd of natives, amounting to several hundred, surrounded them. The Norsemen had never before seen such strange human beings, but from their language, which they partly

The ship's crew were captured and bound; en a conference was held to determine what should be done with them. The prisoners understood from the proceedings that some disturbance. During the meles which ensued, were inclined to kill them, while others preferred to distribute them among the different ommunities as slaves. While they were yet deliberating there appeared a troop of horsemen. (The Spaniards did not find the horse in America, but the cliffbouse-dwellers in Arizona and the mound-builders seem to have konwa this saimal)

Under a large, waving banner rode a stately old man, looking like a born military chieft.in. He was treated with the greatest reverence and seemed to be a prince. The fettered seamen discovered very soon that their fate was placed in his hands by their captors. He commanded his followers to bring the prisoners before him, and asked in the Norse language whence they hailed. They answored that some of them came from Iceland and some were Irish. He then asked which of them were Icelanders, and Gudlaio, bowing to him, said he came from Iceland.

"From what part of Iceland ?" the stranger inquired

" From a place called Borgarijord."

THE OLD MAN ASTONISHED HIS CAPTIVITY by asking many questions of minute detail about the different manors and well-known families in Borgafjord and the neighborhood, but most eagerly he inquired about Bishop Scorri and his sister, Thurida of Fredae, and her son, Kjartan. In the meantime the natives clauseed for a decision, and the old men picked out twelve men of the agrembly and withdrew them for counsel. Coming back, he said: - "We have deliberated on your fate, and as the natives have given me full power in this matter, I permit you to depart in peace. Though the Summer is nearly over I advise you to sail, and rather trust the waves then rely on this fickle papulace, which is very hard to manage, and never can be entirely trusted,"

Gudleio thanked him and asked :- "What shall we say at home is the name of him who has befriended us in this strange country?" The old man answered :- "This I must not tell you; because I cannot permit that my friends and relatives undertake this perilous voyage and run such a risk as you have done; for if I had not been in this neighborhood you probably would be dead now. My years are numbered. I expect to die very seen, but even if I should live a few years longer there are mightier men in this land than I am, though not in this part of the country, and they are not in the habit to give a friendly

welcome to a stranger." Having said this he commanded the natives to bring forth all kinds of provisions, and he remained until a good breeze eprang up, when the crew made sail. When Gudleic took his leave, the mysterious stranger handed him a gold ring and a fine sword and said :-"Il you ever have the good lack to reach looland. please hand this aword to Kjartan, the young here at Fredae, and this ring give to his mother, Thurida."

Gudlele inquired; "It they ask who sends the costly presents what shall I an-

The old man replied : "Tell them that these gifts come from a man who once was dearer to Thurida than her brother, the 1157 to 1270, has made use of these annals. Bishop of Heligafellen. Butif anyone should and relates the emigration of Madoc. guess my name please say that I ferbid them Several Welsh bards took this adventure as trying to reach this land; it is a long and themes for their songs. Richard Hakluit

in the Fall and wintered there. When he came to Iceland the next Summer he delivered the presents. Every one was of the opinion that the mysterious stranger in Great Ireland was Blorn Asbrandson, the berserker of Breidviken, who had been missing since 999. Biorn had been in his younger days

A FOMSBURG VIKING.

a member of that notorious band of pirates who continued the invasions of the Continent. commenced in 787 by those heathen Saxons who had fled before the bloody axe of Charle magne's headsman and the baptismal rites of his priests, and kept the coast of Germany and France in a state of agitation of several decades with their revengeful hostilities.

The great success of the first viking raids, the rich spoils in abbeys and monasteries, the heavy ransem of noble-born captives, made Viking life the most coveted calling for adventurers in the ninth and tenth centuries, and it is no wonder that the Vikings, who in booty, spoil, and ravage. Such a band were the Fomeburgers under their famous leader, Palmatoke, who has been named the William Tell of the North.

Blern Asbrandson is mentioned as "the athlete of Breidviken" in the Latin manuscript. Perhaps this means a berserker, or it may denote a paid champion. In the Middle Ages mercenaries were living at the courts of princes and chieftuins, a sort of braves ready to take up any fight for the cause of their masters. Such champions were not considered to be the equals of free and noble-born knights and were generally despised by them. Therefore, Biern's courtship to the noble Thurida was not approved by Snorri, the proud pricet, who parted this loving couple by force. Bior went to sea and never again was seen in Iceland, but it was generally aupposed that he was the man who sent from Great Ireland to Thurida that ring, and bequeathed her son, Kjartan, his sword. Both presents were preserved for centuries in the church of Heligafelien.

AN OLD BALLAD.

Rafo a " Antiqua Americanæ, page 319, contains a very old song or kraejir, known among the inhabitants of the Favre Islands. showing that the Irish of olden times had a distinct knowledge of Vinland. The story of Sometimes they could not understand the the ballad runs thus:—"Thous, the Count meaning of a word or phrase, but everything understood, they concluded that the strangers of Upland, had two sons—Heldan, the strong, were Irish.

The last-named loved father, and in consequence created a great and in which several Irishmenwere killed. he was overpowered and cast in prison to get her lover released, but the king would not relent, and therefore she sent word to his ocother. Holdan arrived with a fleet, and the king perished with all his retainers. Finn was freed by his brother and asked Ingerborg to marry him. She promised her hand under the condition that Flon would sail to Vinland and bring her three kings of that country as osptives. Finn sailed, and had different bat ties with the Vinlanders, killed two of the three kings, but was slain himself in the engagement with the third one. Now his brother Reldan took part in the fight, vanquish ed the third king, and, coming back to Ireland, asked the princess to marry him. She declined, saying that she could not love another one after Fine, and when Holdan insisted on the nuptiule she died the same night.

A COLONY IN THE WESTERN WORLD, A. D. 1170.

When Owen Gayneth, the King of Cambris, died in 1168 or 1169, his sons contested the crown, and civil war fellowed, Madec. the youngest of the three brothers, commanued the flect, and took no part in the fight. Seeing that he could not reconcile his brethers he concluded to leave Wales and take to the sea in the endeavor of discovering a new land to settle in, because he had heard of a large continent lying west of the ocean. He made several ships ready, selected the most daring men for crews and left Wales in the Spring of 1170. After doubting the southern point of Ireland he steered west, finding an unknown land and making many discoveries. Having obosen a suitable place for his colony he left 120 persons there and returned to Cambria, telling the people what a fine land he had discevered. "Why are you fighting here for such a rough and unproductive country?" he said, "Com: with me, and you shall have the best land under the sun." Many consented to emigrate with him, Madon fitted out a first of ten versels, and a great number of Welshmon, having enough of the civil war, departed with their families, never to return again.

Hakluit is convinced that Madoo had reached the American Continent, but that his colony, without reinforcements from the mother country, perished, and that some of his Welshmen cast their lot with the natives.

GAELIC TRACES AMONGST AMERICAN INDIANS

The first white settlers on the Atlantic coast during the 17th century made casual discoveries of Gaelio words and expressions among certain Indian tribes, but none of them was lingiust enough to investigate this closely. In some historical collections in New York a letter is preserved of R.v. Morgan Jones, dated New York, March 10, 1686, the contents of which may be accepted as circumstantial evidence of the presence of Celts (Irish er Welshmen) on these shores in former centuries.

The report has been taken from the old anuals of Wales, discovered in the abbeys of Conway and Stat Feur. Humphrey Lloyd, continuing Carddoc's history of Wales from The ball this office of prefect among the natitying to reach this land; it is a long and themes for their songs. Richard Hakinit beatification of prefect among the natitying to reach this land; it is a long and themes for their songs. Richard Hakinit beatification of prefect among the natitying to reach this land; it is a long and themes for their songs. Richard Hakinit beatification of prefect among the natity and the country in the land of the songs. Richard Hakinit beatification of prefect among the natity and the country in the land of the songs. Richard Hakinit beatification of prefect among the natity and the country in the land of the songs. Richard Hakinit beatification of prefect among the natity at country in the land of the songs. Richard Hakinit beatification of prefect among the natity at country in the land; it is a long and the songs of the land of the land of the songs of the land of the songs of the land of the land of the songs of the land of

was inhabitant by a people wearing leng white, robes, carrying a piece of cloth on a long pole and calling out with a very lond of the parted. Gudleio reached Dublin late 1477 on Madoc, which was translated the long of the bard Gutton Owen. The famous Cellars, in Italy, St. Paul of the Cross is said Welsh bard Meredith composed a song in the bave prophesied of this humble Brother 1477 on Madoc, which was translated the long of the bard Gutton Owen. The famous Cellars, in Italy, St. Paul of the Cross is said Welsh bard Meredith composed a song in the bave prophesied of this humble Brother 1477 on Madoc, which was translated the long of the bard Gutton Owen. The famous Cellars, in Italy, St. Paul of the Cross is said white, robes, carrying a piece of cloth on a long pole and calling out with a very lond. same year into English. Bere is one strophe of the alter. of the original :-

> " Madoo wyt, mwyedio wedd. Iawn genan, owyn Gwynedd; Ny fynim dir, fy enaid cedd Na da mawr, ond of moroedd."

The transalation :--

Madoc I am the sonne of Owen Gwynedd, With stature large and comely grace adorned; No lands at home nor store of wealth me

please.
My minde was whole, to search the ocean

Rev. Morgan Jones states in his letter that in the year 1660 he served as a Field Chapain of the British Army under Majer General Bennet and was stationed in Nanaemond County, Virginia. In the early Spring of that

year the Major-General and Sir William Berekley despatched two ships with troops to Port Royal, 60 miles south of Cape Fair and Rev. Mr. Jones was sent along. The expedi-tion left the St. James River on April 8th and reached Port Royal II days later, thence ernor of Port Royal, on board. After Mr. West arrived the smaller vessels were sent up the river as far as Oyster Point, where some soldiers, together with Mr. Jones were landed. There they lived for eight months, suffered terrible hardships, and near famished. At last Mr. Jones and five men pushed forward to reach the settlement and came to the country of the Tuecaroras. When the Indians learn ed they were looking for Roancke they made the deglishmen prisoners and took them to a village. The next morning the Tuscaroras held a stormy meeting, and an interpreter told the six captives to prepare for death.

told the six captives to prepare for death. Hearing this, Mr. Jones ejaculated, in his native Welsh tongue:—"Have I escaped so many dangers to be despatched now like a dog?" Au Indian warrior, hearing this, walked up to him, put his hands on the preacher's lips, lifted him from the ground and oried in tolerably good English:—
"Man, thou shalt not die!" Mr. Jones expresses his conviction that this Indian, being a chief of the Doegs, was of Welsh extrac tion. The chief went to the Emperor of the Tuscaroras, arranged for the ransom of the six captives, and took them to the village of his tribe. There they were hospitably enter-tained for several months, and Mr. Jones conversed with the Indians freely in Welsh.

sion of his letter that he would be pleased to Dosgs, which was situated on the Pontigo river, near Cape Atros.

It is stated by several writers that the Tuscaroras were of fairer complexion than other tribes-some even call them the white

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

Rev. J. Schroeder has been appointed pastor of the German parish of Glencos,

Every morning there are 40 Masses said In the chapel of the Outholic University, Washington. Cardinal Ganglbauer, Archbishop of Vienna,

who had been critically ill for some time died at Vienna, Dec. 14. The new hells of the convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame, at L'Assomption,

were bleesed on Sunday last. King Humbert has signed a decree ordering the publication of directions for putting the new penal code in force throughout Italy next

month. The Sisters of Charity, of Conomaugh borough, Pa., are endeavoring to rebuild their home destroyed by the Johnstown flood

of last May. A Paris correspondent states that Baron Lilienthal has bequeathed £680,000 to the Holy Father. The report should be received

with reserve. On his way back to Rome, Mgr. Satolli is to visit the Catholic Universities of Louvsin. in Belgium; Freiburg, in Switzerland; and

Innebruck, in the Tyrol. Alady of Von Moltke's family took the veil on Monday week in the Augustinian convent at Preetz Toe old Marshal was

present at the ceremony. Dr. Joseph Palisa, a surgeon on the reserve list of the Austrian army, and formerly precident of the Austrian Catholic Society, has entered the Jesuite poviliate.

The Hon. Blanche Dandas, sister of Lord Melville, of Melville Castle, has been received into the Church by Rev. Father Freeman. S J., of Lauriston street, Edinburgh.

Padre Danza, the director of the observatory of Montualieri, and of the new Vatican observatory, has been unanimously elected an hungrary member of the Astronomical Society of France.

In the parliament at Vienna the Catholica have formed a party with a programme demanding liberty for the Church; denominational schools, and direct representation in parliament of the rural population.

Father Agostino, of Mentelfro, preached a few days ago at Naples in the Church of SS. Severine and Sessio. A congregation of four thousand persons filled the building, while orowds vainly endeavored to press in at the door.

At Acquependente, in Italy, has been commenced the ordinary process for the beatification of Brother James of St. Louis, a place for good and evil; it is a kind of tragic

The Lee House, just completed at Castle

Garden, New York, has been placed in charge of the sisters of St. Agnes Convent, Fond du Lan, Wis. Three Sisters left for New York last week to enter upon their The Pope has named the See of Siunia as that from which Archbishop Grace, of St. Paul, takes his title. It is a very succent

See, the province having been converted to Christianity by St. Bartholomew, the Apostle. The Rev. Mother Mary Camilla, the Superferess of the Sisters of Our Lady of Compassion, st Corfu, died last week. She was a Genoese lady, who, for more than thirty years, had devoted herself to the service of

the poor. The different Montreal branches of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association are going to hold a religious demonstration in the Cathedral en Sunday, January 5, when Archbishop Fabre will preside, and there will be a sermon in French and in English.

The Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, in forwarding a subscriptien to the Irish Tenants' Defence Associa tion, says : "The Irish farmers, as a class, have well deserved of their Church and country and when found to have been unjustly oppressed, are deserving of sympathy and

generous aid." Although the aged Empress Augusta, of Germany, is not a Catholio, she has many Catholio friends, a fact largely due to the attitude she took during the Kulturkampf, when she showed in every possible way her dislike for the Bismarkian policy of persecution. She has been staying at Coblentz, where she gave some time since a state banaget to the Cathelic bishop of the diecese and several of his clergy.

Archbishop Potter, Bishop of Bombay, whose death is announced, was a Jesuit Father and a great linguist, as he wrote and spoke seven European languages, and over a lozen of the native tongues of India and Asis. He was an inveterate chess player, and on one occasion he is said to have forgotten his vesper service while absorbed in the game. For this his self-inflicted punishment was no chees for two menths, to him a most severs punishment.

M. Jules Ferry, the author of the famous 'Clause Seven," by which the religious were expelled from France in 1880, honored the was easily explained to them. He had to Clatercian Monastery of Lerins, near Uannes, preach to the Indians at least thrice a week. with a visit on All Saints' Day. He was con-Inibheaca (Ingeborg), the daughter of an When Mr. Jones and his companions left ducted over the house by a lay brother, and Irish king. He was rejected by her they were provided liberally with provisions found the pisce very interesting. Before deby their host. Mr. Jones says at the conclu- parting he contributed towards the support of the establishment the munificent sum of take some Welshmen to the country of the sixty-five centimes-thirteen cents! Such open-handed generosity is worthy of record.

Speaking of the recent Catholic centenary celebration in the United States the London Tablet says: "This wonderful chanter in the story of the Church-a chapter big with promise and all the hope and future civilization of mankind—bas now been fittingly and splendidly commemorated; and we have done what was possible to bring to Catholics en our side of the Atlantic the glad, proud words of their brethren in the west. In religion, as in other things, it seems to be the destined lot of the New World to redress the balance of the Old.

There is a Catholic awakening in America. The Messenger of the acred Heart says that much of the censure leveled at the Catholic nations of South America is undeserved, and adds: "The light of faith has not been dimmed, and the women, the true guardians of the sacredness of home and the moulders of the future, are everywhere in overwhelming majorities, models of Christian behavior. The result of their work and example is bound to be an additional blessing and already the dawn of better days seems to be breaking, especially in the Republic of Columbia, in Ecuador and in Brazil."

THE PASSIONISTS.

The Growth of This Order of Self-Mortification Two Centuries in Evistence.

The Passionist Order is admirably suited to meet the exigencies of our age. It is one of the youngest in the Church and yet it has spread to the uttermost parts of the earth. Benedict XIV., in approving the Order said: "This is the last in the Church, whereas it should have been the first." Its great work in America is well known. Its monasteries and churches, par-ticularly the edifice at West Hoboken, N.J., are

known all over the land.

The founder of the Order, St. Paul of the Oross, was born on the 3rd of January, 1694, a few weeks before the birth of Voltaire As St Ignatius was raised up as the champion of the old orthodox faith in Luther's time, so was St. Paul of the Cross, in Voltaire's. He and his sons were to guard and defend the mysteries of the Incarnation by preaching the Passion of our Lord and thus counteract and end the evil wherewith Voltaire and his followers would strive to infect the world. There are houses of the Order to day in Italy, France, Spain, Belgium, England, Ireland, the United States, Mexico, Buenes Ayres, Chilli and Australia. The Propaganda has given the Bulgarian Mission to the Order, and there are in Province one Passionist Archbishop and two Suffragan Passionist Bishops, and everywhere they aim at bringing home to the faithful the mystery of the Passion of the Incarnate Word.

The Fathers have an elegant chapel on Avenue Hoch, in Paris, and charge of the Irish, English and American Catholics living in that city. They likewise attend to the English speaking-people in Mexico City, Bounes Ayres and Chill, under the direction of Dr. James Kent Stone, known in the Order as " Father Fidelis." The growth of the Order and its work in our own country are phenomenal, and the efficiencey of its musicinary work and the character of its devoted priests, bespeak for its a great future.

WHY WEHAVE TO SUFFER

Tribulation is the Way to the Eternal Bills of Beaven.

The late a imirable and distinguished writer, Kathleen O'Meara, is said, at eas time, to have commenced writing a legend actry, in-tanded to illustrate the power of faith in consoling great human sorrow. She said the idea of the story was suggested to her by the ides of the story was suggested to her by the despair of a Catholic mother on the death of a beloved child. That mother seemed to have lost all hold of the supernatural as a source of conselation, and Miss O'Meara said she longed to write something which, even in a poetic, intellectual form, might bring it home to the poor woman. Unfortunately, the writer of the sketch of Miss O'Meara's life is compalled to say he does not know that compelled to say he does not know if she ever carried out the idea. It is a pity that she did not, for never was a book more needed than among a large number who are ordinarilly reckoned as good practical Catholica.

Everyone who has had much intercourse with the poor, in the various trials to which they are subjected, or even with the rich, the educated, the well-to-do and intelligent, in their day of providential dispensation, must have Seen painfully impressed with the ap-parently slight hold which the supernatural motives and influences of their religion have upon them. It is not that they have a general, theoretical knowledge of those blessed and consoling truths which come home to the truly spiritual Christian with such an indus-cribable power to control the heart and soothe the troubled spirit. But, somehow, these truths have never been brought home to their experience; they have never been able to enter into their deep spiritual signifi-cance, and hence, when they are severely tried, -espacially when some sudden bereavement, some unexpected calamity, falls upon them, -they are taken by surprise; they do not understand it; they are all in a maze of doubt and confusion of mind. Somehow it seems to them wrong that they should be so afflicted. They are ready to say, as a good, plone woman said to us the other day. have had a long and tedious fit of sickness; my two children are not able to earn anything; the support of the family depended upon my labor; we are getting behindhand; I know not what we are going to do; black poverty stares us in the face; what have I done that I should deserve this trial?" To the suggestion of a providential dispensation, she assented cordfally; but she could not understand why she should be so sfligted. It seemed as if Providence had abandoned her, and she could not realise that she had deserved what seemed to her such harsh. treatment. She said she had always tri de her duty; she had injured no one; she had endeavored to comply with all the rules of the Courch, and it seemed hard that she should be compolled to suffer so ; and she was really discouraged and, apparently, al'

most in the depths of despair.

It is really sad to think that this good woman is but a single instance of a very common experience. Such parsons have never entered fully into the supernatural, or if they have, as Miss O'Meara says, they have lost their hold of it, and hence, they lose that inestimable consolation which a perfect realization of the supernatural is calculated to afford,

In suggesting a remedy it is easy and obvious to say that such persons need more intimate communion with the supernatural -that is, with God; with Jesus Christ, as our Saviour; with the saints and angels and glorified spirits who surround us; and this can only be acquired by faithfulness in prayer, in meditation, in cultivating an habitual sense of the presence of God and His providential dispensation in all affairs of life and in our daily experience.

But do we not all-even the best of Catholics, as the world goes-fail to comprehend and enter fully into what may be called the philosophy of suffering? Semehow we seem to take for granted that suffering and trial are unmitigated evils, whoreas they are designed by an all-wise and merciful Father for our good, and if properly received, will prove blessings in disguise. Prosperity is not always desirable; it sometimes-indeed too often-proves a curse. We need to be schooled to the idea that suffering and trial are good for as, and something to be thankink for, rather than to be complained of. Oh. if we all did but embrace the cross when laid upon us, and press it to our bosoms, however rou h and painful, with sheerful resignation and loving thankfulners,—then, indeed, we should experience that meffable peace which the world can never take away .- Sacred Heart Review

A Priest Robbed. [SPECIAL TO THE TRUE WITNESS]

Tingwick, Dec. 23.—The priest of St. Paul. Chester, was robbed on last Saturday morning, but the burglar was caught and is lodged in Arthabaska jail. All the money was found with him when caught. He was arrested at St. Patrick's Hill a few hours after. He entered the priest's house at about 4 o'clock through a window by cutting a pane of glass, and secored about \$500 in the office. It seems he was looking for more, as he entered the bed-room of the priest, and when he awoke he points:d a revolver at him, ordering him to not stir or he would blow his brains out. It snowed during the night, and he took the precaution to go backward about two miles. Then he took the road to St. Patrick's Hill, but called into a farmer's for his breakfast, and engaged this man to carry him to Danville, a distance of 12 miles. But he was followed by the priest's hired man, who communicated with P. McNeil, the farmer, privately, who went on and gave word at St. Patrick's Hill. When P. McNeil and the burglar arrived they were surrounded by a dozen men, and the latter was arrested by Alcide Demers, bailiff; but he showed fight, as he fired three shots at the crowd. Une ball grazed one of the party in the leg, but he was not dangerously hurb. After Oyr. Hebert fired a few shots to frighten him he threw down his revolver and gave himself up, and was held there until the sheriff arrived from Arthabatka. He was in Tingwick the week before and attended Mass. He gave his name as Joseph. Desjardins.

SOME IRISH ECHOES THAT CHRISTMAS BRINGS By Mary Locke.

There was never a day in the stretch of years, That has dawned and died since I left thy My land of the manifold trials and tears,

That some thought of thee was not wafted o'er Old Gceah's tide, to my throbbing heart, From the rural haunts where the hawthorns

bloom, Where lovers loiter, so loth to part, In the lingering twilight's favoring gloom.

To-night, from Memory's silent deeps, Scenes from my youth's old home arise.— Fair pictures from Fancy's highest steeps Are thronging before my tear-dimmed eyes; While I sit and muse in my dreamy way, Of that dear Green Isle, and her matchless charme.

I curse the hand and the despot sway
That have forced me out of her folding arms

For all the lands on this fair, wide earth, With their countless beauties of sea and sky, The one that cradled and gave us birth Should be ours to live in, and there to die.

But, alas!! for that long-afflicted land,

Whose rich-loamed fields such treasurer hold She's still the prey of an alien band, Who turn the fruit of her womb to gold.

No spiritless hours filled my girlhood's days; O'er steepest mountain, through deepest glen, Rang echoes of sairring rebellious lays, When the land was alive with stal wart men,— Men with the quick, hot pulse of youth,
Bend by the ties of brotherhood's vows
with each of honor and hearts of truth,
Daudelies bosoms, and Godlike brows.

has theirs the blame it the effort failed ; They fought against desperate odds and fate; The right went under and the might prevailed, But they kindled the fires of a stubborn hate. They woke the land from her languid trance, And quickened the pulse they found so low; And taught her to gaze with a sharpened glance Square in the face of her panting foe.

Now cast with the rest of our scattered race. Found far and wide under blue of heaven, Still eager as ever the foe to face, Is that veteran remnant of Sixty-seven. And some in death's cold, dreamless sleep Are laid in this friendly soil to rest; And some were come back over the deep To their long last home on Ireland's breast.

Oh, wonderful land by the wind swept sea,-My first true love in the long ago,
Made dear by many sweet bonds to me
Are the hedge rimmed bounts where wild roses blow. --

Thou hast strivers now of the purest mould Though lacking the fire of that Fenian time, And under their guide, untiring and bold, May Liberty's bells ring their cheeriest chime,

'Tis Christmas night while I build my dream Of a future bright for our beauteous isle, And paint her fields and her flowing streams Illumined by the light of Freedom's smile That the yele log's glow with the conflict's COSBO

May find on her features no trace of tears; And her Christmas times, with good cheer and peace, Be blithe as they were in her happiest years.

UNCLE'S PICTURE.

BZ ELLA A. BERTIE.

t was Christmas Eve, and the streets of the great metropolis were crowded. The foot passengers justled each ether in their hurry, while those in carriages grew impatient as they were stopped by the crowd, which often rendered it impossible to proceed. Many of the up-town mansions were abiaze with light portrait of Uncle Jabel. The frame in itself and streams of sweet music floated out into was worth a great deal; but as the old man's the chilly night. Among the most important of these was that of Mrs. St. Clair, Without the night was cold and windy, while ocasionally a snowfiske descended, hearalding the approaching storm. Within all was warmth and gayety. The great salons were lighted by chandeliers, while the warmth of a house. Mrs. St. Clair stood at the head of the large reception salon, surrounded by her guests and attended by her husband—a tall, handsome man, whose distinguished bearing made him a conspicuous object. The different groups were seen broken up by Mr. St. Olair leading the way to the dancing saloon, whither he was immediately followed by

most of the gay company.

Mrs. St. Clair had two daughters. Nina (the eldest) was a tail, proud, handsome girl, and had been the queen of the circles where-In she moved for the last four years, She had a clear olive complexion, with the faintest tinge of carmine on either cheek; while her large, instrous, black eyes would at times flash with spirit, and again there was a dreamy, tender look in them which had driven many a poor fellow to distraction. The wavy, black hair, drawn back from the temples, and fully exposing the broad brow was the envy of many of her lady friends. Her dress on this evening consisted of a heavy black silk, trimmed with black lace, and caught up here and there by a cluster of scarlet reses. She were no jewels, but the jetty blackness of her hair was relieved by a single rese, and a trailing vine hung lew at her

Minnie was directly the opposite of her sister. A small and petite figure, with a complexion of marble whiteness, large, dreamy, blue eyes, and a small mouth that rivaled the cherries in coler, and her golden hair fell in luxuriant ourls over her snowy neck. Her beauty was well set off by a robe of blue silk, made lew at the neck, and short sleeves fully exposing the reund, white arm.

In truth Mrs. St. Clair might well be proud of her daughters, for they were the admired of all. Time passed pleasantly, and when, late in the evening, the conversation seemed to lag, Mrs. St. Clair, ever watchful of the enjoyment of her guests, proposed theatricals, which suggestion was halled with joy by all. A temporary stage was erected at the end of the reom, and some of the guests departed for the upper chambers to look for costumes. During the hurry and

your Uncle Jabel, come dewn en purpose to spend Christmas with you. I stopped at my friend John Jenkins', and he wanted me to stay there to-night, but I told him you would be awful glad to see me, and so I came right Rathburn, en returning from a patient, late on. Where's the girls, ch?" And he looked at night, had been thrown from his horse, and

searchingly around the room. Mrs. St. Clair did not seem to see the proffered hand or hear the eld man's quesfilen, for she turned coldly away and said to

the gaping servant: "Here, John, show this man to the door. I think he has made a mistake."

Those of the guests that had remained in the reom had the impression that he was one of the many gentlemen who had gone to look severe blow upon his head. He was at last for comic suits. And well they might.

constant use. As Mrs. St. Clair spoke, he turned and looked around the room with a bewildered air, and then, while a tear rolled down his

soft arms were thrown around his neck and a sweet voice said :

"Dear uncle, how glad I am to see you ! The old man turned, and, with meistened

eyes and tremuleus veice, said : "So you have not forgotton the old man, How you have grown! I should child. hardly know you for the same rosy-cheeked, remping girl that gladdened the old farmhouse three years ago." "And almost teased the life out of you and

Mrs. Hudson. Eh, uncle ?" said Minnie, with a mischievous smile. "No, no child—not quite," said the old lab. "But," ho added, mournfully, "I

man. must go now." "Oh, uncle. I wish I might keep you here

this bitter cold night." "The time may come, child, when even your mother, cold and proud as she now is, bless you."

And the old man started down the street en his way to his friend Jenkins, while Minnie, went back to the gay company, happy in spite of the frewning faces of her mether and ather.

The old man continued on his way and con stopped before a nest two-story house. He was met at the door by a man who said : " Come in Jabel, come in, I knew how it would be, and so have been waiting for you." woman she is before she hears about my think of his going se far as that in his odd legacy. Dear little Minnie," he added, after fancies. a moment's painful thought. "Uncle Jabel will not forget your welcome and kindness, and the time may come when he can repay

He had unconsciously spoken aloud, and, looking up in his friend's puzzled face, he hastened to explain what had happened at Mrs. St. Clair's.

"She was ashamed of Uncle Jabel, the aire.

And he smiled grimly,

Christmas eve.

Minnie is the beloved wife of William Rathburn, a young physician of some note, and has removed to one of our thriving Western villages. A cheerful fire burns in the wide, eld-faskiened fire-place, and sheds a faint, glimmering light through the cosy eltting room.

A step sounds in the hall and a cheerful voice inim. exclaims:

"What! in the dark, my pet?" And Dr. Rathburn bent over his wife's shoulder and imprinted a kiss on the rosy cheek. "Come, Minnie. I have something to show you."

lit the lamp and drawn the easy chair up to herself by his side, There was a pine bex, about a foot and a half square, upon the table, directed to herself.

Dr. Rathburn proceeded to remove the lid, and Minnie watched him with a woman's curlosity. The lid was removed and Minnie, no longer able to restrain herself, exclaimed : "What is it, William?"

"I don't know; but we will see in a minman and I brought it up,"

disclosed a large eval frame containing a kindly face beamed forth, Minnie burst into a transition from wealth to poverty; she beflood of happy tears, and, seizing the picture, she gazed at it long and silently.

"Dear Uncle Jabel," she murmured, "good old man, so you have not forgotten me, as I but the leving helpmate of her husband. feared you had?"

which ran as follows: "DEAR NIECE: I am still living, and wish-

ing to send you something to remember me by, I thought you would rather have the picture than any of these trifles which would so delight your fashienable mether. May heaven bless you.
"Your loving uncle,

JABEL. The tears flowed fast and freely, and presently she raised her head from her husband's

shoulder and said : "Dear Uncle Jabel, with all his whims, he has a loving heart. This is the happiest even-ing of my life," she added looking fondly up

in her husband's face, And well it might be, for it had showed her that she held the first place in two as noble hearts as ever beat in human breast.

We will pass over ten years and again take up the thread of our story. In a small cottage on the outskirts of the town, a man is lying upon a couch, while a fair, golden-haired woman moves noiselessly about the room. Two little girls of seven and nine years of age are playing quietly in a corner of the apart-ment, and a babe, apparently a year old, site upon the floor good-naturedly sucking its

As we come nearer we recognize Minnie Rathburn, but changed from the happy, joyous bride, to a pale, sad woman.

She goes to the bed and gently rousing the

sick man, says :---"William, will you have a oup of tea, now?"

and, on being answered in the affirmative, she brought the tea, and placing it to the suffer-er's lips, gently raised him that he could drink more easily; then giving the children their frugal supper of bread and molasses, she

sat down by the fire.
"Mother," said the youngster, "arn't you geing to eat any supper ?" "No, Mary, mother is not hungry to-night."

she replied. For how could she tell them that there was barely bread enough left for the children's breakfast.

confusion an old man appeared at the door, and making his way to Mrs. St. Clair, held ent his hand to her, saying:

That impudent fellow would not let me come in, Mary, although I told him I was the country of the little one's prayers and kissing them good-night, she took the babe in her arms, and seating them.

And this is Christmas Eve-so different from that happy time so long ago.

It had been nearly seven months since Dr. was found in the morning lying senseless upon the cold, damp ground. A litter was hastily constructed and he was berne home to his

anxious wife.

Terrible was the blow, but she bore up under it bravely, and did all in her power to aid the physician who was called in.

brought to his senses, but fever set in and he The greater part of his face was covered had been delirious the greater part of the by a long gray heard; his clothes were old time; but he recovered from the fever, and fablioned and gave unmistakable signs of weuld have soon got well had it not been for the injury his spine had sustained.

Times were hard and they were obliged to leave their comfortable home for this lonely cottage. One by one the little mementoes withered cheek, he turned to leave the room; had gone for bread, until nothing was left but but hardly got to the door when a pair of Uncle Jabel's picture.

that all her husband needed was wine or something to infuse strength in his weak A Fresty Little Stretch of her Native Land by Do not grieve at what mother said, for I love frame. But where was this nourishment to

come from without money.
She rose from her seat and, passing into the next room, teck the old man's picture down from a nall at the head of her bed and carried it back into the dimly lighted

The kindly face seemed to smile out at her from its costly frame. A struggle took place in her falthful heart, and then her face lighted up. Why had she not thought of it before? She could sell the frame and keep the picture still. And with the proceeds of the by all, young and old.

frame got a little wine for her husband and In the morning the mea have been abroad frame get a little wine for her husband and have some left to get the children some little

dainties for the morrow. So laying the now sleeping child down on its little bed, she preceded to remove the back. This was soon done, and with a sigh of relief she laid it over the little pine table. may be glad to do Uncle Jabel a favor. But of relief she laid it over the little plue table. enough of this," he added. "Here we are at the door. Good by, child, and Heaven broke from her lips, and the picture slipped from her nerveless grasp to the foor. She sat a moment as if stupefied, and then stooping she mechanically picked up the picture frame, and with it some pieces of paper. The picture was not broken, and as he went nearer to the light to examine the paper, she found that there were ten five hundred dollar bills which had been placed between the thin back and the picture itself by Uncle Jabel more than ten years before. Sae could hardly believe the evidence knowms. I am glad I know what kind of a the old man was whimsical, she did not

> Hastily arising, she aroused her husband and told him, at the same time showing him the bills.

Great was the joy, and loud the rejoldings on the morrow in the little cottage, and it was a happy household that gathered around the

well spread beard. Wm. Rathburn finally recovered both his health and practice, and Uncle Jabel was poor farmer. I wonder if she would have always remembered wish love by all. Litbeen ashamed of Uncle Jabel the million | the had he thought that his Christmas present would prove so great a blessing in time of need.

And where were Uncle Jabel and Mrs. Two years flew swiftly by, and it is again St. Clair during this time, that they did not fly to the relief of their darling, in this her great trial?

Uncle Jabel still lived in his old farm house, although if he had wished he might have built a palace, for he was wealthy enough to afford; it but he was born and raised in the old farmhouse, and it was endeared to him by many a happy childhood Minnie is reclicing in an easy chair, with tie. He lived contented and happy, doing her eyes fixed dreamily on the blazing coal. good to all and beloved by all who knew

One morning he did not rise at the usual time, and a servant being sent to call him found him with his hands clasped above his noble heart, and a smile upon his face sirep-Minnie, I have something to show you." ling the sleep that knows no waking. His She returned the caress, and then, having death was as peaceful and happy as his life had been. There was no will to be found, the table, she brought his elippers and cented | and so his brother, a hard hearted man of the Christ world, came into possession of his immense wealth.

Mr. St. Clair could not stand the constant drain made on his purse by his fashionable wite; his face began to assume a cureworn expression; he withdrew from society and his time seemed entirely taken up by his business. One evening, about five years after Minnie's marriage, he came home and told ute. It was left at the office by the express his wife that they were beggars; he had stood out as long as possible, but his creditors would The wrappings were soon taken off, and wait no longer. Their beautiful home was disclosed a large eval frame containing a sold, together with the splendid furniture to satisfy the oreditors' demand.

Mrs. St. Clair could not stand the sudden came very ill, and when she arose from her sick bed, it was with changed feelings; she was no longer the gay butterfly of fashlon, They removed to a small cottage about two She laid the picture gently on the table and miles from the city, and Mr. St. Clair acceptthe situation A nockkeener at a moderate salary in one of the dry goods establishments. They both say that they enjoy life better now than they did in their more prospercus days,

Nina is the beloved wife of one of our leading merchants, and is surrounded by a happy

A \$2 Washing Machine Free.

To introduce them, we will give away 1,000 self-operating washing machines. No wash-board or rubbing required. It you want one, send to the Monarch Laundry Works, 25 Pacific Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Promises made in time of affliction require a better memory than people commonly possess.

The Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor Ont.

We hope our readers will not forget to send for the Biziar tickets, in aid of this hely and apostolic work. Tickets 25 ets each, a book of 5 tickets \$1.00, address Revd.
Dean Wagner, P.P., Windsor Ont.
See advertisement on the last page of this leaue of the TRUE WITNESS. 21 2

He who makes an idol of his interest, will make a martyr of his integrity.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John street,

Those who have had the most forgiven them, should be the least addicted to slander.

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

We carry our neighbor's crimes in sight, and throw our own over our shoulders.

Success always attends our preparation for Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and c ats, including a box of cintment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-sche and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Kaoe powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

MM. LACEOIX, JE.,
Successor of MDME. DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mignonne st., corner St. Elizabeth st. tf

Excuses, or even just reasons, for the thing being left undone, do not do it.

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

The stient eye is often a more powerful conqueror than the noisy tongue. Imprudence is the constant companion of that monater, ingratitude.

Mme, Helena Modjeska

W zlobie lezv. Ktoz probjezy. Kolendewac mafemu [He lies in a manger. Let us hasten to offer Gifts to the Babe.

It was Christmas Eve in the Polish country. The meal is over. The household is gathered around the Christmas tree. Quaint carols of the olden time, like the verse I have quoted, are sung

shooting game for the dinner of the follow-ing day, or catching fish under the ice for the only meal that is partaken of on Christmas Eve. The ladies have been arranging the presents, concealing them in bags, stockings, corners of the chimney and in every piece of

When the grab star of evening appears the bell is rung to gather every one in the dining room.
The family and the servants mingle together. All are in holiday guise-the picture que garb of the provinces—the masters in their kon-toos and jupans, the servants in livery and peas-

The heads of the household go around to all the assemblages and break a wafer with them, The wafers have been blessed for the occasion. Wishes of "Merry Christmas" and "Dilly's Age" are interchanged.

What is "Dolly's Age?" In centuries past there lived in Gracow an old lady, generally

Yes, John, Mary pretended she did not of her senses, for although she knew that known as Aunt Desia [Doily] She reached the age of one hundred and twenty and was famous for having danced at ninety and for never having lost her temper. So everybody hopes that everybody else may live to be as old and as jolly

as Aunt Dolly.

By this ceremony all quarrels are allayed. If any members of the family have been at odds

they kiss and make friends. Under the table is a bundle of straw and s bundle of hay in memory of the Babe Christ's

The meal begins with a soup known as "Nothing Soup." It is made of milk and almonds, and gets its name from its light-

Then follow eight or nine dishes of fish. Each fish is different. The dishes are accompanied

with flour and poppy.

The meal, garnished with abundance of sweets, is more odd than eatable.

After the dinner is over and the carols have been sung, the search for the presents begins. With screaming and shricking and uproarious laughter, the hankerchiefs, gloves, stuffs for dresses, bonbonneries, toys, and little jewels are uncarthed. Each present bears the name of the person for whom it is destined. Confusion ensues when the presents get mixed. And

sometimes a love-match springs from the fun. I once saw a strippling jult against a pretty girl. His finger was put out of joint and her iose bled. When next I met them they were married.

After the excitement you hear a ring at the bell. Three or four regamuffine are introduced, carrying a theatre of marionettes, brilliantly illuminated with gilded wax candles and representing the nativity. The puppers are supposed to be men and women of all nations, even nations that were unknown at the birth of

One nation, however, is excluded. No German marionette would be received without a If there is one, he is made the clown of the show and is speedily kicked out with ignominy by St. Joseph.

The second scene represents a room in the palace of King Herod. The personages are Herod, a Devil, the Three Magi. A Jewish paddler is the comedian of the scene and gathers the pence from the audience. Death appears and chops off Herod's head. The Devil dances a wild step with the Jewish peddler to conclude the performance.

Sometimes there are other scenes representing pisodes of patriotism or love. The dialogue is often witty and brisk, inter-persed with quaint old songs alluding to the Nativity and making the funniest confusion of races and epochs. Here is an excerpt:

"The angel announces to the sheperds that to the joy of earth the Lord is born.
"The shepards run, kicking their heels, blow-

ing their horns.
"They bring with them their best gift, a new born lamb and a flack of whickey.
"Strange to say, the Lord was born in a Jewish country.

'And in purgatory the old patriarchs sang a Midnight strikes. All leave the house, wrar ped in furs; they get in the sleighs and start for the church. The Pastoral Mass is celebrat-ed with the finest music that the community can afford. Good nights are exchanged, and so to bed. This is Christmas Eve as I knew it in Poland.

HELENA MODJESKA

CANADA'S COAL WEALTH.

Enormous Increase in the Cape Breton Pro-

duction During Recent Years. HALIFAX. December 23.—The Herald to morrow will publish a North Sydney despatch saying:—"During the year 745,000 tons of coal have been mined in Cape Breton, against 240, 000 in 1879. North Sydney and Sydney shipped 450,000 tons in 1889, as compared with 140,000 tons in 1879. The growth of this important industry, feeding all other branches of commerce, illustrates the great benefit of the National Policy, which has made a home market for such Policy, which has made a home market for such a large output of coal, giving employment to our people, and making them virtually independent of the New England market and the adverse American tariff which crippled our coal industry so long. Comparing the yearly coal experts since 1878, the result of the present tariff is most satisfactory. In 1878 the coal shipments from all the Cape Breton mines only aggregated 243,000 tons; in 1884, 593,150 tons, and in 1889 they increased to 749,357 tons. The shipments from North Sydney and Sydney and in 1889 they increased to 749,357 tons. The shipments from North Sydney and Sydney were 140,000 in 1879, 299,000 in 1844, and 400,148 tons to December 15. The shipping season is not yet over, and your correspondent can only give the shipments from the several mines to date, which are as follows:—Sydney, 120,000 tons; International, 123,000; Bridgeport, 25,000; Reserve, 103,257; Little Glace Bay, 73,000; Port Caledonia, 103,000; Gowrie mines, 104,000 At the present time there are nine coal mines in operation in Cape Breton, and two more are opening connection with these mines. more are opening connection with these mines. Indirectly there is an army of about 4,600 to 5,000 persons employed, and a gross population of about 18,000 has settled in and about the various mining localities. About 2.550 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 250,000 tons, handle our coal shipment this year, with an employment of 24,000 hands. Considering the employment, the commerce and the number of industries affected through the development of the coal trade, the importance of the industry can hardly be overestimated."—Gazette.

Might Have Been a Triple Murder. TOBONTO, Dec. 26.—At 839 East Gerrard street last night, shortly before midnight, occurred a shocking case of what looks like the attempted murder of a widow and her two children. The widow, a Mrs. Gilbert, keeps the house and rents some rooms to James Mo-Carthy, a painter, and his partner, William Smith. Smith, it seems, became jealous of the attentions paid to his partner, and last night, just as Mrs. Gilbert was going to bed, Smith and his two brothers, Archie and Charles, came and me who brothers, Arthur and Charles, Cambo to the front door, smashed their way in and brutally assaulted the widow. McCarthy took the widow's part and the widow herself hit Smith on the temple with a flat iron and laid him out. The police came immediately after and the three brothers were arrested and looked up. As the Police court this morning they were remanded, being allowed on ball. They are charged with assault.

It is wrong to wish for death, and worse to have occasion to fear it.

The physician had that morning told her CHRISTMAS EVE IN FOLAND. JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND hat all her husband needed was wine or CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and en Sundays from 1 to 10:30 o.m. Street cars pass the door.

THREE LITTLE MAGI.

By Marion A. Taggari-

Mamma sat upstairs sewing busily, with her chamber door sjar, that she might catch the first sound of little fent approaching. From down below there came up to her a tremendous noise of the beating of a drum, blowing of a horn, and the shrill screaming of children's voices. On any other day of the year mamma felt that she could not have endured it; but it was Christmas Eve, and she had still the last touches to give to the doll that she was dressing for little Minnie, and all the candy bags to fill, so that she gratefully put up with any amuse ment, however noisy, that kept the children away from her just then. After a while, though, the racket became unendurable; and, as grand ma was lying down, that she might be well rested before the Christmas tree was dressed, mamma rose, and laying her work aside, crept softly to the stairs and, leaning over the balustrade, looked down.

A small procession filed past her as she looked -Jack ahead with the drum, Hugh next, as-tride of his hobby-horse, with a tin trumpes; little Minnie last of all, hearing a big gun, dragging her toy-horse after her, and screaming lustily to make up for her lack of aninstrument; while Don, the dog, ran sometimes before and sometimes behind the band, barking wildly, Mamma called to them softly. "Children, children," she said, "you must not make so much noise. Cannot you play something more

"Ob, mamma," Jack said. with a sigh, "you don't know anything about it. It's awful to play anything on Ohristmas Eve when you know there's going to be a tree right after supper. You don't seem to be able to mean anything you play; you want to keep going into the dining-room to look at the clock. And we've just got interested in this. We're the Three

Wise Men, and we're journeying." Mamma laughed; she had not forgotten the impatience and excitement that she had felt on Christmas Eve when she was a little girl. "I am sure," she said, "no wise men ever made such a dreadful noise as you were making

just now. However, if you are interested in this new play, you may keep it up, only please continue your journey out of doors."

"Yes, ma'am," cried all the children gladly, and ran off to get coats and mittens.

Once out of doors, however, their interest flagged, and they had some difficulty in continuing their play.

tinuing their play.
"If Don would only go ahead, and not keep

frisking about so," said Hugh, in discust, "we could pretend he was the star, and follow him."

"I am afraid that might not be just right," said Jack, doubtfully. "But, anyhow, he said Jack, doubtfully. "But, anyhow, he won't go ahead, so it makes no difference. We might go over the hill, because we know the Wise Men did go over mountains; and when we get to the four roads we might play that was Bethlehem, and come back

The others agreeing to this they went on their way, till suddenly Hugh cried out :-

now, and not in this direction at all. Let's play

he's the star, Jack."

"All right," said Jack, and, turning, they followed the little dog, not without considerable trouble, for he ran along very fast, with his nose on the ground, as though scenting something, and little Minnie's short legs could scarcely keep

up with the rest. At last Don stopped under a tree and began to bark, looking eagerly back to see if the chil-dren were following.
"What has be found "cried Hugh, and all

three of the small " Magi" ran as fast as they could to the spot. Jack reached it first, being the largest, and he found a bundle done up in a plain shawl lying

close to the tree.
"Now, I wonder what this is?" he said, and, stooping down, he began to unroll it.

Considering that it was Christmas Eve, and that they had been playing that they were the Three Wise Kings, it is not strange that the children fancied for a moment that they had really come to Bethlehem when they saw lying before them a little baby. Only for a moment, though, for as soon as be was sufficiently recovered from his surprise, Jack knew that he saw before him, not the Divine Baby, but some forlern little human waif to whom he must be kind for the Infant Jesus' sake.

He wrapped the baby up carefully and carried it home, and the children burst in on their aurprised mamma with the wonderful atory of

their discovery and with the baby.

Nothing helpless or unfortunate could ever be unwelcome to mamma; she cuddled the little thing close in her motherly arms, listened with tears in her eyes to how they had played that they were the Wise Men, and Don the star, and how he had led them to the baby. "It is a special Providence," said mamma, "and Aunt Mary, I am sure, will think so."

Aunt Mary was a widow who had recently lost her own little baby, and Jack, looking at mamma, guessed of what she thought. Interested in the baby, the children found that the hours passed unusually quick till it was time for the Christmas tree.

When Aunt Mary arrived and heard the story, she did just what mamma had expected her to do. She took the baby for her own, to fill the place of her little girl, and it was decided that she should be called Theodora, which means "gift of God," and that Jack should be her godfather.

Then they all repaired to the parlor, where the Christmas tree was lighted, and every one agreed that they had never had such a fine tree before. Jack was made happy by a full suit of regimentals and luts of books, and Hugh had a wonderful knifs with a corkecraw in it, which, although he should never use it, made it much more delightful. Minnie hugged her new doll, just as Aunt Mary held and hugged the little baby, both blissfully happy. Then mamma struck a few cords on the piano, and as a hymn especially suited to that particular Christmas Eve, they all sang, "We Three Kings of Orient Are"; and as Aunt Mary kissed the children good night she had tears of happiness in her eyes, and she whispered to them that they had given her the best gift that could be given, Look at Don! He is going straight ahead | God's own Christmas gift to man-a little child.

Corner McGill and Notre Dame Streets. Colleges A Colleges

IMPORTANT On account of the widening of Notre Dame Street, we must vacate this Store by April 30th. 1890; therefore, every dollar's worth.

THREE DOLLARS FOR ONE!

of goods MUST BE SOLD by that time. We give you

If you favor us with a call.

You never saw such Bargains!

MUST BE SOLD!

WE OFFER UNTIL SOLD THE FOLLOWING

MEN'S STRONG TWEED OVERCOATS, \$3.50, well lined.

MEN'S BEAVER OVERCOATS, twill lined, \$475, former price \$8.00 MEN'S CHINCHILLA OVERODATS \$5.00, marked down from \$8.50.

twice the price. MEN'S GENUINE IRISH FRIEZE ULSTERS, \$8.50, regular price \$13.50

MEN'S SCOTCH TWEED CAPE OVERCOATS, from \$8.50 up. worth

MEN'S HEAVY TWEED SUITS, \$6.25, selling regularly for \$10 50. MEN'S PEA JACKETS. \$3.50, good value at \$6.75.

MEN'S STRONG CANADIAN TWEED PANTS, \$1.25, worth \$2.50. 1,000 BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS, \$3 00, well worth \$5 00.

BOYS' TWEED WINTER SUITS, \$2.00, great value for \$4.50.

BOYS' PEA JACKETS, \$2.75, genuine value for \$4 50. A \$5,000 Bankrupt Stock of FURS selling

at 50 cents on the dollar.

Call for a Persian Lamb from \$2 upwards. They are going fast. OUR GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT Is replete with Bargains, Novelties and remarkable values.

SCOTOR ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, \$1.2 Bonanze in the City. All Wool Socks, 2 pair for 25c.

BE SURE TO CALL AND SEE US BEFORE BI

Nogrees and Whites Killing Each Other in a Georgia Town.

and recorded

SAVANNAH, Gs., D-cember 28.—Some excitement was caused in this city last night by reports that a race riot was in progress at Jessap, Ga., a village of 1,000 inhabitants, fifty-seven miles southwest of here, on the Savannah, Florida & Western raitroad. The trouble started about 2 o'clock in the afterneon and was camed by the marshal of the town, D. Laggett, attempting to arrest a drunken negro, who resisted and drew a revolver on the marshal. The officer clubbed the negro, when several others who were standing by drew their weapons and began firing at Leggett, who was seriously wounded in two places. The assistant marshal, Mat-thew Barnhill, hearing the firing came run-ning up, but was shot dead before he could do snything.

Seeing other whitee coming the negroom fled toward the Ogeechee swamp, which lies near the town, and there rallied and with several new comers charged the town. They were met by resident whitesarmed with reft-s and revelvers and driven back to the swamp Toelr number was constantly augmented by new arrivale. The Mayor telegraphed for troops. A platon of the Georgia Hussars, of this city, was sent to Jessup on the 3 o'clock train, armed with revolvers, sabres and carbines. Meanwhile the blacks made another enarge, which resulted in the death of W. H. Woods, a lumberman, and in the serious wounding of H. J. Woods, assistant station agent, the nucle of W. H. Woods.

One black was also killed and several were wounded. Three were captured and are now in jail. The regroes again retreated to the swamp and since then have made only one unsuccessful sortle. Well disposed colored men are scouting for the whites and the information gained by them, it is hoped, will result in the capture of a large part of the rioters.

Advices received from Jessup at midnight say the situation is somewhat quieter at that hour, but an occasional shot is heard. The streets are still paraded by armed men. A negro was found dead in an alley a few moments ago and two others of the wounded are raported to be dying.

TWENTY BLACKS REPORTED KILLED. Later.-There are rumors that there was serious trouble at Jessup this morning. One report is to the effect that twenty negroes have been killed.

The most reliable information is that ten people have been killed at Jessup. There is atill great excitement around the place.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 26, 7 p.m.—The following has been received from Jessup Ga. :- A posse of twenty men, under command of S. White, left by the East Tennesses, Virginia and Georgia train to-day for Lumber City to intercept Brewer and his gang, who, it is rumered, has gone there for reinforcements. The firing along the picket line keops up, but it is principally by boys. A crowd of armed men have just returned from a trip to the Swamp and reported that four solored men were found dead, but they gave no names and said they did not know the

KILLING MEN AND WHIPPING WOMEN.

The jail was broken into early this morning and two negroes were riddled with bullets. Another negro was found at home shot through the heart and one with a flosh wound in one of his shoulders. It was reperted that others had been killed, but the efficers have not found them. A search fer bodies was kept up all day. The negroes are quitting their homes and moving to other towns on the line of the railroad. A large number of negroes, men and women, were taken from their homes this morning and many of them, prostitutes, were whipped. A crewd of white men went to several houses after breakfast this morning and compelled the negrous to leave. If Brewer's gang are found in the swamp lynching will probably follow.

The cornner is holding an inquest on the Section and forfeited to the United Section unless he executes the leave and bond redead bodies.

TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 26.-At a late nour last night intelligence was received here of trouble in Clarksville between officers and a colored mob, two members of which were shot, one being fatally and the other seriously wounded. From of a riot are entertained. Frank Morrison, a special policeman, attempted to arrest Boo McCutcheon (colored), whon other negroes interfered. Several policemen came to the assistance of Morrison, whereupon Joe Foreman (colored) assaulted Calef of Police Stafford with a stick. The officers drew their revolvers and One haltet struck Joe Merriweather (colored) in the back. He will die. Foreman tried to escape, but was pursued by the chief, who shot him in the stomach. He will recover.

The reports of the affair draw an immense crowd of negroes to the scene, and Chief of Police Stafford had to be taken to jull for safety. The excitement rapidly increased, and a large number of extra officers were sworn in to keep the peace, while the Clarksville City Guards were called out and ledged in the court house, where they now are.

Morganatic Children Have no Rights.

London, December 23.—The Brunswick Court has dismissed the suit undertaken on behalf of the children of the Countess of Curry to recover the fortune of the late Dake of Brunswick The Dake Charles Frederick Augustus William died at Geneva in 1873 He was the older of the two sons of the Brunswicks' fated Chieftain of Byron's lines, the Dake Frederick who was killed at Quatre Bras. He succeded to his father's title and became the reigning Dake of Brunswick in 1823, but he misgoverned and was driven out In 1829. The German Diet gave his estates te his brother Willam. Charles led a loose and econtric life and accumulated property, particularly diamonds. His diamonds were ald at his death for a very large sum. He was never married or, at least, never otherwise than morganatically. The mother of the children in whose name the suit is brought is alleged, however, to be an illegitimate daughter of the Dake, and the ground of action was that claim. The court, on the contrary, stands by the law that has made the King of Saxony and Dake of Cumberland the beneficiaries of the estates and the vast personal fortune of the Duke.

Loved his First Love Best.

pathetic separations that have ever been legally ordained accurred here yesterday when Maria H. Miller received a divorce from Louis Miller. The latter is a Russian and was exiled for political reasons. He and child in Kussia whom he supported for five years after coming to America. Then came the Russian-Turkish war and the wife and child were lost. Miller was netified they were dead and he mourned them as lost. He met success in this country and in 1884 married the woman at the country and in 1884 married the woman old man cutting his throat with his razer, the lamb had just accurate the diverge. Then lived left a wife and child in Russia whom he who had just seenred the divorce. They lived lamp having upse in the struggle and fired happily. Meanwhile Mrs. Miller the original the house, which as burned to the ground, in return that Canadian officials are in league in the house, which as burned with the house, which as burned with the supposed his body was burned body both ways.

neither suspected the other's identity for several months. Mutual friends spoke of the likeness, and subsequently the bey teld his story, and there was a denouement.

Miller visited his Russian wife and there was a reconciliation. When wife number two and gloem. The family were well known a reconciliation. When wife number two herewise the story has caused the actors the council. learned the stery she quickly sued for a to becoming insane a member of the council divorce, and the happy union was broken. here and highly respected. The sad deed divorce, and the happy union was broken. She bade Milier an affectionate forewell yesterday, and he installed his first wife and son in his house.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

List of the Winning Numbers.

The drawing for the articles remaining unsold at the close of the bezaar held a few weeks ago in aid of St. Patrick's church took place at the Vice' concry last evening, the room veing oroward. The proceedings opened with musical selections by the Gruenwald orchestra, which were well rendered. Subsequently the Rev. Father McCailen gave the following recitations, which were much appreciated, the musical portions being supppreciated, the musical portions being sep-plied by members of St. Patrick's choir:— "The Patner of Levelle," "Old Mother Hub-bard," "The Leper," "King Robert of Sicily," "The B-lie of Atri," and "The Corquered Banner," 'Toe drawing was then proceeded with, the winning numbers of the eighty-six prizes being as under: -2402, 571, 1405, 326, 2612, 2229 382, 870, 2354, 2152, 655, 2740, 2896, 1267, 2620, 2353, 1673, 917, 1226, 420, 2660, 1669, 2421, 1964, 899, 2126, 2648, 2232, 2831, 2365, 2658, 1906, 2348, 874, 363 2383, 2443, 2124, 2623, 312, 246, 624, 2587, sors in connection with their usual rounds, 791, 2149, 1956, 564, 1410, 461, 358, 1102, 1100, 2488, 617, 215, 1451, 1119, 1745, 2314, 1904, 2343, 2047, 2250, 2603, 1728, 1804, 667, 240, 2393, 247, 1174, 2801, 1406, 2764, 2423, 987, 2318, 1803, 1352, 2376, 2392, 2894, 2415. The committee who had supervision of the drawing were Judge Doherty, Hon. Edward Murphy, Messrs. James O'Brien and J. J. Costigan, the latter acting as scoretary. The committee who had charge of the getting up of the whole affair were Mesers. P. Doyle, Sharkey, Jas. Milley, B. Emerson, A. Mar-tin, J. H. Feeley and J. Kerby.

ALASKA SEALS AT AUCTION. The Terms of the Forthcoming Sale of the Behring Sea Monopoly.

Washington, December 25. - Secretary Windom issued the following advertisement, in

Windom issued the following advertisement, inviting proposals for the previlege of taking fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 1889.

The Secretary of the Freasury will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock noon, on the 23rd day of January, 1890, for the exclusive right to take fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for the term of twenty (20) years from the first day of May, 1890, agreeably to the provisions of the statutes 1890, agreeably to the provisions of the statutes of the United States. In addition to the specific requirements of said spatutes the succession requirements of said spatutes the successions. ful bidder will be required to provide a suitable building for a public school on each island, and to pay the expenses of maintaining schools thereon during a period of not less than eight (8) months in each year, as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury. Also pay to the inhabitants of said islands for labor performed by them such just and proper compensation as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The number of seals to be taken for their skins upon said islands during the year carling May 1st 1901. Will be limited to sixty. ending May 1st, 1891, will be limited to sixty thousand [50,000], and for the succeeding years the number will be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the pro-

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals not deemed to be in accordance with the best interests of the United States and of the unhabitants of said islands. As a guarantee of good faith, each proposal must be accom-panied by a properly certified cheque, drawn on to United States national bank, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the quired by law.

Proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C., and endersed "Proposals for leasing seal islands.'

WILLIAM WINDOM,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The above form of advertisement was determined upon by the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, after a thorough consideration of all the interests involved. It cuffers from the present lease with the Alaska Commercial company in reducing the catch during the first year from 100,000 to 60,000 seals. The requirement of a certified cheque in the sum of \$100,000 from each bidder as a guarantee of good faith is a feature of the advertisement that did not appear in the advertisement dated July 8, 1870, upon which the present lease is

WHAT THE ALASKA COMPANY WILL DO. PHILADELPHIA, December 25. — Captain Kohl, who owns a fifth interest in the great seal monopoly known as the Alaska mercial company, whose twenty years' lease expires on the 1st of May next, was asked this

"Does your company propose to submit a proposal to Secretary Windom for a new

lease ?"
"Certainly we do. Our investments in the shape of houses, churches and schools which we have erected at our own expense during the last twenty years are too valuable to surrender without trying for another lease." Captain Kohl said that he thought the contracts would not necessarily go to the highest bidder. "There are some companies," he said, "who have advantages which the Government will take into consideration, and I don't believe the contracts will be awarded to the people who

offer the greatest monetary consideration. The Alaska Commercial Company have had the sole monopoly of the Alaska seal fisheries since the contracts were signed in August, 1870. The provisions of the lease read that the company should pay a rental to the government of \$55,000 per year, with a revenue tax of \$2 per skin taken during the twenty years that the company had possession of the fisheries. Since the lesse went into effect the royalty of 6210 per head was added, making a total tax of \$2,62\frac{1}{2}. The number of sealskins captured can be estimated when the total receipts of the government during the period from May, 1870, to June, 1887, amounted to \$5,009,065. The stockholders of the company have made great fortunes,

A Maniac's Awful Deed.

EAST TEMPLETON, Que., December 24,—A man named W. H. Ford, who has been out of his mind for some months, committed a most atrocleus deed last night. About midnight, it is supposed, he murdered his wife and the noise of the struggle awakened his Sr. Louis, December 24 .- One of the most elster-in-law, Miss Busby, and his little daughter, whe were asleep upatairs, and on their awakening Ford attacked Miss Busby, striking her several times on the head with a poker after dragging her down stairs. Miss Busby after a most desperate struggle. escaped with the little girl to a neighbor's

RACE RIOTS IN THE SOUTH and son came tegether accidentally, though and part of head and chest can be discovered, reflects small credit on the municipality for not having the man placed in some asylum, as he has been out of his mind for some time

HOW BIG ARE WE?

Au Interesting Question to be Selved by the Civic Assessors Next Year.

The aldermen are getting ambitious. They are not satisfied with president over the destines of a city, which most its light under a bushel, as has been Montreal's habit too much in the past. They are not satisfied with letting the world remain under the belief that our po-pulation is that stated in the Dominion census bey are sure it is considerably over that; and they want the world to know it. In fact, they seem to have imbibed some of the western spiri of enterprise and want to let the world know we are citizens of no mean city. This being so the Mayor and the leading aldermen have decided that we are to have a census next year, and it will be taken by the assessors. The Mayor places the population of the city now at between 225,000 and 250,000 while Alderman Rolland estimates the figure at 235,000. Iu 1686, the assessors made the population 187,600. Since then there have been some wards added, and at the ratio of increase of 9,000 per year, the assessors now estimate the population at 222,000. The work will be done by the asses-

beginning in May and probably ending Ald. Rolland thus estimates the popul	in Sept.
Montreal island to day :—	IMEIOH OI
Montreal	235,000
Sv. Henri	
Ste. Cunegonde	
Maisoneuve	
Coteau St. Louis	
St. Louis du Mile End.	
Cote St. Pierre	
Cote des Neiges	
Cote St. Antoine	
Cote St. Luc	
Cote St. Paul	
Cote Visitation	600
Mount Royal Vale	
Mount Royal avenue	
Notre Dame de Grace	400
Outremont	
Turcotte Village	2.7.7
Notre Dame des Neiges	
Verdun	
Varuu	
· ·	

Total......274,650 In 1886 the city and suburbs were supposed contain 230,700 inhabitants and the anticipated gain is about 44,000.

INFUENZA'S RAPID SPREAD.

Paris in its Deadly Grip and 60,000 in Madrid Prestrated.

Paris, December 26,-The epidemic has assumed a graver type, and many cases are now complicated with pneumonia. In consequence of the constantly increasing crowd at the hospitals the authorities are erecting tents for the sufferers. The undertakers are overworked and many of their employees are down. In conse-quence of the increase in the number of funerals the system of the draping the churches with enormous hangings of black and the expensive parade of various emblems of woe has been dis-pensed with by authority. The official report of deaths for the week gives 200 more deaths than

for the preceding week.

BERVIN, December 26.—The epidemic is BERVIN, December 26.—The epidemic is decreasing here, It is spreading at Bremen and tha managers of the gas works have notified consumers that the supply will be short for a time in consequence of the sickness of many employees. At Darmstadt it is very severe and at Vienna there are many cases among chiefen, followed by measles. The Christmas festivities were made very dull, as few families celebrated the day Reports from the Austrian provinces are that the malady prevails among the borses.

60,000 CASES IN MADEID.

London, December 26.—The influenza epidemic continues to spread at Frankfort. There have been two deaths from the disease. Numerous cases are reported among English visitors at Engandine. In Madrid there are over 60,000 cases and many persons have died. In West London about 250 shopmen and postmen are affected.

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

The New York World has obtained from the treasurer of each state the value of property as assessed for taxation. The census office in 1886 made a report of its exhaustive and laborious enquiry into the proportions existing in each state between taxed property and actual wealth which ranges between 25 per cent, in Illinois and 68 in Wyoming. The World's report shows an increase in taxable property of \$6,503,000,000 and an increase in actual wealth of \$18,162,000, 000 since 1880. The total wealth is \$61,459, exclusive of public property, and \$3,093,000,000 property invested and owned abroad. The assessed value of taxed property and our actual wealth at different decades has

been: Assessed value. Actual wealth. 1850. \$1,287,613,148 1860. 12,084,500,005 1870. 11,342,789,866 \$12,652,499,738 31,201,310,676 1880.....16 902,993,548 48 642 000 00023,719,000,000 61,459,000,000 1889.

The wealth of the United States now exceed: the total wealth of the whole world at any time previous to the middle of the eighteenth century, and the amount invested abroad is alone equal to the national wealth of Portugal and Denmark. The total wealth of only five nations is equal to the mere increase of the United States in the

The assessed valuation of property in New York state in 1880 was \$2,652,000,000 in 1889 \$3,567,000,000. The true valuation in 1880 was \$7,619,000,000, in 1889 \$10.247,000,000.

Smuggling From Canada.

Boston, December 25 -A seizure of liquera just made by the Surveyor's Department of the customs brings to light a system of smug-gling which is an innovation on the convention al style of importing contraband goods in vessels. For the past six monihs Col. Coveney has had an inspector employed looking for smuggled goods concealed in cars loaded with hay, grain and potatoes from Canada. As a result of his investigations a large number of cases of De Kuyper & Sons' gin, of Rotterdam, were traced to a large importer of hay, potatoes and grain doing business in Haverhill, and on Friday last the liquor was found to have been sold by him to parties all over New

The opportunities afforded for bringing goods across the line in this way are due to the defec-tive system of inspection at the Canadian lines, duties being paid at the lines and the goods being put in before or after inspection. The seizure has given the Treasury officials a valuable tip, and throws light on a mystery of long standing as to how a number of prominent liquor dealers in the large New England towns could so undersell in certain brands of liquors even

the manufacturers. The system of smuggling in hay, the customs officers here state, has been in extensive practice from Buffalo to St John's, but more particularly along the line nearest to Montreal, where the largest amount of illicit trade is ever going on. During the past year it is roughly estimated that the United States Government has been defrauded out of over a hundred thousand dollars duty on imports of various kinds thus smuggled. The blame is placed against the negligence of the American customs officials on the frontier, and it is charged by them in return that Canadian officials are in league with the smuggless and that the schore made



HOW CAN THE LONG

may BE THE SHORT and yet be the shortesp E-etween given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolia & Manitoba Railway has over 3000 miles of பூர் மக்கபோடு **ice atly** equipped and managed it is one of the greatest railway systems of this country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favor-ite to all points in Minne-Bota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufact-uring center of the Northwest to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still this the shortest line between St. Paul, the shortest line between St. Paul,
Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cookston, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon,
Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devil's
Lake, and Butte City. It is the best
route to Alasks, China and Japen; and the
journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a life-time once made through the wonderfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Rouse. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St Paul. Minneapolis & Mani-toba Railway, Write to F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and

guides. If you wanta freefarm in a lovelyland HAND write for the "Great Re-OF servation,

readitand FORTUNE! accept

CHRISTMAS CIFT WHOLE PHINTING OUTFIT, Complete and Practical, 25C out as shown in cut. 3 Alchabets of nest Tros, Bottle of Indelbite Ink, Pol. Tweezen, in mest once with relations and directions "HOW TO HI A PRINTER." Bots up any name, prints cards, paper, curvigous, etc., mark lines. Worth 56s. The best rift for young people. Postpaid only 35s., 3 for 6th. 6 for \$1. Ag'ts wanted, INGERSOLL & BRO. 45 Walken St., M.Y. Cit;

"Best care for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. &Co., Boston. For \$1 a tar * v bottle sent prenasa.



NOTICE.

The Society called "Societé Bienveillante de Notre Dame de Bonsecoura," at Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next on, to obtain amendments to its charter and to the Act amending the same for the following purposes:
1. To render and make transferrable the life.

rents due by the Society to the widows of the deceased members thereof. 2. To validate the transfers already made of

such rents. 3 To permit to the Board of Directors of the said Society to take from the reserve fund the sum of money required and necessary to redeem

the said rants.
4. To grant to the Board of Directors the right to refuse the admission of new members in said Society, and for all the purposes aforesaid to amend the constitution, rules and by laws of this same Society.
5. And, finally, for the purpose of making

other amendments of a less importance JEAN P. MARION. 20 4 Sec · Tress

THIS WATCH IS SOLID GOLD Stem Wind & Stem Set Ladies' and Gents' Sizes.



CHAIN AND CHARM FREE! To those who CHAIN AND CHARM FREE! send the full amount with order we will include a Solid Gold Plated Chain and Charm free. Address, ARERICAN SUPPLY CO., 169 Year Burse Street, Chicago, Illiaola.

the solution of the solution o CO. Holly, Much

But Two of them Wesken, while the Other Five Escape With Little Trouble—A Re-markable successful Plot.

Kingston, Out, December 25.—Kingston's latest sensation is the escape from the penitentiary last night, in a most daring manner, of five convicts, all of them long-term men. The news of the escape, greatly exaggerated, was noised around the city at an early hour this morning, and reaching the ears of your correspondent, he as once p occeded to the pentien-tiary and asked an interview with Warden Lavell. The Warden, at the cuset, said he left the prison office about ten last night, everything being reemingly as quiet and as secure as u ual, and went to his residence, which is directly across from the prison, with the inten-tion of going to bed. He had just started to undress, when the prison bell sounded. Instantly he dressed, and hurried over to the penitentiary to ascertain the cause of the alarm.

On entering the gr unds he me: several of the guards, who, like him, had heard the alarm, but di not know the cause thereof. Together with these he went to the dome, in The quarter it was feared the trouble was.
The quarter there, however, reported everything all right. The next likely place where any trouble might occur was in the bakery, because, last night being Christmas eve, seven men had been engaged after hours cooking for the usual Obristmas spread, when the bake-bouse, which is situated directly above the din ing hall, and is considered the strongest post in the whole institution, was reached they found the door looked. After considerable difficulty the door locked. After considerable difficulty it was broken open, and the Warden, on entering, found the two guards in charge of the bakery, Appleton and Driscoll, and the night keeper, Brennan, lying in an exhausted con dition on the floor. It appears that Guard Appleton, who was in charge of the men in the bake shop, and had been with them all evening, had finished superintending the putting away of the stuff that had been baked, and was unlocking the bakery door preparatory to conlocking the bakery door preparatory to conducting the men (seven in all) to their cells.

THE FIRST GUARD OVERPOWERED. While turning the door he had his back to the convicts, and they, taking this advantage, seized him from behind, overpowered him, and in the twinkling of an eye had him gagged and bound, using as gags strips torn from old flour sacks. After binding Appleton they searched for his revolver, but fortunately could not find it, he having it stowed away in a secret pocket.

Here a feeling of cowardice seems to have come over two of the prisoners (Morgan and Roy), and they started to talk of "squealing" Hoy), and they started to talk of "aqualing" and not attempting to escape. The other five, however, were determined to escape at all hazards, and, after a short consultation, they decided to bind and gag their two timorous companions, which, after a hard fight, was done. It is customary for the nightkeeper and the guards on this particular watch to visit at about intervals the different places of which short intervals the different places of which they have charge. The prisoners knew this and decided to bide their time, one of them in the meantime donning the guard's suit.

Night Keeper Brennan, who had been in another section of the building, came along towards the bakery shortly afterwards, and, meeting Guard Driscoll, together they proceeded to the bake shop. Finding the door open they entered, and Brennan, who was first, noticed Guard Appleton, as he thought, standing back of the door, and said to him, "Well, Bob, is everything all right?" To this the disguised prisoner said "Yes," and then followed up his answer by striking the guard a terrible blow on the head with a large iron bar, part of the cooking utensils. Brennan dropped part of the cooking utensils. Brennan dropped like a log and remained unconcious for a lorg time. The other four prisoners sprang upon Guard Driscoll, who was following, and although the brave guard fought valiantly he was aoon overpowered and, together with poor Brennan, bound and gagged. The prisoners then put out the lights, locked the door on the outside and proceeded to the lower end of the vard at the south wall.

THE ESCAPE FROM THE PRISON. Here they found the cart which they had tilted up, and by means of a grappling fron, a rope and a piece of ladder made of rope and oards scaled the walls and were at liberty. While they were thus alf-cting their escape a scene of an altogether different nature was being acted in the bake shop. Guard Driscoll, the last man whom the prisoners overpowered, was, in sheir hurry to escape, poorly bound, and it was but a short time before he worked himself loose. Then by firing a revolver he gave the alarm. He then proceeded to unbind his fellow guards, who were too exhausted to help themselves. In this state they were found by the Warden and the other guards, as above stated. Instantly scouts were despatched to the city and to the surrounding villages and to egrams sent to Toronto, Brockville, Belleville, Napanee, Cape Vincent and all the outlying districts, but as yet nothing has been seen or heard of the escaped ones.

A sixteen foot heat belonging to one of the

A sixteen foot boat belonging to one of the residents of Portsmouth is missing and it is thought the prisoners have effected their escape The guards who were overpowered are considered by the Warden to be most efficient of his staff and the charge of negligence could not be laid against any of them at any time.

Last summer a general uprising by the prison ers was planned with precisely the same tactics, viz. To overpower the guards one at a time. Owing, however, to the Warden's prompt action this little scheme was nipped in the

WHO THE JAIL BREAKERS WERE The escaped men were all well behaved and all of them, being skilled bakers, had worked in the bakery since entering the institution. - They

are as follows :--John Ryan, 34 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches tall, tried at Toronto for robbery and sentenced to five years, three and a half of which he had served.

James Daly, 29 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, sentenced at Toronto with Ryan for the same term. Oscar Hopkins, 36 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches tall, sentenced at Toronto for uttering

forged paper to ten years, seven of which be had yet to serve. William P. Crawford, 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches tall, sentenced at Brockville for larceny

to 10 years, 5 of which he had served. Charles Hall, 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches tall, sentenced at Brockville for 9 years; had rerved only four months.

It is believed they have gone down towards Cornwall, as the two prisoners sentenced at Brockville were well acquainted with that part

Four Crushed to Death.

of the country.

VANCOUVER, B.C., December 26-This morning at three o'clock a party of six persons, who had been enjoying themselves at a Christmas party at a farmer's house on the north arm of Fraser river, left for home in a sleigh. While they were passing through some woods a large fir fell directly across the sleigh instantly kill-ing the occupants, J. V. Bodwell, James Lawson, Clarence Campbell and Jasper Locke. The other two occupants of the sleigh escaped with slight injuries. One of the horses was killed and the other had one leg broken and

To Arrange the Home Rule Programme.

LONDON, December 23.-Mr. Gladetone, Mr. Parnell and the other chiefs of the Gladstenian party will meet in London before the session of Parliament opens to settle upon the course to be taken by the party in Parliament. This will be based on the lines of the agreement made by Mr. Gladetone and Mr. Parnell during the latter's visit to Mr. Glad-I stone at Hawarden last week.

DARING JAIL DELIVERY.

A MAIURN

FOR
Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus
Dance, Nervousness, Hysterics, Melancholia TERVE TOHIC

Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spingt Weakness.

THOUSAND THANKS

FLOBISANT, Mo., Nov., '88, My wife took 2 bothles of Paster Koenig's Nerve Tonic for backsele, which troubled her since 15 years, sometimes so much that nothing relieved her, and she was compelled to lie in had for days—but since she tock the Nerve Tonic the trouble disappeared, and this summer she was able to do the hardest work. Now my wife enjoys good health, and we therefore say thousand thanks.

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

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Paster Koenic, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

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

Agents: — B. E. McGale, No. 2123 Notre
Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, cor. Bleury
and Oraig streets; Picault & Contant, cor.
Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S.
Lachance, St. Catherine street. Price,
\$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles
\$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00. EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, Drummondville, Que.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over-wholming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annualty (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DEAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music. New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS. For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes. Attented as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawnge of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and centrol the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may is presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bh. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOIN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 14, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of \$500 arc. \$50,000

100 do. 300 arc. \$600

100 do. 200 arc. 20,000 TERMINAL PRIVER.

Norn.—Tickets drawing Capital Prices are not entitled to terminal Prizes AGENTS WANTED.

For Club Rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C. By ordinery letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

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NEW OBLEANS MATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. RETEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Origans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courte; therefore, heware of

all initiations or annymous schemes.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

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may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you happen to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus affilied should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result, For sale by all druggists.

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

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AND OATHOLIC CHRONICLE

. TH PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

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TO ADVERTISERS.

A Himited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "The Thur Witness" at 10c per line (minion) first insertion—10 lines to the inch—and 5c per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application.

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All Business letters, and Communications in sended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Mon-

WEDNESDAY......JANUARY 1, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, Ofroumcision. THURSDAY, Jan. 2, Octave of St. Stephen. FRIDAY, Jan. 3, Octave of St. John. SATURDAY, Jan. 4, Ustave of Holy Inno-

SUNDAY, Jan. 5. Octave of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Monday, Jan. 8, Epiphany. TUESDAY. Jan. 7, St. Cedd. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8. St. Albert.

The New Year.

By a giance at the title page of the TRUE WITHES this week our readers will notice that we begin with this issue a New Year. Although the year just closed has witnessed many disasters and misfortunes Canada has from the very serious occurrences which have befallen most countries, and for this we should feel grateful. The Dominion has infact no resconto complain of the year that is just closing, and there are many things that have occurred in it with which it ought to be satisfied. The country has continued to enjoy presperity, its trade has been greatly increased, its population largely segmented and better than all its relations with its neighbors have remained peaceful. Long may it presper se. As for ourselves we have every reason to feel proud of the daily increasing support and encouragement which we find our readers are according us. We trust that shey may be long spared to aid us in our noble mission, that they will continue incessantly to get their friends to join them in support of the TRUE WITNESS, and that the close of the year 1890 and numerous years thereafter may find them in the peaceful enjoyment of happiness, plenty and presperity.

Queen's Counsel.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that amongst the recent appointments to the honor of Queen's Counsel by the Beminien Government are Mr. P. J. Coyle and Mr. Assistant City Attorney for several years past | the representative of republican ideas | body threw it out and now they find themwith credit to himself and advantage to the in the neighboring republic and Mr. public. Mr. Hackett is the leading Irish-Canadian in the Eastera Townships, brim full of talent and everybody's friend. We heartly _congratulate both gentlemen.

A Wonderful (?) Discovery.

siergy opposed the agitation it is advecating. As it is, the Cathelic Church, through the tax on salcon-keepers, that the temptations settled for ever in the minds of those who are to drink daily thrown in the path of the convinced that the late civil war in the United laboring class, especially, might be reduced. States removed the question from the arena But it has ever been the same with our worn of political issues. But we fear much that the ententerprising (?) contempory. Old, secondhand issues are constantly revived and recollected for the purpose of giving them the
symblance of originality. And still this is
conly one of the samples that we could furnish
conly one of the samples that we could furnish
conly one of the samples that we could furnish
constrained the samples that we contemporate the samples that we could furnish
constrained. Van Bree's Mass with full contemporate most basefully
decorated. Van Bree's Mass with full or post in the sample that excolsim for myself, but I am not willing that excolsim for myself, excolsim for myself excolsim out enterprising (1) contempory. Old, second. | question not only is not settled, but is merely | sions of the Russian government in past times

to the first of the control of the c

of Montreal. If you read the paper daily, particularly its editorials and the construction of the headlines of its articles, you will tell us what we say is true.

The Deadly Wires.

We are pleased to see that the determined action taken by the civic authorities of New Yerk to do away with overhead wires, (only, however, after several lives were sacrificed) has had a salutary effect on the Montreal City Council. By a resolution just presented the city will acquire power to imitate New York in forcing the telegraph, electric light and telephene companies to place their wires underground, thus milmizing the dangers to public life and preperty. It is to be hoped, hewever, that our werthy aldermen will pet have to be so rudely awakened to the necessity of prompt action on this point as was the Empire City, that several lives will not have to be first sacrificed before their eyes are opened to the dangers that subscriptions will remit the daily surround us in the electric wires, and that it will not be necessary to raise a storm of indignation about their heads before they decide to take action to preserve the rights, lives and property of these who sent them to the Council to take care of their interests. A good plan for getting the dangerous and cumbersome wires underground is that suggested by the commissioners of the District of Oslambia. It is simply to put a tax of \$25 a year on each pele bearing wires, and thereby cenvince the companies by the most forcible of arguments that it would be to their interout to exchange the poles for the subways. Let our aldermen, then, be up and deing While time allows of it let them decide upon what plan should be adopted to rid us of the unsightly and death-dealing poles and wires.

Mr. Parnell.

The two speeches recently delivered by the great Irlah leader seem to have made a perfound impression on the English public. The tone of moderation that pervaded every sentence, the clear and unmistakeable manner in which he set forth the just aspirations of the Irlsh people, to manage their own affairs. and more especially, to develop their country's resources appears to have struck home in the minds of those who like practical statesman ship. To the dismay of his political opponents, the grand old man Gladstone, on the other hand, seems to lose none of his vigor and the prospects [are, that at the next general election the Gladstonian and Parnellites will sweep the country. Ireland's affairs will receive prompt attention, and the country will then be allowed to enter an era of peaceful dovelopment.

Toleration.

Even the Daily Witness is driven to pay compliment to the French Canadian Catholics in a recent issue, when it compares two speeches recently delivered, one by Ron Hr. Meredith, leader of the opposition in Untario, the other by Hon. Mr. Taillon, leader of the opposition in Quebec. Our usually bigoted

No less remarkable than the Anti-French manifesto of the Conservative leader of Ontario is the Equal Rights manifesto of the Con-servative leader of Quebec. We like Mr. Taillon's attitude for several reasons better than we do Mr. Meredith's. Mr. Meredith is in-tolerant toward the French. He says there is no room for two lauguages: m this country. Mr. Taillon is generous toward she English. Speaking to an audience and amid surroundings as exclusively French as Mr. Meredith's were English, he declares, amid the plandits of his countrymen, against a policy of slight and in-sult toward those of a different race.

The trouble with the Daily Witness is that it will not make a full confession, which would do it a host amount of good and acknewledge at once with the Hon. Mr Colby, that nowhere in the world is a minority treated with greater justice and consideration than in the Province of Quebec.

The Negro Question.

the community in which he was held in high esteem. Mr. Grady was in the full vigor of manhood, having completed his 38th year. Only a few weeks ago he made one of these occasion of the dinner of the Merchants Olub. Ex-President Cleveland was one Grady was the spokesman of the New of great American orations, the speech delivered by Mr. Grady of Georgia, on the ques-"Our enlightened (!) local contemporary with for the warmth of its argument, for the noble the luminary title and the boasted subscript sentiments of patriotism which graced its tion list has just found out that the Oathelic ! flow, It deserves high praise and a permanent clergy of Montreal are in favor of high license place in the literature of eratory. and dishes up this intelligence to its readers But not as an American Classic may with a display heading. It would have been it stand, for its morality is issentimore sensational and more to its taste if ally that of a section." The Pilot orator, now no more, delude themselves if they she should take on her own responsibility. believe that the question of freedman's rights is menths of its dignitaries, has ever and in all at issue, that question is settled for ever. The commercies fought for an increase of the license question may be settled, and for that matter

South brought about by negre enfranchisement. The following quetation from the able article of our contemporary clearly shows that will call forth the highest statesmanship:

We have a strong side-light thrown on Mr. Grady's speech by the action of the South Carolina Legislature on Saturday last in repealing the Civil Rights Law, which obliged common carriers, hotel keepers, etc., to give a colored man the same accommodations as a white man. This is the skeleton under the rhetoric. Any inferior race, created and sustained by law and custom. In what is this different from slavery, except in the human market? The manacles and the chains, and even the scourges, remain—with the sheriff or constable for the executioner instead of the

If the Southern whites may refuse civil rights to the negroes, the mere abolition of slavery is a boon to the old owners, releasing them from responsibility while preserving their power. It is not true that the Southern blacks love

and trust the Southern whites, and vice versa, no matter what the orators say. The colored people of the North who are free to speak, and who know the feelings of their brethren in the South as truly as an Irish-American understands his kindred in Ireland, say "Ne; they do not trust them—they are not satisfied." What negro in South Carolina is satisfied to be ordered out of every public conveyance, theatre and hotel, except those provided for his own outcast race?

The repeal of this righteous Civil Rights Law in South Carolina is bad work and the beginning of evil. There is no quietness or justice in it forever. If the negroes accept it

for one day they are unworthy of citizenship.

The plaint from the South that the white population is kept solid by negro enfanchisement is the best proof that the Southern blacks do not trust their old owners. God forbid that The Pilot should agreete for sectional op-position; but sectionalism is not in-humanity, and the legal degradation of millions of colored Americans is inhuman and abominable. It has nothing to do with Democracy; and Northern Democrats will not endure it in their name. The South had better take care that it does not create a "solid North" outside politics, and based on common humanity and morality. It would be well if partisans at the South, to use My Grady's vigorous words, would understand this

Behring Sea Seals.

The sale of the monepoly of the Alaska Commercial Company, to take seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George in Behring Sea, will bring the present Republican administration in the United States in face with one of the most troublesome questions with which Secretary Blaine has yet found time or strength to handle. Attention is drawn to this subject at this particular time by the fact of an advertisement, appearing in another celumn, from the Secretary of the United States Treasury to the effect that proposals are now invited for the previlege of taking seals in the above mentioned sea; the offers to be received up to January 23rd, and the concession to run for twenty years from the first of next May. The company which purchased the privilege in 1870 is understood to have made very large prefits. The control of these islands confers practically the monoply of seal skins in the entire world, the product from all other seal fisheries being not more than 20,000 skins. The number which the Alaska Commercial Company has been allowed to take during its twenty years' lease is 100,000 a year, and it has not fallen below this figure. For this privilege the company has paid the government an annual rental of \$55,000 and a revenue tax of \$2 621 upon each skin, to. gether with the performance of other obligachurches, wood and provisions for the report, covering eighteon years of eccupancy

and as the majority of the stockholders have roda's Mass with full orchestral accompanimade great fortunes out of the monopoly, it it quite probable that there will be a keen competition. Yet the renewal of the contract will take place under somewhat different conditions from those which obtained undisputed monoply twenty years ago is not so to-day. The exclusive rights of the Alaska Commercial Compuny have been frequently challenged, The death of Mr. Henry W. Grady, the and, if another twenty years' mengreat Southern orator, has cast a gloem over only is established, by the American Government before the existing Behring Sea trouble is settled, complications will be increased and a satifactory settlement rendered more difficult than ever. When the Clevegreat speeches, delivered at Boston on the land administration presented a bill to the United States Senatedealing with a settlement of this bone of contention between American Hackett, Mr, Coyle has filled the post of of the speakers. Mr. Carnagle was and Canadian fishermen that Republican asives placed in an equally awkward positien. What they refused to accept at that South. The Boston Pilot referring to the time they are now prepared to take into conspeech of the latter says. "In the golden list adderation. Force of circumstances compells them to de so, and it is the duty of the British and Canadian governments to see that tion of colored Americans, must take high some definite understanding is arrived tion of colored Americans, must take high some definite understanding is arrived edity an appraision to many secangors, we use place. For the splendor of its eloquence, at without delay on this tangling dispute. If choir has deservedly gained a high reputation under the able directorship of Mr. A. P. Mefort the warmth of its argument, for the noble another twenty years monophy of the sealing Guirk. The church was most artistically decoprivileges in Behring Sea is allowed by the American Government, Great Britain should American Government, Great Dittain and the flowers. The music performed was Fauct not stand tacitly by and acquiesce in the innier's elaborate mass, and Generali's "Oredo, absurd contention of the United States for and the difficult choruses were sung in excellent exc Behring sea. If this is her intenpar independent (sic) daily pur excellence then proceeds to show, that these who also tion Canada should be apprized of it at goald have had it to say that the Catholic sympathize with the sentiments of the great once that she may knew what steps

> The theory put forth by certain United States officials that Behring Sea was mare clausum is absurd. It is true that the United States, in the purchase of Alraka, succeeded to"the rights formerly held by Bussia in that territory; but it has never been fully determined what these rights were. The preten-

whether Behring Sea was an inland water subject to the jurisdiction of Russia, or a that our friends on the other side of the lines | part of the Pacific Ocean, had not been defihave a problem to solve in the negro question | nitely settled, it is notorious that the dominion of Russia was not acknowledged under international law. In conveying to the United States her rights in Behring Sea, therefore it is plain that Russia could not give a clear title to the exclusive control of that part of the Pacific Ocean set off by the through Behring Strait to the western end of the Aleutian group of islands.

> In face of this it is sourcely oredible that Great Britian could for a mument assent to the American claim for exclusive jurisdiction over Bahring San. It should be therefore her duty to notify the Washington Government that any concession which gives a monopoly of catching seals beyond three marine miles from the coast will not be recognized or tolerated. It is, however, again reported from Washington, as many times already, that Sir Julian Paunosfote and Mr. Bisine are engaged in preparing a basis of agreement upon this question in connection with that of the Atlantic fisheries. When such a conference takes place, (and there should be no delay about it), it is safe to say that it must proceed upon the lines laid down by Mr. Bayard, the secretary of state in the Cleveland administration, looking to the joint protection of the seal fisheries, and not upon the basis of a claim by the United States to the absolute ownership of an un

Mr. Murphy Elected.

The election to fill the vacancy in Quebec West took place on Monday and created intense excitement in the Angient Capital. As we go to press information reaches us that Mr. Owen Murphy, the Government candidate, has been elected by a majority of be tween two and three hundred.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

The Feast of the Nativity Celebrated by Beautiful Services

Large and Devout Congregations Attend the Midnight Masses-The Musical Portions of the Ceremonies.

Christmas eve was ushered in by a welcome snow storm, this year, but the weather did not prevent the Catholics of Montreal from gathring n their thousands at the different churches at midnight to inaugurate the celebration of the nativity of Our Divine Rebeemer by solemn and musical masses. The music was of the highest class and was magnificently rendered; the decorations, floral and artificial, of the various churches were of the highest grade of beauty; and the congrega-

tions were, as ever, most devout and sincere. At the grand Basilics of Notre Dame was such an effort produced that Catholics bowed to the impression of their faith and men of other creeds who came in the reverent spirit of the meason bowed their heads from the very impressiveness of the solemn yet joyous surroundings. To a stranger entering the sacred edifice the first effect was that of a dazzling effulgence of light, which threw out from behind umprageous architecture will assume in such surroundings. Fully ten thousand people attended the midtions in the way of furnishing schools, night service. The most recent developments of science were put into requisition for the purnatives. The total receipts of the govern-than half a thousand electric lights, all placed ment from this source at the date of the last where they would do most good, all shining as by the Alaska Commercial Company, have new born babe, filled the church with an efful-The company which now helds the lease inforced, performed in faultless style, under will certainly be a competitor for the cencesion the able direction of Mr. Chas. Labelle, Kallir-

THE CHURCH OF THE GESU.

The Jesuita' church has always been the favorite of all the Roman Catholic churches of the city among our Protestant population, and there gathered there at midnight a large conent conditions from those which obtained gregation, which included many dissentients 1876. What was practically from the doctrines of the Catholic Church. The mass sung was Fauconnier's Sacred Heart, for the first time in Montreal. The solos were rendered by Masters J. Hudon, Pruneau and Raymond, sopranos; J. Trudel and D. Brodear, tenors; H C. St. Pierre and C. Terroux, bass. The choir numbered over one hundred voices under the leadership of Professor Alex. Clerk. Prof. Ducharme presided at the organ.

ST. PATRICE'S. The music was unusually fine at midnight mass at St. Patrick's. The choir did full jus-tice to Fauconnier's brilliant and tasty music. The choruses were full and observed the ex Pression of the pieces. The Adeste Fideles by Novello, the Christmas song by Gound, and Noel, by adam, was rendered effectively during the service. The soloists were Messrs. J. J. Rowan, F. J. Greene, T. C. O'Brien, E. Hewitt, tenors; Messrs. J. P. Hammill. J. Cromp on, baritones; C. McDonnell, O. F. Casey bass, each one rendering his part in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. P. F. McCaffrey officiated as leader and Prof. Fowler, as organist and musical director.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH. As is usual on Christmas eve, this church was so crowded that numbers of people were unable to obtain admission. The music was undoubtrated and the alters were ablaze with countless tapers and fragrant with the odor of hot house flowers. The music performed was Fauco packed up by an efficient orchestra, the violine being a great feature, played by such well-known artists as Mr. W. Sullivan, R. Anderson and R. McGuirk. The principal soloists in the mass were Messrs. Clancy, Fanning, Kydd and Foley. At the offertory Millard's beautiful work "Salve Regina," was parformed, the difficult solos being sung by Messrs. Dasmarries and P. J. Evans. "Adeste Fideles" was approved the Messrs. Bissonette and Kearney as sung with Mesers. Bissonette and Kearney as soloists. Mr. A. P. McGuirk was the musical

AT ST. ANN'S ORUBOR

the musical portions of the services were of a very high order. The church was brilliantly illuminated and the alters were most tastefully

TOOUR SUBSCRIBERS of by this bigoted sheet to pender to the too- the warning it deems fit to give those who, of these claims had been yielded before the time to themselves, were: (let tenors) Mr. J. Mor- the control of the cession of Alaska; and while it is gan. W. Murpby; (2nd senors) G. Holland, T. C. Emblem; (basses) Ed. Finn and Morgan true that the determination of the question Quinn. Mr. W. McClaffrey acted as conductor, and Mr. P. Shea, as musical director, presided at the organ.
At the Cathedral the midnight services were

also of a very imposing nature. Here Arch-bishop Fabre officiated and the alters presented a dazzling sight with their numerous lighted tapers. The mass chosen was Nicon-Chown's which was rendered by a powerful choir with orchestral accompaniment. The soloists were Messrs. A. Bourdon, M. Bourduss, J. Goyer, Guillemette J. Laberge and E. Joseph's, after Novello's Adeste Fideles, J. L Battmann's mass for three male voices was ably rendered, the soloists being Messrs. J. Danserimaginary line drawn southwestwardly eau, A. N. Belanger, A. Blouin and D. Valliere The offertory was followed by Ca. Bergers for the organ, and at the Communion the "Noet" of Adam, was sung well by Mr. M. Gagnon The organist was Rev. A. Sauvé and the musi

There was no celebration at St. Vincent de Paul owing to repairs in course of construction on the building. At St. James', Chernbini's Sacred Heart was efficiently rendered, together with R-y chool's 'No l' while at St. Mary' Van de la Hache's mass of Ste. Therese was admirably given, the soloists being Mesars. N. Giroux, H. Roussell, A. Langlois and A. Saucier. The mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart was an elaborate one and was well rendered by a chorus of 140 voices under the direction of Messrs. Pegrad and Turcot. At the Church of the Immirulate On caption on Rachel stree Pe rault's mass well sung under the direct tion of Mr. N. Herbert. The soloists there wer Mesers. Renaud, Chalifoux, Langlois, Tanguay and Lafond. At St. Peter's Abbe Perrault's Messe de Noel was well given, and at the Church of the Nativity the choir rendered the Second Mass of Dumont, with the following soloists:—Messrs. A Lapointe, Fortin, J. P. Turcoste, A. A. Gibeau and H. Lapointe. The featival was also appropriately ushered in at the churches at Ste. Cunegoude, St. Henri, St. Jean Bapelste, St. Therese and Longue Pointe.

MEREDITH ENRAGED.

Me Replies to Archbishop Cleary to Justify His Recent Utterances-Dragging Up Old and Repeatedly Refuted Charges Against the Archbishep.

LONDON, Oat., December 27 .- Mr. W. R. Meredith has made public the following latter written in reply to the one recently given to the press by Archbishop Cleary :-London, Ont., December 27, 1889.

My Lord Archbishop:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of you letter of the 22nd inst., but only through the public newspapers, and were one content with a superficial reading of it it would be difficult in the mass of exhortation, instruction and fatherly admonition which it contains, and which reaches its climax when you stay for a moment the torrent of your eloquent invective to drop a sym pathetic tear at the thought of the injury I have done to my cause, to recognize the handiwork of the fiery ecclesiastic whom at the last provincial general election swept Eastern Ontario his denunciations of the party I had the honor to lead, and exhorting, nay commanding, those of his episcopal flock to cast their ballots against

But it has been impossible for you to conceal entirely your true sentiments or to hide the motive or object of your attack, else why do you speak of my agnostic friends? Or why do you talk of the "fercoious bigost" of the Equal Rights association, or falsely charge me with desiring to oppress the Roman Catholic minority, or with seeking by disgraceful methods to catch the votes of the unthinking populace and influence religious passion against the Roman Catholto minority of Ontario; for, mask it as you may, that is the charge you insiduate, though you do not appear openly to make it.

I can appeal to a life time in this community for the answer to the charge of intolerance and bigotry which you insinuale against me and to

the utterances of nearly twenty years of public liie as my defense against your calumnious

THINGS THEY CANNOT FORGET. Tried by the same test can you ask a verdict

of acquittal, on a like charge, from your fellow-citizens? I trow not. They do not, they cannot, forget the cruel, the wanton attack which you publicly made upon the defenceless girls and young women of Ontario and that, too, that you might make a point against the public school system of this province; nor can they forget the language which you thought fit to use towards your Protestant fellow-citizens if even the dumb, unknowing little threads of when you were addressing a body of Roman Ca-carbon knew that they were doing bonor to the bholic gentlemen connected with an association which had its meeting not long ago in Kingston. Then, too, by what right do you speak of those who are connected with the Equal Rights movement as ferocious bigots? Such language from a politician in the heat of a political harangue could hardly be palliated. But what is to be said of its use by a high dignitary of a great church, not spoken but written in the seclusion of his study and when he was penning a charge of intolerance and bigotry against a public man?

Think of such language as applied to the re cognized leader of the movement whose position in the church to which he belongs is as high as that of Your Grace in your own and whose every utterance, while he spoke with clearness against a piece of legislation which a vast majority of his fellow-cibizens, whatever view they may entertain of the constitutional question throlved, join with him in condemning, was characterized by that broad liberality, generous toleration and true charity towards all men which should pervade the utterauces, not only of a Christian minister, but of a Christian gentleman

Then how do you justify your attempt to make me an oppressor of the Roman Cabbolic minority, if not in act, at least in intention? I had thought that you concurred with me in deshelic minority by the writer of the article in the Canadian Freeman, to whom you referred in your first letter, but as your last letter seems to leave that matter in doubt the people of the province, whom you are addressing by means of your own choosing, are entitled to know whether you do or do not approve it, and if no other good results from my correspondence with you much good will be done to have obtained clear definition of your view on that subject.

THE "OPPRESSION OF THE MINORITY."

But you say that my proposition to meet such a combination as is suggested involves the oppression of the minority. Granting your premises, I deny your conclusion and am as-tonished that in the face of the declaration which I made as to the principles upon which I believed that the government of this province should be conducted you should make such a charge. In this province the Roman Catholic minority has been treated not merely justly but with generosity, and it, which I do not deny, prejudice exists in some quarters against the Roman Catholics, it is a judgment due mainly to the policy of the church which forbids the you'h of the country being educated together and to a system of education which tends to separate from the rest of the community a body of its citizens by creed lines, as well as to the injudicious and intemperate utterances of men on both sides who do not know, or have for-gotten, what civil and religious liberty means.

I have no quarrel with my Roman Catholic fellow citizens. I have nothing to do with their religious views or opinious and cannot be drawn into a controversy as to the merits or demerits of the degmas or practices of their church. I am ready to give to them every right which I enjoy and I seek to take from them none that I claim for myself, but I am not willing that exceptional privileges should be granted to them, and I protest against and shall use my best endeavors to prevent their willings the none

As to the separate schools I have nothing to Publishing Co., Portland, Oregon,

add to what I have said, except to say that the principle on which they, in my judgment, rest is that their organization and support depend solely upon the voluntary action of the Roman Catholic citizen, and that the state has in their creation and for their conduct committed to the citizens, and not to the hierarchy, the manage-ment and control of them. Upon no other ment and control of them. Upon no other ground and on no other view of their true position can the existence of them in a free country be excused, much less defended.

HOW HE MUST BE JUDGED.

By the principles which I have laid down my party and myself must be judged, and not by unjust inferences which you, sgainst the whole spirit of it, profess to draw from my language. You have too long been accustomed, when any question affecting, or supposed to affect the Roman Catholic people of this province, was being raised, to see its public men, through fear of the cry which you are now seeking to raise against me, deterred from the efficient discharge of their duty, but I have the satisfaction of be lieving that whatever effect my declaration of principles may have on my party or myself, and it may be that your forecast of the result may prove correct (for I know the effect of the crusade you seek to preach), those principles must ultimately receive the endorsation by their votes as they do now of the convictions of the people of Ontario because, as I believe, they have their foundation in the principles of e ernal justice, and that without the recognition of them there can be no full development of the principles of civil and religious liberty which have done so much for humanity, and for none more than for the Roman Catholic minority of the great empire of which we form a not insignificant part. I have the honor to be,

Your Grace's obdt. Servant, W. R. MEREDITH. The Most Reverend, the Archbishop (Elect) of the Diocese of Kingston, Kingston, Ont.

BRAZIL'S EX-EMPRESS DEAD, Exiled from Her Country Her Last Words are for Brazil.

OPORTO, December 20.-Theresa Christina Maria, the ex-Empress of Brazil, and sister of Francis 1., late King of Naples, died here to-day of heart disease. She was visiting the city with her husband, Dom Pedre, and had not been very well for the past month, er since Dom Pedro was deposed from the throne of Brazil and his family driven to exile. The dead ex-Empress, who was married to Dom Pedro in 1843, leaves two daughters, one of whom is the Princess Isabella, wife of the Comte d'Eu, and to whose intrigues is ascribed by many the responsibility for the recent overthrow of the Brazilian menarchy. The illness of the ex-Empress first assumed an alarming phase Friday. It had been the intention of the Imperial family to start for France to-day, The doctors forbade the journey for fear that excitement and fatigue would precipitate a crisis. The Empress was, however, a little better yesterday morning,
During the morning Dom Pedro went out

for a premenade, and visited the Musoum of Fine Arte. He was found by the Brazilian consul, who had been despatched to hasten his return to the hotel because the condition of the Empress bad suddenly become critical. Before Dom Pedro arrived the Empress was dead. The remains will be temporarily deposited in a mortuary chapel in the La Paz convent here, and will be afterwards taken to Liabon for interment. The municipal authorities of this city, returning in full state from the celebration of the King's proclamation in the Cathedral, went to offer their condolences, but Dom Pedro was so overcome by the event that he could not receive them. The Archbishop of Operta also called.

When it became evident that the end was rapidly approaching the ex-Empress was advised to summon a confessor. Although in great agony she replied :- "Yee; but we must await the Emperer. He will give instruc-

tions. Her last words were : " I regret that my children and grandchildren are not around me, that I might bless them for the last time. Alas, Brazil, Brazil, that beautiful cannot return th

Baroness Japura and two nuns watched the bedy, during the night. The face of the dead Empress were a peaceful expression.

DOM PEDRO BESIDE THE BIER,

When Dom Pedro arrived at the beside of his wife yesterday he knelt and kissed her forehead. He appeared to be unable to move, and did not speak for twenty minutes. Then he said : "I have experienced the most bitter trial that God could inflict upon me. Her faithful and affectionate companionship has sustained me for forty-six years. God's will be done." Then noticing her eyes still open, he lost command of himself and exclaimed "Is it possible that those dear kind eyes will never again brighton when they see me." Having closed the eye-lids he reverently kissed them. He then asked to be slone and so he remained for a long time, after which he became calm and asked the attendants to keep all quiet until the Lisbon fetes were

The news had already been sent everywhere. Later in the evening Dom Pedro sent despatches announcing the death of his wife to various monarchs. He also sent a telegram to King Carlos in which he expressed a desire that his wife's remains be interred in the Pantheen.

The Brazilian Minister at Lisbon has notified the provisional Government in Brazil of the death of the ex-Empress. This morning the Cardinal Archbishop said mass in the room where the body lay. Dom Pedro and the Governor of Opoato were present. In the afternoon the body was embalmed and was afterwards transferred to the Chapel Ardente. The Government will probably defray the expenses of the funeral. It is expected that King Carlos will come to Operte.

Dom Pedro rose early this morning and attended mass. He was greatly dejected and so weak that his doctors were obliged to support him. The Imperial physician has arrivad here to attend the ex-Emperor, for whom much anxiety is felt.

Dom Pedro has received many telegrams of condolence on the death of his wife, among them one from Quoen Victoria. Dom Pedro has accepted the offer of one of

the royal palaces as a temporary residence, but he expresses a desire to live alone. The Comte and Comptesse D'En have left Madrid for Lisbon. On their arrival here the arrangements will be made for the funeral of the ex-Empress.

The native congress at Bombay has agreed upon a plan of political organisation for India, which is to be presented to Parliament. The essential forms are that there should be a popular electoral representative body formed upon the basis of twelve members for every million of population; this great body to be controlled by an inner one formed of selected persons from its own number and an imperial council constituted upon the basis of one member for every five million of population. Provincial councils are also proposed. Mr. Bradlaugh will frame the bill and present it to Parlia-

ser Send 10 cents for the sixteen page Christmas Number of the CATHOLIC SENTINEL, CODtaining a large amount of information interesting to Catholica, and intending settlers in the Great Northwest. Address, CATHOLIC SESTIMEL

News of the Week.

EUROPEAS.

A general strike of colliers has been inaugura-General Boulanger denies that he has been engaged to lecture in the United States.

to protect German colonists at Rio Grande do Sul. Germany will send an ironclad to Brazil

Italian anarchists call upon Italians to follow the example of Brazil and overthrow the monarchy.

The Sultan of Zanzibar opposes the efforts of Portugal and the Government of the Congo State to enlist Zanzibar natives for their services.

The town of Aci Reale, in Sicily, was shaken by an earthquake Thursday. Several houses collapsed and many persons were buried under the ruins.

Charles Mackay the well known English author and journslist, who was correspondent for the London Times during the American war, is dead, aged 75.

The Chinese Customs authorities at Shanghai have purchased the steamer Kuling with the object of preventing the opening up of the upper Yang Tee Kiang.

Madame Bonnemain, an enthusiastic supporter of Gen. Boulanger, has just inherited 1,500,-000 france, the bulk of which she will devote to the General's cause.

Dr. Schweinfurth urges the German Government to send Emin Pashs to the interior of Africa to pacify the Arabs and create a commercial centre at Lake Tangan-

It is reported at Lisbon that the dispute between England and Portugal regarding their African passessions will be submitted to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha for arbitra-

The Zanzibaria attached to the Stanley expedition are discontented, their savings having been appropriated by the Arabs. It is reported that the Sultan of Zanzibar is the chief gainer from their service.

The Berlin Voisische Zeitung, referring to the recent attacks on Stanley, says that Germans must honor him on his approaching visit to Berlin as the guest of the Emperor and the greatest living African explorer.

It is reported that the French Government has intimated to the British Minister at Cairo that is will no longer meist upon the evacuation of Egypt by England as a condition of France's assent to the conversion of the Egyptian debt.

Portugal, Germany and Italy will shortly send a collective note to the Provisional Government of Brazil, protesting against the Government scheme in regard to the naturalization of foreigners residing in Brazil.

The recent decree of the Turkish Government granting amnesty to political offenders on the Island of Crete is said to have made the situation worse; but Christian residents are cheered by the news that the Greeks will soon make fresh efforts in their behalf.

The Pope, in receiving the Sacred College of Cardinals, on Tuesday, said that it was a consolation to know that, while the church was assailed and persecuted because it is the great stronghold of faith and truth, among the children of the church themselves there is perfect unity.

A panic occurred in the Madrid Opera House on Tuesday, owing to an accident to the electric lighting machinery, but it was quelled by the efforts of the manager and actors. The Queen Regent and the Infanta Isabel werein the Royal box and remained standing during the commotion, and were the last to leave the house.

The recent revolt in favor of the monarchy in Ric de Janeiro was more serious than at first reported. Many citizens joined the disaffected soldiers and sailors, and very serious fighting occurred. The trouble continued from the 18th to the 20th, and was not suppressed until regularly organized troops overcame and dispersed the monarchists.

Dr. Mackenzie, agent of the British East Africa Company, has returned to Mombassa. He has agreed to pay annually to the Sultan or Zanzibar a certain sum of money according to the terms of the British concession. The Sultan will henceforth cease to interfere with the administration of affairs in the territory controlled by the British East Africa Company.

Two thousand delegates attended the first meeting of the National Congress at Bombay. Mr. Bradlaugh was present as a visitor. Sir Wm. Widderbourne, the president of the congress, condemned the Indian bureaucracy and claimed for India the same control over their government that the people of England pos-sess over theirs. He instanced many abuses under the present irresponsible, despotic government.

Naval circles in London are very much dis-turbed at the reports of the successful trial of Lieut. Paral's torpedo boat in the Bay of Cadiz, in view of the presence of a number of England's best war ships in Portugues waters. Submerged to the depth of 40 feet the boat canly made six knots an hour, and answered the requirements of her guiding apparatus as readily as though she were floating on the sur-

The building of the Western College at Toledo, Onio, was destroyed by fire Thursday : loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$22,500.

The farmers in North Carolina are in a destitute condition, owing to the failure of crops, and many are leaving the country. The Clustoms anthorities of Boston have made

an extensive seizure of whiskey, concealed in are loaded with hay, grain and potatoes from Canada. John and William H. Pelmer, of Bangor, Pa,

were found dead in wroom at the Pacific Habel, Bethlehem, Pa., Thursday. They had blown out the gas. In a prize fight at Wilkebarre, Pa., on Thursday, between James Burns and James Farrell,

Burns was so severly punished that his life is despaired of. Several American manufactures testified before the Committee of Ways and Means at

Washington, Friday, in favor of continuing the present protective tariff. The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, of Scranton, Pa., employing over 3000 men, an-

nounce an increase in wages of from 5 to 10 per cent. from January lat next. Three children of Mrs. L. Ship, aged seven and four years and six months respectively, were burned to death at Omaha, Neb., during

the absence of their mother. Private telegrams from Montevideo confirm the news of recent disorder and riots in Brazil. They also state that the situation of the present

Brazilian Government is critical. The Union Pacific steamer "Gregon" ran into and sank the British ship "Olan McKenize" at Coffin Rock, on the Columbia river, Oregon, Briday. Two sailors were killed. The "Machania" at the control of th

was valued at \$80,000. There were seven fatalities at railroad cross ings in Chicago during the twenty-fours ending Thursday morning. Since the beginning

of the year 250 persons have been killed or injured in railroad accidents in Ohicago. The new England iron manufacturers gave

The Brazilian Government has issued a degree providing that all persons found advocating or proposing any measures for active opposition to the Republic, shall be tried by a military tribunal. An opposition journal was suspended on

The Brazilian Minister at Washington has received a telegram from Ruy Barbosa, Minister of Finance at Rio de Janeiro, stating that the reports of the recent revolt of the troops was greatly exaggerated, and that

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The New York Grand Jury has handed in an indicatment for manslaughter against Superintendent Ohas, W. Pierce, of the Brush Electric Light Company, one of whole lamps was responsible for the death of Harris on Eighth avenue a few weeks ago. Dr. Pierce surrandered himself at the District Attorney's office, and was admitted to bail in \$2,500 pending the trial.

Senator Barboza, Brazilian Minister of Finance, explains that ex Premier Ouro Preto was banished on account of acts of conspiracy on the part of his followers. The Imperial family, because of their having changed their attitude

CANADIAN.

Robert J. Stevens, United States consul at Victoria, B.C, is dead.

A six foot seam of red hematite iron has been discovered at Torbrook, Annapolis county,

The number of immigrants who have settled in Manitoba and the North-West this year is their care.

OVERBUNNING EAST BOSTON.

During the last few days several letters have been received at Winnip-g from Dakota asking for employment in Manitoba.

Dr. Gibbs, of Toronto, was seriously burned by ire at his boarding house on Wilton avenue Christmas Day, and his condition is considered critical.

Eighty per cent. of those entitled to their discharge from the Nerth-West mounted police during the past year have enlisted for a further period of service

C. W. Martin, of Calgary, reports that about 35 per cent. of his calves were killed by Indians and wolves during the past year. Ranching, however, is favorable. The Dominion Government has paid over \$3000 to Kingston depositors in the Post Office

Savings Bank who lost by the recent detales tions of Deputy Postmaster Burns. At a meeting of the winter carnival directors at St. Paul, Minn., it was decided to build no

ice palace this winter. They were forced to this step by the unseasonable weather. The bark "Dusky Lake" has been confiscated at Halifax for smuggling, and the owners, Thomas McDonald, fined \$600 and six months

in gaol, anp John Ehler, \$300 and three months The promoters of the Southwestern railway, who have just returned to Winnipeg from Duluth, claim they have assurances that there

will be a fourth competing line for Manitoba before the close of 1891. The English-speaking Catholics of North Winnipeg bave adopted a resolution condemning the proposed legislation of the Manitoba Government in abolishing the French language

and the separate schools, James Magee was digging a well five miles from St. John, A.B., on Tuesday, when the earth caved in, burying him. He was still alive at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but there is

not much hope of rescuing him. Wheat has taken another jump upwards in Winnipeg and the average price paid throughout Manitoba is 75 cents, in one place reaching as high as 90 cents. The general expectation is that flour will take a rise during the next tew

It is said that Mr. Frank Ross, of Quebec, brother of the late Senator James Gibb Ross, has acquired the Marine Hospital at Quebec, and that he has donated \$1,000,000 to found an institution for the sick of all creeds and nationalitiez. Mr. Frank Ross, of Quebec, who is distri-

days.

buting the fortune of his late brother, the Senator, has, it is stated, placed \$75 000 each to the credit of Mr. James Geggie and Mr. J Javenmoir, two of the oldest and most worthy employes of the deceased.

General Manager Graham, of the Northern Pacific and Mantoba, who is in Winniper, says that his company has decided to build the Souris branch and will send out a surveying that his company has decided to build the Souris branch and will send out a surveying party into the territories about 120 miles. A Dominion charter will be applied for next

The Yarmouth echooner Lennie, Captain Porter, from Antigua for Yarmouth, with a cargo of molasses, ran ashore at Saudy Cove. swenty miles from Digby Gut, N.S., in a heavy gale and snowstorm Friday. Captain Porter and Seaman William Hutchinson were drowned. The vessel and cargo will be a total

The Dominion Government has just fyled defence in the Exchequer court suit brought by the administrators of the Sparks estate to recover possession of a valuable strip of land in the heart of Ottawa, ceded by the former owner Nicholae Sparks, to the British Government at the time of the construction of Rideau cannal This land is now need for other than canal yurpones, and it is claimed that under the agree ment wath Nicholas Sparks it should have reverted to the state when the rest of the land not vertes of the state with the rest of the faint he needed for canal purposes was returned to Nicholas Sparks. The property now in question was unconditionally ceded by him to the Government to be their absolute property for The Government also claims the benefit of the statute of limitations.

BALFOUR'S SHAMEFUL ACTION.

His Unheard of Treatment of Father O'Dwyer Denounced by His Supporters.

A Dublin correspondent writes: Two cases lave come uppermost lately that, even under the present regime, have excited a good deal of comment. One is that of Father O'Dwyer, now serving a term of three months in Cork jail for intimidation, that is to say, for assisting his parishoners in their struggle against rackren-ters. Father O'Dwyer was sentenced to hard labor; but like John Mandeville and William O'Brien and others, he refused to be degraded. He would not pick oakum, for instance aw in all well-regulated countries is framed with the view of punishing criminals; but Mr. Balfour intends that it shall degrade as well, at least so far as he can and as Irithmen are concerned. When Father O'Dwyer, always supposing him to be a criminal, refused to pick akum, Baifour ordered that he be not allowed to celebrate Mass. Any one who knows even a little about Catholic theology will at once realize what a punishment this was to au Irish Catholic priest. Other priests have been imprisoned and suffered before in the same cause, but this was the first time one was prevented elebrating Mass in jail. It seems the nephew of his uncle is studying how to refine cruelty, and is succeeding. His conduct in this instance has awakened a storm of indignation, which would not, however, matter so much but that it is spreading to his own political friends, both in England and Ireland, and this is alarming. On the 23d the Cork Town Connect held a meet ing, an indignation meeting it may be termed. at which Balfour's cruelty to Father O'Dwyer was unanimously condemned. Two of the members, Alderman Dale and Alderman Julian, Tories and Protestants, said what they thought of Mr. Balfour, and were not a whit less strong in their denunciations of him than their Nationalist colleagues. The London Echo, a The new England from manufactures and the Secretary had made a tool or numbers, seen their views on the tariff to the committee of the Secretary had made a tool or numbers, which, ways and Means at Washington Thursday, had, besides, committeed a big blunder, which, was an addition of the duty; as we all know—at least Lord Derby told us so Operaionist paper, said they were right and that the Secretary had made a fool of himself, and -is worse than a crime.

"La Grippe."

BOSTON, December 27.-It is becoming painfully evident that Boston has got "la grippe" and got it had. It is estimated by prominent and got it had. It is estimated by prominent physicans that 10 per cent. of Beston's inhabitants are suffering from influenza. The disease is apreading daily, and it is expected that Boston will keep on wheesing for at least two or three months, and that the present epidemic is and A. Rochen, M.P.P., for Ottawa county,

the affair was promptly suppressed. He also says that General de Fonseca is rapidly recovering.

The New York Grand Jury has handed in an indictment for manalaughter against Superinhotel employers are suffering badly and many a hotel employers are suffering badly and many a big porter has had to leave off struggling with the "grips" of everyday life and devote his sole attention to "la grippe." And although they have not had it long they have found out that it is a grip that they cannot break. The police-man is also struggling with it and a good num-ber of the force have either been laid up or at resent suffering from it. The firemen are not

quite so bad but still they have felt it.
The West End Street Railway company have a large number of employees down with it and in some cases it has interfered with the running of the lines. The colored population of the West end are badly afflicted, and an estimate taken in Brazil, from acquiescence to encourage ment of the pretensions of reaction and making this the cause of the throne, were deprived of the civil list and the subsidy. Senator Barboza says that the monarchy is dead and buried, and the dilemma is now simply republic or anarchy. has just crept into the university, and 13 cases were reported yesterday. It is having a regular picnic in the House of Correction. Out of the 550 prisoners in the institution 138 are laid off from regular work. West Roxbury has also been called upon to contribute, and has done so liberally. Fifty glassblowers in the Sturbevant works are laid up, and all the doctors report a large number of cases under their corresponding to the contribution of the contri

East Boston is estimated to have between 5,000 and 6,000 cases and the big storm is the only thing which has saved it from playing havor with navigation. The disease has invaded Charlestown, and it is said that 1,000 of those who delight in dwelling at the foot of the Bunker hill monument are at present struggling with "la grippe" Dorchester has "la grippe," too, and it has it as bad as any part of Boacon or its auburbs. Probably three fourths of the people are suffering from a cold of some kind. Every other person in Chelsea has it or it is in his family, from the Mayor down. South Boston reports 1,500 cases, and the likelihood is that they will keep on increasing. It has even got up into the Highlands, and if it has not laid

1,500 people low, it has digusted that number. In Taunton it has a good grip; Fall River has been invaded; Newton has so far kept it somewhat under; Watertown is full of it; the watch and clock factories of Waltham are under seige; everyone in Quincy is asking everyone else "Have you got it?" and the average is set down as ten per cent.; Lynn has a cases; Weymouth has "got it bad;" Malden has a thousand cases and is wheezing for more; Lowell has been so far lucky; Haverbill claims to have a mild attack; Everett has a few cases but Dedham claims to be too high up for the influence. "La grippe" has Massachusetts

under its thumb.

It may reach Montreal ere this is published and it may hold off for a week; but it will reach Canada, boundary line or no boundary line.

ALABM IN PARIS.

Pages, December 27.—The large number of deaths here resulting from the influenza is ex-citing the greatest apprehension. The influenza is spreading, and is very fatal. The number of deaths in the city from all causes Christmas Day was 318 For several years past the regular average has been 200 for that day. Fully one-third of the populace is prostrate. The editor of the Moniteur Universite and three soldiers died in the Versailles hospital to-day.

THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

How Bishop Gilmour was Converted, as Told by himseif.

A unique celebration took place in Toledo on the 20th of this month. That day was the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which Father Hannin, the veteran priess of Toledo, took the temperance pledge and received the medal from the hands of Ireland's Temperance apostle, Father Matthew. Although Father Hannin was then but a boy of 13, he regarded the pledge so sacredly that he has never since broken it. His friends who knew of the fact that it was the Golden Jubilee of the good priest's temperance pledge, determined to celebrate it with him, and so they assembled in a large body in St. Patrick's Institute to do this.

present. After many speeches were made, and other things complimentary to Father Hannin and the Pledge were gone through, Bishop Gilmour arose and when the cheering with which he was

welcomed had ceased, he said : "Father Hannin wrote to me that he was going to celebrate his Golden Jubilee, and asked me to surely come up I did so to honor him for the fidelity with which he has kept his pledge. My first acquaintance with Catholics came through the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society. I had a dear friend and we were watching a temperance procession. My friend said there is a priest up the street, I am going to see him; will you go along with me?
We walked along to the priest's house altogether. The priest asked my name and found out that I was not a Catholic. Perhaps you will be a Catholic some day, said he incidentally. This incident brought me very unexpectedly into the temperance movement. I then and there knelt down and took the pledge for five years. The priest had no medals at the time, but explained that he would have some soon. At his suggestion I called at the Church next Sunday to receive my medal, but it had not come. That Sunday I travelled five miles on a fruitless journey. Another, another, and another Sunday passed and I visited the church but received no medal. I got so inquisitive that my mind was set on edge, and in the course of time I became what I am and am what I became. I also wore my medal and carried out my pledge as faithfully as Father Hannin for the time I took it. But unlike him I did not creep from a pewter to a gold medal. [Laughter and Applause] Father Hannin (advancing to him) I freely award you the palm," and the hands of the Bishop and Father Hannin met in a warm and loving embrace, at which the audience nearly cheered itself hoarse.
"That medal," he continued impressively,

"through God's infinite grade m de me what am. There you see, turning to Father Hannin, I have been connected with the temperance movement too, and this is the first time you

have heard of it. Resuming the Bishop said:—"He has not only steadily kept the pledge but has pressed it upon the minds of other men. I think it is a great deal to hold up a banner for 50 years, never finehing, never faltering, especially as that banner is ranked in the line of heroism. Father Moran had said that Father Hannin had not done more than his duty. If that is the case not everybody here has done his duty. [Laughter and appliance.] Father Hannin said that this was an impromptu, affair, that he had been taken by surprise. Generally he is so wide awake that he cannot be surprised but I am glad that you have got the best of him for once. I hope that he will live fifty years more, but I hope that he will not return the same answer that a woman gave me. She was a religious, I called upon Sister Margaret, and in the course of talk I said: "I hope to see you live another fifty years" 'I hope to do nothing of the kind.' she replied. I would like to live fifty years more and help Father Hannin celebrate his next

To aid Father Paradis.

committee composed of the fellowing gentlemen has been formed to raise subscriptions for Rev. Father Paradis, who has returned to this city from Rome where he anguesded in having his quality of a priest confirmed and recognized by Rome, but his request to be re-instated into the order is atili pending: Dr. L E. Desjardins, J. E. Robidoux, M. P.P., Dr. L. B. Durocher, Edouard St. Danis, Charles Chaput, H. N.

Recorder de Montigny is the treasurer, and PRACTISED ON HER DUMMY. the amount asked from subscribers is fifty cents each. A circular headed "A Patriotic A Former St. John's Man Kills His Wife Appeal," and addressed to "Friends and and Mutilates Himself. Compatriots," appeals to the charity and graitude of those addressed tewards a poer missionary who devoted himself for his country, the Rev. Father Pardis, whose name, energy and courage are well known, who upheld their meat cherished rights, and did so triumphantly. They are called upon to assist in a practical manner this valiant apostle of colonization to definitely crown the work which he has undertaken.

DOLLY'S CHRISTMAS.

It was Christmas Eve, stormy and dark. Great black clouds drifted over the sky, the wind whistled and screamed, the snow fell thick and fast, and altogether it seemed as unlike the season of "Grace on earth and good will toward man" as possible. And so thought Dolly as she sat shivering over a few half-burned-out coals.

"Oh !" thought Dolly, " if father would only come."

Delly had not a very happy life. Her shoes were sadly in need of repair, and her thin called dress could scarcely afford warmth to her little frail body.

Delly had been working hard for six months, the color making 25 capts a week with all her is

but only making 25 cents a week with all her work, and this she gave to her father, which he allowed her to keep for herself. Dolly had a little sister, whose blue eyes and golden cur's were a daily revelation to her. For her Dolly each week laid by the precious cent, saying to

"On Christmas, Nelly shall have a present, no matter who goes without."

And all that evening she had been waiting her father's return, hoping then to go and make her

purchase. The great town clock chimed nine, and The great fown clock chimed mue, and Dolly hearing a step, ran towards the door to open is, thinking it was her father; but before she reached it it opened, and in walked the funniest old man you ever saw. He was short and hump-backed, and the hair grew so thick on his face that his eyes looked for all the world like sparks of fire in a bundle

of hay,
Dolly looked at the intruder rather doubt fully. He seemed in no way abashed and pro-ceeded to shake off the snow from his boots and clothes into the fire, thereby extinguishing the last remaining coals, at the same time mutter-

ing:
"What a fire to be sure, for Christmas Eve? It deserves to be put out."

"O, sir!" cried Dolly, "do see what you have done, and there is not another stick of

wood in the house."

Instead of answering he seized upon the little supper of bread and potatoes which Dolly bad been vainly trying to keep warm for her

father.
"What a supper! I don't wonder the man drinks. It isn't fit for a dog."
Yes when he had finished his muttering there was not a crumb left to show that bread and potatoes had ever been there.

"Now Dolly," said the old man, "you have some money. You need not say you have not, Dolly, for I saw you counting it this very evening, and since you have been so polite as to ask me to supper, though is wasn't fit for a dog, I will show you toys which I will let you have chesp Let's see," he continued, diving his hands down into his pockets, "here are horses, whip, tops, and no end of things; but I think this doll will suit you best.

And the old man's eyes snapped and sparkled till Bolly wondered they did not set his beard

"So take the doll," he continued, " and get me the money, and while you are counting it, I will tell you about a little girl I saw to-night. She was as old as your pretty little sister. I met her in the street, and she was crying bitterly. I see your shoes are not very good, Dolly; but she had none."
"Why, bless me! what are you crying about? Don't you like this doll? Well, Nelly

will. How blue her eyes will sparkle when she | terranean vessels. wakes to morrow morning and inde it. Pretty
little Nelly I how happy she will be, to be sure,
with your present."

LIBRON, D.coember 27.—S.ml.cffielal papers
say the Portuguese Government does not
contemplate submitting the dispute with

"Oh, sir," cried Dolly, while the tears rolled down her cheeks, please take back your doll. I cannot buy it. Take the money and go and give it to the little girl. And here is my shawl LISBON, December 27. it is warmer than you think, sir-give it to her, and Nelly can wait another year for her Ohris mas present.

"Well, well," muttered the old man, "truly said, 'Except ye be converted and become as little children.' Well, good night, Dolly. When father comes home tell him his supper wasn't fit for a dog. I hope he will have a better one to morrow night.

"Good night, sir," said Dolly, and she once more listened for her father's coming. She had English. not long to wait, soon he came staggering in He did not ask for his supper, but just tobbered off to bed, leaving Dolly to follow his exam-

ple. When she swoke in the morning the sun wa streaming in through the window, covering the bare floor with a royal carpet of gold, and there stood Nelly in the mides of it, holding out at arm's length a wax doll. Dolly rabbed her eyes and looked again. Yes, it was the same the old man had shown her—real hair, pink dress and all.

"Oh, Dolly !" lisped the little one, "see what Santa Claus has brought me. And there's something in your stocking, too."

Before Dolly had time to see what her stock ing contained her father came into the room; not the man of last night, with unsteady step and lowering brow, but a man in God's own

"Dolly," said he, "long ago I was an hones man. I was respected by my neighbors, trusted by my employers. I was happy and indus-trious. By and by all this changed. A large sum of money was lost. Suspicion fastened or me. My neighbors treated me coldly, my em players watched me—finally I was discharged They did not try to pul me in prison as they might have done, but they cast me adrift with the foul suspicion clinging to me. It broke the mother's heart, Dolly, and has been the stone dragging me down every day, until I became what you saw me last night. But this morning I found lying on the table this newspaper and as I took it up, the first thing that caught my eye was the confession of Henry

He tells the whole story. How he was jealous of me and wanted my place, so he stole the money and managed to throw the suspicion on me. So, to day, I am a free man, Dolly, on me. and, please Heaven, shall in future be a better

one."

"Dolly's arms were around her father's neck and I fear she might have forgotten to look in her stocking had not Nelly, who had become impatient, pulled at her clothes, holding out the stocking to her at the same time. So Dolly, who felt something in the bottom, put in her hand and pulled out a twenty five cent piece.
"O," she said, "a silver quarter instead o

my pennies. "How bright, it is!" passing it from one hand to other, and as she had two silver quarters, and as she touched them again they separated into a dollar, and the dollar grew to two dollars and still kept doubling, un til the father's eyes grew as round as Nelly's and he exclaimed; "Why, what can this mean !" And Dolly

hias "I dont know, father." And then she told about her visit from the funny old man the night before.
"O, Dolly !" said father, "I see it all now That old man was Santa Claus, and through

your unselfishness and charity a great blessing has come to our humble home and a happy. Merry Christmas." A promise is a just debt which you must take

security.

Springfield, Mass., December 27—At Ludlo systerday, John Bassett, a mill hand, killed his wife and attempted suicide. Bassett wat insanely jealous of his wife and, so far as known, without reason. He sad frequan ly threatened her life, though little attention was paid to his talk. He bought a revolver a few weeks ago with the avowed purpose of killing her, and set her Sunday bonnet on a post as a target, shooting it to pieces and closing his performance with the remark that he wished her head was in it. At 3 e'clock yesterday morning he called to his eldest son Rorace to come down stairs and sit with his mother, who, he said, was sick, while he went for the doctor. Horson called his mother once or twice, but as she did not answer be supposed the was sleeping and did not enter the room. Meanwhile Beauth had gone to Officer Trombiy's house and surrendered himself, saying he had killed his a wife, and evincing much satisfaction with his crime. He said he was suff-ring from wounds she hadirfl cted on him, but declared he "had finished her up in good ehape." Oa examination six wounds were found on his body, two stabs near the heart, two in the left side, and two deep jugged

arrest, they entered the bed room and found the woman, Sophie Bassett, lying in an casy posture on her left side, the right side of her from the nose, ears and mouth from the vioasleep. An axe was found in the cellar tained with blood. There was no sign of blood from Bassett's wounds, and as his clothing was not cut it is thought he raised his clothing and inflicted them while on the street. Bassett was drunk when he committed the orime. The couple were about 43 years old, and leave six grown up children. They originally came from St. Johns, P.Q.

WARSHIPS TO GO TO LISBON. Lord Salisbury Makes a Hostile Move Toward Portugal.

Lishon, December 27. - The British equadron of action has been ordered to Gibraltar in order to be in readiness to move at once to Lisbon. The Temeraire has sirendy arrived and the Colossus and Benlow left Malta this afternoon. This is interpreted as indicating that the Government no longer apprehends that a quasi warlike movement will add to the situation already existing or stand in the way of a peaceful solution of the trouble.

The action of Lord Salisbury in sending the Mediterranean fleet of war ships to Lisbon is widely commented on both by conscientious opponents of the policy implied and by political adversaries who would unhesitatingly take similar action were they in power, but see nothing to commend in the movements or acts of their rivals. Against the criticisms of these chronic grumblers it is contended by the adherents of the Conservative ministry that there is no special significance in the order despatching the flact to the Portuguese capital, but the growlers maintain that it is an unjustifiable act of hos tility, at the same time, however, calling attention to the fact, it fact it be, that Liebon is within the limits of the ordising ground of the chanuel squadron. This being the case, they hold, the Channel fleet should have been ordered to Lisbon justead of the Medi-

SERPA PINTO'S WORK.

Lisnon, December 27.—An official despatch announces that Makalololand is completely

pacified. Serpa Pinto is returning to Europe on the ples of ill health. His deepatch to the Portuquese government declares that the English officials have written him their thanks for his

services in Nyassiand. Serpa Pinto also telegraphs that he has committed ne act of hostilities against the

THE CROWNING OF CARLOS I.

Libson, December 26.—The programme for the great featival to-morrow is as follows :-His Majesty Carlos I. will proceed at 11 a.m. to the Palace of Necessidaes, and there, before the assembled Cortes, take the oath of office. He will then be proplaimed to the people from the balcony of the palace of King of Portugal and Algarives. A procession will then be formed of the King and all the state dignitaries, who will go to the church of Santo Domingo and hear the Te Deum and thence to the town hall, where the president of the municipal government will hand to the King the keys of the city of Lisbon In the evening the city will be illuminated, and on Sunday there will be a grand review of the garrison. Places for the show are selling at high prices and bouquets are in

enormous demand. UNCLE SAM READY TO HELP JOHN BULL.

NEW YORK, Dec 27-The Evening Sun publishes a long and somewhat sensational statement in regard to possible difficulties between this country and Portugal. The substance of it is that Mrs. McMurdoe of Buffalo, widow of the late Cel. McMardoe, an American citizen who organized an Eoglish syndicate and built the Delagos Bay Railroad in African territory, now claimed by Portugal, recently walted upon Secretary Blaine, accompanied by a western New York congressmen as friend and counsel, and submitted to the secretary convincing proofs that the property rights of Col. McMurdoe were being dieregarded by Portugal. Secretary invited explanations from the Portugal Government but received no satisfactory response, whereupon he sent the squadron of evolution to Lisbon inread of to Havre, as at first intended, and notified Lord Salisbury that the United States is ready to co-operate with Great Britain in forcing Por tugal to respect the rights of foreigners in the territory referred to. Lord Salisbury at the same time ordered four British men-of-war from Mala to Lisbon.

What the Pope Reads. After Mr. Gladstons, Pope Leo the XIIIth

is the most vigorous man of his age of the day, says Edward W. Bok, in the January Ludies Home Journal. The routine of his work would kill any ordinary man. There is no detail too small for him to pass over, and from daybreak until after midnight he devotes his time to the church and literature. Those who surround him know when he is particularly pred or worn out, for then he takes down a volume of worn out, for then he takes down a volume of Dante and reads with the avidity of a school-girl enjoying her first novet. Of all the authors, Dante is the Pope's favorite, and it has been romarked that in physique he is not unlike the accepted idea of that great Italian. He reads Dante for pleasure, but for keeping himself well informed on all that is happencare to pay, for honor and honesty are the

How to Gure Skin & Scalp Diseases >with the < CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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THE MOST DI. TRESS NG FORMS OF SKIN and I sca.p diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, conomically and permanently cured by the Cuticura Remedies, when all other rem dies and methods fail.

Cuticura, the great Skin Gure, and Cuticura Soap an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally and Cuticura Reseavent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease from pinniles to scredula.

Soid everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 75c; Soap, 35c Resourent, \$1.50. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

FIT Pimples, blackbeads, chapped and oily skin TO prevented by Curioura Soar. Relief in one minute, for all pains at d weakness, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLANTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 30c. 50G

ing out of the church as well as in it, he reads not only American books, but newspapers and magazines, and it may surprise American readers to know that he is well informed on gashes over the stumech. He has little if any chance of recovery. Leaving him in a noctor's hands the officer went to Basectt's house, where he found the son waiting the dector.

Telling him of his father's confession and arrest, they entered the bed roum and found sent to the Vatican, and the Pope and those that surround him know not only what is going on in the United States, but they are fahead crushed, and blood and brains cozing miliar with the cali re and character of the from the nose, ears and mouth from the vio lence of the blows. There was no sign of a so in England also. In addition to his corresstruggle, and everything showed that the blows must have been given while she was with eager interest the reports in the various with eager interest the reports in the various newspapers, not only of the doings of Parlianewspapers, not only of the doings of trans-ment, but of royalty as well, the progress of the church, and the cause of labor. Much the same plan is followed in Germany—in fact from every corner of the world each week is sent to the Holy Father newspapers, books and magazines containing important discussions. A great many of these are tiled away for future refer-

ence.
The books that interest Leo the most are those of a religious, political and philosophical nature. He cares nothing for action and rarely spends an hour in glancing at novels, but if he should like to read novels, or in fact books of any kind, he has only to walk into the magnificent library attached to the Vatican, for there is not a mail arriving in Rome that does not bring books of all sorts of authors and publishers. A great many of these the Pope never sees, and many of them are sent to the cardinals who surreund him for an opinion of their merits or demerits. But it may be said, taking it all in all, that the Pope has as wide a field to select from, it not wider than any man in Europe, and heresembles Mr. Gladatone in this, that he is quite willing to spend an hour or more with a magazine or book, if, in the end, ho can find something that is worth remembering. He has a wonderful memory, and although his eyes are dimmed and his hand trembles, he is still as vigorous mentally as he was when he was elected to succeed Pius the IXth.—January Ladies' Home Journal.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Discoveries and Inventions Made in the helentific World.

The fact has been pointed out that in the organs of the electric fish the electricity is not already formed, but that it is produced at the

will or the animal. English electrical experts say that all the main trunk and telegraphing wires in England could be sub under ground for \$30,000,000, and that arthough the sum is a large one, the untion can

well afford to expend it. Late experiments would seem to refute the theory that France is warmed by the gulf stream, as in summer no surface currents reach that country from the southwest, but there are cur-

rents from the west and northwest. A German insulating material for electric conductors specifies the use of paper which has been thoroughly soaked in an ammoniacal solution, subjected to strong pressure, and then passed through a bath of boiling linesed oil.

From experiments made in Richmond, Va., with electrical heaters it seems probable that a passenger coach can be kept warm at an expense of two cents an hour, the current being supplied by a dynamo on the locomotive or ten-

The typical earthquake is preceded by a faint tremor which alarme birds and animals a few seconds before the violent concussions set in. and which are followed by some longer waves dying away. The real beginning is very in-distinct, a fact which still requires explanation.

With alternating currents iron conductors emit very bard sounds, which increase with the frequency, whereas copper hardly emits percepuble sound. Those mechan:cal in the case of iron conductors are thought to be very injurious to the durability of the in-

A useful application of the telephone to military, railway and other purposes has been effected by a firm of telegraph engineers in Berlin. This apparatus is contained in a case twelve mobes long by six inches wide and eight inches deep, which, for general purposes, is slung by a strap in front of the user. The case contains a dry cell battery, a magnetic bell and an inducting coil. In some instances where it is desirable that the sound of the bell should not be heard, the Neef hammer is substituted for it. and it is used as a means for calling attention between the communicating parties. The case also contains a combined receiving and transmitting apparatus, which is fitted with a micro-phone as a transmitter, the apparatus being conveniently made for application to the ear and mouth. For field purposes an outpost equipped with the apparatus proceeds to the front, his telephone being in communication by a wire with that of the field watch, the latter being again in communication with headquarters to

the rear. Attempts to prevent the formation of smoke have hitherto mainly had reference to the fire grate or boiler furnace. Attention is now being given to the fuel itself, andan invention is being brought out for treating coal chemically, so as to prevent smoke being formed or nursuus gases evolved. In this invention a solution of certain chemicals is prepared, in which the coal is dipped. The effect is said to be the concentration and hardening of its constituents. The effect of burning coal thus treated was plainly seen at a demonstration recently, at which we were present. There were two large fires burning in open graves, one fed with the ordinary coal and the other with the treated coal. The ordinary coal gave, of course, the usual results of smoke and flame, while the fire of the treated coal was all but smokeless, but bright and with plenty of flame. The fire, in fact, was well maintained and a good heat was thrown out. It is stated that the treatment of the coal coats od per ton all expenses included, and that the coal is much improved thereby, so that one ton is equal to 85 owt. in use.—Iron.

It is safer to be humble with one talent than to be proud with ten.



LADY KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XI. Continued. He longed to say more. The fact that he was speaking to one husband of the Lady Kathleen—to the man who stood in the place he had desired—almoss maddened him. He felt an impulse to fall apon him then and there, and destroy him. But Kathleen's piteous eyes were lefted to his own! Kathlean's pale and quivering lips wore an expression of wild entreaty, and be could not resist

her silent prayer. Choking back all expression of his despair-ing anguish, as turned and caught his lost love to his breast, rained kisses on her brow and lips, and then dashed out of the com. A few menutes later, Kathleen heard him

speeding away on his bores at a wild gal-Then, suddenly bereft of strength, she flung herself down upon a sofa, giving way to a

wild burst of despair. Bassantyne, still standing near the door, watched her with a cynical smile.

After a little he advanced toward her, and sat down in an arm-chair near her.

How you love to at fellow, Kathlean!" he observed.

What strange creatures women

are! I remember when you loved me like "In wer loved you as I love Barry Trees ham!" oried the Lady Kathleen passionately.

" Never !" 41 A pleasant confession for a husband to listen to," said Bassantyne, with a disagreeable gleam in his sinister eyes. "Dauced pleasant, I may say say. And yet I remember well when the color came in your cheeks at my words, when your smiles came and went like stray sunbsams, and when my vows of love brought the light to your blue eyes! And I remember, Kathleen, when that stately head of yours used to rest on my shoulder-"

"The Lady Kathleen interrupted him with a gesture of haughty scorn and loathing. Don't remind me of a folly that makes me utterly hate you!" she orled. "I despise myself when I remember that I ence loved you. Love! It was not love, that fleeting, girlish fancy ! Love ! It is a prefanation of

that stored word to apply it to that short-lived folly of mine! I never loved you!"
"Did you not? I was miserably deceived then," said Bassantyne placidly. "Indeed, I have been flattering myself that you gave but the dregs of your heart to Tresham, I having absorbed its first strength and freshness. I was about to convey that impression of mine to my lerd, but he saved me the treuble by his impetuous and highly tragic

"What is a childish fancy compared to a weman's passionate tenderness and love?" asked the Lady Kathleen, with keen and bit-"You have compelled me to ter emphasia. acknowledge you to the world as my husband but my heart has one master, and he is Lord Tresham. I love him as I never deemed myself capable of loving. And I am thed to

"You are, indeed. And that being the case, I propose to install myself here at the castle. Mr. Carrell, the Kildare chaplain, expressed to me yesterday his surprise that I should retain my bacheler lodgings at Ballycastle. I explained my proceedings on the ground of this confounded trouble of the dy Nors, which would excuse anything, I think. But this morning it seems to me de-sirable that I should install myself here!" "However desirable it may seem, it it im-

pessible !" "I do not know that word impessible," said Bassantyne coolly. "A wife should know her husband's will as her law. The truth is Kathleen. I fancled I saw a detective lounging about over at Ballycastle this mornourious and inquiring eyes. It is true my disguise is good, but I don't want to risk anything. You will have to give me shelter!"

anything. You will have to give me filled him, even in his worst moods, with evil ing. At any rate, it was a man with very

"If the detectives should find you, they would capture you, and send you back to Australia ?"

Bassantyne smiled grimly.
"They might." he said. "But the day I am captured, my Lady Kathleen Bassantyne, will be the sorriest day of your life. I shall declare to the world our romantic story. I will render England, Ireland, and Scotland impossible residences for you! Just think hew it would sound to have people gossiping over what you and I know! Think how people-your fashionable five hundred friends, Kathleen would gloat over the epithets that

would attach to my name-counterfeiter, gambler, convict, and worse !" "Worse!" oried the Lady Kathleen, with dilating eyes.

a demon.

"I forgot to say," he whispered, fixing his eyes on hers, "that when I robbed my master, out there in Australia, he had the andacity to resist me. And as a desperate man will overleap any obstacle between him and freedom, you will understand that a conflict followed. You can guess the rest." The Lidy Kathleen shrank from the man

"You murdered him!" she whispered

pantingly. Breamtyne glared at her like a tiger. 'Naver speak that word again!" he hissed,

leoking around him fearfully. "Do you And now, Lady Kathleen Bassantyne, you understand why I want a refuge. If you don't want your husband to die on the gallows, you must protect him !" Kathleen receiled further and yet further

from her enemy, as if from a leper. Her wide azure eyes dilated yet more widely in her had been taught to believe her own. She horror and terror. She looked at him with a had no hope that her rival's claims would fascinated gaze, as one who is charmed by be disproved, and had made up her mind to some horrible serpent.

"I brought my valet with me, and my luggage," said Bassantyne, with another fear-umph. Her slender figure was habited in a ful glance around him. "They are down in a close-fitting robe of seagreen silk, which the boat in which I came. Of course, if it trailed upon the floor. A graceful overskirt was a detective I saw ever at Ballycastle, he could not penetrate my disguise. And ne cone would dare suspect the husband of the Lady Kathleen Cennor of being an escaped snowy neck, from which her round, slender convict. I shall have a hard have the suspect the convict. I shall have a real threat property threat property and voluminous sash completed her content tume. Her corsage was cut in the square, or would be round, slender threat property and voluminous sash completed her content tume. Her corsage was cut in the square, or would be round, slender threat property and voluminous sash completed her content tume. Her corsage was cut in the square, or would be rounded to the square and voluminous sash completed her content tume. Her corsage was cut in the square, or would be recorded to the square, and voluminous sash completed her content tume. Her corsage was cut in the square, or would be recorded to the square, and voluminous sash completed her content tume. Her corsage was cut in the square, recorded to the square, and voluminous sash completed her content tume. Her corsage was cut in the square, recorded to the square, and voluminous sash completed her content tume. Her corsage was cut in the square, recorded to the square, and voluminous sash completed her content to the square, and voluminous sash completed her content to the square, and voluminous sash completed her content to the square, and voluminous sash completed her content to the square, and voluminous sash completed her content to the square, and voluminous sash completed her content to the square, and voluminous sash completed her content to the square, and voluminous sash completed her content to the square, and voluminous sash completed her content to the square to convict. I shall be safe here. You had better throat uprose proudly. She wore a necklace go to Lady Nora and tell her that you want of magnificent emeralds, and bracelets of your bridegroom with you. Ge now! I will emeralds glowed on her round, white erms,

collevely face, the Lady Kathleen arose and in careless waves from her white forehead, ottered to the door. She groped a moment and centiced by a bandeau of shining blindly for the door knob, then opened the deer and passed out.

Bassantyne went to the bay window at the end of the drawing room and overlooking the | rival. lawn, pushed up one of the sashes and looked

out. His keen, beld eyes scanned the beach. speedily discerning on the shore the sailboat in which he had come. A man was standing in his boat, leaning carelessly against the mast, and watching the castle with a fixed

and intent gaze. The lace ourtainsscreened Bassantyne from this man's glances. The Lady Kathleen's husband watched him silently for a little

while, until her ladyship returned. "Well?" he said, as she came slowly and

helter for my sake."

"You have not told her?"

"Would I proclaim my own disgrace?"

Redmond Kildare?"

"I mean if I am defeated that he shall not there is a mystery, but she doesn't know swhat it is, thank heaven! I may be dolog wrong to admit you to her pure presence but.

"I may be dolog wrong to admit you to her pure presence but."

"I may be dolog wrong to admit you to her pure presence but."

"I may be dolog wrong to admit you to her pure presence but."

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"I may be dolog wrong to admit you to her pure presence but."

"I may be dolog wrong to admit you to her pure presence but."

"I may be dolog wrong to admit you to her pure presence but." I would betray you to the doom you merit | Russel come !"

"Jeslous, eh? I shall be careful, my sweet Kathleen. And so I can stay?" be made ready for you in the unused part of the castle."

Bassautyne bowed in a mockery of gratitude, and parted the window curtains, lean- home are open to you in this extermity. Then he waved his handkerchief The man in the boat returned the

member that our interviews hereafter will be la the presence of others."

She did not wait for an answer, but swept from the room.

Bassantyne stared after her, uttering a low whistle. Then, with a darkening face, he leaped out of the window, and strode swiftly Kathleen! You den't know how she needs across the lawn toward the beach and his me-yeu don't know how I need her !" waiting ally.

CHAPTER XII. HOMELESS.

The account of the Lady Kathleen Connor's singular and romantic marriage was copied from the Belfast papers into the principal Irien and English Journals, and afforded food for gossip in the fashionable circles where her her kinsman, looking out of the window. ladyship had shone a star of the first magni-tude. Letters from old friends, admirers, bridal gifts. The latter were put away un-

opened; the letters were read, but unanswer-

ed. The Lady Kathleen could not yet cloak

her terrible despair and angulah with smiles. Cold and grave and ellent, she moved about the stately rooms of Kildare Castle like a shadow. Her snowy complexion had a dead whem some deadly blight had fallen.

In the course of a week after the marriage aunouncement, the Lady Nora received a letter from one of her guardians, Mr. Michael Kildere, inquiring who was this Bassantyne, and why the Lady Kathleen's marriage had been so hasty, not to say clandestine. Nora replied to the letter rather vague-

ly seeking to satisfy her guar-dian's curiosity without gratifying it. And indeed she knew nothing herself con-cerning her step-sister's husband, beyond the fact that he was in some way invelved in the mystery of Kathleen's past, and that he held

Kathleen in his power.

Bassantyne and his fellow-fugitive were safely installed in adjacent rooms in a remete part of the castle, and in these secluded quarters they spent much of their time. Murple ate with the castle servants in the servants' hall. Bassantyne took his meals with the Lady Kathleen and Lady Nora who treated him with bare civility, and saw him at no other time. He was like an outcast or the floor. a leper, and he felt his position keenly. A dozen times a day his heart swelled with a suffecating rage, and he promised himself, with terrible oaths, full vengeance upon his

proud young wife.
"I shall make it all right yet," he would say to himself, with a deadly, dangerous

satisfaction. As the days were on, Bassantyne banished his fears of pursuit, and persuaded himself that his dieguise was perfect, and that he had nothing to apprehend from detectives. He even decided to his own satisfaction that he had been alarmed without cause, and that the man he had seen at Ballycastle, and believed te be an emissary of the police, was some

harmless countryman or tourist. The two weeks of grace, as they might be called, which had been assigned to the Lady

Nora thus allpred away. The day for the return of the rival claimant

of Kildare castle came at last.
The day was one of these bright, mellow Outober days when the hare sense of existence is a great joy. The leaves were softly drop-Bassantyne bent nearer to her, smiling like | ping from the trees in the elm-arched avenue and firstering down upon the smooth, wide drive. The sunshine was unclouded, sweet. and invigorating. The breeze was light and

warm. The drawing-room windows overlooking the sea were open. Out on the broad channell white sails were glesming in the sunshine. The seagulls were rising and dip-ping on their long, slender wings, and their cries now and then rose discerdantly through

the air. But the drawing room was not yet tenanted. The Lady Nora was upstairs in the little sea-parler, listlessly looking out upon the similit waters. Her bright young face was very grave and proud in its expression, yet it had never looked more piquant

than now.
She had determined that Redmond Kildare should never know what it cost her to relinquish to him the grand old home she

the worst. Yet she had arrayed herself as if for a tribared to her elbow. Her hair was worn fleatawait your return here!"

| bared to her elbow. Her hair was worn neatWith that look of stern horror frozen en ling to her waist, and was drawn back

emeralds. She was standing here alone when her ears caught the loud sounds of the expected ar-

She was still standing there when, some minutes later, the door softy opened, and Mr. Michael Kildare came gently into the room. The young Lady Nora turned and welcomed him with a sudden light in her duskbronze eyes and a sudden glow on her

"My poor darling i" cried the Dublin lawyer, coming forward and embracing her. "I expected to find you sorrowing and distressful, but you are as brave as a young

lioness." Then, catching the gleam of the emeralds in her shining waves of hair, he stepped back

wrong to admit you to her pure presence, but own, Michael. They belonged to my mether, warn you to keep your distance from her, and no one can take them from me. Is Sir

"Yes; they are all below. Prepare for the worst, my poor darling! The case is so very plain that there will be nothing but "Yes; you and your man. Chambers will folly in going to law. Yet you must decide a made ready for you in the unused part of for yourself, after hearing what additional facts have been brought to light. And remember, Nors, that my heart and my poor "I will remember."

"You will of course decline any invitation signal in kind.

"This is my friend and valet, Murple," he said. "He understands from my signal that we are to stay. Let his room be near mine. We have been chums in adversity, and I would like him to share my prosperity. He girl like you, I had great confidence in Lady is a good fellow, is Murple, and though not Kathleen, but it is justly forfeited. This exactly a gentleman, yet he knows a great Mr. Bassantyne may be very wealthy and deal. He was educated for a doctor." highly connected, but I consider that Lady "Had you not better go to him?" suggest. Kathleen has lowered herself by a marriage "Had you not better go to him?" suggest Kathleen has lowered herself by a marriage ed Lady Kathleen. "Our interview ends with him. She might have wedded a duke. here. And you will be kind enough to reconnection with your step sister at end. I

have already seen Lady Kathleen, and requested her to leave Point Kildare to-day. The Lady Nora's cheeks flushed hotly. "How dared you?" she oried haughtily. "Kathleen is my best friend. Poor, poor

"She told me herself that she intended to go to day," said the Dublin lawyer deprecatingly. "She told me that Ballyconnor was no place for you. Be resonable, Nora, my poor girl. Kildare is no longer yours; and is it not better that I should bear the pain of dismissing your guests? It would have been toe hard a task for you."

The Lady Nora made a gesture expressive of a terrible heart pain. She turned from Michael Kildare was profuse in his apolo gies and protestations. He was so humble, and sultors came pouring in with a few costly so deprecating, so distressed, that Nora looked at last with a forced smile, and begged

him to no lenger distress himself. "You forgive my seeming officiousness, Nora? Then let us go down to the drawingroom. Your guests are awaiting you there.

He gave her his arm. She placed her hand pallor about it now. A steny look filled the lightly upon it, and they left the parlor, prelovely szure eyes. No smile came now to the sweet mouth. She looked like one upon the drawing-reem. lightly upon it, and they left the parlor, pre-The Lady Kathleen was there aiready,

being anxious to give her young step-sister the comfort and support of her presence in the trial before her. Bassantyne was conspicuous by his absence. The young Lady Nora paused near the door, taking a brief survey of the new

comers. Her chief guardian, Sir Russel Ryan, stern and troubled and sorrowful, came forward to meet her. Nora greeted him warmly. Mr. Wedburn, Sir Russel's lawyer, then

advanced gravely, and shook hands with the Lady Kildare, A humble, decent-looking couple steed in the background. Nora conjectured these to be Mr. and Mrs. Dox, the fester parents of

Redmond Kildare. Two other persons made up the group. One of these was Redmond Kildare. The other was a lady, desply veiled, who was half reolining in an easy-chair, and whose

the fleor. Redmond Kildare came forward to greet the Lady Nora with an exultant smile. had the gracious air of a hest, and already

felt himself master of Kildare. "I am charmed to see yeu, my fair cousin," he said, extending his hand to Lady Nora. Oare seems to have touched you lightly." The young girl would have refused to give him her hand, so deep was her aversion for

him, but that so many eyes were en her. At this innoture the velled lady area came forward with a certain grace, her garments trailing, and her costly Indian shawl half falling from her rounded shoulders.

She flung back her veil, revealing a hand-some elderly face, framed in with puffs ef gray hair. She must have been very beauti-ful in her youth, and her bold black eyes, although inselent in their expression, had still the brightness and luster that must have charmed her admirers a quarter of a century before. Her checks were deeply rouged, and the hand of art had been called in to darken and make shapely her perfectly arched eyebrows. An easy, insolent smile sat upon her well-tinted lips. Her manner was imperious, overbearing, and supercilious.
Redmond Kildare offered this lady his arm,

and led her nearer Nora. "Lady Nora," he said, with a triumphant gleam in his eyes, "permit me to introduce

you to my mother, your aunt, the Countess of Kildare!" The lady put out her hand,
"So this is my niece," she exclaimed in a
falsetto voice, "the daughter of my late hue-

band's younger brother. My dear, I am glad to see you!" She imprinted a kiss on the girl's white

cheek, and Nora recoiled from her as if it had been the salutation of a serpent. "We will proceed to business," said Sir Russel Ryan, conducting his ward to a seat. "My dear Lady Nora, we he nade full investigations of Redmond k are's claims during the past fortnight. We have examined church registers, and found his certi-ficates to be copies of the genuine entries. There is no question but that the late Lord Kedmond Kudare was legally married to

Madeline Bonham, who is here present !" "Not the slightest question?" said Mr. Wedburn emphatically. "There are two witnesses living. The clergyman who performed the ceremony is also alive, and has been visited. His testimony is clear, distinct emphatic and to the resistant. tinot, emphatic, and to the point. He posttively and fully remembers marrying Lord Redmond Kildare to Miss Bonham.

(Te be continued.)

THE THREE MASSES.

Why Priests Are Allowed to Offer Them on Christmas Day.

On Christmas day priests are permitted to say three Masses. Feraris (sub voce Missa) says any three Masses. Feraris (see voce Misse) says
the practice has for its authority Pope Telesph rus (A.D. 145—154) Many writers affirm
that this Pope is the author of the practice, but
a search in Mign's Cursus for the epistle itself
thus appealing from Telesphorus mutilated to
Telesphorus entire, makes the result the same;
the latter makes not even the remotest refer-

feebly into the reom.

"You can stay," said Lady Kathleen coldsbruptly and surveyed her, exclaiming in an of saying three Masses first obtained? Not by thus:

"You can stay," said Lady Kathleen coldsbruptly and surveyed her, exclaiming in an of saying three Masses first obtained? Not by thus:

a fired date. An account of its most likely lades EPPS & QO, Homeopathic Chemists, belter for my sake,"

"You leak like a young queen, Nora."

Masses were said by the Pope on SS. Peter and Paul's day, one in the Vatican, and the other in the Basilica of St. Paul; on Baster day, also, two were said, one in the night of the Resur-rection (our present Mass of Holy Saturday), the other at the usual hour; on Holy Thursday there were three celebrated: one for the reconciling of penitents, one for the consecration of the oils, and the third in the day of the feast; on Ohristmas day, doubtless, there were two celebrated; one at night, at the hour of Christ's birth, and the other in the day as usual after Tierce. Perhaps one honored Jesus as man, the other as God; the Gospels of the two Masses coher as God; the Gospels of the two Masses lend themselves to this idea. Thus, in Gaul, the Bishops calebrated two Masses on Ohristmas day, until the Roman rites, and with it three Masses, was introduced under Charlemagne. Under St. Gregory the Great the practice held at Rome, and is therefore older than the sixth century. His words, still read at the night office of Ohrismas, are familiar to priests. They are thus admirably rendered by the Marquess of Bute: "By God's mercy we are to say three Masses to day, so there is not much time left

The third Mass (the second in point of order) originated, doubtless, in Rome, for a local reason, in the fourth century. Thus, at Rome, after the Diocletian persecution, the noble lady Appollonis, built a church for the precious body of her friend, St. Anastasia, who had been martyred under Diocletian. This was the "statio ad S. Anastasiam." and her anniversary being the 25th of December, the difficulty of keeping her "station" without robbing the greater feast of its two Masses was solved by interposing at the church between the two for the Lord's birth, that is, about dawn in aurora. The Pope said, or rather sang all three as he said on SS.
Peter and Paul's day; indeed the Pope's
Masses on Christmas day are found noted in
Roman ordes for St. Mary's Major, at midnight, St. Anastasia's at dawn, and St. Peter's for the day Mass.

Hange the commemoration of St. Anastasia

on Christmas day is made, not at the third, but at the second Mass; a testimony of its origin when the practice extended from Rome to Gaul and elsewhere. At first, only Bishops sang these three Masses, gradually priests were allowed the privilege, but no dates can be quoted for the changes. At present, as we know, they need not be sung, and may be said without even an interval between, in the daytime, by every priest, just as the night hours may be said any time between the midnights.

CHRISTMAS BLOOD LETTING.

Ricis, Barroom Affrays, Drunken Murders,

Augusta, Ga., December 25. Officers Williams and Crawford went to arrest some drunken negroes to day. The latter resisted, disarmed the policemen and beat them badly with their clubs. The police were reinforced and half a dozen negro ringleaders were locked up in an engine house. A large number of citizens, white and black, collected and great excitement prevailed. The prisoners were removed later to the jail. When officers started for the jail with the prisoners a difficulty occurred be-tween a negro and several whites. First clubs were used then pistols. One negro was killed and another wounded. All is quiet to night. STINGESVILLE, Ind., December 25.—Geo. Easton and John Douglass indulged in a Christmas drunk and were ordered out of Geo. Buskirk's saloon. Burkirk then locked the door. They tried to kick it in and Burkirk fired at

them with a double barrelled shot gun, blowing off Easton's head and fatally wounding Douglass. SAVANNAH, December 25.-A riot occurred to day at Jesup, 57 miles south of Savannah. Two whites were killed, two others seriously wounded and several negroes are reported killed. The Georgia hussare sent two detachments of men to night and more trouble is apprehend

New Obleans, December 25 .- Last night in a drunken row William Bolton shot and killed John Schaefer. To-day Gus Zelig ordered James O'Keefe and another man to leave his premuses. O'Keefs refused to go. Zelig shot him dead. At Memphis, Tenn., a negro, supposed to be Daniel Hawkins, was shot dead and robbed under the Bayou bridge early this morning.

To-night Street Car Driver Pinkston was stabbed and instantly killed by an unknown ne-TAHLEQUA, Ind. Ty., December 25—In a quarrel last night Davis Williams was shot and

killed in a barroom.
Paris, Texas, December 25.—Leo Conners. aged 20, was shot and killed last night by Chris Holt in a quarr. I.

LEBANON Mo., December 25—James Carter aged 17, included on a Christmas party last A quarrel followed and he was struck

on the head with a stone and killed instantly.

EVERYBODY

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Telesphorus entire, makes not even the remotest reference to three Masses or even to two. What it does say is that priests may celebrate Mass in the middle of that "holy night" of Christmas, and so sing that angelic hymn, "Gloria in Excelsis" when the angels sang it. This shows how assertions were repeated from age to age until they became a venerable tradition.

The Epistle of Telesphorus is not worth the quoting even for the night Mass. It is a very dublous affair, and the decretal from it, "Notte Sancta," is suppositious, and one of those for which Canon Law is beholden to the Pseudo-Isidore. Merati, Benedict XIV., and all modern suthors reject it. Can an answer, then, be given to the question as to when the custom of saying three Masses first obtained? Not by a fixed date. An account of its most likely



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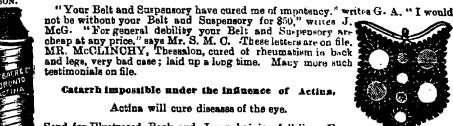


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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

What Constitutes a True Wife-An Econo micai Woman-Different Ideas of M.desty - Picturesque Women-Vari-

etles-

One Word.

- "Write me an epic," the warrior said-"Victory, valor and glory wed.
- " Prithee, a ballad," exclaimed the knight-"Prowess, adventure and faith unite."
- "An ode to freedom," the patrios cried-"Liberty won and wrong defied."
- "Give me a drama," the scholar asked-"The inner world in the outer masked."
- "Frame me a sonnet," the artist prayed-
- "Power and passion in harmony played." "Sing me a lyric," the maiden sighed—
 "A lark-note waking the morning wide."
- "Nay, all too long," said the busy age,
 "Write me a line instead of a page."
- The swift years spoke, the paet heard, "Your poem write in a single word."
- He looked in the maiden's glowing eyes. A moment glanced at the starlit-skies,
- From the lights below to the lights above. And wrote the one-word poem-Love. -Wallace Bruce, in Blackwood's.

An Economical Woman.

"Hannah's husband's sister sent for a barrel of old clothes while I was there," said an old lady after a visit to her daughter in the country. says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. "She had the barrel opened in the shed chamber. It was filled with old dresses, underclethes and stockings.

"You would be surprised to see the useful things she got out of that barrel. She ripped up, washed and pressed two old dresses and made herself a morning dress out of them : she found a finnel skirt all good but the edging, so she ravelled out some superannuated stockings and made some trimming from the yarn and put on the skirt; she ripped off some Hamburg from the underclothing and used it again; she got quite a supply of stockings for herself and the children by mending and outling down; out of some of the large pieces she made petticeats for the children, and out of the small pieces she made a slumber guilt to throw on the bed cool nights. What was left didn't amount to much for rage or carpets." "It is nice to have rich relations," replied granima. "They are not as comfortable as Huanab, for Hannah's husband owns a good farm, while they are obliged to hire rent. I shouldn't be surprised if a very comfortable house had gone into their rag bag or in some such way; but I ought not to complain for Hann-h get's some of it, and she's hardy and knows how to use it. I always told your grandfather a man must sak his wife to thrive. Hannah was always like me, knew how to save.

A True Wite.

It is not to sweep the house, make the beds, darn the socke and each the meals chiefly that a man wants a wife. If this is all he needs a servant can do it cheaper than a wife. If this is all, when a young man calls to see a lady, send him into the pantry to taste the bread and cake the has made : send him to inspect the needlework and bed-making : or put a broom in her hand and send him to witness its uso. Such things are important, and the wise young man will quickly look after them. But what the true young man wants with a wife is her companion-ship, sympathy and love. The way of life has glatering in Boston this year, as compared many dreamy places in it, and a man needs a with the phenomenally large vote of last year, wife to go with him. A man is sometimes to quoted as an argument against Woman overtaken by misfortunes; he meets with Suffrage. The decrease, The Boston Wofailures and defeat ; trials and temptations beset him, and he needs one to stand by and sympathizs. He has some hard battles to fight with poverty, enemies and sin, and he all refrained from registering this year. Of need a woman that when he puts his arm around her, he feels she has something to fight for ; she will help him to fight ; she tration. will put her lips to his earand whisper words of counsel, and her hand to his heart and impart inspiration. All through life, through storm and through supshine, conflict and victory, through adverse and through favoring winds, man needs a woman's love .- The

Craws' Feet.

When 'de said that the surest preventive of wrinkles is a contented mind, be assured the assertion is correct. If you had a fine delicate piece of silken fabric, rare and impossible to replace, would you expect to keep it beautiful if you just tossed it aside on a closet shelf to become wrinkled and crushed by other things as carelessly thrown on it? No; you would smooth it and fold it away in a clean towel, with some scent, and put it in a safe place te keep from all barm. How can any one expect, then, that rarely beau-tiful creation, one's skin, tiner than any silk, to be well preserved if wrinkled up by frowns all the time-and frowns are the natural concomitant of discontent. Those women who do not find an afternoon nap an absolute necessity-and few under 30 do-are advised to form the habit without delay, especially such as lead a busy life, whether in society or business. No matter if not sleepy, no matter If cares are precising, wash your face with very hot water, lie down and close your eyes for fifteen minutes. Lie quietly and think of nothing. If it is the inroad of crows' fact you are fighting against, hesides this quiet closing of the eyes, which relexes all the muscles, lay a cloth wet with very hot water over the eyes. Besides the wonderful reouperation to the whole body, wrinkles will thus be fought off for many years. -Chi cage Herald.

Picture que Women.

There are women who look picturesque in almost any kind of dress. They have invariably well-shaped heads and graceful outline, flat shoulders and a pretty line of arm and shoulder. They seldom have very small waists, but possess very beautiful hair in great quantities. Their eyes need not be very large, but they must be well set, " put in with dainty fingers," as such setting has been described; and though the complexion need not be periest, it must be natural, and the nose unaccustomed to the powder paff. Such women look poetlo and inspire the poet, the painter and the soulptor. - New York Telegram.

Different Ideas of Modesty

A London magazine tells how a Moorleh lady of quality expressed her astonishment at the sight of some photographs of English ladies, saying they couldn't be so bold as to have their pictures takes. Finally she was shown the photograph of an Englishwoman in full evening costume. "Wallah !" she ex-claimed, "You are laughing at me. This is impossible. No modest woman could al-

that the Moors have missed some of the refining lafteeness of civilization,

Varieties. Nearly one-ball the 487 doctors of medicine

of Boston University are women. "There is a great deal of talk about 'the coming man," remarked Mrs. Sereleaf, "but what I want to know is, will the coming man ever arriva ?"

pretty, ourly-headed and vivacious has been appointed a deputy collector of intercal revenue out in Indiana. Miss Susanuah M. Dunkles, of Newton,

A young women who is described as trim,

Mass., was the first woman to become a bank treasurer in the United States. She has held the position for fitteen years. In a tete-a-tete a woman speaks in a lond tone to the man she is indifferent to, in a low

tone to the man she begins to love, and keeps ellent with the one ske loves. There are certain ladies who having reached an uncertain age (as far as their

sepulchres. Etlquette demands thirty inches of elbow room for each person at dinner, as some persons need a wide expanse for cutting their meat. Thirty inches! Thirty feet is hardly

enough for some people. It is the height of absurdity for young brides to overwhelm and handleap themselves with a heavy satin robe. Any other material is more suitable, and in nine cases out of a possible ten, infinitly more becom-

The fair ladies of Paris are much given to Galliciaing English verbs. Some time ago they seized upon "5 o'clock tea" and made all manner of comteal phrases from it. New they have annexed the verb "te shop.'

Miss Stokes, daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes of Now York, is the latest American girl to entaugle a nobleman in the matrimonial net. Her engagement is announced to Baron Halcott, an Englishman with a German

Dr. Olga Neymann, one of the very many bright women in Socosis, a dentist by profession, hires female assistants, all of them young, pretty and earnest, whose duty it is to stand by the patient and, if it is a lady, stroke her hand sympathetically. Children are wood with stories and loved more than a little until the operation is finished.

Miss Mary Anderson's steplather, Dr. Griffin, is said to be greatly annoyed at her resolve to continue in retirement, as he maintains that she is as well as ever, and quite able to act. It is just possible that Miss Anderson may be a much better judge of her own condition, as to health, than any one, even though he told the proud position of a stepficher.

Two of the daughters of Sir Henry Asron Isuace, the new Lord Mayor of Landon, are deaf and dumb, but they have been so admirably educated on the eral system in Holland that they can by lip-reading even understand what gres on at a theatre. They have such bright intelligent faces that no one could possibly imagine them to be deprived of two of the best senses.

Marriage has worked a miracle in Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, now Mrs. Wad. She no longer keeps to herself and the seclusion of her Gloucester home, but seeks society, and in its gayest forms. In her dress she has discarded the sombre hues that have distinguished her gowns for more lively colors, Why," writes a girl friend to me, "Mrs. Ward actually appeared at our lawn party last summer carrying a red parasol." much for Capid and Pegasus as a well-match-

ed team. The decrease in the fnumber of women reman's Journal explains, is chiefly in the vote into the arms of vile prefligate men for the of the Roman Cathelic woman. Acting under the advice of their leaders, they have almost of these poor victims ending their days in the Protestant women who voted last year. the large majority have renewed their regis-

PROTESTANTISM'S ORIGIN.

Interesting Lecture on Convent Life and Protestant Lecturers

At St. Augustine's church, Tunbridge Wells, the Very Rev. Canon Searle recently delivered an address on "Protestants and their Proteges" The Very Rev. Canen said it was a scholastic custom very muchineglected by speakers and writers of our day to define the terms which they made use of, especally when such terms involved the essence of the matter about which they intended to treat. The term Protestant was derived from these followers of Martin Luther who, at the Diet of Spires in 1529 protested against the decree of the Emperor Charles V. The origin of the term was rather political than religious, and he supposed now that the common meaning attaching to the term was opposition to Popery. If Popery was understood as such, what was Protestantism in the moral and religious sense? Was it persons who protested against Popery that were to say against the Popsand the Catholic Church! If so, persons of any religion might be Protestants. He could not venture to decide the knotty point so hotly debated by Anglican Bishops, clergy, and laity, but if his humble opinion were asked, he would say it was anything they liked to make it. The late Lord Chatham said that the Church of England had issued a Popish liturgy, a Calvinistic creed, and an Armenian clergy, and to-day they saw that she welcomed to her ritual Sossinian men who denied the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, repudiating inture punishment and the eternal Divinity of our Lord and Saviour. But he was not going to speak of good and conscientions Protestants who were priests of the Established Church, or Dissenters. He had many friends among them, and not a lew of them clergy. men in the Church of England, and he would be sorry to say a word to hurt their feelings, or misrepresent their religious convictions. If they were opponents of the Cathelic Church. they were so by the prejudice of their education, which they knew was so difficult to contend with, and as long as their conscience told them they could not become Catholics they must not. Cardinal Newman said he became a Catholic by faithfully following his conscience, even while that conscience was erroneous; he (Cardinal Newman) made a further remark, that a false consolence, faithfully followed, led him right at last. If any Protestant came to him and said it would be against his conscience to become a Catholic, he would say he could not come round now; his duty would be to get his consolence enlightened and be so guided

into the way of truth. SOMETHING ABOUT ORANGEMEN,

It was a matter of notoriety in this country and in Ireland that a large class of Protestlow any stranger to see a ploture of herself | ante were a political faction more than a reexclaimed in high excitement, "may Allah and calumniaters of the Catholic Church; ourse her and her house and her off-spring to they were the disturbers of the public peace,

all etercity ! Shame on her !" It is evident strangers to genuine religious controversy, whose censtant and favourite weapons were the poleoned ones of misrepresentation and falsehood. He had no respect for such protégés, and he could not lese an opportunity of unmasking them. He had a great pity for the instruments whom they hired. Cardinal Newman said, in a volume of lectures on "The New Testament Unequalled," that those Protestants were obliged to cut their Ninth Commandment on false witnessing from the Decalogue, the substance, force, and edge of that condition being slander. Cardinal Nowman added that false witnessing was the principle of the propagators of these slanders. No one would deny that slanders had occurred and would occur in the Catholic Church, but in the light of the wondrons, mysterioss life of the Catholic Church, which had now lasted for nearly 1000 years, it would be incredible that a Church, subsisting in se many countries in the midst of so many civil zed, semi-civilized, and barbarous pecple, should be free from scandals. deed, were it so she would not be the Catnolic Church at all, fer Jesus comrecollection goes) pile on the powder to such pared His Church unto a net cast into an extent that they look like whitened the sea, into which was gathered fishes of the sea, into which was gathered fistes of every kind, and to a field of wheat, in which b th the wheat and the tares grow together till the harvest; and in the time of our Lord Himself, one of the Apostles, trained by Him in His own school, was a thief and a traitor, and the Apastles had again and again to donounce and expose heretice, false character, and wicked and prefligate life, and in all subsequent days they had had, though fewer than was supposed, the same. But the Protestants of whom they spoke fastened upon some scandol, and made some charge, for the most part false, and then exclaimed against the Catholics. The rev. gentleman then re-ferred at length to Maria Monk, denying that who was ever a nun, or even a Catholic.

> HER BOOK, HE ASSERTED, WAS A TISSUE OF FALSEHOODS.

He went on to name persons who had been paid by Protestant societies to go about the country denouncing Cathelice, and whose statements had not only turned out to be worthless and false, but the lecturers themselves had, in several instances, been proved to be men of notoriously bad character. He further told the story of a "converted Cathelic priest, who was received into the English Church by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, but whose papers were, he stated, several years later found to be forgerles. He complained that these people, men and women, who claimed to be cognizant with Catholicity, were at ence taken up, however great imposters they might be, by Protestants, and readily paid and abundantly patronzed. Oanon Searle referred to Edich O'German's recent entertainmentat Tunbridge Wells. What could they think of a clergy man of the Established Church presidin. over such an entertainment? Was it with the knewledge and sanction of their diocesau, the Archbishop of Canterbury? A clergyman of the Established Church was a servant of the State, and if he was not paid by the State he was maintained in the position by the Sta e. If any respectable Protestants wished to know of any convent, let them inquire of any Catholics in the town, and if not informed, let them ask him.

CONVENTS AND UNHAPPY MARRIAGES. He was for many years chaplain of one of our

largest conventr, and was well acquainted

with the convents of this country and of the

continent. He had heard of some nuns who had been expelled from convents, but had never heard of one escaping or trying to do so. A case occurred some years ago of a nun, who had brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench of Westminster against the Rev. Mether Superior of a convent in Hull. Why did she bring that action? Not because of being a prisoner, but for being turned out. They might read in the papers to courts, of miserable wives, of young and innecent girls being forced by their parents, eake of money and title, and they might hear the lunatic asylums. They were not nuns, but the married women of England. He could testify, even as regards this life, that nune were the best and most contented of their sex. They were wedded to their spouse the Church by their vows ei chastity, poverty, and obedience; they ministered to the sick by their prayers and help, educated the girls of the noblest and humblest families. It was a very difficult thing for any one to become a But one consolation I fondly cherish nun. It was very much easier to get out of a convent than to get into one, because they knew that ladies of high rank and education and fortune did not readily admit any one amongst them about whose vocation they were not satisfied. They heard about convents being inspected. Convents were constantly inspected by those who have a right of access; by the fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, friends and relatives of the inmates-many of them, he was going to say most of them, men and women of the highest rank, and of the most ancient and noblest families of England, who had kept the faith of their ancestors, or had been within the last few years converted to it.—The Universe.

IN THE PATH OF A CYCLONE. Widespread Damage Caused by Terrific Windstorms

SYRACUSE, N. Y., December 26.-A cyclone from the southwest swept across Onondaga Lake about 10 o'clock this forenoon, prostrating many structures. It struck the house barn of the People's Street Railway company, carrying away the cornice and roof, and overthrowing the front walls. Charles A. Nichols, assistant superintendent, sged about forty, was killed; Giles Wood, an employee, was seriously injured; Joseph Forkheimer, dangerously injured, and several other employees were slightly

iniured. UTIOA, N.Y., December 26.-A severe wind storm passed over this city this morning accom-panied by hail and rain. No special damage beyond the blowing down of trees, sheds and a few buildings occurred. In the Nanquist village the storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning. Fences and farm buildings were destroyed in all directions. At Rome a large brick blacksmiths shop attached to Bingham's carriage manufactory was unroofed and one wall blown in.

BROOKLYN, December 26 -During the gale to day a three story building in course of erection at East New York was blown down. Four carpenters were buried in the ruins and were severely injured. Two children who were passing were also covered with the debris, and one,s girl of eight, was so badly injured that she is likely to die.

DESTRUCTION IN TOBONTO.

TOBONTO, December 26.—A fierce gale raged here all day. A corner of the new Congregational church on Spadina avenue was blown down during the night and fell through the roof of the adjoining house. The Salvation Army barracks on Dover Court road was also blown down, and much damage done in various quarters of the city.

The Meteoroligical office reports that the Ot-

tawa valley was the centre of the cyclone which passed over Eastern Canada to day.

Criama, December 25.—Ine sail end of the oyelone that has been creating havor in the State of New York struck Ottawa to day at noon and did considerable damage to fences, and tore

down signs, chimneys and light outbuildings. Heavy guets of unusual violence prevailed for five hours.

Kingston, December 26 .- A terrific northwesterly gale is blowing here to-day, but no

BDOW. TERRIFIC WEATHER AT SEA. HALIFAX, December 26.-Incoming steamers

ај веа. The Danish steamer Island, from Copenhagen for New York, seventeen days out arrived early this morning short of coal. She reports having encountered very heavy head gales and high

all report having experienced terrible weather

seas on the voyage.

The Furness line steamer Gothenburg City, sixteen and a half days from London, had a succession of gales during the entire voyage. The vessel was light, and in con-sequence she pitched and rolled heavily, the tremendous seas lashing about her in great

ury.
The Donaldson line steamer Concordia arrived to-day, sixteen days from Glasgow, and reports

frightful weather.

New YORK, December 26.—The steamer Amsterdam, which arrived yesterday, had a remarkably stormy voyage, during which a portion of her cargo got adrift and was damaged several thousand dollars. The steamers Greece, from London, and State of Georgia, from Glasgow, also report having encountered very rough and mountainous 8028.

DEDICATED

To the Late General Rurke and His Surviving Extled Countrymen in America.

It falls on the ear in a cadence of a rrow, And touches the core of the heart on its way, To the depth of the soul, where long in the morrow.

Its echo will linger repeating the lay.

It breaks on the shores of old memory's ocean, And hears on its bosom the wreckage of Time; Filling the old with tender emotion, Prompting to duty the youth in his prime.

Tis the song of a felon, a son of old Ireland, Banished forever to lands o'er the sea, For the crime of being true to the cause of his sireland :

For wishing his people were happy and free.

But, say do the eyes with honesty beaming, Hold in their depths e'en the shade of a crime; Or say does the voice like a rivulet streaming, Utter aught else but a measure sublime.

He sings with that spirit the soul of the Celt. That cheers his exile wherever he goes, Love for the home where his forefathers dwels. And the bright sunny hills where the Sham-

Oh Ecin my country !" he sang with emotion, And the tear that would come he dashed i

away; Erin mayourneen," he adds with devosion. "When is the dawn of your liberty's day,"

My fathers have loved you in the darkest of hours, Could their heart's blood have won it the

banner of green,
To-day, would that free o'er thy time-tested
towers,
Where the flag of the foeman is still to be seen.

How I envy their lot as I see them reclining, Their death-stricken heads on the dear native sod; A light in their eyes unearthly shining,

As they turned in repose to the throne of their God.

Each died a patriot, hero and martyr, To faith, and to fatherland equally true; The Saxon might tempt, but the Celt wouldn't

His faith for a pottage, as Briton, would do. No wonder that Sarsfield, the "best of the

brave,"
Repined, tho' a victor in glory he fell.
That it was not for Erin the blood that he gave, Though Limerick avenged nigh pleased him him as well.

Avenged was the mothers so noble and tender, And the pure-hearted maidens who cheerfully For honor and virtue; and thus did they render

A tribute to Erin in womanhood's pride. Sweet land of my parents, oh! well may I love

My heart wanders back o'er your green sunny see the blue sky ever changing above thee,

And hear the sweet music proceed from thy Thus, only in visions, alas, can I see
The homes where my fathers for ages have

And their moss-covered graves where mine cannot be, For the law of the tyrant is frowning between.

'Tis the last only shade of my earthly joy;
I'll sleep in a land where Liberty flourish, Where nought of the Saxon my peace can annoy.

crave not a pile with a gold-lett'red scroll, But the cross of my God must shadow my

grave ; And silently, softly, like twilight may fall,
The shade of that standard that shelters the

Not England's red hanner that tends to increase,
The guilt of the scene with its murderous hue; But the sun-streaken folds like rainbows or

peace,
And the star-spangled crest of heaven's own MARGARET SCULLION, St. Gabriel's.

A Christmas Free Fight.

SHAWNERTOWN, Ill., December \$25.—A free fight took place at a Christmas celebration in Eagle Creek precinct last night. Chairs, club, knives and pistols were used. 'Ihomas Burroughs, the church doorkeeper, and some of the most respectable and prominent farmers in the country were dangerously stabled in two places and several others received minor injuries. The fight arose from a mistake in distributing the presents. Parents in the neighborhood had taken their children's gifts to the church, where they were properly labelled and hung on the trees. Some tags were insecurely fastened and dropped off, but were replaced as accurately as possible. Last night a large crowd assembled to witness the distribution. When about a dozen presents had been handed to the children a farmer named Johnson grabbed a for grain is in the bin. sled from a child's hands and declared it was one he had brought there for his boy. The sexton attempted to explain his mistake, but Johnson pushed him rudely aside and started for the door, carrying the sled in his hand. Some young men who had been drinking tried to snatch the sled from him and he struck one of them and was himself hit with a chair and felled to the floor. The fight then became general, and for a time it looked as though a number of the combatants would he killed.

A WANDERING ARAB AND A SPANISH TRUCKMAN WIN \$20,000.

Two tickets sold in this city for the October drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery draw big prizes. The lucky ticket holders were Han-bas Mohammed, one of the Arabian jugglers and Anthony Someriva who does the rucking of Hawley & Hoops, confectioners, 271 Mulberry at. Mohammed held one-wentieth of ticket 71,324 drawing second capital prize of \$100,000. The ticket held by Someriva was number 68, 856 and draw one twentieth of the first capital prize of \$300,000. The money came through Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express—New York Daily

Luxury increases the luggage of life, and

thereby impedes the march.

THE GLORY OF MAN Irish Marriages and Deaths.

How Lost! How Regained, THE LIENCE

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise
on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

llow Colic is Caused...The Management of Cream Wheat Improved by Cultivation -The Corn Vield Average -Notes.

FATTENING TURKEYS.

Turkeys need to be confined and fed all they can up made to eat, if they are to be fattered rapidly. Left to roum about they will run of lesh as fast as it can be put n. It is better to confide them in a dark place, only letting in uough light for them to see at feeding times. After twelve days or two weeks of such treat their they will be fat. If kept much longer thus their dige-tion gives way, possibly from lack of gravel, and they grow poor again, however beavily fed.

WHEAT IMPROVED BY CULTIVATION. When Mediterranean wheat was first intro duced into western New York, it had a long, dark bercy, looking more like typ than wheat, By growing it a few years on upland gravelly or sandy soil, it became we changed that those who knew the original could bordly believe the new wheat origin seet from it. There is undoubtedly a tendency to improved quality is many kinds of plants when grown in localities naturally adapted to them, and a tendency to run out when the locality is unfavorable.

THE CORN TIELD AVERAGE. The November report of the Department of Igriculture calls attention to the fact that the yield of corn per sere for the past ten years shows a distinct falling off from that of the ten years ending with 1879. The average for the period last named was 27.1 bushels, while the returns for 1889 are now full enough to make it certain that the average for the ten years now ending will not materially exceed 24 bushels—a reduction of quite a per cent This change cannot be blamed wholly on unfavorable seasons

for only one year in the last ten came up to the average of the preceding ten.

In looking for reasons for this change we are inclined to think that it is not in any measure due to a fall off in care, cultivation, etc. On the contrary there has undoubtedly been im provement in this particular in many parts of the country. It will be noticed, though, that in the first of the two ten-year periods in the com-parison a great deal of "virgin" soil in the Veer came into cultivation, with immense yields, which in the latter period have by no means been duplicated, the fertility naving been very largely exhausted, with little if any effort at recuperation. It strikes us that this may have something to do with the results noted above, although the agricultural report does not give that as an explanation, attributing the diference to meteorological causes. — Stockman and Farmer

CAUSE OF COLIC.

"Colic in our horses," says an English veter-inarian, "is generally the result of carelessness or improper feeding. The stomach of the horse is small, and the digestion is limited, and if the horse is hungry and overfed, or is allowed to gulp down a big feed, colic is the result; and if musty hay, or musty or sour food is used, or if fresh cut grass wet with dew or rain is hastily eaten in large quantities, colic is often the result. The careful, thoughtful man who feeds his horses regularly rarely has the colic to conband with. More frequent feeding of small feeds is better than too much feed at once. See the skilful horseman on the ship with his horses tied up without exercise. He cuts down his feed to keep the horses with keen appetite. A very little overfeeding produces colic." Too very little overfeeding produces colic." Too much cold water when the horse is heated and tired is a fruitful source of colic, as is also too much green food, which, from its succulent nature is liable to undergo fermentation. The remedy is the same as in man. Quickly give romething to relieve the pain, painkiller or some special colic cure; keep the animal quiet and warm. and if relief is not soon had, get the veterin-

MANAGEMENT OF CREAM. The management of the cream is the most particular of all the special points in buttermaking. Both as regards the quanity and quality of the butter. Sweet cream makes less butter, and that of a less pleasant flavor than soured cream. But if the souring is carried two far the flavor of the butter is deteriorated, and the acidity hastens the production of those vola tile acids which when in excess produce that condition which is known as rancidity. It is to the very moderate quantity of these acids in the butter that the pleasant, nutty flavor of and peculiarly agreeable odor of good butter are due. The proper condition of cream is called ripeness.
The ripening of cream consists in the production
of a certain quantity of lactic acid in the milk, of

which the larger part-from 60 to 75 per cent. of the cream consists. NOTES.

The sooner we come to the conclusion that a good cow will pay well for every pound of grain that she can eat and assimilate, and give it to her, the more money we shall get out of the cow. The most unprofitable place in the world

A small cow, with the right kind of machin ery in her, writes a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, can get all the milk solids out of given amount of feed as well as a big cow. But if you have good, big cows and they give you a fair profit, keep them, but breed them to smallest dairy bull you can find, and if the result is a more concentrated cow, I think you are

Remedy for Chicken Cholers—A prominent Ithics pybsician recommends the following treatment in the earlier stages of the disease: "I find it best to force down the fowl's throat Eucalyptus globulus, ten drops of the strong tincture; common salt, four to six grains, and half a teaspoonful of ground cayenne (red) pepper. One does in a tablespoonful of water, to be given at - . . . If the dose takes effect di gestion is resumed and in twenty-four hours the fowl is relieved, or decidedly bette.r."

I, the undersigned, had a serious nervous disease of which I tried to get cured without the least success for about thirteen years. About seven years age, I was advised to use Father Koenig's medicine, and I am happy to say now, that of the attacks, which I had formerly at least twice a month, I had two only within the last seven years.

P. J. HARTMANN, Chicago, October, 1887, 58 Goethe st.

MARRIED.

BARRON-REDMOND-Pierce Barron, Arthurstown, Co. Wexford, to Margare, daughter of John Restaurted, Ballyback.

DEVIN-WOGAN-Patrick Devin, seem d son of

Pairtok Devin, Greewood, to Annie yeung-est daughter of the late John Wogan, Gran-DULLARD—ELLIS—Richard, youngest son of the

late Matthew Dollard, Balcunnin, Skerries, Co. Dublin, to Lizzie, fourth daughter of the late John Ellis, Barnegieron, Skerries.

LEVINS—CAHLL—Peter, third eldest or of Peter Levins, Bettystown, Drogheda, to Lucinda, second eldest daughter of the latitohn Cahill, Meltrain House, Virginia, Oc. Cavan.
M. UANN-MOORE-Patrick, second son of Willian M'Cann, Ardmulchan, to Eiza, eldest drughter of John Moore, Athronan, Co.

MUONEY-O'NEIL-Richard youngest son of

MOONEY-C'NEIL-Richard youngest son of Michael Mooney, Roebuck, Dundrum, to Fmilie, eldest daughter of William O'Neil, Woodbine House, Bray.

NUCENT-COFFEY-John Joseph, youngest son of Edmond Nugent Barrakeen, to Maggie, ayoungest daughter of the late Michael Colley, Clansur.

Glenauy: O'FARRELL - LOWERIDGE - Joseph Finbarr, third son of A. K. O Farrell, Unrelscourt, Saillorgan, to Annie F. youngest daughter of the late W. O. Lowbridge, Walsall, Staf-

fordsbire.

O'Neill. Conconn - Thomas J. O'Neill,
Lower Dorset street, Dublin, to Lizzie,
youngest daughter of James Corcoran, Bal-

PIERSE—RICE—Gerard J. Pierse, M.D., eldest son of Thomas G. Pierse, Meenogahare House, Causeway, to Katherine Delta eldest daughter of the late Justice D. Rice, J. P., Bushmount, Linnaw. Quinn—Ferney—Peter Quinn, merchant 4
High street, Galway, to Lizzie, only daughter
of the late Peter Feeney, of that city.
Roe—Frood—Thomas Roe, Dundalk Democrat

b. Oatherine Josephine, daughter of the late Edward Flood, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare. SMITH-M'COBMICK-Patrick J. Smith, Navan,

to Annie Frances, fourth daugnter of Edward M'Cormick, Lispopple, Co. Dublin.

DIED. BARKER-At James's street, Drogheds, Thos. Joseph, eldest son of William and Rose Anne Berker, 21 years. Bertezzi-At 57 Grattan street, co. Cork,

James Bertezzi.

BUCKLEY-At Hollymount, Buckston Hill,
Sunday's Wall Cork, Nano, wife of Richard Buckley, 67 years,

BYRNE—At Scawell, James Byrns, 78 years. UASEY—At Ballycurreen, Mrs. Honora Casey. CLABKE—At Cortial, Catherine, relict of the late Patrick Clarke.

DUDGEON — Suddenly, of heart disease, as Cloues, John Dudgeon, solicitor, 65 years.

DUNGAN—At Grange, co. Meath, Mrs. Dun-

gan, relics of the late Michael Dungan.

Dwygn.—James Jameson Dwygr, Resident
Medical Supt. Cork Lunatic Asylum.

FARRELL—At St Mary's Hall, Kingstown, Mrs. Margaret Farrell, eldest daughter of the Michael Dunne, Ballinure, co. Wicklow. INLAY—At Kalafat, Dalkey, Dr. Thomas Fin-

lay, late Medical Officer of Gweedore Dis trice, co. Donegal, 63 years. HANRAHAN-At Castletown, Mountrath, Win. Haurahan, M.D. HARRIS- At Ballygarvan, Ellen wife of Wm.

Harris. HUGHES-At John street, Wexford, Rowland Hughes. JEFFERS-At Tallaght, Francis F. Jeffers, of Drumleck House, 33 years. Kearney-At Croom, co. Limerick, Patrick

Kennuny-At 68 Benburb street, Dublin, Mary Kennedy, wife of Cornelius Kennedy, late Market square, Athy, 42 years.

Moten—At Derrymore, Roscrea, Mrs. Ellen Moten, wife of Michael Moten, 80 years.

Nangle—At Pollard Arms Hotel, Castlepol-

lard, Anne, relict of the late John Nangle, 78

Nolan-At John street, Wexford, Mary, wife of Patrick Nolan, 32 years.
O'llonnell.—At 34 Lower George's street, Kingstown, Mary, daughter of Mrs. Bridget

O'Donuell, 19 years.
O'Hagan—At the residence of her son, Dr.
O'Hagan, Garatow, Liverpool, Anne, relict of the late John O'Hagan, Longford.
O'Sullivan—Ab 5 Moore street, Cork, Anne,

wife of Alexander O'Sullivan. wite of Alexander O'Sullivan.

Power. At Cork Ballery, Dungarvan, Richard
Power, son of the late William Power, of
Fermoy, 34 vears.

Toker.—At 99 Boundary Lane, West Derby
Read, Drogheda, Ellen Elizabeth, only
daughter of the late James Toker, of the Sd.

Testes Rapha and grandfarshare, fathelate

Tycho Brahe, and granddaughter of the late Captain Toker, of the Drogheda Steampacket TWOMEY—At Coachford, Timothy John, eldest

sun of Jeremiah Twomey. Walsh-At William street, Dondalk, Patrick Walsh, 35 years. WARD-At No. 4 Cross Kevin street, Dublin, Thomas Ward, late of Maryborough, 76

ESTATE OF JOSEPH DUBEAU—DAME
SCHOLASTIQUE MAURICE, widow
of JACQUES DUBEAU, her some CHARLES
and JACQUES DUBEAU, all of this city,
hereby give public notice to all the interested
heirs of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was drowned near Shelter Island, New York State, during August 1886, that they will petition, on the 20th day of February, 1890 one of this District Superior Court Judges, in Chamber, at the Court House of Montreal, at 10:30 a.m., to grant for their own and exclusive benefit letters of verifi-cation of the beirs. All interested parties are hereby notified to oppose the said petition, on or before the said date, if they judge con-

Montreal, October 17th, 1889. DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS. Attys, for Pesitioners, 1608 Notre Dame street. 185

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 733.—JANE McINTOSH, of the city and District of Montreal wife common as to property of John McCowan of the same place, clerk, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff;

JOHN McCOWAN, of the City and District of Montreal, clerk, Defendant, An action for separation as to property has Montreal, Nov. 30, 1889.

GREENSHIELDS, GUERIN & GREEN-

SHIELDS, 18-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA — PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SU-PERIOR COURT, No. 1991. DAME MARY SARAH FARRELL, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of THOMAS CONNOLLY, of the same place, Cabinet Maker, and duly authorized for the purposes of this suit,

Plaintiff: The said THOMAS CONNOLLY, Defend-An action for separation as to property has

been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 28th November, 1889.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY. Attorneys for Plaintiff,

ANTED A CATHOLIO MAN of business disposition and standy habita Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply with reference to BENZIGER BROTHERS, 36 and 38 Barolay

which he resides.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity trength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, a um or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street NY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR —The market has presented no important new features during the week. Millers in the West continue to keep up the old cry that has been reiterated from week to week in these columns regarding the low prices of flour on this market and the high prices of notron this market and the high prices they are compelled to pay for their mills. Letters have been received from several millers during the past week by receivers here, instructing them to withdraw their consignments from the market. Others have advanced their limits 10c to 15c per bb! although in some instances in which advances have been made the right of consignors vances have been made the right of consignors to dictate terms of sale is questioned, and we are informed that sales have transpired within the past few days in opposition to such instructions. Be this as it may, there can be no doubt that the price of flour is against the interests of millers in many instances. The great obstacle in the way of comolying with the above requests of millers is that there is too much flour held here on commission and up m which advances have been made, and the moment one receiver stands out for higher prices another is:

receiver stands out for higher prices another 184 waiting to unload at old flaures.

Prices here are quoted as follows:—
Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Patent spring \$1.90 to \$5.10; Straight roller, \$4.40 to \$4.55; Extra, \$4.05 to \$4.25; Superfice, \$3.10 to \$3.80; City Strong Bakers, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Strong Bakers, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Octario bags, extra, \$1.90 to \$2.05 \$1,90 to \$2 05

\$1.90 to \$2.05.

OATMEAL, &c.—The market is quiet at about former quotations. We quote:—Standard in bbls \$3.85 to \$4.10, and granulated, \$4.10 to \$4.30. Rolled cats, \$4 to \$4.50 per bbl. Pearl barley is selling at \$5 to \$6.30 per bbl, and pot barley at \$4 to \$4.55 Split pers are quiet but attack at \$3.70 to \$3.90. eteady at \$3.70 to \$3 90.

MILL FEED.—The market is steady with

sales of oar lots of bran within the past few days males of car lots of bran within the past few days at \$13, but Toronto desiers are now asking \$13, 50 delivered on track here, which huyers do not feel inclined to give. Quotations range from \$13 to \$13.50 on track. City bran is quoted at \$14 in small lots delivered at stores. Sales of shorts have been made at \$16 to 17.25. Moullie \$22 to \$24 par term

WHEAT.—The market is quite but firm at \$1 to \$1.01 for No. 1 hard Manitoba and 98c to 98c for No. 2. Sales of No. 2 have been made along the line at 98c, and No. 1 have brought \$1.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The demand is slow and prices are lower, sales of round lots having taken

place at \$1.75 per 100 lbs, and we quote \$1.75 to \$1.90 as to quality.

RYE.—Shipments have been made from On-

tario points at 45c to 45c per bushel f.o.b. for HAY, &c.—The supply of pressed hay is shipment to the United States, which is equal ample for all requirements, but the quality is

Objects at 30c f.o.b. Here sales of two round is difficult to get over \$9.50 or \$10 for the run lots were made at 40c per 48 lbs.

BARLEY. -The sale of 3 cars of choice pale to \$5.50 per ton. No. 1 Toronto birley is reported at 57c per 48 lbs, although sales of very good malting barley have been made at 52c. We quote 48c to 55c as to quality. Feed barley 40c to 43c.

PEAS — The market is easier and lower on both sides of the Atlantic. In the Stratford district sales have been made at 55c per 60 lbs. although about a week or ten days are sales were made at 57½c, showing a drop of 1½c per bushel. Here we quote prices 67c to 69c per 66 lbs in store. OATS.-The market is dull and lower, off-r

ings being made of Upper Uanada oats at 32½c per 34 lbs delivered here. Sales have been made at points of shipment at 26c to 27c. We quote prices here at 31s for Upper Canada and 293 to 30c for Lower Canada.

MALT.—The market remains quiet, a few small loss selling at 80c to 85c perbushel. Large quantities 70c to 72c.

SEEDS.—The market is quiet, although the low prices of American seed have attracted the attention of buyers here, and offerings of American timothy have been made at \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bushel of 45 lbs, Canadian timothy, how-ever, is quoted at \$1 50 to \$1 60. In red clover it is stated that a lot of American red clover was purchased for this market, costing \$3.621 laid down here. Alsike is somewhat scarce, but red clover is plentiful.

PROVISIONS.

Hog Packing -From the Cincinnati Price Current: The week's packing at thirty-eight western points has been 425,000 hogs, not varying much from the aggregate of the preceding week and only 25,000 in excess of the corres ponding period last year. These places have packed a total of 2,635,000 hogs since Nov. 1st, compared with 2 215,000 a year ago, making an increase of 420,000. Approximations for other packing in the west indicate a total for all points this season of 2 885,000 hogs, against 2,475,000 last year and 3,100,000 two years ago.
Prices of hogs declined a little during the week
in prominent markets, closing about the same as a week ago, the general average being about \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Product for January delivery at Chicago is on the basis of about \$3 60 for hoge. The weather has been a discouraging feahoge. The weather has been a discouraging feature packers, while it has favoured the flattening process, inducing less urgency in the marketing of hoge and lessoning the disparity in average weights compared with the heavy average last year. With but few exceptions the returns show good to excellent quality of the bulk of hogs now being marketed.

PORR, LARD, &O. — The weather and country roads have militated against business, and dealers have done scarcely any business, and dealers have done scarcely any business worth mentioning. A few small lots of Canada short cut mess pork have taken place at \$14 per bbl, although it is said business has been soliciting.

DRESED HOGS -The market has been ex-

DAIRY PRODUCK.

Burren.-The market has continued in its dull course, the only signs of any approach to a shipping movement being the sales of about 2 cars of creamery for British Columbia at prices ranging from 22c to 22 c. In Eastern Townships, there have been sales of jobbing lots at 16c to 17c for an article which it is claimed shows good medium quality. Sales of fall ends to small quantities have transpired at 21c to 22%, and choice fall Morriaburg is quoted at same prices. In Western there is scarcely anything doing at the moment, and prices are more

We quote:
Oreamery, 21c to 23c; Eastern Townships,
16c to 21c; Morrisburg, 16c to 21c; Brockville,
14c to 20c; Western, 14c to 16c; Interior, 12c

ROLL BUTTER -A fair enquiry has been experienced for choice rolls, with sales at 16c in bbls and cases, but anything poor is difficult to sell even at the low prices at which it is offer-ed. Choice in baskets have been sold at 17c to A lot of medium goods in baskets was

placed at 14c.

CHESSE.—The exports during the past week were 19,361 boxes, of which 10,659 boxes went via Portland to Liverpool, and the rest via Boston by the Central Vermont railway. The corresponding shipments for same week last year were 20,351. The market is quiet and unchanged, and no stir is expected until after the holidays. Although the Liverpool public cable is at 53s 6d, sales are being made in that market at 55c to 56s for finest Septembers. In this market there is no indication of pressing sales, and the least enquiry would no doubt stiffen values. doubt stiffen values. Finest September and October 101 to 101

Medium......91 — 107 COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Ecos -Receipts during the past week were 515 pkgs, against 805 pkgs for the week previous. The market has undergone very little change since this day week, sales of limed being quoted at 19c to 20c, and held fresh eggs that can be guaranteed sweet are worth 22c to 23c, sales having transpired at those figures. There are no strictly new laid eggs on the market at the moment, all such loss baving been picked up for the holidays, but October eggs that can be guaranteed to for boiling have brought 28c to 30c. The ordinary run of held fresh stock is quoted at 10c.

DERESED POULTEY. -The Christmas supply of turkies was well cleared off at good prices, sales of about five tons being reported to us, prices ranging from 10c to 11c in round lots as to quality. A lot of several large cases was dis posed of at 11c and for small lots of very choice birds even higher prices were obtained, but 11c is a fair average figure for fine stock. but lic is a fair average figure for tine 800K. Chickens sold fairly well at 7c to 7½0, a few extra cases and barrels tringing 8c. An active enquiry was experienced for geese, and quite a number of cases brought 7½c to 8c per lb, the range being 7c to 8c. Ducks were scarce, but were not in an urgent request, and sales were made at 10c, prices ranging from 9c to 10c.

BRESWAX.—Market dull at 25c to 25c per lb.

GAME—Partridges are quiet at 50c to 55c.

GAME —Partridges are quiet at 50c to 55c, sales of 100 doz being reported at these prices. Venison saddles 11c to 12c per lb, and of car-

BEANS.—Western dealers are offering beans delivered to grocers here at \$1.65 to \$1.80 as to quantity and quality. Small lots have been sold here at \$1.75 to \$1 90. Car lots are quoted at \$1.55 to \$165 per bushle. MAPLE STRUP, &c. - Syrup 50c to \$1 per tin as to quality, and maple sugar 7c to 8c per lb as

to quality.

HONEY,—Extracted, 10c to 11c as to quality. A lot of 6 large time was sold at 104c, the quality

being choice.

Hops.—We learn of very few transactions during the week, the principal sale reported to us being a lot of 10 bales of choice English Kent hops at 27c duty paid. In Canadian hops a few small parcels have changed hands at 14c, but holders are asking 15c for anything really choice. Medium to good are quoted at 9c to 12c Old hope 5e to 7c.

to about 50c here.

BUCKWHEAT.—Sales have transpired along the line at 28c to 30c. A lot of 3 cars was sold at hay was sold at \$10 20 per ton on track, but it Coen —The market is quiet and easier at 40c in bond and at 48c to 50c duty paid.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES .- The market is quiet and prices are about as quoted, sales on epit having been made in good size quantities at \$2.50 to \$3.50 for fair to choice varieties, poorer kinds being quoted at \$2 to \$2.25. For small quantities of selected fruit higher prices have been obtained. Shipments from Portland last week were 9,789 bbls to Liverpool. Advices from Liverpool, dated Dec. 16th, states:—"To day's cable from Liverprol queted Baldwins 20s to 22s, Green-ings, Spies, Spitz and Seeks 17s to 19s, Golden Russets 194 to 21s, Kings 28s to 25s. Only the sound choice fruit fetched the cutside quota-

DRIED APPLES.-Market about steady at 60 to 7c per lb as to quality and quantity.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Sales at 10c to 11c for

new and 9c to 91c for old.

OBANGES.—Valencias have sold at \$4 50 to \$5 per case and Fiorndas \$3.25 to \$3.50 per box.

Jamacia \$4 50 per bbl and Jaffa \$2.75 to \$3.50 box.

The market is attendy and higher prices are expected for Valencias.

Lemons.—In fair demand at \$2.50 to \$4 per

boxes to quality.

Bananas—Yellow, \$3 per bunch CRAUSERBIES. — Business quiet at \$5 to \$9 per bbl for the principal offerings. Fancy \$11 to \$12. Dates. — Are quiet, at 5c to 6c per lb.

Nurs.-Grenoble walnute, 13c to 15c per 1b. GBAPES-Almeira \$4 50 to \$5.50 per keg, and

Catawhas at 50c per small basket.

Prans—California fruit \$5 per box.

Figs—In 1 lb boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb boxes
11c to 15c, and in bage 5c to 6c per lb.

Potatoes,—Sales of about 13 to 14 cars have been made since our last report, mostly western early rose at 70c per 90 lbs, a car of very choice bringing 71c. These are jobbing out at 80c bringing 71c. These to 90c per bag of 90 lbs. Onions.—Canadian, are steady at \$2,25 to \$2.50 per bbl.

FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—Lake Manitoba white fish have been sold at 60 to 62c per lb in good sized lots. Tommy cods are easy at \$1.50 per bbl. in car lots. Fresh cod and haddock So to 4c,

short cut mess pork have taken place at \$14 per bbl, although it is said business has been solicited at lower prices. Smoked meats are quiet but steady, and we quote:

Canada short cut clear, per bbl. \$14.00
Chicago short cut clear, per bbl. \$13.00 to to \$13.25; Mess pork, Western, per bbl. \$12.50; Hams, city curel, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 8½c; Lard, Canadian, substantian are ununched and we quote \$5.50 to 85 per bbl, and Cape Breton at \$5.50 to \$5.50 to \$5.50 to \$5.50 to \$5.50 to \$5.50

SMOKED AND DEED FISH.—Yarmouth bloaters, quiet at \$1.25 per box; ordinary kinds, 90c to \$1. Pure boneless fish in 25 to 45 lb boxes at \$1c to 4c per lb. Finnan haddie 61c to 7c per lb. A round lot of ordinary bloaters was

DEESED Hogs.—The market has been excessively dull during the week, owing to the continued very mild weather, which has been a great drawback to the trade. Sales of car lots have been made during the past few days at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs, the latter figure for phoios cars. Several lots of sour and discolored specific for the pushed off sit \$5.50 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs, the latter figure for phoios cars. Several lots of sour and discolored sites figure for the continued were to the United Kingdom. Odd oil is firmer, Newfoundland being quoted at \$5.0 lbs. The life is and Gaspe has been was considered at \$5.0 lbs. A round lot of ordinary bloaters was refused at \$5.0 lbs. The market is firm for steam refused seal oil, with sales reported at \$20, stocks here being well concentrated since the shipments were made from here to the United Kingdom. Odd oil is firmer, Newfoundland being quoted at \$5.0 lbs.

lbs. Dealers state that they seldom if ever be-fore experienced such a protracted spell of mild weather.

though it is said it could not be laid down at that price Newfoundland cod liver oil is quoted at 55c to 60c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

The duliness in the hide market noted last week has communed, and business has been almost at a standstill and will probably remain so for a week or ten days at least. The feeling so for a week or ten days at least. The feeling is dull, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote prices here as follows:—
No. 1 Toronto at 5½ to 5½; No. 2 do 4½ to 5c; No. 1 Hamilton at 5½ to 5½c; No. 2 do at 4½c to 5c, No. 1 at 5½c, to 6c No. 2 do at 4½c to 5c, heavy steers at 9c to 10c and North West dry hides at 9c to 10c. The receipts of local green hides have been larger, for which local green hides have been larger, for which the demand is limited, and prices are un-changed all round. We quote 4c, 3c and 2c for Nos. 1, 2 and 8, tanners paying 10 more. Lambakins are quiet and firm at 850 to 90c, and callakins at 50 to dealers and 60 to tanners.

RAW FURS.

There is still a good demand for beaver at full prices. Bear and lynx are very quiet, and country dealers should handle them with great Cable advices from Europe are very discouraging for marten, and owing to poor prospects we lower our quotations. Skunk appear to be entirely neglected, and some in the trade seem to think that it has lived its day, consequently very low prices are looked for. In other lines there is no particular change. The following prices are for average prime skins. Extra size or quality are worth more, damaged or unprime skins proportionately

•	Beaver, per lb
, 1	Bear, per skin 12 00 15 00
:	Bear out ner skin 500 - 600
1	Finher 400 600
	Figher. 400 — 600 Fox, red. 120 — 140
	FUX. GF088
1	Lynx 300- 400
1	Marten 100 — 110
ı	Marten
1	Muskrat 015 — 018
1	Ottar 11 00 18 00
I	Raccoon 0 50 - 0 75 Sknnk average 0 40 - 0 50
1	Sknnk average 040 050

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REV. DEAN WAGNER.PP

WINDSOR, Ontario.

Name of Purchaser:

P. O. Address:

from previous week, 20; total for week, 189; shipped during week, 35; left for city, 45; sales for week, 15; on hand for sale, 44.

Trade during the week has been very duli there being very little demand although a lot of first class horses of every description have

arrived for sale and are offered for very lov The continued bad weather seems to have its

full effect in the Horse business, and buyers of lumbering horses are waiting for snow.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending

Dec. 28th, 1889, were as follows:—

Oattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calves.

125 79 118 10 125 Over from last week. 137 Total for week. 262 79 118 10

Left on hand..... I Receipts for week even with large number left over from previous were unasually small, however there was not much demand and no higher prices were effered, but towards the end of the week, there being but few beeves on hand and an increasing demand, values improved, closing prices being about, from 34 to 42. No change in Hogs. Calves scarce.

Butchers good, 32c to 41c; Butchers' Med., 34c to 54c; Butchers Culls, 22c to 3c; Sheep, 34c to 44c; Hogs, \$4.50 to \$160; Calves, \$8.00 to

The final statement of experts and imports for the Dominion for the past year are: Exports, \$89,189,167; imports \$115,224,831; entered for consumption, \$109,673,437; duty collected, \$23,784,523.

There is an outbreak of diptheria at Zanze. ville, Ohio, which bius fair to develop into a terrible epidemic. It is said that a Chicago physician issued a false certificate as to the death of a child, whose remains were shipped from Chicago to Z suzeville, and infected people there with diptheria.

TEACHER WANTED—Applications will be received by the undersigned for the position of Teacher for the Separate School, Brockville. Duties to commence 1st January,

WM. BRANIFF, Secy.

MONTREAL HORSE EACHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Dec. 28sc were 110; left over office.

COACHMAN OR GROUM—WANTED, Situation as Coachman or Groom. Best city references. Address, D.D., TRUE WITNESS office.

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The Nature of a Disease Told on Sight.

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We receive clients daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. We certify that we have the best Lung Purgative known; guaranteed to purge at any time of the year. CERTIFICATE.

May 4th, 1887. May 4th, 1687.

For twenty-one years I was afflicted with dyspepsia, kidney disease, enlargement of the liver and heart disease. I also suffered from constipation; in fact, it is to this same constipation that I may attribute all the abovementioned diseases which afflicted me during twenty-one years. Several physicians attended

Madame Desmarais and Lacroix I gave it a trial, and after two months was perfectly cured. If anyone desires further information I shall be pleased to give it to them. Signed) MADAME LEMIEUX.

80 German street, (in yard).

We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula. Parents, bring your sick children. We cure completely. All those who treat this disease cause eruption by means of cintments, and consequently the disease is not eradicated but appears in a different form. We remove it completely with our medicines.

MM. LACROIX FILS,
Sucressor to MDME. DESMARAIS,
1263 Miguoune St, cor. St. Elizabeth.

We have always on hand all sorts of Runts, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode We would request everyone to inform them-

selves regarding us before paying us a visit so that they may be the better satisfied.



INDELIBLY IMPRESSED Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street New York, 148 Fifth Ave. Washington, 817 Market Square.

YOU Enter Upon a New Year. | WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

29—Thomas Bourke, dry goods merchant, Windsor, a silk umbrella.
30—Mrs. John Montreuil, Windsor, \$5 in gold.
31—Francis Girardot, tobacconist, Windsor, a beautiful mearscheum pipe.
32—A large photograph of Leo XIII.. framed.
33—Mrs. J. Davis, Windsor, ornamental parlor lamp.
34—M. McCarthy, wood dealer, Windsor, \$5 in gold.
35—A beautiful wax cross, under glass,
36—William Lyons, Esq., Windsor, \$5 in gold.
37—Marshall Brothers, grocers, Loudon, caddy of tea.
38—A beautiful crown of sea shells.
39—Young Ladies Society of the B. V. M., \$5 in gold.
40—Knights of St. John, Windsor, a beautiful divan.
41—Third Order of St. Francis, Windsor, \$5 in gold.
42—Michael Manning, Esq., Windsor, \$5 in gold.
43—Dennis Dumouchele, saddler, Windsor, a commodions satchel.

Bazaar in Aid of Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph, Windsor, Ont. On the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th January, 1890

LIST OF PRIZES TO BE DRAWN ON JANUARY 18th. 1890. LIST OF PRIZES TO BE DRAWN ON JANUARY 18th. 1890.

I—From Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, a beautiful Madonna (oil), the gift to His Grace from His Eminence Cardinal Bonaparte.

2—Verv Rev. Dean Wagner, \$25 in gold.
3—His Honor Mayor Twomey, Windsor, \$20 in gold.
4—Hon. Senator Casgrain, Windsor, \$25 in gold.
5—The Ursuline Nuns, Chatham, a beautiful oil painting.
6—Mother Superior-General of the Hochelaga Convent, a tidy worth \$20.
7—Benziger Bros., N.Y., a fine old oil painting, the Guardian Angel.
8—Alderman Patrick Egan, Windsor, \$10 gold.
9—R. Beullac, Montreal, framed Madonna of Murillo (oleograph).
1—Alderman John Harman, marble dealer, Windsor, a marble top table.

1—Reprome Peters, watch-maker, Windsor, a fancy marine clock.
26—Ed. Hanrahan, hotel-keeper, Windsor, a fancy parlor clock.
27—Raphael Bincette, watch-maker, Windsor, a ratan arm chair.
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30—Mrs. John Montreuil, Windsor, \$5 in gold.
31—Francis Girardot, tobacconist, Windsor, a beautiful mearscheum pipe.
32—A large photograph of Leo XIII.. frained.
33—Mrs J. Davis, Windsor, \$5 in gold.
33—Mrs J. Davis, Windsor, \$5 in gold.
33—Mrs J. Davis, Windsor, \$5 in gold.
33—A beautiful wax cross, under glass.

THAT NEED TO BE

ON YOUR MEMORY AS

marble top table.

11—J. Rocheleau, merchant tailor, Windsor, \$10 gold,
12—Bradley Brothers, watch-makers and jewellers, Windsor,
silver pitcher and tray.
13—Victor Marentette, stationer, Windsor, a beautiful lady's

13-Victor Marentette, stationer, windsor, a beautiful lady toilet set.

14-Dr. Joseph Reaume, Windsor, \$10 in gold.

15-St. Mary's Academy, Windsor, grand sofa cushion.

16-A nice table cover, crazy work.

17-Mr Joseph, Druggist, Windsor, an elegant lady's manicum and toilet set.

18-St. Joseph's Academy, Amherstburg, wax cross under olace.

18—St. Joseph's Academy, Amherstburg, wax cross under glass.

19—Dennis Rocheleau, merchant tailor, Windsor, \$10 in gold.

20—A large oil painted photograph of Leo XIII., framed; brought from Rome,

21—W. J.-Mc.!ee, lum. mer., Windsor, \$10 in gold.

22—Mrs. Jos. Kilroy, Lincoln, Neb., U.S., a case of oxydised silver.

23—A sofa cushion, crazy work.

24—Wm. Hanrahan and Geo. Baby, Windsor Bottling Works, \$10 in gold.

TICKETS, 25 Cents.

43—Dennis Dumouchele, saddler, Windsor, a commodious satchel.

44—Martin Collier, wagon-maker, Windsor, \$5 gold.

45—A fine collection of sea-shells.

46—Francis Cleary, Esq., Windsot, \$5 in gold.

47—An ornamental table lamp.

48—Joseph Maisonville, hotel-keeper, Windsor, \$5 in gold.

49—Alexander White, Esq., Windsor, \$5 in gold.

50—Joseph White, wine merchant, Windsor, \$5 in gold.

51—Michael McHugh, barrister, Windsor, \$5.

52—Ursuline Nuns of Muskegon, Michigan, a fine 'Ecce Home' (in oil)

53—Drake & Joyce, furniture, Windsor, parlor centre table.

Etc., etc., etc., etc. BOOK OF FIVE TICKETS, \$1.00.

1—The person who will send the largest sum of money from tickets sold, or otherwise collected (such sum not being less than \$95), will receive Dean Wagner's portrait, in oil, beautifully framed, worth \$100.

2—All persons who purchase or dispose of one book of tickets will receive another nice gift.

3—All persons who purchase or dispose of one book of tickets will receive a list of the lucky text holders a few days after the drawing.

FOR VARIETY in ladies' and children's gloves, S Caraley's cannot be equalled.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

S CALBLEY's choice gloves for ladies and

For Children's Wool Jackers, opera hoods, fancy knitted caps, try S Caraley a where they are selling them at exactly half the marked

Useful Kid Gloves at 38c Per Pair.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. **\$1.50**

Fcr \$1.50

A useful Dress length, full 15 yds., all wool

\$1.88

A good Dress length, 15 yds., new Goat's Hair Cloth.

For \$1.88

Good Kid Gloves at 55c Per Pair.

\$2,25 A useful Dress length, full 15 yds., all wool For \$2.25

\$2.70 A very useful Dress length, full 15 yds., all wool, black Jersey Serge,

For \$2 70

\$2.00 A good Dress length, full 8 yds., black French

> For \$2.00 Fine Kid Gloves, at 75c per pair.

A very useful Dress length, full 15 yds., Bal-

For \$2.55 \$2.85

A real good Dress length, 15 yds., all wool Cheviot Tweed. For \$2.85.

BLACK DRESS GOODS. A good wearing Dress length, 15 yds. Black

For \$1.88.

Superior Kid Gloves, At \$1.10 per pair.

SATINS SATINS **\$**5,60.

A good Dress length, 16 yds. French Dress Satin. For \$5.60.

\$9,60 A very good Dress length, 16 yards good quality Dress Satin.

> For 9.60. GROS GRAIN SILKS.

\$10,40. A good useful Dress length, 16 yds, of Colored Gros Grain Silk.

For \$10.40.

S. CARSLEY. Extra Quality Kid Gloves, at \$1.25

S. CARSLEY,

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,

WINTER SEASON, 1889. NEW FELT HATS, 80c, \$1.05, \$1.50 NEW FELT HATS, 80c, 1.05, 1.50 NEW FELT HATS, 80c, 1.05, 1.50 NEW FELT HATS, 80c, 1.05, 1.50

THE BEATRICE, THE NEWEST THE BEATRICE, THE NEWEST THE BEATRICE, THE NEWEST THE BEATRICE, THE NEWEST

Just the Hat for winter and spring wear,

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

PRICES TO SUIT EVERYONE PRICES TO SUIT EVERYONE PRICES TO SUIT EVERYONE PRICES TO SUIT EVERYONE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS FROM \$1,25 to \$15.00. LADIES' TRIMMED HATS FROM \$1.25 to \$15.00 LADIES' TRIMMED HATS FROM \$1.25

to \$15.00. LADIES' TRIMMED BONNETS FROM \$1,50 to \$15.00 LADIES' TRIMMED BONNETS FROM \$1.50 to \$15 00 LADIES' TRIMMED BONNETS FROM \$1.50 to \$15.00 LADIES' TRIMMED BONNETS FROM

\$1,50 to \$15.00 LADIES' TRIMMED BONNETS FROM \$1,50 to \$15,00

S. CARSLEY.

UNTRIMMED HATS PROM 50° TO \$2.50 UNTRIMMED HATS FROM 50° TO \$2.50 UNTRIMMED HATS FROM 50° TO \$2.50 A FEW FACTS.

We carry the largest stock of Millinery Goods.
We make every quality of Millinery from the lawest to the bighest. Note our prices.
We do not expect ladies to accept our Millinery unless they are perfectly satisfied. Everyone is treated alike. Style guaranteed, finish perfect.

Two hundred Trimmed Sonnets and Hats to select from.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. An old adage runs : " A stitch in time saves nine," but let that stitch be put in with CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

And it will save ninety and nine. Once used; CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON,

EVER-READY DRESS STEELS. The famous time saver. In all cases where speed and neatness is required none can excel.

THE EVER-READY DRESS STEEL, Is perfect in make.

Is easily adjusted. Is incomparable. THE EVER-READY DRESS STREET.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777, NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COEUMN

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