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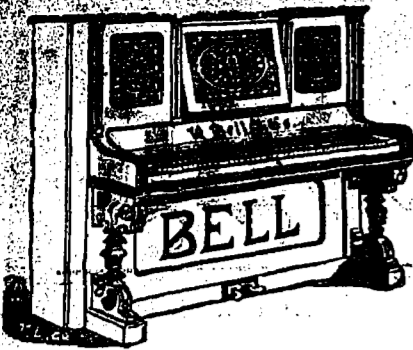
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The Mystery of Killard.

PART I.—THE RACE OF LANE.

CHAPTER XI. A NEW FATHER.

The little band of fishermen, led by Tom the Fool and Edward Martin, reached the prostrate form on the cliff.

"He's not dead, Edward Martin!" demanded Tom in quavering accents. "No, not dead; I feel his heart beating. Is there any blood on the clothes?"

While Martin was undoing the boy's collar and rubbing his hands, the men examined the child carefully. "We can't see any blood," replied Maurice Heffernan, son of Kitty Heffernan, a slender, tall, dark haired, ragged, unshorn man of forty; "and, as far as I can make out, there are no bones broken."

"The part of the down on which they had found the boy was about a quarter of a mile from the Bishop's." "Rub him well. Has any one whiskey?"

"Here!" cried Nat Barron, holding up a bottle in his blistered hand. Many of the boats carried small bottles of whiskey when they fished by night, to counteract the injurious morning chills. Whiskey was scarce in the village, as there was no public-house. It had to be brought from Clonmore. It was seldom abused in Killard, and was regarded as medicine. But sometimes, when the men went to Clonmore, they indulged freely.

"Martin" poured some out of the bottle down the throat of the boy, and then watched him carefully. "He's coming to," whispered Heffernan, and, as he spoke, a shiver passed through the boy's limbs, and he looked up into Martin's face. Instantly he closed his eyes.

The Fool uttered a cry of joy, and, throwing himself on his knees, wrapped his arms around him. For this child the world had hitherto been that lonely island; the universe, the sun and moon and stars as they passed over his head; mankind, his father and the Fool, with—in the dim chambers of his early memory—the shadow of his mother. He had no knowledge, no idea of anything beyond. Sometimes he had seen men in boats beneath the cliffs, now and then the people had passed by the Bishop's, and stood a while to look at him. But those in the boats and those on the cliffs were, like his mother, insubstantial phantoms crossing before his eyes to depart for ever.

"He had a clear memory of Tom and his father carrying his mother away while he was desired to remain in the hut. His mother had never returned, and he was told she never should. They were even less substantial than his mother, for he could recall touching her, and she had been tangible and warm like himself. But those passing by were more spectres without material existence, utterly irrelevant to him.

Now, who were those that bent over him? Other fathers; for they were not like his mother. Were there really other people material and warm to touch like his father? Would these people spurn him and send him away from them? What strange noises they were making, like and unlike the gulls and the curlews? Tom sometimes made such noises when sitting before the fire in the hut.

"Edward Martin," said Tom, after a pause, during which the breathing of the boy became more strong and his eyes remained closed; "are you going to stay here all day, or is anyone going to the Bishop's to see what is wrong there?" "Do you go on to the island and see. Let whoever likes go with you, the child is all right."

"But what will you do with my friend Lane's boy?" "Could he come ashore without his father's knowledge?" "No; the boy could not make the bridge. It takes a strong arm like Lane's to do that. You have a strong arm, Edward Martin, but you couldn't do it, for it wants a sure aim as well. You won't leave the boy here for that old shewolf?"

"Very good; I'll take the boy home to my place, and get Mary to look after him. You and the men go and bring what news you can. Raising the child as lightly as though he were an infant, Edward Martin turned and strode off in the direction of Killard. The other men, following Tom, continued their way towards the island.

stand his new position. To be thus cared for and carried by some one he had never seen before filled his unformed mind with wonderment. Was this a second father, with whom his future days were to be spent? His father of the island had banished him for ever. He was never to return. The sun was to rise and set, rise over the downs and set over the ocean, but never more was he to be on the island.

Had this strange man an island and a hut and hand-lines, and would he make awful noises in the hut, and then send him forth again? Then he began to wonder and regret. Why had he not clung to Tom? Tom would let no one strike him. Tom brought him sweet things now and then. Why had he not appealed to Tom? The Fool had gone away. At night how should it be?"

His thoughts now took another turn. But this man who carried him was as kind as Tom or his father, only he did not press him in his arms or kiss him. Maybe this man, after all, was to be a second father. His first father told him he could never return. He did not remember going to the island first. Perhaps to-morrow, when he awoke, he should find himself on another island with this man for a father; and, perhaps, he should never be able to recall how he came to that second island.

Edward Martin stopped a moment, shifted his burden, and with his hand drew the hair off the child's face as he resumed his way. The boy opened his eyes and looked up. Martin smiled, and patted the child's cheek with his hand. The little fellow smiled back, and, putting his arm round the pillar-like neck of his bearer, pressed him to him.

Martin stooped and kissed the boy's forehead, and then strode on with a lighter heart. This then was the new father. He had kissed him as the old one used long ago. Should he forget all when he awoke on this man's island to-morrow? That was now the only question.

When the fisherman reached his home he walked straight in. Mrs. Martin was busily engaged getting breakfast. She had just come back, after seeing the fish safely brought to Pat Casey's. She turned as he entered, and asked quickly: "Well, Edward, what was the matter? Anything wrong?"

"We don't know yet. We found the boy in a faint on the downs. I carried him over; here he is," setting him down. The woman recoiled slightly and grew a little pale. "David Lane's boy?" she cried, in tone out of which she strove to keep her shrinking dislike. "Is he hurt?" she asked, keeping her eyes fixed on the uncouth child, as he stood dazed by all he saw.

"I don't think he is." "But—but what are you going to do with him? Wouldn't Casey's be the best place for him until the men come back? You may get into trouble over the child."

In spite of herself, her dislike was now manifest. "This is the best place for him. No harm can come to any one for befriending an outcast that is without blame. In his godfather, and no one in the village has so good a right to do a turn for him."

The man was impressive and stern. He knew the doubts and fears which were filling his wife's mind. "But, Edward, don't you think—don't you believe there's something in what every one says about the Lanes?" she asked in a pleading voice.

"I don't know what everybody says," he replied with determination and a slight knitting of the brows. "I mean—I mean what they say in the village. You know there's something amiss with the Lanes."

Her voice trembled slightly. It was not often that Mrs. Martin expostulated with her husband, and now her manner was obviously one of expostulation. "What they say in the village will break no bones and does no harm, except to those themselves who speak ill of their neighbors. The boy is to stop here until the men come back with news; then we'll see what is to be done with him. Take the boy and wash him; he wants it badly, poor little fellow. After that we'll have breakfast. I am worn out by the night and this morning."

"Wash him!" she cried, starting farther back. "Wash him! Oh! Edward, how could you tell me to do such a thing? Think of our own child!" The man frowned heavily. He was slow to lose his temper. If his wife had never seen him in a rage in all her life, but something told her his anger would be terrible. He now looked as though the limit of his self-restraint had been almost reached. He struck the table a violent blow with his clenched hand, and fixed his dark eyes upon her.

"I am thinking of our child. I am thinking of how I should feel if because of any foolish stories about you or me people treated our child worse than it she was a wild beast. Take the boy and remember that you are a mother, and that if God sent us our child, He could take her from us. Woman! you will make me angry if you stand there longer. Take the boy and treat him as if he were one of God's people, not a serpent."

There was a lott magnanimity in the man's indignation, and the woman was cowed and humbled. Catching Lane's son by the hand, she led him into her own room. When Tom and the fisherman came back, they found Martin, a wife, and little Lane at breakfast. The Fool had not been on the island, but he had attracted Lane's attention, and exchanged signals with him from the mainland.

To Tom's questions the dumb man's answer had been that he had cast off his son forever, and come what might the boy was never more to set foot on the Bishop's island. Further he would tell nothing.

goodness to me. This was the house I knocked at, and my wife was then a young girl. This boy has been cast off by his father, and he is even more helpless than I was then, for his youth is in his way. I am the boy's godfather. I stood godfather to him the day he was born, and Father Murtagh called him John, after the favorite disciple. I will not let this house be less to him than it has been to me. I'll take the boy and do for him. From this out John Lane shall be as though he were my son. Sit you down, men; you are worn out. Sit down and have some breakfast with us."

He placed the boy on his knee, and offered him food. Suddenly, as the man raised a mug of milk to the child's lips, a thought struck the latter. He glided from his perch, and thrusting his hand into his pocket, discovered his clasp-knife was gone. He no longer felt any doubt. This was his new father. To-morrow morning he should awake on this new father's island, and, forgetful of all the past, bait his hooks and gaze at the sea, and weave patterns on the darkness with glowing figments. In time he should get a clasp-knife exactly such as he had lost, and when many seasons had passed he should come to love this new mother too, as he had loved the old; but for to-day he should think only of the old father, and how bitter it was to be sent away.

When all this flowed upon the child's mind, he covered his face and wept. CHAPTER XII. HIEROGLYPHICS.

The noon of that day was very warm; not a cloud floated between earth and heaven. The faint blue sky spread like a vast silver mist over the dreary road from Clonmore to Killard. The road was dry and sandy, few trees grew in the shallow soil, and sheep found scanty food in the short, brittle grass. Low, stone fences divided vast expanses of dull green pasturage, and as far as the eye could reach no hill broke the bald monotony of the landscape.

Mr. James Heywood and Christopher Cahill, on different sides of an outside car, had passed the tenth milestone, and were drawing near the village. They had been silent for a long time; at last Cahill spoke: "It's very hot, Mr. Heywood, but a day like this does one good." He was trying to extract some consoling reflection from the midst of his sufferings.

"Yes, a warm day does one good; the heat opens the pores, and thus the oxygenation of the blood is facilitated." "Is that it?" asked Cahill, who seemed to think that opening the pores might be very agreeable to those who knew all about them and the blood; but that for ignorant men it was best to have them closed, in a cooler atmosphere.

"And," continued the philosopher, "when the blood is oxygenated, the spirits improve, and the fancy is quickened." "Ah!" breathed the young man, turning anxious eyes in the direction of the village. "I wish we were there."

"Nature is the wisest of mistresses; she sends the heat in summer, when the air is dry. If we had this heat in winter we should all suffer horribly." "I'd leave the country, for one. But that can never happen?" "I'm not sure of that. You see, it all depends on the sun and axes. So long as things remain as they are, we are safe. But of late they are discovering, with those new powerful telescopes, such a number of new planets that the orbit of the earth may ultimately be blocked up, and we may be driven to travel by another way and at another angle."

"Then why don't the Government forbid them finding out more planets? It seems to me like daring Providence, to be always striving to get at the works by spying into the heavens at night." "Government could do nothing, and discovery must go on until the end." "But with this steam they ought to be able to do anything. I'm told this steam is a wonderful thing. I never saw any of it, but I heard accounts of it."

"Steam is a most wonderful thing, but quite powerless in this case. You, no doubt, believe the application of steam to be a modern invention. Nothing of the kind. It was well known to the ancient Egyptians." "Ah how?" "Yes, they were the most enlightened race at one time, and knew many things long since lost; for instance, the hieroglyphics? I dare say some one or other will get hold of them some day, if they only live to see it, which I hope we may."

"Mr. Hill was straining a point to keep the philosopher in good humor." "They have got a key to them." "And maybe they're the Gipsies, between them and all their charms?" "Oh, dear, no! you are confounding the hieroglyphics with the lost tribes. That is a dangerous error, against which you cannot be too guarded. The hieroglyphics were a form of secret writing—writing by pictures. When a man wanted to write down the idea sun, he made a circle."

"And when he wanted to write down the idea of a roasting sun like this, what did he do, Mr. Heywood?" "To be Continued."

A Shocking Story. The Edmonton, Man., Bulletin gives an account of the finding of a skeleton of an Indian boy, eight years of age, who last June went with his father, named Bluehorn, on a hunting expedition to Beaver Hills, near Fort Saskatchewan. The skeleton was in a standing position, with arms stretched out and the wrists tied to two trees. From the circumstances surrounding the affair, it is supposed the child, who one day was sent to camp by his father and never reached there, had been offered up as a sacrifice to secure good luck in hunting by some Indians in the locality, as they are in the habit of leaving pieces of cloth or trinkets as an offering to secure favors of their gods.

Miss Hyslop—"I was encored three times, wasn't I?" Mrs. Logee—"Yes; the company seemed to recognize that you needed practice."

She—"You tell your sister I meant to write her a note, but didn't." He—"Thanks. She'll be glad to hear it."

CATHOLIC CULLINGS. The greatest homage we can pay to truth is to use it. He has riches sufficient who has enough to be charitable. The man who keeps his word has no trouble in keeping his countenance. With most men life is made up of going into debt, and struggling to get out. God has two dwellings—one in heaven, and the other in a meek and thankful heart. The genius of a man is admitted more readily after he is rich than it is when he is poor. Do not watch for extraordinary opportunities of good action, but make use of common situations. To an honest mind the best prerequisites of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good. The average man takes up so much of his time talking about his ambition that he never has time to realize it. Sense beheld in Jesus of Nazareth a man; intellect, a man endowed with supernatural powers; faith, the Word made flesh. As the thermometer tells the measure of heat or cold, so our sanctification goes on forward or backward, just in proportion as we mortify ourselves. It would make us all fervent if, when we go to the altar, we were to say, "This may be my Last Communion" or, in our confession, "This may be my Last Absolution."

The Council of Trent teaches that God never forsakes any one who does not forsake Him first; secondly, that if we forsake Him it is our own free act; and thirdly, that our own act is by our own free will, so that if we fail of eternal life it is by our own willful fault. Those that love God can never imagine for Him any perfection of love and tenderness which goes beyond the truth, or even reaches towards the exceeding depth of His compassion to those who love Him! God is a perpetual Object of loving contemplation; and as He is contemplated, He is more and more perfectly known with the knowledge which comes by the heart.

A father of the desert was one day asked in vision whether he would desire to see a soul more perfect than himself. He was carried to a poor home, where he saw a mother toiling for her children. It was a humble likeness of the Holy House, and under the roof were cares, anxieties, weariness, privations, labor, self-denials, glad submission of will, tenderness of affection, pity and service and filial piety to God. These things are a discipline of perfection, which subdue the heart and keep it humble before God and man.

It seems to me that some writers are disposed to lay undue stress on the amiable and tender qualities of Mary and of holy Christian women without dwelling sufficiently on the strong and robust points of their character. The Holy Scripture in one place pronounces a lengthened eulogy on woman. What does the Holy Ghost especially admire in her? Not her sweet and amiable temper or her gentle disposition, though of course she possessed these qualities, for no woman is perfect without them. No; He admires her valor, courage, fortitude, and the sturdy virtue of self-reliance. He does not say, "Who shall find a gentle woman?" but rather, "Who shall find a valiant woman? As things brought from afar and from the uttermost coast is the price of her." It is only heroic virtues, or virtues practised in a heroic degree, that the Church canonizes.—Cardinal Gibbons.

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"Then," said his friend, "that's one of the rumors that gain currency.—Cape Cod Item. He Was Enrolled.—City editor (to reporterial aspirant)—Are you a shorthand man? Aspirant—No; but I have a long check. (And he was added to the staff forthwith).—Park.

A Useful Man.—Editor Great Daily: I want a good strong editorial on the tariff for to-morrow. I think you can write it. New Man—(promptly)—Yes, sir. Which side.—Litt.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, Dame Olive Lussard, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Stanislas Lussard, trades at the same place, has this day taken an action of separation of property against her said husband. Montreal, 8th December, 1890. BERARD & BRODEUR, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 205

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EMIGRATING 50 YEARS AGO. FROM IRELAND TO CANADA.

Old Days in Montreal—Scenes on a Cholera-Stricken Vessel—Political Fights.

[BY ALEXANDER DALY OF CHICAGO.]

Efforts made for some time past for the encouragement of intending emigrants to locate in the different provinces of the Dominion of Canada, have caused me to take a retrospective glance at the time past, and to appreciate the many advantages that now exist in contrast to fifty years ago.

CANADA IS NO COLDER

than the majority of the Northern States of the Union; that it is more healthy; freer from fevers and ague, and that Montreal is many degrees south of the cities of Cork and Belfast, in Ireland.

But having diverged from my subject allow me to point out some of the many advantages now to be found in favor of emigrating to Canada that did not then (some fifty years ago) exist.

The writer of this sketch sailed from Dublin in 1832, in an old brig called the Carrieks of White Haven, with at least 50 passengers on board.

THE FIRST TO BRING THE DISEASE

to America. After a period of 15 days our ship continued her course to Quebec, and, strange to say, the cholera had broken out there previous to our arrival.

Montreal at that time ent only a poor figure. There was not what might be called a decent cut stone building in the city. No want to land on, except through a mud hole knee deep or over planks.

tracted to an auction gathered by the noise of a hand bell, in the hand of an old French auctioneer.

THE OLD POST OFFICE

now stands, opposite the new one, corner of St. Francis Xavier and St. James streets. It consisted of the lot extending down St. James street about one acre west, with a small one story wooden house.

My intention is still further to continue my remarks later as to the progress, and different changes which have taken place since the rebellion of 1837-38, and the passing events for many years after the establishment of Responsible Government in the provinces of Quebec, as well as many of the changes that took the place of the old system of Downing street rule and the substitution of Responsible Government.

AXE HANDLE BRIGADE.

Lord Aylmer was then the Governor-General of Canada. In the Quebec Assembly L. Y. Papineau, Member for Montreal, was the leader of the Assembly.

Schools were then well supported in the country parts by the government of the day, the funds therefor coming out of a full chest. A letter from the Old Country then cost 5s 6d postage.

Some smart skirmishes took place during 37. Dr. Robert Nelson, T. S. Brown, Dr. Duchesnay and Dr. Wolfed Nelson, were prominent leaders in Lower Canada.

In 1840 came the union of the two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, and the formation of the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration along with the establishment of Responsible Government.

Extra inducements still further were given intending settlers, North and North-east of Montreal, through the indefatig-

able exertions of the Rev. Father Labelle, parish priest of St. Jerome, who is the friend of internal, as well as external colonization.

My intention is still further to continue my remarks later as to the progress, and different changes which have taken place since the rebellion of 1837-38, and the passing events for many years after the establishment of Responsible Government in the provinces of Quebec, as well as many of the changes that took the place of the old system of Downing street rule and the substitution of Responsible Government.

ALEX. DALY, An Emigrant of 1832.

[It will be seen that the last paragraph but one of Mr. Daly's interesting letter unfortunately requires to be read in the past tense.]

CADYVILLE, Clinton Co., N. Y., Dec. 21, 1890.

Dearest and best friend:

Benefactors of the human race. With joy and pleasure I testify to the wonderful cure and virtue of Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic.

Sore Distress.

CORK, January 9.—While a meeting of Board Guardians of Clonakilty was in progress to-day a mob of a hundred laborers from the sea coast neighborhoods suddenly broke in upon the Board.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you.

The fruits of dissension are no doubt put up in infinitely jars.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are remedies which should invariably be taken by travellers in search of health, pleasure or business.

A ROUND OF FESTIVITIES.—A ROUND OF BEER.

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PERSONAL DETECTIVE WORK OF A legitimate nature in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service, the only Agency under Government patronage.

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1 Ton—1 1/2 Ton—2 Ton—3 Ton—5 Ton. HAND AND STEAM POWER.

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CASTOR-FLUID!

Restorative—A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for family use. 25c. p. bottle.

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Is the place to have your SUITS, DRESSING SUITS and FLANO COVERS cleaned or dyed. LAKE OUSTALATIN cleaned or dyed in the newest shades and finished perfectly. TELEPHONE 2514; FEDERAL 62.

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OF NATURAL FLOWERS embalmed. MRS. J. CONSTANT. STUDIO: 210 St. Catherine street, Montreal. LESSONS GIVEN. L-17

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IS THE BEST AND THE ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it, as all others are imitations.

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HOUSE FURNISHING and BUILDING Hardware. Paints, Varnish, Putty, &c. Prices very low at L. J. A. SURVAYE, 6 St. Lawrence St.

National Colonization Lottery.

Under the patronage of Rev. Father LABELLE. Established in 1884 under the Act of Quebec, 22 Viet. Chap. 28, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

THE FORTY-SECOND MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1891, AT TWO P.M.

PRIZES VALUE, \$55,000.

Table with 2 columns: CAPITAL PRIZE, ONE REAL ESTATE WORTH \$5,000. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 REAL ESTATE worth \$5,000, 10 REAL ESTATES \$300, 50 FURNITURE SETS, 200, 1,000, 2,000, 4 REAL ESTATES, 500, 1,000, 2,000, APPROXIMATE LOTS, 100 SILVER WATCHES, 25, 50, 100, 100 TOILET SETS, 5, 10, 10,000.

2607 Prizes, worth Fifty-five Thousand Dollars. TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. ELEVEN TICKETS FOR TEN DOLLARS. It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash less a commission of 10 p. c. Winners' names not published, but specially authorized Drawing held Wednesday of every month. A. A. AUDET, Sec'y. Offices, 19 St. James street, Montreal, Can.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our Breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle malades are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON ENGLAND.

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For S. S. No. 6 Townships of Montclair and Wicklow, Co. Hastings; male or female, holding a second or third class certificate. Duties to commence January 1st, 1891. Furnish testimonials and state salary. Address EDWARD J. LEVECK, Greenview Post Office, Co. Hastings, Ont.

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180 ST. JAMES STREET. City and District Bank Building.

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The effect of Turkish Baths on all forms of Rheumatism and Blood Diseases is something astonishing. Many men are walking the streets who were carried into the Baths helpless. Send for Circulars. ADDRESS, Manager Turkish Baths, Montreal. 174

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MRS. DALTON'S, 73 Jurors street. Employment furnished for first-class help. ROOMS to RENT. 45-17-90

LORGE & CO. First Premium PRACTICAL HATTERS

—AND— FURRIERS, ESTABLISHED 1852. No. 21 St. Lawrence Street. WARDEN & HICK, Manufacturers of Woven Wire Spring Beds. The trade, institutions and shipping, supplied on the shortest notice. Every description of Mattresses, Beds, Bolsters, Pillows and Bed Bells, made to order. Folding Beds, suitable for camping, 608 St. James street, Montreal, (near G. T. R. Station). Federal Telephone 820.

20 STANDARD NOVELS FOR \$1.00

By Wilkie Collins, George Elliot, Chas. Reade, L. Stevenson, Rider Haggard and other famous Authors. All. Post paid. Well bound and handsomely illustrated. The greatest offer ever extended to the Canadian public. Remit by P.O. order registered letter.

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SPECIALTIES IN SHOULDER CAPES and SEALSKIN GARMENTS; the NEWEST STYLES of FUR-LINED GARMENTS; GENTLEMEN'S FUR COATS, CAPS, GLOVES and COLLARS; COACHMEN'S CAPES; SLEIGH ROBES of ALL DESCRIPTIONS; to all of which we invite special attention. 1683 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

THE MEDICAL HALL, St. James Street and Windsor Hotel.

There is no COUGH REMEDY with such excellent qualities as

The Canadian ::: Cough Emulsion.

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

A REPUTATION OF 30 YEARS STANDING

BOOK and JOB PRINTING of every description at THE TRUE WITNESS Office, 761 Craig street.

Little doing aside from the table description. Holders they are not inclined to look for a good healthy market at present value. Late made creamery, 22c @ 25c; makes, 20c @ 21c; late made, 18c @ 20c; western rolls, 15c @ 17c; western, 14c @ 15c; medium grades, @ 13c.

There is a fair jobbing trade doing in pork and lard, but business on the whole is dull and unimportant. Prices are unchanged as follows:—Canadian short cut, per brl., \$15 @ \$15.50; mess pork, western, per brl., \$15.00 @ \$15.50; about cut, western, per brl., \$16.00 @ \$16.50; ham, city cured, per lb., 10c @ 11c; ham, canvassed, per lb., 10c @ 11c; lard, Canadian, in pairs, 8c @ 8c; bacon, per lb., 8c @ 10c; lard, com. refined, per lb., 8c @ 8c.

There is nothing new in the egg market which continues steady with a good demand. We quote now laid 25c @ 27c, lined 22c @ 23c, and held 28c @ 29c.

The receipts of poultry have been light lately and barely sufficient for the demand, turkeys and chickens being in especially good demand. We quote turkeys, 11c @ 12c; chickens, 6c @ 8c; geese, 5c @ 7c, and ducks, 8c @ 8c.

OTTAWA, January 8.—A part from the exceedingly favorable reports which from time to time are made by the Dominion immigration agents, they are accomplishing good progress in the work of repatriation, especially in Dakota. There is abundance of outside evidence to show this, and that next spring will see in Manitoba and the Northwest a great influx of Canadians from the Western States. The Gazette correspondent was informed to-day at the Department of the Interior that letters were almost daily arriving from settlers in Dakota asking information about lands in the Northwest. All who are able to move to Canadian territory, especially in North Dakota, will do so next spring, and they will be followed by others, who will be regretted that many are so heavily involved as to be unable to come. Some effort, it is said, is being made; an advance movement through a Winnipeg company to some of the farmers to get their chattels released and a lien to be taken on the same after arriving in Canada.

BERLIN, January 8.—Prof. Virchow delivered a lecture before the Berlin Medical society, giving the results of twenty-one post mortem examinations made on bodies of patients who died after being treated with lymph according to the Koch method. Prof. Virchow declared the injection of the lymph creates the bacilli in the body and them to migrate to portions of the previously unaffected, thus creating a new affection. The prof. also said the lymph invariably creates intense hyperaemia in various parts of the body and endangers the life of patient. It had not been clearly proved that the lymph would destroy tuberculous tissue and it was dangerous to operate on weak patients. He said much patient experimenting with lymph was still necessary to establish clear judgment of its remedial value.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—M. Leon Say, an article in the Journal des Debats, severely criticises the McKinley tariff, and the American Farmers' Alliance. He declares America, notwithstanding her immense wealth, cannot carry out industrial, commercial or agricultural enterprises without European capital continues. The fact of the situation, they have destroyed their own resources by abusing it by maladministration, by transport enterprises, and by their worse administration of their own finances. Unless a reaction occurs in public morals, American credit cannot recover from its abasement, and the cultural life of other industries will remain a prey to successive convulsions for which transient remedies will be sought by the adoption of experiments certain to fail, continually leading the country to a graver crisis. It is said that in a country of business men they have brought themselves to the point that there are no limits to taxation. If America turns to the East, she will find the same old story of the McKinley tariff.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT No. 761, Craig Street, Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Country, \$2.00; City, \$2.50. If not paid in advance, \$2.50 (Country) and \$3 (City) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "The True Witness" at 10c per line, first insertion, and 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application.

All Business Letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig Street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1891.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Our readers will have noted that THE TRUE WITNESS has recently made several strides forward in the always moving procession of journalism. A new and costly outfit of type has enabled us to present one of the most handsome and readable of papers.

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

It is not the intention of the proprietors of the paper to rest here. The improvements made are but the first steps we propose to take in order to make THE TRUE WITNESS the foremost Catholic paper in the Dominion.

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

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

We intend to make a high class Catholic weekly family paper, healthy in moral tone and such as can be read with interest and mental profit.

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

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

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

Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

ACCORDING to a London paper Mr. Blaine has suggested that a commission proceed to Alaska and report on the condition of the fisheries, and the same journal expresses the hope that the offer will be accepted. But probably it will not. The absurd position assumed in the matter by the American administration is not likely to be considered as worthy of serious attention by any civilized country and if it be true that such a commission has been proposed then it is simply an indication that Mr. Blaine desires to wriggle out of a tight corner into which he has forced himself for local party purposes.

reasonably be doubted if the diplomatic representatives of civilized nations will, either in arbitration or commission, yield to such outrageous suggestions. Lord Salisbury is as astute a statesman, well acquainted with traditional and actual intricacies of diplomacy and if he has solemnly offered the United States a submission of certain points at issue in connection with the Behrings Sea dispute to arbitration, then it may reasonably be expected the American "Statesman" will avoid such a submission like a pestilence. It would be too much of a foregone conclusion. The United States have not thus far taken their place among the nations of the earth in a certain sense, and the conduct of their agents in the negotiation of treaties and so forth has proved in local dialect "a caution" which will be noted in any future dealings.

ONE of the functions of that most valuable publication the Canadian Gazette, published in London, seems to be to correct the false statements sent per cable by the "liars on space." In a recent issue it calls attention to some falsities transmitted in connection with the recent visit of Mr. Foster to the West Indies. That visit seems to have much annoyed the enemies of Canada and they seem to have put in motion every piece of machinery at their disposal to belittle and lower it in public estimation, and by misrepresentation as to its true ends endeavor to prevent its full fruition.

"Telegrams which have come from Canada this week suggest that the mission to the West Indies of the Hon. George E. Foster, Dominion Minister of Finance, has in view the entry of the British West Indies into the Canadian Dominion, while it is suggested that the mission is also regarded by the Canadian authorities as a favorable one for a strenuous effort to induce Newfoundland to join the Dominion, and to round off the British North American Confederation. We have the highest authority for stating that these suggestions are purely imaginary. Mr. Foster's mission to the West Indies relates solely to the extension of Canada's trade relations with that part of the Empire. No proposals for the entry of the British West Indies into the Dominion have been under consideration for some time past, and when they were under discussion it will be remembered that they emanated not from Canada, but from the West Indies themselves.

The italics are not in the original, but they show the undercurrent of evil which has been sent abroad in this as in other matters. Since his return Mr Foster has said the same thing. The Gazette also asserts that "as for pressure being brought to bear upon Newfoundland by the British or the Canadian Government to induce her to join hands with Canada, the idea is one which has its origin solely in the minds of imaginative newspaper correspondents." Newspapers, so-called, have much to answer for but this is a little hard on some quarters. Responsibility must settle down and find its level sooner or later. As to the annexation of Newfoundland to Canada it may reasonably be doubted whether such a political event is desirable. If the rabid tone of certain party organs published in Newfoundland to Canada it may reasonably be doubted whether such a political event is desirable. If the rabid tone of certain party organs published in Newfoundland to Canada it may reasonably be doubted whether such a political event is desirable.

The Church and Democracy.

Cardinal Manning, in a recently published letter, writes:—"Hitherto we have been strangled by exaggerated individualism. The coming century will show that human society is something greater and nobler than anything purely individual. Politicians and economists of the modern school have had their day. The twentieth century will be altogether for the people, for laws that will ensure a common prosperity under a Christian regime." This deliverance by the great Catholic Englishman is in keeping with the hypothesis already given to the world of the Pope's forth-coming encyclical on the social questions of the day. Looking out upon the world from the immortal vantage of the Rock of Ages, the succession of St. Peter observes the change that is coming over society. He sees whither the nations are tending and raises his inspired voice to direct them in the right path.

In a remarkably able lecture delivered over two years ago by Bishop Kane, of Richmond, Virginia, the providential mission of Leo XIII. was eloquently described. It was shown that the Papey, in the person of the present Pontiff, is engaged in infusing a Christian element into the movement of the nations of the world towards more democratic institutions. That as Pius IX. found it necessary to act mainly as a restraint upon that movement, because it was in his time premature, and was then almost wholly under the guidance of the

enemies of religion, so the present Pope can safely act upon it in a different spirit. "To Leo XIII.," said the lecturer, "God has assigned the task of at least inaugurating this adjustment of the Church to the new circumstances of the world, and Providence had admirably fitted him for so delicate and important a mission. With the clear and practised eye of a philosopher, a theologian, and a statesman, he had scanned the life of the world, had watched the throbbing of its pulse, had watched the ways of Providence, and he knew that those ways, though often obscure to us, were always right." The Pope has himself already impressed upon the world, "that the Church is not wedded to any dynasty, or to any particular species of social organization; that she does not consider any form of government as necessarily hostile or injurious to her; that she has no fear of any result which the Providence of God and the due development of nations may bring forth."

It is not necessary to remind Catholic readers that every age of the Church has its own characteristic form of expression. The late Father Hecker dwelt upon this feature of Church history in a luminous paper many years ago. There is something about the sanctity of each age peculiar to itself. Each type and form of sanctity differed from the others. Each class of men did in their day what their age required. Each class was true to its time, its wants, its promises, and therefore had its peculiar charm and beauty. It is a monstrous tyranny of opinion to arraign the past, judge and condemn it, by the standards of the present; and we resist it with no less energy than the spirit that would mould the minds and hearts of the present into the antiquated forms of bygone ages.

Intelligence and liberty are the characteristics of the present age, and to these Leo XIII. addresses himself. But that intelligence and that liberty, to reach its highest perfection, must be entirely dedicated to God. As Father Hecker said:—"The ideal of Catholicity is the union of religion with intelligence and liberty in all their completeness. Man offers a perfect worship to God when he pays the homage of his entire intelligence and liberty."

Such is the view taken by the Church to-day. But it does not follow that democracy is the direct object of religion, but that in these times Providence points out democracy as a means in the natural order to assist men to sanctify their souls; a better means, for these times, than other forms of government. Again we are assured that democracy is a remedy, and a radical one, for some of the evils that afflict Europe. But such evils are not the deepest, not the commonest, that humanity suffers from. Democracy by itself does not make a man godlike; and to be godlike is the great, one radical, need, of mankind. When democracy is the providential ruling of the world, then it is that democracy assists men to lead a godlike life. Such are the teachings of Bishop Keane. Commenting on them Father Hecker observed that the dominant trait of European politics, as advocated by Catholics, has heretofore been Conservative; it will now, doubtless, only gradually become progressive without being destructive. Religion in its essential nature is a progressive force. Its distinctive action is not that good may be kept good, but that all men and all things may be made constantly better; it is elevation. The chief function of Catholicity has been mainly Conservative for the last three hundred years or more; not Conservative altogether, but dominantly so. The proper state of things is that religion takes man as it finds him, low or high, and elevates him always. The influence of religion upon its human environment in the political and social order is to produce this same sense of elevation in the natural man and in the citizen. Therefore the normal effect of religion on civil polity is to make men freer and more intelligent citizens with a form of government to suit such conditions.

But all races and all nations are not equally advanced. The Democracy of France or of the South American republics is quite different from that enjoyed in Canada and the United States. Notwithstanding this, it is nevertheless perfectly true that free institutions will make their way everywhere among civilized nations. But whatever the past errors or present immaturity of Democracy may be, we can rejoice with Bishop Kane that the Church in coming time will secure the rights and the freedom of religion, not by treating with changing administrations or governments, but by her hold on the convictions and affections of the people. With him, too, we may heartily welcome the future in which she shall no more have to deal with Caesar, but with the people, who, in the main, and always when in their senses, know that she is their best friend, and that her interests are their own. It will not then be union of Church and State, but union of Church and People. This is the line on which the Church is advancing, and Leo XIII. holds the torch of truth aloft to light the nations on their march to better and happier conditions.

The Fad Doomed.

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the veteran ex-Premier of the Dominion, last week made the important announcement to his constituents, that at the close of the present parliament they must choose another representative, as his failing health no longer permitted him to discharge the duties incumbent upon him. Mr. Mackenzie has left the impress of his intellect upon our country. His career from its humble beginning to its culmination in the premiership, his fall, hastened by the treachery of supposed friends, the announcement of his intention to quit public life, all have their lessons, the last not the least important. In taking his leave he profited by the opportunity briefly, but with unequivocal tone, to declare his views upon the fiscal policy of the Dominion. It was not to be expected that he would endorse the policy of his successful rival Sir John A. Macdonald, but his utterances have sounded the death knell of Sir Richard Cartwright's fad, unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. The old man is anxious for free trade relations, but he wishes it to be distinctly understood that no advantage can be accorded to the United States, in which the Mother Country is not to participate. In a word, the whole fabric that has been so laboriously constructed by Sir Richard and Mr. Laurier is dashed to pieces, in so far as the believers in the Mackenzie gospel are concerned. The rout of the knight of the rueful countenance in South Victoria was had enough, but the pronouncement of the ex-premier gives the coup de grace to the hopes of the Wimitates. The effect of Mr. Mackenzie's speech may be judged from an article in Saturday's issue of the Daily Witness. That journal has been the most consistent and persistent advocate of the joint scheme of Sir Richard and his colleague of New York, and now it repudiates the whole programme and plainly states:

"It is not wise for Mr. Wimitat to try to get the principle of reciprocity carried in the United States under the illusion that Canada is going to discriminate in favor of that country as against Great Britain."

With characteristic inconsistency our contemporary, indirectly relying upon the belief that its readers are afflicted with wretchedly bad memories, goes on to say:

"We doubt if any party in Canada is prepared to propose that Mr. Wimitat does, and as for the fear of postponing reciprocity for five years it is based on the absurd idea that the United States is going to maintain its Chinese wall for half a century longer, and that Canada must consent to be included within it—this at the moment when the timbers of its crumbling edifice are being heard to groan. One would think that it would be a matter of such infinite advantage to that country to double her commercial area by free trade with Canada, it would be a similar advantage to double it again by free trade with other countries, and so on till there is free trade with the whole world. It is all very well to quote Professor Grosvenor Smith in saying that 'North American economic unit,' but Mr. Blaine thinks North and South America, Canada, and with which he is at war, is the commercial unit."

To doubt that any party in Canada is prepared to propose what Mr. Wimitat does, is to presume on the ignorance, we might say, imbecility, of the people of this country. What else has Mr. Laurier or Mr. Charlton or Sir Richard Cartwright proposed? With the whole Liberal Conservative party and the Mackenzie Reformers united against the Unrestricted Reciprocity advocated until this hour, with the journals that preached the doctrine backing out from its support and seriously doubting that anyone in this country will urge it upon the electorate, there seems but little hope that those who would sell their country for a mess of pottage and look to Washington for that paltry reward are likely to succeed. Some of those who are not willing to give the Premier of the Dominion credit for statesmanship or superior sagacity have contended that his success was due not so much to his own merits as to the blunders of his opponents. It looks now as if the old chief was about to score another victory at the forthcoming general elections by letting his stupid opponents make the preparation for their own political funeral.

Strong Testimony.

The people of the United States are never tired of praising their country, its institutions, its purposes, its spirit of justice. Their vainglorious utterances sound strangely in the face of the following testimony from one of their own bishops in writing of the Indian policy of the United States Government. The following is a sample of the criticism of the prelate on the peculiar methods of his fellow-countrymen as compared with the treatment meted out to the red men by backward and benighted Canadians:—"Pledges, solemnly made, have been shamelessly violated. The Indian has had no redress, but war. In those wars ten white men were killed for every Indian, and the Indians who were killed have cost the Government \$200,000. Then came a new treaty, more violated than the other, and we have had a hundred miles between the Atlantic and Pacific which has not been the scene of an Indian massacre. All this while Canada has had no Indian wars, and she has expended for the Indians a hundred dollars for every Indian who has died, so that the Indian has a possessory right to his soil. They purchase this right, we do, by treaty; but their treaties are made with the Indian subjects of Her Majesty. They set apart a permanent reservation for them; of high character, and they select agents for their life; they make covenants with them; they fulfill them; they give the Indians Christian missions, which have the hearty support of Christian people, and all their efforts are toward self-help and civilization."

Traffic in Live Stock.

The investigation into the shipping of live stock from Montreal has been in progress for some days and the commis-

sioners have gone to Quebec. Mr. Pimsoil has attended the meetings regularly and was subjected to some harsh criticism on the part of shipping agents and others. The result of the investigation indicates the necessity of some change in the transit of cattle, which will doubtless be accomplished in all new steamers built for the purpose. Some present committed the error of assailing Mr. Pimsoil, but that gentleman has stated: "I am very glad to believe that the investigation in Montreal, which began in somewhat of a stormy manner, will result in very great improvement for all concerned."

The Home Rule Embroglio.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—All sincere lovers of Ireland much regret the strife that now prevails among the Home Rule party. The question may be naturally asked, what has created it, or who is to be blamed for the sad spectacle that now exists? The answer can be easily found by any one conversant with the history of Irish politics in the past, as well as the present time. The cause then, as well as now, is simply owing to English influence among Irish parties. They promise concessions to Ireland and offer offices of emolument to the leaders of a national movement, provided they support them; and having once secured them, they are slow in granting to Ireland any concessions worth having.

To prove this it is only necessary to refer to the great O'Connell's parliamentary career. Was he not for a part part of his life deluded by Whig promises of justice to Ireland which never came? It is well known the secession of the Young Ireland party occurred on account of this, as they protested against leading repeaters selling their country for office. After O'Connell came the famous "Brass Band." Messrs. Keogh, Sadlier & Co. They pretended to be the most ardent patriots, yet in a short time it was well known they sold their country for office—all the result of English influence and gold.

And coming now to the present contention among the Home Rulers, what caused it? The same influence already mentioned. It appears that Gladstone objected to the chosen leader of the Irish people (Parnell), although he had proved himself during the long period of sixteen years to have been most skilful and highly successful. He should be at once thrown aside, at the beck of the English leader, without consulting the Irish people; their wishes appearing to be only of a minor kind and not worthy of consideration—the pretext being that his name appeared in the divorce court on a trumped-up charge made up by his enemies, and on doubtful evidence. It may therefore be safely contended that if Gladstone acted honestly, he also acted prematurely; that he had no right to assume the functions of judge in the case, and that he should have left the matter to the Irish people to decide, as the leader of the Irish people does not represent an English constituency but an Irish one. And as Parnell has proved himself to be an able and successful leader, and has also the rare quality of being incorruptible, the Irish people have good reason to support him, as the policy he contents for, by being independent of all English parties, is the only sure and reliable one, as it clearly means Ireland first—a solemn duty which every Irish member should observe, but which has been too often neglected, owing to English influence, the greed of office, and English gold.

J. A. H. Ottawa, Dec. 22nd, 1890.

A Great Montreal Fire.

One of the largest fires that has taken place in Montreal for some time broke out shortly after six o'clock on Monday night in a large stone building on Craig Street, near Victoria Square. The building, which is a four-story one, was occupied by a number of separate firms. The fire started in the premises of Waters Bros., printers, on the second floor, and spread with great rapidity. Owing to the heavy snowstorm the firemen were delayed in getting to the fire, and when they arrived the whole building was in flames. The fire also spread to the adjoining buildings, occupied by Hughes & Stephenson, plumbers, and the TRUE WITNESS, and did great damage. The building occupied by Water Bros. was fitted up with heavy presses, and shortly after the arrival of the firemen these fell through the floor with a tremendous crash. The walls followed and the building was soon a mass of ruins. The building was owned by Mr. R. B. Angus, of the Bank of Montreal, and was valued at about \$40,000. The adjoining buildings were also badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at over \$100,000. The losses are as follows: Waters Bros. \$16,000; Demalback & Co., printers, \$7,000; Southern & Cary, railroad printers, \$17,000; J. G. Lam & Co., \$7,000; J. D. Thurston & Co., boots and shoes, \$15,000; Chadwick Liverpool & Co., \$5,000; E. Auld, millage manufacturer, \$2,000; Owens' Printing Co., \$1,000; Hughes & Stephenson, plumbers, \$4,000. The TRUE WITNESS was also badly damaged by water. Most of the losses are covered by insurance.

The Tragic Lepers.

A correspondent of the Island Reporter, published at Sydney, C.B., charges Dr. Smith, superintendent of the lazaretto, with criminal negligence, and states well known victims of the malady are still at large near Englishtown. "All of these, except one," according to the Island Reporter's correspondent, "move about the neighborhood and come in contact with those who are not affected. The affected also make and sell butter to merchants of English-town. These merchants, of course, lay the article and they, in turn, either use it themselves or sell it." In reply to this charge, Dr. Smith, in an unofficial letter to the department, says that thorough search has been made in the vicinity of Englishtown, with the result that two persons suffering from some cuticular disease were examined, but he did not believe them to be lepers. He says, however, that he has not legal power to compel suspects to submit to an examination, and he cannot, therefore, pronounce upon cases with absolute certainty, so he will not risk his reputation and his patients' happiness by com-

mitting them to the Lazaretto. In his last report he says, 'disappearing. In the early history of the institution it contained twice the number of inmates. Here, as elsewhere, segregation is stamping out disease.'

OUR Prize Competition.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE Young Folks.

The proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE have pleasure in announcing that it is their intention, with the object of interesting the younger members of the Catholic community in literature, to offer for open competition a number of valuable prizes to the pupils of the Catholic schools of the Dominion.

This competition will be open to pupils of schools of the Dominion other than those in Universities and finishing schools. The prizes will be given for the best original story on some subject relating to the religious, domestic or general history of Canada, early settlements, pioneer efforts, mission work, etc. As far as practicable competitors must confine themselves to incidents connected with their own locality, but this is not absolutely compulsory.

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

Rules for Competitors:

The stories must be submitted in the handwriting of the competitor. They must not exceed two thousand words.

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

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

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

The stories will be submitted to competent judges, who will award the prizes. The names of these judges will be announced later on.

THE PRIZES.

The Prizes will be divided as follows:

- 1. City of Montreal
2. Dominion Prize.
3. Provincial Prize.
4. County Prize.
5. School Prize.

MONTREAL CITY PRIZE.

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

DOMINION PRIZE.

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

PROVINCIAL PRIZE.

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

COUNTY PRIZE.

The fourth for the best story from any of the schools generally.

SCHOOL PRIZE.

The fifth for the best story from the schools generally.

These prizes will be as follows:

- 1. (CITY PRIZE)—An excellent Upright Piano.
2. (DOMINION)—A Gold Watch, name of winner and conditions under which it was received, engraved.
3. (PROVINCIAL)—A handsome Silver Watch.
4. (COUNTY)—Three volumes History of Our Own Times (McCarthy), Ireland, Past and Present. Life of Leo XII.
5. (SCHOOL)—Cyclopaedia of Literature.

SECOND PRIZE LIST.

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

EXTRA PRIZES.

A special extra series of prizes will be given for the best story in the same grade written by children under twelve years of age, to be duly certified by their teacher.

There will consist of a series of valuable books.

[Subscribers will be good enough to note further announcement in our columns on this subject.]

C. M. B. A.

OFFICIAL.

Supreme President's Proclamation.

Every Officer and Member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association:

Take notice that, pursuant to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Supreme Council, and by authority vested in me by the constitution of the C. M. B. A., I do hereby proclaim...

And all articles and sections and parts of sections of the Supreme, Grand and Branch Constitutions, Supreme and Branch By-Laws, Beneficiary and Reserve Fund articles and rules of Order inconsistent and conflicting with amendments, resolutions and new laws adopted at the last session of the Supreme Council, are hereby declared repealed.

Embracing the present opportunity, I earnestly co-operation of every officer and member of the Association of Council all to obey the laws. Given under my hand and seal of the Association at Franklin, Pa., this 5th day of January, A.D. 1891.

Signed, J. S. McGARRY, Supreme President, C. M. B. A.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Branch No. 8, Chatham. Spiritual adviser, Rev. Father Paul, S.F.; chancellor, James W. Marcano; president, Jas. J. Welden; first vice-president, D. J. O'Keefe; second vice-president, Wm. Arsenault; recording secretary, W. J. McTeague; assistant recording secretary, P. T. Barry; financial secretary, J. U. Thibodeau; marshal, J. P. Barry; guard, John Brennan; trustees, P. T. Barry, R. D. Paing, Edward Reardon, J. E. Weldon and E. Gaudin.

Branch 12, Berlin. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Wm. Kloepfer; chancellor, Joseph Fehrenback; first vice-president, Rev. Wm. Kloepfer; second vice-president, John Wintermeyer; recording secretary, John F. Stumpf; assistant rec. sec., Alex. von Neubronn; financial secretary, Thomas Tracey; assistant fin. sec., Alis Bauer; treasurer, Paul Winterhalt; marshal, Henry Lang; notary, Nikolaus Wolheiser. Trustees, Mrs. Danileno, Valentine Weber, Engenrich, Chas. S. Miller and Valentine Weina.

Branch 16, Walkerton, Ont. DEAR SIR:—Herewith I beg to hand to you a list of officers of C.M.B.A. Branch 46, which I kindly publish. I am delighted to see your paper. It is just what is needed, and I trust you will continue to do the members of C.M.B.A. to attend their meetings. With kind regards to the members of the C.M.B.A., I remain, yours fraternally, A. B. KLEIN.

Spiritual adviser, Rev. Father O'Connell; chancellor, A. Waechter; president, A. B. Klein, Q.C.; vice-president, J. H. Hays; 2nd vice-president, Adolph Beck; treasurer, A. O. Heitz; recording secretary, John O'Malley; assistant secretary, Frank Weiss; financial secretary, Wm. Harty; marshal, Frank Lohsinger; notary, Wm. Harty. Trustees—John Kelly, S. Boss, Anthony Mercy, L. O'Neil, Frank Weiss.

Branch 27, Petrolia. Spiritual adviser, Rev. P. J. Gram; president, Wm. Gleason; first vice-president, Tim. Gallivan; second vice-president, Kelly; treasurer, Chas. McManus; recording secretary, John J. Harvey; assistant secretary, Gilbert A. Bayard; financial secretary, A. Kavanagh; marshal, Maurice Kelly; guard, James O'Neil. Trustees, A. Kavanagh and McManus.

Branch 34, Almonte. Spiritual adviser, Very Rev. Canon Kelly; chancellor, R. J. Dowdall; president, Patrick Slattery; first vice-president, Patrick Daly; second vice-president, Joseph Cullen; recording secretary, Gallagher; assistant rec. sec., E. J. O'Neil; financial sec., J. J. O'Neil; treasurer, M. Dixon; marshal, B. Bolton; notary, J. O'Donohue. Trustees, Patrick Kelly, J. J. O'Neil, P. Daly, P. Burke, T. W. Sheehan.

Branch 51, Barrie. Spiritual adviser, Rev. Dean Cassidy; chancellor, A. W. Beardsby; president, J. Colley; first vice-president, F. X. O'Neil; second vice-president, D. Quinn; recording secretary, John Rogers; assistant secretary, Wm. O'Neil; financial secretary, T. F. O'Mura; treasurer, J. H. Prineau; marshal, George Byrnes; notary, John Brennan. Trustees, P. O'Mara, A. W. Beardsby, John Rogers and Wm. Guilfoyle.

Branch 58, of Ottawa. Spiritual adviser, Rev. Pere Dallaire; chancellor, Louis L'Amour; president, J. B. O'Neil; first vice-president, C. Oliver; second vice-president, J. H. Prineau; recording secretary, Jos. Larue; assistant rec. sec., A. Phillon; financial secretary, X. Larochelle; treasurer, Jos.

Gagnon; marshal, Jos. Leonard; guard, J. B. Couillard. Trustees, Jos. Leonard and C. Oliver. Branch 60, Dublin. President, Bernard O'Connell; first vice-president, Matthew Williams; second vice-president, Stephen Downey; treasurer, John Carpenter; recording secretary, W. A. Neven; assistant secretary, H. T. Cassidy; financial secretary, D. S. Bruker; marshal, Thos. Kale; guard, John Wingle. Trustees, M. King, John Carpenter, Jos. Dinnen, Hugh Dunn and D. J. Bruker.

Branch 67, Pembroke. Spiritual adviser, Rev. J. Donnet; chancellor, John J. Gorman; president, Michael Howe; first vice-president, I. Rajotte; second vice-president, Jas. Spellman; recording secretary, Jas. P. Sarsfield; assistant secretary, Martin J. Legge; financial secretary, A. J. Fortier; treasurer, Andrew Meehan; marshal, Michael Gaffney; guard, Peter Chavut. Trustees, John J. Gorman, Jas. Devitt, E. O'Meara, M. Sten, and W. Duff.

Branch 81, Smith's Falls. Spiritual adviser, Rev. M. J. Stanton; chancellor, P. Donegan; president, D. F. Wood; first vice-president, M. V. Mulcahy, M. D.; second vice-president Wm. Edgeworth; recording secretary, P. Delaney; assistant recording secretary, John J. Carroll; financial secretary, Daniel Halpin; treasurer, M. Healy; marshal, Thos. Doyle; guard, John Gonyan. Trustees, for two years, John McGill and Wm. Sutherland.

Branch 82, Kingsbridge. Chancellor, J. Long; president, M. Austin; first vice-president, J. O'Neil; second vice-president, T. O'Connor; recording sec., M. Whitty; financial secretary, D. Matheson; treasurer, T. Stiles; guard, P. M. Sullivan. Trustees, C. Lambert, J. O'Neil, and D. Matheson.

Branch 90, Picton. At a regular meeting held Dec. 2, the following officers were elected for 1891:—Spiritual adviser, Rev. J. H. McDonagh; Chancellor, L. H. Redmond; President, Martin Stortz; 1st vice-president, M. H. Doyle; 2nd vice-president, Albert Vallette; (acclamation); treasurer, M. Goodwin; (acclamation); rec. sec., J. R. Mulligan; (acclamation); assist. rec. sec., Joseph Shannon; (acclamation); financial secretary, J. Goodwin; (acclamation); marshal, Thos. Denvir; (acclamation); guard, Jeremiah Heffernan; (acclamation). Trustees, D. J. Goodwin, Joseph Shannon, R. Herrington, M. R. Doyle and Thos. Denvir. District Deputy, M. Goodwin.

Branch 91, Alliston. Chancellor, Thos. O'Callaghan; president, H. J. Gibney; first vice-president, Patrick Dwyer; second vice-president, C. Donnelly; recording secretary, H. F. Kelly; assistant secretary, P. F. Carmichael; financial secretary, Joseph Keogh; treasurer, Thos. Mon; marshal, C. Scanlon; guard, John Connell. Trustees, M. Doyle, John Nolan, George K. Keogh, Terrence Lynch and Wm. Dennis.

Branch 94, Ottawa. President, John Casey; first vice-president, Denis Burke; second vice-president, J. D. Grace; treasurer, Jas. Murray; recording secretary, M. J. O'Farrell, 167 Murray street; assistant secretary, H. O'Neil; financial secretary, Richard Devlin; marshal, Francis Lamb; guard, Jas. Hutchingsame. Trustees, John Mullin and Thos. McGovern. Spiritual adviser, Rev. Canon McCarthy; chancellor, H. F. Sims.

Branch 102, Richmond. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. P. Quinn; chancellor, C. Bedard; president, P. McDonough; first vice-president, C. N. Desauteliers; second vice-president, G. Lalonde; recording secretary, H. Peanson; assistant secretary, E. J. Bedard; financial secretary, J. W. Farrell; treasurer, L. Jutra; marshal, G. Lemaire; guard, J. Burnside. Trustees, J. Kelly, J. B. Blais and W. Brindle.

Branch 103, Linwood. Spiritual adviser, Rev. R. T. Burke; chancellor, Joseph E. Meyer; president, John Hayes; first vice-president, Clemens Esbaugh; second vice-president, John McGoey; recording secretary, A. Kern; assistant secretary, Peter Reidal; financial sec., Rev. R. T. Burke; treasurer, Peter O'Toole; guard, John Reidal; marshal, John Freedman. Trustees for one year, Clemens Esbaugh, John McGoey and John Freedman; for two years, Peter O'Toole and John Reidal. Meeting nights second and last Thursday of each month.

Branch 108, Quebec. Chancellor, Patrick Kerwin; president, E. C. Morrison; first vice-president, Maurice Enright; second vice-president, J. W. McDermott; recording secretary, John Bryson; assistant rec. sec., Andrew Patterson; financial secretary, C. J. O'Brien; treasurer, John Sheridan; marshal, John Donnelly; guard, John Humphery. Trustees, A. Conner, C. McNamara, F. Hunson, John Lynch and Patrick Kerwin.

Branch 118, Sherbrooke, Que. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. C. E. C. Fiset; president, George E. Rioux; first vice-president, Spiritin P. Cormier; second vice-president, John J. Griffith; recording secretary, Patrick Hackett, Sherbrooke, Que.; assistant rec. sec., Blaise Huroux; financial sec., Heliodore Fortier; treasurer, Olivia Dupont; marshal, William Gendron; guard, Etienne Charteire. Trustees, John Mulvenno, Louis Dupuy, Alfred H. Cameron, Jenn B. Dauceuse and A. F. Paris. Meetings are held Wednesday evenings at 9 o'clock p.m., in McManaway's Block, located on Wellington street, Sherbrooke.

Branch 122, Sandwich. Spiritual adviser, Rev. J. J. M. Aboulin; president, Henry Morand; first vice-president, Joseph Lassaline; second vice-president, Xavier Janet; recording secretary, T. C. Cadaret, Sandwich, Ont.; assistant recording secretary, Albert J. Marcotte; financial secretary, Odilon Desrosiers; treasurer, C. F. Pequegnot; marshal, Marc Bontront; Guard, Pierre

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LEN PRATTE 1676 NOTRE DAME MONTREAL

Tousignant. Trustees, for one year, Alfred Guenet and Ernest Girardot; for two years, C. F. Pequegnot, Maguel Guindon and Louis Lepeugre. Meetings are held every second Tuesday evenings at 7.30 o'clock p.m., in Branch hall, Mr. Robinet's residence, located at town of Sandwich.

Branch 123, Dunnville. Chancellor, M. J. Cleary; president, Rev. J. E. Crinion; first vice-president, Jeremiah Barry; second vice-president, John Flanagan; recording secretary, M. J. Cleary; assistant recording sec., John J. Corcoran; treasurer, James Barry; financial secretary, Joseph Egan; marshal, Wm. Barry; guard, R. Sasse. Trustees, Joseph Dowers, James Sullivan and Joseph Hunter.

Branch 133, St. John (West), N.B. President, P. J. O'Keefe; first vice-president, D. J. Noonan; second vice-president, Jas. Gallagher; treasurer, T. Donovan; recording secretary, W. E. Scully; assistant secretary, John Dolon; financial sec., Michael Morressy; marshal, John Casey; guard, Patrick Egan. Trustees, Jas. Matthews, John Coyle, Jas. Donohue, Robt. Quinlan and Cornelius Collins.

Branch 141, Chapleau. Spiritual adviser, Rev. J. Hudon, S. J.; chancellor, Wm. Dunagan; president, J. P. Boland; first vice-president, J. G. Mulligan; second vice-president, John Meagher; recording sec., P. A. Lariviere; assistant rec. sec., P. A. Mulligan; financial secretary, A. Archambault; treasurer, T. M. Mulligan; marshal, Alfred Martin; guard, Levi Bonin. Trustees, J. Boyle, H. Lamothe, and B. Patterson. Branch meets every alternate Thursday.

NEW BRANCHES. Branch 116, Drummondville. On December 26, 1890, branch No. 146, Drummondville, Que., was organized by Grand Deputy T. P. Tansey, assisted by District Deputy C. D. Hebert, Three Rivers, and Pres. Dandelin, Branch No. 142, Montreal; the following are its first officers: President, J. H. Ed Demers; first vice-president, J. U. Richard; second vice-president, J. E. Bergeron, M. D.; rec. sec., J. P. Roberge; assistant secretary, L. Poirier; treasurer, C. C. Champagne; financial secretary, A. A. Ouellette; marshal, J. Bedard; guard, A. J. Dubuc. Trustees, 1 year, O. J. Bergeron, G. A. Demers, J. T. Hebert; 2 years, L. Poirier, J. C. Turcott.

A new branch of the C.M.B.A. was organized at La Salette on the evening of Thursday the first day of January. The new branch is No. 149 of the Grand Council of Canada. Rev. Father Flannery of St. Thomas, arrived here on that evening by express from the west, and proceeded immediately to the residence of Rev. Father Corcoran, P. E., La Salette. It was expected that a large crowd would be awaiting in the church, as a lecture, with a sacred concert, had been announced, but it was as dark as the famed Erebus of the pagans, and the rain came down in torrents. None had the courage to leave home on such an evening, but the men who had applied for membership in the C. M. B. A. These Rev. Father Flannery, as District Deputy, addressed on the duties, obligations and advantages of membership in a society that is now spread over the continent, and which, since its inception, about eleven years ago, in Canada, has distributed millions of dollars among Catholic families bereft (many of them suddenly) of the presence and earnings of a beloved father or brother, by the unsparring hand of Death. After all the members had taken and subscribed to the obligations of membership, the following officers were elected: President, Rev. P. Corcoran; first vice-president, John Armstrong; second vice-president William Moore; treasurer, Patrick McSloy; recording secretary, John McNamara; corresponding secretary, John McNamara; assistant secretary, Wm. Bridgman; financial secretary, Henry McElhonne; marshal, John Burke; guard, Luke Foley. Trustees, Wm. Moore, Charles McElhonne, John Burke, Francis Casey and H. McElhonne. It was understood also that Rev. P. Corcoran would perform the duties of Spiritual Adviser and allow the members the use of a large room in his dwelling house for their meetings until such time as a Catholic hall can be secured.

Branch 147. Branch No. 147 of the C.M.B.A. was organized at Portage du Fort, Que., on

the 27th December, by Bro. M. Galvin, Deputy Organizer for this district. He was ably assisted by Brother E. Devine, Esq., president of Branch 44, Ampprior, Ont. Our Branch commences with a membership of nineteen members, which number will be largely increased in a short time, as we have already several applications from young men who wish to become members of the association. Bro. Galvin is indefatigable in his exertions to establish branches of the C. M. B. A. throughout the Ottawa Valley, as is evidenced by the zeal he shows in the discharge of his duties in the interest of the association. He will during this week organize, in the parish of St. Ann's in this county, another Branch of the C.M.B.A. and expects after a short time to perform a similar duty in the village of Quyon, where there is first-class material for a numerous Branch. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices in connection with our Branch during the coming year, viz: Spiritual adviser, Rev. A. Brunet, P.P.; president, John Mooney, sr.; chancellor pro-tem, J. F. Gaudry; first vice-president, John McDermott; second vice-president, D. V. Gaboury, M.D.; treasurer, J. S. Sauve; recording secretary, C. J. Mooney; assistant secretary, Alexander A. McDonald; financial secretary, L. E. Warren; marshal, John Mooney, jr.; guard, P. F. Ratchford; medical examiner, Wm. A. MacKay, M.D. Trustees, for one year, L. F. Gaboury, M. D., William Ratchford and John Mullin; for two years, John Mooney and J. S. Sauve. J. M.

Branch 148, Calumet Island. Branch 148, C.M.B.A., Calumet Island, was organized on Monday, Dec. 29th, by District Deputy M. Galvin, assisted by Bro. James Gaudry, Bro. Denis Mooney, and Bro. John Mullin of branch 140. The branch started with a membership of twelve, but the members are thoroughly in earnest, and have every confidence that their membership will quickly increase. Deputy M. Galvin is worthy of the grateful thanks of the members for the energetic and self-sacrificing manner in which he devoted himself to the organization of branch 148. The officers chosen are as follows:—Spiritual adviser, Rev. P. Vincent; president, Paul McNally; 1st vice-president, F. C. Gaboury, M.D.; 2nd vice-president, J. O. Trumbly; recording and financial secretary, Chas. Batsalon; assistant secretary, Joseph McFarrah; treasurer, Richard T. McNally; marshal, Roman Merleau; guard, Alex. Ricard. Trustees—Joseph Ricard, William Kelly and Paul McNally, for one year; T. C. Gaboury, M.D., and Ovide Blondin, for two years.

H. M. Stanley. Mr. Stanley, the African explorer, lectured in Montreal on Saturday night. His lecture went over much of the ground already made public in the press at the time of his return from Africa.

HOW BABIES SUFFER. When their tender SKINS are literally ON FIRE with ITCHING, BURNING ECZEMAS and other Itching, Scaly, and Blotchy Skin and Scalp Diseases, none but mothers realize. To know that a single application of the Cuticura Remedies will, in the great majority of cases, afford instant and complete relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because so speedy) cure, and is to use them without a moment's delay, is to be guilty of positive inhumanity. No greater legacy can be bestowed upon a child than a skin without blemish and a body nourished with pure blood. CUTICURA Remedies are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies, are absolutely pure, and may be used from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, with the most gratifying and unflinching success. TREATMENT.—CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, externally, instantly allay the most intense itching, burning, and inflammation, soothe and heal raw and irritated surfaces, clear the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and restore the hair, while CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause. "ALL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR" mailed free to any address, 64 pages, 300 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, 100 Testimonials. A book of priceless value to mothers. CUTICURA, RESOLVENT are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 50c; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by FOTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. Facial Blemishes, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin and hands, and other eruptions, are cured by that most effective of all Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, the celebrated Cuticura Soap. Incomparably superior to all other skin and complexion soaps, while rivaling in delicacy and purity the most expensive of toilet and urinary soaps. The only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of most facial blemishes. Price, 50c.

THE BEST TEA IN THE WORLD. THE THISTLE BRAND. REGISTERED TRADE MARK. THOS. KEARNEY & CO., 5 LEV ADRIEN ST., THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

A. T. WILEY & CO. Invite Holiday Purchasers to view their collection of FINE CHINA DINNER WARE. Cut & Engraved Glassware, &c. A few suggestions for gifts: Elegant Banquet and Table Lamps. Very Handsome Piano Lamps. Dinner Sets, \$7.50 to \$15, \$20 to \$50, and so on in the scale up to \$100. Very Fine China Tea Sets. Dessert Sets. Fruit Sets. Cream Sets. Ice Cream Sets. 5 O'Clock Sets. Chocolate Sets. Porridge Sets. Bread and Milk Sets. Coffee Sets. Flower Pots, &c. WILEY'S. 1803 Notre Dame Street.

Fire At the UNIVERSAL. The stock of Fancy Goods and Novelties damaged by fire, smoke and water is now being sold off at 231 St. James Street. G. W. CLARKE. NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS. Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS, 2268 St. Catherine Street. OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received as part payment. Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly payments and lowest prices for cash. Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable workmen employed. Telephone, Bell 4168, Federal 1200. Mention this Journal.

G.H. Holland & Son. German, French, Austrian, English and American Toys, Fancy Goods. Rocking Horses, Sleighs, Woolly Toys, Iron Toys, Tin Toys, Baskets, Plush Goods.

G. H. HOLLAND & SON, 1756, 1758, 1760, Notre Dame Street, 2385 and 2387 St. Catherine Street, corner of Peel Street.

For COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., COVERNTON'S Syrup of Wild Cherry will be found superior to all others. PRICE, 25 CENTS. Be sure and get that prepared by J COVERNTON & CO. Dispensing Chemists, Corner Bleury and D'Archeveque Streets, 408 St. Lawrence Street.

A Students' Festival. The students of Mount St. Louis Institute held their annual New Year's gathering Sunday afternoon when they presented their friends with a very pleasing programme of music and recitations. The programme consisted of selections by the band of the college, given by the Glee club, an interesting drama on "What the McKinley Bill will ultimately do to the interests of Quebec commerce?" Messrs. A. G. Whitten and J. B. Boucher, chairman of the affirmative, and Messrs. J. W. Fraser and J. F. McDonald in the negative, the chairman, Mr. F. Curran, deciding in favor of the negative; a solo by Mr. Rowell Macdonald and a recitation by Mr. F. J. O'Hara; the entertainment concluded with the one act operetta "Le Melano Nigra Lili," in which Messrs. L. G. Lavoie, O. Mallet, R. Borgevin, J. Pelletier, G. Bourassa, R. Beauchemin and E. Barre took part.

The Late Miss Bettle. The sad and untimely death of Miss W. A. Bettle, daughter of Mr. Martin Bettle, collector of Inland Revenue, will be learned with deep regret throughout this part of the country. The deceased young lady had been ill for some months, and with her father had travelled a great deal with the hope that change of climate might save her life from that terrible disease, consumption, but all efforts were in vain, and on Friday evening she breathed her last surrounded by her family and friends. On Monday morning her funeral took place from her father's residence on Besserer street to St. Joseph's church, where a requiem Mass was chanted. The lady was heavily draped in mourning and the attendance was very large.—United Canada.

St. Patrick's T. A. & S. Society. The monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & S. Society was held on Sunday afternoon, was largely attended. Rev. J. McCullen, S.S., conducted the opening religious exercises in St. Patrick's church. At the session sixteen persons went to the hospital and took the pledge of total abstinence. The business meeting was presided over by Hon. Senator Murphy, who opened the meeting by an address. The reports of the various committees were presented and the following resolutions were adopted:—That the society and the duties of membership be explained to all members who desire to join; that the reports of the various committees be published in the paper; that the society be organized in the various parishes of the city and the duties of membership be explained to all members who desire to join. The meeting was closed by a prayer.

Remington TYPE-WRITER. "Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each superior to the Remington (?) have discarded both and find the Remington superior to either. SPACKMAN & CO., Ottawa Buildings, 248 St. James street. THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE. Established 1853. W. S. WALKER is still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock. 1711: Notre Dame Street. Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice Designs. FINE :: DIAMONDS set in Rings, Ear-rings, Lace Pins and Scarf Pins. Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches and Chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry every description. Solid Silver and Silver-plated Ware. French Carriage and Marble Clocks in great variety. Crown Jewels and Jewellery superior to any other. Call and see. Opposite Seminary Clock. 1711 Notre Dame Street. C-13-90

THE LATE FATHER LABELLE

AN IMPOSING FUNERAL CEREMONIAL

All Banks and Classes do Honor to His Memory.

The funeral of the late Mgr. Labelle was one of the most imposing ceremonial ever seen in the province. It partook of the nature of a public funeral, the Provincial Government defraying the costs. The village of St. Jerome was in mourning and there was all around ample evidence of the popularity of the deceased and the general regret felt at his death. Long strings of black material were stretched along the streets, and nearly every door there was crumpled. Flags were at half-mast and many reddened eyes were seen. The remains were exposed in the church. The dead priest was dressed in his vestments of purple and white as a member of the Vatican household. The church was decorated in black and yellow, the Papal mourning colors, and on every pillar a shield with the inscription "Requiescat in pace." The attendance was very large, the country people having driven in for miles around. A special train of ten cars from Montreal carried more than 700 people, among them being Mgr. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa; Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe; Mgr. Tota, representing Cardinal Taschereau; Mgr. Guay, of Rouville; Mgr. Bergeron, of St. Jerome; Mgr. Hamel and Marois of Quebec; Very Rev. Able Marchal, V.G., Administrator of the Archdiocese of Montreal, and representing Mgr. Fabre; and over 100 priests; Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State; Hon. J. A. Ouhé, Speaker of the House of Commons; Messrs. Beauvolet, Prefontaine, Bergeron, M. P.'s Messrs. Starnes (Speaker), Turville, Ward, Marcell, Archambault, Sylvestre, members of the Legislative Council; Hon. Mr. Mercier, Hon. Mr. Robidoux, Attorney-General; Hon. Chas. Langlois, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Geo. Duhamel, Minister of Crown Lands; Hon. Arthur Boyer; Messrs. Rochelleau, Nantel, Lussier, Carlin, Carrier, Laliberte, Leblanc, Mesbanc, Marceau, (Speaker), Levesque, Villeneuve, M. L. A., Hon. Arthur Tardif, Chief Justice, C. A. Damsoreau, and E. S. Jarvis. Mr. Charles Drinkwater of the C. P. R. was present as the official representative of the company with which the Curé was so closely connected. The Hon. Messrs. Mercier and Hon. J. A. Chapleau entered the sacred edifice together and walked with bowed heads towards the coffin, both visibly impressed. His Grace Archbishop Duhamel officiated in the church and Mgr. Moreau sang the obsequies at the cemetery chapel, where the remains were interred. It was intended that there should be no funeral oration, but the programme was changed and just before the mass announced the Abbe Prolix, Vice Rector of Laval, ascended the pulpit and paid a glowing tribute to the dead. He stated that the best way of honoring the dead would be to take up a collection to have mass said for the repose of his soul. This was done, a handsome sum being raised. The order of the procession from the church to the cemetery was as follows: College students, choristers, the catafalque, drawn by ten horses, all the bearers, relatives, the Fabrique, the town and municipal councils, Cercle St. Antoine, employees of the Rolland Paper Co.; Congregation des Hommes, and general public, in all more than four thousand persons, and the streets were lined by many thousands more. Each society had a magnificent car, with violet and black ornaments, and decorated with flowers. The pall-bearers were Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. Honoré Mercier, Hon. George Duhamel, Hon. Wilfred Provost, Mayors Leclerc and De Montigny, of the village and parish respectively, and Messrs. Paquin and Jos. Champagne, representing the Fabrique. The floral decorations were most elaborate and costly, and they would have been more numerous but for the request of the Cardinal. As the people returned to town from their sad day's work it was felt by one and all that the Church had lost one of her most zealous, the French race a fearless defender, and the Dominion of Canada an ardent patriot.

The town council of St. Jerome passed a resolution of condolence and subscriptions will at once be taken up to defray the cost of a monument. The Government will head this list. L'Electeur gives some interesting details touching the death of the venerable priest. On the Saturday when informed he must undergo an operation, he sent for his confessor, Rev. P. Turgeon, S.J., who gave him absolution. Then, armed with a crucifix in one hand, and a chapel in the other, he placed himself on the operating table and quiply remarked: "With these I fear nothing." Next morning while the priest was reciting the prayer for those in extremis, the doctor came in and told him he had only a few minutes to live. Then turning to the paying priest the dying man said: "Faster, faster, march, march." At this moment Father Moreau, an old friend of Father Labelle, came in, and exhorting him to have courage he said, "Monseigneur, you have chosen a beautiful day to die; to-day is the 'Martyrdom of St. Laurent.'" Perceiving that he had made an error, Father Moreau said, "No, it is St. Lawrence's day, to-morrow is St. Laurent's." Thereupon the dying man had a moment of gaiety, remarking, "I would rather wait until to-morrow. His voice was so feeble that the attendants could not refrain from laughter. Three minutes after he was dead.

New York, Jan. 13.—The steamer State of Nevada, from Glasgow, brought to this port the coffin and crew of the British steamer Polux, which was in a sinking condition when the State of Nevada, the Polux was bound from Nevada. The Polux was bound from Reno for Philadelphia. The State of Nevada fell in with her, and sprang a was gone, and the vessel had no provisions left. The Polux only had provisions for an ordinary voyage when she left Reno. These became exhausted and she suffered terribly from hunger. For 29 days they had nothing but canned meat to eat. This disappeared so rapidly that

during the last seven days previous to their rescue had seven ounces of meat per day were allowed to each man. They had no water or bread. The coal gave out long before they were rescued and the men also suffered greatly from cold. One of the Polux's firemen was washed overboard and lost.

Church Growth in Australia. Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, in a recent address, gave a compendium of Catholic progress at the Antipodes that is simply startling. He said that in 1826 there was not a single priest in all Australasia. Thanks be to God there had been a great change since then, and under the blessing of heaven the wonderful progress of religion would continue till the Southern Cross became in truth an emblem of faith and piety for the Southern Hemisphere. Looking the other day at an official census of the year 1886, he found that the total number of Catholics in the Australian colonies was 22,000 with six priests ministering to them. Now they had six ecclesiastical provinces with six Archbishops, and a great array of devoted clergy and Catholic institutions of all kinds flourishing in every diocese. In the census to which he had referred he found that marvellous Melbourne, represented there that day, as they were all happy to see, by Archbishop Carr, could only then boast of a total population, counting young and old, of 224, and of this number 14 only were recorded as Catholics. What had been done in Melbourne since 1826 it was unnecessary for him to say, for the progress of the Church in Melbourne and throughout Victoria was known and recognized throughout the Catholic world.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A Wonderful Discovery Which Will Benefit Thousands of Sufferers.

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

The Pilot for 1891.

The first number of the Pilot for 1891 is just issued. It contains portrait and biographic sketch of Patrick Donahue, its founder, who has just resumed control of it; able editorials on the present crisis in Irish affairs; Roman news of more than ordinary interest; and many valuable and opportune contributions. The departments, and the special literary features which have made the Pilot so prized as a family paper, as "Our Boys and Girls," "Correspondents' Column," etc., are up to their usual high standard. The paper has been enlarged so as to give about a page additional of reading matter; and, altogether, enters on its fifty-sixth year, with all the advantages that a good editorial staff, a big and growing subscription list, and a fold as wide as the country can give it.

A country lawyer who ordered a table to be made by a cabinet-maker annoyed the latter very much by not calling for it as he had agreed to. When he did arrive, a year after his order was given, the cabinet-maker said: "You are the most uncomfortable customer I ever had."

JOHNSON'S LINIMENT. Unlike any other. Originated by an Old Family Physician. THINK OF IT. In use over 30 YEARS in our Family. Dr. J. S. Johnson & Co. - It is the best remedy for all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, backache, headache, toothache, sore throat, frost bites, sprains, bruises, burns, etc. Sold by all druggists and sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Haseltine, Warren, Pa., U.S.A.

ST. JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cent a Bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

A BURIED CITY.

Discovery of Roman remains in England—Some interesting relics.

London, Jan. 3.—A British Pompeii has just been discovered near Reading, in Berkshire, on the great Stratfieldsaye estate of the Duke of Wellington. It is a true city and not a mere camp, and, when fully excavated, will throw light upon the domestic life of our remote ancestors over since the Roman occupation of Britain; in fact, the soil is virgin, having been pasture land for centuries. An exhibition will be opened at Burlington House, Piccadilly, within a few days, which will present features of extraordinary interest. On the walls will be hung a huge plan of the buried city, marking the whereabouts of the streets, walls, gates, houses, paths, temples, forum and basilica. The excavations have brought to view the remains of houses ornamented with mosaic floors and containing rooms heated by hypocausts. Among the articles to be exhibited are: pots, pans, combs, bronze utensils, fragments of good glass vessels, pieces of iron-work, chiefly tools, including carpenter's planes, chisels, axes, hammers, gages, awls and some edged tools sharp enough, after having lain buried for 19 centuries, to work with now. The city was built out with great regularity in squares like Salisbury and Winchester in medieval times. There is a piece of the wall which a baby must have trodden while the clay of which it is formed lay drying in the brick-maker's yard. The points of the little toes are distinct, and the entire foot is perfectly marked. There are very fair specimens of pottery, from coarse bottle ware to delicately moulded vessels embellished with artistic designs of human and animal figures and symbolic devices. There are two sets of human bones, skeletons of immature infants, as also needles and other articles of household use. Among these it is curious to note a key ring and a safety pin, with other toilet and table requisites, much resembling those in present use. There is one bangle almost a fac-simile of those worn in India and seen in our jeweller's shops to-day.

An Irish Murder.

DUBLIN, January 13.—The Irish police claim that they are in possession of facts tending the murder of Bridget Flanagan in County Clare, last October, to certain organizers of the League in that county. The young woman was shot dead while in the company of a party who probably mistook the sleeping form for that of her father, who occupied an evicted tenant's farm.

Trials and Trials.

Is the positive verdict of the people who take Hood's Sarsaparilla. When used according to directions the good effects of this excellent medicine are soon felt in nerve, brought restored, that tired feeling driven off, a good appetite created, headache and dyspepsia relieved, scrofula cured and all the bad effects of impure blood overcome. For a good blood purifier, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Suspicious Death.

SEAFORTH, Ont., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Bailey Lupton, an old lady, aged about 70 years, who has been a resident of Eggenville, adjoining Seaforth, for a number of years, was found lying on the floor of her house today with life extinct. Fears of foul play are entertained. Lupton being under the influence of liquor yesterday and today and unable to tell a very straight story. The old couple were comfortably well off and have no family. A post-mortem was held on last Thursday night.

Killed on the Track.

Gregoire Briens, aged thirty, a rag-picker, was mangled to death by engine No. 408, which had left Bonaventure Station to go to the round house at Point St. Charles, about seven o'clock last Friday evening. As nothing unusual was noticed on the short trip the engineer was much horrified to find the mangled body of a man jammed under the cow-catcher, when a short stop was made at St. Henri. It was found that the body was wedged in between the engine and the track in such a manner that the only way to release it was to drive to a culvert near by and drop it in. When search was made by Chief Massey, of St. Onegonsville, a torn cap and overshoe were found near Holloway street, where it is surmised the accident occurred. The body was taken to the morgue.

What is more disagreeable than to be constantly harking and spitting offensive matter? There is no need to do so, for Nasal Balm will cure the worst case of catarrh. Try it.

The humorist who goes around peddling a joke knows what it is to carry a joke too far.—St. Joseph News.

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL.

Speaks of His Recent Visit to Rome—An Interview With His Holiness.

His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa on his return to his see spoke quite freely of his trip abroad and stated that his mission was to present a report to the Holy See on the progress of the archdiocese of Ottawa and its needs. He would not say whether one of the needs was a suffragan bishop or a division of the diocese. He declined to make any statement respecting the reports that a suffragan was to be appointed to the Archbishop of Montreal, and said he had nothing to do with that diocese. Those making the reported statements must be responsible for them. All he could say was that he presented his case to the Holy See, and it would be considered and the decision given in due course. The Archbishop pointed out that his recommendations in regard to Ottawa university were made to Rome in 1879, and the decision was not given until 1888. His Grace was present at the Christmas reception by the Pope of the prelates and priests in Rome. His Holiness complained of the position in which he was placed by the Italian Government, and claimed that the temporal power should be restored to him. The Pope recently addressed a letter to the Catholics of Italy, setting forth at length the restrictions placed on the liberty of the church. One good effect of that letter was to carry the Catholic ticket in the municipal elections in Rome. The Catholics adopted the plan of naming twenty-five candidates out of a total of about eighty, and these twenty-five were elected. The balance elected were Liberals of a moderate stripe. This, the Archbishop thinks, will delay the issue of the Papal encyclical on social and labor problems, upon which His Holiness has been about a year at work. It will be sent out probably about Lent. His Grace had a couple of interviews with the Pope, and, notwithstanding that His Holiness is stopping under the weight of eighty-one winters, he was still vigorous and apparently in excellent health. He told the Archbishop that Canadian Catholics were good Catholics, and loyal to the Church. The names of notable candidates for the throne, such as Cardinals DeAvanilla of Italy; Lavergne of France; Gibbons of the United States; and Zichara, Ruffalo, and LaValette, were mentioned. Being asked if the election of a successor to Leo XIII. was being discussed in inner circles, His Grace said no; the possible successor, the Archbishop says, is never discussed until the Pope dies, and His Holiness may outlive many of those whose names are now mentioned as candidates, and the fact that Cardinals Lavergne and Gibbons were citizens under a Republican form of Government would be a bar to the consideration of their names by the Sacred college upon the death of the Pope. His Grace then went on to explain that on the 18th of December last, at a special audience, His Holiness was pleased to honor Vicar-General Bouthier by conferring on him the title Monsignor, and appointed him apostolic protonotary. His Holiness remarked at the same time that the title was due to him long ago.

A Strange Picture.

The N. Y. Freeman's Journal says:—In two ways, it is a significant fact that French Canadians living near the border are forming organizations to obtain possession of the abandoned New England farms. The Yankee is fast disappearing from his native heath. Nor is this decline owing to remove entirely. Darker causes are at work. Legalized vice has cut off the supply of children; while the Irish and French Canadians rejoice in their large families.

A GREAT MANY GIRLS SAY "NO" AT FIRST.

But, after the photographer, they know how to reach their hearts.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. It contains the Vital Principles of Beef. It makes a Palatable Beef Tea. IT HAS TONIC EFFECTS ON THE STOMACH. It supplies all the benefits of a Meat Diet in a concentrated form.

DECARY FRERES. Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 520 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN ST. Fresh Oysters, Sweet Cream, received daily. BELL Telephone 622. - FEDERAL 154.

CATARRH. Pilo's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Haseltine, Warren, Pa., U.S.A.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. TOTAL ASSETS, \$37,777,143 51. INVESTED FUNDS, 10,923,923 52. PAID IN CANADA, 1,252,674 51. WALTER KAVANAUGH, Chief Agent. Special City Agents: FRANK BOYD, WILLIAM STAFFORD.

DR. J. M. FERRIS. Makes the preservation of the Natural Teeth a specialty. Patentless extraction of teeth by the use of STRONG'S OXIDE GAS. Artificial Teeth inserted at reasonable rates. CONSULTATION FREE. G-47-90. Neglected cold in the head will certainly lead to catarrh, perhaps to consumption and death. Nasal Balm never fails to cure. Sold by all dealers.

70 years young. Said the hale old poet, when questioned about his age. Attesting in himself the truth That robust age means well lived youth. Compound Oxygen makes a man feel young again. Does this naturally? Compound Oxygen is a concentration of nature's ozone. It is charged with electricity. It is readily seen what will be the result of an inhalation of such vitalized nourishment. Disused air cells expand again into activity. You feel like breathing from the top to the bottom of both lungs—something that but few of us do—and you regain strength in the most simple and direct way possible. Another strong point—Compound Oxygen is liberated from the inhaling apparatus by heat. You put the inhaler in a tin cup of hot water—and breathe it—at once a warm oxygenated vapor gets to the lungs and you feel the genial glow from head to foot. A Book of 200 pages that tells all about it, and gives the signed indorsement of many well known men and women, will be sent Entirely Free of Charge to any one who will address: Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal. 58 Church St., Toronto, Canada.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. THE SEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE JANUARY 14th, 1891. 3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00. Ticket, \$1.00. 11 Tickets for \$10.00. List of Prizes: 1 Prize worth \$15,000—\$15,000.00. 1 " " 5,000—5,000.00. 2 " " 2,500—2,500.00. 1 " " 1,250—1,250.00. 2 " " 500—500.00. 5 " " 250—1,250.00. 25 " " 50—1,250.00. 100 " " 25—2,500.00. 200 " " 15—3,000.00. 500 " " 10—5,000.00. Approximation Prizes: 100 " " 25—2,500.00. 100 " " 15—1,500.00. 100 " " 10—1,000.00. 999 " " 5—4,995.00. 4999 " " 5—4,995.00. 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00. S. E. LEBEVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

COINS TO THE TRADE. WE WANT ALL MERCHANTS TO WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS AS TO HOW TO INCREASE CASH SALES. WE KNOW WE CAN INTEREST YOU. FULL INFORMATION FREE OF CHARGE. WM DOBIE & CO., 32 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.

BRUSHES. Having added new machinery and new faces of type to our stock, those having job printing favors to center can rely upon good work at fair prices, by leaving their orders at this office. NEW PHOTO-STUDIO. LALONDE & SON, ESTABLISHED 1855. COR. BLEURY AND ST. CATHERINE STS. Montreal. Ground Glass Skylights, Studio on first floor. Photo Engraving, Crayons and Bromides. Telephone No 1886 B.

A Food; A Drink; A Medicine. JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. It contains the Vital Principles of Beef. It makes a Palatable Beef Tea. IT HAS TONIC EFFECTS ON THE STOMACH. It supplies all the benefits of a Meat Diet in a concentrated form.

J GRACE, 51 ULIV EAST STREET, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER. And Paper-hanger. All orders promptly attended to. Keeps in stock, ASPHALTUM & TRAVERS. ENAMEL PAINTS. As also an assortment of prepared Paints ready for use. GOOD QUALITY WALL PAPERS. Window Glass, Gilt, Paint Brushes, Paris Green, Kalsomine, etc. Which he sells at the lowest market prices.

CATHOLIC APPROVED BY THE CLERGY. DAILY CALENDAR FOR 1891. A beautiful work of art. Lithographed in Eleven Colors. Size 7 1/2 x 9 1/2. Contains a faithful engraving of the Holy See and a full list of the names of the Holy Fathers, Past and Present. Holy Days of Obligation and Devotion of the Month (also the Month's Immaculate Conception, and other data of interest. For Sale by all booksellers at 50 cents, or will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of order, by EDWARD STERN & CO., 31, 33, 35 North Tenth St., Philadelphia.

Mantels; Grates. EDWARD EARL & CO., 69 Bleary Street, Montreal. Dominion Metal Works. GARTH & CO., 536 to 542 Craig Street. MANUFACTURERS OF Key's Low Water Alarm, Van Duzen's steam Jet Pump, " Loose Pulley Oilers, Hot Water Furnaces, Hot Water Radiators, Penberthy Injectors, Hydrants of all kinds, St. George's Street Gully, Kearney's Pneumatic street Stop Cocks, Curtis' Water Pressure Regulator, Asbestos Pack-d Cocks, Watson's Steam Pressure Regulators, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for Plumbers, Gas-fitters, etc. CORNER OF Maloune and Lagache streets. FRESH SOX, hand-knit by Donegal peasantry, pure Wool, very warm, durable and comfortable. 12 pairs sent post free for five dollars. Men's long knickerbocker Hose, 5 pairs sent post free for 5, 6 or 7 dollars, according to quality. Post Office Orders payable to E. & C. McLEIGH (Limited), Belfast, Ireland. 20. LADIES' AND GENTS' WATERPROOF CLOTHING MANUFACTURED, and Repaired on shortest notice. H. RICH, 64 St. Antoine Street. 1428. J. WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman. Storage for all kinds of merchandise, in bond or free. Also Household Goods, Warehouse and office William and Queen streets, Bond No. 78, Telephone 81.

HOLMAN'S GENUINE COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder

Has been the favorite with thirty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gams, Bolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS "ELL IT

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

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

Charles Gottfried William Taubert, the German composer, is dead.

The petition against Mr. Marter in Muskoka has been dismissed.

Over \$170,000 was spent in building operations in Peterboro' last year.

The trade returns of Belgium show an extremely favorable condition of affairs.

The village of Embro, North Oxford, last week defeated the local option by-law by 36 votes.

The construction of the Kingston & Smith's Falls Railroad will be commenced in the spring.

A treaty satisfactory of England and Portugal on the African question is nearly concluded.

The Toronto Calomnians defeated the Buffalo curriers by one shot in the match for the Davis trophy.

King Charles of Roumania is said to have decided to abdicate in favor of his nephew Prince Ferdinand.

Mr. Elias Boulanger has again been chosen by the Conservatives to contest North Norfolk for the Local House.

The 200 clerks in the London Postal Savings Bank, suspended for refusing to work overtime, have apologized and have been reinstated.

Mr. Balfour's fund for the distressed poor in Ireland now amounts to £10,000. Many contributions of clothing have also been received.

Mr. Hartley Dunford, for a great many years registrar of the county of Victoria, died at Lindsay yesterday after a lingering illness.

Mr. Edmund Yates says the great majority of the Conservatives in England are preparing for a general election in March, but that is not likely to take place before November.

A despatch from International Bridge states that the pipe for natural gas has been successfully laid across the river to Black Rock, and that Canadian gas is now in Buffalo.

The marriage of the Princess Christian's daughter, Louise to Prince Arbert of Anhalt will be celebrated during the month of July in the private chapel of Windsor Castle.

A despatch from Pillan, Germany, says the immense petroleum stores there have taken fire and there is a great conflagration. All efforts to quench the flames have proved fruitless.

Four strolling actors have been arrested at Geneva, charged with murdering a woman whose mutilated body was found recently. The woman was criminally assaulted and then killed.

It is announced that, notwithstanding the new school act, the Roman Catholics will hold an annual election of school trustees as usual on the 2nd of February, in Winnipeg.

Mezambique advices say the Portuguese there have arrested an American named Moore on suspicion of being an American spy. The United States Consul has demanded a full enquiry.

The North River Sugar Refinery, which was involved in the Sugar Trust litigation, has been sold at auction at New York by piecemeal. The refinery will be torn down and the site turned into a park.

In the Vandrevil contested election case the respondent filed his preliminary objections to plaintiff's petition, claiming that all proceedings taking against him in the case are null and void from irregularity.

On New Year's day three small children of M. G. Bell, a farmer living in Barber county, Kansas, strayed away from home and got lost in the snow. Their bodies have been found. The children were frozen to death.

The betrothal of the Grand Duchess Xenia, daughter of the Czar, to her cousin, the Grand Duke Michaelovitch, is announced. The marriage will be celebrated on the return of the Grand Duke from his tour of the East.

The village of Springfield Centre, at the head of Otsego Lake, N.Y., is in flames. The summer residence of Mr. S. M. Cullin, of Boston, and two stores are known to have been burned, and other buildings are on fire.

The Scott Act election took place in Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Thursday and resulted in the defeat of the act by a majority of fourteen. The city was terribly excited, as many of the best citizens were in favor of the act.

A celebration of the beginning of the second century of the American patent system by inventors and manufacturers of patented inventions will be held at Washington in April next. A national association of inventors is also proposed.

Colechester South may be considered the great pork centre for the county of Essex. Twelve hundred dressed hogs were marketed at Harrow and realized the net sum of \$6.10 per one hundred pounds. The gross sum paid was about \$12,000.

The Berlin Post announces that the German Government has decided to establish a port of entry at Jalint Island one of the Marshall Group in the Pacific

Ocean. The Post denies the reports coming from San Francisco in regard to the annexation of the Gilbert Islands by Germany.

In a letter in the Canadian Freeman, Archbishop Cleary states that he has cancelled a supplementary letter of censure on that journal which he had prepared for publication.

Mr. G. D. Denison, Police Magistrate of Toronto has refused to recognize a South Dakota divorce certificate presented in court by a man charged with non-support of his wife.

The Rhodes Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, manufacturers of electric motors, assigned on Monday. Its paid-up capital was \$170,000. The Mutual Guarantee Insurance Co. of Clinton, Ia., has assigned, with liabilities of \$50,000.

The liquor war in Halifax continues as lively as ever. Nearly half the number of licenses applied for are objected to and it is said that the officials have so mismanaged the preliminaries that not a license can be legally granted next year.

Advices to the Geological Survey state that gypsum in inexhaustible quantities has been discovered along the Tobique Valley Railway in New Brunswick. This mineral is valuable as a fertilizer, the percentage of the pure article being eighty-five.

In the city of Montreal there are seven clubs, two railroad depots, sixteen wholesale liquor houses, and six steamboats licensed, making for the island of Montreal a total of 1243 liquor licenses, which includes the hotels, restaurants and groceries of this city.

The Crescent Gold Mining Company has applied for letters patent. The chief business place will be Malone, Ontario. The provisional directors of the company are to be Peter Alexander Peterson, Charles R. Hooper, H. C. Hammond, Robert Benny, Montreal, and J. McFee, Belleville.

Hamburg despatches state that several merchantmen of that city are preparing to fit out sealers to begin cruising in Behring sea about May next, and that a prouze has been given from Berlin that two of the best vessels in the German navy will cruise in the North Pacific during the sealing season.

The relief fund raised in response to the recent declaration issued by the Lord-Lieutenant and Chief Secretary Balfour concerning the condition of the poor in Western Ireland, now reaches £14,000. Among the latest contributions are £200 by the Queen, and £100 by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen.

While a crowd of pleasure-seekers were skating on the Entree, at Constance, on Thursday, the ice broke under them, and forty of the party were immersed in the freezing waters. Despite the instant efforts of the numerous onlookers to aid them, seven of them were drowned. The city is plunged in mourning by the calamity.

About twenty Quebec ship laborers have returned home from Norfolk, Virginia. They went to the latter town last autumn with the intention of working there this winter, as in former years, but the Ship Laborer's Union at Norfolk would not allow any Quebec laborer in its ranks, and, consequently, they had to come back to their homes.

It is now the seventh week of the prevalence of frost throughout the United Kingdom with no signs of abatement of the severity of the weather. From John O'Groats House to Land's End the country is wrapped in snow, and canals and streams are ice-bound. Even a number of tidal rivers are frozen fast. For a duration of the frost this is the greatest winter of the century.

The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe: Sir Charles Tupper has heard nothing from the Colonial office as yet respecting Mr. Blaine's proposed proposal for a commission to visit Alaska and report on the whole Behring sea question, but he regards the statement as not improbable. The general feeling in the best informed circles is that some such issue of the dispute is likely.

An interesting case will be ventilated in the Supreme Court at Halifax at its next sittings. Ten years ago George Umlah, of Halifax, adopted a young girl, aged 14 at that time 8 years. The mother, Mrs. William Robinson, widow, surrendered all claim to her child in writing. The girl died two months ago, and at her death left nearly \$2,000 saved during her life. The girl made no will, but verbally requested that the money be divided be-

tween the members of the Umlah family. The mother now claims the money on the ground that as her daughter left no will she is the rightful heir or next of kin.

The London, Chronicle says it hopes Lord Salisbury will not consent to the renewal of the *Motus vivendi* with France which is so obnoxious to Newfoundland. It declares the French proposals are impracticable and that the present state of affairs in France does not promise hope fully for the settlement of the difficult problem.

The committee of French physicians appointed to enquire into the Koch system of inoculation as a cure for consumption, has reported that injurious effects sometimes follow the adoption of Kochism. This, they claim, shows that caution is needed in its use. They add that the remedy is bewildering the cleverest physicians and perhaps it would be better to await further perfecting of the Koch system before generally adopting it.

Replying to a letter from Deputy Lachambre reciting the apprehensions of his constituents over the approaching fishing season in Newfoundland, M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, writes: "Our countrymen may count upon naval protection. The negotiations with England in the matter of renewal of the *modus vivendi* are not yet concluded, but I have every reason to believe there will be no delay effecting an agreement."

Application will be made next session for an act to incorporate the Rocky Mountain Railway and Coal company to construct a railway from the Canadian Pacific at Anthracite to Red Deer river. The Medicine Hat Railway and Coal company will apply next session for an act extending the time for the completion of the road and also to be allowed to continue it to the international boundary. Some amendments will also be asked by the Red Deer Valley Railway company to their act of incorporation.

In recognition of the services rendered by the captain and crew of the United States ship Baltimore, which conveyed the remains of the late Capt. Jno. Ericsson to Sweden last year, the King of that country desires to present to them 354 medals, to be distributed as follows: One of gold for the commanding officer, 31 of silver, one for each subordinate officer, and 322 of bronze, one for each of the crew. A resolution has been reported to the House authorizing the Department of State to deliver the medals as desired by the King of Sweden.

BOOK NOTICES.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY: NEW YORK.

The current number of this interesting publication commences the twenty-fifth volume and is, as usual, full of good and interesting reading. The leading illustrated paper for the month, from the ready pen of the editor, is entitled "John Ericsson, the Builder of the Monitor," and accompanies one of the very best portraits extant of the great inventor. The second article "The Bladensburg Dueling Ground, near Washington, by Milton T. Adkins, is handsomely illustrated, and is of interest. The information contained in these articles is worth preserving. Colonel Charles C. Jones, jr., contributes a paper on "Dr. Lyman Hall, Governor of Georgia in 1783, and signer of the Declaration of Independence." Hon. James Fenimore Baxter, president of the Maine Historical Society, contributes "Isaac Jogues, A.D. 1636," of special interest to Canadians. The first part of "Count de Fersen's Private Letters to his Father, 1780-1781," which are the observations and opinions of an officer under Rochambeau in the French army during the Revolutionary war, translated from the French by Miss Georgine Holmes, form a most interesting paper. Among the shorter papers "The United States Flag," by J. Madison Drake, and "Capital Punishment in 1743," by Bauman L. Belden, are specially interesting. The several departments are quite up to the high standard of this magazine.

On the 26th ult. James Hughes, sr., died at his residence in the township of Godmanchester after a protracted illness. He leaves a son and daughter, his wife and three other daughters, having preceded him to their reward. Mr. Hughes emigrated from County Armagh, Ireland, when quite young in the year 1834. At the time of his death he had attained the ripe old age of 70 years. He belonged to a sterling old Catholic family. A very large number of mourning friends, and sympathizing neighbours followed his mortal remains to the church of St. Joseph of Huntingdon. After solemn High Mass his body was interred in the cemetery attached to that Church.

A Brutal Murder. HALIFAX, N. S., January 7.—The details of a horrible murder in New Brunswick are just coming to light. A young Swedish sailor named Williams was indecently assaulted and murdered in an obscure place called Belle-dune, in Restigouche county. Williams was a deserter from his ship and went to board in a shanty located a mile from other dwellings and occupied by a French family named Peire. The shanty was located near the edge of River Jacques and the railway track. The Peire's sold rum and the place is reported to be of doubtful reputation. One night it was visited by a gang headed by a notorious desperado named Cameron, his companions being Patrick Culligan, Joseph Arsenault and James Young. They were all drunk, and tearing trouble, young Williams had himself but was found and dragged out and beaten. The ruffians continued their orgie and then attacked the boy. The strange sailor boy pleaded for mercy, but soon his cries were hushed and he has never since been seen. His body lay in the yard that night and early next morning is said to have been taken out in a boat and sunk in Bay Chaleurs. For two months the desperado remained, and publicly boasted of their fiendish work, but at last the public conscience was aroused and the murderers have been arrested.

What a Clergyman Says: Northonsville, Christ. Co., Ill., Sep. 1887. Within the last six years I have observed the excellent effect of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. It cured a boy named Mehon, who was so helpless that he had to be fed like a baby; he hid himself when he saw strangers, laughed and cried for half an hour. He was considered by physicians a maddo and hopeless case; but is now working on a railroad. Another case was Minnie Falls; she had St. Vitus' Dance; her legs and arms were so uncontrollable that she scratched holes in her dresses in a few days. 2 bottles of the Tonic cured her entirely. Another case, which many physicians tried to cure without success, was cured by only two bottles. These and other cases convince me that the Tonic is the best remedy for epilepsy and other nervous troubles. It would be a blessing for all sufferers to know of it. A. TEPPE, Pastor.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and your patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 4 Bottles for \$5.

"Indigenous Bitters" The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic, and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparation could have: an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dangerous ingredients and a moderate price.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and herbs, highly aromatic, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics, stomachics, digestives and emmenagogues.

HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL LAMENESS, are most frequently the result of indigestion of the stomach, and in such cases the INDIGENOUS BITTERS never fail to afford prompt relief, and in a few days restore a perfect cure.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion, in 25 cent, 50 cent, and one dollar quantities to make three or four small pint bottles.

SOLE PROPRIETOR: S. LACHANCE, DRUGGIST, 1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

KNABE PIANOS. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street; New York, 148 Fifth Ave. Washington, 817 Market Space.

WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT! As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmois; Wrapper: all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

CONSIGNMENTS OF CARPETS OPENED THIS DAY, Monday Morning's Sale THOMAS LIGGET'S 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET (Glenora Building, Montreal.) JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, 17 College Street, Telephone 2682.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. Had the Desired Effect! CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 28. I highly recommend Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic to anybody that has suffered from headache as my son did for 6 years, because 2 bottles of the medicine cured him. M. McTIGUE.

What a Clergyman Says: Northonsville, Christ. Co., Ill., Sep. 1887. Within the last six years I have observed the excellent effect of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. It cured a boy named Mehon, who was so helpless that he had to be fed like a baby; he hid himself when he saw strangers, laughed and cried for half an hour. He was considered by physicians a maddo and hopeless case; but is now working on a railroad. Another case was Minnie Falls; she had St. Vitus' Dance; her legs and arms were so uncontrollable that she scratched holes in her dresses in a few days. 2 bottles of the Tonic cured her entirely. Another case, which many physicians tried to cure without success, was cured by only two bottles. These and other cases convince me that the Tonic is the best remedy for epilepsy and other nervous troubles. It would be a blessing for all sufferers to know of it. A. TEPPE, Pastor.

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E. B. A. ELECTION OF OFFICERS. St. Paul's Branch, No. 8, Toronto. President, P. Harley; vice-president, J. Cleary; recording secretary, H. P. Skelton; financial secretary, A. McDonald; treasurer, C. Burns; stewards, J. O'Neill and W. Hodgson; marshal, B. McGuffin; assistant marshal, E. Hurley; messenger, F. Smith; librarians, J. Shanahan and J. Liston.

St. Peter's Branch, No. 21, Peterborough. President, E. O'Neill; vice-president, W. J. Devlin; recording secretary, W. Hagan; financial secretary, Jas. Drain; treasurer, H. Graveth; stewards, A. Mercier, J. J. Sheehy, J. J. Lynch, C. Dunn and D. McGrath; marshal, A. Mercier; assistant marshal, B. Kiley; messenger, J. Laundorgan; surgeon, E. McGrath, M. D.

St. Paul's Branch, No. 4, Juvenile, of Toronto. President, J. Behmore; vice-president, T. Harris; recording secretary, J. Egan; financial secretary, M. O'Neill; treasurer, T. Richards; marshal, T. Noonan; messenger, T. Cleary.

FORESTRY IN CANADA. A Uniform Corps for Montreal. Bro. H. C. McCallum, D. H. C. R., convened a meeting recently in the Grand Army Hall for the purpose of establishing a Uniform Corps in connection with the Order. Courts, viz.: St. Ann's 149, St. Anthony's 126, Sarsfield 133, St. Patrick's 95, Angelus 151, St. Mary's 164, and De Brehout 166, were represented by three officers from each Court and discussed the scheme fully. Bro. P. J. Kennedy, C. R., is leaving a nice circular with each Chief Ranger of the above-named Courts for signatures, so as to make the Corps one of the largest yet established. The success that Bro. H. C. McCallum and P. J. Kennedy are meeting with is something beyond their expectations. The workings of this Corps will differ little from any other yet started and will be a great benefit to those who are able to join it, as well as the pleasure of being a member of the Corps.

PETER JAS. KENNEDY, C. R., St. Ann's Court 149, C.O.F.

The inauguration of the above mentioned movement cannot be too highly commended. Such a movement will do more than anything else to give a fresh impetus to the Order; it is a movement that will enlist the sympathy and aid of the young men who are now out of the Order; it will be the means of adding a large number to our already large army of Foresters; it will be also the means of forming new Courts of the Uniform rank; it will be the means as the French say of giving "esprit de corps"; go on, Brothers Kennedy and McCallum, in the good work.—C. O. F. Guide.

A NOBLE WOMAN. A Fitting Tribute to Miss Anna Parnell. DUBLIN, January 9.—The Freeman's Journal publishes a letter by Miss Anna Parnell, sister of Charles Stewart Parnell, and classes Miss Parnell as being "The most remarkable woman of her time," saying she "maintained the struggle against coercion in 1881 and '82, after the Land League had been suppressed and its leaders imprisoned." In this letter, Miss Parnell says she has no opinion as to which side has the right, and suggests that if the Home Rule Association is revived on a national and independent basis it would protect and prevent the interests of country from suffering through conflict. "The Parliamentary party," she says, "whether right or wrong, cannot be trusted as a safe guide in the difficulty. The explanations they give for their conduct sound a serious note of danger and warning for the people. Some say, pathetically, they did not know what they were doing, raising the hope that they will take nurses along with them hereafter when they go out. Others say they were misled by personal affection. Others that they have been too loyal to the people. But if they did not know what they were doing on one occasion they will not know any better another time. Tender sentiment for Gladstone, of whom they were very fond, may again beguile them. The plea of excess of virtue is most alarming, because the Irish members have so many virtues which have proved stumbling blocks to their possessors and led them into the present quandary. If they did not know what Parnell, whose political career has been under their observation, would do, how can they know what to do, or what Gladstone, old and crafty, is going to do? They propagate doctrines that their policy is reliable; that radical hatred is extinct between England and Ireland, except the remnant cherished by some Irishmen. They claim that the English Liberals are influenced by so lofty a regard for religion and morality that if the Irish disregard it they would lose the good-will of the Liberals and incur their contempt. They do not tell us why Gladstone is judged only by the last six years of his life and not by the preceding seventy-five, nor why nothing he did while backed up by a British majority can count; but only his actions after his loss of power. What is there to hinder Gladstone and the Liberals from repeating, after the next election, what they did after 1880? They do not tell us why Conservatives may give us home rule, English parties change like Irish parties, but not so fast. Ireland has broken the world's record in this respect. They do not explain, if racial hatred is extinct, why the brutal, bloody Balfour is where he is; why the British party whether Liberal or Conservative, always receives a mandate to prosecute Ireland, nor why, when the Liberals are out of office, they are the only body entitled to represent the British race?"

"It's very hard," sighed the gas meter, "I always register, but I can't vote."

After all, getting grapes from your neighbour's vines is only a matter of pluck.

Carsley's Column. LADIES' MANTLES, EXTRAORDINARY. We offer 400 High Price Winter Mantles at extraordinary low rates; some of them really below half price. All new and beautiful garments. The shapes are Russian Cloaks, Dolmans, Ulsters, Jackets, Paletots, Circulars and other styles.

S. CARSELY.

OUR SPECIAL BARGAIN I. In Ladies' Kid Gloves is that offered at 60c per pair. This Glove we guarantee to Wear as well, Look better, Fit more perfectly, than any Kid Glove sold elsewhere at one dollar. This price only holds good during Sale.

ANOTHER SPECIAL LINE. Which we offer at Greatly Reduced Prices is Ladies' lined kid gloves and mitts, reduced from \$1.25 and \$1.50 to all one price, 69c per pair.

S. CARSELY.

JANUARY CLEARING SALE. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' KID GLOVES. Great reductions. Every pair of Gloves reduced.

AN INTERESTING BARGAIN. Special line of Colored and Black Kid Gloves, 95c per pair during Sale. The value of this Glove is \$1.25 per pair.

The best Kid Glove ever offered at the price, 95c per pair.

Ladies' Tan Kid Gloves, 25c and 36c per pair. Great value in Cashmere Gloves, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, per pair.

S. CARSELY.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR JANUARY CHEAPSALE. Curtain Muslins, Madras Muslins, Lace Curtains, Roman Stripe Curtains, Bamboo Shades, Bead Shades, Heavy Curtains.

PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS, TEA COSIES, DOWN CUSHIONS, SOFA PILLOWS, &c.

ALL REDUCED! ALL REDUCED! S. CARSELY.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS. In all brands of Braid During the clearing Sale.

Homespun Braids, 36 yds. for..... 19c
Tinsel Braids..... 25c
Best bargains ever offered in Montreal

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GIRDLES, EACH 5c
Immense reduction offered in Buckles and Slides.

CORSET BUSKS, EACH 5c
ALL REDUCED.

Be sure and inspect the Bargain Counter in Fancy Store during this Sale and secure some of the Bargains offered.

S. CARSELY.

Ladies' common Umbrellas, only..... 21c
Ladies' strong Umbrellas, only..... 35c
Special line of Ladies' Umbrellas at Special value, Ladies' good Umbrellas at 62c, worth 75c.

Men's strong and good wearing Umbrellas, only..... 45c.

S. CARSELY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Carsley's Column.