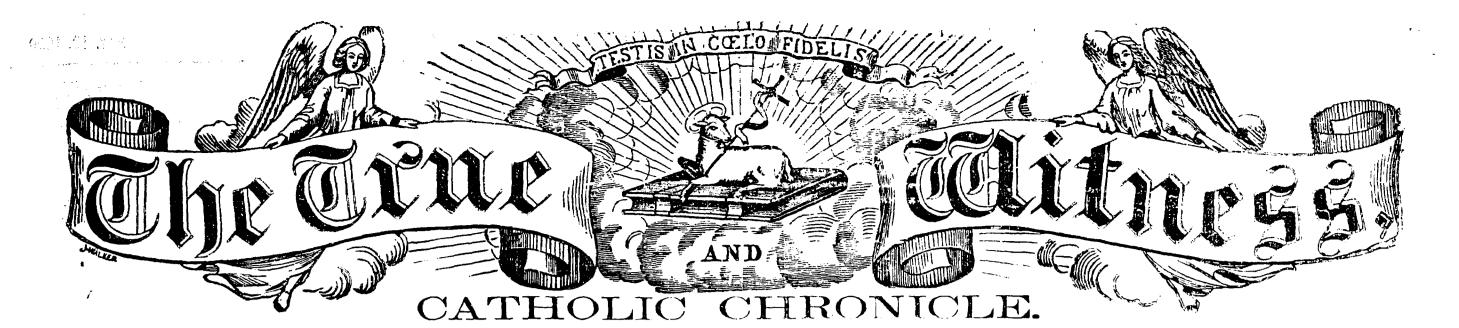
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VOL. XLI., NO. 16.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

JEANNE LE BER.

One of Quebec's Early Heroines.

A Story of Stiering Times-A Religious Enthusiasi-Her Work for the Church.

Above the deer of the Oburch of the Cengregation, Notre Dame street, Montreal, is written in French the following inscription : "O., this spot was erected by Sleur Bourgeoys and Mdlle L. Bir, the ancient Oburch of the Congregation, 1693." We are all acquainted with the name of Marguerite Bourgeoye; that of Jeanne Le Bar has an unfamillar sound. Her family is closely connected with the early history of Montresl, and she herself is worthy of natice as a sort of typical figure, illustrating peculiarities of manner, though: and character. Her father, Jacques Le Ber, a native of Pitrini, Ronen, was one of the Company of Oae Hundred Associates formed for the express purpose of founding the new settlement of Villo Marie. Possessing two seigneuries, St. Paul and Senneville, a house nication even with her own parentr, she in Queboc, another in St. Paul street. Men treal, with various other property, tills French immigrant was considered one of the richest traders of New France. Of a sanguin and energetic temperament, he took a promlocat part in the affatra of the new colony. He was an important member of the M 1. in of the Holy Family, a band of one hundred and forty, in which all the men capable of borr ing arms were enrolled for the defence of the

colony "On all sides," says Dollier de Casson, in his "Hestoire de Montreal," "we lived in constant dread en account of the snares set for us by our enemies. If it was accountry to send despatches to Quobac or Three R vers we had to choose the best canevra and etart 'hen off at night. At present it woold be diffi ult to make you undarstand the extreme precauclose they were obliged to take in order to reach their destination quickly and to i vold encountering their foes M Jacques Le Ber has in this way rendered valuable services to the colony. exposing himself very often in canne, on the ice or in the woods, carrying deep stches."

The l'quor tr-ffio with the Indians was oreating many disorders in the country. By his air -nuons opposition to these abuses M. Le Ber incurred the enmity of Perrot, then Governor of the island of Montreal, and dur

tiqued stimulus. The girl's whole scul burned with a glowing appiration-she too would CHRISTIAN HEROINE. It would be amusing were it not so intensely pathetic to see the alacrity with which this subtrive saint was willing to saorling God's guad gifts of happiness to this idelized ideal gift, of whose value she comprehended abto-iotaly nothing. When she left the Ursuline Convent at Quebeo, where she usd been udu. cated, Mademole 'ie Le Bor was the richest heirees in Canada, having a dower of 50,000 .us. Her parents had formed ambinous hopes for their only daughter, but possessed by a passion which was partly vanity, partly enthusissm, and part y gennine devet on, use was entirely occupied by other thoughts. She had been deeply interested in the construction of the Bangecours Church by Sister Bourg-oys in 1678. About the same time several of her cousine entered the Congrega tion as nuns, and the death of a young com panion who had already assumed the habit of a " religious," confirmed her purp me. So rich a pr.z. as the helvess required skilful in the picture que possibilities of saintship his desolution was but a miner couad dalleate treatment. Her sp ratual d'reccor, M. Siguer it, a primet of the Seminary of St Sulpico, did not encous go the young girl little consideration. to take the vell. She had actter take a vow of obastity for five years, and, hving entirely recluded from the world, holding no commu hald emulate the fame of St. Pol the H mit, S. Anthony and Ste. Mary of Ezypt. The authorides of the Roman Oathalio Courch in Canada were deal loaty of

the opinion that such exprordingly virupractised by a person of condition must prove most edifying to the colouy, and the stathat she should become a public vision of positioner, on explainty of ong a God for the salvation of the cost of public become all for the salvation of young site - can sightly seized upon by the fair ont usiast. le heate of the phone were run py c It cing (methane; on the one han', the could was entir ly he the rise of the other is what a gratification to spiritual pride that their daughter should be reverenced as a ssint. Toy were evoltenely seared that they were exp-a ed to serve as models to all the parents of New France, and that they the would be honoured as was Abraham for his sacrifice of Isaso. Mad-motselle La Bar entered upon her new vocation in no mili, mediocre sore of way; she threw into it a vigorous force, an exuberance of youthful extravigance. She provided heuself with a hors harther and hely. She ato the food left by the servants, and that only when it her confessor without reading it. In 1711 the English directed an

tagion of popular entimalasm offered a con-

c fan talas a salot And 3

nad become utifs for human neurishment. The ambition of spir-taal vanity, maring higher than is possible when personal pride Nes at the heart of the effort, there were still When the ascetic had been secluded for two men lef New York with the intention of near, and, with the most complacent approbation, the Caristian beroine's biographer her daughter s chamber, the latter resolutely

muchon. A second door epened into the the shore, which a Canadian is wilan qualue garden, so that her feed could be brought to iy congratulates himself "enrichea u.e counher without being carried through the try." church. Her cell was reached by a tiny aster, the land army immediately abandoned etaircase, and her couch was placed builde the expedition, and the day they returned the part tion that separated it from the to Boston a fire broke out that consumed t bernacle containing the host In the upper tory were kept her work materials. The original deed, embedying these conditions, drawn by Bisselt, a notary, signed by D.1-lier de Casson, Superior of the Seminary, and the principal nuns of the Congregation, may still be seen in the registrar's office, Montreal. With a keen eye to scenic effort, procession, as imposing as the resources of
 V lie Marie would permit, was organized to conduct Mademoiselle Ly Ber to her new abode. The ceremonies were arranged with nomp and state ; there were lights blizing on the altar, there was chanting of litanies and intoning of Paslme, the curious and eager apectators all striving to obtain a glimpse of the frail, hellew-eyed creature who shivered in the open air and supshine, and shrank from the breath and awaying movement of the crowd. The broken hearted father was our ried away fainting from the church door, but

eider. t'en, and appears to have attracted very Fa te, vigils and mortifications were now rejounded. The solitary slept upon a mat trass that was never shaken, and endured as much cold as it was possible to user without actually allowing herself to freeza. She Herched to the mass with her arms extended in the form of a cross, and took all her mass on her kneer. During the stlence and selcole of night she crept down to the cold and emptycharch to hold vigithere Darlugtheday she scoupted hersoif in working at vestments and ornamonts for the chapel A garges us atrangem of of nilver tinene, const-ting of an provior the altar front a characle and tune I or the prices, all ri his embre idened, are still preserved in the Courch of Notre Dame, which sre the work of Mademonselle Lo B . It is a strange circumstance that her so itude was not blessed by the sort tic delusions that so often firm the solace of visionaries of vivid imagination and strong religious sus apptibilities, but we are tell that for the last twenty years of her life she suffered from duiness and birrennes of soul. At the desire of her conference, she received her father twice a year, but during his last illners she never expressed the slightest desire to see him. Her cousin, Anne Barroy, who afterwards became a nun of the Congregation, waited pon her. If she required anything she left not upon her window, and if any commu nication was addressed to her she sent it to

EXPEDITION AGAINST CANADA.

A fleet started to attack Q leb.c. and 3 000 extremely unlikely that any warrant will be what from England for the arrest of Messars D.Hon and O'B. ien, as no one suspects that their absence is more than temporary or for more tissn a very few months, perhaps weeks. The act regulating the matter appears to he is made to appear to a superior court, that by reason of the trival nature of the case or by reason of the application for the return of a figlifie not being made in good faith in the interests of justice, or otherwise, it would, having regard to the distance, to the facili ties for communication and to all the olroum stances of the care, be unjust or oppressive. er too severe a punishment to return the fuglilve either at all or until the expiration of certain period, such court may discharge the fugitive absolutely or on ball, or order that he shall not be returned until after the expiration of the period named in the order, or may make such other order in the premise. as to the court seems just. By the 9th section, the act is made to apply to any fl nce punishable by imprisonment with hard labor for a term of 12 months or mor or by any greater pulshment, and the second section provides that where a nerson accused of having comm t ed such an offence "in oupart of Her Mujesty's Dominions has left that part, such person (in this act referred to 89 8. fagenive from the part), if found in another part of Her Mejosty's dominions. shall be liable to be apprehended and returned in manner provided by this sot to the part from which he is a fugitive. A fugitive may be so apprehended under an endorsed warrant or a provisional warrant." The third section provides that the warrant is to be enlorged by a judge of a Superior Court where be fugitive is found, or in the case of s 2. ish possession, the Governer of that per centon, and the warrant so endorsed is suffilont authority to apprehend the fugitive in the part of Her Majesty's Dominions in which is endursed, and bring him before a ma istrate. The magistrate thereupon issnes a provisional warrant for the apprehension of the regitive, and in case be is apprehended the Governor may, if he think fit, discharge the person apprehended under such warrant, er may order the fug tive to be sent to that part of Her Majety's Dominions in which the offence was committed. In the case of Canada there would be a questian whether the Governor referred to is the Governor General of the Dominion or the Lieutenant-Governor, the Canadian Lieutenant-Governors being appointed by the Geverant General and not under the great seal of the United Kingsom, and the Domision Parlis ment having exclusive jurisdiction in respec of criminal law, including the precedure in oriminal matters. Yours troly, O. MOWAT.

When the English heard of this diseighty four houses. The Oanadians appear to have exul ed in these catastrophes with a approme conviction that Previdence, for their especial banefit, was smiting the uncircum-class Philatines, hip and thigh. "We give thanks to God for the visible protection he has accorded the colony," writes M. de Vaudreuil and M. de Belment allades to their deliverance as "the greatest miraele that has happened since the time of Messes."

The Le Bar family proved most substantial benefactors to the community of the Congregation. Pierre La Ber furnished the steno required for the construction of their church. By will be left the community 10,000 livres. and his heart was buried in the onapel which had so long been his sister's abode. Made molaello Le Bor gave 3,000 livres as a fund te found a p rpetual adoration of the Host fer a daily mass 8,000 livers, and 18,000 livres, the interest of which wat to educate seven poor girls, orphans to be selected in preference. They were to be taught all the ordinary dut es of housework, also to sew, knit and read; the art of writing was not considered necessary. As though her task were accomplished.

very to n after Jeanne Ly Bar had made over all her property to the sisters she was atticked by dangerous illness, and died Oct ber 3, 1714 The body was exposed in the Onarchos Congregation, where she wasafter-vards interred with great pomp and ctremeby.

"Her poor rags were distributed, even to her straw shoer," says More Juchereau, "Everyone who could get anything belonging to not considered themselves fortinate, and r-vered ed them as relice. Many persons fll oter with differ ht mandres touched a r ir with faith and respect, and are now assured that that the has oured them." Managementer La Bath think hears the fillowing inscription in Franch : "Hereset

the veneration Suter Joseph Lo B r, hen fast trease of this house, which have a loved little a general in an entrethy in pay Father's house. who, hiving twenty ta retreat pers. She die O tober 3 1714, ages 52 years,"- [Bianot L. Macdonell.

> ---O'BRIEN AND DILLON.

Mr. Sowat Expresses an Opinion as to Their Position if they Visit Canada.

The following letter appeared in the last issue of United Canada.]

TORONTO, November 5, 1890. My DEAR MR GRACE :

this season he slove could have handled 500,-000 cases containing one gallen tins of apples and he would much prefer to have Canadian fruit It is the intention of Hon. John Carl. ing to enquire into this matter and see what recommendations may be made to Osnadian fruit and vegetable growers in relation to send. ing their goods to foreign markets.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS By the Paulist Fathers.

"Let the word of Christ dwell in you bundantly, in all wiedom ; teaching and ad menishing one another injpealme, hymne, and spiritual cantioles, singing in grace in your hearts to God."

There never was a religion without singing, because there never was a religion that did not have for one of its chief ends of worship the sounding of the praises of God. To sound one's praises naturally leads us to use a more exalted form of language than plain every day discourse, and also to express our sentiments in more melodious tones than we com monly use in conversation to one another So in religious worship we employ posti-ai forms of speech, such as pasling, hymns, and canticles. Indeed all the language of worship in our hely Catholic religion, at Massor Vespers, is highly postical in its sentiment, even when not rhymed and in the form of ordinary prove Then, how much singing there is, or ought to be of all this poetry 1 neod not tell you.

Singing adds to words of prayer and praise what good cookery does for meats and other food Is gives it a r lish, makes it more ap trainer, and a deal more non-isbing. S yat p trains, and a deal more nous mong. ... , ing low Mass, reading plous prayers, or re-citing the heads in place of Vospers, may be all well enough when you cannic have bettor; all well enough when you cannic have bettor; way she has always practiced and that is to sing at Divine Worship. "On, ves," you say, "we know what you

mean ; the choir and the priest at the altar sing High Mass and Verpies. To which I say again : All that is well

bough when you cannot have better. But better there is, and that is when all the poo-

ple sing, as well as the choir. "You never beard of such a thing?" More's the pity." But the Ostholic Couron bas heard of it, and would like to hear more of it, and so would God ; for then we would have High Mass and Vespore oslebrated in perfection. And where is the good C-tholie who would not like to see the worship of the Church done in the most perfect manuer ? It yet Wo do not believe that We have dene is being done to some places yet, and the old

practice is reviving. There is a good deal of thinking and a good deal of praying for that, and the Holy Spirit is answering those prayors by inspiring a movement towards encouraging the people to epeak again to you, Venerable Brothere, to eing in church who never

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL

On the Dangers of the Time.

The Machinations of the Secret Orders-Attacks on the Church and Her Creed -The Duty of the Faithful,

In an Encyclical Litter to His Heliness Lee XIII. to the bishops, clery and people of Italy, the Pope sadly depicts the present state of that county.

BELOVED BRETHREN, HEALTH AND AFOS-TOLIC BENEDICTION :--

From the height of this Apostolio See, where Divine Providence has placed Us to watch over the salvation of all nations. Our survey often rests upon Italy, in the besom of which, God, by a singular not of predileotion, has placed the See of His View, and from which, nevertheless, there come to Us at present multiludinous and deeply felt sorrows. It is not p. reanal offonces which anddon Us, pur the privations and the saorifices which the actual condition of things imposes upon Us, a ris it the insults and the contempt which an ise'out press has unbridled licene to launch sgainst Us overy day. If it were only a question of Oac person, and nor of the universal rule towards which We my captivity upon this earth aid not aggravite the weight of daily burdens, I would withingly be ellent regarding the costempt and mock sy of which I shi the diject." (St. Gregory the Great "Le stor to the Mauritus. R gist. 5) But without the speaking of the independence and digatey of the Hily Sie, it is a question of religion itself and of the Enlyation of a whole nation, and of such a nation, that from the first days opened its heard to the Oathol . faith, and promorves it ever since with a jestous care. That seems incredible, and yet it is true ; We have come to this point in Italy of having to har the loss of faith for this Italy of Ourr. On peveral occusions We have given the alarm, in order that note should be take n of the danger, aud

enough. In presence of the unceasing attacks, ever increasing in ferecity, We feel more power-fully the voice of duty, which urges Us to your clargy and to the Italian people. As the enemy makes no truce, so it is not fi t ag that either We or you be silent and loactive, delight of everybody. The bishop and priests | as by the D.vine grace We were constituted guardians and avengers of the religion of the people contided to Oar charge, the pastors and vigilant sentinels of the flock of Ohrist. for which We should be ready, if need were, to.

ing the progress of one of their quarrels was thrown into prison, where, according to the fashion of the day, he innguished until, by prgent appeals to France, his friends contrived to optain his release. According to so coucts that have come down to us, M. Per rot was scarcely so careful to maintyin his dignity as might have been expected from a man of his position. In open defiance of the ordinance forbidding the magistrates to engage in trade, he kept a shop in which he sold liquor to the Indians, and in which he did not consider it derogatory to his office to serve as bartunder to the savages. It is related of him that on one occasion he sold an Indian his own hat, coat, sword, and even his ribbons, shoes and stockings, receiving in exchange the sum of thirty pistoles.

AFTERWARDS THE SAVAGE

was seen strutting majastically about the market place, att:red in the Governor's costume, to the amusement and scandel of conjunction of human affairs, to promit public spi it on the part of the colonists. M Le B r presents a rare instance of one who was willing to devote some portion of his own stone fort on his S-igneury of de Sammervall-, at the head of the I land of Montreal. This was burnt by the In quois in 1691, and when It was rebuilt in 1693 was provided with some smill pieces of artillery as a defence against the R d-kins. In 1701 we find a garrieon de M noion, and a inw years later M. de him that "the fort at Sanneville entirely was encobled by Lonis XIV. in 1696 on socount of his services, with the condition that the patent of nobility was to be secured to Jeanne Lemoyne, elster of Oharles Lemoyne, enly daughter was gorn at Ville Marie, Jap. 4, 1662 Her godfather wis Paul Chorneday de Matsongeuve, Governor of the Island of Montresi; hur godmether was Mademofecelle the devoted elsterhood who had consecrated themselves to the service of God in Oanada. It was an age of marvels ; the very existence of the settlement was a continual miracle; the routine of daily existence was an unceasing exercise of the most devoted berokem. Cut communication with the outside world, surrounded by pressing dangers and privations, religion was the inspiring principle of this litie band planted in the wilderness: the children's thought and hearts. The atmosphere was esturated w to harehrained enthusing, with wild fancies concerning vigils is so eminently characteristic of them, wore entirely congenial to priestly desires and sympathies. All this furnished mental intexicat or for an ardent and impre sienable stories. The ground fiver was to be used nature. Every day the little one was taken as a to visit her godmether; she was coastantly

hereines of missionary enterprise. The con-

DENIED HERSELF THE PRIVILEGE

of attending her paren't death bed. When the five years over which her yow had extended had expired, M. Le Ber, who had been 1 ift with three young sons, endeavoured to induce his daughter to assume her natural position in his home, but the un-interesting duties of everyday life appeared tame and colourless in oumparison with that glorious ideal, th edifi-ution of the colony, and the glamour of

that paramount attraction inspired her to tike a vow of perpetoid ecolusion, poverty and chasity. In t e tift an years during the whole community. The French sule was which she lived so in but he her father's far too stringent, too ackious to control every house J. supo Ly Bor on Corene, had been dangeren ly wounded in a skirmish with the English as their I dan alifes which took place bet were Lipstitle and Coumbly, August, 1891, and was carried home to dia. substance to the public security. Ha huilt a Such accluents were of common occurrence in those days, but Juques L. Her was a man of mark among his own pupple, and Staters Bourgeeys and Barbler immediately repaired to the desoluto home. The sisters were ren. dering the last cares to the corpse when they were stortled by the apparition of a woman establ shed there, commanded by the Sleur who, wan haggared, tearless, stood gazing de M antion, and a new years later M. de dewn latering at the dead lad, and then dis-Vaudrouil, Governor-General of Causdu, in appeared in utter slience. The nune were writing to the Minister of the Marine, talls awed by the tragic sportscle of a mortal soui, out off from all sources of natural hope and prosects the colony on that side from the interest, yet firmly bound to its heritage of ravages of the Indians." Jacques Ls Ber human woe. The very next day, in memory of his son, M. Le Bor denuted a farm at Point St Charles as a foundation for a gen-eral hospital. According to the Indian cu. his descendants. Jacques Le Ber married tums, a savage taken prisoner was given to the bereaved father to replace the son whom afterwards Baron de Longueutl, and their he had lost. "This man was afterwards converted, and followed has master in a campaign against the Irequois in 1593, in hope of preaching Christianity o his country-people Death, and not success, was his destiny. M. Manco, a woman nobly consplouous among De Bar writes : "Oar savage, who was given me in place of my son Da Ohesne, not being able to keep up with our people on account of his family, among them children and old people, whom he was bringlog, the enemy fell upon and killed him I regret much the death of this brave man. Jn 1694 a new off fur many months of every year from all idea captivated the imagination of the enthustastic Jannas. She decided upon giving the sisters of the Congregation the money to build their new church if they would agree to provide her with a coll behind the altar in faith was the unrivalled soversion of her which she could seclade herself for the remainder of her days. The nuns, with that had sunk all egotistical considerations. One mingling of sherwdness and entituelasm which can fancy the partings in the agitated un

and visions and persions. A grand and delighted to get the money, and also to con- hopes of the Canadians, wild and vague pa steady sim, never lost light of, never aban- tribute to the edification of the colony. The they might be, were realized, not through doned, moulded the minds of men into a form asil, which was to extend the whole length any efforts of their own, but through the of the building, was to be ten to twelve feet deep, and was to be devided into three

SPECIES OF SACRISTY.

at the Congregational Convent, where In the panel of the deer a sort of mevable Marguerite Bangeoys reigned over a band of grating was placed, through which the In the panel of the deer a sort of movable Guard, wha were recegnized by their unit fact that this demand is almost wholly sup-grating was placed, through which the forms. A quantity of spoil was thrown upon plied by the United States. He says that

years her mother was attacked by facel it- taking Mostreal, Ville Marle was at this time cefen on by pallaades of atakes, and had no means of resisting the artillery with which chronicies the fact that though the sound of she lovaders were said to he liberally provid-Madame Ly Ber's dying groade penutrated to od. The consternation of the little settlement was general and intense. All eyes turned, with something of Gallic light heart ediess still mingling with the poignant disere of the moment, towards the cell which sheltered the victor who had devoted herself as an explatory offering for her country. Ante Barroy was told to acquaint her cousin with the peril that threatened the coleny. "If the English should have a favourable

wind, and arrive at Quebeo at such a time, all would be over for the colony.

How strange y the clamcur of dread and anx sty, the multitudinous ochoes of human lite, must have thrilled in the stlent oldister, causing strange memories to vibrate into vivid aumentauenese ! "N', si-ter," responded the hermit, "the

Holy Virgin will take care of this country. She is the guardian of it; there is bothing to fear."

Jeanne gave her cousin a ploture of the Virgin, up n which she had written a prayer of her eva composition, to be instead upon a barn in the country owned by the sistors, to protect it from harm. As soon as this fact was noised abroad, the whole collay was immediately animated by a vehement desire to obtain exactly such charms against evil : and when Mademoiselle L. Ber, from humil ity, refused to write any more prayers, some enterprising sinner, who particularly covet d a tailsman, stole the original. After a hasty consultation, it was decided that the Baron de Lingueuil should start out to meat the onery, lying in ambuch at Chambly, to atack the English as they passed. On a piece of linen upon which her brother Pierre bart painted a pertrait of the Virgin, Mademol selle Le Ber made a banner, and wrete uppr it the following inscription : "Our fo place their confidence in their arms ; we put ours in the Queen of Angels, whom we invoke. She is terrible as an army ranged in hattle. Through her protection we hope to varquish our enemies." Is the parish church of Notre Damo M. de Balmont blessed this standard in the presence of all the people. It is easy to imagine the scone. The surging sea of eager facer, all turned towards the brilliant glow of the bigh altar, as though therein lay their hope. Priests and traders, bardy courcurs des bols and sun-gilt children of the forest, all united in the extremity of the common danger. The women, distraught by haunting fears or rapt in the berolam of some finer purpose, all hushed and awed as they regarded the little ba d of heroes whe

FOR FAITH AND COUNTRY

gency, the stress and hurry of the hour. The hopes of the Canadiane, wild and vague pa agency of nature. During the night of San tember 23 a vielent tempest areas. -Seven of the largest vessels of the English fleet went to pleces on the rocks, a great number of bodies were cast up by the waves among them two entire companies of the Queen's

A New Commercial Opening.

OTTAWA, November 13 -A prominent commission merchant doing business in London, Rog., has written a letter to the Minster of Agriculture in which he calls attention to the enormeus market there is in Great Britain for canned vegetables and fruits, and to the

gregational services and singing are starting up everywhere, at home and abroad, to the see what a good work it is, and are giving their blessing and their help to it. You see new popular a service it is already here in the Fagirive Offenders Act, 1881 Imp, 144 | this oburch, how all the people like to sing, and '45 Vict., c. 69; and the spirit of the and how well they sing too. But all do not 10 h section would seem to apply. Where it come yet that might come. There is room for more men, and we want more of their strong volces in the prayers and in the hymns. "Y in would come, but you are so tirea !" Come, I say, and you shall find it a season of refreshment and r.newed viger for both soul and body. Come a few times anyway, just to try. You won't need asking ast in this. Though we would not see one less at the like to see mo e at High Mass, and particularly at Verpers. Where there is singley. there in the better way. Dun't be centent with less than the buss you can get to off r to G.d. Singles is the best, and slways best when you can do it yourself. And y u are nerfectly welcome to sing both at Mass and Vapers with the oboir. Nothing would please us better. Nothing weuld sound so Virgin, and of the engels and saints, as some notes out of your own lops. "You wouldn't used to slog at High Mass and Vespers?" That is because you have not studied these services well. Soudy them. Learn ali about them, so as to fellow them int lingencly, and you will then want to slog. You will break ont is to sizging in spite of yourself. Then we should have more people a: Vespers, that holy, edifying, beautiful service. It is not of oblightion we know, and is only a survive of devoti u, but there ought to be a number of Oatholics in this and every parish devout enough to fill all the seats. Full seats at Vorpers are a mark of the general intelligence as well as devotion in a parish. Come then to all the corvices where there is ain ing : Mass, Verpers and congregational service at night. Life up your volces in song to God, and your hearts shall be glad, for bleased are the people who praise the Lord.

> A revolution is reported to have broken out in Hon uras. President Bogran is said to be dargeou-ly menaced by the revolutionists under Shauchez. Troops are hurrying in Contral America will be involved.

> The Limerick dock laborers have struck for an increase in wages. Placards have been posted about the city requesting workmen to boycott the Limerick S e-mebup Company. The rail road employèes are supplementing the strike and phey riuse to handle goods from or for the ateamship company.

The Journal de St. Peters bourg, commenting up on L rd Salisbury's speed at the Lord Mayor's bacques, says that the Pr mier's triendly reference to the Cz rewinch's approachin g visit to India with aw k.n a hearty response in Russia. The Novoe Vremya says that if the visit of the Cz-rewirch to Ind a produces the results indicated by Lord Salisbury it will be one of the principal events of the closing decade of the Ninescenth Century.

Patrick Delsney, convicted of being an accessory to the Phoe aix Park murders, and who was a witness in the Times Parnell case, has been released.

SACRIFICE ALL, EVEN OUR LIFE.

We will not say new things, for the facts, such as they have occurred, do not change ; and of these we have had to speak on other occusions, according as to the opportunity arose. But here we propose to recopitulate these fauts, to group them as in one single picture, and to draw from them for the 6:mnon instruction the consignences derived congregational service, we certainly would from them. These are underputed facts, its to see mo e at High Mass, and particu- which have happened in the full light of day; not leolated, but connected am nget themsolves in such a way that, in their totality, they reveal with evidence a whole system of which they are but the application and the development. The system is not now, but what is now is the andacity, the fury, the rapidity with which it is now applied. It is the plan of the sects which is now unfolded wortly in the ears of Gol and of the Brassed in Italy, especially in that which fouches the Church and the Catholic religion ; with the final and notorius aim of reducing it, if that were possible, to nothingness. Now it is superfluous to draw up the indiciment of the souts which declars themselves Masonie; ju igment has been passed upon them already : their sime, mean, doctriger, actions, all is known with indisputable certainty.

Asimated by the spirit of Satan, whose Instrument they are, they are consumed, like tieir inepirer, with a mortal and implacable hatred against Jesus Christ and His work, and they do their utmost to overthrow or enobain it. This was at present is waged in I aly nore than elsewhere -- in Italy where the Catholic religion has laid the deepest roots, and especially in Rame, where is the centre of Ostholio unity and the Nee of the universal Pastor and Master of the Onuroh,

It is advantageous to trace the various phases of this war from its origin. It began with the destruction, under a political guise, of the civil principality of the Popes; but the fail of this, in the secret intentions of the real oblefs-ifterwards openly declaredshould serve to destroy, or at least to hold in servitude, the supreme spiritual power of the Roman Poutiffs. And in order that ne doubt should remain upon the real scope they aimed at, immediately came the suppression of the

religious orders, which greatly reduced the number of evangelical laborers for the sacred ministry and for the assistance of the fa thful, as likewise for the propagation of the faith amongst infidels.

(Continued on fi'th page)

THANKS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :

SIR .- At a meeting of our court held on the 10:h Nevember, it was received that a vote of thanks be sent to the Editor of the TRUE Witness, for the kindness shown us by inserling gratis in his valuable paper the notice of the payment of \$1,000 by the Osthello Order of Foresters to the widow of eur late Bre. L O. Belanger,

E. HUET, Rao Sec. of Ville Marie Court No. 112.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Nov. 19, 1890.



Lane, dumb as he is.' He winked again in the slow, solemn

2

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retert,

hueband.

82.

" There's for yeu! there's for you !" cried the wife in exceptration, latting her knitting face that I think so meanly of my bushand so to put the thought of him and that Lane inte one day, let aline anything like a regard for David Lane. It's tee bad, after my love and anxiety, and my nights of prayers and dread while he was out in the gale's. It's too bad 114

proach. The slow, grey sych of her husband came back to her face and rested on it tender

Edward Martin, and for a little while the husband and wife gazed into one another's eyes. His looks was disclaimer of what he had uttered, and an acknowledgment for all her love. Gradually her face lost its look of net having seen his joke, and behind the penitance, confidence and lave.

When the eves had done their work, as if by instinct each looked down. Then the man said in his ordinary way :

"Bridget tell the traveller about this David Lane, and I won't put it in my last will and testament that you're to marry him, if so be he is a widewer. Teil the traveller ; 'twill pass away the time,"

The master of the house drew the unf togetner on the hearth, and refilled the pipe ; the girl unclasped her hands, and placing one against the wall, rested her head on it. The young man leaned forward, with one hand on his knee.

Oatside, the gale still raged and the waters bellowed. New and then dreps of rain hissed In the fire . but notwithstandlog ext-rior tumult, the listening att tudes of all, and the expression of mysterious interest on the countenance af the young man, made the place seem hushed. The fisherman's wife began ber tale :

"The Bishop's Island is little more than an acre of land. There is nothing on it but a lew stone hut. It is only two boats' lengths from the shore, and there is no way of getting to it from a bost. Well, leng before I was bern, this Lane's father used to live in this but, without paying any rent to the old Lord Olonmore, who swns all hersabeuts. The father often came down to the vill-ge, and only that he never darkened the door of the chapel, there was nothing sgainst him. You may think that hear about what he did later on."

"One winter's day old Lane-he was risthe smallness of his means (for he made only little by the hand-line, and plaiting rush-nets take my word, there was inn to fi d out who



and the second se

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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Nov. 19, 1890.

MIGNON'S SONG.

BY MAUBICE FRANCIS EGAN.

(A translation from the German.)

[Mignon is one of the most pathetic characters in litera ure. She is the little Itslian child whom Goethe's "Wilhelm Meinser" rescues whom Goebhe's "Wilhelm Meiner" resources from her persecutors in the cold, Northern land to which she has been to ken. Many versions of this pretty set of verses have been made Byron this pretty and the French version to Gen this precisy read of verses have been made Byron paraphra-ed it, and the French version, "Con-mais to be pays?" in Ambroise Thomas' opera of "Mignon" is well known]

Know'st that the land where lemon blossoms

And golden oranges in dark leaves glow ? And golden oranges in dark leaves glow ? A sofe, south wind blows ever through that land, Where humble myr*le and proud laurel stand. Know'st thou is ? W+ll ! There, there Would I with thee, O my beloved one, dwell !

Know'st thou the house upheld by pillars

Know so that the white, white, With glittering halls and rooms all full of light, And marble statues looking down at me-"Poor child !" they say, "what has been done to thee?"

Know'st thou it ? Tell ! There, there

Would I with thee, O my dear guardian,

dwell Know'st then the mountain and its rocky

The mule boy climbs its height in misty ray ; In dark caves live the ancient dragon race; There crash the crass with fierce floods o'er

their face. Know'st thou it? Well ! There, there

Let's take our steps-O father, let us dwell !

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

THE SHAMROOK.

In Ireland only one enamrock is known. It is an indigenous species of clover, which trails along the ground emong the grass in mesdows, says a writer in Notes and Qieries. The trefoll leaves are not more than onefourth the size of the smallest clover I have the earth. On St. Patrick's Day the true grass, for. though comparatively plentiful at the season, it grows close to the ground. Later it bears a tiny "whitey brown" blos som. The information that shamrakh is the Arabio for trefsil may be of service to those interested in the origin of the Irish race. The word could have been introduced by the Milesians er it may furnish an argument in support of the contention th tone of the last ten tribes of Israel settled in Ireland, which has been revived by the publication of a recent bouk.

THE ALLIGATOR.

The alligator bulis a next of mud and grass, and lays a large number of otlong white eggs, but the latle ones when hatoned often serve as lunch for their unnatural paps, and this caunibalism, more than the riflprevents their numbers from increasing The alligator is net particular as to diet. I ence found the stomach of a ter-footer to bliterally filled with pine chips from some tree which had been felled near the river's bank ! They are fond of wallowing in has taken an involuntary bath by stumbling into their wallows. In dry seasons alligators will traverse long distances overland to reach sleeps quits soundly. I saw one struck twice | purged out. with an car before it woke. - Sc. Nicholos.

philiren were called Alphenens, Lizzie and youd the grave. Aleysius ; and the el lest of them was twelve a great city ; and there they owned a cottage and a small piece of land.

About a month before Julia had been rewere his gift than because they were costly and beautiful.

In that family the children were taught to be trathful. The parente would readily for-give a fault if it were candidly acknewledgod and a promise were given that it would not be repeated. Bat they would use the rod on their sens or their daughter if any one of these were guilty of falsehood.

It happened that, a week or two after the dishes was broken. How, when, where, or by whom was, it smashed, no one apparently knew. The cat, Tansy, might have been atla to tell if she could talk ; but as for Tramp, the dag, he was too seldom in the house ier the blame to put on him.

" Did you break the bow!, Al ?" asked the mother of her elder son.

"No, mether," he replied, "I did not." "Did yeu; L zzie ?"

- " No, mether."
- " Did you, Loy ?"
- " No, mother.

Last of all the question was put to the

niece "Did you break the bowl, Julia ?" "No, aunt; I wasn't near the china closet

to-day at all.' The mother was vexed because her set of

dishes was broken, and perplexed because she knew not who had done the mischief. trath, she was sure; because there was no one else in the house as the maid had gone home that week to nurse a sister who was ill. Possibly the guilty one, so the mother thought, was terrified at having breken one of the new dishes, and was afraid to confess ; forgetting that by denying the deed a new offence was committed.

"Well, children," said the mether " I'll wait until father comes home before trying any further to find out how the bowl was broken."

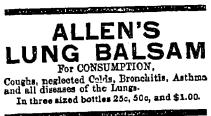
supper, the mether told him of the breken known. been done to the set, but more pained at the want of truthfulness in the one on whom lay made to his wife.

"One of you is telling a falsehood," said

her uncle or her aunt would whip her. Al-Stavely.

send assistance from the shore. Tremendous seas swept the decks of the doomed vessel, the lather, storply; "and since no ene will carrying aw y group after group of the un-confeas, I shall punish you all." fortunate men on boa d. Ouly three men Thereupon the two younger ohildren aurvive. The news of the wreck was one-began to ory. Julia's face blanched, be-cause until then she did net think that ment was 170 offi ers and men. Oue bundred phonenes, whe was a manly bay ebjected and six others on beard were going cut to reravely. "I den's think, father," said he, " that stations. The vessel was on her maiden trip,

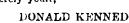




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At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, St. Elizabeth of Hangary, Widew. THUBSDAY, Nev. 20, St. Felix of Valeis,

Contessor. FRIDAY, Nev. 21, Presentation of the

Blessod Virgin, SATURDAY, Nev. 22, St. Occilia, Virgin

and Martyr. SUNDAY, Nov. 23, (twenty-sixth and last Sunday after Pentecost), St. Clement, Pope and Martyr.

MONDAY, Nov. 24, St. John of the Cross, Cenfestor. TUESDAY, Nev. 25, St. Oatherine, Virgin

and Martyr.

THE African climate has, it is said, a demeralizing effect upon Europeans, and the steries of cruelty to the natives by those associated with Stanley's expedition, if true. would serve to give some weight to the statement. It is to be hoped, however, that investigation will prove the stories in question to be untrue. The mission was designed in the interests of humanity and civilization, and it was endersed by kings and peoples accordingly. A sweeping enquiry must be made, and it justice can be done it must be meted cut without regard to any her sword may reach,

THE death of Professor Galbraith removes one of the ferement of these who have contended for the cause of Irsland and Home Rule. With Dr. Butt, Father O'Malley and others he may be ranked among the pioneers of the later phases of the Irish National. movement. A Pretestant and an English Ohurch minister, he fought as gallantly for the cause as any Irish Cathelic, and in fact prejudiced himself to some extent at Trinity College, where he was a professor, by his zeal for the national welfare of his country. Ireland owes Professor Galbraith a great deal far his earnest championship of her cause and vindication of her people. He worked for defenders were less in number and isfinence grasping spirit of the "Menchester School" her under difficulties and at a time when her than at the present, and the harvest which is now apparently almost ripe for the sickle was largely sown by him and his colleagues.

having indulged in certain comments on the Edward Blake was in favor of going still eltuatien, Mr. Mackenzie spoke out as fel- further with the principle of minority repre-lows : "Well, for my part I say to Mr. sentation, and made antelaborate speech, ad-Blaine, "I am willing to trade, but as it re- vocating a change in the constitution to as quires two to make a bargain, if you are not to give political minorities a veloe in the willing I must go somewhere else," And affairs of state. Dees. Mr., Fitzpatrick so says Canada to day, and snaps her fingers | believe, that if he and his two colleagues, at the McKinleys, Wimans and all that Messre. Murphy and MoShane, were posorew.

That Appointment.

The appeintment of Mr. Edward Kennedy to the superintendency of the Lachine canal is particularly distasteful to our contemporary the Daily Witness. The Government is to be congratulated in having made so good a choice, Our cenfrere never ceased to bespatter Mr. Kennedy frem the day his name was first mentioned in connection with the appointment, and when it was finally annenneed that he had been installed in office the true spirit that nerves the only religious daily was manifested in the following lines : "Alderman Patrick Kennedy, of Sr. Ann's ward, is now the preud father of the Superintendent of the Lachine canal." Had Mr. Edward Kennedy only had the good fortune te be the son et Reginald de Vere, there would have been no occasion for tears or carses, but that the son of an alderman, bearing the name of Patrick, should have carried off the prize was too much for our virtuous and charitable contemporary. Hine ills lachryme. Alderman Kennedy is preud we have no doubt, and his many friends are highly pleased.

Irish Free Trade.

Mr. Stevenson, of Londonderry, one of the armer delegates sent out to examine the resources of Canada, does not hold the idea that the land question is at the bettom of Icelani's troubles. "If that question," he says, " could be solved to-morrow, giving every Irish tenant his helding, not on the terms of the Purchase Act, but free not only from all annual instalments, but freed also from direct texation, the difficulty would be still unselved." The Irish "quisiten," he thinks, is really, in its first principles, rather an economic or labor question, town one of land. There is a good deal of truth in the contention of the delegate, and the only possible way to supply the urgent needs of the ceantry is by granting her the power to adjust her own affairs so as to best meet the necessities of the period. Until the power of arranging her own fiscal pelloy is granted. the industrial interests of the island must always be weighed down by the tremendons gempetitien she has to meet. Hor trade relations with Eogland and Scotland place her in much such a position as Canada would occupy in reference to the United States if we did not possed the power of enforcing a protective tariff. Until Ireland can protect and develop her manufactures her position will not change materially. And it is more the

the Americansite trade in a very philesophic from the ranks of the Oitll Service, some-manner. At St. John, N.B., he happened to thing (unprecedented, for the sale purpose of meet Mr. Blaine, and a merning paper deing natice to the Acadians. The Henseased respectively of the genius of Grattan, O'Connell and Parnell, that such merits would insure for all three seats in the Quebeo Cabinet? Dees he imagine, for a mement, that they would be allowed to supplant even Mesers. Duhamel, Rebidoux er Langeller, so long as our French-Oanadian friends are in an overwhelming majority ? Not likely. Perhaps, some day, Mr. Fazpatrick may be considered worthy of a seat

beside the eminent statesmen we have just named, but he shall have paid teo dearly for the whistle. Some men are taken into Oabinets and kept there, because they are decile nebedies, but, as a general rule, polttical leaders take it for granted that the man who has not his own people with him because he stands by them is of little account in the pelitical arena, what over his abilities may be.

The Last Act.

It is needless to werry our readers, at any great length, on the question of Irish Oatholic representation in the Quebes Cabinet, for semetime to come. When we thought our ideas might be made to prevail, we did our best to awaken our people to the urgencies of the moment. It was hinted that we were pursuing the wrong path, a little more time was necessary, it was unfair to barrass the

Premier in the threes of an election, all would be right in due ceurse, only give the honorable gentleman a chance, he was well dispesed towards our people, and, when the ameke of the electoral battle had vanished from the field, the faithful Irish will find that in the charmed circle of the Prime Minister's advisers their representative would occupy a conspicuous and henorable position. The election over the, TRUE WITNESS bowed to the voice of the electorate. The Premier was to be given an eppertunity of redeeming his pledges, and it was only right that he should not be embarrassed. He was not embarrassed, at least, by us. On the other hand the crop of political prophets, who shot up every now and again to inform the people that within a few hours the new Irish Catholic representstive was to be sworn in, became alarmingly large. In the violnity of Aylmer, P. Q , and even in the sister Province of Ontario, not enly was the office to be filled, and at ence, according to certain newspapers, inspired by the prophets above mentioned, but the blo graphy of the gentleman who was to eccupy the coveted arm chair in the Privy Council of the province was published. By degrees the prophets felt that the day was cold, and, one by one, they retired from the business. Then the Irish Oathelics of the prevince were informed that if they had no representative in the Cabinet, it was on account of the personal jalousies of the three gentlemen of their race and creed who eccupy seats in the Provincial Legislature. Messre, McShane, Murphy and Fuzpatrick were enacting the roll of the Kilkenny cats, so it was said. These gentlemen did not like the imputation of such unbecoming conduct, and, very properly, they hast and to repudiate any such malevelent designs. It then became necessary te drep the mask, and the Premier was equal to the emergency. Mr. McShane has never told any one why he was hustled cut of the Cabinet, and, although the public were led to pelleve that the true inwardness of that calamity was to be forthcoming at a mass menting of his electors, for some reason that meeting was never held. It was conjectured all along the line that Mr. McShane's usefulness as a minister had ceased. Mr. Owen Murphy, M P.P, was looked upon by many as the coming man, and from leit-re recently published it would seem that such a notion was not foreign to the honorable gentleman's own prognestications. We did not comment upon the correspondence between " My Dear Mr. Premier " and " My Dear Mr. Murphy ;" it had no appearance of a genuine fight, and as a sham battle it was a decided failure. However, many thought that, met sphorically speaking, the fur would fly if, during the approaching session, the promises that induced Mr. Murphy, M P.P., to become a Government candidate were net fu filed. Honest Matthew Rearn, the veteran Liberal, had been met and crushed, and the bond had to be redeemed or-we shall presently see what. The session opened, and in last week's issue reference was made to the attitude of Mr. Fuzpatrick in his speech on the address ; but that speech did not end, it only began, the important part he was to play. During the debate Mr. John S. Hail, the able and popular representative of St. Antoine division, Montreal, presented the following amendment:

painful surprise when instead of a speech in suppert of the smendment Mr. Fispstrick amendment be struck out and replaced by the following :

"This House hopes that the advisers of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will be selected in accordance with their qualifications and their merits only, and not according to their religion or their nationality, and that, as peace now reigns in this Province from a tellplous and national point of view, it is not wite to endauger it by untimely declarations such as those contained in the main amendment, and that therefore this House do adopt in their entirety and not seriatim the resolutions sub-

That sub-amendment Mr. Fitzpatrick em. phasized by an eutburst in which he deneunced as subversive of the peace and prosperity of the province the demand for minority representation. A reference to the

debate will show how easily Mr. Ball disposed of Mr. Fitzpatrick's logic. The vote was taken and the sub amendment carried. But where were Messrs. Murphy and McShane ? The member for Quebec county deserves the collapse of the Tory Government. least censure of the three. He took his medicine like a litile man; he obeyed his master and some day may get his reward: his may have been the bravery of expectancy or of despair, it was bravery of some kind, but at the cost of a right for which his people st the cost of a right for which his people concerned, we have told our countrymen. had long contended. Messrs. Murphy and that we would never again beg the world for McShape failed to answer the roll call, either to support their party or to stend by their tyrahay without striking a blow. Froud am people in the hour of need. Mr. Mercier is said to be a good judge of men, and, if that be so, we can now understand why. selecting his collesgues in accordance with their qualifications and merits only, and not according to their religion or their national- eviction and imprisonment and outrage in tty," as the sub-amendment puts it, he does every shape in order to bear what they can not deem any one of the three gentlemen. with whose conduct we have been dealing, a fit or proper person to hold a portfolio in his Cabinet.

THE IRISH ENVOYS.

A Great Reception in New York

O'Brien and Dillon Speak to an Enthuli astic Crowd - 840,099 Subscribed For the Fund

The reception to Mesers. O'Brien and Dillen in New York was very or thuisastic, the Metrepolitan Opera House being packed ts its armest capacity and close on \$40.000 were subscribed. Gavernor Hill made s peech of welcome and he was followed by Mr. Dillon who in the course of his remarks said famine had been made an institution in Iroland. It has reduced her population and ever diagraded a olvil zad Government, the wealch. It is pulling down the homes of the tionsands. After eighty years of Unionist they have resisted successfully all the forces government the civilized world has come to regard the famine in Ireland as a periodical visitation. Both the hearts of the people of this county would be wrong by an exaggerated account of the suffering in the west of Ireland even in the best of years. But there and the story of Tipperary has been repeated has never been a year in Ireland, not even in over sgain and will be repeated until coercion



some hope that Parliament, soon to meet, will A Requiem. adopt means to save the lives of these people, I believe it will be done, because if Ireland

On Sunday the Rev. Father McCallen annonneed at St. Patrick's church that on Saturday moraing a selemn requiem would be sang at 7 20 for the repose of the sou a of the decensed brethers of Branch No 26 C.M.BA.

1681 .et .v. /

Nov.-19, 1890



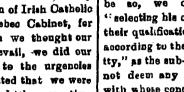
AT Upright Pianos, in every style of natural woods, double veneered, the grain crossing ab right angles; [50 styles of Reed Organs and Caurch Pipe Oigans

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

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THAT the Latin races are showing marked signe of decadence physically as well as merally, and this at a very rapid rate, is a starting fact which has attracted the attention of social scientists for some time past. But these, however clearly they may have established their contention, have never very olearly demonstrated the cause of the decay or suggested a remedy. The Christian philesepher, however, has little difficulty in finding a reasonable explanation of the phenemenon in the attitude which the peoples in question have assumed towards the Oburch. The Papal Encyclical, which is given elsewhere, shows clearly the position of Italy in this respect. That document, though referring especially to Italy, is of wider application, and should, we regret to say, find many hearts to mnite in France. It is sad to think that France, the mother of so much that is great and good in the history of the Church, should have fallen from her high estate. But te-usy this can be said of her by an observant oritio :

" Turn your eyes on France, which a century ago solemnly installed concupiecence-apply bypified by the Goddess of Reason-io the place f conscience, and elevated the dumb buzzerd idol, Man in the abstract, and his fictisious rights, in the place of the living God, and the duries binding upon us because He is what He is; look as France, I say, if you would see an example of the hell which a people prepares for itself when it maketh and loveth a lie. I know the country well, and every time I visit it I discern berrible evidence of ever increasing degeneracy. The man seems to be disappearing. There is a return to the simious type, The eye speaks of nothing but dull esuriency. The whole face is prurient. The voice has lost the virile ring, and has become shrill, gibberieh, and baboou-like. Go into the Chamber of Deputies, the chosen and too true representatives of the people. The looks, the gestures, the cries remind you irresistibly of the monkey house in Regent's Park. The nation-it must be judged by its public acts-has for a hundred years been trying to rid itself of the perception which is the proper attribute of man; to cast out the idea of God, which Michelet has well called the progressive and conservative principle of civil-ization ; to live on a philosophy of animalism ; and is is rapidly losing all that is distinctly human, and is sinking below the level of the animals.

This is an ugly ploture but not an untruth ful ene.

THE Grit organs affect to treat with con-

the grant of Home Rule. That school has caused free trade to become a species of idel -a superatition-as Sir John Macdonald told

the Manchester Obamber of Commerce. It will be a hard thing to break down, but it will have to go sconer or later. Mr. Stevensen very wisely says: "I am convinced that if the British Empire ever is dismembered that it will be due to this cosmopoliton policy which compels the Mother Country to ignere the interests of her celonies and refuses Ireland the right to develop her dormant resources. * * * Give Ireland the right to protect her markets; let her adopt a tariff against English and Soutch manufactured goods, and against all foreign imports : let her be in a position to enter into preferential dealings on a commercial federation system with the colonies, and it will do more to break down the English free trade system of today, which is the one bar to commercial colonial federation with the Mether Constry, and commercial federation is the only true basis of federation, than aught else." Such a termination must come at last, and it would be far wiser for English statesmen to bow to the inevitable.

Minority Representation.

The member for Quebes County has not the reputation of being particularly verdant, yet unless he takes the population of this Province as being mostly feels, his smend. ment, if serious, makes him appear very silvy. We all expect that in the realms of bilss people will be dealt with on their merite. bat, whilst it is our lot to sij urn in this valley of tears, we can hardly expect to see the day when Members of Cabinets will be obesen exclusively on the ground of qualification. Mr. Fitzpatrick must have a very poor opinion of the leading statemen of this country. In all political parties they have recognized, that with our mixed population, It is conducive to harmony prosperity and good government that minerities should be recognized in representative positions. Take of this Province have not been duly represented for instance the Senate of the Deminion. When the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was at the head of the Government, he appointed the Hon. Senator Power, net on account of his Hon. Senator Power, net on account of his should exus in our mixed population and great pelitical experience, for he was then which are so necessary to the prosperity of our

tempt the idea of Canada obtaining other quite young, but because he was the mest markets for their products than the United available Irish Oatholio representative at that States. It is prefitable in this connection to mement. Sir John Macienald, elevated the recall the events associated with the efforts | Hen. Mesers Smith, Bonahoe, Sullivan, of the late Hon, George Brown to obtain a Howlan and Murphy, not merely because ported by the mover in a temperato bat reciprecity treaty in 1874. He failed, but they were good citizens, but on account of fercible speech, in which, whilst uphelding the Reform party, as led by Mr. Mackenzie, their representative qualities as men of their the rights of the Protestant section; he did did not at the time seem to regard the failure race and orsed. Senater Oagrain ewes his not fail to say a good word for the film at and within the at and within the seem to provide the time race and orsed. Senater Oagrain ewes his not fail to say a good word for the film at and within the seem to regard the failure race and orsed. Senater Oagrain ewes his not fail to say a good word for the film at and within the seem to regard the failure race and orsed. Senater Oagrain ewes his not fail to say a good word for the film at a set the second within the second within the second within the second word for provide the film at length second word for the fail to say a good word for the second within the second word for the second word for the second within the second word for the second word for the second word for the second within the second word for the seco and deselation of the country. On the con- French, Canadian interests in a large section arrived for our representatives to endorse so trary, Mr. Maokenzie treated the refusal of of Ontarie, and Senater Peirler was taken self evident a proposition. Judge of the actien into doing semething. I have have

" That this House regrets that, contrary to the practice from 1879 to March, 1888, the divers elements which compose the population in the popular branch of the Legislature in the present cabinet, which causes disaffection and istrust amongst large and influential portious of our community, and has a bendency to dimin-ish the confidence and good feeling which Province.

That amendment is historically true. It expresses the feelings and opinions of the minerities in this province, and it was sup-

the dreadful fame years of 1845 47, when has been silenced. We come to you new to there was not food enough in Ireland to feed the peorle of Ireland. It is a fraud upon the charity of the world that this should be true. The first charge upon the food of a country is to feed the people of that courtry. Bat when thousands have been dying of starvation in Ireland, thousands of dellars' worth of food have been set t out of the country.

That is true this year. Justifying the methods of the Home Rule party, Mr. Dillon said it was found necessary to devise new means for emancipating an appressed people. Other means had been tried and failed.

We have put into the hands of an unarmed people a power that is more than a match for Balfour and all his armies. Our policy has been oritised, but to day the hearts of the Irish people are with us to the last map.

"Ten years ago," Mr. Dillon continued, "we told you that our policy was a fighting policy, that we proposed to attack the cause f famino in Iceland. For one I am to fight. I say this deliberately, while I am glad to acknowledge the aid which has been given to the suffering people of Ireland by the people of this country. But what I wish now is to ace the cause of

IRISH FAMINE REMOVED.

am glad that Bilfour has been shamed across the Snancon. For my part I shall never apport egain to another nation for starving Ireland. But I will appeal to the peoply of every free nation to stund by us and support us in the struggle that we are carry ing on to destroy the source of all our troubles the source of the degradation and ruln and poverty of the Islab people, and to set up in that country on the ruine of Dutlin Castle a government taat shell represent the people and the nation of Ireland ; that shall have convril of the resources of that fertile land so that the spectre of famine and degradation shall no more follow in its train-a govertment that shall so control the resources of that country and place them in such a pas' tion that the name of poer, unhappy I reland shall be a thing of the past ; when Ireland shall be not only a country which her some shall all love with a love that has bound them all together, but it will be a country of blensing and hope, a country to which every Irishman may look with pride and gladness, a country which enemies will never curse again, but which shall be a glory before the

woold.' Mr. O Brien received an ovation which was splendid in its thrilling enthusiasm. Net for several minutes was he able to acknowledge the greetings. "It would be aseless." he said "to try to express the gratitude with which we leel to the people of New York for this magnificent reception. I can till you that it is not the Irish people alone who appreciate and prize every expression of sympathy from this country. I have reason to know that nuder the teachings of that great statesman, Mr. Gladstone (cheers), the hest part of the British people have learned that your sympathy does not mean antipathy to England, but an expression of unselfish sympathy with the cause of liberty as exemplified in Ireland's struggle for self-gevernment.

"We have come from a country where, in a few months, vast masses of the people will

Mr. Balfour has been shamed by American

usthy-new when the dark shadows are treaking, when the light of liberty is just dawnlog for the Irich nation."

is again strewn with corpses it will mean the

"I am begging now for fighting funde. These lands which are cipable of raising

golden barvests have been wrested from the

people, a land formed by God for the susten-

ance of a great people. We propose to fight until we have tern up by the roots the ays-tem of mis-government. As far as we are

men who would lie down and submit to

to say it, fellow citizens, that the men in

Ireland have risen up and attacked the

cohorts of landlordiam in its last intrenob

ments. These are the men against whom all

the venom and vengeance of landlerdism and

Tery government are biling concentrated in

I cland. These are the men who have borne

for the cause of Ireland. For these men we

are proud to beg. No, I do not say to beg.

but to claim from ever man of Irish birth, yes, and from eve y man feeling a love of

humanity and liberty in his heart aid in this

cause. It will be a privilege t) such men to see that the soldiers of the Irish nation are

got struck down in the land on the morning

of the battle while American purses and

"You have cheered to-night the name of

T pperary. We have heard a good deal of the name of Tipperary, and you will hear a

good deal more of Topperary. The men of Topperary have presented a spectacle of puble

conduct. You may search the annals of the

world for instance more not ls and more as

tonishing than the action of the common pc-

pulation of Popperary ; not for any selfish

interiste, but for the defence of their land.

They have given up their fertile lands, and

they have given up their homes. The whole town has refused to make themselves accom-

rl cco of Smith-Barry and the exterminators

They have turned the tables on the extermin-stor, and they have left him mourning upon

the rules of a property which formerly yield.

tyrnuny, the most destardly violence that

sples and shadowing, the shooting, and all. The marvellous thing of it all is that

of landlordism, and all the forces of Dublin

Gustle, and side by side with the ruins of the

exterminator's Tipperary they have raised a

new Tipperary. "During the last few years this has been

going on witheut orime, without violence,

without arms of any kind, accepting eviction,

"Inis is the way they rebuke the vilor

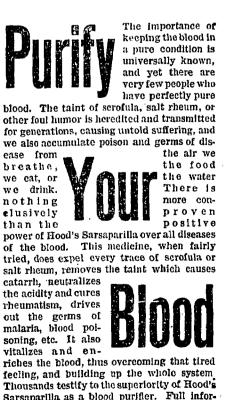
ed him £20,000 B ycar.

American hearts can fire them.

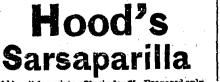
Reputions in support of the mission were nassed.

The Cronin Case

JOLIET, III, November 16 .--- The telief that O'Sallivan, the Costa prisoner, ha conferred is general here. The r. aren arefy b. ed for the denial is that in case O'Sullivan got out he would meet the same fate that O onit did inside of three days. The discipline of the prison is also involved. The more earnest the denial the firmer grows the belief that the st t ment is true.



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TENDERS are invited for grading, masoury,

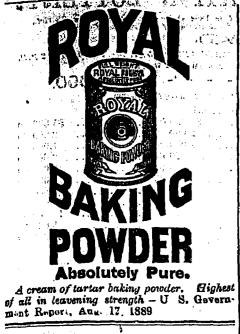
tracklaying and ballasting on the following portions of the line : Scarboro' June, to Port Union, 75 miles. Trenton West summit to Port Hope viaduot. 36 miles.

Plans and specifications can be seen as the Plans and specifications can be seen at the Ohief Expineer's office, Montreal, stier the 12th inst, and wealed tenders on the printed form, endorsed "Tander for Double Track Work" will be received, addressed to the underligt ed, up to the 22od Novaniber instant. The opping do not bind themselves to ac-to the lowest or any offer. The Cone Rotary Ventilator and will be received, addressed to the undersign eu, Smoke Conductor for ballky, chiming's in to the 226d Növeniber instant. 21 to the and and ventilating of Schools, Convents, Churches, Public and Frivite Buildings. "Satistic to the lowest or any offer. Churches, Public and Frivite Buildings. "Satistic to the lowest or any offer. faction given or no sale," 21 satistics - Code and the lowest or any offer. General Manager.

Montreal, November 6, 1890.

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Dov. 19, 1890. Presimina & Art Yon & DATE



(Continued from first page.) THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

Later they desired likewise that to clerics should be extended the obligation of military service, with the necessary consequence of the recruiting and to the emitable formation] of every Cathelig or clerical element from all of the secular clergy. They put their hands upon the coclesiastical patrimony, confiscat of it with the most enormous charges, in order to impeverish the clergy and the Church, and to deprive the latter of the means of which it had need in this world to live and te promete institutions and works in ald of its divine Apostelate. The sectiries themselves have openly declared : "To diminish the influence of the clargy and the clerical be employed; to despoil them of all their possessions and to reduce them to complete poverty."

On the other hand, the action of the State by itself is wholly directed to cancel the imprint of religion and Carlstianity from the nation ; from the laws, and from all that is official life every religious idea and inspiration is systematically banzed, when it is not of their assemblies. directly an agonized ; the public manifestations of Gathelic faith and pirty are either prohibited, er under valn pretex's hampered | in a thousand ways. The family is deprived tion by proclaiming what they call "civil matrimony," and by the instruction which from the primary elements aven to the higher new generations, so far as depends on the State, are, as it were, obliged to grow up ; withent any idea of religion, wholly devolution of the first and essential notions of their duties towards God. This is pu ting the axe i to the root, nor can there be imigined a from the influence of the Church and of the snd of the Puntificat:, op:nly We faith. "By all maoner of means sap cirical repel, and to all the Catholic world We deiam (ar O. tashoity) in its foundations, and in the very sources of its life, that is, in the house, in the sources we continuously, espe-school and in the family," is the authentic cially in Rame, and which render the Governdeclaration of Masonic writers.

It will be said that this happens not alone In Italy, bu that it is a system of government to which States are general y conforming. We reply that this does not descroy, but rather confirms what We say of the lotentions and of the actions of Masonry in Italy. Yes, this system is adapted and put in proctice waerever Freemanenry exercises its im. plous notion, and as this sup is widely spread

tte master idea which presides ever the march ; of public aff irs in Italy is, in what concerns religion, the putting into execution of the Masonio programme. We see what part of the programme has been already realized ; it is known what still remains to be executed, and we may foresee with certainty what, as long as the destinies of Italy, will be in the hands of sectarian rulers, or dependent on the sects, its execution will be pushed forward more or less raoidly, according to circounstances, even to to fullest development. Their action new is directed to reach the fellowing aims, socerding to the vesws and the resolutions taken in their most anthoritativo assemblies-vows and revolutions all inspired with hate to the death against the Church : "Abelition in the schols of any religious instruction whatsoever, and the founding of institutions in which also the female youth may be withdrawn from every clerical inflaence, of whatsoever sort it may be ; since the State, which should be abso lucely atheistic, has the inslienable right and duty of forming the heart and mind of the oltizens, and no school should be withdrawn either from its inspiration or its vigilance, Rigorous application of all the laws in viger directed to insure absolute independ nors of civil society from clerical influences. Rigorous observance of the laws which suppress the religious corporations and use of all means to render them effective. Systemstization of all the ecclesiastical passimery, starting from the principle that the preservice, with the necessary consequence of pristorship of it belongs to the State and its grave and multitudinous obstacles placed to administration to the civil powers. Exclusion public administration, from the opere pie, from hospitals, from schools, from councils in ing absolutely part of it, and burdening part | which they might prepare the distinion of the country, from socademias, circlas, sasa ciations, committees, families; exclusion foom all, everywhere, for always. lost ad, the Maroalo influence should make itself felt In all the droumstances of secial life, and become mistress and arbitress of all, With

become mistress and arbitress of all, this, the way will be smoothed for the abolition of the Papacy ; thus Italy will be freed association, one sele efficients means is to from her implacatie and mortal enemy, and Rome which was in the past the centre of universal Thencracy, will in the inture be the centre of universal secularization, whence should be proclaimed in the face of the whole world the

MAGNL OHABTA OF HUMAN LIBERTY."

These are so many authentic declarations, acymanuus and resolutions of Freemasons or

Witnout at ell exaggerating, this is the present and the future state which is being provided for religion in Italy. To dissimuiste the gravity of it weuld be a fatal error. of its foundation and its retigions constitu. To recognize it such as it is, and to confront it with evangelical prodence and fortitude, to deduce the doties from it which it imposes they require shall be altogether secular on all Catholics, and on Us oppecially, whe as pisters should watch over them and coninstruction of the Universities; so that the | duct them to sal-ation, is to enter into the designs of Providence, and to fulfil a work of pastoral wisdom and zeal. For what regarde Us, the Apestolic Office imposes en Us to protest again loudly against all that has been done, to the prejudice of religion, is done, or is attempted to be done, in Italy ; means more universal and more effective to defenders and guardians as We are withdray society, the family and individuals of the sacred rights of the Church nounce, the off-nees which the Oburch and ment of Catholicity more diffion tt, U4, and more heavy and unbacoming Our condition. For the rest We are firmly resolved to emit nothing on Our part which may avail to maintain the faith alive and vigorous in the midst of the Itslan people, and to protect it

against the assaults of enemies. Brothers, to year zeal and to your love for | presents a contemptible figure. Later on we gravity of the danger they run, you may prepare the remudies, and put everything lu operation to ward them off No means in Our power is to he neglected; all the resources of aneech, all the industries of action, all the inumense treasure of assistance and of graces which the Church places in Our haude, are to be employed for the formation Italy It is not a thing of to day that it is of a clergy in-tructed and file! when the spir t of Josue Carist; far the Caristian eduoutlen of youth, for the extirpation of evil 'ectrines, for the defence of Catholic truths, for the preservati a of the Christian charac-

Russian Government for £2'500,000 and the as can being feared tas firm made known its position to the Bink of England which came to the resona, and other banks have followed suit. The Barings are solvent enough and could have kept on for a time even in the set the run, but is it their duty not to imperil great interests. By their action in explain. ing their position to the Bank of England they averted a tramandous financial ditaster,

THE TREE WITSTASS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

"Ireland's Heroes and Martyrs."

This will be the subject of the address which Mr. Charles Fizzstrick, M.P.P., of O.gans Qatheo, will deliver in the Queen's Hall next Monday evening it the "Munchester Martyrs" annual commemoration, given under the suspices of the S;, Aus's Y.M.S. The programme is full and attractive ; the drmatio portion being a new Irish drams ea-sitled "Innisthore" written for the society and which bears upon the position in 1848 and the Young Ireland movement. We truct that there will be crowded house as the soclety deserves a good reward for its offerts.

A Sad Revelation.

LONDON, Nov. 18 .- The long expected diverce unit of O'Shes ve O'Shes, Paruell co-respondent, opened on Saturday with most damaging evidence against Parnell. The chief topic of discussion in political circles is the O'Shea-Parnell case. The general belief great clearness. The " interview" is as fol-is that Mr. Parnell will retire fram active, lows :-public life for a time at least, and that Mr. Dillon will take the load rably of the loteb parliamentary party. Mr. Gladitine it is alleged would prefer to deal with some one amendment to the address, in favor of Cabinet as leader of the Home Rulers whose privit, representation of minorities? Character is not a subject of unfavorable public genalp rod it is also deelared that the Irish Catholio prises will demand that the leader of their people, shall be morally a clean man. There will probably be no eccasion for centroversy over this point, and Mr. Parnell has almost taken the initiative, according to trustworthy advices, towards effecting the suggested change of leadership,

NEW YORK, November 17-Eugene Kelly sold yesterday that if the charge against Par-nell was proven Irishmen would want no more to do with him as a leader. Of course he could vote on a question, but he would never be look ed upon as a fit man to introduce any masure looking to the relief of Ireland. "Still," con-"we must be generous and tinued Mr. Kelly, wait before coming to a conclusion deprimental to Mr. Parnell. Spill, as 1 say, if the charges are proven again him not only, will the curry of America cease to have anything more to do with him, but the laity will act likewise. T. thuk that a man like Parnell, whom we have always looked spon as a pure man, with his ability, his ancestry and his past achievements should mix himself in such a scandal. It muss remove nim from that high pedestal upon which the Ir.th people have placed him.'

An evening paper publishes the following

opinions on the subject Mr. C. J. Doherry, Q. C., said ; "I think the Irish people owe too much to Mr. Parcell to refuse to follow him if he should decide to cotinue to lead them. As to whether he will du so or not is for his consideration, and his judgment I believe to be much bester than my own I don't think a man can be found to fill bue place, although there are several med in the believe the Home Rule movement is now quitindependent of any individual mus, and whether Parnell is at the head of the party or not. Gladatone and the English people will solve the

question, Mr. J. J. Corran, Q C., M.P., seid : "It ialways imprudent to venture opinions off hand on any such question as this, but as you tell the 'limes' forgery letters turned out to be. The Irish people will never forget what they owe to Parnell, and the Irish party will decid what his future position is to be. Home Rule caunot be shipwrecked by the circumstances of the trial Hos. Edward Murphy, who appeared much grisved at one result of the trial, said : "1 think everyone should suspend his judgment until we hear further on the matter, for we certainly have more to hear. I am extremely sorry at the way matters have burned out. P.r. nell bas always displayed such wenderful judgment and proved himself a man of transcendent al genius.'



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IRISH REPRESENTATION

In the Provincial Government,

Mr. Flizpatrick Expresses his Opinions on the Recent Vote and the Irish Position in Public Affairs.

Mr. C. Fitzpatrick, M.P.P., in an interview with a representative of the Quebec Telegraph on the above subj ct, has given his views with

Have you any objection, Mr. Fitzpatrick, to state the motives for the line of conduct which you pursued the other day relative to Mr Hall's None whatever.

You are, no doubt, aware that. while many of your own countrymen do not exactly under stand and are dissatisfied with the stand you took on the occasion, your political adversaries are making the most of the opportunity to represent your conduct as an abjec; abandonment of a great principle, which, as an Irish Catho-lio representative, you should be the last to forego ?

I have not the slightest doubt of what you say. That was the ouject at which Mr. Hall and the Upposition simed in their smendment and the Upposition aimed in their amendment -to put inyrelf and my Irish Oatholis col-leaguer, Mersra McShan- and Murphy as well as the Government which we support, in a talee light before the country. You know, it is said that everything is fair in love and war, and, I may add, in pulitics, too. The Hall amendment was simply a piece of Opposition strategy or dodging, if you like, to embarrase the Govern-inent and put the Irish representatives "in a ment and put the Irish representatives "in a corner," where bb-y would be forced, so to say, to show their hands and declare themselves in conconciliant and a source are anemalives in-apportunely against their party friends. There was nothing sincere about the move of the Op position. It was simply a case of "diam and cut diamond" between us and I fancy that they did nor, as the lawyers say, take much by their motion.

S ill, admitting this, you cannot deny that there was not a great principle involved in Mr. Hale's amendment, which I ish Catholics should uphold as all coses, and, looking at this prin

c plealone, I would ask you how you justify your action in regard to it? Well, you s e, but was the way I looked at the matter. The principle which Mr Hall's amendment sought on establish was that each of the different elements, which compose the population of the province should be represented in the Cabinet, that is to say, that the English Protest inte shou of be represented by an E glish Protestant, the Irish Catholics by an Irish Cathelie, the Scotchmen by a Scotchman, the Franch-Canadians by a French-Canadian, and 80 00.

NOW, IF THAT PRINCIPLE

wera pushed to its logical conclusion, it might souls, in order that, comprehending the may get at the truth of the whole affair, which rich results of this would be that, in this section may get at the truth of the danger they run, you may prea-mimittee, and to the energetic president, an Ka. lish speaking representative in a single division, Quebec West but excepted, for we are not even in a majority there, as you well know. Mr. Nugert. Among the invited guests were Branch Providents Mosers. Dandelin (141), Howkon (S7), O'R-illy (41), Tult (74), Mosers. J. J. Curran, M. P., Q. C.; P. In fact, to be plain with you, our pusition is such that we cannot afford to assert any such dangerous mrinciple as Mr. H Il propried to establish. When I say "dangerous," remem ber that I do not pratend that the principle is wrong in itself, f.r that would be to relitquich a right which I never intend, on back for more compression. M G-r, Lachino ; Dr. Guerin, D. Cidleux, E P. Ronar, B Tansey and Mr. O'Neill, of Tornuto. The reception committee was com-powd of Merers J. P. Nugers (president), J. Merk, J. J. K. De, F. C. Lawler, M. S.nier. behalf of my own countrymen, to surrender; but I mean that, in the way we are situated, if A Martin was obsirmen of the general entertaining committee. Addresses were deis nos a politic one to assert, as it is a weapon which might be turned with off ct against our livered by the Prosidert, Mr. Nogast, and relves, Collectively, our numbers are sufficiently large and respectable and we have enough Mr. J J. Curren, M.P. ake in the country to entitle us to Caoinet represents top, but, on the other hand, it must out be forgotten, that we are not only in a min-ority in the Province, but in a minority as the Mr. J. A. MacCabe, grand president of the C.M.B.A., has received the following lotter :given points where yot s tell in electing the represintatives, who form and support the Govern DEAR SIR, - Insention as the supress could be has answered our call for a separate beneficiary ment for the time being. It would therefore be dangerous, as you see, to aggressively assert a principle which could only result in drawing ines of demarcation between us and the ma-jority of the population of this Province which re not utall desirable from any point of view in a construction constituted as this is. Furthermore, I contend that it is more to cur interest more, i contend that it is more to cut interest, being in a small minority, that we should be chosen b-cause of our merits and abilities rather than of our creed and nationality. T ke my own county for instance i Where would I be to day, if the principle contented for by Mr Hall in his amendment obtained ? Frankly speaking, I have no fear that either the French-Cauadian population or Mr. Moreier will deal onjustly or us gnerously with us in the matter of Cabinet representation auy in se than they have dealt using its or an-generou ly with us in other respects. Indeed, I cnow of no people who LOOK LESS TO CREED or nationality in the choice of their public men

that since my election to the Legislature and consequent abandonment of the office of Orown Prosecutor, another Irish Catholic, Mr. H. J Cloran, has been chosen to fill the same position at Montreal. Here in Suebro we have two Judges of the Sessions, one of them an Irish Catholic, Judge Murray, and two district magistrates at Montreal, one of them also an Irish Casholio, Judge Barry. All these appointments have been made by the present Government, and certainly, to my mind they are not evidences of such an unfair or piggardly spirit on its part towards my people, as would warrant me in believing that it intends to allow other principles than those of atrice ustice and even of generosity to guide it in future in dealing with the different elements of our population. Of course, for the moment, in the matter of different for the moment, in the matter of Cabinet representation, it may not seem to be se generous towards us as it has been in the past, but allowance should be made for the obstacles which often prevent Governments from doing at all times as they would like to do and

which time only can remove. But, Mr. Fitzpatrick. you, doubtless, know what is easd cusside? Your stand on Mr. Hail's amendment has been construed into an abandonment of the right of the Irish Catholics to Cabinet representation and your sub-amend-Insh Catholic, that the Irish Catholics want up representation in the Government and will be isfird to let things remain as they are. Is auch the case?

By no means, and those who say the contraty are laboring under an altogether erroneous im pression. I am not time serving or mean spirited enough to vield one inch of any right which bebe selected according to qualification and merit, but, in laying it down, I am far from admisting that the Irish Romon Catholics are so far inferior to men of other nationalities in point of ability or merit as to not be ab hold their own, and to prevent their being chosen as advisers of the Lieut Governor. In moving the sub-amendment, I stated that I willingly accepted the principle there in set forth, because I feit that, with qual justice, the Irish Catbolic element would be always able to produce men capable of doing honor to themselves and to their race, as well as to the province, and that, if they were refus ed access to the Cabinet, not because of their want of qualification, but solely because of the i nationality, I would be the first to resent such boycotting nut only by expressing my disapproval, but by recording my vote in condemnation of any Government, the present one not except. ed, which would attempt any such policy of sectional and narrow-moded exclusivism In taking this stand, too, I be heve that I consulted as much the legitimate national pride of my race as I did their best interests under the circumstances

Then, Mr Fi'zpatrick, it is evidently your conviction that the Government intend to g. . 6 your countrymen Cabinet representation? That is my conviction. Of cause, I know nothing of the Government's investigation, but I in satisfied that is is its desire to do justice to all elements and that the I ish Catholics will have no reason to complain of their prestment at its hands. Indeed, I may say that there are excellent grounds for believing that an Irich Catholic Minister will sgain fill a seat in the Cabinot in the very near future. ---

C. M. B. A. Social.

The seventh annual social of Branch No. 26 C.M B.A., on the 12to, in the Quen's hall, Most val, was a triumpoant success and in generally allowed by all who have attanded the former enterthingents of the same obsracter given by the Branch to have collpred them. The attendance was very large some 250 persons being present. All those associated with the management reem to have d ne their at nort to bring about this satisfactory result of the extert inment, and noy special prates would be perhaps desmed invidious but there seems to be a general expresion of thanks raised on behalf of Bro. Suppletor, who prosided over the refresholts.



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hence it follows that the ant Carlatian system also is very largely applied. Bay its application is more rapid and more

genera', and is pushed more to extremes in thoso countries whose governments are more under the a tion of the sect and promote its interacts more. And, by evil fortune, in the number of these countries is at present new the subj of to the implous, mal-fisent leftuence of the sects; but for some vine past these, having h come absolutely dominant and most powerful, tyranplze over it at will Here the direction of public aff dre, in the t ter and spirit in famil es. which concerns religion, is wholly conform- As to the Catnolic people, it is necessary. which concerns religion, is wholly centermable to the aspirations of the secte; which, for their osrrying-ont, find in the depositories of the public powers declared abstrate

AND DOCILE INSTRUMENTS

The laws advorse to the Chuich and the measures offsustre to it are first proposed, deoracd, and resolved in the bosom of the ascombles of the aucts ; and it is sufficient that suything whateoaver may have a cort of apprestance, though distant, of bringing scorn or fault We will recall to mind the anoreval of the new Peual Code; in which that which they desired with the greatest tensoiry, notwith standing all reasons to the contrary, was the adoption of the articles agained the clergy, CX:optional law, and ties go so far an any shor to consider as criminal some note misery. which are for it most saured duties of the ministry. The law upon the oppre pie (sharitable institutions), by which the whole patrimony of charity, accumulated by the piety and by the religion of our ansentore in the shadow and under the tato lage of the Courob, have been withdrawn from all its notion and interference; that law had been already, during many years, promited In the me theg of the suct, just because it should it flut a new injury on the Church, diminish nor social is flashoe, and suppress at one blow a great quantity of bequests for purposes of worship. To this is added the eminen by sectarian work, that is, the erection of the monument to the noterious apcstate of Nuls, promoted, determined on and carried out hy the ausistance and the favor of she ruling authorities by Freemscoary, which, by the very month of the most sutheritative interpreters of the thought of the seat, did not black to confers its sim and declare its Bigutgeance. Ine scope was to scorn the Papacy ; the significance is that it is now desired to substitute for the Catholic faith the most absolute liberty of examination, of criticism, thought and of conscience; and it is well known what such language means in the months of the sectaries And tho real was put upon it by more explicit declarations publicity made by him who is the head of the Government; declarations 'which sound ex anily thus: The real and true atruggle, which the Government has the merit of hav ing comprehended, is the struggle between faith and the Church on the one side, free Camination and reason on the other. Let the Ohurch seek to react, to enchain again reason and liberty of thought and to conquer. As to the Government, in this struggle, it de-Clarge, openly, in favor of reason against faith, and is attributes to fiscal photask of soting se that the Italian State may be the evident expression of this reason, and liberty -a, and task, which, in an apalagons occasion we late.

By the light of inch faute and of such dec-

larations, is is more than over evident that , were caused by certain drafts made by the lost eighteen seats during a similar period.

hefore all, that they may be instructed in the true state of off irs in Italy in the matter of religion, of the tendency, essentially religlove, which the straggle against the Pentiff has in Itily, and of the true scope it con-

stantly among in order that they may are with the evidence of facts in how many ways sparce are held cut in a religious point of view, and that they may be persuaded of the dangors they run of being despoiled of the evil to the Ohuron, to see it forthwith favored inestimable treasure of faith. Bring con-and promoted. Amorgat the most recent vinced of this truth, and sure, buildes, th-t without faith it is Empossible to please God and to save themselvee, the faithful will understand that it is a question of the greatcet, not to say of sols interest, that each han the duty of guarao teeing here below, and which constitute for that budy, as it were, an putting in security before all, at the price of any sacrifice, under pain of incurring eternal

> The remainder of the Encyclical deals oblifig with the moral duties of Italians under the circumstances referred to by Ler XIII.

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Baring Brothers.

Great slarm was caused on Saturday last by the rumer that the great financial house is atom that the Salisbury Government has no representative in the person of Hon, J. Mo of Baring Brathers had failed with liabilities intention of resigning on account of the results of some sevening the financial agents for the origination of the by-slections. He admits that the distribution of the patron of the by-slections. He admits that the clock of the sould be that the financial agents for the nominies Government. Their difficulties is the tast the financial by the lost south as the financial by the lost south a south of the south o ly heard at mining and the set of some seventy les eighty million dollars, the firm are the financial agents for the

To be Hung.

OULAWA, November 17 .- The last ray of hope for a commutation of the death arntence pa red on W. B. Blanchard, now in Sherbrooke jail for the murder of a man named Dalking, has disan peared and the unfortunate man will be executed within the precidets of that building on the 12th of December next. His Excelency the Governor General, after careful y enquiring into the whole case, approved to day of an Order-in Couzcil passed in acc relates with the r-com-mendation of Sir John Thompson, Menister of Justice, that the law should be allowed to take its course. Lord Scanley finds no reason to interfere with the centruce of the court, the prisoner having had a fair trial and the decision arrived at being a just one.

An Insurrection.

LONDON, November 17. Advices from St. Petersburg say it is reported that a serious riot occurred last week at a place 15 miles distant from Moscow. A body of troops shot and wounded a hundred peasants and workmon for relusing to receive the commands of the newly appointed district officials. In addition to re fueing to obey their commands the rioiers bound the cflicials with cords and sent them to Moscow.

The Lew's Delays.

LONDON, Nov. 18 .- The Imperial Court of Leipsic, which is now the supreme trabunal in Germany, has just given judgments in a case which has been processing nearly swo hundred y-ars. It is a suit which was commenced early last century by the Free Hanse town of Lubeck against the Government of Mecklenburg, with the object of obtaining a declaration that the said town has the sole privilege of free navigation and fishery in Beveral rivers and lakes. Lubeck's claim is founded on a charter of Emperor Barbosa.

Agents of Montreal, are projaring what will be be first comprehensive newspaper directory of and, beyond that, it usually matters little to bais country. Canada is now quite large them whether the candidate be of their own enough and its journalistic interests of sufficient antionality or a different one or whether he importance to require its own annual News. Wr ships r not at the same attar. As for Mr paper Directory, and there are several new its a valuable hand book for all seeking information concerning the Canadian Press. We be-speak for this enterprising firm the hearty sup-port and co operation of Canadian publishers generally.

truth of what Bonny alleged concerning Major with some experience of the past. How have the Bartielot's quelty, but he continues to duarge interests of the Irish Cathelics suffered under Stanley with the responsibility for the disserve that befel the rear guard.

what the French Canadians. You are to reall shan the French Canadians. You are to reall acquarated with the politics' history of the country for me to multiply instances of their magnanimity in this respect, but it should never be logisten that is was French Chuadi-nes where turne 'R short Buldwin for Remouski, here build on build a Bused or Remouski, Join Neilson, David A Riss and your humb e s-rvant for Quebec C noty ; Henry G July for Looniniere, the late Duaber Ross for Beauce, C 1 Rho as for Megantic and many others with whose names you are familiar, but all showing bhan the French Canadians are a great deal freer from the prejudices with which they are so glibly classed then their accusers. Indeed, they h we fr quently set us a striking example of ind firence to everything else but personal merit in the choice of their representative men. MESSEB. A. MCKIM & Co., Advertising, with their interests and fe-lings are the principle for the pal past parts to their confidence and an are the principle first comprehensive newsparse direction of the pal past parts to their confidence and an are the principle first comprehensive newsparse direction of the pal past parts to their confidence and an are the principle first comprehensive newsparse direction of the pal past parts to their confidence and an are the principle first comprehensive newsparse direction of the pal past parts to the pal past parts to the parts of wrahips r not at the same attar. As for Mr Mercier, I am satisfied to leave the adjustment

in such a coercive and despite numer, and that the said council-was urged to the same through the autogonism brought shout by revengeful persona, smarting under alleged griev-ances, said b) be it florted by our Canadian grand council, and that we will stiribute to this ac ion of the supreme council whatever animo-ity may arise between cur Canadian and American brothors-Dear sir, by taking the initiative in this matter, and bringing out your views as well as those of other prominent, officers and members of our order in Canada, we will have attained our object. Signed in behalt of branch 24. JURN CORBETT, Ohancellor,

J. NES WILLIAMS, President. JOHN BATTLE, Second Vice Prerident. WM GRAUN, Treasurer. E. D. P. Folsy, Financial Socretary. A. McPrague, Secretary. JAS ROGERS, Assistant Secretary.

The C.M.B.A.

THOROLD, Oat., Nov. 11, 1890

Tor New York Times says Mr. Jay Gould has got control of the Usion Pacific rollway, Mr. Gould himself is given as the authority, and it is said William and John D. Richo elier are in the deal with him. It is claimed hat the Union Pacifis will no longer be a distarber of western fall way peace.

The schoozer L mine, with a cargo of peneral morohandise shipped at Quebeo for Newfoundland, is reported wrocked op Lark iiland,

DIED:

BURKE-At. So. Marthe, Nov. 11th, 1890, at her fauber's residence, S. rah Ann Jane Burke, ag-1 30 years, 11 months and 20 days. [Kansas City, Prescots, Arizina and Pem-brok- papers please copy.]

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| Garrets Elyon, McGrath Mountain, | 1 00 |
| Esther 1. O'Connor, Almonto | 1 00 |
| Rev. P. L. F. Vezion, St. Francia de | |
| Siler, Que | 1 00 |
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| | |

NEWS IN BRIEF.

AMERIOAN.

On December 28 the order of the Kuights of Labor wal have er sted 21 years. The Lisnan Solisty of the Mofis has addressed hitters to Joseph Gazzalo, of Sa Lonis, notifying him officially that no his bien con-

demned to desta by the society. Every peace officer in Young county, Texas. s in juil, having usen indicted by the United States grand jury for participation in the attempt to assault the jull and hang three marderers.

A deepstoh from Salt Lake City says : Nutwithstanding President Woodruff's prodismution polygamy still fourishes in Utab. Forty two acrests have usen made for this

orime within the last 00 days, Mr. Powderly, G.M.W. of the K. of L., rocommends that after January 1 next local assemblies be permitted to discuss the tariff question in this shaps : "Which will bring she greatest good to the greatest numbernigh turiff or free trade?"

OANADIAN.

Wheat receipts wro? improving at Ports Arthur. M. Pure died at Quebec a lew days ago at

the sge of 104. Mr. Josian Blackburn, proprietor of The London Free Press, died at Hot Springs,

Ark., last week.

On her last passage the SS. Linda had a rough experience, and 300 cattle shipped by James Aikins, of Port Hope, Oat, were killed. The oattle were insured.

It is reported in Owen Sound that one of the richest and most extensive beds of phosphates in Oaturlo has been discovered in the township of Madoo, near Bannockburn.

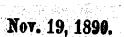
• Owing to the ill feeling between the frish is soldiers and the Irish constabulary all the Irish regiments are to be withdrawn from Ireland.

in his bands, with perfect confidence that he will act not only with the most perf. of fairness,

but even with the greatest liberslip to all inte-but even with the greatest liberslip to all inte-rers. In saying this, I want you dishinctly to understand that I am not speaking merely as a supporter (f his Government and the principles Lieus. Tronp says he has no doubt of the which is embodies. I speak as an Irish Cabbolic, the present Administration ? I state, as you know, nothing but the truth when I assert that bis was the first Government in this Province It is announced that Hon. W. H. Smith to give us a distinctively Irish Catholic Cabinet

oriminal trials in this part of the country, and

THE TRUE WIINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.





By JAMES MURPHY,

Author of "Fortunes of Maurice O'Donnell," "Convict No. 25." "House on the Rath," "The Forge of Clokogue," "The Cross of Gloncarrig," "The Shan Van Vocht," etc.

CHAPTER XXXVIIL.

. . .

WHAT THE VISITORS FOUND.

A cry so full of tarror, so replate with indescribable surprise and fear, so laden with the agony of mortal dread, that all involun-tarily, in their startled states eached it.

And, at the same memont, the livid face, the pretrading eyes, the creat hair and drawn lips of the sexion appeared above the ladder. Without waiting for Sam the Swan, who was climbing up after him, to get dewa, he push-ed him from the ladder, and, with awful des-

peration, rushed down it. Sam the Swan-his hold thus broken ladder was ever the apertures where the away, atairs once were, and he feil through the In t eponing-shot dewn in the twinkling of an i two American officers came to I reland on eye, and before any ene present had time to stretch out a hand to stay his descent. Down through opening after opening-they were in right line under one another-with lightning velocity, until a dul, heavy thud on the fleer below anneunced that ne had reached the end of his fearful descent.

With suspended breathing-fer it had occurred so suddenly they had scarcely time to think-they listened for a cry or mean. But there was nothing of the kind. Then they all knew what the bad was.

The sexten; all unbeeding of everything but his ewn extreme terror-lf, indeed, he was he a condition to be conscious of anything -flaw from ladder to ladder downwards with great rapidity, and, leaping over the lifeless form that quivered on the fluer, gained the deer ; and the watchers above could see him flying with the speed of a madman through the open gate. "My Ged !-- this is awful ! We had bet-

for go down and attend to the poor fellow," said Charles, in breathless awe.

"Yer, you might go, Mr. Crossley," said Dombrate, the only one not scared by the dreadful occurrence, "and get some assist-ance, though all the assistance in the world would be of no use now, for he must be killed stone-dead by that fall. We shall stay here to finish this work."

Oressley accordingly proceeded downwards not without exceeding diffi solty.

"Held this ladder firmly, Charles, whilst I climb up and see what is the matter," said Dombrain.

Coarles, the Major, and Don Miguel watched him with great anxiety and an interest in which their whole being was centred as he raised bimself slowly and crossed over the beams.

He reappered after a short time, and even his face was considerably whiter. I There was an evident tremor in his voice as he said :

"Gentlemen, stand out of the way. It will be necessary to out the rope and let the casket fall. Here is a packet of papers, Take care of them, Major, in the name of the King and the law-and be witness I found them here,"

The repe was out, the casket fell with a jingling noise on the floor; and Captain Dimtrain descended.

"I'll take this with me," said he, taking up the casket, and making a neose late which he thrust his arm. "We may all go down. Our work here is finished. Come away, gentlemen. This is not the place for further talking. Olimb down after me."

There was semething so strange in Dom-brain's usually obserful voice-so serious and hurried, though it was not fear-that no jecture. At last, with the practicalism of one spoke, but each in singular trepidation followed his example-and reached the ground.

dead man lying unstair

Whatever reputation for evil spirits Bermuda House had before, it may be readily expected, was considerably increased by this

licoumstance. It obtained a dreadful name.

· · · ·

No one would go near it by night-ne one would think of entering it by day.

The grave grow in the garden and retted. grew again and rotted again-scores of times anheeded. The windows were broken; the furniture inside menidered and fell to pieces. Same of the inner walls fell in, and the debris covered the kitchen and the lower basement room. The place was an uithr wreck-unsightly, and a nulsance to the neighbourauddenly-fell from the steep solivity. The bood, fit only to be shovelled off and carted

In the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, business which it is unnecessary to mention colors are various ; those held in most esteem here. They were a pair of brave, isarless are perhaps red and roan. business which it is unnecessary to mention follows, as might be expected from those whe had faced the storms of Southern buliets, and were, moreover-what might not be expected from men who had seen the dead lie thick about them on many a orusi field of battle-

thoroughly genial and light-hearted. The mustering out of the regiments, when the Civil War was over, threw these young the same For harness, when he is well shaped ellews out of their commissions, and they and a good stopper, he realizes a large price. Is me to Ireland. For certain reasons it suited them to take | draft hurses take in labor, and that they are fellews out of their commissions, and they came to Ireland.

house. It did not matter of what kind. The less frequented the better. The Icish Government kept a lynx eye on foreign officers at the time. This heuse attracted their attention. It was cheap. It could be had for a song. They took it. One of them had been an architect before

he joined the armies marching on Richmond, and knew the value of the heuse-not only for the purpose they had more immediately in view, but for its own intrinsic value-itstrong walls, sound timber, secure roof, and eligibie pesitien.

Under his guidance and direction it soon was divested of its ruined appearance. Bath worked to clear it out. It suited them to work for two ressons ; first, that they might full any suspiciens that might possibly attach te them; secondly, because they had no meney to expend. Marching with Rene's regiment of artillary was a bad way of making money.

Se to work they went. It was wonderful to see how soon the garden became trim; how soon the windows were repaired and looked bright; and how soon all things began te look obcerful.

Having finished the outside, they commenced inside. It was necessary to clear out the cépris that had fallen into the basement rooms. And to this they applied themselves with a will.

One day, as they had cleared out one of the room, in a burst of good humor, one of them said :

"Well, I reckon we're entitled to a l'quor after that," and with good-hearted pleasautry flang his shovel against the wali.

He was not a little surprised to hear s sonerous ring arising from the contact, and, immediatily going over inspected that portion of the wall; and, finding it to be something unusual, promptly cleared off the paint and whitewash with his peoknife.

To his exceeding wonderment he found it ty be a case of from, fastened solidly and securely into the walt. Calling his companion, and informing him of the discovery, they pondered for a while before it, in vague conthe Yankeer, they determined to take it out of that and see what it was like.

A hammer not answering the purpose, they ot a crowbar, and with infinite labor rooted around an iron safe firmly embedded in the wall, and finally succeeded in dielodging it from its position and relling it on the floor, now again covered with cebris. It had taken seme hours to do it, but the excitement and strong anticipation upon their minds fatigue was ne where; and they determined to finish the work by opening the safe and seeing what was inside. Hammer and crowbar falled for some time -a obarge of powder for various reasons was inadmissible—but preseverance can effect anything, and the two workers had finally the satisfaction of seeing the safe open before them-had, further, the satisfaction-the unparalleled gratification and surprise-of seeing therein, revealed to their astonished oyee But it is not here to say what it was they caw; suffice it to cay that next day both abandoned their new-found habitation-abandoned, too, the can-e that brought them over, though who could, under the circumstances, olame them !- and gave their feet no rest or stay until they found themselves in Parls. There they lived for some months, dispesing of the priceless things they had found sigh for; golden bracelets wrought in carious | within the old asfe to diamond mershants and others; and when they had done sowhich was indeed actually coeval with the collapse of that for which they had sought the shores of Ireland-they returned to America with such fortunes as never in their most dreaming moments they thought they should be possessors of.

more, and his breeding, is manifested in the nest, hardsome badd, good lovehead and symmetrical body, which is dego in the girth, roand and share. (Therilege hard more and muscular, sin large bouts; formerly inheliger were rather tok, but this defour has been to orrouted by judicious hreading? The bairnon the back pars of she trgs, boward the islocks, is made a special feature of this heved; at one time is was curly, but now the fashion is to hard long, straight and silkey. The faces and legs are other whoe; which rather detracts from their other wise comely appearance.(The Shire horse described as a true cart horse which is not a Ciydesdale, a Suffolk

borse which is not a Clydesdate, a Suffolk Punch or a dray horse, but is at times a bloud relation of all three—a large, wellbuilt, power-ful animal, more placid and stranger than the Clydesdale. Moreover, his page is slower. and he does not excel in anything beyond a smart walk.

The dray horse might be truly designated a shire horse, as he is breed in Lincoinshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Wiltshore and York-shore. He is usually an immence beast-a manmoth horse' in fact-slow, ponderous and stately, weighing from fiteen hundred-weight to a ton, and standing from seventeen to eight to a ton, and standing from seventsen to eight een hands high, capable of drawing and backing—a pair of them—from thres to four tone on a two-wheeled dray. and from six to seven tons in a four-wh-eled one, when three or four of them are yoked in it. Their

The Suffolk punch, or cart horse, is not much in use out of that country. Formerly he was about fifteen hauds high, short and compact in build, with thin legs and low blick shoulders. The color was always chestnut running through five shades—from light sorrel to dark chesnut. Now, however, he is bred larger from 15.2 bands to 16 hands, but the color is

perhaps more profitable to breed than any other kind of horee, a most essontial point to bear in mind in their production is their freedom from hereditary defects and predisposition to disease, and especially such as will militate against their usefulness. Syndness in them is of much moment. and particularly

soundness in wind, legs and feet. The largest of these horses are bred on heavy land, where pluw work is very exacting and the strongest and best looking of them are selected for drawing heavy loads at a comparatively slow pace in towns. It is stated that on a moderately good hard road one of these horses will take two tons as his ordintry lord. while nothing will equal them in starting and shifting railway wagons. Less hand some specimens are purchased for road wagons. Tue mild temper of these horses adapts them admirably for large teams, where a long, wais ing pull is required, or to guide good samp redly to the voice or whip without rushing into the collor as hotter tempered horses are so prone to do. Three of these brood mares can take a double furrow plow even through heavy, stiff land, and they are taught more easily than any other horse to go gently, and stop at roots in

He Dorsn't Take Much Medicine and Advilses the Reporter hot To.

"Humbug ? Of course it is, The se-called

" Very frank was the admission, especially so when it came from one of the biggest young physicians of the city, one whose prac tice is among the thousands, though he has been gradnated but a few years," says the Buffale Courier. "Very cozy was his office, too, with its obserful grate fire, its Queen Ann furniture, and its many launges and easy-chairs. He stirred the fire lazily, light. ed a fresh cigar, and went on."

books and what do you find ? Puisons mainly, and naussating stoffs that would make a healthy man an invalid. Why in the world solence should go to pelsons for its remedies

I cannot tell, nor can I find any one who GAD. 31 How dees a dector know the effect of his medicine ?" he saked. " He calls, prescribes, and goes away. The only way to judge would be to stand over the bed and watch the patient. This cannot be dene. Se, real ly, I den't know hew he is to tell what good or nurt he does. Sometime ago, yeu remember, the Baston Glebe sent out a reporter with a stated stated set of symptoms. He went to eleven prominent physicians and brought back eleven different prescriptions. This just shows how much science there is in medicine." There are local diseases of various characters for which nature provides positive remedies. They may not be included in the regular physician's list, perhaps, because of their simplicity, but the evidence of their curative power is beyond dispute. Kidney disease is cured by Warner's S.fe Care, a strictly herbal remedy. Thosands of per-sens, every year, write as dees H.J. Gardiner, of Pontiac, R.I., August 7, 1890: "A few years sgo I suffered more than probably ever will be known cutside myself, with kidney and liver complaint. It is the old story-I visited dector after doctor, but to no avail. I was at Newport, and Dr. Blackman recommended Warner's Safe Cure. I commenced the use of it, and found relief immediately. Altogether I took three bottles, and I truthfully state that it cured me.'

RIVERHEAD, SUFFOLK Co., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1888. Ingard Joensson writes, the Ray. J. W. Smith recommended her Pastor K enig's N-rve Tonic for a peculiar nervous effection. The trouble seemed to begin in the throat, filling up with mucous, sill there seemed no pessage and almost caused choking ; this was accompanied by great nervous p correction with pairs in the head and she was so weak that she could not walk, but must say of the Nerve Tonic, that it was the first medicine to give her relief. 10

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

FREE of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by she Reverend Pastor Kosnig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDIOINE OO., Chicsgo.

IN MONTREAL

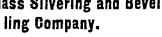
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\$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00. EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, 11 Gosford st., Montreal.

> J. H. WALKER WOOD ENCRAVER, 181 St. James St. (Citizens' Insurance Building.) Engraving for all Illustrative and Adver tising Purposes, sup-erior to any other Precess, and as low in price. Orders respectfully solicited.



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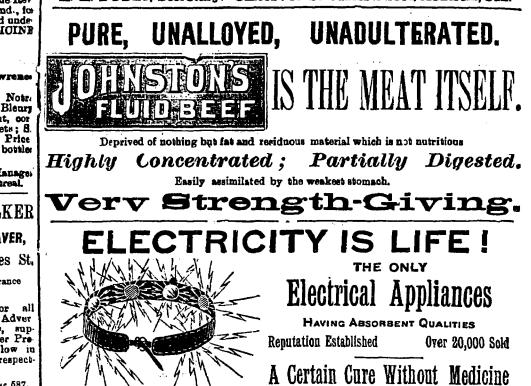
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| | 44 | 66 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 46 | 64 | 66 | | | |] | ,000 00 | | 1.000.00 |
| 4 | 56 | 66 | 61 | • • • • • • • • • • | | | | 500 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| 10 | Real | E tytes | | | | | | 300.00 | | 3 000 00 |
| 30 | Furn | iture Se | te | | | | | 200 00 | ••••• | 6.000 00 |
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| 200 | Gold | Watch | | | | | | 50 00 | | 10'000 00 |
| 000 | Silve | r Wate | hes | | | | | | | 10,000 00 |
| 000 | Toile | t Sets | | | | | | 5.00 | | 5,000 00 |
| 307 | Pelze | worst | | | | | | | | \$50,000.00 |

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



All Diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Belts and Appliances Which are brought directly into contact with the diseased parts; they act as perfect absorbents by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are suc-cessfully treated by correspondence, as our good's can be applied at home.

ALL HOME REFERENCES. NO FOREIGN OR MANUFACTURED TESTIMONIALS.

ALL HOME REFERENCES. NO FOREIGN OR MANUFACTURED TESTIMONIALS. Isaac Radford, 35 Adelaide st. east-Butterfly Belt and Insoles cured him of Inflammatory fneumatism in hour weeks. Samuel W. Abbott. Millichamp's Building, cured in six weeks, iteutatism in knees and teet-knee pads ind insoles. A. E. Catldwell, engiver, 71 King street, City, rheumatism in the knee cured. Geo. H. Lucas, Verinary Dentist, 168 King street west, had dyspepsia for six years, entirely cured in curat weeks-Butterfly Belt and Insoles. R. Austin, 84 Adelaide st. west, City, dyspepsia six years; Eutterfly Belt cured him. W. J. Gould, Gurnet's Store Works, City, not able to work for three weeks, cured in four days-sciatica. Mrs. J. Swift, 87 Agnes st., City, cured of sciatle in six weeks. Jas. Weeks. Parkdale, se, tica and ham back, cured in filteen days. Josiah Fennell. 287 Queen S. east, City, could not write a letter, went to work on the sixth day-neural da. Mrs. Geo. Planner, City, liver and kloneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. Mrs. Hatt, 342 Charence ave, cured of blood poisoning. E. Riggs, 220 Adelaide st. West, city, cutarth cured by Actina. Miss Annio Wray, Manning ave., finds Actina invaluable. Bichard Hood, 40 Stewart st. city, used Actina three months for a permanent cure-cutarth. John Thompson, Toronto Junction, studional sone eyes, cured in one month. C. C. Roekwood, 16 Bidwer st., city, cured of famo back in a few days. Thomas Guthrie, Argyle, Man, says our Batterfly belt and suspensory fundas street, nervous debility-immored from the hirst day until cured. J. A. T., ley, cured of unisoins in three weeks, Your Belt and Suspensory cured me of impotency, writes G. A. Would not be without your belt and suspensory for 50 writes J. Mee, For general debil ity wor Bot and Suspensory are chean at any pricesays S. N. C. Belt and Suspensory cured. Miss J. Mould not be without your belt and suspensory cured me of impotency, writes G. A. Wy. Brown, 73 Riehmond st, west, varieocele cured in 4 weeks-Butterfly

ANY BELT REOUIRING VINEGAR OR ACID WILL BURN THE SKIN All Electric Belt Companies in Canada use Vinegar or Acids in their Appliances excepting this Company.

Butterfly Belt and Suspensory only \$7.00-Sure Cure.

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

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wood land, or among other obstacles. A DOCTOR'S CONFESSION.

science of medicine is a humbug and has been from the time of Hippocrates to the present. Wny the biggest crapk in the Indian tribes ts the mediolne man."

"Take the prescriptions laid down in the

among the beams, head downwards. This repe was around his neck and choked him. You had better get a detachment of your men, Mojor, to take him down. He used to live in B rmuds House. Take bim there. At the same time you might carry this mystery of the business only made the time poor fellow's body-he's dead, is he, Mr. seem so many minutes. With the strain of Crossley ?"

"Quite," said Charley. "He must have been killed the moment he fell."

"I thought so, poor fellow ! You might have him carried there toe, Major. He knew it pretty well in life-he has a right to rest there dead."

Why is-the-lead man in the tower !" asked Charles, with a strange sensation over him,

"Osptain Phil Driscoll," was the astonishing reply. It is needless to prolong the story, whose

conclusion the reader stready guesses.

It took some time to verify and authenticate the finds; bat when the casket was opened there were found the choicest of the j wels taken from the looted palses in Para -gold ornaments of curious workmanship, diamends of fabulous value, any one of which, with its extraordinary sointiliations of light, would brighten the darkest room at midnight; pearl necklaces that an empress might filigree work, studded with topsz and glisten. ing amethyst, that had graced the arms of dusky locas princesses what time Sardanapalas reigned in Babylon and Ramsses ballt the pyramids; rubles, psarls; and rich ivory gods, whose eyes were matchless diamends, wershipped by Indian tribes when the white maa's feet were uaknewn on American soil. No money could estimate the value of these jowels. They were simply priceless.

But more valuable in Charley's eyes than all the rest in the cakes was an affidavit made by the late owner that the little boy placed at school in Chelses House, London, under the name of Charles Cantrell, was son of the deponent, William Controll, and grandson of Charles, Eorl of Glanholme.

Two months sft rwards a double wedding was celebrated in Landon, in one of the meat fashienable churches, where Charles, Earl of Gienheime, teek for wife Agnese, daughter of Don Miguel, once Governor of Peru, and Prince of the Spanish Empire; and where ber sister, Gracia, gave her hand, and heart too, to Frank Orossley, E q. The papers so carefully put tegether by the

dead man found hanging from the eaken brams of the old beifry-tower, established the relationship with abandant clearness.

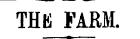
The sarless man on his first opportunity di-sphered, and was never seen spain.

And now comes a curious after-incident. Captain Pail's dead bedy-and, oh i what a sight that face was !-- was lowered down outside from the place where he had met his termble death, where he had struggled with his death-agonies, unseen and unbeard by human eyes and ears, to the ground, and was morns to Bermada Hanes. So, too, was the abatt-srad botty of Sam the Swan. Such curlman siories had gone about concerning them that the simple perple of these days would net permit their bottes to be buried in any of the constorated graveyards of the city, over which, to prevent any such shorilege, they kept watch and ward night and day. To prevent a rist, therefore, it was deemed advisable to bury them in the garden of Bermuda House, which was dens. and the second sec 1 0.5

1

THE END.

Leading autherities say the only proper way to treat outarrh is to take a constitutional remedy, like Hoed's Sarsaparilla.



DISTEMPER IN HORSES.

If the weather is cold keep the affected animals indoors in a well lighted and venti-lated stable. Feed on bran mashes with roots and hay, and leave an abundance of pure water at all times with the animals' reach. pure water at all times with the animals' reach. A little saltpetre, say a teaspoonful, may be dissolved in the drinking water every night till the kidneys act freely. When the throat commences swelling apply warm poultices of linaeed meal, changing them twice daily, and and as soon as the region of the throat commen-ces to fluctuate, open it and liberate the pus, afterward continuing the poultice till all dis-charge classe. Ordinarily this is all the treat-ment that is required. If the throat is very sore, and great difficulty is experienced in awallowing, an ounce each of chlorate of potash, gentian root and liberate though the mixed. gentian root and licorice root should be mixed in a pint of molasses, and a teaspoonful of it smeared on the tongue every three hours Breeder's Gazette.

GOOD BREEDS OF HOBSES.

The following description of valuable breeds of horses is from the Practical Horsekeeper, by Dr. Geo. Fleming, veterinary surgeon, of

the Eaclish army : The Olydesdals horse is through compara The orylastical house his birds of the part of the pa

- den na statistica e de seta esta la seta de la seta de

A St. Louis man has recovered six cents for a libel made against him by a newspaper. Alter a few more such terrible punishments as this, editors will begin to find out that they cannot menkey with a man's honor with impunity.-Lawrence American.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Caster's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

"Constant Peruser" wants to know who is the author of "Tacir Wedding Jearney." If you mean who stands the expense of the trip, why then, as a general thing, it's "pa." Whiteside Herald.

The disagreeable stok headache, and feul stemach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of MoGALE's Butternat Pills.

TO THE DEAF.

A person oured of Deatness and poises in the Will send a description of it FERE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

Tom-1 say, Jack, how many eggs does a hon lay ?

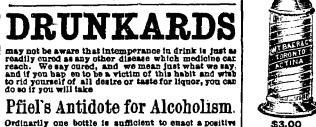
Jack (suspiciously) -Is it a joke ?" Tom-No, really. I merely ask for infor-mation. Sinus taking charge of that agricultural peper, such questions i at Iral.y anse, you know .- Yankee Blade.

ALWAYS THANKFUL.

FRANKLIN, Wis., Nov., 88.

Myself and my wife use Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for nervous debility, of which we are conflicted since last 10 years, and are so well pleased with the good effect of she remady, that none, we are always thankful for it. Start full or the second start and the second start and

cut Plate Glass for Vestibule Doors a specialty. 623 LAGAUCHETIERE STR . R. Montresi. Boll Telephone 1390.





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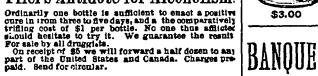
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FRANK BOND, ..., WILLIAM STAFFORD

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PFIEL & CO. 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a divi dend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ p c.) for the current half year has NA ADDINESS NAMADIN'S NAMA been declared on the paid up Stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable Scottish Union and National Inat the Head Office of the Bank in this city, on

CATARRH

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VILLE

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THE INFLUENCE

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MARIE.

and after **MONDAY**, the First December next The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to 29ah November, inclusive,

> By order of the Board. U. GARAND,

Montreal, Oct. 21, 1890.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER

DIVIDEND No. 50.

NOTIOE is hereby given that a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF (3) PER CENT on the paid up capital of this institution has been declared for the current half-y-ar, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, at Montresl, on and after Monday, the first day of Dreember next Transfer Bicks will be closed from the 17th

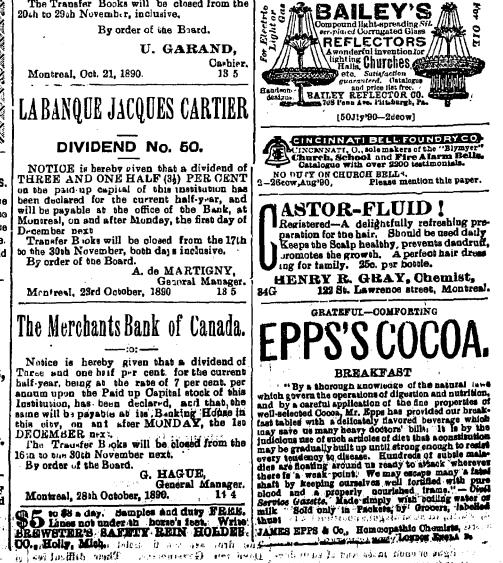
to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

A. de MARTIGNY, General Manager. 1890 18 5 Montreal, 23rd October, 1890

The Merchants Bank of Canada.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ince and one half per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per anoum upon the Paid up Capital stock of this

54 St. Antoine Street - he have been all the second of the second of the second se in the families in the second second second in the general segment strating is



Not. 19, 1890.

FEAR NOT TO DIE.

Feer not to die, though in the pride of strength, Of youth and power and bloom; Though long reprised, the blow must fall at longth-Thou canes not shun thy tomb.

Fear not to die! It may be thou art ta'en When clouds o'erhang thy bead. And ere they burst-lo ! peaceful thou hast lain Down in thy narrow bed.

Fear not to die ! The sod that drinks the rain, And blooms beneath the sun. Ne'er spreads its shield 's wixt man and woe in

vain ; There is no trespass done.

Fear not to die! When life may seen most sweet,

Thou may'shoutlive thy joy-For even balanced are the scales that mete Life's go'd and life's alloy.

Fear not to die! Thou leav'st not much be

hind ; And that will follow thee-Richas and ties are scattered by the wind, Like elements set free.

Fear not to diel for great may be thy gam, And small indeed thy loss, If fails upon the grave where thou art lain The shadow of the Cross.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD

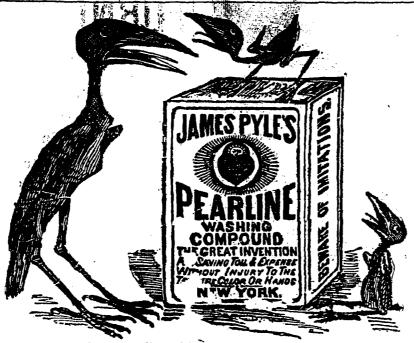
HOW MARBIED LIFE CAN BE MADE HAPPY.

Of the duties of husband and wife, one to tas other, the Qieen advises the young married woman to try and realise, when she returns from the honey-moon trip, that holiday is over, and workday life has begun. She need not be unhappy because she is busy, on the contrary ; but she has duties, and must take them up, and ene of them is the happiness of her companion, which is practically in her hands. To begin with, try and arrange your heuseheld to suit his tastes and wants ; study his ways and wishes, and let him see you do so. Uas of the virtzes a man greatly affeo a is punuality, therefore, try and outivate it. Aimaya be ready in time and have all your arrangements ready. If done; fold all together in the form of a bol-he is late, wait, of cause. But when he sees ther, and tarn it out on to its dish. you wait, he will seldom, if ever, keep you How TO MAKE CALF'S FEET JELLY. waiting. If men grieve or anney you, try and take is patiently, and as a mistake on their part ; never treat it as unkindness or institution, and above all remember that men are not at women, and things that at a woman's nerves all a tangle and send the het blood straight to her head or heart, are passed by men with utter unconcerv, even if they chance to notice them, which they often de not. In fact low things astoniah men more about women than the way the latter resent and get excited over words and evenus the fermer ounsider the merest triffes. Romember, if your husband is to like home, he must be taught to look for his comfort there.

SOCIAL LAWS FOR GIBLS.

You think the laws of society are severe. You do not believe that conventionality is a great sword held up, not to strike you, but to protect you, and you shrug your pretty shoulders and esy, "I know I was doing nothing wrong wrong, and I don't care what people say." Now, my dear, you must care what people say ; the world is a great judg ment court, and usually the innocent and the ignerant are perceuted by it, though occasion aliy, some one falling into the mire of soandal and gosvip, is brought into the court all bedraugled and dirigured, and the judge, not being able to see the viriue that is underneath decides against the victim, and all be cause to did not care what the world said. I wish you would think even of the most innocent.

Sometimes I fear you think I am a little bit severe, but I have known so many girls



" Jump off child-you'll turn white." The bird is wrong Pearline does not harm colors-but does

remove all dirt-hence, brings to view-restores like new whatever remains of the original color.

Makes white goods whiter

Colored goods brighter Flannels softer with more ease and comfort, and better (in less time) than anything known. Directions for easy washing on every package.

Millions use it because it makes the washing of clothes and house cleaning easy-a child or delicate woman can do such work with Pearline. It's for the finest lace to the coarsest cotton or wool-the most delicate paint to the kitchen floor-the most costly silver to the kitchen sink. Beware of imitations and reddlers.

become set and the emel. t appears nearly

Boll two call's feet in two quarts of water

vey gently for at least two hours; at the end of this time the liquid will be beiled down to ene half of its original quantity; it is then to be strained into a pan, and left to cool till the next day. Scrape and wash off all grease, dab a clean cleth all over the surface to absorb any remaining grease, put the call's-foot stuck or broth into a very clean sauce pan, add three ounces of lamp agar, a bit of lemon-peel, the julos of a Loman, a little bruked cingamon, and half a pint of white wine; beil all tegether for ten minutes, skim, strain through a doubled piece of muslin into a basin; set the jelly in a very cold place to cool and become ticm.

FARMER S STEW.

Take any cold, fresh meat, cut fine, put ene tablespoonful of current j.lly, one et wai-nut catsup, one of butter, haif a chopped ene tablespoonful of currant jelly, one et wat-nut catsup, one ef butter, half a chopped onien and a teaspoonful of strong vinegar in with it, add pepper and sait. Stir over the Strong vinegar in Strong vin Strong vin Strong vinegar in Strong vi fire for fifteen minuses and served with cuoumber pickles.

MOCE TERBAPIN:

This is an elegant dinner diab. Mince seme cold yeak, sprinkle with salt and a let 1 osyenne pepper. Mash the yelks of four hard colled eggs, max with half a cup of oream, a small whose glass of grape july, one grated natmeg, a tablespacuful of butter relied in flour and half a teaspeenful of made mustard. Stew five minutes and serve on hot GUASS.

DEVILED OYSTERS.

bit severe, but I have another and good, and who were so thoughtless, yet so good, and who only found protection in the sword of conventionality. It may hang over your hand as did that of Dam wilss, but it is as a tablespoonful of butter, stir in one of tablespoonful of butter, stir in one of the several process each, 25 the same baying bran in Ontario and shipping it we the same bayes also been 'sking other kinds of mill feed. Then again Ontario millers say of mill feed. Then again Ontario millers say head, as did that of Dam wiss, but it is as a warning. Is will protect you from evil-speaking from the making of injudicious field and ad elewiy the hot oream or milk that they cannot get cara to sho it in. speaking from the making of Injudicious neural and a jull of hot oyster liquor; when grows bree fries bete fries by the first and the state and the better liquor; when grows bree fries bete fries by the first and the state and the beaten with of two oggs, position and quality. Shorts are firm at \$18 to pleasure than if all the world ran heiter- smooth add the beaten yelks of two oggs, skeiter and became like a wild Irish fair stir for a moment but do not let it holl, ay. Conventionality protectss you, as does the salt and cayenne, and bake in socilop shells FRIED OFSTERS,

COMMERCIAL MONTBEAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR -- Receipts during the past week were 26, 94 bbls skainst 30, 131 bbls for the werk previous. The market remain quies and steady under a good local demand, with rales of straight rolliers at \$4 70 to \$4.711 and \$4 75, and 90 per cent at \$4 80 to \$4 85. In only strong bakers' there have been sales at \$5 60 with more offering at the same figure. Manituba millere, however, have teen offering at least money to arrive, although a me state they will not be able to deliver the flour - xcept at a loss Ontario millers have been shipping fisely to the lower provinces on orders from travellers at better prices than this market wilgive. In fact Othawa has been able to obtain better values than can be real zed here, and dealers themselves admit this is the lowest market in Canada, There has also been afair business on Newfoundland account in straight to lers on the basis of \$4 70 to \$4 75 here Western millerquote :

Patent, winter, \$5 20 to 5 50; Patent, spring

The market is steady standard having been sold at \$4 70 to \$1.75, although some buy re

been buying bran in Ontario and shipping it to be corresponding week last year. The total been buying bran in Ontario and shipping it to shipments up to Nov. 8, were 1,274,269 boxes the S atre, paying equal to \$16 here Ameri. significant 1,089 902 boxes for the same period last

which have been made for future delivery at 750-0 80c per tonshel in bond. Montreal No. 1 is quoted at 80c to 90c. SERDS.—There is very little doing in this market as farmere have not commenced to bring it in yet in any quantity, alshongh a small lot was sold on fur-day last at \$1.75 per bushel to a desler here Quotations here range from \$1.90 to \$2 Olover seed is quiet and nomin-ally quoted at \$5 per bushel. Advices from Chatham state that a short crop of clover seed is now anticipated in that section. Straw - The supply is still limited with asles of locae at \$5 to \$6 per 100 buadles of 12 los cach. FRUITS. &c. Arples-Thère has beed some buning at last for local account, sales of choice winter varieties in car lots baving being made at \$2.75 to \$3.85, one lot of choice selected red stoch in large herrels bringing \$4 Advices from Liverpool.

and the second second

harrels bringing \$4 Advices from Liverpool, Glasgow and London are very encouraging an cording to last cables. A number of sales have been made this week netting \$4 to \$4 50 per been made this week netting \$4 to \$4 50 per bbl. Fameuse are almost unsaleable, a few lots of fine to choice having been placed at \$3.50 to \$3.50 per bbl, and 2 lots of small sputted fruit sold at \$1.10 and \$1.75 eresprotively. It looks as if all the good Western stock will be wanted in England at betwer prices than can be had for them here. The sale of two cars of winter fruit has just been reported at \$3,59 on track, and we those \$3.50 to \$4.50 Sales of choice Balwins are reported in Glasgow at equal to 17s 61 here at Liverpool cable mentions a sale at equal to 18s 61 f.o.b. here.

EVAPORATED APPLES- The supply is very west at fully qual to prices asked here. We quote 130 to 140 per 10. DRIED APPLES-The market is firm at ful prices sales during the week having been made

prices as fullows: Oanada short out clear, per bbl, \$00 00 to \$18 00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$16 50 to \$17 25; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$17 00; Hama, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 8½c; Sacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½c to 62. DRESSED HOGS-The market has been the turn easter during the past week, and prices are within our quotations, 8c to 9c in the figure asked bere.

ORANGES-A fair demand is reported, Jamaica in barrels selling at \$5.50 to \$6, Florida

turn easter during the past week, and prices are fully 25c 100 pounds lower, sales of bunches of tron 5 to 10 hogs being reported at \$6 for beavy weight, and \$6 25 for light, a lot as choice light Eutebers as ever came to this market being placed at \$6 25 There has evidently been some killing in the Chavam dis-

per lh in boxer, mats the to to 53. NUTS -Grenoble walnute 186 to 20c; Bor-

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

CRANBERRIES - Choice Cape Ood cranberries are steady at \$9 to \$10 per barrel, poorer grades \$7 00 Sweet POTATORS -- Marken decidedly firmer

under good enquiry and prices have advanced \$1 to \$1 50 per barrel. We quote \$4 per ibl.

GEAPES.-The season is now over for Cana-dian g apes. The few baskets remaining on the marken are being sold at fic to the per lb For Almeria grapes there is a fair demand and business has been done at from \$5 to \$7 per crate, as to weight and quality.

QUINCES .- Market quiet at 450 to 600 per DB= KHD.

ONIONS .- There has been a little more ac tivity, further sales being reported at \$2 25 to \$2 50 per bbl for Canadian red and yellow Spanish onions are steady at \$1 per crate. POTATOES —Small sales of potatoes have been made in car lots at 55c per bag of 90 lbs, Several cars are offered in the West at 50c fo.b., but dealers say they cannot pay it. A very choice car of Western was offered on track

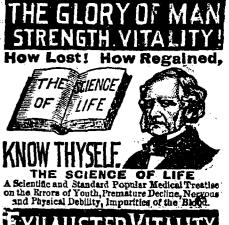
yesterday at 60c, but it had been sold this after noon. Prices it is expected will improve as soon as the co'd weather sets in. No further shipments have been made to the United States since the car load referred to by us last week Shipments are heing made from the Lower Provinces to the United Sates. Advices from New York, Boston and Chicago are firmer.

FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH -The market is very poorly supplied with fresh fish, and prices consequently rule above the average. Portland fresh had lock has been selling at 5c to 6c per lb B C B C fresh salmon are selling at 15c to 17c per lb.

PICKLED FISH .- Labrador herrings are very prices here more or less nominal. One of the arge near by combina ions has, it is said, ins September and Osteber make still unsold. It is reported that in order to induce sales 9_{20} wild have to be accepted for September and of 300 barrels green cod at \$5 to \$5 25 per bbl, and dry cod is very scarce and is bringing \$5 25 to \$5 50 per quintal. Sea trout has been sold at \$8 to \$5 50 per bbl. Newfoundland salmon \$14 per bbl and \$21 to \$22 per tirres.

DHIED FISH.-The market is quiet. We quote Varmouth bloaters \$1 25 per box of 60, and St. John St 25 per 100. Boneless od. 7c to 8: per lb, and boneless fish 5c. New Finnan haddres 745 to 8c per lb. OILS - Quite a large lot of Newfoundland cod oil has been received since our lat issue and is selling at 37c to 28c for prime. Halifax cod oil is iffered at 35c to 36s, but buyers do not seem to want it, and no sales are recorted. In steam refined seal oil, there is a reported sale of 150 bbls at 40c and holders are now asking 51c; cod liver oil is quoted at 50c to 60c for Newfoundland. Norway cod oil is steady at 80c to



2.4



Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtazation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal Svo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illus-trative Prospectus Bree, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. II. Parker, M. D., re-ceived the GOLD AND JEWEILED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and acorpu-of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confi-dentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Builinch St., Boston. Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

AST ALL PRECEDENT I

OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Education is for Charltable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over wheiming popular vote, said

HIN GEAND FATRAORDINARY DEAVINGS (ase place Semi-Aussally (June and De-comber), and its GEAND SINGLE FUMBER DEAWINGS LAB- place in each of the other (en months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. Attested as follows. Attested as follows :

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Dagwin, s of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themplace, and bot the same are conducted with here in following and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures allached, in its advertisements "

It Emly

Commissioners.

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

R M WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisis 18 Nat'l Bk PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Pricana, Tuesday, DECEMBRE 16, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

| | | LIST OF PE | IZBS. | |
|-----|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | PRIZE OF | 690,060 is | | . #690.000 |
| 1 | PRIZE OF | 2 40,000 18 | | 200,000 |
| 1 | PRIZE OF | 10.000 18. | | . 100.000 |
| 1 | PRIZE OF | 50.000 1 | | 000.01 |
| 2 | PRIZES OF | 20.000 are | | 4 000 |
| - 6 | PRIZES OF | 1º 000 are. | | Í 0.000 |
| 10 | PRIZES OF | 5.000 are. | | |
| 25 | PRIZES OF | 2; 00 are | | 10.000 |
| 100 | PRIZES OF | 800 are. | ********** | H3.000 |
| 200 | PRIZES OF | UUO ATO. | | 1:30.000 |
| | | | | |

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.-Receipts during the past week were 4.380 packages against 6,225 for the week provious. The volume of business has been less ance our lass report, both as regards creamery and dairy, but values have been well maintained repectally for choice late made soods. As re-IAMES PYLE, New York gards Eastern Townships dairy, it is said that

prices as follows :

bigh.

PROVISIONS.

学校的理想的研究的 计计算机理论的 网络非常小说的复数形式 化原料化学 化合金化

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

parties are paying as much in the country as can be obtained for it here. This, however, is nothing new. In Western there have been further sales at 142c in round lobs, and we hear of the sale of a large lot of Komoura-ka, said to be at a low figure. The exports of buster for last week 826 packages against 1838 packages for sue corresponding p-riod ast year. The total -xports to date were 18,500 pkgs against 38,730

 We qu ta:
 We qu ta:
 Oreamery, September and October 21 to 22c; do earlier makes, 19c to 20c; Eastern
 Townships, 16c to 20c; Morrisburg, 16c to 20c; lic; Western, 14c pol5c.

For choice selections of single packages 1c to 2. per lb more is paid. CHEESE.-Receipts during the past week were

31,026 buxes, sgains: 37 009 boxes for the week previous. Considerable cheese has been bought up during the part week or ten days on the names of Sic and Sic in the country, which is qual to Sic to Sic here. Last week about 20 000 b(x-s were said to have charged hands in the Brockville district, a good portion of which was a ipped to parties here upon the under-subning that they should have the selling of the goods if they provided free storage until they were sold. The French country and the Townships have pretty well sold out their fall make, so that outside of the Ingersoli district

extra \$1.40 to 4.65; superfine, \$1.00 to 4.90; fine. \$3.25 to 3.05; city atrong bakers', \$5.50 to 5.70; medium bakers', \$5.58 to 5.50; Ontario bage--xtra, \$2.15 to 2.85 OATMRAL. - Receipte during the past week were 44 hble against 1,648 for the week previon-The market is steady standard having has wuld have to be accepted fur September and October goods. At the same time holders are sold ab \$4.70 to \$4.75, although some buy r_{4} sav they obtain better terms then \$4.70 Granulated is quoted at \$5 to \$5.25. In b g_{4} ordinary standard is quoted at \$2.30 to \$2.40, and rolled outs at \$2.40 to \$2.50 The market here is firm for bran, were 38.307 boxes against 37,643 boxes for

POBK, LARD, &o -The market is quieter for pork now that the orders for secount of lumb r-tuen have mostly all been filled. Still a fair wen have mostly all been filled. Still a fair business on city account, and near by country p ints is repurted at within range of former prices, a lot of 50 bris of thicego clear nork being placed on private terms, but said to be at a shade under \$16 50. But we still quote \$16 50 to \$17 for that class of pork Canada short cut commands good prices, sales having transpired at \$18 ber bri. The stock here at the moment is very light. In lard there appears to be quite a fight going on between Fait banks and our local refiners, the result being that there is very little money for either parties. We quote prices as fullows:

short and prires continue firm at our quote-tions. Some lew sales have been made in the

\$4 per b x. LEMONS-A very good enquiry for the season

with saires of Malaga at \$3 to \$3 per chests. \$7 to \$8 per case, and \$3 to \$3 50 per box. FIGS-Supplies liberal with sales at 8c to 120

biot, as a car of heavy hoge was differed at \$5.75 f.o. b. there, which figure is said to be too

desux 11c to 12c; Barcelona & and Sicilys 12c per 1b; Pecans 17c; Tarragona almonda 15c; peanuts 10c green. 11c roasted; cocanuts \$5 to \$5.50 per 100, and Ontario chestnuts 10c to 12c

day.

best mother, frowning at and forbidding not as above. enly which is, bu: also that which looks wrong .- [Ruth Ashmere, in Lidies' Home Journal,

A MILLION POSTAGE STAMPS.

A good many years ago some foolish or mischlevous person started the story that for 1,000 000 used postage stamps £30 could be realized, or the reception of a oull secured inte some publio institution. People were found who believed in this or any modification of it as regards the use to which the stamps might be devoted. Even souls were to be converted by the rubbish, for the "heathen Ohinee" was so anxious to decorate his walls therewith that he would give his children to missions in return for them. Inquiry slways ended in a myst ry, and secondhand stories were the most that were obtainable. The dupes of the delusion gradually lest heart and hepe, and either wasted their collections or made toys and trifles with them. Meanwhile no one seems to have be come a millionare, though a case was recently mentioned in which a lady collected a quar ter of a million in 15 years, when the task was renounced, its roults got rid of and offered in the oity at 6 i per thousand by the consignee. The subject has lately come up again, and at ence to teach and warn rash adventurers, some calculations have been made by the writer of this ncts. It is as-tenishing how few real 2: what a million means, although easy to say it is "ten hun-dred thousand." Well, then, suppose a cellecter able to put together 15 stamps per when the store would amount to 36,000. Parsning the same dull round, and with equal success, at the end of five years the sum would be 180,000; at the end of 10 years it would be 360,000; after 20 years it would be 720,000; five more years would raise the pile to 900,000, and if our figures work at the age of 20, we may a.k. hour, the stamps will have cost her £886 53. These calculations are very interesting, and will, I hepe, astonish some whe have net He will give the press on S-turday a descrip measured the work they are asked to do.-[Londen Queen,

THE KITCHEN.

HOW TO MAKE AN OMELET.

Fried eysters with bacen is a dish which is rather uncommon. Fry half a dozon rashers of very thin and very fat unsmoked bacou until a delicute brewn ; lay them on a hot dish and pour out all the fat except about a tablespoonful, reserving it, however, for luture use in cooking. Add to the fat in the pan a tablespoonful of butter, and when not lay in the cysters. Shake the pan until the beards begin to open when pour late a hot dish over small squares of buttered toast which have been previously dipped into some of the cyster liquor made hot. Season with pepper only and garnish with the

All the disorders caused by a biliour state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No psis, griping or dis-comfort attanding their use. Try them,

J\$000.

Dr. Koch's Discovery.

BERLIN, Nevember 12 .- The following parsioniars are published of a case of lupne of the face in Frankfort which Dr. Libbersz has been treating by Professor Kech's method : Six hours after the uj otion of the lymph and temperature of the patient rose to over 104 and the pulse 120. At midnight the fever abated ; the source awelled, the heads of the lapus picers became light yellow, and from them exaded a serious liquid. After 13 neurs scabs began to form. Lo-day the patient hour for eight hours a day, she would have | was free from fever and the ulcers were cover 120 for the first day, and 720 for a week of | ed with scabs similar to these of a person rewas free from fever and the ulcers were cover aix days. We can scarcely expect this rate covering from an eruptive fever or from to continue for mere than 50 weeks in a year, eczema. The dector intends to inject more lymph when the scabs fail. A medical correspondent of the Tageblat: reports that in a case of lung disease the patient complained of pains in the knee, which were regarded as proof of the tuberculous nature of the disease, and that an injection of the lymph was made In the back which was followed by consider-able swelling of the know joints Minister are correct, the grand million would be com-pleted after 27 years, 38 weeks, five days and a few odd hours. It the lady began her erection of a special neupius for the treas "Pray ment of consumptives by the Kuch method. how old might she be" when she ended it ? A patient who has been treased by Prof If her time and expenses were worth 3 i per Kooh will be shown to the Sargival Soutety on Monday D'. Kooh will new experiment with a view to obtaining a cure for diphtheria.

There is a man in our town and he is wondrous wise ; whene'er he writes the printer man he dotteth all his i's. And when he's doited all of them with great sang from Break three or four eggs luse a basin, add | and ease, he pupotuntes eaon paragraph, and a little chepped shalet, paraley, pepper, and creases all his t's. Upon one side alone he a little chepped shalet, parsiey, pepper, and salt; put an ennce of butter in a frying pan on the fire, and as seen as the botter bugins to fry, beat up the eggs, etc., with a fork for two minutes; immediately peur the whole into the frying pan, and put it on the fire, stirring the eggs with an iron speen as they in.- [Arthet Printer.]

\$19 and moblue at \$26 to \$27; poorer qualities, \$20 to \$22

WHEAT.-Receipts during the past week were 41 178 bu-hels, againet 62,076 bushels for the werk previous. Two small cargoes of No 2 hard Manitoba wheat have arrived in the city for millers account, one of which was sold in Manitaba at equal to \$1 161 laid down here Others, however, state that they can lay down No 2 hard at \$1 12 here. The above, however, represents an actual transaction. Upper Cana da white and red winter wheat is quited ar \$1 04 to \$1 06

CORN-R-ceipts during the past week were 506 bushels, sgabat 600 bushels for the we k previous. The market is firm and prices are higher at 70c to 72c, for car lots, duty paid, and 62: to 63; in bond.

62: to 630 in bond. PEAS.—Receipts during the past week were 51 110 bushels, against 74 481 bushels for the week previous. Sales have been made sizes our last is us at 75 to 76 in store, and we quot-7 by the 76 in shore and at 77 aff irt per 60 bush to the store and at 77 aff irt per 60 bush In the Stratford district acording to a letter recrived here yesteritay sales have been made at

501c to 63 per 66 lbs f. ob. (ATS Recepts during the past werk were 7699 bush is, against \$1,465 bushels for the previous The market is steady under a more On ario cats are reported for Quebec on private mrms but said to be at about 45s per 35 lbs for the sale is also mentioned of 3 for b, here The sale is also mentioned of 3 cyrs L wer Canada asts at 41c. We quote Low r Canada at 41c to 42c and Upper Cana-ds as 42c to 43c per 32 lbs.

BARLEY. Receipts during the past week were 6465 oushels against 2,350 bushels for the week previou. The market holds firm, and one of our leading browers is under the impression about 10,600 bushels of choice Ontario malting harley was shipped to Newfoundland this week but the price was not made public, although it was reported at above our outside quotations Shipments of Bay of Quinte barley are still be ing made to the United States, American buyers paying from 60c to 65c f.o b. Pictou and vicinity. We quote prices here from 65c for malving, and 50c to 53c tor feed.

BUCKWHEAT. -The market rules steady at 49: to Mo per hushel.

Rys.-Holders ask 700 per bushel, but buy. MALT.-Ontario male is steady, contracts of

Will give you an Appetite,

Will make you Fat,

Will Tone up the Nerves,

Will Strengthen the Muscles,

D.L.Emulsion.

Will stop Chronic Cough and heal the Lungs.

Will greatly help Consumptive People,

year, showing an increase of 184, f67 boxes. We mak- no change in our last week's quotations We quote an follows :---Finest colored, 10c; finest white, 9%; to 9%;

fine, 9e to 9ge; medium, 81 3 to 8ge; inferior, 6c to 8c. Liverpool cable is firm at 4Ss.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs .- Receipte during the past week were 173 packages against 262 packages for the week previous. The returns from several of the exrimental shipments from this city and Westnern Canada have been satisfactory, and have resulted in sending forward further consignments. Ous lot did not turn out as well as -xp cted, bat on the whole the export brade to England has been a success so for. In this market strictly choice new laid egg have been very scarce, and are quoted at 23c to 24c. Fresh beld srock has sold at 18c to 20c and limed eggs at 16¹/₂c to 7¹/₂0. GAME-D or carcases haved commenced bo

come in more freely, and quite a number were sold in yesterday ab tic to 64c par 1b Some very dice faddles sold at 84c to 95 per 1b Par-tridges have been placed at 55c to 60c per brace for firsts, and at 25c to 30c for seconds. DINESSEN POLITRY-The receipts of turkeys have increased during the week and sales have

bren made in cases at 95 to 915 per lb, one choice lot bringing 10c. Two cases of poor sculed were sold at 8c, but anything good brought 95. Chickens sold at 7c to 8c, but as in the case of turkeys poor disculored stock sold at lower prices, and we saw one case of such undesirable stuff sell at Go per lb. Geese are aut in very good demand and prices ar + lower au fo to 70 per ib. Ducks sold at 81 to 93. As the receipts increase dealers say they loop for still lower prices. Our usual instructions will be found on the 3rd page of the Trade

Balkt a BIANG-The demand is slow. Eastern white mediums \$1 60 to \$1.65, and choice Western at \$1 76 to \$1.90 per bush. Poor beans have sold all the way from \$1 to \$1.20 per bushel.

HONRY-Mardet quive wibh a few sales of 2, 5 and 8 lb tins as 9: to 100 per lb. In comb hone sales of white clover as 130 to 15c per section, dark buckwheat honey selling at 12c

to 1213. Hors-The market has evinced scarcely any change since our last report and prices remain predictly as chen quoted, namely, 35c to 40c per ib for Canadian hops of 1890 growth, good yeatings at 25c to 28c, and older qualities 8c to 15) as to quality. Hay-Choice pressed timothy sold in car lot

LEATHER.

The market has lapsed into the usual quies groove which invariable characterizes is at this season of the year. The sale was yesterday o 200 sides of ch ice plump B. A. sole at 221c, and a lot of Out No. 1 at 214. We quote 20c to 23. In o 2 sole the sales are reported of 750 sides at 1812 said to be of a very fair quality. In black leacher, splits are said to be easier, and in order to do business is has been found necessary to shade prices. Osber kinds are unchanged Boos and shoe manufacturers are still holding (ff, and taking only just what they require for immediate wants, and this has given a rather easier tone to some descriptions of black.

ANOTHER DROP IN HIDES.

Last week we quoted a decline of 10 per lb in the price of green hides, and we have to men tion a further drop of le per 1b, dealers paying 5, 4, & 3c for No 1, 2, & 3, tanners paying 6, 5, & 4 This makes a shortage of 3c per lb from top rates a short time ago.

RAW FURS. The prospects for the season's business are good, although very few skins have as yet been received. Beaver is rather weaker since our last report, but bear is more enquired for with a suffer tendency in prices. The price of lynx is easy and will probably rule low, as well as marten. In other lines there is no change. For local requirements well furred beaver. otter, skunk and bear should be marketed at We quote prices as follows for prime OHCH. skins : 0 4 00 40 4 25

| r | Beaver, Der 10 | - 4 | 00 | 90 | - 4 | \mathbf{z}_i |
|--------|--------------------|-----|----|------|-----|----------------|
| c | Bear, per skin | 10 | 00 | 14 | 15 | 00 |
| • | Bear cub, per skin | 5 | 00 | " | 8 | 03 |
| | Finher | - 3 | 50 | 11 | - 5 | 0I |
| , 0 | Fox, red | 1 | 00 | 41 | 1 | 2 |
| r | For, cros. | 2 | 60 | 11 | - 5 | U(|
| i | Lynx | 1 | 60 | 44 | 2 | 5 |
| c | Marten | 6 | 75 | - 64 | 0 | 90 |
| • | Mink, dark | 0 | 75 | 41 | 1 | 2 |
| | Muskrat, spring | 0 | 00 | 41 | 0 | 12 |
| • | Oster | 8 | 00 | 44 | 10 | 00 |
| • | Raccoon, | Ö | 25 | " | Ō | 50 |
| | Skank. | 0 | 20 | 55 | 0 | 60 |
| | | | - | | | |
| | | | | | | |

THE CRAZE FOR ASTRAUANS.

There appears to be a perfect oraze for astracan turs for shipment to the United States, as many as six and seven shipments going forward from this city to New York and other points in a single day. Sales of astracan skins have been made to American buyers at prices ranging from 300 up to 31.25, the average prices paid being 60e to 65c. An American shipper sent forward a lot to day.

WOOL A vessel has just arrived at New York with about 400 bales of Caps wool for Montreal account, which is not a very large quantity. Sales of Cape during the week have been made at 160 to 17c. There is very little Northwest wool here, in fact the quantity is so small as to carcely warrant a quotation. List sales, how ever were made at 1520 and 160 Natal wool is quoted at 18c to 19c. New Zaland scoured 88c to 41c. Buenos Ayrean sooured 87c to 89c and

500 PRIZES OF 400 are...... 200,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. TWO NUMBER TERMINALS. 1,998 Prizes of \$200 are...... \$399 600

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets Forty Dollars :

Halves \$20; Eighths \$5; Twentleths \$2;

Fortleths \$1.

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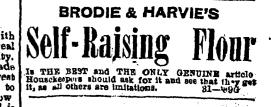
M. A. DAUPHTR, Sew Orleans, La.

ATTENTION-The present charter of the Louisians. State Lottery Company, which is part of the tonstitu-tion of the State, and, by decision of the SUPRKMR COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an inviolable contrast between the state and the Lottery Company, will remain in force under any circumstances pive YKARS LONGER, UNTIL 1845. The Louisiana Ergisisters, which adjourned J-1y 10th voted by two-thirds majorit, in each mease to let the propie decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1855 until 1919 -The general im pression is that THE PEOCLE WILL FAVOR CON-TINUANCE.

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The "True Witness" Buy I think ing tiffice is now in full swing. The "True Witness" Job Print-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Nov. 19, 1890.

MCLAREN'S GENUINE BAKING POWDER

the second

Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome wide, the widest in the world. They will Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intolligent use intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

LOST AT SEA.

The R. M. S. Vancouver Meets a Terrible Sterm-Her Capiain and Quartermaster Lost.

QUEBEC, Nevember 12 -The city was sheeked this morning by a despatch from Father Point saying that Oapt in Lindall, of the Dominion line steamer Vancouver, had been swept everboard in a hurricane last Friday by a wave which, boarding the vessel -unexpectedly, carried away everything movable about the deck, the bridge, the wheel sheuse and the obart-room, in the inter of which, Captain Lindall had retired to get a few moment's rest. With him went, also, Quartermaster McLaughlin, who was at the wheel when the wave struck the vessel. Nothing was seen of them afterwards, and a resous was utterly impossible. On the steamer arriving in port she was immediately bearded by the agent: and press representatives and the first officer, Mr. Walsh, was seen and, though tired out from several days spont almost entirely on deck, with only a meal anatched now and then for days, he kindly consented to give an account of the terrible accident to the shin. He suid :- We left Liverpool on the 30th of October and Movilie the following day at 5 p.m. and met with continual gala, veerlog from southwest, with high cross seas. In these two of our beats were stove in. Outside wise by counsel to whom he had submitted of this all went will till 5 a.m. on the 7th, it at Toronto, he would therefore effer no when we shipped a tremendously heavy wave that looked like a tidal wave. It took off everything movemble on the deck, including the chartroom, wheelbouse, bridge and all appertaining therety, besides the venillatore, and flooded the seloon. The ospenin had gone into the wheelbouse or chart-room to sleep and had left me on the bridge with Third Officer Divis and Quartermaster Mc-Laughlin. I said I won'd go down and talk to the "old man" about the weather and left the third officer in charge. I thought Captain | Hogg, Q.C., appeared for the Urowo, and Lindsll had gone down to his room below, as he had always been in the habit of doing.

I was going down the compinion to the head of the alloway when the sea struck the ship. One of the stawards was thrown down on top of me and felt in the alleyway. I picked him up and put him into one of the rooms, He seemed badly hurs. Just then Davis came running down and told me the chart room and bridge had been swept away and that the captain and quartermaster

HAD BEEN CARRIED OVERBOARD.

I told him to stop the ship and throw life a specific remany again t the Crown in the belts ever, but it was no use, for neither of present case. The law affecting the case was the men could be soon afterwards. The steering apparatus and everything was This case is more important as it is the first broken, so I sent down to the engine room to in which the rights of the Crown under the get the ship stopped. Then I connected the Olaims act are fully discussed, and the result ateering gear at the stern, got the ship's head will materially affect large numbers of similar

for util z ng the enermons water power of Lake Superior and constructing very ext-nsive works in the violaty of Sauls Sie. Marie The waters of Lake Superior fall at the Sault about 30 feet to the lovel of Lake Huren, and the velocity has been recorded by Gan Pewell of the United States service as a little more than 90 000 onbio feet a second. Ool. Hope, who has just returned from spending several weeks on the spot, made careful and accurate measurements and calculations, and finds the normal velocity and velume of watr t. be 122,000 feet per second, equivalent to 235,000 horse power. His company intend to build a construct large drydocza on both sides, to be ofpal works will be above the rapids, and en the American side below the rapids. The reason of this is that the land for factories and mills is furnished on the Canadian side above and on the American side below the rapids. There will be ilast farmoes and shipyards, and it is expected there will repaper mill, pulp mill, four mills, and other industries, whose metive power will be supplied by this com; any or by one of the several subsidiary companies which it is the int-ntion of Col. Hupe's company to form. Appli cations fer power have already been received by Col. Hepe from a number of people. H. also states that he intends to raise the level of Lake Superior by three inches. He him self will be a customer, for he has purchased a gold mine within 25 miles of the Sault, in Oanadian territory, and will crush the ere by wafer power. The company will want the good-will of the Canadian Government, and its permission to raise the level of the lake, and for that purpose Cel. Hope has an ap

pointmest to-morrow with Sir John Mcden ald. He visited the department of canals teday and consulted with the oblef engineer, Mr. Trudeau, and Mr. Munro, one of the ongiacers of the department.

Election Trial Ended.

PEMBROOKE, November 12 - The court for the trial effection putition arising out of the late election in North Renfrew to the Legislature ovened yesterday, Justices Maclennan and Falcenbridge being the trial judges. Mr. J. G. Forgie for the petitieser Inomas H. Muffatt), stated that having collected the evidence ne deemed it sufficient to anatain the petition, but being advised other. evidence on the petition. The case was then dismissed with costs.

The Quebec Rock Slide

OTTAWA, Nov. 13 .- In the Exchequer sourt on Trureday argument of the demuirer fied by the Crown in answer to a petition of right obtained by the corporation of the city of Qiebec against the Orown was proceeded Hon. Mr. Irvine, Q.O., and Mr. WİLL. N. A Bilcourt for Qiebec city. The peti-tion arises out of the land elide and the foliing of part of the Citadel rock upon Champlain street and the foot of the Oitadel. The contention of the Crown was that the city of Qiebeo had no relief against the Grown, and could not ask for compensation on account of a land-alide. On the other hand, the argument in behalf of the corporation was that the Crewn was liable at common law, that is, that the right to sue the Crown in a case like this exists in England, and, therefore, in Canada, and further, that in the Ulaims act of 1887, 50 and 51 Vic., the corporation bas fally gone lets, and jadgment was reserved.

SIM MAKES IT VITALIZING. THE SAME THING HAPPENS TO THE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT. IT IS MADE OF NATURE'S OXYGEN. IT IS CHARGED WITH NATURE'S ELECTRICITY. YOU INHALE IT: AT ONCE A WARMING, GENIAL GLOW PERVADES THE SYSTEM. DISUSED AIR CELLS OPEN UP TO RECEIVE AND RETAIN

THIS NOURISHMENT, THE CHEST EXPANDS. THE HEAD GETS CLEAR, YOU CAN THINK. BETTER STILL YOU CAN TURN YOUR THOUGHT TO ACTION. THIS IS GETTING WELL IN NATURE'S WAY. YOUR VIGOR BECOMES YOUR REMEDY.

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QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The usual slow progress at the commencement of the Session-A few Bills

QUEBEC, Nov. 18 - As usual the opening days of the Legislative business were not marked by any very interesting indicents. On Wednesday some private bills were it tro-duced, including two by Mr. Marcotte. The first was to prevent the speculation which goes on to the detriment of bons fide settlers. He would restrain by severe conditions the sale of lots to spacelatore. The star bill, which is a supplement to the first, is to subj et te conditions ef lecation ticket parchasers

of land sold 'or municipal taxes. Responding to a question, Mr. Mercler stated that he had given Mar. Lybelle for his trip to Earops a credit of \$1 500, covered by a special warrant. In a lesser written so-day Mgr. Labelle said he had spent all this money hut had not touched a letter of credit the Premier had given him personally in cass he wanted more.

The House then considered in committee resolutions respecting the outling and measurfog timbor out in Crown lands w ta a view to the improving the competency of employee. A bill to make more simple the procedure in connection with the "twelve children in a fam ly" bill was burried through its last stages. A bill to prevent any but beas fidesprioultural societies obtaining government grants was advanced a stage and the House djourned.

On Thursday, the 13 n, after routine buriness, the Premier, in snewer to Mr. Teaster, Rimouski, said that the subject of forming a new department of education had not even been under consideration. Mr. Pinault then moved for coniss of all

documents respecting lunatic asylams, to gether with all newspaper articles truring on the subject, and after some little badinage as to the newspaper reports, the Premier said he would select what were of any use, and the metion was carried.

On Friday some discussion arose concorning the Bill to amend the low relating to the speakership, and Mr. Fempatrick introduced a hill to correct the recent error which hece sit ted the audien collapse of the Cours of Queen's Bench at Quebec, owing to an error

quarter past eight, after Bironall's arms had been pintoned at the elbows, preparations were made for the march to the scaffold the ministor reading a burisl service. The condemned man was also accompanied by Dr. Chamberlain, inspector of prisens, Goorge Perry, his day guard, and Mr. Lectham, of Mentreal, en eld college chum, and other oublic and jall officials. For a moment Birchall stood on the top step of the three stone stops leading to the ground and surveved the scene. There was no trace of faltering. He locked out over the crewd calmy and quietly. He exhibited no emotion whatever. Sx minutes after the weight fell Dr. Chamberlain preneunced Birchall dead. In sixteen minutes after the drop fell the body was out down. It was viewed by a jury sworn in by Corener McCoy and then handed ever to the decters, whe performed the antopsy. The Cerener then held a formal

inquest, Birchall was asked to make a final statement, but his only answer was "I have nothing to say."

Overdue Vessels.

The fatal accident to the Vancouver caused much saxiety to be felt for several overdue steamships, the last of the season loward to Mostreal. These were the Lake Haron of the Basver Line, the Corean, Saruatian and Brazilian of 5 a Allan Line ; the Kebrwieder of the Banss Lns, and the Amarynthia of the Donaldson Line, and the Sportsman from

Hamburg with sugar. All, however, came esfelv to port though the Lake Huron and , the Corean suff-rad severely. Inclutter had a case of small pox on board. The Lake Haron's now was true in through collision with a large piece of fluating timber. The Amaryothis had a man wasned everboard.



Consist of a Choice Selection of

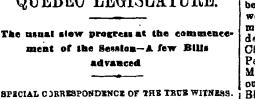
Mats and Rugs.

Fine Wilton and Axminster Carpets.

Best Brussels and Broderie Carpets.

Novel effects in Tapestry and Balmoral Carpets.





captain smeking in his bunk in the obsrt room. One of the quartermusters being eick James Lawler, a seaman, took his place in the wheel bease. When it was carried away he get feuled in some of the wreckage, and was held fast and saved, though badly hurt.

From the time of the accident till we arrived in the Straits of Bello Islawe had tromandonsly heavy weather. When we got into the S.raits we encountered a heavy snewsterm, and if I could have turned back I would have done so, but it was impossible, and I had to grope my way along with the lead. We were in the Straits Sunday and Q 3. The name of the steward sze⊧t – has i C .conrk.

it the dismage done by the wave A shat its force must have been ter-India rifle. The forepart of the music room was Temperature : Saptember, Mean 67 ° Fahr. ; stove in, ene of the panels being forced in Oc ober, Mean 56 ° Fahr. and the heavy plate class in the perts being oracked through. The iren sides were dented in several places. Nine of the ventllaters were carried away. The flooring over the forecastle, composed of strips of wood with the interctices filled in with cement, was ripped up and carried overboard. The Dieakwater further forward, constructed of oak plack four inches thick, was suapped thre gh. On the starbcard bow the centre stan flon of the forward bridge was carried away. The starboard light house was stove in, the coverings of the steam piper torn away and the steam pipes beat and broken. On going afs an even more terrible scene of doutin tion presented itself. Not a vestige remained of the main bridge or the wheel house and the chart-raym, which was of iron cased with wood, was litted clean off, leaving only the iron mocket to which it was riveted. The settee and other furniture which were fasten ed to the desk were all gone, the only trace of them being the mark lett on the deck where they had stund. A temporary wheelhouse had been erected on this deck. It was simply a few spars from which was hung a Canvas in front of the wheel, forming a very poor protection for the ateersman. Two boats were also carried away, nothing being left even of the davits. The chart-room was nicely fornished and contained all the charts, etc. and the walls were covered with photographs of Captain Lindall's family and ctner p.ctures. It was about 15 feet by 9.

A GREAT SOHEME.

To Utilize the Water Power of Lake Sape-ior and Build Docks.

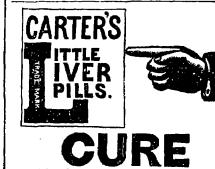
OTTAWA, November 12.-News of a colossal enterprise was brought to Ottawa to-day, by Qel. Hope, of London, Eog., who is a dis tinguished engineer and represents a syndi cate of English capitalists, with some of the biggest men in the klogdem at its head, Col Hepe, hewever, declines to disclose names at present, as he says the enterprise must first be ripe for the London financial market. The company is organized, though not registered,

to the sea and put her "slow ahead" to keep petitions arising out of the land slide ques-her head to the sea. The second officer tion. The claim in the above case is for told me afterwards that he had seen the \$33,000.

The Crops.

The monthly bu let a of the Department of Agriculture just meaned is summarized as fullows :—

"The very fine weather we have had during the first half of September has been very beneficial to the crops helping them to ripen, specially in counties situated in the lower S: Lawrence region, but in a few districts grain sown let i has been frest bitten. Ia general we may state that, taken as a whole, be grain orep is above the average ; the only grains which are weak being barley and oste, there last are decidedly below middling. Monday, and on Sanday night we had to Although potatoes are reported as good, still turn her head to the sea. On Monday I later advices show us that in many localities Although potatoes are reported as good, still weild again have liked to go back, has it they are beginning to ret. Roets are good be n possible, but I had to come straigit on. and plast ful and the meadows are reported Twenty miles below Greenly Island we met as loking healthy and promising. Hay, with note reather, and it continued fias till food; wheat, good; barley, above middling; eats, bad ; buckwheat, good ; rye, not much sown, good ; peas, good ; Indian corn, goed ; putatoes, good ; reet , good ; tubacce, good ; culture for silos, good ; fruits, middling.



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

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured



Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint: but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head **ACCHEC** is the bane of so many lives that here is where



is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDCINE CO., New York.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price,

in connection with the jury panel. On Menday afternoon the basiness done

was not important and the Premier complained that the members were not paying sufficient attendance to business. Hon. Mr. Langelier announced that the Government had no intention of consolidating the municipal code. On motion of Hun. Mr. Re-bidoux the house considered resolutions fixing \$2.400 as the maximum salary of deputy heads of deportments, with the ex ception of the Assistant Attorney General, who may receive \$3.000:

NOTES.

Up to date fifty-one private bills have been

annonnced. Sir William Dawson has asked for further ald for McGill Normal school. It was shown that the attendance had increased by 35 per cent and the accomedation was inad quate. The sum of \$40 000 was asked. The Premier premised the deputation favorable consideration and the money was granted the next day under Order in Council.

Mr Lemieux has introduced a bill to limit the rate of interest to be charged by financial corporations to six per cent.

The bill introduced by Hen. Mr. Rebidoux in reference to the Speakership of the As sembly provides that the person filling the office of Speaker at the time of any dissolution of the Legislative Assembly is deemed to be Speaker and retains his power until a Speaker has been appointed by the new As sembly.

CONSUMPTION CURED,

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East Indian mission. ary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitie, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility, and all pervous complaints. Having tested iss wond-ful ourative powers in thousands of cases, and decurative powers in chousands of cases, and de-siring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Seat by mail, by addressing, with stamp naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Kochester, N. Y.

The Vaudreuil Election.

The nominations tor the vacant seal of Vandrenil took place on Saturday afterneon Although a fairly large number of interested gentlemen were present, there was but I to interest in the proceedings. The object of the Liberals is, of course, Dr. Lalorde, and Dr. Coallet was nominated by 'the Conservatives,

Execution of Birchall.

WOODSTOCK November 14 -- R glasld Broh 1 was hanged in the joil yard here this merning, et ab us 8.80, for the murder of F O. Benavil on Falan ry 17 last. The hingman was J. R. Readlys, of Toronts. Abou 250 perions wilcosed the execution of the law, which was carried out with ut a tich of any k nj. Thousands of people from the surrounding country were in town and jur-rounded the juil all the moraing. The lor Mr Wade, i the Anglican oburch who has attended the condemned man ever since his continues quiet with little enquiry for horses law, which was carried out with ut a vich conviction, was at the juli early, and at except of the better class,

Yard wide Wool and Union Carpets.

Curtains and Portiers.

Linoleums, Cork Flooring, Oilcloths.

All the above lines are marked and ready for Next Week's Business at





I take My Meals. I take My Rest,

AND I AM VIGOROUS FNOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; setting fat too, For Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphiles of Lime and Soda not only cused My Incip-ient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW FUTTING

FLESH ON MY BONES AT THE RATE OF A FOUND A DAY. I FARE IT JUST AS EASILY AS TOO MILK." Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon color wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at loc. and \$1.0).

receipts of export stock have fallen off con-siderably and but little inquiry. With a smaller supply of butcher cable prices improved and the market closed generally with a better feeling, choice beeves going at 4c. Small supply of sheep and lambs. The large zon of hers continue with no better values, but with pillars, and reaching a height of 2401t. It is the colder weather an improvement is looked

We quote the following as being fair values Castle export, 445; Butchers' good, 40 to 440; But hers' med., 345 to 38; Butchers' oulls, 230 to So; Sherp, 45 to 44c; Hogs, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Calves, \$6.00 to \$12.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

crew of the vessel relused to fork unless the cattle were put on shere. The company's clerks drove the cattle ashore and the steamer proceeded on its journey.

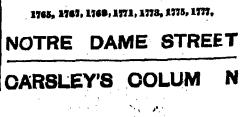
The proceedings at a recent meeting of the Ennistymon Beard of Guardians were ineresting, concerning as they do communication with that far famed health resort, Liedoonvarns. The guardians, on behalf of the residents of that district, seek to connect it by railway with the rest of the world, and they should be able to make out a good case for governmental aid. It is said that the government onme to the assistance of the county in some shape. The rate payers have aiready made themselves accountable for railway extensions to the tune of nearly £400. 000, and for public purposes, and they ask only a small favor in seeking to get the government to give the benefit of railway accommodation to a part of the county which cannet afford to provide it for itself.

Mr. John O'Conner, M.P., visited the Aray Clothing Eactory for the purpose of inquiring as to whether the Government bove kept their contracts entered into with the managers of the factory three years ago. The henorable member was glad to find that not only had the contracts been faithfolly kept, but according to his arrange ments made at the time a due proportion and even more of the extra work in connect on with the army cloining department had been given to Limerick. Mr. O'Connor asked Mr. Tayler, the manager, to keep him informed as to what would occur on the expiry of the contracts with a view to taking steps for a continuity of the employment. It will be romembered that a few years ago when the fuctory was isnguishing for want of work the action of Mr. Abraham and Mr. O'Conner resulted in securing the present steady supply of labor for the factory,

Plane have been prepared and tenders recelved for the creation of a new Cathedral for the Diocese of Ryphoe. The building will occupy the site of the present church at Let. terkenny, which has been used as a owthedral, and which is to be taken down. While the cathedral is in course of erection a temporary chapel will be constructed in the vicinity. The architect of the cathedral is Mr. Haig, of Dablin, and the design is a very elaborate and imposing one. The Cathedral of Raphos will rival St. Eugene's both in extent and in architectural heauty. It is to be largely conit uitid of Mountcharlin stone, which will give a great impetus to the quarrying industry at that place. The total cost is expected to be from £25 000 to £30 000 The front elevation of the building will be about 75 ft. in breatth, and the total length is over 240ft. A tower and spins will rise from near the centre of the edifive, supported on massive understood that nearly the whole of the requisite funde have been provided, and that the work will be commenced as soon as the contracts have been entered into, so as to afford employment during the winter to a luge number of men. The building of a Catholio Chapel at Strabans at a cost of £10,000 or £12,000 will also provide a large amount of employment during the winter months.

Colonel Herbert, C.B., the new commander in chief of the Canadian militia, sails for Cana da on the 20th instant.

250 SHOKT CLOTH JACKETS 250 SHORT CLOTH JACKETS, in all sizes, warranted a good fit. At S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame at. NOTICE. A NEW SHIPMEFT A NEW SHIPMENT A NEW SHIPMENT A NEW SHIPMENT Just received a beautiful lot of Fine Quality Ladies' Cloth in the most desirable shades, viz. Navys, Myrtles, Greens, Fawns, etc., marked at reasonable prices. S. CARSLEY COLORED FRENCH CASHMERES COLORED FRENCH CASHMERES COLORED FRENCH CASHMERES COLORED FRENCH CASHMERES New Lob of French Cashmeres in all the most peaulifal bints, for Autumn and Winter Wear. All Pure Wool, 25c per yard. S. CARSLEY HOW IS IT HOW IS IT HOW IS IT HOW IS IT Customers ask how it is we can sell Dress Goods so much below value. It is simply this, the manufacturer whom the goods we Durchased from was obliged to let the whole lot go at some price. At S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame st. REMEMBER THIS REMEMBER THIS REMEMBER THIS REMEMBER THIS Please remember these Dress Goods will not last long at such low prices, and ladies are re-quested to call early to ensure getting a good choice. At S. CARSLEY'S. Notre Dame st. PUBLIC NOTICE. S. Carsley has only One Store in Montreal. No Branch Stores. TEA AND COFFEE FREE DURING THIS MONTH. 8. CARSLEY,



SCOTT & DOWNE, Belleville. -----

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of five stock at these yards for

 Over from last week.
 240
 500
 146
 ...

 Total for week.
 2016
 875
 951
 43

 Lefn on hand.
 240
 500
 146
 ...

 With the shipping season drawing to a close, which the shipping heat hold follow
 ...
 ...
 ...