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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 Stirring Times—A Religious Enthusiast—Her Work for the Church.

Above the door of the Church of the Congregation, Notre Dame street, Montreal, is written in French the following inscription: "O. site spot was erected by Sister Bourgeois and Madlle Le Ber, the ancient Church of the Congregation, 1693." We are all acquainted with the name of Marguerite Bourgeois; that of Jeanne Le Ber is an unfamiliar name. Her family is closely connected with the early history of Montreal, and she herself is worthy of notice as a sort of typical figure, illustrating peculiarities of manner, thought and character. Her father, Jacques Le Ber, a native of Picardie, France, was one of the Company of One Hundred Associates formed for the express purpose of founding the new settlement of Ville Marie. Possessing two seigneuries, St. Paul and Senneville, a house in Quebec, another in St. Paul street, Montreal, with various other property, this French immigrant was considered one of the richest traders of New France. Of a sanguine and energetic temperament, he took a prominent part in the affairs of the new colony. He was an important member of the M. I. A. of the Holy Family, a band of one hundred and forty, in which all the men capable of bearing arms were enrolled for the defence of the colony.

"On all sides," says Diller de Casson, in his "Histoire de Montreal," "we lived in constant dread in account of the natives set for us by our enemies. It was necessary to send despatches to Quebec or Three Rivers to seek to choose the best means and start them off at night. At present it would be difficult to make you understand the extreme precautions they were obliged to take in order to reach their destination quickly and to avoid encountering their foes. M. Jacques Le Ber has in this way rendered valuable services to the colony, exposing himself very often in canoe, on the ice or in the woods, carrying despatches."

The liquor traffic with the Indians was creating many disorders in the country. By his strenuous opposition to these abuses M. Le Ber incurred the enmity of Perrot, then Governor of the island of Montreal, and during the progress of one of their quarrels he was thrown into prison, where, according to the fashion of the day, he languished until, by urgent appeals to France, his friends contrived to obtain his release. According to accounts that have come down to us, M. Perrot was scarcely so careful to maintain 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 bartender 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 majestically about the market place, attired in the Governor's costume, to the amusement and scandal of the whole community. The French side was far too stringent, too anxious to control every conjunction of human affairs, to permit public spirit on the part of the colonists. M. Le Ber presents a rare instance of one who was willing to devote some portion of his own substance to the public security. He built a stone fort on his seigniorie of St. Simeon, at the head of the Island of Montreal. This was burnt by the Iroquois in 1691, and when it was rebuilt in 1693 was provided with some small pieces of artillery as a defence against the K. I. Indians. In 1701 we find a garrison established there, commanded by the Sieur de Vaudreuil, Governor-General of Canada, and writing to the Minister of the Marine, telling him that "the fort at Senneville entirely protects the colony on that side from the ravages of the Indians." Jacques Le Ber was ennobled by Louis XIV. in 1696 on account of his services, with the condition that the patent of nobility was to be secured to his descendants. Jacques Le Ber married Jeanne Le Ber, sister of Charles Lemoyne, afterwards Baron de Longueuil, and their only daughter was born at Ville Marie, Jan. 4, 1662. Her godfather was Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve, Governor of the Island of Montreal; her godmother was Mademoiselle Manco, a woman nobly conspicuous among the devoted sisters who had consecrated themselves to the service of God in Canada. 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 heroism. Out of for many months of every year from all communication with the outside world, surrounded by pressing dangers and privations, religion was the inspiring principle of this little band planted in the wilderness; the faith was the unrivalled sovereign of her children's thoughts and hearts. The atmosphere was saturated with heavenly influences, with wild fancies concerning visions and visions and persons. A grand and steady aim, never lost sight of, never abandoned, moulded the minds of men into a form entirely congenial to priestly desires and sympathies. All this furnished material, in excess or for an ardent and impetuous nature. Every day the little one was taken to visit her godmother; she was constantly at the Congregational Convant, where Marguerite Bourgeois reigned over a band of heroines of missionary enterprise. The con-

gregation of popular enthusiasm offered a continued stimulus. The girl's whole soul burned with a glowing aspiration—she too would become a saint and a

CHRISTIAN HEROINE.

It would be amusing were it not so intensely pathetic to see the slowness with which this embryo saint was willing to sacrifice God's good gifts of happiness to this idolized ideal, of whose value she comprehended absolutely nothing. When she left the Ursuline Convent at Quebec, where she had been educated, Mademoiselle Le Ber was the richest heiress in Canada, having a dower of 50,000 c. s. Her parents had formed ambitious hopes for their only daughter, but possessed by a passion which was partly vanity, partly enthusiasm, and partly genuine devotion, she was entirely occupied by other thoughts. She had been deeply interested in the construction of the Bonsecours Church by Sister Bourgeois in 1678. About the same time several of her confidantes entered the Congregation as nuns, and the death of a young companion who had already assumed the habit of a "religious," confirmed her purpose. So rich a prize as the heiress required skillful and delicate treatment. Her spiritual director, M. Squeret, a priest of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, did not encourage the young girl to take the veil. She must rather take a vow of chastity for five years, and, being entirely secluded from the world, holding no communication even with her own parents, she could emulate the life of St. Paul the Hermit, St. Anthony and St. Mary of Egypt. The authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada were of the opinion that such an extraordinary virtue practised by a person of condition must prove most edifying to the colony, and the idea that she should become a public object of admiration, an exemplary life, for the salvation of the colony, was a great aim. The authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada were of the opinion that such an extraordinary virtue practised by a person of condition must prove most edifying to the colony, and the idea that she should become a public object of admiration, an exemplary life, for the salvation of the colony, was a great aim. The authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada were of the opinion that such an extraordinary virtue practised by a person of condition must prove most edifying to the colony, and the idea that she should become a public object of admiration, an exemplary life, for the salvation of the colony, was a great aim.

DENIED HERSELF THE PRIVILEGE

of attending her parent's death bed. When the five years over which her vow had extended had expired, M. Le Ber, who had been left with three young sons, endeavoured to induce his daughter to assume her natural position in his home, but the uninteresting duties of everyday life appeared tame and colourless in comparison with that glorious ideal, the edification of the colony, and the glamour of that paramount attraction inspired her to take a vow of perpetual virginity, poverty and chastity. In the fifteen years during which she lived secluded in her father's house in Ville Marie, M. Le Ber, who had been dangerously wounded in a quarrel with the English and their Indian allies which took place between Laprarie and Company, August, 1691, and was carried home to die. Such accidents were of common occurrence in those days, but Jacques Le Ber was a man of mark among his own people, and Sister Bourgeois and Barber, immediately repaired to the desolate home, and the sisters were rendered the last care to the corpse when they were startled by the apparition of a woman who, even haggard, tearless, stood going down like a shadow at the dead end, and then disappeared in utter silence. The nun who appeared in the tragic spectacle of a mortal soul, cut off from all sources of natural hope and interest, yet firmly bound to its heritage of human love. The very next day, in memory of the bereaved father to replace the one whom he had lost. "This man was afterwards converted, and followed his master in a campaign against the Iroquois in 1693, in hope of preaching Christianity to his country-people." Dater, and not success, was his destiny. M. De Ber writes: "Our savage, who was given me in place of my son Du Oesne, not being able to keep up with our people on account of his family, among them children and old people, whom he was bringing, the enemy fell upon and killed him. I regret most the death of this brave man. In 1694 a new idea captivated the imagination of the enthusiastic Jeanne. 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 cell behind the tower which she could seclude herself in for two or three of her days. The nuns, with that mingling of shrewdness and enthusiasm which is so eminently characteristic of them, were delighted to get the money, and also to contribute to the edification of the colony. The cell, which was to extend the whole length of the building, was to be ten to twelve feet deep, and was to be divided into three stories. The ground floor was to be used as a

SEIGNS OF SACRIFICE.

In the panel of the door a sort of movable grating was placed, through which the recluse could confess and receive the com-

munion. A second door opened into the garden, so that her food could be brought to her without being carried through the church. Her cell was reached by a tiny staircase, and her couch was placed beside the partition that separated it from the tubercle containing the host. In the upper story were kept her work materials. The original deed, embodying these conditions, drawn by Bussler, a notary, signed by Diller 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 social effect, a profession, as imposing as the resources of Ville Marie would permit, was organized to conduct Mademoiselle Le Ber to her new abode. The ceremonies were arranged with pomp and state; there were lights blazing on the altar, there was chanting of psalms and eager spectators all striving to obtain a glimpse of the frail, hollow-eyed creature who shivered in the open air and sunshine, and shrank from the breath and swaying movement of the crowd. The broken-hearted father was carried away fainting from the church door, but in the picturesque possibilities of saintship his consolation was but a minor consideration. Ten, and appears to have attracted very little attention.

Faith, vigils and mortifications were not required. The solitary slept upon a mat, bread that was never shaken, and endured as much cold as it was possible to wear without actually allowing herself to freeze. She listened to the mass with her arms extended in the form of a cross, and took all her meals on her knees. During the silence and solitude of night she crept down to the cold and empty church to hold vigils there. During the day she occupied herself in working at vestments and ornaments for the chapel. A gorgeous surplice of silver tissue, consisting of a profligate star for a shoulder and a tuft for the priest, all richly embroidered, are still preserved in the Church of Notre Dame, which was the work of Mademoiselle Le Ber. It is a strange circumstance that her surplice was not blessed by the ecclesiastical authorities, so often from the solace of visions of vivid imagination and strong religious susceptibility, but we are told that for the last twenty years of her life she suffered from dizziness and barrenness of soul. At the desire of her confessor, she received her father twice a year, but during his last illness she never expressed the slightest desire to see him. Her cousin, Anne Barroy, who afterwards became a nun of the Congregation, was left upon her. If she required anything, she left a note upon her window, and if any communication was addressed to her she sent it to her confessor without reading it. In 1711 the English directed an

EXPEDITION AGAINST CANADA.

A fleet started to attack Quebec, and 3,000 men left New York with the intention of taking Montreal. Ville Marie was at this time defended by palisades of stakes, and had no means of resisting the artillery with which the invaders were said to be liberally provided. The construction of the little settlement was general and intense. All eyes turned, with something of Gallic light heartedness still mingling with the poignant distress of the moment, towards the cell which sheltered the victim who had devoted herself as an expiatory offering for her country. Anne Barroy was told to acquaint her cousin with the peril that threatened the colony. "If the English should have a favourable wind, and arrive at Quebec at such a time, all would be over for the colony."

How strange is the clamour of dread and anxiety, the multitudinous echoes of human life, must have thrilled in the silent cloister, causing strange memories to vibrate into vivid consciousness! "No, sister," responded the hermit, "the Holy Virgin will take care of this country. She is the guardian of it; there is nothing to fear." Jeanne gave her cousin a picture of the Virgin, upon which she had written a prayer of her own composition, to be fastened upon a barn in the country owned by the sisters, to protect it from harm. As soon as this picture was notified abroad, the whole colony was immediately animated by a vehement desire to obtain a copy of the picture, and all eyes were turned to the picture of the Virgin, which Mademoiselle Le Ber, from humility, refused to write any more prayers, some extraordinary stanzas, who particularly coveted a ballad, stole the original. After a hasty consultation, it was decided that the Baron de Longueuil should start out to meet the enemy, lying in ambush at Chambly, to attack the English as they passed. On a piece of paper upon which her brother Pierre had painted a portrait of the Virgin, Mademoiselle Le Ber made a banner, and wrote upon it the following inscription: "Our life, 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 battle. Through her protection we hope to vanquish our enemies." In the parish church of Notre Dame M. de Belmont blessed this standard in the presence of all the people. It is easy to imagine the scene. The surging sea of eager faces, all turned towards the brilliant glow of the high altar, as though therein lay their hope. Priests and traders, hardly conscious of their own and ungent children of the forest, all united in the extremity of the common danger. The women, disarrayed by haunting fears or rapt in the heroism of some finer purpose, all hushed and awed as they regarded the little band of heroes who

FOR FAITH AND COUNTRY

had sunk all egotistical considerations. One can fancy the partings in the agitated eyes, the stress and hurry of the hour. The hope of the Canadians, wild and vague, they might be, were realized, not through any efforts of their own, but through the agency of nature. During the night of September 23 a violent tempest arose. Seven of the largest vessels of the English fleet were to pieces on the rocks, a great number of bodies were cast up by the waves among them two entire companies of the Queen's Guard, who were recognized by their uniforms. A quantity of spoil was thrown upon

the shore, which a Canadian Indian quickly congratulated himself "enriched the country." When the English heard of this disaster, the land army immediately abandoned the expedition, and the day they returned to Boston a fire broke out that consumed eighty-four houses. The Canadians appear to have exulted in these catastrophes with a supreme conviction that Providence, for their deliverance as "the greatest miracle that has happened since the time of Moses."

The Le Ber family proved most substantial benefactors to the community of the Congregation. Pierre Le Ber furnished the stone required for the construction of their church. By will he left the community 10,000 livres, and his heart was buried in the chapel which had so long been his sister's abode. Mademoiselle Le Ber gave 3,000 livres as a fund to found a perpetual adoration of the Host, for a daily mass 8,000 livres, and 18,000 livres, the interest of which was to educate seven poor girls, orphans to be selected by preference. They were to be taught all the ordinary duties of housework, also to sew, knit and read; the art of writing was not considered necessary.

As though her task were accomplished, very soon after Jeanne Le Ber had made over all her property to the sisters she was attacked by dangerous illness, and died October 3, 1711. The body was exposed in the Church of the Congregation, where she afterwards interred with great pomp and ceremony.

"Her poor goods were distributed, even to her straw shoes," says M. de Juchereau. "Everyone who could get anything belonging to her considered themselves fortunate, and recovered them as relics. Many persons still have in their possession articles which she had worn and used." M. de Belmont, who bears the name of the Congregation in French, "Her mother, the venerable Sister Jeanne Le Ber, lived in the house of this house, and having been blind for many years, she was in the habit of writing in her own hand. She died October 3, 1711, aged 52 years."—[Bischoff's M. Macdonell.]

O'BRIEN AND DILLON.

Mr. Mowat 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:

I have your letter of the 31st. I think it extremely unlikely that any warrant will be issued from England for the arrest of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, as no one suspects that their absence is more than temporary or for more than a very few months, perhaps weeks. The act regulating the matter appears to be the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, Imp. 144 and 45 Vict., c. 69; and the spirit of the 10th section would seem to apply. Where it is made to appear to a superior court, that by reason of the trivial nature of the case or by reason of the application for the return of a fugitive not being made in good faith in the interests of justice, or otherwise, it would, having regard to the distance, to the facilities for communication available, to all the circumstances of the case, be unjust or oppressive, or too severe a punishment to return the fugitive either at all or until the expiration of certain period, such court may discharge the fugitive absolutely or on bail, 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 premises as to the court seems just. By the 9th section, the act is made to apply to any offence punishable by imprisonment with hard labor for a term of 12 months or more, or by any greater punishment, and the second section provides that where a person accused of having committed such an offence "in or out of Her Majesty's Dominions has left that part, such person (in this act referred to as a fugitive from the part), if found in another part of Her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and returned in manner provided by this act 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 endorsed by a judge of a Superior Court where the fugitive is found, or in the case of a British possession, the Governor of that possession, and the warrant so endorsed is sufficient authority to apprehend the fugitive in the part of Her Majesty's Dominions in which he is endorsed, and bring him before a magistrate. The magistrate thereupon issues a provisional warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, and in case he is apprehended the Governor may, if he think fit, discharge the person apprehended under such warrant, or may order the fugitive to be sent to that part of Her Majesty's Dominions in which the offence was committed. In the case of Canada this would be a question whether the Governor referred to is the Governor-General of the Dominion or the Lieutenant-Governor, the Canadian Lieutenant-Governor being appointed by the Governor-General and not under the great seal of the United Kingdom, and the Dominion Parliament having exclusive jurisdiction in respect of criminal law, including the procedure in criminal matters.

Yours truly,

O. MOWAT.

A New Commercial Opening.

OTTAWA, November 13.—A prominent commission merchant doing business in London, Eng., has written a letter to the Minister of Agriculture in which he calls attention to the enormous market there is in Great Britain for canned vegetables and fruits, and to the fact that this demand is almost wholly supplied by the United States. He says that

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

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

By the Paulist Fathers.

"Let the word of Christ dwell in you abundantly, in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms, hymns, and spiritual canticles, 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 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 commonly use in conversation to one another. So in religious worship we employ poetical forms of speech, such as psalms, hymns, and canticles. Indeed all the language of worship in our holy Catholic religion, at Mass or Vespers, is highly poetical in its sentiment, even when not rhymed and in the form of ordinary prose. Then, how much singing there is, or ought to be of all this poetry! I need not tell you.

Singing adds to words of prayer and praises what good cooking does for meats and other food. It gives it a relish, makes it more appetizing, and a deal more nourishing. Singing adds to words of prayer and praises what good cooking does for meats and other food. It gives it a relish, makes it more appetizing, and a deal more nourishing. Singing adds to words of prayer and praises what good cooking does for meats and other food. It gives it a relish, makes it more appetizing, and a deal more nourishing.

"Oh, yes," you say, "we know what you mean; the choir and the priest at the altar sing High Mass and Vespers." To which I say again: All that is well enough when you cannot have better. But after that is said, and that is when all the people sing, as well as the choir. "You never heard of such a thing?" More's the pity. But the Catholic Church has heard of it, and would like to hear more of it, and so would God; for then we would have High Mass and Vespers celebrated in perfection. And where is the good Catholic who would not like to see the worship of the Church done in the most perfect manner? It is a long time 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 prayers by inspiring a movement towards encouraging the people to sing in church who never sang there. Congregational services and singing are starting up everywhere, at home and abroad, to the delight of everybody. The bishop and priests see what a good work it is, and are giving their blessing and their help to it. You see how popular a service it is already here in this church, how all the people like to sing, and how well they sing too. But all do not come yet that might come. There is room for more men, and we want more of their young voices in the prayers and in the hymns. "You would come, but you are so tired." Come, I say, and you shall find it a season of refreshment and renewed vigor for both soul and body. Come a few times anyway, just to try. You won't be asking for it then.

Though we would not see one last at the congregational service, we certainly would like to see more at High Mass, and particularly at Vespers. Where there is singing, there is the better way. Don't be content with less than the best you can get to offer to God. Singing is the best, and always best when you can do it. And you are perfectly welcome to sing both at Mass and Vespers with the choir. Nothing would please us better. Nothing would sound so sweetly in the ears of God and of the Blessed Virgin, and of the angels and saints, as some notes out of your own lips. "You wouldn't care to sing at High Mass and Vespers?" That is because you have not studied these services well. Study them. Learn about them, so as to follow them intelligently, and you will then want to sing. You will break out in singing in spite of yourself. Then we should have more people at Vespers, that holy, edifying, beautiful service. It is not only a service we know, and is only a service of devotion, but there ought to be a number of devotions in this and every parish devout enough to fill all the seats. Full seats at Vespers are a mark of the general intelligence as well as devotion in a parish. Come then to all the services where there is singing: Mass, Vespers and congregational services at night. Lift up your voices in song to God, and your hearts shall be glad, for blessed are the people who praise the Lord.

A revolution is reported to have broken out in Hunyuz. President Leger is said to be in the city recently managed by the revolutionists under St. Simeon. Troops are hurrying to the aid of St. Simeon. There are fears that all Central 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. S. Company. The rail road employees are supplementing the strike and they refuse to handle goods from or for the steamship company.

The Journal de St. Peterbourg, commenting upon Lord Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, says that the Premier's friendly reference to the Czar-witch's approach to visit India will awaken a hearty response from the Czar-witch to India. The results indicated by Lord Salisbury will be one of the principal events of the closing decade of the Nineteenth Century.

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

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 Letter to His Holiness Leo XIII. to the bishops, clergy and people of Italy, the Pope sadly depicts the present state of that country.

BELOVED BROTHERS, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION.—

From the height of this Apostolic See, where Divine Providence has placed Us to watch over the salvation of all nations. Our survey often rests upon Italy, in the bosom of which, God, by a singular act of providence, has placed the See of His Vicar, and from which, nevertheless, there come to Us at present tumultuous and deeply felt sorrows. It is not personal offences which sadden Us, nor the privations and the sacrifices which the actual condition of things imposes upon Us, a risk to the insults and the contempt which an impudent press has unbridled license to launch against Us every day. If it were only a question of Our person, and not of the universal ruin towards which We are daily going forward, threatened by its fate, We would silently bear afflictions, glad even to repeat, as one of Our most illustrious predecessors said of himself: "If my captivity upon the earth did not aggravate the weight of duty burdens, I would willingly be silent regarding the contempt and mockery of which I am the object." (St. Gregory the Great, Letter to the Maritimes, Epist. 5.) But without the speaking of the independence and dignity of the Holy See, it is a question of religion itself and of the salvation of a whole nation, and of such a nation, that from the first days opened its heart to the Catholic faith, and preserves it ever since with a jealous care. That seems incredible, and yet it is true; We have come to this point in Italy of having to fear the loss of faith for this day of Our. On several occasions We have given the alarm, in order that note should be taken of the danger, and yet We do not believe that We have done enough.

In presence of the unceasing attacks, ever increasing in ferocity, We feel more powerfully the voice of duty, which urges Us to speak again to you, Venérable Brothers, to your clergy and to the Italian people. As the enemy makes no truce, so it is not fit that either We or you be silent and inactive, as by the Divine grace We were constituted guardians and avengers of the religion of the people confided to Our charge, the pastors and vigilant sentinels of the flock of Christ, for which We should be ready, if need were, to

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 occasions, according as to the opportunity arose. But here we propose to recapitulate these facts, to group them as in one single picture, and to draw from them for the common instruction the conclusions derived from them. These are indisputable facts, which have happened in the full light of day; not isolated, but connected among themselves in such a way that, in their totality, they reveal with evidence a whole system of which the parts are that the application and the development. The system is not new, but what is new is the audacity, the fury, the rapidity with which it is now applied. It is the plan of the sects which is now unfolded in Italy, especially in that which touches the Church and the Catholic religion; with the final and notorious aim of reducing it, if that were possible, to nothingness. Now it is sufficient to draw up the index of the facts which declare themselves: Masonic; judgment has been passed upon them already; their aims, means, doctrines, actions, all is known with indisputable certainty.

Animated by the spirit of Satan, whose instrument they are, they are consumed, like their inspirer, with a mortal and implacable hatred against Jesus Christ and His work, and they do their utmost to overthrow or annihilate it. This was at present in vogue in Italy more than elsewhere—in Italy where the Catholic religion has laid the deepest roots, and especially in Rome, where is the centre of Catholic unity and the See of the universal Pastor and Master of the Church, and 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 Pope; but the fall of this, in the secret intentions of the real chiefs—afterwards openly declared—should serve to destroy, or at least to hold in servitude, the supreme spiritual power of the Roman Pontiff. And in order that no 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 faithful, as likewise for the propagation of the faith amongst infidels.

(Continued on fifth page.)

THANKS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:—
SIR.—At a meeting of our court held on the 10th November, it was resolved that a vote of thanks be sent to the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS, for the kindness shown us by inserting gratis in his valuable paper the notice of the payment of \$1,000 by the Catholic Order of Foresters to the widow of our late Bro. L. O. Balanger.
E. HUGH, R30-See. of Ville Marie Court No. 112.

THE MYSTERY OF KILLARD.

PART I.—OF LANE.

CHAPTER III. A RISKY DEED.

When Tom the fool had gone, the four people in the fisherman's cottage sat in the same order as before. There was much to talk over—the man's dead brother, the fishing on both the eastern and western coasts, the tackle employed, the kinds, qualities, and value of the fish caught, the winds and currents, and the different sorts of boats used. On the east coast they fished in wooden boats and yaws; on the west they had curraochs of wicker, or alight in frames, covered with tarred canvas. All this conversation passed between the two men. In a while the subject could yield no more matter for conversation, the traveller was worn out, and volunteered nothing. After a long silence the woman looked at her husband, and said:

"'Twasn't for nothing the Spirit of Tears was at the Bishop's to-night. It must have been because that heathen, David Lane, has left it to find a wife like his mother, instead of staying where he is by himself, and letting his bad name and race die out."

"Hush!" returned the fisherman; "I'm not for you to judge. He may be better in the sight of heaven than any one on this island, and what's more, he's got his few hundred lines from the rocks? Not I! I get my bread out of the sea, it isn't I fill the sea with fish, and every one is free to come and take."

This impartial speech of the man was uttered in a low voice, between whiffs of his pipe; but towards the end of it there was a twinkle in his blue-grey eyes, as though he were talking for a purpose. His eye appeared in the tone and purport of his wife's retort.

"As good as any of us! Well, I like that. It's yourself all out to say so. My idea is that any one who could say such a thing is no better than David Lane himself—not, young man, that the heathen has any right to a Christian name, for he never put his feet inside the door in all his days, and the blessed water never touched his head, and it's a wonder his head doesn't take fire, the black-hearted unbeliever."

"That's it," said the husband, in slow approval; "that's it. You see, Bridget, you yourself don't think me more than a bad likeness of him in the way of my talk (though for the matter of that he can't be half so bad, for he doesn't speak an ill word of any one, and never did), and unless you think there's no one worse than I am in the parish, I am, according to your own account, so very near him in business that you ought to keep your tongue off him, out of respect to his countryman in wickedness, that's your husband."

He concealed a smile with his horny hand, and winked solemnly through the fire-light at his daughter, who smiled back to him, and clasped her hands softly as they lay in her lap. Edward Martin saw the wink and the smile. She had not smiled before. He was very tired, but he shook himself up a little, and paid more attention to what was going on.

"Don't mind a word he says, young man," cried the woman excitedly; "he's just as hard on him as anyone else; he's only joking. It's no joking matter though."

The husband replied his throat bumbly. "I know," he cried, "keeping his eye fixed on the daughter of the landowner, the gentleman, and owns the Bishop's Island. There's many a girl in the parish would be glad to leave her own people and go there to be lord and master of a whole island, and it isn't clear to me if some of us were widows to-morrow, that he wouldn't jump at David Lane, dumb as he is."

He winked again in the slow, solemn fashion at his daughter, and she smiled at the prediction of his humor.

"There's for you! there's for you!" cried the wife in exasperation, letting her knitting fall to her lap, and folding her arms. "I don't mind his making little of me and my state; but it'll become him to say to my face that I think as meanly of my husband as to put the thought of him and that Lane into one day, let alone anything like a regard for David Lane. It's too 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!"

"His tone had fallen to one of fearful reproach. The slow, grey eyes of her husband came back to her face and rested on it tenderly and somewhat proudly. He removed the pipe from his lips and coughed slightly.

"What's that?" said he, "what, Biddy?" She withdrew her glance from the face of Edward Martin, and for a little while the husband and wife gazed into one another's eyes. His looks were discomfited of what he had uttered, and an acknowledgment for all her love. Gradually her face lost its look of reproach, and instead showed penitence, for not having seen his joke, and behind the penitence, confidence and love.

When the eyes 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 widower. Tell the traveller; 'twill pass away the time."

The master of the house drew the turf together 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.

Outside, the gale still raged and the waters belled. Now and then drops of rain fell in the fire, but notwithstanding exterior tumult, the listening at times of all, and the expression of mysterious interest on the countenance of the young man, made the place seem hushed. The fisherman's wife began her tale.

"The Bishop's Island is little more than an acre of land. There is nothing on it but a low stone hut. It is only two boats' lengths from the shore, and there is no way of getting to it from a boat. Well, long before I was born, this Lane's father used to live in this hut, without paying any rent to the old Lord Clonmore, who owns all herabouts. The father often came down to the village, and only that he never darkened the door of the chapel, there was nothing against him. You may think that was as bad as it could be, but wait until you hear about what he did later on."

to give him the chance of improving his health by selling all his earnings. But he turned the laugh against the village by saying there was nothing in it that would suit him. So he put a stick over his shoulder and went inland."

"In a month he was back again with his wife. As you say, all the village went into old Pat Casey's (his name was the name) on one excursion or another, when they heard of the bride being there. I myself went and saw her. She was a tall, thin, pale-faced, sickly-looking poor creature, who seemed as though she never knew a whole summer day, and had got the Cal, and was making ready to go on her long journey. She had very bright, quick eyes. I noticed them most of all."

"My poor mother spoke to her; the bride smiled, made signs and shook her head. 'He may have got a wife to suit him,' thought I; 'but she is as ill-mannered in company as a sow at meals.' Just then in came her husband, and he said, 'Don't take offence, neighbors, at her not speaking to you; she can't—she's a dummy.'"

"With these words he made signs to her, and she got up, and the bride and bridegroom went out in the wind and rain, and walked across the downs to the Bishop's, he keeping in front to shelter her from the weather. Where he got her no one knew, and why he married a dumb wife no living man or woman ever since found out; but after this people shunned him, and there were queer stories told about the island, and fires were seen on it, and voices were heard, and the Spirit of Tears came there, as you saw her to-night; and the neighbors said that he sold himself into Darkness and had dealings with the Evil One."

"In course of time, he brought his wife back to the village, hired old Pat Casey's back room, and there a son was born to him, and there her young mother, after kissing her baby, put her hand on her poor deaf ears as though she heard at last, though no one had spoken in the room. It was the Cal, and she smiled, and then she died."

"I remember the day well. It was Monday. I take my token of it by the coming back on the Sunday before of Andy Blake from the wars in Spain, where he lost his right arm. He said he put his sword and his arm into one of the enemy, and broke off the arm in the wound to poison the foeman; but he was always talking queerly."

(To be continued.)

THE LICENSE LAWS.

Father McCallen's First Lecture

On the Proposed Amendments to the Provincial Laws Governing Liquor Licenses.

R. V. J. A. McCallen, S.S., president of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, delivered last evening in St. Patrick's hall the first of a series of lectures in explanation of the six proposed amendments, which the various temperance organizations in the city propose to the Quebec License Law. These lectures will be continued every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock till further notice.

Having first read and briefly explained each of the sixteen proposed amendments, the Rev. Father defended with solid arguments and at considerable length the first four amendments which are as follows:

- 1. That the city of Montreal be empowered to limit the number of licenses to be granted in the city limits.
2. That the liquor business be entirely separated from the grocery or other business.
3. That the right to oppose by a majority opposition all applications for licenses be continued as at present.
4. That signatures to applications and opposition be of municipal electors on the voters' lists for the current year, in the municipal electoral district where the license is applied for.

In explanation of the first amendment, the speaker asked why, in the whole province, the two cities of Montreal and Quebec should be deprived of the right to determine how many places should be licensed for the sale of liquor. The explanation usually given for these exceptions was that the Government needs to control the revenues derived from the granting of such licenses. The only law which could rob the Government of revenues from this source was prohibition. But prohibition, if we except some apparently inebriated districts, was not only opposed to a very general sentiment among the citizens of Montreal, but had

PROVED SO UTTERLY USELESS

as a promoter of temperance in any large city in which it had been tried, that it, most probably, would never be tried in Montreal. There were, indeed, well-meaning temperance advocates who looked on the revenues derived from licensing liquor saloons as the price of indemnity. To his mind, these advocates did not help but hurt the cause. As well might it be argued that the drugist pays the Government for the permission to poison some people occasionally, or the manufacturer of gunpowder to encourage suicides and murders, or electric companies to send a thousand volts through the body of the unfortunate man who imprudently touches a live wire.

HIGH LICENSE HAD FOR ITS OBJECT

not to encourage, but to discourage, intemperance, and till it was proved that the selling of liquor was in itself evil (which neither Scripture nor reason upheld), it would be better for the temperance cause to do without defenders who advanced arguments which do not convince. The men who will sign these proposed amendments understand that if a prohibitory law were enforced for the prevention of the sale of liquor in any and all circumstances, simply because it is abused, a way would be open for the suppression of the sale of many other articles which at times are also abused. What they as temperance men wanted was the limitation of the abuses of the liquor traffic, and his argument was this: "If Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, St. Paul and so many other cities had increased their revenues, yet doubled them, by the raising of the license tax, though the number of saloons were greatly reduced, Montreal could do the same, and therefore, neither government nor city need fear the loss of revenue from the passing of so just a law. He believed that 200 saloons with a very high license tax would

YIELD MORE REVENUE

than 1,000 with the small license tax now asked. As to the separation of the liquor from the grocery business, first of all, quite a number of grocers were willing to see the change effected; secondly, however great their profits from the sale of liquors, they must admit that such sales diminish necessarily a demand for food products, at least from such as drink to excess. Men who drink much often eat little—men who drink much lose many a day's labor, and consequently lose bills unpaid at grocers. And, lastly, women are exposed to temptation from which they will be saved if this amendment be passed by the Legislature. The right to oppose by a majority opposition all applications for licenses

to be well founded; and any effort to repeal so just a provision should be opposed. After all, we were living in a country where it was our boast that the will of the people is law. Quite a small minority in any district can obtain a nuisance which threatens the life or well-being of even the few who complain. If the majority in any electoral district wish to be freed from the nuisance of a saloon, should not the law in this, as in less weighty matters, respect their wishes? The taking out of licenses at and at all times was an open get to abuse. There was one sure way of knowing whether the signatures were genuine either for or against a liquor license, by an appeal to the list of voters for the current year in the municipal electoral district where the license is applied for or opposed. Neither party could complain of so just a provision.

The rev. lecturer was listened to with great attention, and several gentlemen gave their signatures to the proposed amendment. Father McCallen announced that these amendments would be signed by all the clergy of St. Patrick's and, he had no doubt, by the clergy throughout the city. The gentlemen of St. Patrick's parish were invited to visit the parlor of the presbytery any evening from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock, to give their signatures on the blanks which would be handed them by the pastor.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

THE FAR-OFF LAND.

BY SOPHIE S. HUNGERFORD.

"Thine eyes shall see the King in his glory, they shall behold the land that is very far off."

Oh, tired feet and weary hand, And heart bowed down with care, Dream not of rest in earthly land, Thou wilt not find it there; For in that beautiful "far off land," Bathed in glory and peace, Thine eyes in all His glory Shall Zion's King behold.

'Tis not in Syria's storied land By Jordan's sacred stream, The "New Jerusalem" doth stand Of walled walls and towers; Or, could we find fair Eden's site, By Great Euphrates' flood, It would not be that place of light, The city of our God.

Far, far away that city stands; A mighty river flows Across the shadowed valley Through which the pilgrim goes. A sad and solemn journey On which he goes alone To answer for his deeds on earth Before the "great white throne."

A Judge sits on that lofty throne, Before whom none could stand, But for His dear Son, Jesus, Who sits at His right hand, And who maketh intercession For all of mortal kind, Who, to the mercy of living things Showed mercy while on earth.

His blessed Mother near Him stands, St. Joseph by her side; Amid the saints and martyrs, Who on earth were tried By all our sympathies, Human faith could not withstand; But, through the help of Jesus, They reached that "far-off land."

Through the "valley of the shadow," Across the sombre tide, On I, who would the traveller To gain the heavenly side? Naught but the "rod and staff" of Him Who trod that way before, And then returned with cheering words, "Death's victory is o'er."

Without doubting heart and faltering step We follow where He trod, Along the narrow, thorny path, Which leads to the throne of God, And hear from Him the gracious words, "Oh! good and faithful one! Enter thou into thy Lord's joy, Thy task on earth is done."

But none may hope those words to hear, Nor that fair land to win, Without the help of Jesus, Who would save us from all sin. Swart Mosher, saints and martyrs, Pray for us, we entreat, That we may gain the blessed home, And rest at Jesus' feet.

—Catholic Mirror.

A Big Fire.

LONDON, November 12.—The Wellington barracks of the guards was destroyed by fire to-day. The fire originated on a staircase in the quarters of the married soldiers. The inmates were rescued by means of ladders. Children were in the barracks a number of children suffering from measles who were wrapped in blankets, carried out and put to bed in another building. Ten children, however, are missing, and it is feared they perished. On the breaking out of the fire the troops responded promptly to the bugle call for fire parade and worked the hand apparatus with a will, the officers cheering them on. Two children left in the flaming building were bravely rescued by a soldier.

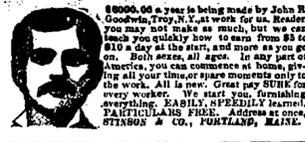
The Newfoundland Difficulty.

LONDON, November 12.—The St. James's Gazette says the negotiations between Great Britain and France for a settlement of the Newfoundland fishery question are progressing. The basis of the negotiations is that France shall surrender to Great Britain the French share of Newfoundland, and shall be compensated therefor by the cession of one of the British West African colonies, possibly Gambia. In addition Newfoundland will renounce the Bait act.

A Fight.

GALWAY, November 12.—Several fights took place here to-day between the police and military. A police sergeant was severely injured. The military finally routed the police and sent them to their barracks. The Constable Rogers, who took a prominent part in the disturbance, have been ordered away from Galway.

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To Parents. Never neglect the health of your children. If they suffer from cholera, diarrhoea or teething pains, use DR. COOPER'S INFANTS' SYRUP and you will give immediate relief.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. Monthly Drawings for Year 1890:— Dec. 10. THE SIXTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE DECEMBER 10th, 1890.

3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00. Ticket, \$1.00 11 Tickets for \$10.00. Ask for Circulars. 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00 S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

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MIGNON'S SONG.

BY MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN.

(A translation from the German.)

Mignon is one of the most pathetic characters in literature. She is the little Italian child whom Goethe's "William Meister" rescues from her persecutors in the cold, Northern land to which she has been taken. Many versions of this story have been made. Byron's "Mignon" is the most famous. "Mignon" is well known.

Know'st thou the land where lemon blossoms blow? And golden oranges in dark leaves glow? A soft, south wind blows ever through that air, and where humble myrtle and proud laurel stand, Know'st thou it? Well! There, there, would I with thee, O my beloved one, dwell! Know'st thou the house upheld by pillars 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? Well! There, there, would I with thee, O my dear guardian, dwell!

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

THE SHAMROCK. In Ireland only one shamrock is known. It is an indigenous species of clover, which trails along the ground among the grass in meadows, says a writer in Notes and Queries. The trefoil leaves are not more than one-fourth the size of the smallest clover I have seen in America, and are pure green in color, without any of the brown shading of white and pink clovers. The creeping stem is hard and fibrous and is difficult to dislodge from the earth. On St. Patrick's Day the true shamrock has to be searched out among the grass, for though comparatively plentiful at the season, it grows close to the ground. Later it bears a tiny "whitely-brown" blossom. The information that shamrock is the Arabic for trefoil may be of service to those interested in the origin of the Irish name. The word could have been introduced by the Missionaries or it may furnish an argument in support of the contention that one of the last ten tribes of Israel settled in Ireland, which has been revived by the publication of a recent book.

THE ALLIGATOR. The alligator bulks a nest of mud and grass, and lays a large number of white eggs, out of which come numerous little ones, more than the reptile can possibly rear. The parents are diligent in preventing their numbers from increasing. The alligator is not particular as to diet. It feeds on the stomach of a ten-footer from a bit of fish, and on a five-footer from a bit of turtle. They are fond of wallowing in mud, and many a man out snipe shooting has taken an involuntary bath by stumbling into their wallow. In dry seasons alligators will travel long distances overland to reach water, and travellers have come suddenly upon alligators crawling amid prairies or woods, in the most unexpected manner. The alligator as a rule is very wary, but at times sleeps quite soundly. I saw one struck twice with an axe before it woke.—St. Nicholas.

WHO BROKE THE BOWL? Once upon a time there was a family that consisted of six persons—the father and mother, three children, and a niece. The children were called Alphonse, Lizzie and Alysius; and the niece, who was as orphan, was Julia, and her age was then thirteen. The family lived in a village which has since been admitted within the limits of a great city; and there they owned a cottage and a small piece of land.

About a month before Julia had been received as a member of the family, the father presided to the mother a fine set of dishes on an anniversary of their marriage; and the mother prized them more because they were his gift than because they were costly and beautiful.

In that family the children were taught to be truthful. The parents would readily forgive a fault if it were candidly acknowledged, and a promise were given that it would not be repeated. But they would use the rod on their sons or their daughter if any one of these were guilty of falsehood.

It happened that a week or two after the coming of the orphan, the pretty sugar-bowl that belonged to the mother of the new dishes was broken. How, when, where, or by whom was ascertained, no one apparently knew. The old Tansy, might have been told, if she could talk; but as for Tramp, she dog, he was too seldom in the house for the blame to put on him.

"Did you break the bowl, Al?" asked the mother of her elder son. "No, mother," he replied, "I did not." "Did you, Lizzie?" "No, mother." "Did you, Ly?" "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. One of the four children must be telling an untruth, 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 was the mother thought, was terrified at having broken one of the new dishes, and was afraid to confess; for getting that by denying the deed a new offense was committed.

"Well, children," said the mother "I'll wait until father comes home before trying any further to find out how the bowl was broken." When the father appeared, and had his supper, the mother told him of the broken bowl. He was sorry for the damage that had been done to the set, but more pained at the want of truthfulness in the one on whom lay the guilt. He questioned the children himself, but they repeated the denials they had made to his wife.

the innocent ought to be punished as well as the guilty. "How can I separate them?" asked the father. This was unanswerable. If the double offense had to be punished, how could the innocent be spared if the culprit would not confess? The father, however, hoped that when the guilty one saw that there was no escape from chastisement, the misdeed would be avowed. But, as no one owned up to be blameworthy, he said: "As you, Al, are the oldest of my children, I shall begin with you. So come here."

The mother unwilling to be present at the punishment of the children, had gone to another part of the house when the father said that all of them should be chastised. While she was trying to busy herself with some work to offset the suffering she was hearing because of the pain her children were about to endure, the door was opened, a trembling figure slipped in and knelt at her feet, and a quivering voice said: "O aunt, save me; I broke the bowl!" "I'm sorry for you, Julia," said the aunt; "but wait till I save your innocent cousins first."

So the mother flew to the room where the father was and called out: "Don't punish them, father. The culprit has confessed." Then the guilty one was brought back, and because she had denied the deed before all of them she was made to confess it before them all. As this was her first offense, she received no further punishment; but the father used the opportunity to explain the matter of falsehood. He quoted the proverb in the Bible which says that among the "six things that are which the Lord hateth" is "a deceitful witness that uttereth lies." He made them all promise that under no circumstances would they incur God's hatred in this matter.

Toat was "a happy fault" for Julia; for ever afterward when she was tempted to "tell a story," she recalled the terror and the humiliation and the lesson of that night; and she kept herself from further offenses by asking herself repeatedly, "Who broke the bowl?"—(L. W. Kelly, in Ave Maria.)

IT IS A MISTAKE. To try to cure catarrh by using local applications. Catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It is not a disease of the man's nose, but of the man. Therefore, to effect a cure, requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, expelling the taint which causes the disease, and imparting health.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and Present.

Fearful thought! we were born alone, and alone we must die; and yet through all our life we, as it were, live from loneliness, which is also the beginning and the ending of our earthly tenure.

Never omit doing a good action for fear of vain-glory. If this vain-glory displeases you it will not prevent you from becoming perfect, and the better part of each good act will always be yours.

That in us which shall never die is changing daily, is being moulded or marred, according as we yield to or resist the working of His Word and Spirit—is taking the eternal stamp of good or ill.

How carelessly men treat themselves. They live as if they had no souls. In their traffic of this life they scheme as if they were to live forever. In their preparation for death they strive as if there were no life beyond the grave.

St. Charles teaches all men that their work is what they are; that to do one thing and to do another is impossible; that if they would teach men to serve God, they must do His will; if they would bring souls to contrition they must live in penance.

God knows from all eternity who will be saved, and how many they will be. He does not diminish the number by refusing salvation to the willing; and He will not multiply the number by forcing the free will of those who will not believe.

The softness, and the glare, and the temptations, and the license, and the lax examples that are about us, are more seducing and dangerous than the winter of penal law. They hardened the manhood of Catholic parents. The summer sun relaxes many.—Cardinal Manning.

As we die so shall we be—our character running on into eternity. The best disposition, inclination of the soul, with all its powers and affections, shall endure, and abide with us forever; with this only change—that we shall be either better or worse, for good or for evil, absolute and changeless.

O what an hour, when God shall come, and all His holy angels, and all the children of the kingdom—all who have loved, served, waited, suffered for Him—the first and the last—all in perfect sameness, recognition, bliss, and splendor; their raiment white and glistening, and their countenance as the sun shineth in his strength.

A Man-of-War Lost. LONDON, November 12.—The British torpedo cruiser Serpent has foundered off the coast of Spain. The fate of the crew is unknown. The Serpent was a twin screw vessel 1,170 tons and 4,500 horse power. She carried six guns. The Serpent went on the rocks during a storm Monday night. A heavy mist prevailed at the time. Owing to the violence of the storm it was impossible to send assistance from the shore. Tremendous seas swept the decks of the doomed vessel, carrying away a group of her crew. Only three men fortunate men on board. Only three men survived. The news of the wreck was conveyed to Corunna, a distance of sixty miles, over mountain roads. The Serpent's complement was 170 officers and men. One hundred and six others on board were going out to relieve men now on ships at the African station. The vessel was on her maiden trip.

WM. H. HODSON, Architect and Valuator, 45 1/2 St Antoine Street, MONTREAL.

The Serpent was a swift, light cruiser, one of eight commenced during the administration of Lord Northbrook. She was launched in 1887. Her officers were: Commander H. L. Ross; Lieutenant, Gay H. L. Gray; and Terquell McLeod; surgeon, James W. D. P. Edwards and F. W. Head. It is stated that many of the crew of the Serpent, before the vessel started on her last voyage, expressed the fear that some misfortune would befall the ship.

A STARTLING CONTRADICTION.

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

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

James Smart, Esq., Brockville, Sheriff of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, says:—"It would be impossible to speak too extravagantly of the wonderful curative properties of Nasal Balm. I suffered for upwards of a month from a severe cold in the head, which, despite the use of other remedies, was becoming worse and developing into catarrh. I purchased a bottle of Nasal Balm and was relieved from the first application and thoroughly cured within twenty-four hours. I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of Nasal Balm."

These are but two illustrations of the hundreds of testimonials the proprietors of Nasal Balm have had from all parts of the Dominion, but they ought to convince the most skeptical. If your case is a run keep Nasal Balm in mind. It will be sent on receipt of price—50 cents small size and \$1 large size—bottle by addressing Fairbrother & Co., Brockville, Ont.

Change of Venue.

TIPPERARY, November 12.—The Magistrate's court here to-day changed the venue of the conspiracy case from Tipperary to Clonmel. Counsel for the defendants made vigorous protests against this, but were overruled.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervous Irritability. No part of the human machine requires more constant supervision than the nervous system—for upon it our health—and even life—depends. These Pills strengthen the nerves and are the safest general purifiers of the blood. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness and mental apathy yield to them. They relieve in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pain, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and regulate like copious appetites and confined bowels—the commonly accompanying signs of defective or diminished nerve tone. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to the graduates of stations and sedentary habits, who gradually fall into a nervous and irritable state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 981 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

The Wrong Man Found.—C'ez nees—Did you go and thrash that editor for printing those things about you? C'ez nees—I went to the office, but I couldn't find him. C'ez nees—Whom did you find there? C'ez nees—No one, but a big great bullock-fellow who pretended he was responsible for that article; but I knew from his looks that he couldn't write.—(New York Weekly.)

TO MOTHERS PALMO-TAR SOAP. Is indispensable for the Bath, Toilet or Nursery, for cleaning the Soap or Skin. THE BEST BABY'S SOAP KNOWN. Price 25c.

Physicians strongly recommend Wyeth's Malt Extract, (Liquid) To patients suffering from nervous exhaustion; to improve the Appetite, to assist Digestion, a valuable tonic. 40 Cents per bottle.

The most satisfactory BLOOD PURIFIER is Channing's Sarsaparilla, It is a Grand HEALTH RESTORER. Will cure the worst form of skin disease; will cure Rheumatism; will cure Salt Rheum. Large Bottles, \$1.00.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. For CONSUMPTION, Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs. In three sized bottles 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

FOR HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA, DR. MENTHOL PASTER. For Lumbago, Sciatica, "Cricks," "Cricks," "aches," Rheumatic Pain and Chronic Rheumatism. Each plaster in 1/2 size 10c; 1 1/2 size 25c.

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AN ACKNOWLEDGED FACT:—THAT—The Empire Clothiers. Have the best and most complete assortment of READY-MADE SUITS and OVER-COATS, for Men, Boys and Children, ever exhibited in Montreal.

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DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says. Don't write to me when taking the first bottle of my Medical Discovery. I know how it makes you feel, but it's all right. There are certain cases where the Discovery takes hold slowly, but it is the disease spot in you that has taken hold of, and that's what you want. The Discovery has a search warrant for every humor, from buckache to scurvy, inside and outside, and of course to make a disturbance in your poor body, but the fight is short, you are better by the second bottle; if not, tell me about it, and I will advise. I will, however, in the future, as in the past, answer any letter from a nursing mother. Sincerely yours, DONALD KENNEDY, ROXBURY, MASS.

LA SANTE AVANT TOUT. TRADE MARK. DR. SEY'S REMEDY. Dr. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French Remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, Constipation, and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. Dr. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest aromatics which stimulate the digestive organs, and which, far from weakening like most medicines, imparts tone to, and strengthens the system. Further it contains a substance which acts directly on the bowels, so that in small doses, it prevents and cures constipation, and in larger doses it acts as one of the best purgatives. It is important to note that Dr. SEY'S REMEDY can be taken in any dose without disturbing the habits or regime of those who take it. Sold by all Druggists, \$1.00 per Bottle.

S. LACHANCE. SOLE PROPRIETOR. 1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL. The Clergy, and our readers in general, are respectfully requested to forward us for publication reports of proceedings of interest to the Church and education that may take place in their respective localities.

Special College Notice. SPORTING GOODS. Of all kinds, such as Foot Balls, Lacrosse, Base Balls and Base, Croquet, Tennis, Cricket, Polo, Tennis Goods, Boxing Gloves, Snowshoes, &c., &c. PARLOR GAMES. Playing Cards, Checker Boards, Chessmen, Dominoes, Authors and other Card Games, Chinese Lanterns and Flags for decorating. TOILET SOAPS. Of every description, including the Celebrated White Glycerine as used in all the Convents of France and Italy. BROOMS, WAISKS, BRUSHES AND WOODENWARE. H. A. NELSON & SON, WHOLESALE DEALERS, 59 to 63 ST. PATRICK STREET, MONTREAL. Send for Catalogue.

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HARDWARE. HOUSE FURNISHING and BUILDING Hardware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c. Prices very low at L. J. A. SURVYER'S, 63 St. Lawrence St. CHERRY PUMONARY SYRUP. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma and Bronchitis. Directions, a teaspoonful every three or four hours. Infracts half dose. Perfumes and taste delightful. Open every Sunday. Prescriptions carefully compounded. R. MENCHOLL, Chemist and Druggist, 1497 St. Catherine Street.

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LORGE & CO. First Premium PRACTICAL HATTERS AND FURRIERS, ESTABLISHED 1852. No. 21 St. Lawrence Street. SMOKY CHIMNEYS! IMPURE AIR! There is more space for smoke in the world's chimneys than in the lungs of suffering humanity. Use the Lorge Brothers' Chimney and smoke to the doctor and get out of it. Ad. J. LORGE, 206 Centre Street, City.

THE ROOF THAT SHELTERS. Should now, owing to the season, meet with your careful attention than ever. If you want your roof to give perfect satisfaction, stand the test of our climate, and last for all time, have it laid with SPARHAM FIRE-PROOF ROOFING CEMENT, and you will find it ten years hence as good as when laid, without any outlay for repairs. This is no idle boast; we can prove this wonderful fact. TAKE NOTICE that the Sparham Fire-proof Roofing Cement Co. caution the public against all cements used by different roofers, under the name of Sparham, as being spurious, as Campbell & Co. are the only roofers in Montreal and vicinity who are supplied with the fire proof roofing cement, as manufactured and patented by this Company, which has a paid-up capital of \$20,000. A SUBSTANTIAL GUARANTEE. For further information and testimonials apply to head office, 309 St. James Street, Montreal. Agents appointed throughout the Dominion and the United States. The Sparham Roofing Cement is FIRE PROOF, WATER TIGHT, DURABLE, ORIGINAL, GENUINE. C. E. MATHY, Sec.-Treas.

ELECTRICITY IS THE Life Force. OF ALL ORGANIC FORMS. Properly applied will cure the most painful and obstinate diseases where all other agents fail. G. STAUNTON HOWARD, Electrician and Therapeutist, 209 St. Antoine St. MONTREAL. CONSULTATION FREE.

Dominion Metal Works GARTH & CO., 536 to 542 Craig Street. MANUFACTURERS OF Key's Low Water Alarm, Van Duzen's Steam Jet Pump, "Loose Pulley Oilers, Hot Water Furnaces, Hot Water Radiators, Penberthy Injectors, Hydrants of all kinds, St. George's Street Gully, Kearney's Pneumatic Street Stop Cocks, Curtin's Water Pressure Regulator, Asbestos Pack-d Cocks, Watson's Steam Pressure Regulators, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for Plumbers, Gas-fitters, etc.

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The Haunted Church.

By JAMES MURPHY.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

WHAT THE VISITORS FOUND.

A cry of fear, a shriek of terror, a plaintive wailing...

And, at the same moment, the livid face, the protruding eyes, the erect hair and drawn lips...

Sam the Swan—his hold thus broken suddenly—fell from the steep activity.

The ladder was over the apertures where the stairs once were...

With a gasping breathing—far it had occurred so suddenly they had scarcely time to think...

The sexton, all unheeding of everything but his own extreme terror—indeed, he was in a condition to be conscious of anything...

The sexton, all unheeding of everything but his own extreme terror—indeed, he was in a condition to be conscious of anything...

My God!—this is awful! We had better get down and attend to the poor fellow," said Charles, in breathless awe.

"Ye, you might go, Mr. Crossley," said Dombrato, the only one not scared by the dreadful occurrence...

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

Charles, the Major, and Don Miguel watched him with great anxiety and an interest in which their whole being was centred...

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

"Gentlemen, stand out of the way. It will be necessary to cut 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 rope was cut, the casket fell with a ringing noise on the floor; and Captain Dombrato descended.

"I'll take this with me," said he, taking up the casket, and making a noise into 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. Climb down after me."

There was something so strange in Dombrato's usually cheerful voice—so serious and hurried, though it was not fear—that no one spoke, but each in singular trepidation followed his example—and reached the ground.

"There is a dead man lying upstairs among the beams, head downwards. This rope was around his neck and choked him. You had better get a detachment of your men, Major, to take him down. He used to live in B. roads House. Take him there. At the same time you might carry this poor fellow's body—he's dead, is he, Mr. Crossley?"

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

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

"Who is—the dead man in the tower?" asked Charles, with a strange sensation ever him.

"Captain Phil Driscoll," was the astonishing reply.

It is needless to prolong the story, whose conclusion the reader already guesses.

It took some time to verify and authenticate the finds; but when the casket was opened there were found the obnoxious of the jewels taken from the looted pilon in Peru—gold ornaments of curious workmanship, diamonds of fabulous value, any one of which would brighten the darkest room at midnight; pearl necklaces with a emerald inlaid silver for golden bracelets wrought in curious filigree work, studded with topaz and glistering amethyst, that had graced the arms of ducky Louis princesses when time Sardana-pallas reigned in Babylon and Rameses built the pyramids; rubies, pearls; and rich ivory gods, whose eyes were matchless diamonds, wreathed by Indian tribes when the white man's feet were unknown on American soil. No money could estimate the value of these jewels. They were simply priceless.

But more valuable in Charles's eyes than all the rest in the casket was an affidavit made by the late owner that the little boy placed at school in Chelsea Court, London, under the name of Charles Carter, was son of the deponent, William O'Connell, and grandson of Charles, Earl of Glenholme.

Two months afterwards a double wedding was celebrated in London, in one of the most fashionable churches, where Charles, Earl of Glenholme, came for wife Agnese, daughter of Don Miguel, once Governor of Peru, and Prince of the Spanish Empire; and where her sister, Gracela, gave her hand, and heart too, to Frank Crossley, Esq.

The papers so carefully put together by the dead man found hanging from the oaken beams of the old belfry-tower, established the relationship with abundant clearness. The earliest man on his first opportunity disappeared, and was never seen again.

And now comes a curious after-incident. Captain Phil's dead body—and, oh! what a sight that face was!—was lowered down outside from the place where he had met his terrible death, where he had struggled with his death-agony, unseen and unheard by human eyes and ears, to the ground, and was borne to Bernard's House. So, too, was the shattered body of Sam the Swan. Sub-sequent stories had gone about concerning them that the simple people of those days would not permit their bodies to be buried in any of the consecrated graveyards of the city, they kept watch and ward night and day. To prevent a riot, therefore, it was deemed advisable to bury them in the garden of Bernard's House, which was done.

Whatever reputation for evil spirits Bernard's House had before, it may be readily expected, was considerably increased by this circumstance.

It obtained a dreadful name. No one would go near it by night—no one would think of entering it by day.

The grass grew in the garden and rotted, grew again and rotted again—scotes of times unnumbered. The windows were broken; the furniture inside mouldered and fell to pieces.

Some of the inner walls fell in, and the debris covered the kitchen and the lower basement room. The place was an utter wreck—un-tiltably, and a nuisance to the neighbour-hood, fit only to be shovelled off and carted away.

In the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two American officers came to Ireland on business which it is unnecessary to mention here. They were a pair of brave, fearless fellows, as might be expected from those who had faced the storms of Southern battles, and were, moreover, what might not be expected from men who had seen the dead lie thick about them on many a cruel field of battle—thoroughly genial and light-hearted.

The mattering out of the regiment, when the Civil War was over, threw these young fellows out of their commissions, and they came to Ireland.

For certain reasons it suited them to take a house. It did not matter of what kind. The less frequented the better. The Irish Government kept a lynx eye on foreign officers at the time. This house 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 house—not only for the purpose they had more immediately in view, but for its own intrinsic value—its strong walls, sound timber, secure roof, and eligible position.

Under his guidance and direction it soon was directed of its ruined appearance. Both worked to clear it out. It suited them to work for two reasons; first, that they might kill any suspicious that might possibly attach to them; secondly, because they had no money to expend. Marching with Reno's regiment of artillery was a bad way of making money.

So 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 to look cheerful.

Having finished the outside, they commenced inside. It was necessary to clear out the debris 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 rooms, in a burst of good humor, one of them said:

"Well, I reckon we're entitled to a liquor after that, and with good-hearted pleasure flung his shovel against the wall.

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

To his exceeding wonderment he found it to be a case of iron, fastened solidly and securely into the wall. Calling his companion, and informing him of the discovery, they pondered for a while before it, in vague conjecture. At last, with the practicalism of the Yankee, they determined to take it out of that and see what it was like.

A hammer not answering the purpose, they got a crowbar, and with infinite labor rooted around an iron safe firmly embedded in the wall, and finally succeeded in dislodging it from its position and rolling it on the floor, now again covered with debris. It had taken some hours to do it, but the excitement and mystery of the business only made the time seem so many minutes. With the strain of strong anticipation upon their minds fatigue was no where; and they determined to finish the work by opening the safe and seeing what was inside.

Hammer and crowbar failed for some time—a charge of powder for various reasons was inadmissible—but perseverance 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 eyes:

But it is not here to say what it was they saw; suffice it to say that next day both abandoned their new-found habit—abandoned, too, the one that brought them over, though who could, under the circumstances, blame them?—and gave their feet no rest or any until they found themselves in Paris.

There they lived for some months, disposing of the priceless things they had found within the old safe to diamond merchants and others; and when they had done so—which 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.

THE END.

Leading authorities say the only proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy, like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE FARM.

DISTEMPER IN HORSES.

If the weather is cold keep the affected animals indoors in a well-lighted and ventilated stable. Feed on bran mash with roots and hay, and leave an abundance of pure water at all times with the animals' reach.

A little saltpetre, say a sesquipedal, may be dissolved in the drinking water, every night all the horses eat freely. When the throats commence swelling apply warm poultices of linseed meal, changing them twice daily, and as soon as the region of the throat commences to fluctuate, open it and liberate the pus, afterward continuing the poultice till all discharge ceases. Ordinarily this is all the treatment that is required. If the throat is very sore, and great difficulty is experienced in swallowing, an ounce each of chlorate of potash, 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 HORSES.

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

The Clydesdale horse is through comparatively large, sound and heavy, and is used for all kinds of heavy work, and is well pleased with the good effect of the remedy, which we are always thankful for.

FRANKLIN, Wis., Nov. 88. Myself and my wife, Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for nerve debility, which we are confident since last 10 years, and are so well pleased with the good effect of the remedy, that we are always thankful for it.

more, and his breeding is manifested in the best, handsome head, good forehead and symmetrical body, which is deep in the ribs, round and short. The hind legs are short and muscular, and the body is finely finished, with rather short, but this defect has been corrected by judicious breeding. The hair on the back part of the legs, toward the hock, is made a special feature of this breed; at one time it was curly, but now the fashion is to have long, straight and silky. The face and legs are clean white, with rather scarce hair from their otherwise smooth appearance.

The Shire horse described as a true cart horse which is not a Clydesdale, a Suffolk Punch or a dray horse, but is at times a blood relation of all three—a large, well-built, powerful animal, more placid and stronger than the Clydesdale. Moreover, his pace 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 bred in Lincolnshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire and Yorkshire. He is usually an immense beast—a mammoth horse in fact—slow, ponderous and heavily weighing on his feet. He is bred from 15 to 20 hands high, and is capable of drawing and backing a pair of them—from three to four tons on a two-wheeled dray, and from six to seven tons in a four-wheeled one, when three or four of them are yoked in it. Their colors are various; those held in most esteem are perhaps red and roan.

The Suffolk punch, or cart horse, is not much in use out of that country. Formerly he was about fifteen hands high, short and compact in build, with thin legs and low thick shoulders. His color was always chestnut running through five shades—from light chestnut to dark chestnut. Now, however, he is bred larger—from 15 to 20 hands, but the color is the same. For harness, when he is well shaped and a good stepper, he realizes a large price.

Considering the large and important share draft horses take in labor, and that they are perhaps more profitable to breed than any other kind of horse, a most essential 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 plow work is their exclusive employment, 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 ordinary load, while nothing will equal them in starting and shifting railway wagons.

Some specimens are bred for road and wagon. The mild temper of these horses adapts them admirably for large teams, where a long, waiting pull is required, or to guide goodspeed ready to the voice or whip without rushing into the collar as hotter tempered horses are so prone to do. Three of these broad breeds can take a double arrow gate across a plow, and land, and they are tangle more easily than any other horse to go gently, and stop at roots in wood land, or among other obstacles.

A DOCTOR'S CONFESSION.

He Doesn't Take Much Medicine and Ad- vices the Reporter Not To.

"Humbog? Of course it is. The so-called science of medicine is a humbug and has been from the time of Hippocrates to the present. Why the biggest crack in the Indian tribes is the medicine man."

"Very frank was the admission, especially so when it came from one of the biggest young physicians of the city, one whose practice is among the thousands, though he has been graduated but a few years," says the Buffalo Courier.

"Very cozy was his office, too, with its cheerful gas fire, its Queen Ann turntable, and its many lounges and easy-chairs. He stirred the fire lazily, lighted a fresh cigar, and went on.

"Take the prescriptions laid down in the books and what do you find? Poisons mainly, and nauseating stuff, that would make a healthy man an invalid. Why in the world should one stoop to poison for his remedies? I cannot tell, nor can I find any one who can."

"How does a doctor know the effect of his medicine?" he asked. "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 done. So, really, I don't know how he is to tell what good or hurt he does. Sometime ago, you remember, the Boston Globe 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 Safe Cure, a purely herbal remedy. Thousands of persons, every year, write to H. J. Gardner, of Pontiac, R. I., August 7, 1890:

"A few years ago I suffered more than probably ever will be known outside myself, with kidney and liver complaint. It is the old story—I visited doctor 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."

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

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

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

The disagreeable stak headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McCall's Bismark Pills.

TO THE DEAF. A person cured of Deafness and noise in the head of 28 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

Tom—I say, Jack, how many eggs does a hen lay? Jack (suspectingly)—Is it a joke? Tom—No, really. I merely ask for information. Since taking charge of that agricultural paper, such questions I rarely ask; you know.—Yankee Blade.

ALWAYS THANKFUL. FRANKLIN, Wis., Nov. 88. Myself and my wife, Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for nerve debility, which we are confident since last 10 years, and are so well pleased with the good effect of the remedy, that we are always thankful for it.

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FATHER Koenig's NERVE TONIC. Epileptic Fits, Fainting, St. Vitus Dance, Hysteria, St. Virus, etc.

RIVERHEAD, SUFFOLK CO., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1888. In regard to the Nerve Tonic, the Rev. J. W. Smith recommended her Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for a peculiar nervous affection.

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.

IN MONTREAL. By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence Street. Agents:—B. E. McCall, No. 3123 Notre Dame street; J. M. Lyons, Car. Bleary and Craig street; J. P. Gauthier, Car. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; J. Leachon, St. Catherine street.

J. H. WALKER. WOOD ENGRAVER, 181 St. James St. (Citizens' Insurance Building).



Frechon & Co., 1645 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Church Ornaments. Importers of British and Foreign Plate Glass. Manufacturers of Mirrors and Beveled Glass.

DRUNKARDS. Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism.

PFIEL & CO., 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

WORMS DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. Recommended by physicians. Being in the form of a chocolate cream they are pleasant to the taste.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, Advocates and Barristers, 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

LABANQUE JACQUES CARTIER. DIVIDEND No. 50.

WORMS DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. Recommended by physicians. Being in the form of a chocolate cream they are pleasant to the taste.

LABANQUE JACQUES CARTIER. DIVIDEND No. 50.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. CLASS D. THE FORTY-FIRST MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11th, 1890, at 2 P.M.

Table with 3 columns: Prizes, Value, and Amount. Includes 1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00, 10 Real Estates, 30 Furniture Sets, etc.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 p. c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

PURE, UNALLOYED, UNADULTERATED. JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF IS THE MEAT ITSELF.

Highly Concentrated; Partially Digested. Very Strength-Giving. ELECTRICITY IS LIFE!



THE ONLY Electrical Appliances. Having Absorbent Qualities. Reputation Established Over 20,000 Sold. A Certain Cure Without Medicine.

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.

ALL HOME REFERENCES. NO FOREIGN OR MANUFACTURED TESTIMONIALS. Isaac Radford, 35 Adelaide St. east—Butterfly Belt and Suspenders cured him of Inflammatory Rheumatism in four weeks.

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

CATARRH. NO VINEGAR OR ACID USED. ACTINA. W. T. BAER & Co. 171 Queen St. West, Toronto.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE. CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY, TROY, N. Y., U.S.A.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

BAILEY'S. BAILEY'S. BAILEY'S. BAILEY'S.

GINNATH BELL FOUNDRY. GINNATH BELL FOUNDRY. GINNATH BELL FOUNDRY.

CASTOR-FLUID! Castor-Fluid! Castor-Fluid!

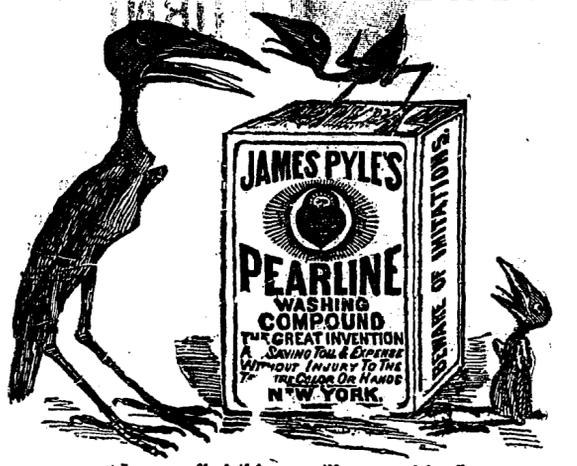
HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 123 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

EPPE'S COCOA. EPPE'S COCOA. EPPE'S COCOA.

EPPE'S COCOA. EPPE'S COCOA. EPPE'S COCOA.

FEAR NOT TO DIE

Fear not to die, though in the pride of strength, Of youth and power and bloom; Though long reprieved, the blow must fall at length— Then cannot shun thy tomb.



"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 what ever remains of the original color.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

HOW MARRIED LIFE CAN BE MADE HAPPY. Of the duties of husband and wife, one to the other, the Queen advises the young married woman to try and realize, when she returns from the honeymoon trip, that holiday is over, and work-day life has begun.

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.

Flannels softer

Millions use it because it makes the washing of clothes and house cleaning easy—a child or delicate woman can do such work with Pearlina. 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.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTEAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. Receipts during the past week were 26,194 bbls against 30,131 bbls for the week previous. The market remains quiet and steady under a good local demand.

FARMER'S STEW.

Take any cold, fresh meat, cut fine, put one tablespoonful of currant jelly, one of walnut oil, one of butter, half a chopped onion and a teaspoonful of strong vinegar in with it, add pepper and salt. Stir over the fire for fifteen minutes and served with cucumber pickles.

DEVILED OYSTERS.

Deviled oysters are a nice luncheon dish. Drain and out in several pieces each, 25 oysters, fat oysters; heat one half pint of milk or cream in a saucepan and in another one a tablespoonful of butter, stir in one of flour and add slowly the hot cream or milk and a jill of hot oyster liquor; when smooth add the beaten yolks of two eggs, stir for a moment but do not let it boil, put in the oysters, some minced parsley, salt and cayenne, and bake in scollop shells as above.

FRIED OYSTERS.

Fried oysters with bacon is a dish which is rather uncommon. Fry half a dozen oysters until a delicate brown; lay them on a hot dish and pour out all the fat except about a tablespoonful, reserving it, however, for future use in cooking. Add to the fat in the pan a slice of hot oyster liquor; when smooth add the beaten yolks of two eggs, stir for a moment but do not let it boil, put in the oysters, some minced parsley, salt and cayenne, and bake in scollop shells as above.

Dr. Koch's Discovery.

Berlin, November 12.—The following particulars are published of a case of lupus of the face in Frankfurt which Dr. Lubbertz has been treating by Professor Koch's method: Six hours after the injection of the lymph the temperature of the patient rose to over 104 and the pulse 120. At midnight the fever abated; the sores swelled, the heads of the lupus ulcers became light yellow, and from them exuded a serous liquid. After 13 hours the patient was free from fever and the ulcers were covered with scabs similar to those of a person recovering from an eruptive fever or from eczema. The doctor intends to inject the lymph when the sores fall. A medical correspondent of the Tagblatt 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 considerable swelling of the knee-joint. Minister von Gossler has given 200,000 marks for the erection of a special hospital for the treatment of consumption by the Koch method. A patient who has been treated by Prof. Koch will be shown to the Surgical Society on Monday. Dr. Koch will now experiment with a view to obtaining a cure for diphtheria. He will give the press on Saturday a description of his consumption cure.

THE KITCHEN.

HOW TO MAKE AN OMELET. Break three or four eggs into a basin, add a little chopped shallot, parsley, pepper, and salt; put an ounce of butter in a frying-pan on the fire, and as soon as the butter begins to fry, beat up the eggs, etc., with a fork for two minutes; immediately pour the whole into the frying-pan, and put it on the fire, stirring the eggs with an iron spoon as they

which have been made for future delivery at 75c a bushel in bond. Montreal No. 1 is quoted at 80c to 80c.

STRAW—There is very little doing in this market as farmers have not commenced to bring it in yet in any quantity, although a small lot was sold on Tuesday last at \$1.75 per bushel to a dealer here. Quotations here range from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Clover seed is quiet and nominally quoted at \$2 per bushel. Advice from Chatham state that a short crop of clover seed is now anticipated in that section.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The market is quieter for pork now that the orders for account of lumbermen have mostly all been filled. Still a fair business on city account, and near by country points is reported at within range of former prices. A lot of 50 bbls of Chicago clear pork hams 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 expanded at \$18 per bbl. The stock here at the moment is very light. In order there appears to be quite a fight going on between Fairbanks and our local refiners, the result being that there is very little money for either parties. We quote prices as follows: Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$20.00 to \$18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.25; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$17.00; Lard, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pairs, per lb, 9c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pairs, per lb, 8c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c to 6c.

DERESSED HOGS—The market has been the turn during the past week, and prices are fully 25c to 100 pounds lower, sales of bunches of from 5 to 10 hogs being reported at \$6 for heavy weights, and \$6.25 for light, a lot as choice light huthers as ever came to this market being placed at \$6.75. In some instances, there have been sales at \$6.75 to \$7.00, as a car of heavy hogs was offered at \$6.75 f.o.b. there, which figure is said to be too high.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Receipts during the past week were 4,880 packages against 6,225 for the week previous. The volume of business has been since our last report, both as regards creamery and dairy, but values have been well maintained, especially for choice lake made goods. As regards Eastern Townships dairy, it is said that parties are paying as much in the country as in the city. In Western there have been further sales at 14c in round lots, and we hear of the sale of a large lot of Komourka, and said to be as a low figure. The exports of butter for last week 826 packages against 1838 packages for the corresponding period—viz: The total exports to date were 18,500 packages against 35,730 packages for the corresponding period last year—viz: 20,230 packages.

CREAMERY, September and October 21 to 22; do earlier makes, 19c to 20c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 20c; Morrisburg, 16c to 21c; Western, 14c to 16c.

For choice selections of single packages 1c to 2c. CHEESE—Receipts during the past week were 31,028 boxes, against 37,009 boxes for the week previous. Considerable cheese has been bought up during the past week or ten days on the basis of 9c and 9c; in the country, which is equal to 9c to 9c. Last week about 20,000 boxes were said to have changed hands in the Brockville district, a good portion of which was shipped to parties here upon the understanding 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 Angers district the bulk of the cheese have passed out of the hands of the makers, and henceforth the great bulk of trading will be over the cable, rendering prices here more or less nominal. One of the arguments by combination has, it is said, in September and October make still unsold. It is reported that in order to induce sales 9c will have to be accepted for September and October goods. At the same time holders are being urged to take the best prices they can get, as the market is said to be a fair criterion of value for finest cheese. The shipments last week were 38,307 boxes against 37,643 boxes for the corresponding week last year. The total shipments up to Nov. 8, were 1,274,293 boxes against 1,087,902 boxes for the same period last year, showing an increase of 184,707 boxes. We make no change in our last week's quotations. We quote as follows: Finest colored, 10c; finest white, 9c to 9c; fine, 8c to 9c; medium, 8c to 8c; inferior, 6c to 8c. Liverpool cable is firm at 48s.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—Receipts during the past week were 173 packages against 262 packages for the week previous. The returns from several of the experimental shipments from this city and Western Canada have been satisfactory, and have resulted in sending forward further shipments. One lot did not turn out as well as expected, but on the whole the export trade to England has been a success so far. In this market strictly choice new laid eggs have been very scarce, and are quoted at 25c to 24c. Fresh laid brook had sold at 18c to 20c and lined eggs at 17c to 18c. GAST—Dressed carcasses have commenced to come in more freely, and quite a number were sold in yesterday at 6c to 6c per lb. Some very nice faddles sold at 8c to 9c per lb. Partridges have been placed at 5c to 6c per brace for first, and at 2c to 3c for second.

DRESSED COUNTRY—The receipts of turkeys have been during the week and sales have been made in cases at 9c to 9c per lb, one choice lot bringing 10c. Two cases of poor broiled were sold at 8c, but anything good brought 9c. Chickens sold at 7c to 8c, but in the case of turkeys poor discolored stock sold at lower prices, and we saw one case of such unattractive stuff sold at 6c per lb. Geese are in a very good demand and prices are lower as 7c to 7c per lb. Ducks sold at 8c to 9c. As we receive receipts increase dealers say they look for still lower prices. Our usual instructions will be found on the 3rd page of the Trade Bulletin.

BEANS—The demand is slow. Eastern white medium, at 1.10 and choice Western at 1.15 to 1.20 per bushel. Four beans have sold all the way from \$1 to \$1.20 per bushel. HONEY—Market quiet with a few sales of 2, 5 and 8 lb tins at 9c to 10c per lb. In comb none sale of white clover at 13c to 15c per section, dark buckwheat honey selling at 12c to 13c.

EGGS—The market has evidenced scarcely any change since our last report and prices remain practically as when quoted, namely, 3c to 4c per lb for Canadian eggs, of 1890 growth, good yardings at 2c to 2c, and older qualities 8c to 15c to quality. HAY—Choice pressed timothy sold in car lots

at \$8.50 to \$9 per ton, one car bringing \$9.50. Loose hay at \$7.50 to \$8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs each.

STRAW—The supply is still limited with sales of loose at \$5 to \$6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES—There has been some buying at last for local account, sales of choice winter varieties in car lots having been made at \$2.75 to \$3.35. One lot of choice selected red stock in large barrels bringing \$4. Advice from Liverpool, Glasgow and London are very encouraging according to last cables. A number of sales have been made this week netting \$4 to \$4.50 per bbl. Famous are almost unobtainable, a few lots of fine to choice having been placed at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bbl, and 2 lots of small spotted fruit sold at \$1.10 and \$1.75 respectively. It looks as if all the good Western stock will be wanted in England at better prices than can be had for them here. The sale of two cars of winter fruit has just been reported at \$3.49 on track, and we quote \$3.50 to \$4.50. Sales of choice Baldwin are reported in Glasgow as equal to 17c per bushel, at Liverpool cable mentions a sale at equal to 18c f.o.b. here.

EVAPORATED APPLES—The supply is very short and prices continue firm at our quotations. Some few sales have been made in the West at fully equal to prices asked here. We quote 15c to 14c per lb.

ORANGES—A fair demand is reported. Jamaica in barrels selling at \$5.50 to \$6, Florida \$4 per b x.

LEMONS—A very good inquiry for the season with sales at \$3 to \$3.50 per case, \$3 to \$3.50 per box, and \$3 to \$3.50 per box.

FIGS—Supply liberal with sales at 8c to 12c per lb in boxes, made 4c to 5c.

NUTS—Greenbone walnuts 18c to 20c; Bordeaux 11c to 12c; Barcelona 8c and Sicily 12c per lb; Pecans 17c; Tarragon almonds 16c; pecans 10c green, 11c roasted; coconuts \$5 to \$5.50 per 100, and Ontario chestnuts 10c to 12c per lb.

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

CRANBERRIES—Choice Cape Cod cranberries are steady at \$9 to \$10 per barrel, poorer grades \$8.

SWEET POTATOES—Market decidedly firmer under good inquiry and prices have advanced \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel. We quote \$4 per bbl.

GRAPES—The season is now over for Canadian grapes. The few baskets remaining on the market are being sold at 6c to 10c per lb. For Algeria grapes there is a fair demand and business has been done at from \$5 to \$7 per case, as to weight and quality.

ONIONS—Market quiet at 45c to 60c per bushel. There has been a little more activity, 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 40 lb. Several cars are offered in the West at 50c f.o.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 afternoon. Prices is expected will improve as soon as the cold weather sets in. No further shipments have been made to the United States since the car load referred to by our last week. Shipments are being made from the Lower Provinces to the United States. Advice 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 hadlock has been selling at 5c to 6c per lb. B. C. fresh salmon are selling at 15c to 17c per lb.

PICKED FISH—Labrador herrings are very scarce this season, the receipts up to now being only 13,000 barrels against 400,000 for the period last year. We quote \$7.25 to \$7.50 per bbl and shore herring \$5. We hear of a sale of 800 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 \$8.50 per bbl. Newfoundland salmon \$11 per bbl and \$2 to \$2.25 per bbl.

DRIED FISH—The market is quiet. We quote Yarmouth blockers \$1.25 per cwt of 60, and St. John \$1.25 per 100. Boned cod, 7c to 8c; per lb, and boned fish 5c. New Finnan haddies 7c to 8c per lb.

OILS—Quite a large lot of Newfoundland cod oil has been received since our last issue and is selling at 37c to 38c for prime. Halifax cod oil is at 35c to 36c, but buyers do not seem to want it, and no sales are reported. In steam refined seal oil, there is a reported sale of 150 bbls at 42c 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 85c.

LEATHER.

The market has leaped into the usual quiet groove which invariable characterizes it at this season of the year. The sale was yesterday of 200 sides of cut line H. A. sole at 22c, and 100 sides of cut line H. A. sole at 23c. In N. 2 the market is quiet at 18c to 19c, said to be of a very fair quality. In black leather, splits are said to be easier, and in order to do business it has been found necessary to shade prices. Other kinds are unchanged. Boot and shoe manufacturers are still holding off, and taking only just what they require in 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 1c per lb in the price of green hides, and we have to mention a further drop of 1c per lb, dealers paying 5, 4, & 3c for No. 1, 2, & 3, bidders paying 6, 5, & 4c. This makes an average 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 required for with a softer tendency in prices. The price of lynx is easy and will probably rule low, as well as martens. In other lines there is no change. For local requirements well furred beaver, otter, skunk and bear should be marketed at once. We quote prices as follows for prime skins: Beaver, per lb, \$ 4.00 to 4.25; Bear, per skin, 10.00 to 15.00; Fox, per skin, 5.00 to 8.00; Fisher, 3.50 to 5.00; Fox, red, 1.00 to 1.25; Fox, cross, 2.50 to 5.00; Lynx, 1.50 to 2.50; Marten, 1.75 to 2.00; Mink, dark, 0.75 to 1.25; Mink, spring, 0.75 to 1.25; Otter, 8.00 to 10.00; Raccoon, 0.25 to 0.50; Skunk, 0.25 to 0.50.

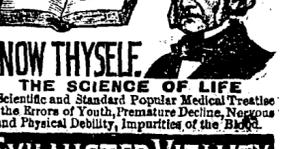
THE CRAZE FOR ASTRACANS.

There appears to be a perfect craze for astracans furs 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 astracans skins have been made to American buyers at prices ranging from 30c up to \$1.25, the average prices paid being 60c 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 Orps wool for sale, which is not a very large quantity. Sales of Orps during the week have been made at 16c to 17c. There is very little Northwest wool here, in fact the quantity is so small as to scarcely warrant a quotation. Last sales, however were made at 16c and 16c. Natal wool is quoted at 18c to 19c. New Zealand secured 38c to 41c. Buenos Ayres secured 37c to 38c and

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY! How Lost! How Regained,



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

EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overexertion, Enervating and uniting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relations. Resulting from the use of cheap and inferior Remedies, or the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT! OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Education, a Charitable purpose, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over-whelming popular vote.

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

MAMMOTH DRAWING.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, DECEMBER 16, 1890. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Number of tickets. Includes prizes of \$100,000, \$50,000, \$25,000, etc.

PRICE OF TICKETS: Whole tickets Forty Dollars; Halves \$20; Eighths \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1.

EDUCATIONAL.

Notre Dame College, COTE DES NEIGES.

Boys received at any time, from FIVE YEARS OLD UP TO TWELVE. L. GEOFFRION, Pres., C.S.C., President.

BOUGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

Classical and English Commercial Courses. The Classical and English Courses are thorough, Practical Business and Training Departments. The best Authors and most approved system of teaching are adopted and taught by competent Professors.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

THE BEST AND THE ONLY GENUINE article Flour that will make bread rise for itself, as all others are imitations. The "True Witness" Job Printing Office is now in full swing.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Will Tone up the Nerves, Will Strengthen the Muscles, Will make you Fat. D.L. Emulsion. Will give you an Appetite, Will greatly help Consumptive People, Will stop Chronic Cough and heal the Lungs.

MCLAREN'S GENUINE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome...

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

LOST AT SEA.

The R. M. S. Vancouver Meets a Terrible Storm—Her Captain and Quartermaster Lost.

QUEBEC, November 12.—The city was shocked this morning by a despatch from Father Pelet saying that Captain Lindall, of the Dominion line steamer Vancouver, had been swept overboard in a hurricane...

HAD BEEN CARRIED OVERBOARD.

I told him to stop the ship and throw life belts over, but it was no use, for neither of the men could be seen afterwards. The steering apparatus and everything was broken...

From the time of the accident till we arrived in the Straits of Belle Isle we had tremendously heavy weather. When we got into the Straits we encountered a heavy snowstorm...

A very serious damage done by the wave which struck the force must have been terrible. The forepart of the music room was stove in...

On going aft an even more terrible scene of destruction presented itself. Not a vestige remained of the main bridge or the wheel house and the chart-room...

A GREAT SCHEME.

To Utilize the Water Power of Lake Superior and Build Docks.

for utilizing the enormous water power of Lake Superior and constructing very extensive works in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie...

Election Trial Ended.

PEMBROKE, November 12.—The court for the trial of the election petition arising out of the late election in North Renfrew...

The Quebec Rock Slide.

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—In the Exchequer court on Thursday argument of the demurrer filed by the Crown in answer to a petition of right obtained by the corporation of the city of Quebec against the Crown was proceeded with...

The Crops.

The monthly bulletin of the Department of Agriculture just issued is summarized as follows:—The very fine weather we have had during the first half of September has been very beneficial to the crops...

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Cure Sick Head.

CURE SICK HEAD. Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this disorder...

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



FLASH LIGHTNING. TURNS THE AIR TO OZONE, MAKES IT VITALIZING. THE SAME THING HAPPENS TO THE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT.

A BOOK OF 200 PAGES WILL TELL YOU WHO HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH IN THIS WAY. IT IS FILLED FROM COVER TO COVER WITH SIGNED ENDORSEMENTS.

THIS BOOK WILL BE SENT ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE TO ANY ONE WHO WILL WRITE TO DR. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The usual slow progress at the commencement of the Session—A few Bills advanced.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRUE WITNESS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 18.—As usual the opening days of the Legislative business were not marked by any very interesting incidents. On Wednesday some private bills were introduced...

REPORTING TO A QUESTION. Mr. Morley stated that he had given Mrs. Labelle for his wife a credit of \$1,500, covered by a special warrant. In a letter written to-day Mrs. Labelle said she had spent all this money...

THE HOUSE THEN CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE resolutions respecting the cutting and measuring timber out in Crown lands with a view to the improving the competency of employes. A bill to make more simple the procedure in connection with the "twelve children in a family" bill was hurried through its last stages...

ON THURSDAY, the 13th, after routine business, the Premier, in answer to Mr. Teeter, announced that the subject of forming a new department of education had not even been under consideration. Mr. Plante then moved for copies of all documents respecting lunatic asylums...

ON FRIDAY some discussions arose concerning the Bill to amend the law relating to the speaker's office. Mr. F. Patrick introduced a bill to correct the recent error which resulted in the sudden collapse of the Courts of Queen's Bench at Quebec...

ON MONDAY afternoon the business done was not important and the Premier complained that the members were not paying sufficient attention to business. Hon. Mr. Angellier announced that the Government had no intention of consolidating the municipal code. On motion of Hon. Mr. Robitaille the house considered resolutions fixing \$2,400 as the maximum salary of deputy heads of departments...

NOTES.

Up to date fifty-one private bills have been announced. Sir William Dawson has asked for further aid for McGill Normal school. It was shown that the attendance had increased by 35 per cent and the accommodation was inadequate...

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 Hon. Mr. Robitaille in reference to the Speaker's office of the Assembly is deemed to be Speaker and retains his power until a Speaker has been appointed by the new Assembly.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections...

The Vaudeville Election.

The nominations for the vacant seat of Vaudeville took place on Saturday afternoon. Although a fairly large number of interested gentlemen were present, there was but little interest in the proceedings. The object of the Liberals is, of course, Dr. Lalonde, and Dr. Coallier was nominated by the Conservatives.

Execution of Birchall.

WOODSTOCK, November 14.—R. Gerald Birchall was hanged in the jail yard here this morning at 10.30, for the murder of F. O. Beauchamp on February 17, 1888. The hangman was J. R. K. and the executioner was 250 persons witnessed the execution of the law, which was carried out with a quick and silent hand. Thousands of people from the surrounding country were in town and surrounded the jail all the morning. The Rev. Mr. Ward, of the Anglican church who has attended the condemned man ever since his conviction, was at the jail early, and at

quarter past eight, after Birchall's arms had been placed at the elbows, preparations were made for the march to the scaffold. The minister reading a burial service. The condemned man was also accompanied by Dr. Chamberlain, inspector of prisons, George Perry, his day guard, and Mr. Leclerc, of Montreal, an old college chum, and other public and jail officials. For a moment Birchall stood on the top step of the three stone steps leading to the ground and surveyed the scene. There was no trace of faltering. He looked out over the crowd calmly and quietly. He exhibited no emotion whatever. Six minutes after the weight fell Dr. Chamberlain pronounced Birchall dead. In sixteen minutes after the drop fell the body was cut down. It was viewed by a jury sworn in by Coroner McCoy and then handed over to the doctors, who performed the autopsy. The Coroner 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 anxiety to be felt for several overdue steamships, the last of the season toward Montreal. These were the Lake Huron of the Beaver Line, the Corcan, Sebastian and Brazillon of the Allan Line; the Kehrweider of the Hansa Line, and the Amarynthia of the Donaldson Line, and the Sportsman from Hamburg with sugar. All, however, came safely to port though the Lake Huron and the Corcan suffered severely. The latter had a case of small pox on board. The Lake Huron's bow was stove in through collision with a large piece of floating timber. The Amarynthia had a man washed overboard.

This Week's Openings

- Mats and Rugs. Fine Wilton and Axminster Carpets. Best Brussels and Broderie Carpets. Novel effects in Tapestry and Bal-moral Carpets. 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 THOMAS LIGET'S 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET (Glenora Building)

I took Cold, I took Sick, I TOOK SCOTT'S EMULSION. I take My Meals, I take My Rest, AND I AM VIRGILIOUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, for Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY INCURABLE CONSUMPTION BUT BUILT UP MY FLESH ON MY BONES.

At the rate of a pound a day, I TAKE JUST AS EASILY AS TWO MILK. Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon color wrappers, sold by all Druggists at 50c and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Baltimore.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending Nov. 15, were as follows:—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves, 1818 725 305 43

Over from last week: 20 150 146 43 Total for week: 2018 875 951 43

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these yards for week ending Nov. 15, were 45; Lett over from previous week, 20; total for week, 65; shipped during week, 14; left for city, 21; sales for week, 1; on hand 20. The trade continues quiet with little enquiry for horses except of the better class.

FURNITURE!

For the Finest and Best assortment of FURNITURE in Montreal, go to the reliable House of Renaud, King & Paterson, (Successors to Wm. King & Co)

652 Craig St., Montreal.

KNABE PIANOS. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability

BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street, New York, 148 Fifth Ave. Washington, 817 Market Space. WILLIS & GO., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

IRISH NOTES.

Items of Interest from the Provinces of the Green Isle.

Three young gentlemen left Cork recently to ride to Dublin on bicycles. The journey was accomplished in two days without a hitch. In the first day Abbeyleix was reached—a distance of 95 miles—in a little over twelve hours. The remaining 65 miles were done next day, and the voyagers arrived in perfect health. The roads were somewhat heavy for part of the journey, but the machines behaved very well.

A meeting of the Landowners' Convention was held at the Kerry County Club, Meado C. Denis in the chair, for the purpose of appointing delegates and supplemental delegates to represent the county at the Dublin Convention, and to appoint the officers for the year. The following gentlemen were appointed delegates: Lord Ventry, Messrs. Richard J. Mahony, Samuel M. Hussey and J. Townsend Trench; and the following were appointed supplemental delegates: Colonel James Orosbie and George F. Trench. The same officers and committee were reappointed for the year '90-'91.

Twenty-four head of cattle from a boycotted farm, belonging to Mr. Lader, were offered in Cork lately to the Cork Steamship Company for conveyance to England. The company refused to accept the cattle, and the Cork Defence Union purchased them from Mr. Lader and forwarded them again to the Steamship Company, but the drivers of the company refused to drive the cattle on board, and the secretary of the Union, with his men, were compelled to act in their stead; but when the cattle were on board the crew of the vessel refused to work unless the cattle were put on shore. The company's clerks drove the cattle ashore and the steamer proceeded on its journey.

The proceedings at a recent meeting of the Enslinymon Board of Guardians were interesting, concerning as they do communication with that far famed health resort, Lidoonverna. 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 came to the assistance of the county in some shape. The rate payers have already 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 cannot afford to provide it itself.

Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., visited the Army Clothing Factory for the purpose of inquiring as to whether the Government have kept their contracts entered into with the managers of the factory three years ago. The honorable member was glad to find that not only had the contracts been faithfully kept, but according to his arrangements made at the time a due proportion and even more of the extra work in connection with the army clothing department had been given to Limerick. Mr. O'Connor asked Mr. Taylor, 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 remembered that a few years ago when the factory was languishing for want of work the action of Mr. Abraham and Mr. O'Connor resulted in securing the present steady supply of labor for the factory.

Plans have been prepared and tenders received for the erection of a new Cathedral for the Diocese of Raphoe. The building will occupy the site of the present church at Lettickeny, which has been used as a cathedral, 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 Dublin, and the design is a very elaborate and imposing one. The Cathedral of Raphoe will rival St. Eugene's both in extent and in architectural beauty. It is to be largely constructed of Monmouthshire 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 breadth, and the total length is over 240 ft. A tower and spire will rise from near the centre of the edifice, supported on massive pillars, and reaching a height of 240 ft. It is understood that nearly the whole of the requisite funds 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 large number of men. The building of a Catholic Chapel at Strabane at a cost of £10,000 or £12,000 will also provide a large amount of employment during the winter months.

Colonel Herbert, G.B., the new commander-in-chief of the Canadian militia, sails for Canada on the 20th inst.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

- Good Hare Muffs, only \$1.00 at S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street. Children's Boas, only 20c each at S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street. Colored Saxony Flannels, only 9c a yard, at S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street. Children's Tweed Suits only \$1.25, at S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street. Children's Jersey Suits, at S. CARSLEY'S, only 60c.

ALWAYS RIGHT! As the Ladies say, S. CARSLEY'S KID GLOVES are always right. The fact is our KIDS retail are sold in many cases to be sold quite as low by the single pair, as many store-keepers have to pay for them wholesale by the dozen. S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

95 SHORT JACKETS Reduced to \$1.25 95 SHORT JACKETS, Reduced to \$1.25 95 SHORT JACKETS, Reduced to \$1.25 At S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street.

BUY YOUR SHORT JACKETS At S. Carsley's.

SPECIAL NOTICE. 300 SHORT JACKETS AT \$2.95 300 SHORT JACKETS AT \$2.95 300 SHORT JACKETS AT \$2.95 At S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street.

300 (BLACK) SHORT JACKETS, in all sizes, new styles. Prices quoted for one week only \$2.85. At S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street.

CHEAP SHORT JACKETS At S. Carsley's.

125 SHORT JACKETS AT \$3 125 SHORT JACKETS AT \$3 125 SHORT JACKETS AT \$3 At S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street.

125 SHORT JACKETS, Special Shades, to be sold at \$3. At S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street.

NEW SEALETTES. SPECIAL NOTICE. 200 NEW SEMI RUSSIAN CIRCULARS at \$2.25 in all sizes. At S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street.

200 NEW SEMI RUSSIAN CIRCULARS at \$4.25, all sizes, with sleeves. At S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street.

SPECIAL NOTICE. 160 TWEED DOLMANS at \$5.70 160 TWEED DOLMANS at \$5.70 160 TWEED DOLMANS at \$5.70 At S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street.

250 SHORT CLOTH JACKETS, in all sizes, warranted a good fit. At S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street.

250 SHORT CLOTH JACKETS, in all sizes, warranted a good fit. At S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street.

250 SHORT CLOTH JACKETS, in all sizes, warranted a good fit. At S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street.

NOTICE. A NEW SHIPMENT 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., Navy, Myrtle, Green, Fawn, etc., marked at reasonable prices. S. CARSLEY

COLORED FRENCH CASHMERE COLORED FRENCH CASHMERE COLORED FRENCH CASHMERE COLORED FRENCH CASHMERE

New Lot of French Cashmere in all the most beautiful tints, 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 were purchased 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

Please remember these Dress Goods will not last long at such low prices, and ladies are requested 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.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777.

NOTRE DAME STREET

CARSLEY'S COLUMN