

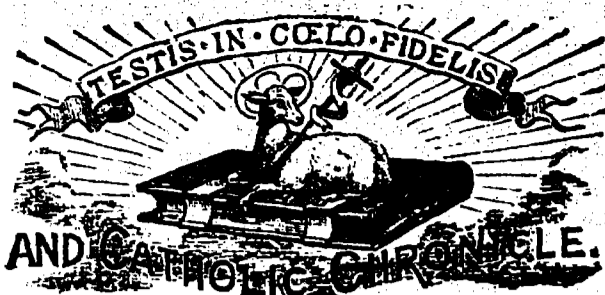
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## A SOLEMN DAY.

### THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Cardinal Manning on this Great Feast—Reasons for the Defeat of the Truth.

The 8th of December is the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and a holiday of obligation. The great Cardinal Manning has this to say about the celebration: The great mystery was the mystery of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God, and the fact of which we ourselves were witnesses was the definition of the doctrine some thirty years ago by the Sovereign Pontiff Pius IX. of blessed memory. Some have said if the Immaculate Conception be a truth, why was it not defined before then. What is necessary now must have been necessary of old. Some scrupled thus at the definition, forgetting that the Spirit of God does not know the time and seasons, and the Spirit of Truth alone has in all ages progressively, and step by step, unfolded and defined all the mysteries of our faith, not all at once, but in succession and as needed by the faith. The articles of the Apostles' Creed have been assented and defined one by one: first, God the Father and Creation; then God the Son and the Incarnation; then God the Holy Ghost—have all met with denial; some upon the Holy Sacraments, some upon the doctrine of grace, some upon the nature of the doctrine of sin. All the errors we have are progressive, and as errors have unfolded themselves, so the definitions of the Church in time and in season have likewise unfolded the whole truth of God. As every error has arisen there has been needed a definition to condemn it; and because in these latter times special errors affecting the doctrine of grace spread over the face of the nominally Christian world, it was in season that

THE GREAT MYSTERY  
of the singular sanctification of the Blessed Mother of God should be defined, not only as a definition of the truth but to put the key-stone on many other doctrines of the whole structure of the revelation of God. There have been three periods in every doctrine in the Church. In the first period, with a living spiritual consciousness of the divine illumination, the Church has believed the whole revelation that was committed to it; secondly, comes the period when the intellectual perversity of controversies and conflicts of human minds compels the Church to analyze and to search in every doctrine, and to sift out from it the elements of misconception and error; thirdly, comes the time when the analysis and examination is complete and the Church defines it by a scientific expression of bishops in the form of a definition. We have this exactly in the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. There never was a time, either in the East or in the West, that the disciples of Jesus Christ did not believe that Mary the Mother of God was without sin. They believed her to be sinless, and what is more, to be sanctified with a sanctification of holiness greater than any one else, and coming from God alone. This was the first period. Then came controversies about original sin and actual sin, and it became necessary for the Church to analyze this faith. There never was for a moment a doubt that the Mother of God was without sin; the only question was whether she was before her existence without sin; whether she was born without sin; that was

THE ONLY QUESTION  
the Church entertained. Lastly, when that analysis was complete, Pius IX., surrounded by some four hundred bishops of the Church, and sustained by the unanimous declaration of all the bishops under heaven—for some misunderstanding thought that twelve pastors of the Church, who hesitated whether the doctrine should then be defined, doubted whether the doctrine was true, which no one ever doubted—sustained by the whole pontifical under heaven. Pius IX., declared that Mary, the Mother of God, from the first moment of her existence, was by the special grace of the Holy Ghost, and through the merits of her divine Son, exempt from original sin. Pius IX. had another bright jewel in his tiara. He not only closed this question and invested the blessed Mother of God with her high privilege, and placed on her head the diadem which declared her Immaculate Conception, but in that very act he put in exercise his own infallibility. In that very act the head of the Church on earth taught the whole Church on earth with an infallible voice; and some years after, it was reserved for him, in the council of the Vatican, to define as a doctrine of faith that prerogative as head of the Church, which he exercised when he defined the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God. The world, which looks at the Church from without, and cannot enter into spiritual illumination and cannot know that inward consciousness that comes from the Holy Ghost, scruples at these two great definitions of the Church; and the best answer that can be made to those in the world is, "What man knoweth the Spirit but the spiritual man that is in him?" The least grace that he could conceive is proportionate to the dignity of the Mother of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, is that she herself should be without sin; and the least prerogative that he could conceive proportionate to the office and responsibility of the head of the Church on earth and vicar of Jesus Christ, who stands in the stead of his divine Master, was that he who was the guide of others and the teacher of the faith should himself be

exempt by the divine guidance from error. Therefore the Immaculate Conception seemed to him to be primary grace required by the dignity of the Mother of God and exemption from error by the spirit of truth perpetually guiding him seemed to him to be the least prerogative proportionate to the responsibility of watching over the truth, in all ages throughout the world, and condemning error wherever it arises and contradicts the truth.

### CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

God is never greater than when man thinks him little.  
Dews of the night are diamonds at morn; so the tears we weep here may be pearls in heaven.

So weak is man, so ignorant and so blind, that did not God sometimes withhold in mercy what we ask, we should be ruined at our own request.

He who has renounced the world or despises it should resemble a statue which does not prevent itself being dressed in rags, nor being despoiled of the purple which ornaments it.

The better thou disposeth thyself for suffering, the more wisely dost thou act, and the more dost thou merit; and thou wilt bear it more easily thy mind will being prepared for it and accustomed to it.

The truths of religion are best communicated in the form which befits their association to the beautiful. The Church everywhere engages the senses to attract the mind to the intelligence of the teachings of faith. This is applicable especially to the young and uneducated.

God regards the motive and not the action. It is not the importance of the action that He considers, but the excellence of the intention which prompts it.

To my mind music is an important part of education, where boys have a turn for it. It is a great resource when they are thrown on the world; it is a social amusement perfectly innocent and what is so great a point, employs their thoughts.—*Cardinal Newman.*

The older I grow—and I now stand upon the brink of eternity—the more comes back to me that sentence in the catechism which I learned when a child, and the fuller and deeper its meaning becomes. "What is the chief end of man? To glorify God and enjoy Him forever."  
—*Thomas Carlyle.*

St. Dominic made the "Hail Mary" the measure and the melody of the incarnation. St. Francis the congratulation of her seven earthly joys; St. Thomas of Canterbury of her seven heavenly joys; St. Philip Benitius the condolence in her seven sorrows. All through the 1,900 years of the Church the "Hail Mary" has been pouring forth its sweetness and its variety like a long strain of endless harmony.

### St. Patrick's Congregation.

The ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's parish have for the past month been actively engaged in arranging for the oyster festival in aid of the poor of the parish, which opened last evening, in the Victoria Amory hall, and will close on Thursday evening. Judging from the interest being shown, the success of the festival is assured. The Harmony band has been engaged for the occasion and to supply music during the festival. A different programme has been arranged for each evening, comprising vocal and instrumental music, addresses, tableaux, etc. Amongst other attractions there will be flower stalls, guessing tables, etc. The undertaking is a most meritorious one, and will undoubtedly be well patronized.

### Cranks in Council.

There is in England a body entitled "Israel's Identification Association," which seeks to show that the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel are the British people. An address has been delivered before it by the Rev. Philip Carlyon, who argued that the Ten Lost Tribes migrated from the regions near the Euphrates to the Carpathians, from there to the shores of the Baltic, and thence in the course of time to England, so that the ancient English were of Hebrew origin. The Rev. Mr. Carlyon quoted from the Book of Esdras the statement that the Ten Lost Tribes "wandered across the sources of the Euphrates to a region called Ararat," and he said that this statement was corroborated by Herodotus, a contemporary of Esdras.

### The Evenings in Catholic Homes.

The days are getting shorter and there will be less outdoor exercise for some months. This affects both young and old in the household, but especially the young. Catholic parents have a grave obligation upon them to supplement as far as possible the religious and intellectual education which their children receive in the Church and school. The work of the priest or teacher may be strengthened or weakened according to the influence of the home circle. Hence the suggestion lies near that parents provide as much as possible for the proper employment of their children during the evenings at home. There must be

recreation, but there is also a certain amount of discipline required to make that recreation useful and salutary. There are families where some of the members, if not the father or mother, select a few suitable books for reading in common during the winter evenings. A good Catholic paper or a magazine, such as the Ave Maria, or the Messenger of the Sacred Heart, or the Rosary, supply generally a selection of just such reading as will suit both old and young in the Catholic family circle. As to books, there are plenty of good and elevating novels, but they ought to be selected with care and after consulting with some competent person versed in such matters. Let the best reader in the family be selected, and sometimes give the younger ones a chance to read short pieces after having prepared them. This will act as an encouragement for them and help them to profit by their school work.

But apart from this there is in such practices, if regulated with some foresight, a very salutary influence which tells eventually upon the heart and mind of every one who takes part in such wholesome recreation. There is a great deal of common-place in the conversation of even sensible people; and nothing dries up the source of charity in social intercourse as common-place talk, which is always next to gossip, or vanity, or detraction. Good reading diverts such tendencies to which all mankind is natural heir. It does this more when the reading is done in common and abroad than when one runs through an interesting book by oneself, because it creates comment and arouses greater attention, and thus lodges more deeply in the mind. They have something to talk about which is new and wholesome. The old folks are often weary, sore of eye, and prefer to listen. It pleases them to hear their boy or girl read intelligently, and they are thus induced to take a more definite interest in the progress of their children at school. Thus everybody is benefited and to many this early practice becomes a stimulus for other good actions, such as are suggested in the reading of good books or papers. A blessing will come upon those who begin work of this kind in their homes.—*Catholic Standard.*

### The Confessional.

How many are the souls in distress, anxiety or loneliness, where the one need is to find a being to whom they can pour out their feelings unheeded by the world. They cannot tell them out to those whom they see every hour; they want to tell them and not to tell them. And they want to tell out, and yet as if they were not told; they wish to tell them, yet are not strong enough to despise them; they wish to tell them to one who can at once advise and sympathize with them; they wish to relieve themselves of a load in order to gain a solace; to receive the assurance that there is one who thinks of them, and one to whom they can betake themselves, if necessary, from time to time, while they are in the world.

How many a Protestant heart would leap at the news of such a benefit, putting aside all ideas of sacramental ordinances altogether! If there is a heavenly idea in the Catholic Church—looking at it simply as an idea—surely, next after the Blessed Sacrament, confession is such. And such is it ever found, in fact; the very act of kneeling, the low and contrite voice, the sigh of the cross, hanging, so to say, over the head bowed low—and the words of peace and blessing. Oh, what a soothing charm is there which the world can neither give nor take away.

Oh, what a piercing, heart-sounding tranquility, provoking tears of joy, is poured almost substantially and physically upon the soul—the oil of gladness as the Scripture calls it—when the penitent at length rises, his God reconciled to him, his sins rolled away forever. This is confession as it is in fact, as those who bear witness to it know by experience.

### Mr. O'Brien on the Priesthood.

Speaking at Cork on Tuesday last, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, referring to a recent speech of Mr. John Redmond, said:—"I do not know whether really, speaking to my own fellow-citizens of Cork, it is worth my while to stoop to wrangle with Mr. John Redmond. As to his lying versions of our private conversations in Boulogne, I am content to put my humble character for truth and for honor before my fellow-citizens in comparison with his; and I believe that my fellow-citizens will not doubt me to-night when I declare solemnly that that man's statement as to my views of the priesthood of Ireland is as utterly base and baseless a libel as ever passed the lips of man. I have had to differ with good priests in Ireland on questions of National politics, and I challenge any man living to say that I ever in public or in private referred to the priesthood of Ireland as a body except in terms of veneration and affection as true friends of their people, as priests above stain or reproach, and as the very cream and salt of all that is best in our Irish nation. That has been my opinion of the priesthood of Ireland in public and in private all the days of my life; and I say that any man knowing me who says the opposite knows in his own heart of hearts that he is a liar, and knows that every fibre of my being beats with the Faith and with the nationality and with the true hearts of the faithful priesthood of Ireland."

### The Feast of St. Jean de la Croix.

At the Carmelite Church at Hochelaga on Tuesday morning, the feast of St. Jean de la Croix was celebrated with more than usual ceremony. The relics of the Saint were exposed for the veneration of the faithful.

## JUSTIN MCCARTHY

### ON THE IRISH PRESENT SITUATION.

Kind Words for His Departed Opponents—Reflection Will Bring Peace.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has accorded an interview on the Irish situation to a representative of the French journal *Le Matin*, as follows:

"Mr. McCarthy's name," writes the correspondent, "often heard during the progress of the split in the ranks of the Irish National party, is still more prominent since Mr. Parnell's death. Mr. McCarthy was among the very first to oppose Mr. Parnell, although up to that time he had been one of his most devoted followers. His views on the situation are consequently of much interest, as I have succeeded with considerable difficulty in getting him to break the comparative silence he has preserved since the death of the 'chief.'"

"Do you look for a continuation of the civil strife, or do you anticipate the re-establishment of union?" I asked.

"I am not a prophet, and cannot say what may happen," said Mr. McCarthy. "I can only say what I hope for, and give my reasons for such expectations. What has divided the two sections of the Irish party is not a question of principle, but a question of personality. Not one of us ceased to have the deepest and most grateful regard for Parnell. Not one of us forgot his struggles and sufferings for the sacred cause. Not one of us even wished to consider his part as played. Our idea was that, in order to allow public opinion, roused to an intense pitch by the Conservatives, time to calm down, he should temporarily retire. Our code of morality is purer than elsewhere, but even among us, even in Scotland, in England, or above all, in Ireland, we do not estimate a man's whole career by a slip in his private conduct. Parnell owed it to Ireland, for which he had sacrificed so much, that he should forego his fighting attitude. Acting on bad information and advice, he did not understand that. He only saw in my wishes the anxiety of a man anxious to supplant him. He suffered much, morally and physically; and like all sufferers, he naturally, so straightforward and trusting, had become so suspicious as to proclaim at a large meeting in Cork that he considered those who had separated from no longer as political foes, but as

### PERSONAL ENEMIES.

who wished to have his life. We loved Parnell, but we loved Ireland better; and on account of our affection for Ireland we still cherish Parnell's memory. We used to say that one day he would regard our opposition in its true light, and would freely forgive us, notwithstanding his own sufferings, what we had done for Ireland. His death came almost like a bolt from the blue, and yet in a manner expected."

"Expected?" I interrogated.

"Yes, our poor Parnell used to remain sometimes for forty-eight hours without food, suffered from constant insomnia, was a prey to a continual fever, and during his last weeks was only the shadow of his former self. His death has not seen our hopes realized. None the less do we believe that in sending his love from his death bed to his old colleagues he was thinking of us, too. His words should be interpreted in this sense—'Let all Ireland assemble at his funeral, and let unity be restored at his tomb.' From heaven he would have blessed our united ranks. But certain stormy spirits—some with the conviction that it is their duty to avenge Parnell; others the elements of disorder to be met with in every party—did not understand him thus. They have created an agitation which is much over-estimated, for while millions of Irishmen are faithful to us, they have only succeeded in winning over a few thousands. But they were numerous enough to create disturbance and to prevent our joining in the funeral ceremonies."

"But they are disinterested in their attitude?" I suggested.

"Just think of the blindness of their passions, disinterested or otherwise. The two men, of all others, against whom they are most embittered, are precisely those who were slowest to break away from Parnell, and who have done so with a delicacy that Parnell himself never failed to acknowledge and appreciate—I mean Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. When the crisis arose they were in America. On their return they had a conference at Boulogne with Parnell, with the purpose of

### ARRIVING AT AN UNDERSTANDING

as to the future management of the Irish party. These conferences finished without effecting anything; but at least there was no feeling of bitterness left on either side. Nevertheless, Dillon and O'Brien have been threatened and insulted as much as, if not more than, I have, and have been forced to absent themselves."

"Do you, then, think reconciliation impossible?"

"Not at all. In those days of sorrow minds were easily inflamed. They did not weigh their words. Such and such people were pointed out as the cause of Mr. Parnell's death, and that was believed. Reflection will bring peace."

"But are you of opinion that the Parnellites will yield up their arms?"

"Some of them, no; and for a good reason."  
"What?"  
"Don't ask me to answer. Some Parnellite members would like to prolong the struggle. They may do so alone, without a following. For, I repeat, the

## Irish people are with us, and the few dissentients, deceived by grief and excitement, shall soon return to us.

"You will be the leader of the new party, I presume?"

"You are quite in error. I have no qualification for the position—neither ability, past services, nor, allow me to add, the slightest inclination. There are better and more worthy men than I among us. Our leader, it is useless to name him. He shows himself without our aid. He rises from our midst by the force of circumstances. Look at O'Connell! Look at Parnell! They never needed a special nomination. One day all their colleagues and all the National party hailed them as their chief; no anticipation; no preparation. It will be the same now."

"But are not the Irish in America against you?"

"At the present moment. They have mourned Parnell's loss in common with ourselves. But they have always remained strangers to our struggles, interfering only to advise peace and union."

### Ordinations.

Mgr. Fabre made the following ordinations at the Gesù last week: Tonsure, Fr. Mathieu, Franciscan; minor orders, Fr. Ange-Marie, Franciscan; sub-deaconship, J. Lechner, Synagogue; J. Gadbois, St. Hyacinthe; deaconship, J. B. Gagnon, Montreal; P. J. Quinlan, London; S. A. Barley, Hartford; J. B. Farrell, Brooklyn; M. McKormack, London; A. J. Hayes, Synagogue; P. J. O'Malley, Springfield; C. A. Parent, London; R. F. Pierce, Ogdensburg; M. A. Griffin, Springfield; F. P. O'Neill, Hartford; E. Lafond, C. S. C.; priesthood, R. P. P. Forham, S. J.

### St. Ann's Y. M. S.

The annual general communion of the members of the above society for the benefit of their deceased fellow-members, will take place in St. Ann's Church on Sunday, 29th inst., and in the evening at seven o'clock a special sermon, appropriate for young men, will be preached in the same church by Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., Spiritual Director of the Society. On Monday evening, 30th inst., a grand musical and dramatic entertainment will be given in St. Ann's Hall, for which an excellent programme is being prepared. The dramatic section of the Society will present a five-act tragedy entitled "For Faith and Country, or the Martyr's Glorious Victory." The evening classes for the study of French and shorthand, which were opened in the Society's hall on the 10th inst., are largely attended. The society is to be commended for its enterprise in opening these classes, which will no doubt prove to be very advantageous to the members. The various departments of the Society are now in full operation, including the library, reading room, gymnasium, recreation rooms, etc. Arrangements have been made for a photograph exhibition for the benefit of the fully qualified members, which will be given next month.

### Miraculous Cures.

Amongst the latest news from Rome comes the ardent desire of Our Holy Father, Leo XIII. that an "Oratory of the Holy Face" should be erected in the Holy City; and in response to his desire subscriptions are flowing in, the greater part coming from France. The priests of the Holy Face have a residence in Rome, and their little oratory is crowded with devout worshippers. Miraculous cures effected by the application of the "oil" burning before the representations of the Holy Face are announced in the French *Annales*, and truly the words of Our Saviour to Sister St. Pierre are verified: "I will open my mouth to plead with my Father to grant all the petitions that they will present to me." Spiritual and temporal favours are showered down on all who pay special homage to the Holy Face. Those who place a picture of the Holy Face of Jesus in their homes, and, if their means permit, burn a light at least one day a week, receive special blessings from heaven. We select from a number one of the latest miracles:—At Metz a young girl, nineteen years of age, suffered from a polyposus in the ear. The doctor was obliged to cut off morsels of flesh each week, which caused her the most dreadful agony. Moreover, she was about to undergo a terrible operation. Matters were thus when a pious nun, learning the sad state in which the young girl was, sent her some "oil" from before the picture of the Holy Face, advising her to put it into the ear. She did so, and found herself better. She slept soundly the same night, an occurrence which had not happened for a long time previously. The next day she had scarcely any marks of the evil, and delighted with her changed condition, she hasten to the church to thank Our Divine Lord for His infinite mercy towards her, and to-day not the slightest trace of her ailment has appeared.

### Every Day is Sunday.

The Greeks observe Monday, the Persians Tuesday, the Assyrians Wednesday, the Egyptians Thursday, the Turks Friday, the Jews Saturday and the Christians Sundays; thus there is a perpetual Sabbath being celebrated on earth.—*Baltimore American.*

The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life than petticoated philosophers, blustering heroes, or virago queens. She who makes her husband and her children happy, who reclaims the one from vice and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romance, whose whole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from their quiver or their eyes.—*Golden Rule.*

## PARNELL'S

### POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION.

How the Irish Question Became the Foremost Factor in British Politics.

The following is an interesting extract from Mr. Channoy, M. P., eloquent eulogy on Parnell delivered at the Parnell Memorial meeting in New York.

"He became master of the rules of the House and then used them to stop its business. With only three who dared to follow he attacked six hundred and odd, entrenched in the forms, the usages, and the traditions of centuries."

"No measure shall pass until the demands of Ireland are granted," was his battle-cry.

Tories were shocked, Liberals indignant, Radicals amazed, and the Speaker paralyzed. Isaac Butt feared the result and withheld his support; Shaw thought the movement was not respectable and most of the Irish members agreed with him.

Parliamentary procedure is the growth of generations of representative government. It is the pride and the glory of England. It preserves the constitution, and crystallizes into law the opinions of the people. It permits the weight of popular sentiment to balance parties as to put power into the hands of the one which, for the time, best voices public opinion. To interrupt the smooth and accustomed working of this venerable machinery was believed to be flat treason.

Obstruction buried for the moment partisan animosities and ambitions and brought together all elements to crush the obstructionists. Though threatened with unknown perils and punishment and the frightful possibilities of being named by the Speaker; though menaced with suspension and put under the ban of personal and social ostracism; though treated with derision in the House and contempt in the press, the undimmed leader stood with his little hand across the path of public business, demanding justice for Ireland.

He baffled the statesmen who had led the House of Commons for generations by showing them that they could neither stop nor suspend nor expel, for he was acting strictly within their own rules and fighting with weapons from their armory. Then said Mr. Gladstone:

"When you show us that a majority of the members from Ireland want legislation, we are prepared to listen and act."

This proposition could not be satisfactorily answered.

Parnell believed that the people of Ireland were with him, but he knew, as did the House, that their representatives were not. Senates do not go behind the senators to canvass their constituents, and Parnell recognized the fatal force of Mr. Gladstone's proposition. Party leaders, as a rule, are eminent and powerful within recognized lines, and by the skillful handling of men and measures great crises develop original genius for the emergency, like Abraham Lincoln. They win triumphs by methods which the veteran soldier has learned neither in school nor on the field, and which he either derides or detests. Parnell was the most resourceful of men, with unlimited confidence in himself, and the rare faculty which inspires unquestionable obedience in others. He said to the Irish people:

"If you believe in me you must be represented in Parliament by members who will act with me, and who can neither be misled, nor intimidated, nor bought. Give your answer to Mr. Gladstone's challenge."

The response has no parallel in the history of the electorate under free governments. It was "select your own candidates, Mr. Parnell, and we will elect them." Experience has shown that under the pressure and temptations of Westminster and the disintegrating influences at home, something more than a common sentiment was required to keep constituencies solid and members constant.

For this purpose, Parnell took control and perfected the machinery of the Land League which had been organized by Michael Davitt.

Thus, in gaining control of the Land League, Parnell had the deepest interests of the people as the foundation for political sentiments and personal loyalty. When he entered Parliament at the head of 85 out of 108 representatives from Ireland he held in one hand party power and in the other the homes and fortunes of his people. He had returned in triumph. The Commons were bewildered; the calm and confident leader who had defeated them with three followers, now faced them with the larger number of the Irish members behind him.

"I have come with the majority you demanded," he said. "Will you listen now?"

From that hour the Irish question became the foremost factor in British politics, and Parnell the most powerful member of the House of Commons.

The steamer *Mountain Maid* was sunk at her dock at Margot. She rested on the bottom in seven feet of water.

Ill-humour arises from an inward consciousness of our own want of merit from a discontent which ever accompanies that envy which foreshadows the envy of others.—*Golden Rule.*

CHANT FUNEBRE.

FROM THE FRENCH OF THEODORE NISARD, BY THOMAS J. KERNAN.

The bell is tolling for the dead: Christians, let us join in prayer; Our kin are they who suffer there, Vainly striving—time is fled.

ADVICE TO GIRLS.

"Nobody Ever Went to the Devil Yet by One Big Bound."

There is one thing we sometimes see in the face of the young that is sadder than the ravages of any disease, or the disfigurement of any deformity. It is the mark that an impure thought or an unclean jest leaves behind it.

Henry G. James.

Henry G. James, of Winnipeg, Man., writes: "For several years I was troubled with pimples and eruptions of the skin. After other remedies failed I used four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and now I have been quite free from my complaint. B. B. B. will always occupy a place in my house."

Silly Bigot.

On Friday night some parties unknown printed with tar the words "No Popery" several times across the doors of St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, and also treated the Roman Catholic Lyceum in the same contemptible manner.

Out in Texas.

Mr. Gustav Nauwald, Jr., of Tivoli, Fredricksburg, P. O., U.S.A., writes: "I was cut by a scythe and knife in my hands and feet. I suffered three weeks. A half bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured me."

AN EXTRAORDINARY TASTE.

A depraved appetite for soap—No Accounting for Taste.

Dr. R. Ellis writes in the New York Medical Record, as follows:—I should like to place on record the history of the following case of a mania for soap-eating, which I believe deserves the coinage of the word saponomania or a mania for eating soap.

Reasons Talking Foolishly.

The New York Times of Friday says that Owen Murphy, who some years ago, when treasurer of the excise board, fled with \$50,000 of excise funds, and who has since lived in Canada, where he was mixed up in the McGreevy scandal, has returned to that city to take up a permanent residence.

that there was no indictment of any sort hanging over him in New York, and that he was safe there. He claimed that he and McGreevy had escaped from Canada because they had been made the victims of a bitter political persecution.

The Wearers of Glasses.

The proportion of people who habitually wear glasses of some kind is very much greater in the towns than in the country. The sedentary employment, the close application to work and the frequent reading by bad light, which are all common in towns, are apt to have the worst effect on the eyesight, and probably at least three per cent. of the urban population wear glasses habitually.

Europe's Oldest Church.

The oldest church in continental Europe, says the Boston Transcript, is the Church of St. Maria in Trastevere, in Rome. In the year 221 Pope Palladius I obtained permission from the Emperor Alexander Severus to build a church.

They Say.

Thoughtless, it is well to have a moderate regard for the opinions of good people, but how can a young man shape his course of life to satisfy everybody? "He who strives to please all pleases none!"

The Depopulation of France.

French patriots are troubled—and with good reason—by the decrease of the population just revealed by official statistics. From 1851 to 1889 there was a slight increase in births over deaths, but last year the births were exceeded by the deaths.

Mrs. George Bendle.

Mrs. Geo. Bendle, Galt, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as it is a sure cure for all stomach complaints. We are never without it in the house." Fowler's Wild Strawberry. Price, 35c.

The Catholic Press.

In the last issue of The Monist the following complimentary paragraph appears: "The publishers and editors of The Monist are not Roman Catholics, but we suppose that the majority of our readers are not, either. But all the more it appears to us necessary to state as a matter of justice that the Roman Catholic publications (i. e. those which avowedly and confessedly represent Roman Catholic thought) are far superior to their analogous Protestant contemporaries.

Convent-bred Gms.

Send your girls to a convent school if you possibly can. There is no end of argument conclusively demonstrating the superiority of training received in these institutions over that obtainable elsewhere.

ject as applied to the education of girls, the conspicuous requirements, it will be perceived, inherently belong to the system controlled by Orders of religious teachers. The convent-bred girl invariably possesses a "manner" that distinguishes her from the less favoured of her sex in all surroundings, and a "manner" means a great deal to a woman, no matter what her sphere, especially that product of the high and sympathetic element of Christian culture engendered in the genial radiance of the religious academy.

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The Flight of Birds.

This is the season when migratory sea birds direct their flight southward, says the Washington Post. With the view of making a closer study of these birds and of obtaining a deeper knowledge of their habits, a number of earnest ornithologists have recently been climbing the statue of Liberty in New York harbor night by night and crowding into the lamp that holds the light—the torch that illuminates the world—for the purpose of observing the birds that might pass that light and that impulsively and recklessly dash themselves against it.

The Holly Bush.

Now of all the trees by the King's highway, Which do you love the best? Oh! the one that is green upon Christmas Day, The bush with the burning breast!

Johnson's Liniment.

Unlike any Other. Think of it. In use over 40 YEARS in one family. Dr. J. S. Johnson & Co.—It is sixty years since I first learned of this now celebrated remedy for the common ills of life—Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Johnson's Liniment.

Unlike any Other. Think of it. In use over 40 YEARS in one family. Dr. J. S. Johnson & Co.—It is sixty years since I first learned of this now celebrated remedy for the common ills of life—Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

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A Curious Juice.

The Juice of the lacquer-tree (Rhus varnishifera) is the natural varnish upon which depends the famous lacquer work of the Japanese. Specimens of the tree were brought from Japan sixteen years ago and planted in the Botanical Garden at Frankfurt, where they have flourished and have yielded seeds from which thirty young trees have sprung.

A Novel Suggestion.

Admiral Cochrane makes a novel suggestion in a recent issue of the London Times. He advocates the establishment of a free ferry across the Irish Sea, that England should undertake to give free passage to passengers and goods crossing the sea from and to certain ports in Ireland, via Liverpool, etc.

Pre-Columbian Discoverers of America.

Among pre-Columbian discoverers of America the claims of the Norsemen, or, properly speaking, the Icelanders—who, by their low stature and features, are somewhat different from the characteristic Swedes and Norwegians—and of the Welshman under Prince Madoc are fairly well known, but those in favor of an Irishman, St. Brendan, Bishop of Clonfert, in Kerry, are not so familiar to us, although they are to the French.

Aunt's Advice.

My brother had severe summer complaint about a year ago, and he remained so long that he was nearly dead. At last my aunt advised us to try Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and he has had taken one bottle and is entirely cured. —A. J. C. Critchfield, Halifax, Ont.

The Flight of Birds.

This is the season when migratory sea birds direct their flight southward, says the Washington Post. With the view of making a closer study of these birds and of obtaining a deeper knowledge of their habits, a number of earnest ornithologists have recently been climbing the statue of Liberty in New York harbor night by night and crowding into the lamp that holds the light—the torch that illuminates the world—for the purpose of observing the birds that might pass that light and that impulsively and recklessly dash themselves against it.

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ST JACOBS OIL THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., Says: Strange cases cured by my Medical Discovery come to me every day.

Donal Kennedy—Dear Sir: I will state my case to you. About nine years ago I was paralyzed in my left side, and the best doctors gave me no relief for two years, and I was advised to try your Discovery, which all its day, and in a few months I was restored to health.

CASTLE & SON MEMORIALS AND LEADED GLASS. CHURCH BELLS—TUBULAR CHIMES AND BELLS.

CHURCH FURNITURE MEMORIAL BRASSES FONTS LECTERNS. CORNER, MONTREAL.

Painting.

J. GRACE, 51 University Street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger. All orders promptly attended to.

LAGYARDS YELLOW OIL CURE'S RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contains their own ingredients. Is a safe, sure and efficient remedy for worms in Children or Adults.

For CRACKED or SORE NIPPLES use COVERNTON'S Nipple Oil, also for hardening the Nipples before confinement.

For COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c., take COVERNTON'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

For DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, take COVERNTON'S Aromatic Blackberry Carmine.

THE DEAF SOUND DISC. WHICH THE DEAFNESS IS CAUSED BY SCARLET FEVER, COLDS, MEASLES, CROUP, &c. BY THE USE OF THE INVISIBLE DISC.

THE Medical Hall Drug Department of the COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square. FRIENDS ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR

MODEL DISPENSARY, —IN WHICH— Physicians' Prescriptions Are accurately dispensed.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

JAMAICA EXHIBITION! The Gold Medal! WE HAVE THE PLEASURE OF BEING ABLE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE Bell Pianos and Organs HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE JAMAICA EXHIBITION GOLD MEDAL.

We have been appointed to the sole wholesale and retail control of these Instruments in the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, and solicit applications in unoccupied territory from reliable dealers.

Wholesale and Retail Agents: WILLIS & CO., 1824 Notre Dame Street, near McGill.

MEXICAN



LOTTERY OF THE Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE CITY OF MEXICO, AND THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED BY THE MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico Thursday, December 10, 1891

Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordinary Drawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE being one Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

\$120,000.00

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

APOLINAR CASTILLO, Intervenor. Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cent. of the value of all the tickets in prizes—a larger portion than is given by any other Lottery.

Price of Tickets, American Money: WHOLESALE \$84. HALF \$42. QUARTERS \$21. (Club Rates: \$75 worth of tickets for \$50.)

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount and Approximate Number of Prizes. Includes categories like Capital Prize, Grand Prize, and various smaller prizes.

Remit by ordinary letter, containing Money Order, or by all Express Companies, or New York Exchange, or by Postal Note. Currency must invariably be sent Registered.

U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico.

CARROLL BROS., PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS. Gas and Steam Fitters, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.

Heating by Hot Water a Specialty. 795 CRAIG STREET. Bell Telephone 1834. Federal 1605.

I CURE FITS! When I say cure, I do not mean merely to stop the fits, but to cure the disease, to give a permanent cure. I have cured many cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus's Dance, etc.

The finest quality of Bells for Churches, Bells, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm, BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, THE VAN DUSEN & TIFT CO., Cincinnati, O.

MENEELY & COMPANY, WEST TROY, N. Y. BELLS. Favorably known to the public since the Canadian Secret Police, Fire Alarm, and other bells, also, Chimes and Tolls.

PERSONAL—LEGITIMATE DEFECTIVE WORK in connection with burglaries, forgeries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all detective work in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Police, Fire Alarm, and other bells, also, Chimes and Tolls. H. G. FOOT, M. C. 186 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

CROSS AND CROWN.

Oh, give us back the olden time
Of care and of of truth,
When life looked radiant and sublime,

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Old Time Football.
The antiquity of football goes back to the
Romans, who, according to Basil Kennet in
his "Romance Antiqua Notitia," played with
a large kind of ball, dividing into two com-

What Becomes of Old Shoes.
Few persons know what becomes of old
shoes or the method in which they are utilized.

A Bee With a Memory.
When I lived in Dundee, over in Yates
County, N. Y., to a man correspondent, "I one
day took up a bumblebee's nest which had been
built under a washboard, and was something of
a nuisance as near the house, as bumblebees

Some people give their confidence as others
give presents for the sake of what secrets
they will be told in turn.

back into the house and sent some one out to
cut me a thick and wide-spreading piece of
brush, with which I believed I could end the
persecutions of this venetian bee with one
swoop, as I didn't see how the insect could get
out of the way of it.

"Dropping the brush that had forced the
bumblebee to give up his warfare on me, I
started down the street. I had gone about 200
yards, all thought of the bee having passed
from my mind, when painful intimation was
given me that I greatly under-estimated the
smartness of that bumblebee, for suddenly from
out of a cherry tree, whose branches hung
over the sidewalk, the venetian insect pounced
upon me and stung me twice before I had real-
ized the situation. I started for home as fast
as I could, fighting the bee at every step, and
once more got possession of the potent brush.

"I didn't intend to remain away more than
three or four weeks, but I got into business
over here, and it was four years before I had
an opportunity to even pay a visit to Dundee.

Boys in Australia.
Latest advices from Australia describe the
first parade of 500 Catholic boys belonging to
the Public Schools Corps. The contingent, led
by their respective officers, and accompanied by
bands and banners, assembled in St. Mary's
Cathedral, Sydney, and were addressed by the
Cardinal Archbishop. His Eminence bestow-

You Can Rely
Upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a positive remedy
for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils,
pimples and all other diseases caused by im-
pure blood. It cures every impurity and
at the same time tones and vitalizes the whole
system.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's
OXYGENATED EMULSION OF PURE COD
LIVER OIL. If you have Weak Lungs—Use
It. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per
bottle.

Some men will not stop doing a foolish thing,
because if they did it would be an admission
on their part that it was foolish.

They make one feel as though life was worth
living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills
after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid
digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

A Diet for Baldness.

After a severe attack of influenza, or fever
of any kind, the hair often falls out in great
quantities, leaving the person entirely bald if
something is not done promptly to check the
decay. Many bald people can trace the begin-
ning of their baldness to some such sickness.

The Knee in Woman.

The difference of weight in the brains of men
and women has long been a source of deep in-
terest to all who discourse of equality and
rights. Those extra ounces remain more or
less a stumbling-block to the equality. Meta-
physical justice refuses to regard them other
than inequities.

Recipes.

- Potato omelette—Three or four cups of mashed
potatoes; one cup of milk; two eggs; tea-
spoonful (scant) of butter; teaspoonful (scant)
of salt. Dissolve the butter and salt in the
milk; stir the eggs (which should be well
beaten); add this to the potatoes, stirring it in
gradually; and then drop in well buttered ome-
lette pans, with a little flour sprinkled over the
top, and put in a hot oven until nicely browned.

Household Conveniences.
To every working housekeeper the kitchen is
the room of all others where conveniences are
most needed. A sink, with hot and cold water
over it, or if with nothing but a pump in it, is
a great convenience, and is considered by some
as an absolute necessity, but there are very
many houses where there are none, so if you
have one in your kitchen, be thankful, but do
not have a "pot-hole" under it. I know there
are some housekeepers who can keep even such
a place clean, but with many, and especially
with the usual "help," the temptation to tuck
away things when they are in a hurry is very
great, and as a result the things so disposed of
are often forgotten and allowed to accumulate
until the place is so full of poise, pans, scrub-
bing brushes, cleaning cloths and what not that
a general cleaning out time is a general neces-
sity.

A lady who recently built what may be called
a model house, as she has occupied it for
six months and, as yet, has not wished to make
any changes, said in the beginning of the work,
even when the plans were only talked of, that
she would not have a "dinner place" in the
house, and she has not; but she has every

possible convenience. The sink in the kitchen
is supported by graceful brackets that add
much to its appearance and do away entirely
with the old-fashioned box arrangement
around the water pipes. Shelves with glass
doors before them provide abundant room for
all dishes, tins, etc., to be used in the kitchen,
but there is no place where a cup of anything
left over can be set away till a convenient time
and then forgotten.

Much trouble and many steps would be saved
if shelves could be placed in the kitchen over
the table or near the stove, on which could be
kept the articles most used in cooking. The
salt and pepper, knives, forks and spoons, bak-
ing tins, etc., placed thus would save the
"miles of walking from pantry to stove and
table" which housekeepers take. Near the
sink, if you have one, should hang the hand
towel, and over it a shelf where may be kept
combs and brushes, a looking-glass, a bottle of
glycerine, to be used after washing your hands,
and any other toilet essentials you may choose.
It will encourage the children to form habits of
neatness if they find such things convenient,
and that alone is enough to repay one for the
trouble of putting them there.



Light house-work.

That's what housework
amounts to when it's done with
Pearline. Your labors will be
light, though they may be many.
They will be better done, and
with safety. In washing
clothes, dishes, paint, glass,
anything that gathers dirt,
Pearline will do the work if
you will look after it. Look
after your own interests by
using it.

Beware
Peddlers and some unscrupu-
lous grocers will tell you "this
is good as" or "the same as
Pearline." IT'S FALSE—
Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends
you something in place of Pearline, do the best
thing—send it back. 210 JAMES PARK, N.Y.

A Respectable Active Catholic
Wanted, to travel in own and neighboring
parishes. Permanent position and good pay
to industrious person. Good references
required.

BENZIGER BROS.,
36 and 38 Barclay street, New York.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES
HEARN AND HARRISON
1640 NOTRE DAME ST.
MONTREAL.

Fall Hats.

Our assortment of the latest
styles is now complete in small,
medium and large shapes.

BOYS' DERBYS,

Also our usual large stock of
SCOTCH CAPS, KNOCK-ABOUTS,
TAN O'SHANTERS, TWEED Caps, &c.

The best goods at low prices.

ROBERTSON & CO.,
220 ST. JAMES STREET,
Opposite Alexander's.

Burdock
Blood
Bitters
1 to 4 BOTTLES
nicks all soor-
tions of the Bowels,
Stomach, Liver and
Kidneys. Cures
Dyspepsia, Bilious-
ness, Constipation,
Sick Headache,
Jaundice, Dropsy,
and all diseases that
cause Bad Blood.

PISO'S CURE FOR
THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
CONSUMPTION

Job Printing of every description done
at the True Witness Office.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

People's Popular One-Way
PARTIES to
Pacific Coast

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
Leave Montreal, Windsor St. Station
8.15 P. M.,

NOVEMBER 25th,
DECEMBER 9th and 23rd, 1891,
and run through to the COAST
WITHOUT CHANGE.

\$2.50 per passenger in addition to regular
Second Class Fare for this
SUPERB ACCOMMODATION.

For further particulars apply to any Agent of
the Canadian Pacific Railway.
MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES:
266 ST. JAMES STREET,
and at Stations.
W.M. F. EGG, D. McNICOLL,
Dist. Pass. Agent, Gen. Pass. Agent,
MONTREAL.

THE PEOPLE'S KNITTING MACHINE.
Special price only \$6.00. Will knit
Stocking, Mitts, Scarfs, Leggings,
Fancy work and everything from
knit in the household, from
homespun or factory yarn. Simple
every day to operate. Just the
machine every family has long
wished for. On receipt of \$6.00
I will ship machine, threaded up
with full instructions by express
C. O. D. You can pay the balance
when the machine is received. Large commission
to Agents. Circulars and terms free. Safe delivery
and satisfaction guaranteed. Address
CARBON & GREENHART, Dundas, Ont.

ST. CATHARINE'S HOUSE.
Denver, Colorado.
(Formerly the Mercy Home.)
St. Catharine's House, for the protection of
young girls and women of good character,
under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. Number
during the year, 1700. This Institute
affords a pleasant home for business women;
also girls who are employed in stores, offices
and shops during the day, and for those who
are seeking work in families, etc. The in-
stutes will have the following advantages, viz:
Night School Lessons in Music, Painting and
Fancy Needle Work, Dressmaking and Plain
Sewing; also Cooking and Domestic Economy.
An Employment Bureau will be connected with
the House.

T. CHRISTY,
PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
GAS FIXTURES AND FANCY SHADES
No. 135 Bleury St., - MONTREAL.

House Drainage and Ventilation a Specialty.
Steam, Hot Water and Combustion
Furnaces Fitted Up.
All Kinds of Roofing Attended to.
BELL TELEPHONE 906.

The Province of Quebec
- LOTTERY, -

2 Drawings Every Month! 2
On first and third Wednesday. 2

Prizes Value,
\$52,740.00.

All Prizes Drawn at each Drawing.

NOTICE: The CAPITAL PRIZE is
\$15,000.

TICKET, - - \$1.00

For \$1.00 you can draw.....\$15,000
For \$1.00 you can draw..... 5,000
For \$1.00 you can draw..... 2,500
For \$1.00 you can draw..... 1,250
For \$1.00 you can draw..... 500

There is also a great many prizes of
5, 10, 15, 25, 50 and 250 dollars.

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

S. E. LEFEBVRE, - - Manager
81 St. James St., Montreal.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its
use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long
standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith
in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE
with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any
sufferer who will send me their ADDRESS and P.O. address.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. O., 186 ADELAIDE
ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

French Patent Medicines
MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON
Have just received their autumn importation
of French Specialties and Perfumes, and in-
vite the public to visit their establishment.
1605 NOTRE DAME STREET
(Corner of ST. CATHARINE.)

WHITE PORT!

Pure Juice from White Grapes of
Oporto, Spain.
The best WINE known for Invalids.

TO BE HAD AT
DeCARY FRES,
Family Grocers and Wine Merchants,
630 St. Lawrence Street,
Corner of Prince Arthur Street.

WM. H. HODSON,
Architect and Valuator,
451 ST. ANTOINE STREET,
Montreal.

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE.
Established 1855.

W. S. WALKER
Is still in the old stand, opposite the
Seminary Clock,
1711 - Notre - Dame - Street,
Just received, a direct importation of
all new and choice Designs.

FINE - DIAMONDS
set in Rings, Ear-rings, Lace Pins and Scarf
Pins. Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches and
chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry of
every description. Royal Silver and Silver-
plated Ware. French Carriage and Marble
Clocks in great variety. Crown Derby and
Wedgwood Ware in great variety. Call and
see. 311 St. James street.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of
Three Per Cent. (3 p.c.) for the current
half year has been declared on the paid up
stock of this institution, and that the same
will be payable at the head office of the Bank
in this city on and after the first day of De-
cember next.
The transfer Books will be closed from the
20th to the 30th November inclusive.
U. GARAND, Cashier.
Montreal, October 22nd, 1891. 14-5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 52.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of
three and one-half per cent. (3 1/2 p.c.) has been
declared on the paid-up capital stock of this
institution for the current half-year, payable
at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, on and
after the 2nd of December next. The trans-
fer Books will be closed from the
16th to the 30th November next, both days
inclusive.
A. L. DEBARTIGNY,
General Manager.
Montreal, 29th October, 1891. 15-4

THE LEADING PIANOS OF AMERICA!

WEBER or STEINWAY?

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

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

"These are universally acknowledged to be
the leading pianos of America. They are not,
nor have they ever been, strictly speaking,
rivals. In a mechanical sense there is pos-
sibly little difference between them. Both
makers have achieved the utmost limits of
perfection so far as durability and good work-
manship are concerned, and the cost of con-
struction is about the same, but in respect of
tone there can be no comparison between
them. The Steinway pianos doubtless possess
great power and sonority, perhaps equal in
this respect to Weber, but here the comparison
ends. They cannot approach the Weber for
purity, richness and durability, or prolon-
gation of tone, these qualifications, which, com-
bined give that distinct and perfect articu-
lation which one only hears in vocal organs of
the highest order and calibre. Hence all the
principal artists of the present day, whether
vocalists or instrumentalists, prefer the Weber
pianos for their public performances and private
use. They are more sympathetic, better
adapted to the voice, and capable of giving the
various lights and shades of expression in so
remarkable a manner as to make them incom-
parably superior to any other piano of this
age."—Spectator.

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

N. Y. PIANO CO.,
228 St. James Street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,
In the Superior Court.
No. 55.
Charles S. Burroughs and William Herbert
Burroughs, Advocates, appearing as such
in partnership at the City and District of
Montreal, the Plaintiffs,
vs.
Aaron Crossman, of Liverpool, England (now
of Montreal), merchant, and manufacturer
Defendant.
The Plaintiff is ordered to appear within
two months
Montreal, 15th November, 1891.
GEO. H. KENTON,
Cly. Prothonotary.
17-4

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT No. 761, Craig Street, Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best advertising mediums in Canada.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1891

"THE SUNBEAM."

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

The Christmas number of THE SUNBEAM will be ready on the 7th December. It will contain twelve pages of choice Christmas stories, beautiful illustrations and select reading matter.

The sample copies of the first number of THE SUNBEAM were mailed with delight by the numerous recipients, as is evidenced by the large number of subscription orders pouring in and letters of congratulation received daily from the Reverend Clergy, parents and children.

The subscription rate is only fifty cents a year. A FREE COPY will be sent for one year to those sending us five paid-up subscribers. Special rates quoted Clergymen and school teachers directing Sunday classes, contracting for a number of copies monthly.

Those desirous of subscribing should send orders in at once, as the Christmas number will be limited.

FAIR PLAY.

The Irish Canadian reproduces our article on the Quebec West representation question. We thought our expression of opinion on this subject was beyond cavil. We stated, and our contemporary reproduced the words: "should Mr. Doherty be the standard bearer of the conservatives, the Irish Catholic candidate of the liberal party will have a walk-over in the district." That we considered pretty conclusive, as to our meaning, yet, when we went further and expressed the conviction that the conservatives would not tolerate the candidature of Mr. Doherty, but put an Irish Catholic in the field, our contemporary asks: "But suppose they do not, will the True Witness throw aside its politics and go in for fair play to the Irish Catholic, be his color red or blue?" This is hardly fair to the paper that sounded the warning note.

Mr. McHugh, in the practice of his profession, has steadily won his way into the confidence and respect of the whole community in which he lived. He is a credit to his county, and to the race from which he springs. We congratulate him upon his elevation to the Bench, and prophesy for him a distinguished, an honorable and a useful career.

ture of Mr. Doherty. they would have had our most strenuous efforts directed to making the election of any Irish Catholic running in the liberal interest a walk-over in the district. Fortunately, we see it announced that Mr. Doherty is not to be the candidate. It would grieve us that either political party should attempt to break through the tacit agreement that has existed for so many years, and which, we trust, may continue undisturbed, although we have heard rumors that the Pacaud nationalists have an eye on the division for a French Canadian representative. Mr. Sharples has been chosen by the conservatives as the standard bearer of their party. He is a gentleman of high character, a good Irish Canadian, one who has never been backward in the hour of need.

MR. JUSTICE C. J. DOHERTY.

THE Shamrock Lacrosse Club last week tendered their old president, Mr. Justice Doherty, a banquet, as a parting compliment to him on the occasion of his elevation to the bench. The occasion however afforded an opportunity for many others, outside the famous Lacrosse Club, of showing their esteem for the high position he has obtained in public estimation. The gathering was a representative one in every respect, all of our citizens, regardless of politics, race or other sectional classification, being well represented. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. P. Clarke as the chief officer of the Shamrocks. The absence of Sir Donald Smith, Hon. Edward Murphy, Ald. Nolan and other prominent persons was explained by personal letters.

Mr. Justice Doherty, in responding to the toast, "Our Guest," spoke both feelingly and earnestly. He seemed to be moved by a feeling of regret that he was leaving the circle of political activity in which he has moved so long, but he said, amid the applause of his hearers, that though he had been thorough in his political views, he could say, without fear of contradiction, that he had made no man his enemy on account of them, and he was no man's enemy because of difference of political views.

An almost touching incident in connection with the banquet was the kindly reference made to the Hon. Marcus Doherty. Mr. McMillan proposed the toast of his health, amid deafening applause, and with evident difficulty, through overpowering emotion, the distinguished ex-judge responded. He referred to the new Judge as "my boy," and said from what he knew of him he would follow in his father's footsteps. He (the ex-judge) had been connected with the Bar of the province for forty-three years, and so far as integrity, attention to duty and a desire to act fairly, man to man, he could say that to the best of his ability he had done his duty. He paid a glowing tribute to the judiciary and Bar of the Dominion, asserting that in honesty, purity of purpose and justice it could not be surpassed in any country on the face of the earth.

The Bar of Montreal was duly honored and then came the toast "Our Representatives." This was coupled of necessity with the names of Messrs. J. J. Curran, M.P.; T. Loppin, M.P.; J. S. Hall, M.L.A.; Ald. Clendinning, M.L.A.; and Mayor McShane, M.L.A. Mr. Curran, in the course of his remarks, in supporting the toast, spoke of the desirability of having an Irish Catholic representative from Montreal in the Dominion cabinet, adding that no one could fill the gaps as well as Mr. Curran, the member for the Centre. The meeting seemed to agree with the speaker and his remarks were "applauded to the echo." Mr. Curran made one of his felicitous speeches in reply, remarking that he was happy to know that the sentiment expressed did not emanate from his own people only, but from other quarters as well. He was always ready to serve his country, and when his constituents began to feel that his usefulness was gone then he desired to keep out. He was proud to say that he had used his best endeavors to secure Mr. Justice Doherty's appointment. When Sir John Thompson consulted him on the matter he told him that no appointment could be better deserved or more popular, and he was glad to see that his words had been verified that night.

The banquet was an event worthy of record. It honored in a fitting manner one of the most popular and brilliant young lawyers at the Bar, and while it had an element of gloom in it, so far as it was a species of valedictory, at the same time it emphasized the elevation to the Bench of a man destined to shed a lustre on the emine he has assumed.

CANADA'S PROSPERITY.

The last Bank statement issued is one of the most important and gratifying, from a national standpoint, that has yet been made public. Our agricultural population will see in it signs of developments which are very largely, if not exclusively, due to themselves. For there can be no doubt that the satisfactory showing made by the banks is very largely owing to the abundant harvest and the manner in which our farmers have taken advantage of it. The Official Gazette in its returns for the month of October shows a remarkable expansion in the note circulation of the banks, and it has been pointed out in one of our leading trade journals that never before has the note circulation reached so high a point—\$87,600,000. But a tabulated statement of the last four years will better show how steadily the financial condition of the country has grown so far as bank note circulation is concerned:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Bank Note Circulation, Increase. 1891—\$80,580,000; 1890—\$71,167,000; 1889—\$60,241,500; 1888—\$50,343,400.

The prosperity of the country is further shown by the increase in the deposits of the banks, an infallible sign. The statement of the Finance Department shows an addition to the bank deposits last month of nearly a million and a half of dollars. It is idle for pessimists to contend that this country is not in a prosperous condition. Politicians may find it convenient for the ends of party to seem to see things which are not, but facts and figures alike prove that there is nothing in the gloomy pictures which interested people draw. The expansion in the way of natural wealth witnessed in Canada during the past few years is little short of marvellous. All that seems necessary for the future welfare of the country is a little more honesty in public circles and the maintenance of a stout heart on the part of our citizens.

A LETTER has recently been received by Mr. F. Langan, from Dr. Kenny, M.P., in which the latter expresses himself in strong terms in reference to the interference of the clergy in politics. This species of criticism is altogether to be deprecated. It is manifestly the duty of the clergy to interfere in politics when they see that the tendency of certain politicians is in the direction of bad policy and doubtful morality. The part taken by the clergy has obviously been wholly in the interests of Ireland and right government, and it is to be hoped the clergy will never cease to act, as they always have done, for the right moral guidance of their people.

The contrast between the "liberty" instituted in Brazil by the Dictator Fonseca and the freedom which existed under the Imperial regime, has been brought into great prominence during the last few days. The chaotic condition of affairs has assumed a new color according to the late despatches, and we learn that Dr. Fonseca has been forced out of his usurped position by the navy. The usual type of civil strife in South American states seems to have been set in motion in the once peaceful and prosperous Brazil, and will probably have to run its course.

The latest news is that the Archbishop of Aix intends to stand fast against the tyrannical action of the French ministry of public worship and to endeavour to make good his defiance. It may be noted that he has plenty of supporters, more than thirty-two bishops having given him their adhesion. It may reasonably be supposed he will receive the support of the entire episcopate. All the French Cardinals, with the exception of Mgr. Bernadon, Archbishop of Sens, have also written to him upon his recent action.

The policy said to have been inaugurated at Ottawa with regard to the public officials and their service in the militia can hardly be commended. It would be a better policy for the government to compel the clerks in the civil service to serve in the local forces rather than restrain them. The duties they have to perform are light and their hours are short. A certain time might well be assigned for the public military service. This would result in an efficient force at the capital, which there rarely has been.

The United States Government is playing the game of reciprocity with the Latin-American nations on this continent with a view to the elections next year. All the consular officers have been instructed to be very active in preparing statistics of the trade requirements of the South American peoples. But in view of the fizzle which followed Mr. Blaine's great pro-vow a little while ago, it is hard to see how any campaign enthusiasm is to be lashed into life by this latest move. In fact the Republican party seems to be trying to strike out into new paths, and some negotiations have been set on foot by the state de-

partment at Washington with the British Minister, in connection with the trade between the republic and the British West Indies. It is evident that the expansion of the trade of the United States and the relief of its overstocked markets and stagnated manufactures are alike going to play an important part in the coming elections. It may reasonably be expected therefore that trade with Canada and reciprocal commercial relations will be one of the dice in the game of American politicians. It is to be hoped that our people will be duly alive to their own interests when the issue is raised. There is no necessity for Canada to be offered up on the altar of an American electoral quarrel.

The government supporters held a political meeting in Perth last week for the purpose of hearing some explanations from Mr. Haggart, Postmaster-General, who, it will be remembered, was somewhat severely criticized during the last session. The speeches did not add very much to the general denials and justification advanced last session by the ministers, but the Minister of Justice made an unusually brilliant defence of the governmental policy. As extra parliamentary utterances the speeches of the ministers can hardly be said to have been overwhelmingly convincing. The general public has been so recently nauseated with the same kind of thing in Parliament that it seems a little too soon for a resumption of their teaching. Locally, possibly the demonstration may have been of use to Mr. Haggart.

It seems to be understood that Lord Stanley is shortly to be released from the cares attendant on the vice regal state in Canada and, like some of his distinguished predecessors, be transferred to the heavy responsibilities of the Governor-General's position in India. There is perhaps something almost contradictory in the change from a constitutional government to one where the Vice-roy is supreme and almost autocratic. But thus far the change has never proved detrimental. It is to be hoped that Lord Stanley's experience in Canada, will not cause him to lose faith in constitutional government in the Greater Britain of which Sir Charles Dilke has written. When he was welcomed in the Legislative Council Chamber at Quebec, he made a brief speech which showed that he was not only thoroughly acquainted with those high principles of government which are generally known as "constitutional," but that he was also not unmindful of the fact that it was in Canada a very decided demonstration was once made in favor of that political theory. He asked that governments, local as well as federal, should aid him in maintaining those principles. It may reasonably be asked whether recent events, local and federal, have been of a character to very favorably impress the Governor-General with an idea of the successful and creditable operation of that principle in Canada. It is to be regretted that eminent statesmen, appointed to represent the Sovereign in this country, should be thus compelled to leave her shores with ideas of the probity of her people, gained from such discreditable transactions as are now making the name of Canada disgraced before the world.

Mr. Rousses, the correspondent of the London Times who is in Canada at present, has not been slow to note what is at once a scandal and a disgrace to the Canadian press. In conversation he said:—

"I am extremely sorry, in remarking to one journalist, to see how badly the papers here are served by the telegraph. I can't understand why men of such ability as are the editors of the different papers in the west of the Dominion, submit to the dictation of vulgar and malignant Yankees, who recognize the value of the press as a means for misdirecting the opinions of the rising generation on all public questions. If I were in the witness-box, and on my oath, I think I could put my finger, in three guesses, on the American who dictates and controls the garbled versions not only of European but often of Eastern Canadian news that reach the West. That an American's facts should be mistrusted, worthy goes without saying, when those facts concern English politics, but it seems a pity that Canada should conspire with the States to disseminate these reports, injurious alike to the honour of Great Britain and to the welfare of her noblest colony."

There can be no questioning the correctness of his statements. But the newspaper proprietors seem disposed to let things jog on as if the scandal was of no moment.

The United States are at present threatened with a great danger—the accumulation of too much wealth. The rich are becoming richer, the poor poorer, and between the two the middle classes are suffering in a particularly embarrassing manner. But how the difficulty is to be remedied and the danger to the commonwealth averted is not very clear. But that there is alike difficulty and danger is self evident, and the "philosopher" is now commencing to discuss the position and bring out his nostrums much as he has done in simi-

lar cases in former days, and doubtless he will prove no more successful to-day than he has before. The Chamber of Commerce in New York celebrated its 123rd anniversary in that city a few days ago, and the "problem" was discussed at some length by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Forster, Mr. Depew and others. But, as usual, the discussion did not go further than the customary theorizing, although the contrast between the condition of the United States when the Chamber was instituted and to-day should have afforded a very burning text. One, however, Dr. Potter, a Protestant divine, seems to have made the most valuable suggestions of the evening. Speaking on "Circulation, the Law of Wealth, as it is the Law of Commerce," he said in part:

Commerce, or the products of commerce, and wealth are interchangeable terms. Of course it may be said the end of commerce is circulation—that I may get my neighbor's corn and that he may get my shoes and shirts and steel mills; and as the corn and the cotton must move, so the money must move, too. And this is quite true until we come to the element of profit. No man trades without expecting that beyond a mere barter of commodity there shall be the earned increment which shall be left over when the barter is done. What is he to do with that? Well, he is to maintain himself and his with a part of it. He is to enlarge his business, if he can, with another part of it. He is to indulge himself and his in certain luxuries with another part of it. And then, if there is any remainder, he is to put that remainder away. Yes, within certain limits and for certain definite purposes, but beyond that due and reasonable provision, what then? Gentlemen, that is the question which confronts Americans to-day. We in this land have entered upon a race for wealth to which, I think, the past furnishes no parallel. What will be the end of it in its influence upon personal character first, and then upon the well being of the community the state, the nation. There cannot be great wealth without great temptations to indolence, to vice, to social and political corruption. There cannot be great wealth in idle hands, the hands of those who have not made or accumulated it, without an accentuation of these dangers. There are some people who are fond of pointing out the failures of great benefactions, bequests, trusts, foundations and the like. Now, I wish somebody would write a history of great accumulations and their posthumous influence on the virtue, usefulness and happiness of those to whom they were passed on. It would be a very instructive and I apprehend rather a tragic story. And there is but one way to avoid its indefinite repetition and that is to avoid the situation that produces it. The science that in connection with our vast accumulations of wealth needs just now to be most diligently studied is the science of redistribution. But the art of doing such things wisely and effectually does not come by chance. People think that there is nothing easier than to give away money, especially if somebody else is to do it. On the contrary there are few things that are more difficult—that is, to do it successfully and well—and so the science of redistribution is one the study and practice of which ought to begin with the earliest beginnings of accumulation. It is the lesson for wealth to learn to-day.

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An Old Citizen.

At 167 Gt. St. Paul Road, there resides Miss Julia Hart, who was born in Castletown, county Westmeath, Ireland, in 1722, and who is, consequently, in her one hundredth year. Apparently, Miss Hart is deeply bowed, her hands are somewhat shrivelled, and her form is slightly bent, but her eye is still bright, her hearing is quite good, her voice is loud and distinctly clear, and her step, as she walks across the room or around her garden, is literally as active and sprightly as that of most persons of 50. One could scarcely believe that she was born a hundred years ago. Yet a few moments' conversation with Miss Hart proves how wonderfully old she is. Her memory is still remarkably retentive and she recalls many of the most striking events that happened at the close of the last and the beginning of this century, and she is always willing to oblige her visitors, of whom she has many, by relating the reminiscences of her youth. The first forty years of her life Miss Hart passed in Ireland. Nearly sixty years ago, when even then a middle-aged woman, she moved to Canada, where she has resided ever since. Her health has always been remarkably good, she has always led an active life, and even now, when just passing the century life of existence, she bears her full share in all the household duties. She insists upon always making up her bed and every day cleaning her room. She frequently goes down into the yard and chops wood. Her nephew, with whom she resides, says he feels confident that she will not only complete her century of life, but that she will live several years beyond it.

Lord Stanley.

Labouchere's paper, London Truth, of October 20, has the following respecting the rumors as to the reported resignation of the Governor-General of Canada: "Should, as is expected, Lord Lansdowne resign his office as Viceroy of India in April, Lord Salisbury would next year have the two greatest places in the gift of the Crown at his disposal for the second time, as Lord Stanley of Preston is to resign the Governorship of Canada. Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne were transferred from Ottawa to Calcutta."

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

THE HOLY COAT OF TREVES.

Rev. James Callaghan's Second Lecture on the subject. St. Patrick's Hall was well filled on Monday night at the monthly concert of the Catholic Young Men's Society. After a varied programme had been presented Rev. James Callaghan was introduced. He gave his second lecture on "The Holy Coat of Treves," the subject on the present one being, "The virtue and efficacy of the coat." He spoke of the opposition that his former arguments had been met with and how jealousy to the exigencies of petty Catholics had been called idolaters because they adored relics, he said, and then went into a lengthy argument on adoration opposed to idolatry. When an Irishman knelt before the enshrined heart of Daniel O'Connell in the chapel of St. Agathe at Rome, he did not worship it but simply venerated it. This veneration of relics was practised in Bible times, for we read of Moses carrying with him the bones of Joseph, and forty years later Joshua commanded that twelve stones be set up as a memorial of the passage of the children of Israel through the Jordan. There was nothing in the present than deep religious veneration. The coat, which was undivided, represented the unity of the Church. It was not the garment that was venerated, but Him who wore it. From August 20 to October 4 a ceaseless flow of pilgrims gazed on the holy relic. The reverend lecturer instanced the miracle of the brazen serpent in the wilderness as a proof that relics could have the power of doing good; also in the New Testament the case of the woman who touched the hem of Christ's garment. In closing he emphatically denied that the exhibition of the coat was a money making scheme.

THE O'HART TESTIMONIAL FUND.

Hon. Edward Murphy..... \$25 00 Subscriptions sent to this office, or to the Hon. Edward Murphy, will be duly acknowledged and remitted to Mr. O'Hart.

A Cave In.

Early on Tuesday morning the wall of the building at the corner of Inspector and Notre Dame streets, Montreal, fell with a terrific crash. Luckily it fell as early in the morning as it did, for if it had taken place later in the day some people would surely have been killed. The large stones fell right across Notre Dame street, blocking it completely. Bricks flew in every direction and crushed through the large plate glass windows of Lednic & Co.'s drug store. The heavy wall took an electric light and telephone pole with it and the wires were broken and tangled. The damage will run up to about eight thousand dollars.

A Bad Outbreak.

The diphtheria outbreak has come to be a most serious affair. In Toronto the hospital is full and Dr. O'Reilly says he will not admit any more patients until some of those now in are removed. Meantime children in houses where the disease exists are allowed to play about the streets. Dr. Allen, medical health inspector, is doing all that can be done. Pending the construction of a permanent hospital he is looking for temporary accommodation. As soon as a building has been secured every patient will be ordered into it.

A Defiant French Bishop.

Monsignor Gaston Soutard, the bishop of Aix, has arrived in Paris to answer the summons of the Court of Appeal in connection with the defiant letter sent by him to M. Fallieres, minister of justice and public worship, in reply to the latter's circular reminding the French bishops that they were not at liberty to leave their dioceses without the minister's consent. The accused bishop, who is the guest of the Archbishop, declines to receive visitors until his trial shall have taken place. He has received a large number of letters of sympathy, especially from Catholic bishops and priests in America. Feas are entertained that there will be an attempt to make a demonstration on the occasion of the trial and the authorities will take the greatest precautions to keep order.

New Songs.—"Irish through and through," also the lovely song "Peace of Dreams," 10c each or 11c by mail. W. STREET.

The Manchester Martyrs.

An immense demonstration was held in Limerick on Sunday in commemoration of the death of the Manchester martyrs, Michael Davitt, John Redmond, Edward Harrington and others met on a common platform. The speeches demanded the release of the Irishmen imprisoned in England. The meeting passed off quietly. Letters apologizing for their absence were received from John Dillon and William O'Brien, who were in Mitchellstown, where they addressed 6,000 persons at a federation meeting.

Irish Jubilee Songster, containing 200 best known Irish songs. Price reduced to 15c, or 17c. mail. W. STREET, 29 Blenny.

Owing to the growth of French Canadian Catholics in North Brantford township, Prescott county, a new separate school board has been formed in Curran village and the new public school building, valued at \$1,000, purchased by the Catholic ratepayers.

One intention, one act, one prayer, one mortification each day, may release one soul from Purgatory, or shorten its time of suffering. What a grand thing to have embodied the purified spirit to assume its shining garb of glorious immortality.

If we are faithful to one another in our march, it is because there is not one who may not fall. Our road lies through a perpetual ambush. Whoever has a friend to keep step with him on the way will try to place him on the sheltered side.

IN DENMARK.

AN IRISHMAN AMONG THE NORTH-MEN.

The Community of Feeling Between the Celt and the Dane—Irish M.S. at Copenhagen.

An Irishman mixing with Danes feels pretty much at home. There is a great deal in common between the genius of the Celt and the Dane. The popular ballads of the two peoples have nearly the same ground-work—the wonderful deeds of the heroes of romance. Both have their giants, their dwarfs and their fairies. Many of the tales of Hans Andersen read as the translations of Irish fable stories. Moreover, Denmark's greatest poet, Oehlenschläger, who died in 1850, has made Ireland a revered name among the educated Danes. He wrote a tragedy styled "Hakon Jarl," whose subject matter is the downfall of the ancient Scandinavian Paganism, and the establishment of Christianity. Olaf, descendant of Harald, surmamed the yellow-locket, is represented as left in possession of his father's conquests in Ireland, where Olaf is converted to Christianity. In the meantime Hakon Jarl usurps the royal power at home in Denmark. Young Olaf returns from Ireland, overthrows the tyrant usurper, and, with him, the religion of the pagan Danes. The subject is managed with great dramatic skill, and the poem contains many passages of rare beauty, and some of Shakespearean power. "Hakon Jarl" is considered the national tragedy of Denmark, and is very popular in Copenhagen. Hence, in the popular mind, Denmark, as many other continental nations, owes to Ireland its civilization and its Christianity. And in reality the names of eight Irish saints, though forgotten in holy Ireland, are preserved in the titles of churches scattered over Denmark. In the splendid library of Copenhagen are numerous Irish manuscripts, brought either in the ninth century. Apart from popular tradition, we know that

ST. ANSCHAR, A MONK OF OLD COSSBIE, in France, in the ninth century preached the faith with great success in Denmark. In 832 he was made archbishop of Hamburg by Pope Gregory IV. The infant church of Denmark suffered much from the ravages of barbarians, but the good seed of Christianity remained and continued to yield abundant fruit. The misadventure of the Danes was introduced into Denmark from 1525 to 1536. The guiding principles, as in Germany, were political, and the rapacity of the princes and nobility for church property: the means perjury, deceit and violence. The principal instrument in the sad movement was a suspended German friar, John Bugenhagen, a worthy associate and intimate friend of Luther. This unfortunate person robbed the Danes of their faith by preserving a large number of the ceremonies of the Catholic Church, and the simple Danes, living in their isolated country, did not suspect any radical change in the church, and unwittingly adopted the new organization of Lutheranism. This evil heresiarach was enriched by a sensual king and a greedy nobility for his ruinous services, and when he put his foot on German soil with his ill-earned wages, he said: "Denmark, you will keep my gospel, I will keep your sins." From 1537 the Lutheran heresy was alone tolerated as the state form of religion. A happy change came about under Frederic VII., who in 1849 guaranteed freedom of worship to all people in Denmark. This king received the bishop of Copenhagen in Hanover, where the peace of Westphalia was concluded in 1815, and who was acting as vicar-possibile for Denmark, and to whom was permitted free exercise of the Catholic religion to many of the Danish subjects. This king, of holy memory, wrote the following touching letter of thanks: "This liberty has borne great fruit: the Catholic population of Copenhagen twenty years ago was scarcely 400 souls; to-day it is 1000, and a Catholic princess of the royal blood of France is the crown princess of Denmark. The Catholic Church of Denmark, as well as the duchies of Slesvig-Holstein, is administered by Monsignor Von Euch.

A VIGIL ANSTOLVED, who resides in Copenhagen by a decision of the Sovereign Pontiff, issued Feb. 17, 1881. The bishop of Osnabruck, with the title of administrator apostolic, looks after the other portion—the duchies of Elbe.

On Sunday, Sept. 26, the Danish Catholics, and especially those of Copenhagen, had a beautiful and memorable fête. On that day was laid the foundation stone of the second parish church in the Danish capital.

Five years ago the Catholics of Copenhagen built their first, a modest chapel in the Bredegarde district, which has since changed into a parish church dedicated to St. Anskar. To-day they have not only two parish churches but also several religious communities, the most remarkable being the nuns of St. Joseph. As Lutheran Protestantism is the religion of the state, the Catholics could not count upon any assistance from the Danish authorities, and they are forced to depend upon their own slender resources. We have fresh evidence of their lively faith and their spirit of sacrifice in the foundation of this second church. The new church is situated in the business quarter of the city, so well known to traders, while the parish of St. Anskar, is situated in Bredegarde, the aristocratic quarter; where you have some fine palaces of the Danish nobility, the residences of the foreign ambassadors, and Anslieborg, the residence of the King. The new parish will be called that of Our Lady of the Rosary. Long before mid-day an immense crowd had assembled to assist at or to witness the ceremony, that summoned up the remembrance of an order of things that had been ruthlessly destroyed more than three centuries ago. Among the most remarkable personages we noticed Princess Waldemar (late Princess Mary of Orleans), crown princess of Denmark, a most fervent Catholic, the members of the diplomatic corps of the Catholic powers, in their

official robes, and several of the most prominent of the Danish nobility, and merchants of the capital. Near the place for

THE FOUNDATION STONE

was created a large tent decorated with the arms and colors of Denmark. Inside the tent was constructed a provisional altar, with a much admired statue of the Virgin of the Rosary, the gift of the Countess of Hant, sister of the countess of the same name, the well known Catholic authoress, many of whose works have been translated into English. A large cross, having five lighted tapers, emblematic of the five wounds of Our Saviour, marked the future site of the high altars. The procession filed out of the convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, quite adjacent. Monsignor Von Euch, the vicar-apostolic, assisted by the bishops of Paderborn, Luix and several other sees of northern Prussia, preceded with the ceremony of laying the foundation stone in the same way as we have seen it done in holy Ireland. At the end of the ceremony the vicar-apostolic preached a most touching sermon, in which he showed that they were witnessing that day the resurrection of the church founded by St. Anskar, their national apostle, but which had been trampled to death by evil men. At the end of mass, celebrated in the large tent, the "Te Deum" was sung, and many a tear of joy and pride was shed by some of the Catholic poor of Copenhagen. They tell the stranger that since the death of Queen Anne of Denmark, in 1521, no princess of the royal house of Denmark, until that day, had ever taken part in a ceremony of the Catholic church. They have seen the long-for day. Believing that many of my countrymen would be interested in a ceremony in this distant capital, which looks like the second spiritual spring for this heroic people, lovers of Ireland, I send you this sketch of their past and present religious history. The Danish women, with their blue nannies, remind me of penal times, of dear ones in Ireland, clad in the old Irish blue cloak. Like the waste sea foam on the shores, the worn-out powers of the Lutheran heresy are dispersing, as did those of Odin before the intrepid Celtic missionaries. That the rose of Catholicity in Denmark may bloom again in a second beautiful spring is my prayer.—Bellast News.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

John and William Redmond, the Irish Nationalists, have engaged passage on an Australian steamer.

There are 100 cases of influenza in the Catholic industrial school at Dartford. Several children have died from the disease.

A ukase from the Czar was issued prohibiting the export of wheat products from Russia. This prohibition will go into effect this week.

The Spanish Government will probably propose an extension of all commercial treaties expiring in February until June, when the treaty with England expires.

Mr. Henry Powers, of Carabourne, has invented an apparatus for separating asbestos from crushed rock, which sorts the mineral according to quality of fibre.

Sir Charles Tupper has been appointed a director of the General Mining Company, a small concern with a capital of £200,000 sterling, owning mines in Nova Scotia.

Lord Onslow, Governor of New Zealand, who has just resigned, will probably return home in February or March via Vancouver and Montreal, and spend some time in Canada.

The Toronto killed regiment is to be known as the 18th Battalion (Highlanders) and will take precedence in the militia next after the 47th Frontenac Battalion.

The Sherbrooke city council has been notified that the city-law granting a bonus of \$25,000 to the Jencks Machine Company has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor and council.

Major Wissman, the well known German officer, who led an expedition into the interior of East Africa, is lying seriously ill in Cairo. He is suffering from inflammation of the lungs.

A speculator named Robert, found guilty at Madrid of fomenting a military revolt for the purpose of influencing stock exchange quotations, has been sentenced by a military tribunal to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labor.

The London Chronicle's St. Petersburg correspondent says it is expected the exportation of horses to Austria and Germany will be prohibited. This and the intended prohibition of the exportation of wheat are regarded as having a military significance.

The Paris Gazette says that the negotiations have been almost concluded by which the bank of France will provide the Russian Government with silver bullion to the amount of 150,000,000 rubles, so as to enable that country to resume payments in specie.

It is stated that Mr. H. F. Perley, Suspended Chief Engineer of Public Works, has been dismissed and that the order-in-council would have been promulgated ere now but for his ill health. The heads of the department have received no official intimation of this and it is matter of conjecture.

The Brazilians in Paris who advocate Imperial restoration have, it is said, advised Dom Pedro to go on board a foreign man-of-war and sail for Brazil with the chance of being favorably received by the Brazilian people. This proposition is supported by the Count Diet and as strongly opposed by the Countess, daughter of Dom Pedro, who fears that harm might befall her father.

The people of the Ridge, says the Huntington Gazette, are somewhat curious as to whether the publication of the returns of the recent census will show an older inhabitant than Mrs. James McNair. She has now entered her 110th year, and her belief is that she will head the roll of aged in the Dominion. She is cheerful and retains her faculties to a surprising degree.

Lake Michigan and Lake Superior are becoming poor fields for fishing, according to the statements of the men engaged

in the business on a large scale. While the catch this year has been fairly good it was not up to that of last year. For some years the amount has been declining and the big houses are beginning to figure on finding new grounds.

The St. John's News remarks: "Eggs are as high as ever before at this season of the year, which is all the more noticeable from the fact that the season has been such an open one. They are on our market now at 22 and 23 cents. Butter also rules high choice lots, selling readily at 23 to 25 cents. Even hay is not ruinously low in price, while coarse grain, of which there is a magnificent crop, sell at remunerative prices. The fact of the matter is, if the farmers of the Eastern Townships and contiguous counties would only evince a little more enterprise, and possibly just a shade more industry, they could speedily make themselves as well off as the farmers of any other part of the world."

SISTER THERESA

Passes Away After a Prolonged Illness—A Great Loss.

Not only many Montrealers, but many Canadians, will read with regret of the death, on Sunday 22nd, of Sister St. Theresa, Superioress of the Longue Pointe Insane Asylum. The reverent sister had been ill for some time; in fact, she has never been in very good health since the unfortunate destruction of the asylum by fire, and her later condition became very serious, and on Saturday last she was taken into the community hall, where she conversed with the sisters, passing peacefully away at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. Rev. Sister Theresa de Jesus, civilly Cleophee Rey, was born at St. Hyacinthe, on December 3, 1824. Her father was Mr. Jean Francois Tetu, notary, and her mother was Dame Cecile Chabot. She was, like most girls of her position in life, educated in a convent, and there, after completing her education, became, at the age



of twenty-a novice in the community of the sisters of Providence. In 1847 she was sent to a school where she founded a large asylum for abandoned children in Valparaiso. She returned to Canada in 1861, and was then promoted to the position of superioress of the convent of her order at Burlington, Vt., which she managed with great skill and energy until 1866, when she was recalled to Montreal and made general treasurer of the order of Providence. While filling this most responsible position she laid the foundation of the great asylum of St. Jean de Dieu, becoming its first superioress, a position which she retained until the day of her death. Its success became everything in life to her, and she devoted herself to the work of building it up with an almost superhuman energy. Twice she made long trips for the purpose of studying institutions of a similar character to her own, the first in 1874, when she visited the principal asylums of Ontario and the United States, and the second in 1880, when she went across the Atlantic and spent several months in visiting the large insanity institutions of England, Scotland, France, Belgium and Italy, acquiring a vast amount of useful information, which she utilized in planning the erection of the new St. Jean de Dieu. It was in the management of this immense establishment that she displayed executive abilities of a wonderful nature. Every detail in its working was known to her. A visitor to the asylum once meeting her realized that she was a woman of more than ordinary ability, and as he wandered through the immense building in company with her and saw that she could call any patient by name and witnessed the pleasure they manifested at her kind, but firm notice, he acquired an idea of the amount of work she willingly undertook. She was a woman of deep religious feelings, and while most strongly devoted to her own creed was far from being a bigot. The many people who met her during her busy life time will learn of her death with deep regret. The funeral took place this morning at nine o'clock, at Longue Pointe.

DR. MCGLYNN

Continues His Controversy—A Sad Lapso.

Dr. Edward McGlynn to-night replied to the letter of the Propaganda, published with the approval of the Pope, which defines the conditions upon which Dr. McGlynn can once more enter within the pale of the Roman Catholic church. "My speech this evening," said he "will be a sort of amplification of the statement I shall read. I feel it well to put this statement into writing, because of the gravity of the matter. As Archbishop Corrigan has caused to be published an account of a communication from the Propaganda in Rome concerning my case, it is due to myself, to my friends and to the public that I should make a public answer. The Roman authorities, we are told, are still disposed to use mercy, but that no hearing of the case shall be granted, only on these conditions.—First, that I must make the request and state my grievances; secondly, that I publicly condemn all that I have said or done of an insulting character against the Holy See; third, that I be ready to abide by the orders and submit to the judgment of the apostolic see; fourth, that I promise to abstain from any public utterance or assistance at any meeting on the matter under consideration. The penalties from which I might hope to be relieved by complying with these conditions are: First, suspension from my ministry; second excommunication.

"Earnestly as I should wish to exercise my ministry and frequently to receive the sacraments it is not possible for me to bring about so much desired a consummation by complying with the above mentioned conditions. (Applause). I was suspended from my ministry and

from the administration of the church of which I was pastor by Archbishop Corrigan because, as he alleged, of my insulting language against the Pope in an interview as reported in the New York Tribune, in which report there was nothing about the Pope nor even the remotest allusion to him or his teachings, but justice rather than charity was asserted to be the remedy for the poverty of the masses. I justified myself against the Archbishop's extraordinary charge in a letter to the Tribune, of which the Archbishop publicly stated that if I had withdrawn what he calls the main statement of the Tribune's report, no censure would remain. The main statement is described by the Archbishop as a declaration that the true and only remedy for so-called evils lay in the abolition of private ownership of land and in the 'restition' to all men of these rights in the soil that are now unjustly monopolized by a few. The phrase, 'No censure would remain,' means in ecclesiastical language that the suspension would have been removed. All this shows plainly that I was suspended because I failed to retract the doctrine that the natural bounds belong to the community and their rental values should be taxed into the public treasury."

Dr. McGlynn then gave a history of the correspondence with Rome and of his refusal to proceed thither. He said: "I could not obey the order to retract. I would not obey the order to go to Rome (great applause), because I denied that right under the circumstances to order me to go and, besides, I well knew that if I should go my weak compliance would not have been sufficient to prevent my excommunication, the threat of which they surely would have renewed if I failed to comply with conditions of relations and adject apology and promises of silence in the future, conditions in compliance with which my conscience would absolutely forbid. I did not go to Rome, and I was excommunicated in July, 1887."

Dr. McGlynn continued: "My answer to the ultimatum of the Archbishop is that I cannot condemn or retract what I have said and done of an insulting character as against the Archbishop and as against the Holy See, for the excellent reason that I have not insulted the Archbishop or the Holy See. While I have criticized and differed with their policies, politics and opinions, as I have a perfect right to do, I am ready, if relieved of the excommunication and suspension, to abide by the orders or submit to the judgment of the apostolic see so far as such orders or judgment are without the well known and true defined limits prescribed by right and teachings of the Catholic religion. I will not promise to abstain from any public utterances or assistance at any meeting in the matter under consideration, namely the economic doctrines of the Anti-Poverty society. In all this my judgment is perfectly clear as to my duty and my conscience is at rest."

In closing Dr. McGlynn said he intended in the near future to go to England, Ireland and Scotland to lecture. Then he might "run down" and see the Pope, "call on him," as it were, and perhaps get justice done him at last.

IRISH NOTES.

In connection with the burning down of the Prince of Wales' establishment at Sandringham, says an Irish correspondent, a proposition has been made by some of the Conserv. & five newspapers at the end of rebuilding it. The Prince should buy an estate in Dublin or Meath and substitute it for the one at Sandringham. The idea is not a bad one, and would be very acceptable to Dublin shopkeepers, whose business would find a wide extension from the amount of society that would, in such event, flock to Dublin. The languishing trade of the city needs some such stimulus.

A marriage which has been talked about for some time came off the other day at St. Mary's Church, Chelsea, between Mrs. Caroline Dwyer Gray and Captain Maurice O'Connor. Mrs. Gray is the widow of the late E. Dwyer Gray, the proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, and daughter of Mrs. Chisholm, the philanthropic promoter of emigration to the colonies. Capt. O'Connor lately became editor of the Freeman's Journal, of which paper his bride is a very large shareholder. Young Mr. E. Dwyer Gray gave his mother away. He is the young gentleman who managed to estrange the Freeman's Journal from supporting Mr. Parnell—a policy which has reduced the circulation of that journal considerably.

The hunting season in Ireland is never looked upon as regularly opened until "the killing kildears" commence operations. On the 3rd of November this noted pack had their opening day, the trying-plains being, as usual, at Johnstown Inn, near Naas, when a brilliant company met the master, Major St. Leger Moore, Dublin sending down a very strong contingent. A very good day's sport was enjoyed for "a first day," when the crowd generally interloped with business. It was regretted that the Duke of Clarence was in England, and could not be present at the Johnstown Inn meet. Another notable absentee was His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Lord Zetland is at present staying at his seat of Redbush, and on Monday last his pack of fox-hounds had their opening day at Aske Hall. His Lordship rode his favorite hunter, "addy," through a good run. Amongst those out with the hounds was Mr. John Coates, the late Earl of Zetland's trainer, who donned the "Aske spots" to ride "Volteiger" in its celebrated race in 1881.

Health of the Pope.

It is stated at the Vatican that the Czar, by his instructions, has had forwarded to him by his representative at Rome all the details, documents and publications available concerning the conclave. All the personages who have

recently had interviews with the Pope assert that he frequently complains of declining health and strength and speaks of his death as not being far distant. In an interview with the Bishop of Limerick he spoke a great deal of his precarious condition, accentuated, he declared, by the bitterness of the war waged against the Vatican. He complained much of his position, being kept in what is practically a state of imprisonment, not being able to leave the Vatican grounds.

Sad Accident.

A curious accident, which may result in death, happened to Mrs. Josephine Richard, of Ryland street, at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. Mrs. Richard fell out of bed, in her descent striking her head against a lamp on the floor, breaking it, and the glass being driven into the back of the head, severing a vein. The Notre Dame ambulance was summoned and the poor woman conveyed to the hospital, where she now lies in a precarious condition.

Genuelect.

How very painful it is to see some Catholics, upon entering the church, trying to genuflect. If they could but see how ridiculous they appear in the eyes of others they would learn at once to do it properly and reverently.

To genuflect is to bend the right knee to the floor. This is an acknowledgment on our part of our belief in the real presence of Christ in the Blessed Sacrament, of God's superiority and our dependence. To genuflect properly is an act pleasing to our Divine Lord, but it can hardly be termed aught but mockery to give that "indescribable bow" we see so frequently in our churches.

Remembering it is Christ you salute, try to be as polite towards him as you are towards His creatures. Be as anxious to please Him in your salutation as you are to please man. Genuflect properly and reverently. A lie is one degree worse than the sin it tries to conceal. Not all are called to heroic self-denial in the world's behalf. A wise, conscientious and proportionate setting apart of time and means helps on wonderfully in the world's evangelisation.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa. [28-1]

C. Burroughs, an employe of the Treasury department, is reported to have cleared out, after having raised a cheque of \$172, which he received from the provincial Government to \$1,472. Burroughs, who belongs to one of our best families, is 42 years of age, married, with two children.

They who are not of the unity of the Church do not believe in the intercession of Mary, because they have never made trial of it. But the whole Church is pervaded by a consciousness of her love and power now, as it was in the beginning.—Cardinal Manning.

King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous."

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed 6 years. In that time ten or eleven sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well. "Early in 1888 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Cure,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was so impressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it. To my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better and in a short time I was up and out of doors. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the disease that I went to work for the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since then

HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY on account of sickness. I believe the disease is expelled from my system, I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other, owing to the loss of bone, and the sores formerly on my right leg. To my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous, and I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of medicines." WALTER A. LEHR, 9 N. Railroad St., Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for 50. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. FOR THE HAIR. IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle. R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL. PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIERNE, ROUEN, FRANCE.

RUSSELL'S - - EMERALD ISLE - - - TOURS. The most realistic representation of the objects of great interest and places famous for romantic beauty, historic associations or traditional lore ever shown in America. For Terms and Dates, Address: 1804 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS. Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS, 2268 St. Catherine Street. OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received as part payment. Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly payments and lowest prices for cash. Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable workmen employed. Telephone, Bell 4168. Federal 1200. Mention this Journal.

FURNITURE. FIRST CLASS Bedroom & Diningroom Furniture. Cheaper than any House in the city. A beautiful line of Oak & Walnut Sideboards. -BEAUTIFUL- Bed-room Suites, ELEGANTLY CARVED IN OAK AND WALNUT. Please call and compare Goods and Prices. Our Designs are the newest in the market.

John Lorigan, Mantel and Grate Manufacturer, 1828 NOTRE DAME ST. (5 Doors East McGill St.) P.S.—Solid Oak Extension Dining Tables, 8 ft. long, \$7.50.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, Advocates and Barristers, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, City and District Bank Building.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio, 3 months.

AGENTS who work for us make MONEY fast. Send your address on postal card for particulars. Mrs. THE ROYAL BALSAM CO., Windsor, Ont. 18-13

AGENT made \$100 in four days selling Dr. Bridgman's Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Spasmodic 100 PER CENT PROFIT. Simple free Territory. Dr. THEO. S. BRIDGMAN, Sole Agt., Toronto 18-909

Appointments. The Canada Gazette contains the following appointments: The Hon. Mr. Justice Burbridge, George Hague, Esq., Edmond Barbeau, Esq., and John Mortimer Courty, Esq., to be commissioners to enquire into and report upon the present condition of the civil service in Ottawa, and James Henry Flock, of London, Ontario, barrister, secretary to the commission. Hon. Melbourn M. Trait, one of the judges of the Superior Court, Quebec, to be assistant judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the term of court beginning at Montreal November 10. George L. Tizard, Q. C., of Oakville, to be revising barrister for the county of Halton.

Extremes Meet. Though the Americans affect great contempt for royalty, aristocracy, "blue blood" and all appertaining thereto, they seem to make more noise over the birth of a new Astor, a new Vanderbilt, or an addition to any of the "other" of the "first families" of New York, than the people of any non-royal country, over the addition to royalty. A few days ago a son was born to John Jacob Astor, in New York. The happy father being the fifth Astor, christened "John Jacob" and the newspapers devoted columns to descriptions of the infant whom they styled "John Jacob Astor." We are not surprised that the Astor family is so remarkable about the latest addition, as the Astor family is the fact that he, in the 101st about \$100,000,000.



PRAY FOR THE DEAD.

Oh! pray, pray for the dead! Kneel in thought where the withered grasses...

THE SIMPLE TRUTH.

By SARA TRAINER SMITH.

PEGGY Dalton lived within four bare walls, much as Truth must have lived at the bottom of her well...

that she never attempted more than she could accomplish. She made no pretension to buying and selling...

horses, and their own dark brown livery was very close to the ground, among the feet of the lookers on.

And it pleasant to see you—after a time. He was a handsome, old kind gentleman, and his air of gallant courtesy sat well upon him...

face with her hands. But the Sister spoke quietly. "The end is not yet. She will pass away before many hours...

Montreal ROOFING Company, GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS.

ROOFING In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel. ROOFS REPAIRED.

Before giving your orders get prices from us. OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane.

P. N. Y. C. PIANO Co.

This Company still leads in the American PIANOS and ORGANS.

Weber, Decker, Vose and Hale PIANOS.

Second-hand Pianos at from \$50 upwards.



FRECHON & CO., 1645 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co's. 1891—SEASON—1891.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

Holloway's Ointment. Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of...

Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT! OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place semi-annually (June and December).

Attended as follows: We do hereby certify that we superintend the arrangements for the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings...

MAMMOTH DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans. TUESDAY, December 15, 1891.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000. LIST OF PRIZES.

Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1.

Brushes. Brooms, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Heather Sisk Cleaners.

Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY FOR Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Croup, &c.

Storage. J. WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman. Storage for all kinds of merchandise.

Church Ornaments. Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co's.

Holloway's Pills. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

Holloway's Ointment. Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of...

Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Storage. J. WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman. Storage for all kinds of merchandise.

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INFANTILE SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES CURED BY CUTICURA. EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP...

LADIES' CORNER.

The eve of the feast of St. Catherine, Nov. 24, was selected for the joyous celebration of the marriage of Mademoiselle Gabrielle Pelland, sister-in-law of Mon. Glabensky...

FASHION.

One of the present fashions which attracts the eye, not always in a favorable way, is the high capulet sleeve...

ous chemicals which form the component parts of even the most highly extolled toilet soaps are injurious.

Children's sympathies are easily enlisted in the interests of the poor. All that is necessary is to remind them of the many little ones, who, less fortunate than themselves, are filled, ill-clad, without a ray of sunshine in their homes...

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CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system...

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Western mess pork sells at \$14 to \$14.25, although \$13.75 has been accepted for round lots. Chicago clear pork is quoted at \$14.75 to \$15.25...

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—The market is firm and prices have an upward tendency. Creamery has been dealt in during the past few days at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4...

CHEESE.—The cheese market is very firm, 10 1/2 having been paid on this market for finest Western to-day, and holders are now asking 11c. Advices from New York are very strong as high as 11 1/2...

EGGS.—The market remains steady under a fairly active demand with liberal sales of pickled stock at 16c to 16c, and of selected held stock at 17c to 18c...

POULTRY.—Partridge are quoted at 45c for No. 1 and 25c to 30c for No. 2. Venison saddles are quoted at 11c to 11 1/2c and carcasses 10c to 11c.

BEANS.—Sales have been at the following quotations:—Common, \$1.10 to \$1.25; choice, \$1.45 to \$1.65, and hand picked pea beans are scarce and quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.85.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—The market is quiet with sales of car lots at \$1.80 to \$2, anything choice being quoted at \$2.05 to \$2.10.

GRAIN.—During the past few days there has been an advance of 10c to 15c per bushel in the price of Manitoba strong flour in the West...

WHEAT.—No. 2 Manitoba hard wheat is quoted at \$1.04 to \$1.05, sales having been made in the West at \$1.04. Montreal freights, No. 3 hard is quoted at 97c to 98c.

COAL.—The market has lapsed into its usual winter quietness, and we repeat last week's quotations as follows:—Granulated and rolled oats \$1.30 to \$1.40 per bushel...

BAKERY.—Now that the shipping season is closed, the market is quiet, but prices are steady at 52c to 53c as to quality, any thing choice for making purposes bringing 60c to 62c.

PROVISIONS. DRESSED HOGS.—The market is quiet and steady, a few sales of small lots being reported at \$6 to \$6.10 suitable for butchery's purposes...

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S. Carsley's Column. DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

FABRICS: FOR EVENING WEAR. A splendid variety of Fabrics in all the latest Art Shades.

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MUCH BETTER, Thank You!

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KNABE PIANOS.

UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.

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MANTLE DEPARTMENT!!

MANTLES: For Elderly Ladies. SHIRT DOLMANS!! LONG DOLMANS!!

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which is admitted to be woman's "crown and glory," will now be the subject of a few paragraphs at the special request of a constant reader of the "Ladies' Corner."

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