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A SOLEMN DAY.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Cardinal Manning on this Great Feast-Reasons for the Definition of the Truth.

The 8th of December is the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and a holyday 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 our selves 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 Immac-date Conception be a truth, why was it not defined before then. What is necessary now must have been necessary of Some scrupled thus at the definition, torgetting that the Spirit of God 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 ithe Apostles' Creed have been assailed 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 me doctrines of grace, some upon the gature of the doctrines of sin. All the errors we have are progressive, and as cross have unfolded themselves, so the definitions of the Church in times. there has been needed a definition to | -- St. Gregory the Great. condemn it; and because in these latter; innes special errors affecting the doctrine of grace spread over the face of the nominally Christian world, it was in sea-

ORIS GREAT MYSTERY

of the singular sanctification of the Blessed Mother of God should be de fined, 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 Caurch. In the first period, with a living spiritual consciousness of the divine Camination, the Church has believed the whole revelation that was committed teit, secondly, comes the period when the intellectual perversity of controversies and conflicts of human minds connels 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 analogy 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 period. Then came controversies about Gibbons. 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 mis-understanding thought that twelve pasters of the Church, who hesitated whether the doctrine should then be defined doubted whether the doctrine was true, which no one over doubted-sustained by the whole pontificate 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 iewel in his tiara. He not only closed this question and invested the blessed Mother of God with herhigh 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 very act the head of the Church on earth taught the whole Church on earth with an infallible voice : and some years after, it the Vatican, to define as a doctrine of fined 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 man that is in him?" The least grace that he could conceive is proportionate to the dignity of the Mother of Jesus Prerogative that he could conceive pro-

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.

hold 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 tells eventually upon the heart and mind 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 will bear it more easily, thy mind well being prepared for it and accustomed to

The truths of religion are best communicated in the form which belits their association to the beautiful. The Church everywhere engages the senses to attract ing book by oneself, because it creates the mind to the intelligence of the teach-

God regards the motive and not the which is new and wholesome. The old definitions of the Church in time and in action. It is not the importance of the folks are often weary, sore of eye, and season have likewise unfolded the whole action that He considers, but the excel-prefer to listen. It pleases them to hear teath of God. As every error has arisen lence of the intention which prompts it. Their boy or girl read intelligently, and

> To my mind music is an important part of education, where boys have a furn for it. It is a great resource when they are thrown on the world; it is a tice becomes a stimulus for other good social anusement perfectly innocent and, actions, such as are suggested in the what is so great a point, employs their reading of good books or papers. A what is so great a point, employs their thoughts. -Cardinal Neuman.

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 1900 years of the Church the "Hail Mary" has been pouring fourth its sweetness and and its variety like a long strain of endless harmony.

Conception. There never was a time, secret or avowed, of the Christian Sab-either in the East or in the West, that bath. He renders a service to his country How the disciples of Jesus Christ did not be- who tries to check this dangerous tenfleve that Mary the Mother of God was dency to desceration. It would not be without sin. They believed her to be difficult to show that the observance of sinless, and, what is more, to be sancti-fied with a sanctification of holiness blessing; as proof, look at the social ills greater than any one else, and coming that have befallen those Christian nations after the Blessed Sacrament, confession from God alone. This was the first that have lost respect for it .- Cardinal

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 Amongst other attractions there he flower stalls, guessing tables, etc. The undertaking is a most meriterious one, and will undoubtedly be well natronized.

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 was reserved for him, in the council of Esdras the statement that the Ten Lost Tribes "wandered across the sources of faith that prerogative as head of the the Euphrates to a region called Arsa-Church which he exercised when he de- reth," 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 Church: and the best answer that can be made to those in the world is. "What man knoweth the Spirit but the spiritual old in the household, but especially the country of t young. Catholic parents have a grave obligation upon them to supplement as far as possible the religious and in-Christ, the Son of God, is that she herself | tellectual education which their children should be without sin; and the least receive in the Church and school. The work of the priest or teacher may be Portionate to the office and responsibility strengthened or weakened according to of the head of the Church on earth and the influence of the home circle. Hence vicar of Jesus Christ, who stands in the the suggestion lies near that parents prostead of his divine Master, was that he who was the guide of others and the teacher of the faith should himself be the evenings at home. There must be ation of the faithful,

exempt by the divine guidance from recreation, but there is also a certain error. Therefore the Immaculate Con- amount of discipline required to make ception seemed to him to be primary that recreation useful and salutary. grace required by the dignity of the Mother of and exemption from members, if not the father or mother, error by the spirit of truth perpetually select a few suitable books for reading in guiding him seemed to him to be the common during the winter evenings. A least prerogative proportionate to good Catholic paper or a magazine, such least prerogative proportionate to good Catholic paper or a magazine, such the responsibility of watching over the as the Ave Maria, or the Messenger of the truth, in all ages throughout the world. Sacred Heart, or the Rosary, supply and condemning error wherever it arises 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 maters. 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 So weak is man, so ignorant and so will act as an encouragement for them blind, that did not God sometimes with and help them to profit by their school work.

But apart from this there is in such practices, if regulated with some foreof 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 they are thus induced to take a more definite interest in the progress of their children at school. Thus everybody is benefitted and to many this early pracblessing will come upon those who begin work of this kind in their homes .- - Catho-

The Contessional.

lie Standard.

How many are the souls in distress, auxiety or loneliness, where the one need is to find a being to whom they can pour out their feelings unheard 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 be 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 them-selves of a load in order to gain a solare; to receive the assurance that there is One who thinks of them, and One to whom In our times, as in all times past, the they can betake themselves, if necessary, enemies of religion are the opponents. from time to time, while they are in the

> How many a Protestant heart would leap at the news of such a benefit, put-ting aside all ideas of sacramental ordienly idea in the Catholic Church-looking at it simply as an idea—surely, next is such. And such is it ever found, in fact; the very act of kneeling, the low and contrite voice, the sign 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

Oh, what a piercing, heart-sulduing 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 Priest-bood.

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 ed to ackowledge and appreciate—I will not doubt me to-night when I declare mean Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. When will not doubt me to-night when I declare solumnly 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 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

JUSTIN M'CARTHY

ON THE IRISH PRESENT SITUATION.

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

Mr. Justin McCarthy has accorded an 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 ince the death of the 'chief.'

"Do you look for a continuation of the civil strife, or do you anticipate the re-

intercourse as common-place to intercourse as common interest in a 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 decepts and most grateful regard for Parnell. Not one of us forgot his struggles and sufferings for the torgot his struggles and sufferings for the later than the control of the party is not a question of personality. Spirateful regard for Parnell. Not one of us forgot his struggles and sufferings for the later than the party is not a question of personality. Spirateful regard for Parnell. Not one of us forgot his struggles and sufferings for the later than the party is not a question of personality. Spirateful regard for Parnell. Not one of us forgot his struggles and sufferings for the later than the party is not a question of personality. Spirateful regard for Parnell. Not one of us forgot his struggles and sufferings for the later than the party is not a question of personality. Spirateful regard for Parnell. Not one of us forgot his struggles and suffering for the later than the party is not a question of personality. Spirateful regard for Parnell. Not one of us forgot his struggles and suffering for the later than the party is not a question of personality. Spirateful regard for Parnell Not one of us the party is not a question of personality. Spirateful regard for Parnell Not one of us forgot his struggles and suffering for the later than the party is not a question of personality. Spirateful regard for Parnell Not one of us the party is not a question of personality. Spirateful regard for Parnell Not one of us the party is not a question of personality. 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,

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 made for a phonograph exhibition for Ireland. His death came almost like a bolt from the blue, and yet in a manner bers, which will be given next month. expected." I interrogated.

"Yes, our poor Parnell used to remain nances altogether! If there is a heav- food, suffered from constant insomnia, was a prey to a continual fever, and 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 agi-tation 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 neverfail the crisis arose they were in America. On their return they had a conference at Boulogne with Parnell, with the purpose

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 ab sent themselves." "Do you, then, think reconciliation imposible?"

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 Par-nellited leaders will yield up their arms?" "Some of them, no; and for a good eason."

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 interview on the Irish situation to a 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 less in common with ourselves. But they have always remained strangers to our struggles, inter-

Ordinations.

fering only to advise peace and union."

Mgr. Fabre made the following ordinaestablishment of union?" I askeu.

"I am not a prophet, and cannot say what may happen," said Mr. McCarthy.
"I can only say what I hope for, and give only reasons for such expectations. What the reasons for such expectations of the Irish hope for the Irish hop J. Hoyes, Syrncuse; P. J. O'Malley, Springheld: 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. For-

St. Ann's Y. M S.

The annual general communion of the nembers of the above society for the benetit 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. same church by Rev. Father Strubbe, contempt in the press, the undismayed C.S.S.R., Spiritual Director of the Society. leader stood with his little hand across On Monday evening. 30th inst., a grand musical and dramatic entertainment will justice for Ireland. 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 lith instance of the was acting strictly within their own their armory. Then said Mr. Gladstone:

"When you show us that a majority on the lith instance of the members from Indian was the said of the said on the 16th 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 advan-tageous 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

omes 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 pic-ture of the Holy Face of Jesus in their homes, and, if their means per-mit, 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 Metza young girl, nineteen years of age, suffered from a polypus in the ear. The doctor was obliged to cut off morsels of flesh each week, which caused her the most dread ful 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 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 Egyp tians Thursday, the Turks Friday, the Jew. Saturday and the Christians Sundays: thus there is a perpetual Sabbath being celebrated on earth.—Baitimore American.

or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life than petticoated philosophers, blustering heroines, or virago queens. She who makes her husband and her children happy, who reclaims nies that the one from vice and trains up the other genders. "Why?"
"Don't ask me to answer. Some Parnellite thembers would like to prolong the struggle. They may do so slone, with shafes from their quiver or their talk are those who must be struggle. They may do so slone, with shafes from their quiver or their talk are those who have more in the struggle. They may do so slone, with shafes from their quiver or their talk are those who have more in the property of the struggle.

PARNELL'S

POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION.

the Irish Question Bean Foremost Factor in British Politics.

The following is an interesting extract

from Mr. Chauncey, M. Depewinds quent 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 in the stop of the stop its business. to follow he attacked six hundred and odd entrenched in the forms, the usages, and the traditions of centuries.

"No measures shall pass until the de-mands of Ireland are granted," was his battle-cry.

Tories were shocked, Liberals indig-nant, 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

Parliamentary procedure is the growth of generations of representative government. It is the pride and the glory of England. It preserves the constitution, and crystalizes into law the opinions of the people. It permits the weight of popular sentiment to so 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 vener-able 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 cetracism; though treated with derision in the House and

He baffled the statesmen who had led 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 legisla-

tion, we are prepared to listen and act."

This proposition could not be satisfac-

orily 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 Amongst the latest news from Rome develop original genius for the emergency, like Abraham Lincoln. win triumphs by methods which the veteran soldier has learned neither in school nor on the field, and which he either derides or detesta. Par-nell 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. Glad-

stone's challenge."

The response has no paralled 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 at Westminster and the disintegrating influences at home, something more than s common sentiment was required to keep constituencies solid and members constant.

For this purpose, Pamell 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 83 out of 103 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 calminand confident leader who had defield 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

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

The steamer Mountain Maid has sunk The modest virgin, the prudent wife, bottom in seven feet of water.

Ill-humour arises from an inward soicusness of our own want of men from a discontent which ever accomp nies that envy which foolish vanity

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.

Pity on them !-O have pity! In that fierce, atoning flame, Deeds that wrought e'en slightest blame

Keep them far from God's own city.

Let us end their direful sorrow, Christ to us that power did leave; Let us not their hopes deceive, They will patrons be to-morrow.

For our brothers, then, we pray:
Through that deep abyss of wee,
Jesu, let Thy mercy flow;
For Thy children too are they.

ADVICE TO GIRLS.

"Nobody Ever Went to the Devil Yet by One Blg 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 un-clean jest leaves behind it. No snake ever went gliding through the grass and left the trail of defilement more palpably in its wake than vulgarity marks the face. You may be ever so secret in your enjoyment of a shady story, you may hide ever so cunningly the fact that you carry something in your pocket which you purpose to show only to a few, and which will perhaps start the laugh, that, like a bird of carrion, waits upon impurity and moral corruption for its choicest feeding; but the mark of what you tell and what you laugh at is left behind There is no beauty that can stand the disfigurement of such a scar. However bright your eye, and rosy-red your color, and soft the contour of lipand cheek, when who wear glasses always, except when in hed is \$25,000. If we were to take into There is no beauty that can stand the land, 75,000 wear glasses all day. Ac-disfigurement of such a scar. However cording to these figures, the total numthe comeliness fades and perishes as lilies in the languor of a poisonous breath from off the marshes. Shun the companion who seeks to foul your soul the population of the country, or, roughly with an obscene story or picture as you would shun the contagion of small-pox. If parents have a daughter who goes out into the world to earn her brend, as many are obliged to do, and any one should seek to corrupt her purity by insidious advances, better for those parents to go down on their knees and pray God to take her to Himself, before her fair, sweet innocence should sully under the breath of corruption and moral death. Nobody ever went to the devil yet by one big bound, like a tiger out of a jungle or a trout to the fly; it is an imperceptible passage down an easy slope, and the first step of all is sometimes taken when a young girl lends her ears to a shady story or a questionable jest. Close your cars and harden your heart against the insidious advance of evil. Have nothing to do with a desk-mate or with a comrade who seeks to amuse or entertain you with conversation you would not care to have "mother" hear, and which you would be sorry to remember if this night the angel came knocking at the door and summoned your soul away upon its lonely journey to find its coal. Catholic Journal.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TASTE.

three years of age, she first enjoyed a mouthful of bar-soap; so agreeable was the taste that she would eat it "whenever she could get it." When aged five years, her mother found her, spoon in head sating not got age. hand, eating soft-soap with keen relish. As she grew in years, so did her yearning for soap—her playmates are candy, but she preferred soap; her father brought home to the other children sweetments, but to equally satisfy her a piece from common bar-soap must be given. Until she was eleven her sapessomania continued. When awake she loved to handle it, and smell it, and eat of it. When asleep soap. At eleven her stomach burned then she has eaten none, though there is several and the progress of their times. They do not heed the discoveries of not her stomach forbid, the yearning to "eat some more" would be irresistible. Though she can no longer eat it, she still loves to handle it, she loves to use plenty of it in her housework and in her bathroom. The smell of it is still sweet to her nostrils, and the thick suds she delights in remind her of the days gone by all this discipling goes along a breadlights in remind her of the days gone by, all this discipline goes along a broad-never to return. Strange to say, she mindedness in attacking the different cares only for the coarse bar-soap—fancy problems of modern science and philossoaps she never uses. Personally she is of nervous temperament, yet evidently a woman of much self-control. She asserts that her mania is as strong to-day as it was years ago, though she has tasted our Catholic journals. soap but once in eighteen years. Despite her statements, however, I believe she is still eating the little amount of soap which her irritable stomach will allow her.

Rascals Talking Foolishly.

The New York Times of Friday says

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. He are knowledged. of a bitter political persecution. He acknowledged without hesitation that he and his associates had secured their immense public contracts in Canada by bribing the public officials.

"We bribed them all," he said, smiling, "and grabbed nearly everything in sight. We literally owned the Province, and if they had let us alone for five years, we would have owned the Canadian Pacific Railway and nearly the whole of Cana-

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. If children were excluded the proportion would be higher. Very few children wear spectacles always, though the proportion who do so is, unfortunately, increasing very much. As the town population is at this moment probably about 25,000,000 in England, this means that 750,000 of them wear glasses always. In the country the number is very much less. One hardly ever sees a laborer who wears glasses all events. In the country the people use their eyes a great deal out of doors and exercise them frequently at distant objects, all of which tends to have a strengthening effect. Certainly the proportion in the country would not be stroyed about 530 and rebuilt in 532. more than one-half of one per cent.. and this means that of the 15,000,000 or so Moslems it was converted into a Mohammelike a sketch traced in indelible fluid. who form the rural population of Eng- dan mosque. In spain the cathedral of Zaraspeaking, 4,000,000 of people.

Henry G. James.

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

Silly Bigots.

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. The police are trying to discover the perpi trators of such a senseless trick.

Outin Texas.

Mr. Gusta Nauwaid, Jr., Tivydale, Fredericksburg, P. O. U.S.A., writes: "I was cut by a scythe and kuife in my hands and feet: I suffered three weeks. A half bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured me."

The Depopulation of France

French patriots are troubled-and with good reason—by the decrease of the population just reveated by official statistics. From 1881 to 1889 there was a slight in-A Deprayed Appetite for Soap-No Ac- crease in births over deaths, but last year the births were exceeded by the deaths. The total births in 1890 were 838,059 and Dr. R. Ellis writes in the New York the total deaths \$76,505, showing an extension of the deaths \$76,505, showing an extension of the like to place on record the history of the like to place on record the history of the like to place on record the history of the like to place on record the history of the war in 1855 and the campaign against following case of a mania for soap-eat-like like to place on record the history of the war in 1851 a similar state of things into heaven, would he sitate, and ask Mr. A. or in which it is ever employed. It arious a state of the probably one of the most useful ways into heaven, would he sitate, and ask Mr. A. or in which it is ever employed. It arious a state of things into heaven, would he sitate, and ask Mr. A. or in which it is ever employed. It arious a state of the probably one of the most useful ways into heaven, would he sitate, and ask Mr. A. or in which it is ever employed. It arious a state of the probably one of the most useful ways into heaven, would he sitate, and ask Mr. A. or in which it is ever employed. ing, which I believe deserves the coimage of the word sapessomania or a mania for eating soap. Mrs. J—, aged twenty-nine, consults me in reference to an irrelated extension of the stone o ritable stomach of long standing. She comforting themselves with the reflectives the following details: When about tien that if the population should go on

Mrs. George Bendle.

Mrs. Geo Bendle, Galt, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for it is a sure cure for all summer 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 folshe dreamed of soap. Often, to pacify lowing complimentary paragraph apher, a piece was given to her to hold in her hand to sooth her to deep, when she that do sooth her to deep, when she that was that he was t continued in her imagination still to eat but we suppose that the majority of our readers are not, either. But all the more her so that she stopped her habit, but it appears to us necessary to state as a still continued to love to handle and to matter of justice that the Roman Cathothink of eating the great delicacy. lie publications (i. e. those which avow-When twenty-three, or twelve years after elly and confessedly represent Roman her last feast, an advertising agent left at her door a five-cent bar of bath-room soap, which pleased her so much that she at it all in twenty-four hours. Since

ophy and bringing them into harmony

Convent-bred Girls.

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 else-The New York Times of Friday says where. The influence of a school that Owen Murphy, who some years ago, deominated by the spirit of sanctity when treasurer of the excise board, fled and gentleness inseparable from the rewith \$50,000 of excise funds, and who ligious state is necessarily elevating and has since lived in Canada, where he was mixed up in the McGreevy scandal, has are to develope the faculties of the scul, returned to that city to take up a permato broaden and establish the character, nent residence. R. H. McGreevy is also train the mind in harmony with a careful in New York. Murphy said to a reporter | nurtured heart. In this view of the sub-

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 there say in all surroundings and a 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. The future of the Catholic world depends largely upon the preservation of the faith and cultivation of the character of the women. The greatness of the work of convents in training and elevating those who, as the Catholic wives and mothers of the future, are to contribute such a large share in the shaping of destiny, cannot be over-estimated. Intelligent Catholics of today must appreciate this fact and should act accordingly.

Europe's Oldest Church.

The oldest church in continental Hurope. says the Boston Transcript, is the Church of Sta. Maria in Trastevere, in Rome. In the year 221 Pope Palixtus I obtained permission from the Emperor Alexander Servius to build a church. This church, it is said, was the first that was made public in Rome. It underwent a number of repairs, and was rebuilt from the foundation in 1189, If the foundation is taken into consideration it is the oldest. There is, nowever, another old church in the same city which has not been built over. It is St. day, unless he be an old man whose sight Clement's, and is reputed to be on the site of has weakened in the natural course of the house of St. Clement : it was built in 417, and its primitive style is still preserved. The mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, was originally a Christian church, having been built in 325 by the Emperor Constantine. It was destroyed by fire in 404 and was rebuilt upon the same foundation in 415, and again de-

> cathedral of Zaragosa in the fore rank, but the authenticity of its antiquity is defective. In England is claimed for the abbey church of the abbey of clastonbury a great antiquity. Tradition says that the church was founded by Joseph of Aramathea. It is, however, in ruins, as are its two companion chapels, St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, both of which were built in 1149.

> It is an object of no slight importance to remedy the effects of premature gray hair, nor do all persons know how effectually that can be done by using "Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer" A few applications as an ordinary hair dressing is all that is necessary. It becomes popular everywhere it has been introduced. Sold by all chemists.

They Say.

Doubtiess, 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!"

Young people, while you should encourage a wholesome respect for the opinions of those older and more experienced than yourselves see to it that you do not become the slaves of "They say."

Have the courage to do right, and if " they" talk let them talk. It will prevent their

tongues from growing rusty. There are times when every one must be his own judge of what is right, without regard to that most fickle of all things-public opinion. We are always pained when we see any one halting on the brink of what is right, wavering, and trembling and hesitating-afraid of what people will say.

Moral cowardice is the very worst kind of

To get relief from Indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

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! The holly with her drops of blood for me, For that is our dear Aunt Mary's tree.

The leaves are sweet with our Saviour's name 'Tis a plant that loves the poor; Summer and winter it shines the same Reside the cottage door.

Oh! the holly with her drops of blood for me,

For that is our kind Aunt Mary's tree Tis a bush that the birds are loth to leave; They sing on it all day long;

But aweetest of all, upon Christmas Eve, Is to hear the robin's song. Tis the merriest sound upon earth and sea, For it comes from our own Aunt Mary's tree.

So of all the growth of the King's highway, I love that plant the best; TIs a bower for the birds upon Christmas Day

That bush with the burning breast. Of the holly with her drops of blood for me, For that is our dear Aunt Mary's tree.

(Founded on a Cornish custom which makes uncle" and "aunt" terms of affection as well as relationship. In old Cornish custom the Blessed Virgin Mary was called "Aunt

The best loved man is he who gives the most he is also the one least regarded when he stops giving.

JOHNSONS LINIMENT BY AND YNE LINIMENT BESTABLISHED

Unlike any Other. Originated by an Old Family Physician.

Originated by an Old Family Physician.

THINK OF IT.

In use over 40 YEARS in one Family.

Dr. I. S. Johnson's Co.,—It is listy years since I first learned of this now celebrated reinedy for the common fils of life-bohnson's Anodyne Liniment; for more than forty years I have used it in my family. I say (unasked by you) I regard it one of the best and safest remedies that can be found, used internal or external, in all cases it is claimed to relieve or cure. O. H. INGALLS, Dea. 21 Daptist Ch., Bangor, Maine.

Every Mother Anodyne Liniment in the Bouse for Croup, Colia. Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Euts, Braises, Cramps and Palins. Delays may cost at Iffe. Relieves Summer Complaints like magic, Price, 35 eta, postpaid; 6 bottles, \$2. Express paid, I.S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

A Curlous Juice.

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 Frankfort, where they have flourished and have yielded seeds from which thirty young trees have sprung. That place now has 34 healthy trees, 30 feet high and 2 feet in circumference near the ground. To deter mine whether the juice is affected by its changed conditions, Prof. Rein has sent samples to Japanese artists for trial, and is having comparative analyses made by eminent chem ists. If the reports are favorable, it is expected that the lacquer-tree will be quite extensively planted in Germany, and that Europeans will be instructed in the art of lacquering wood by some skilled worker from Japan.

A Novel Suggestion.

Admiral Cochrane makes a novel suggestion in a recent issue of the London Times, Ho advocates an establishment of a free ferry across the frish 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. "English Gov ernment aid," he said, "is given at times to railway undertakings in the far East, and foreign Governments have assisted in such great works as the St. Gothard Tunnel and the Suez Canal. The measure proposed would con fer, I believe, an inestimable boon on Ireland and on this country, and would supplement the excellent and able measures recently carried out in Ireland."

Pre-Columbian Discoverers of America.

Among pre-Columbian discoverers of Amer ica 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 Madoe 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. According to eleven different Latin manuscripts in the National Library, Paris, one of which dates from the eleventh century, St. Brendan left Trafee Bay about A. D. 550 on a mission to the undiscovered country which he believed to exist beyond the Atlantic. The vessel he embarked in with his companions, including five pigs, was caught in a current, and after a voyage of many weeks he landed in a strange country, where he taught the natives the truths of Christianity. After seven years he returned to Ireland, and subsequently tried a second voyage to the same country, as he had promised to revisit it, but was baffled by the wind and tide. He died in the odor of sanctity in 578, aged 94 years. The curious thing is that when Cortez invaded Mexico he found the natives in possession of some of the doctrines of Christianity, which they said had been taught them by a stranger clad in a long robe, who came to them from the Holy Land beyond the sea in a "boat with wings" many centuries before, and promised to return to them. The advent of Cortez was, in fact, holled as a fuithment of this tradition.

Aunty's Advice.

"My brother had severe summer complaint about a year ago and no remedies seemed to relieve him. At last my aunt advised us to try Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and before he had taken one bottle he was entirely cured."—Adelaide Crittenden, Haldwin, Ont.

The Flight of Birds.

This is the season when migratory sea birds

direct their flight somhward, 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 clinibing the statue of Liberty in New York harbor night by night and crowding juto the hand that holds the light-the forch that illuminates the world-for the purpose of observing the birds that nightly pass that light and that impol-sively and recklessly dash themselves against singular vantage ground for study, and already it is said that some curious results have been obtained. The work of observation is in a sense official, and therefore the more interesting and important. It will probably be months before the discoveries made and the deductions therefrom will be given to the public, but, whenever that shall be, some interesting reading will be accessible. The birds that now pass are mainly from Canada and wilder and more northern Labrador. Almost every one knows that hundreds and thousands of sea birds are yearly killed by their flight against coast lighthouses, the light of which constitutes for them an irresistible and blinding attraction. The light of the Bartholdi statue is no exception to the general rule; yet it is stated as a result of the present observation that the sea-coast birds seem to have become aware of the danger of collision with the statue, and that the number killed from this cause grow- steadily less and less. This would seem to imply some methods of signaling or other mode of communication between bird and bird and between flock and flock. That there should be some such mode of signaling or communicating is rendered probable by the observation of one of these night watchers, who noticed that each flock takes up its line or flight upon a certain system. Each of them seems to have a veteran leader, who calls their attention by giving a shrill ery when passing strange sights. This cry is invariably answered by some birds in the rear, and the subsequent movements show that the order was either to close up or, as the case may be, to lengthen out the line. All who have watched the flight of wild geose and ducks have observed similar discipline in their long flights, and even when they are in the water their movements seem often controlled by secret signals conveyed from members of the flock that have been placed assentinels at the points whence sudden danger might be expected. As self-preservation is the first law of nature, it would not be a functiful assumption to suppose that the instinct of birds

Beautiful Banff, N.W.T. I was induced to use your Burdock Blood Bitters for constipation and general debility and found it a complete ours which I take plea-sure in recommending to all who any be thus afflicted."—James M. Carson, Banff, N.W.T.

has led them to some mode of communication

by which the common perils to which their general experience shows them to be exposed may be averted or lessened.

One very good reason why a man should tell the truth is that it is not the tax on his memory that a lie would be.

True Faith.

"I have great faith in Burdock Blood Bitters as a blood purifier. I have taken three bottles for bad blood and find it a perfect cure. It is a grand medicine and I recommend it wherever I go."—Ida Sanderson, Toronto, Ont.

It is not unfrequently the case that one friend makes a man more trouble than two enemies

The Juice of the lacquer-tree (Rhuvernicifera)



RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica,

Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,

Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Centra bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., Says:

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

Of Roxbury, Mass., Says:

Strange cases cured by my Medical Discovery come to me every day. Here is one of Paralysis—Blindness—and the Grip. Now how does my Medical Discovery cure all these? I don't know, unless it takes hold of the Hidden Poison that makes all humor.

Virainia City, Neyada, Sept. 9th., 1891.

Donald Kinnady,—Dear Sir. I will state my case to you: About mine years ago! was parallyzed in my left side, and the best doctors gave me no relief for two years, and I was advised to try your Discovery, which did its duty, and in a tew months! was restored to health. About four years ago. I became blind in my left eye by a spotted cataract. Last March! I was taken with La Grippe, and was confined to my hed for three months. At the end of that time, as in the start, then it struck me that your Discovery was the thing for me; so! got a bottle, and before it was half gone! was able to go to my work in the mines. Now in regard to my eyes, as I lost my left eye, and about six months ago my right eye became affected with black spots over the sight as did the left eye—purhaps some twenty of them—but since I have been using your Discovery they have all left my right eye but one; and, thank God, the bright light of heaven is once more making its appearance in my left eye. I am wonderfully aston; hed at it, and thank God and your Medical Discovery Yours truly.

ASTLE & SON MEMORIALS AND MEMORIALS AND LEADED GLASS

CHURCH BELLS-TUBULAR CHIMLS AND SELLS



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Painting.

J. GRACE, 51 University street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger, All orders promptly attended to. Keeps in STOCK ASPINALL'S & DEVOIS' ENAMEL PAINTS, as also an assortment of prepared Paints ready for use. Gold and plain Wall Papers, Window Glass, Glue, Paint Brushes, Paris Green, Kalsomine and Varnishes, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

51 University Street.



Worm Powders

he pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual de troyer of 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 DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, take COVERNTOR'

Aromatic Blackberry Carminative. Price 25 cents. Prepared by C. J. COVERNTON & CO.,

Corner Bicury and Dorchester Streets. For sale by all Druggists.



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Phillips Square. FRIENDS ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR

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Physicians': Prescriptions Are occurately dispensed.

JAMAICA EXHIBITION!

The Gold Medal!

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE OF BRING ABLE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE

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.,

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TUNING and REPAIRS done in an artistic manner, at reasonable rates. Also Tuning by the year.

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Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE

CITY OF MEXICO. The Only Lottery Protected by the

And in nowise connected with any other Company using the same name. THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING

Mexican National Covernment,

Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico Thursday, December 10, 1891 Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extra-ordinary 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:

CERTIFICATE-1 hereby certify that the Bank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de in Beneficencia Publica.

APOLINAR CASTILLO, Intervenor. Further, the company is required to distribute diffy-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: WHOLES SS; HALVES S4; QUARTERS S2; EIGHTHS S1. Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.

| LIST OF PRIZES | 1 Capital Prize of \$120,060 | ... 18 \$19,000 |
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2 Prizes of \$2,000 | ... are \$5,000 |
5 Prizes of \$1,000 | ... are \$5,000 |
29 Prizes of \$500 | ... are \$10,000 |
100 Prizes of \$200 | ... are \$20,000 |
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200 Prizes of LIST OF PRIZES. 590 Prizes of APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES
150 Prizes of \$190 approximating to \$120,000 prize.
150 Prizes of \$400 approximating to \$40,000 prize.
150 Prizes of \$60 approximating to \$20,000 prize.
790 Terminals of \$10 decided by \$120,000 prize. 2,289 Prizes amounting to \$357,120

\$18,000

All Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency
The number of tickets is limited to 80,000-20,000 less than are sold by other Lotterles using the same scheme. ZO Remit by ordinary letter, containing Money Orders issued by all Express Companies or New York Exchange. Zの Currency must invariably be sent Registerd.

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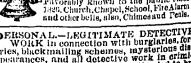
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CURE FITS! hay transity to come the twinterses. Because others have felled is no reason for not now receiving a core. Send at one of or a trentle end of Fra Buttle for infalling results, title EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.

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DERSONAL.—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE WORK in connection with burgiaries, forgeries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all detective work in criminal and civil hustness promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service. Offices, Temple Building, Montroal. Office Telephone: 181. Private Telephones: 4653 and 6049. JOHN A. GROSE, Supt. Commercial Work; SILAS H. CARPENTER, Supt. Criminal Work.

CROSS AND CROWN.

Oh, give us back the olden time Of candor and of truth, When life looked radiant and sublime, Seen with the eyes of youth; When hill and vale and plain and grove Basked in a golden glow, That lit the smiling skies above,

And bathed the earth below ! Oh, in those dear, departed hours What fancies strewed the shore-All laden with the choicest flow'rs, And hallowed evermore! What glorious visions met our view Within the bowers there, Where life was jubilantly new

And blossoms owned no care. Since then the weary, wasting years Have brought us pain and ruth, Have stained our eyes and hearts with tears And robbed us of our youth. Our dreams, like leaves in autumn tide, Lie withering or dead,

While down abysses bleak and wide Our fondest hopes have sped. Bet yet we know eternal spring

Blooms in the far off skies, where heaven's minstrels, as they sing, Will hush our wayward sighs, And there within the White Throne's haze, Through God's own endless reign, We hope to live the olden days, And dream their dreams again.

EUGENE DAVIS in Acc Maria.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Old Time Football.

Romans, who, according to Basil Kennett in nis" Romae Antique Nototia," " played with alarge kind of ball, dividing into two compagies and trying to throw it into one another's goals, which was the conquering cast." If this he true, the ancient game hears a strong like ness to the more modern game of football. The antiquity of the sport in Great Britain certainly goes some centuries farther back than cricket probably because the requisites of the game were much more simple-only two rude posts stuck in the ground, with a bar over the

The first known distinct mention of football in England was made by Willian Fitzsteven in his" History of London," where he speaks of the young men of the city annually going of the door when, like a shot, something struck into the fields after dinner to play at the wellknown game of ball on the day que dicitur carnilevaria." In the "Rotuli Clausarum," 39 Edward HI. 1365, a clear reference is made to it as one of the pastimes to be prohibited on account with more vim and fury, it seemed to me than of the decadence of archery; and the same he had the year before. The bee hadevidently thing occurs in 42 Richard II, 1388. For some reason not quite clear, Shrove Tuesday was chosen as the great testival day for foot-ballers, and on that day the entire population, young and old, male and female, of the villages throughout the length and breath of England mrned out to play the game. Windows were boarded up and houses closed to prevent dam-

This custom prevails at the present time in a few English villages, the most notable example being that of Dorking in the south of England, So rough did the game become even in those early days that James I, forbade the heir apparent to play it, and in his" Basilikon Doron discribes it as "meeter for laming than making able the users thereof." After this, football was played at the great public schools only, and the Rugby game, which bears such a strong resemblance to the Roman harpastum, was brought into existence at the old Rugby school from which it takes its name.

What Becomes of Old Shoes. Few persons know what becomes of old

shoes or the method in which they are utilized. A few of the more respectable cast-off shoes are sometimes repaired and sold again for a nominal price to some person who is not fastidious, but as a general rule they are put to other uses In France children's shoes are cut from the larger pieces which are obtained by ripping up old boots, but in this country as well as abroad the practice now is to convert the scraps into a leather pulp, which maybe so to produce a substitute for the real course. Of late the manufacture of an artificial leather wall covering, selling under a high sounding name, makes a market for all the worn-out boots and shoes of the American people, so that in its revised form the disearded tootwear of the most wretched of earth's children may look down for years upon the ems of splendor such as the forlorn weaver saw not, even in dreams. There are other uses as well, including the manufacture of buttons, combs, kuric handles and other articles, which are interesting, but of which the public know little, Carriage-makers, book-binders and pleture-frame makers consume their artificial leather to a certain extent for their cheaper grades of work .- Youth's Companion,

A Bee With a Memory.

"With a I lived in Dundee, over in Yates County," said Frank Griswold, Hammondsport, N.Y., to a Sun correspondent, "I one day tore up a bumblebees! nest which had been built under a woodshed, and was something of a misance so near the house, as bumblebees have a very sharp and hot stinger, and are always ready to use it on any one who comes anywhere near their nest. I fought the bees in this nest, and killed them all but one old chap, who eluded all my attempts to hit him, but attacked me so viciously and persistently that I retreated into the house, followed every step of the way by the bee, and I had to keep up an betive slapping and dodging to prevent him from getting his stinger in my face or neck. After I got into the house I looked out of the window and saw the bee durling around about the door, madder than a hit snake over my escape. Pretty soon he saw me through the window, and made a dash at me against the pane, and kept up his efforts to get at me as long as I was in sight. By and by I went into another room and soon forgot all about

the bumblebee. "I guess it was an hour or more before I had occasion to go out again, and I hadn't taken three steps from the door, when zip! came the big bumblebee upon me, from some place where he had been lying in wait for me to reappear. That he was waiting for me, and no one eise, was plain, because others had come in and gone out of the house a dozen times since I went up, and none of them had been molested by the bee. He knew that I was the one who had destroyed his nest and slain his fellows, and he knew me when I appeared, and is cantly set upon me to avenge the injury I had done to him and his. I hurrled away from the house, fighting the furious bumblebee, and trying to either kill it or frighten it away. I could do neither, and, after it had succeeded in dipping me once with its stinger on my neck, I went into a store to escape the

pestiferous insect. "The bee hung around on the outside until dark, and then I went home, supposing I had seen the last of my tormentor. But I hadn't, for the next morning, as soon as I went out of the house, there was the bee waiting for me, just as angry and persistent as ever. I went

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 vengeful bee with one swoop, as I didn't see how the insect could get out of the way of it. The bee paid no attention to any one else, but on the trunk of an appletree, a few feet from the door, sat and watched and waited for me. The brush was brought in, and armed with it I ventured forth again. The bee was up and ready for attack instantly, but he knew more than I thought he did. As I raised the brush to sweep him down as he dipped toward me, the bee seemed to recognize the danger of an attack on me, armed as I was, and after circling frontically around me several times, always out of reach, he flew away across the garden and disappeared. It was a great relief to me to see the bee give up the campaign against me at last, and I said to myself that if I ever rooted up another bumblebees' nest. I would have three or four others to help me, so that if by any chance a flerce mem ber of the colony with a remarkable memory survived there would be more than one offen der to distribute his malevolence among.

"Dropping the brush that had forced the bumbleboe 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 vengeful insect pounced upon me and stung me twice before I had realized 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. The bee retired to its place in the apple-tree, which was out of my reach, and there it sat and fumed and glared. After that I carried the brush with me wherever I went, and had The antiquity of football goes back to the to be constantly on my guard, for in the most unexpected places, and when I had no reason to believe the bee was waylaying me, it would suddenly drop down upon me and get another bit of vengeance. That bumblebee actually made life wretched for me for weeks, and then cold weather came on and I rejoiced, for I knew that the bee would either have to go into winter quarters or freeze to death. The insect disappeared, and I walked the earth a free man once more.

"That winter was a long and hard one, and of ccurse long before spring came the bee had been forgotten by everybody, but the bee hadn't forgotten me. On one of the first sunny, warm days we had along in May, I went out of the house as usual, and had hardly stepped out me along-side the head. It only needed the pain that followed to let me know what it was that hit me. It was the bumblebee, and around and around me he buzzed and dipped at me not only wintered well, but he had retained all the vigor of his intellect. His memory not in the least impaired, and his stinger was hotter than ever. I got back into the house as soon as I could reported to the household that my bumblebee had returned and opened the spring campaign against me with renewed vigor. They laid all sorts of traps and tried all sorts of plans to kill the smart and vindictive bee, but he foiled every effort and sat day after day waiting and watching for me. Now I didn't intend to go through that spring, summer, and fall carrying a small tree around with me to protect myself from the assaults of the bumblebee, and so I concluded to leave Dundee for a time, until the avenger fired of waiting for me and went into other business. Knowing that the bee would go along with me if he knew was going, I left town in the night.

"I didn't intend to remain away more that 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 The vengeful old bumblebee never once entered my mind, and if he had, I would only have thought of him as long ago dead and gone Even if I had known he was alive, I of course would not have believed he had any recollection of me. I think I am putting it very mild, then, when I say I was knocked clear off my feet when, on the morning after I arrived in Dundee, the bee jumped on me the moment 1 went out of the house! He had been laying in wait for me all those years, unforgetting and unforgiving, and I haven't the least doubt that article, cheap and comparatively worthless of himself on the destroyer of his home and race.'

Boys in Australia.

Latest advices from Australia describe the first parade of 500 Catholic boys belonging to the Public Schools Corps. The youthful cadets. headed by their officers, and accompanied by bands and banners, assembled in St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, and were addressed by the Cardinal Archbishop. His Eminence bestowed a well-merited meed of praise upon the young soldlers who had come before the altar to receive the blessing of Holy Church, which would be the seal of heaven upon their patriotism, St. Ambrose (remarked the Cardinal), the great Bishop of Milan, had taught that patriotism was a natural instinct which heaven had given us as a special blesting to correct the selfishness of our nature. He put before them the examples of Alfred the Great, the Irish Monarch Brian, who, unable to wield the sword, gave a cross to his soldiers as their panner, and knelt in prayer white they reaped a glorious victory. The Cardinal alinded to the bright examples of Joan of Arc and William Tell, and after urging the cadets to be obedient to their officers, concluded by asserting that true liberty was nothing else than, whilst asserting their own rights, to respect also the rights of others by obedience to constituted authority.

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Upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a positive remedy
for every form of scrotdla, salt rheam, bolls,
pimples and all other diseases caused by impure blood. It cradicates every impurity and
at the same time tones and vitalizes the whole
system.

Constipation, and all troubles with the diges-tive organs and the liver, are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

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

Victory at Vivian.

"In our family falthful work has been done by Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a sure and quick cure for diarrhea, dysentery and all summer complaints. I can recommend it as a family friend, always true and faithful," —Mrs. W. Bishop, Vivian, Ont., Price, 35c. If you find a man who knows just where his business ends and yours begins, you have

found a man worth cultivating. Dr. T. A. Slocum's OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. It you have Weak Lungs-Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per

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

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 fany 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 beginning of their baldness to some such sickness. Several cases like this, where the hair was shed rapidly during the course of the fever, have led to investigations which point to the conclusion that our diet is largely responsible for loss of hair. Upon analysis it is found that hair contains five per cent of sulphur, and its ash twenty per cent of silicon and ten per cent of manganese. To keep

the proper proportion of these ingredients in the hair, food containing such elements must be taken into the system. The solutions of beef, starchy mixtures and even milk, which constitute the diet of influenza and fever patients, are not supplied with these elements As a result it is supposed atrophy takes place at the root, and the hair falls out. If this rea soning is true it follows that a diet of food con taining these elements in quantities will not only prevent the hair from falling out, but will tend to increase the growth. It is con cluded that a diet of oatmeal and brown bread will then largely promote the growth of hair especially when baldness is preceded by constipation and sluggish capillary circulation. Pomades and all of the washes leave the hair in a worse condition than before, and even if they stimulate its growth it is only temporary and not lasting. Hard rubbing causes the loose hairs to fall out, which, with a proper diet, might receive a new lease of life. The dieting for hair-growth must be continued systematically, and not spasmodically, if the hair is to be kept in a good lasting condition.

The Knee in Woman.

The difference of weight in the brains of men and women has long been a source of deep interest to all who discourse of equality and rights. Those extra ounces remain more or ess a stumbling-block to the unwary. Metaphysical justice refuses to regard them other than iniquitous. Yet certain structural differences escape such close scrutiny, notable that of the knee. The structure of the knee feminine constitutes in itself a permanent disability for many masculine pursuits. The knee-joint in women is a sexual characteristic, as Dr. Ely an De Warkerlong ago pointed out. Viewed in front and extended, the joint in but slight degree intercepts the gradual taper into the leg. Viewed in a semiflexed position the joint forms a smooth, ovate spheroid. The reason of this lies in the smallness of the patella in front and the narrowness of the articular surfaces of the tibia and femur, and which in man form the lateral prominences, and this is much more perfect as part of a sustaining column. Muscles designed to keep the body fixed upon the thighs in an erect position, labor under the disadvantage of shortness of purchase, owing to the short distance-compared to that of man-be, tween the crest of the illum and the great trochanter. A man has a much longer pur chase in the leverage existing between the trunk and extremities than a woman. The feminine foot, comparatively speaking, is less able to sustain weight than that of man, owing to its shortness and the more delicate structure of the tarsus and metatarsus. Women are not well constructed to stand many hours consecutively and every day. It is safe to affirm that they have instinctively avoided certain fields of skilled labor on purely anatomical grounds, in which the smaller quantity of brain-sub. stance proves less an adverse factor than the shallow pelvis, the peculiarity of the knee, and the delicate nature of the foot. These, as parts of a sustaining column, undertably leave something to be desired. Even the right to vote would not confer on womank ind the right to be soldiers. Equality, it appears, is quite as much an affair of the knee as of brains.

Recipes.

Potato gems-Three or four cups of mashed potatoes; one cup of milk; two eggs; teaspoonful (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 gem pans, with a little flour sprinkled over the top, and put in a hot oven until nicely browned.

Ice cream pudding-One pint of milk; one pint of water; one cupful ccoked rice; one cupful of raisins; sait; four eggs beaten separately; one cupful of sugar; stir the yolks together; mix well and add a pinch of salt; beat the whites of the eggs with the other half of the sugar, spread it on top and place all in the oven to bake; use any flavoring desired.

Muffins-Two and one-half cups of flour, one and one-half cups of milk, one-half cup of butter, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; sift the flour; melt the butter and add three eggs, the milk and the baking powder; bake in muffin rings.

Nut cakes-One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one and one-half cups of flour, one-half cup of cold water, two eggs, one and one-half enspoonfuls baking powder, two cups of hick. ory or walnut kernels chopped fine; bake in small cake or gem pans.

Jumbles-One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, two eggs, one cup of sour-milk, one half tenspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of carroway seeds, flour enough to roll. Make into little cakes and bake in a good oven to a light brown.

Beef pic-Cut roast beef or steak into thin slices and put a layer into a pie dish. Dredge in a little flour, pepper, and salt; cut up a tomate and an onion and chop them very fine; place this upon the first layer or meat; add another layer of the meat, then another of the vegetables, and so on until the baking dish is filled. If you have any beef gravy on hand but It in; if not fry the fat of the beef and add enough water to make a gravy. Have ready one dozen potatoes, well bolled and mashed, half a cup of cream (or rich milk), and a little butter and salt. Mix and spread it over the ple as a crust, about an inch thick. Brush it over with egg and bake it about twenty-five minutes.

Household Conveniences.

To every working housekeeper the kitchen is the room of all others were conveniences are most needed. A sink, with hot and cold water over it, or if with nothing but a pump in it, is 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 forgetten and allowed to accumulate until the place is so full of pots, pans, scrubbing brushes, cleaning cloths and what not that ngeneral cleaning out time is a general ne сенвіту.

A lady who recently built what may be called a model house, as she has occupied it for six mouths 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 "ciutter 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. Under these shelves is a cupboard with doors, where the iron cooking utensils are kept; but there is a hook or a place on which to hang or stand each article, and there isn't room for anything that isn't in its proper place, and as the mistress passes through the room it is impossible that she should not see every stray article. Near the kitchen, but separate from it so as to be free from the heat, is what might be called a "cold storage" room. Here is the icebox, water filter and shelves whereon may be put remnants from the food left from the table, but it is all in sight and cannot be forgotten even by the most careless "help" and the result of all this is that the work in that kitchen is reduced to the minimum because everything has a place and it is obliged to be kept in its place.

Much trouble and many steps would be saved I 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, baking 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.



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Beware is a good as "or "the same as Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, of the honest thing—send it back. 210 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

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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 is 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.

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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 Deember next.

The transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th November inclusive.

II. GARAND Cashler Montreal, October 22nd, 1891.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 52.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of three and one-half per cent., (3 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.

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A. L. DEMARTIGNY, General Manager. Montreal, 29th October, 1891.

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WEBER or STEINWA

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 planes, I do not ignore the claims of other makers. There are many good commercial planes, 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 plano the grandest 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 planes of America. They are not, nor have they ever been. strictly speaking. rivals. In a mechanical sense there is positively little difference between them. Both makers have achieved the utmost limits of perfection so far as durability and good workmanship are concerned, and the cost of construction is about the same, but in respect of tone there can be no comparison between them. The Steinway planes 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 prolongation of tone, three qualifications which, combined, give that distinct and perfect articulation which one only hears in vocal organs of the highest order and calibro. Hence all the principal artists of the present day, whether vocalists or instrumentalists, prefer the Weber pianos for their public performances and privote 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 incomparably superior to any other plane of this age."-Spectator.

Those who are buying cheap made Planos 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 Planos are

For CENUINE Weber, Decker and Vose Pianos apply to 1014

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court.

No. 539.
Charles S. Burroughs and William Herbert
Burroughs, Advocates, practising as such
in partnership at the City and District of
Montreal, under style of Burroughs and
Burroughs, Pisintiffs;
Ys.

Agron Crossman, of Liverpool, England (now of Montreal), merchant and manufacturer, Defendant;

Moses Davis, of Montreal aforesaid, broker, Garnishes.
The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

Montreal; ith November 1891.

17-2

Dry. Prothenselary

THETRUE WITNESS

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

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2

(City) will be charged. Subscribers, Newfoundland, \$1.50 a year in advance. TO ADVERTISERS.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best advertising mediums in Canada. All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to D. M. QUINN, Proprietor of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY,....NOVEMBER 25, 1891

"THE SUNBEAM."

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

The Christmas number of The Sux-BEAM will be ready on the 7th December. It will contain twelve pages of choice Christmas stories, beautiful illustrations and select reading matter. It will be an excellent number and an appropriate CHRISTMAS PRESENT for parents and guardians to give their children one year's paid-up subscription to THE SUN-BEAM.

The sample copies of the first number of THE SUNDEAM were hailed 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 ar-

ticle on the Quebec West representation question. We thought our expression of opinion on this subject was beyond cavil. duced the words: " should Mr. Dobell he i clusive, as to our meaning, yet, when we went further and expressed the conviction that the conservatives would not tolerate the candidature of Mr. Dobell, but put an Irish Catholic in the field. our contemporary asks: "But suppose his solemn promises to give us the re-In Dominion politics, party is nothing to and we combat that plank of the liberal platform, without denying to others the right to advocate the opposite view. Beyond that, we have nothing in common with the conservatives, as a party, any more than with the liberals. We delight Catholic who forges his way to the tront, and does credit to his race and creed, will have our hearty good word, let him be liberal or conservative. On the other hand, should any political party refuse to place one candidate of our stripe in liberals did in Ontario in the last general election, we must be pardoned if, even at the risk of being ranked as conservativewe decline to place much confidence in their self-assured liberality. We like the name liberal, but we prefer liberal deeds, even when performed by conservatives. For instance, we read in another column of the Irish Canadian the following, no doubt deserved, enlogy of Mr. Michael Andrew McHugh, a receent Irish Catho ness was gone then he desired to keep the capital, which there rarely has been. lic appointed to the Judical Bench in On-

" 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 prohibit of the bench, and prohibit of the bench and been verified that night. phesy for him a distinguished, an honorable and a useful career. A consistent and conscientious Irish Catholic, Mr. Mc-Hugh will worthily represent his people in his new position."

That is a conservative government's

ture of Mr. Dobell, 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 the candidate. It would grieve us that population will see in it signs of developeither 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 standand 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. Standing high in the commercial community, he commands universal respect, but his association with men of other races and creeds has not alienated his affections from the people who are glad to claim him as one of themselves. The liberal party have not yet chosen their candidate, but they too will, no doubt, find it to their advantage to choose an Irish Catholic whose antecedents will entitle him to the respect and confidence of the 1888-30,343,400 36,246,700 5,903,300 constituency.

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 new judge and indicating 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 Doberty, in responding to the teast, "Our Guest," spoke both feelmoved by a feeling of regret that he was We stated, and our contemporary repre- leaving the circle of political activity in which he has moved so long, but he said. the standard bearer of the conservatives, amid the appliance of his hearers, that | the Irish Catholic candidate of the liber | though he had been thorough in his al party will have a walk-over in the political views, he could say, without fear district." That we considered pretty con- 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 they do not, will the TRUE WITNESS throw reference made to the Hon. Marcus aside its politics and go in for fair play to Doherty. Mr. McGibbon proposed the the Irish Catholic, be his color red or toast of his health, amid dealening application Brazil by the Dictator Fonblue?" This is hardly fair to the paper plause, and with evident difficulty seen and the freedom which existed unthat sounded the warning note. Our through overpowering emotion, the der the Imperial conine, has been brought politics first, last and always, are justice distinguished ex-Judge responded. He into great prominence during the last operation of that principle in Canada. to our people. Our original quarrel with referred to the new Judge as "my boy," few days. The chaotic condition of Mr. Mercier was because he trifled with and said from what he knew of him he affairs has assumed a new color according men, appointed to represent the Sovewould follow in his father's footsteps. He ing to the latest despatches, and we learn the excitation of Aix, has arrived in Paris to answer the excitation of Aix, has arrived in Paris to answer the compelled to leave her shores with ideas to the connected with that Da. Fonseea has been forced out of compelled to leave her shores with ideas in 1% of Aix, has arrived in Paris to answer the connected with that Da. Fonseea has been forced out of compelled to leave her shores with ideas in 1% of Aix, has arrived in Paris to answer the connected with that Da. Fonseea has been forced out of compelled to leave her shores with ideas in 1% of Aix, has arrived in Paris to answer the connected with the summons of the Court of Appeal in presentation in the catinet of the pro- the cycles need even connected with two largest presentation in the catinet of the province for forty-three his usurped position by the navy. The of the probity of her people, gained from the Bar of the province for forty-three his usurped position by the navy. The of the probity of her people, gained from the probity of her people, gained from the probity of her people, gained from the Bar of the province for forty-three his usurped position by the navy. The vince we always non under former to a proper of conjugate the position of the liberal party, but that did not prevent to duty and a desire to act fairly, man to can states seems to have been set in now neaking the name of Canada discission of Canada disci us from giving him our support, too long. man, he could say that to the best of his motion in the once peaceful and prosperability he had done his duty. He paid a our Brazil, and will probably have to us. We do not believe in unrestricted glowing tribute to the indiciary and Bar run its course. reciprocity. We are convinced it would of the Dominion, asserting that in be fatal to the best interest of the people. hone-ty, purity of purpose and justice it | The latest news is that the Arch present, has not been slow to note what Iy as that of most persons of 50. One

The Bir of Montreal was duly honoreland then come the toast "Our Representatives. This was coupled of necessity with the names of Messrs, J. J. supporters, more than thirty-two bishops in the progress of our people, on what- Curran, M.P.; T. Lepine, M.P.; J. S. everside of politics they may range them Hall, M.L.A.: Ald, Clendinneng, M.L.A. selves, and the representative Irish and Mayor McShane, M.L.A. Mr. Purcell, in the course of his remarks, in supporting the toast, snoke of the desirability of having an Irish Catholic representative from Montreal in the Do- upon his recent action. minion cabinet, adding that no one could fill the gap as well as Mr. Curran, the field, in a whole province, as the 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 a better policy for the government to felicitous speeches in reply, remarking that he was happy to know that serve in the local forces rather than rethe sentiment expressed did not emanate strain them. The duties they have to from his own people only, but from other perform are light and their hours are a honour of Great Britain and to the quarters as well. He was always ready short. A certain time might well be to serve his country, and when his con- assigned for the public military service. stituents began to feel that his useful- This would result in an efficient force at 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 Latin-American nations on this continent had been verified that night.

record. It honored in a fitting manner of the fizzle which followed Mr. Blaine's barrassing manner. But how the diffione of the most popular and brilliant great pow-wow a little while ago, it is culty is to be remedied and the danger young lawyers at the Bar, and while it hard to see how any campaign enthu- to the commonwealth averted is not act and it is the kind of liberalism we had an element of gloom in it, so far as siasm is to be lashed into life by this very clear. But that there is alike diffi- better sets than this and we will not tell approve of.

Now, as regards Quebec West, we beg to assure our contemporary, that had the to the Bench of a man destined to shed a lustre on the ermine he has assumed.

In fact the Republican culty and danger is self evident, and the party seems to be trying to strike out they are worth to you; if we make a friend to keep step with him on the way that had the have been set on foot by the state denostrums much as he has done in simi-

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 ments 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—\$37,600,000. But a tabulated statement of the last four years will better show how steadily the financial far as bank note circulation is con-

July 31st. October 31st. Increase. 1891-\$30,580,000 \$37,182,700 \$6,602,700 1890 - 31,167,000 | 36,480,600 | 5,313,000 1889 - 30,241,500 - 35,233,300 - 4,991,800

shown by the increase in the deposits of dollars. It is idle for pessimists to conperous condition. Politicians may find have been of use to Mr. Haggart. it convenient for the ends of party to seem to see things which are not, but facts and figures aike 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.

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

French ministry of public worship and said: to endeavour to make good his defiance. It may be noted that he has plenty of 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. Bernadou, Archbishop of Sens, have also written to him

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 compel the clerks in the civil service to

THE United States Government is playing the game of reciprocity with the All the consular officers have been in-

partment at Washington with the British Minister, in connection with the expansion of the trade of the United State and the relief of its overstocked issue is raised. There is no necessity for an American electoral quarrel.

THE government supporters held a political meeting in Perth last week for the purpose of hearing some explanations condition of the country has grown so 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 justifieation advanced last session by the the element of profit. No man trades ministers, but the Minister of Justice without expecting that beyond a mere made an unusually brilliant defence of the governmental policy. As extra-The prosperity of the country is further parliamentary afterances the speeches of the ministers can hardly be said to the banks, an infallible sign. The state- have been overwhelmingly convincing. ment of the Finance Department shows | The general public has been so recently an addition to the bank deposits last nauseated with the same kind of thing month of nearly a million and a half of in Parliament that it seems a little too soon for a resumption of their teaching. tend that this country is not in a pros | Locally, possibly the demonstration may

It seems to be understood that Lord heavy responsibilities of the Governoringly and earnestly. He seemed to be ence of the clergy in politics. This Sir Charles Dilke has written. When he the clergy to interfere in politics when speech which showed that he was not they see that the tendency of certain only thoroughly acquainted with these politicians is in the direction of bad high principles of government which are rolley and doubtful morality. The part | generally known as "constitutional," but wholly in the interests of Ireland and fact that it was in Canada a very decided 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 lavorably impress the Governor General with an idea of the successful and creditable It is to be regretted that eminent states:

the London Times who is in Canada at garden, is literally as active and sprighthonesty, privity of purpose and justice it could not be surpassed in any country bishop of Aix intends to stand fast is at once a scandal and a disgrace to bishop of Aix intends to stand fast is at once a scandal and a disgrace to bundred years ago. Yet a few moments conversation by against the tyrannical action of the the Canadian press. In conversation by Miss Hart proves

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 valgar and malignant Yankees, who recognise 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 witnessbox, 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 untrustworthy 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 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.

with a view to the elections next year, threatened with a great danger—the accumulation of too much wealth. The structed to be very active in preparing | rich are becoming richer, the poor statistics of the trade requirements of the | poorer, and between the two the middle The banquet was an event worthy of South American peoples. But in view classes are suffering in a particlarly em-

lar cases in former days, and doubtless THE HOLY COAT OF TREVES he will prove no more successful to-day trade between the republic and the Brit-than he has before. The Chamber of ish West Indies. It is evident that the Commerce in New York celebrated its 123rd anniversary in that city a few days ago, and the "problem" was dismarkets and stagnated manufactories cussed at some length by the Secretary are alike going to play an important part | of the Treasury, Mr. Forster, Mr. Depew in the coming elections. It may real and others. But, as usual, the discussonably be expected therefore that trade | sion did not go further than the customwith Canada and reciprocal commercial ary theorizing, although the contrast relations will be one of the dice in the between the condition of the United game of American politicians. It is States when the Chamber was instituted to be hoped that our people will be and to-day should have afforded a very duly alive to their own interests when the | burning text. One, however, Dr. Potter, a Protestant divine, seems to have made Canada to be offered up on the altar of 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 :

get my neighbor's corn and that he may

And this is quite true until we come to

barter of commodity there shall be the earned increment which shall be left garment that was venerated, but Him over when the barter is done. What is he to do with that? Well, he is to he to do with that? Well, he is to 4 a ceaseless flow of pilgrims gazed on the maintain himself and his with a part of holy relic. The reverend lecturer init. He is to enlarge his business, if he ean, with another part of it. He is to in the wilderness as a proof that relies include himself and his in certain luxurles with another part of it. And then, if there is any remainder, he is to put that woman who touched the hem of Christ's emainder away. Yes, within certain limits and for certain definite purposes, nit 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 Stanley is shortly to be released from the the past furnishes no parallel. What cares attendant on the vice regal state will be the end of it in its influence upon in Canada and, like some of his distin- personal character first, and then upon he well being of the community the guished predecessors, be transferred to the state, the nation. There cannot be great wealth without great temptations to in-General's position in India. There is dolence, to vice, to social and political There cannot be great perhaps something almost contradictory corruption. There cannot be great wealth in idle hands, the hands of those in the change from a constitutional who have not made or accumulated it. government to one where the Vice-roy is | without an accentuation of these dangers. supreme and almost autocratic. But There are some people who are fond of thus far the change has never proved de- pointing out the failures of great bene-A LETTER has recently been received trimental. It is to be hoped that Lord and the like. Now, I wish somebody by Mr. F. Langan, from Dr. Kenny, M.P. Stanley's experience in Canada, will not | would write a history of great accumulain which the latter expresses bimself in cause him to lose faith in constitutional tions and their posthumous influence on strong terms in reference to the interfer- regime in the Greater Britain of which the virtue, usefulness and happiness of would be a very instructive and Lapprespecies of criticism is altogether to be was welcomed in the Legislative Council hend rather a tragic story. And there deprecated. It is manifestly the duty of Chamber at Quebec, he made a brief is but one way to avoid its indefinite repetition and that is to avoid the situaion 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 redistaken by the clergy has obviously been that he was also not annihilful of the tribution. But the art of doing such things wisely and effectually does not come by chance. People think that right government, and it is to be hoped demonstration was once made in favor of there is nothing easier than to give that political theory. He asked that away money, especially if somebody some of those now in are removed, governments, local as well as federal, else is to do it. On the contrary there Meantime children in houses where the are few things that are more difficult—disease exists are allowed to play about that is, to do it successfully and well—and so the science of redistribution is one inspector, is doing all that can be done. the study and practice of which ought to Pending the construction of a permanent begin with the earliest beginnings of hospital he is looking for temporary accumulation. It is the lesson for wealth to learn to-day.

An Old Citizen.

At 167 Cote St. Paul Road, there re-, what shricelles and her form is slightly bent, but her eye is still bright, her hearing is quite good, her voice is load and distinctly clear and her step, as she Mr. Roiassox, the correspondent of walks across the room or around her how wonderfully old she is. Her ment-"I am extremely sorry, he remarked ory is still remarkably retentive and she recalls many of the most stirring events that happetted 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 dway led an active life, and even now, when just passing the century life of existence, she bears herfull share in all the household duties. She insists upon always making up her bed and every day eleming her room. She frequently based off quietly. Letters apologizing the description of the control of th 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 meeting. 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 Vice-roy of India in April, Lord Salisbury would next year have the two greatest places in the gift THE United States are at present of the Crown at his disposal for the second Catholic ratepayers. time, as Lord Stanley of Preston is to resign the Governorship of Canada. Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne were transferred from Ottawa to Calcutta.

> Geo. Elliot. We have 175 sets of the above to sell. We can give you Dickens, 15 vols., cloth, for \$3.75, but we have

Hev. 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 now asked his opponents to sacrifice petty jealousy to the exigencies of fact, Catholies had been called idolaters hecause they adored relies, 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 relies was practised in Bible times, for we read of Moses carry-marks him the hones of Joseph and Commerce, or the products of commerce, and wealth are interchangeable ing with him the bones of Joseph, and terms. Of course it may be said the end forty years later Joshua commanded of commerce is circulation—that I may twelve stones be set up as a get my shoes and shirts and steel mils; memorial of the passage children of Israel through the Jordan. and as the corn and the cotton must There was nothing in the present relation of the Catholic to a relie more move, so the money must move, too. than deep religious veneration. The coat, which was undivided, represented the unity of the Church. It was not the who wore it. From August 20 to October stanced the miracle of the brazen serpent in the New Testament the case of the garment. In closing he emphatically denied that the exhibition of the coat was a money making scheme.

THE O'HART TESTIMONIAL

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

A Cave In,

Early on Tuesday morning the wall of the building at the corner of Inspecter and Notre Dame streets, Montreal, fell with a terrible 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 Leduc & 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 rbout eight thousand dollars.

A Bad Outbreak,

The diptheria 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 accommodation. As seen as a building has been seemred every patient will be ordered ito it.

A Defiant French Bishop. Monsignor Gouthe Soutard, the bishop

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. Fears 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 ul Dreams," 10c each or 11c by mail. W. STREET.

The Manchester Martyrs.

An immense demonstration was held 1 Limerick on Sunday in commemoraion of the death of the M inchester martyrs. Michael Davitt, John Redmond, Edward Harrington and others met on a common platform. The speeches demanded the release of the Irishmen imfor their absence were received from John Dillon and William O'Brien, who were in Mitchellstown, where they addressed 6,000 persons at a federation

HRISH JUBILLE SONGSTER, containing 200 best known Irish songs. Price reduced to 15c, or 17c. mail. W. STREET, 29 Bleury.

Owing to the growth of French Canalian Catholies in North Plantagenet 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

One intention, one act, one prayer, one mortification each day, may release one soul from Purgatory, or shorten its time Books.—Sets Dickens, Thackeray and fee. Elliot. We have 175 sets of the baye to sell we have 175 sets of the

mortality. If we are faithful to one another in our

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 descendant of Hara'd, surnamed the yellow-locked, 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 Olai returns from Ireland overthrows the tyrant usurper, and, with him, the religion of Odin, the object of worship of the pagan Danes. The subject is managed with great dramatic kill and the poem contains many passages of rare beauty, and some of Shake-spearian power. "Hakon Jarl" is con-sidered the national tragedy of Denmark, and is very popular in Copenhagen. Hence, in the popular mind, Deamark, as many other continental nations, owes to Ireland its civilization and its Christo 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 nither in the ninth century. Apart from popular tradition, we know that

ST, ANSCHAR, A MONK OF OLD COSBIE, 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 mfant church of Denmark suffered much from the rayages of barbarians, but the good seed of Christianity remained and continued to yield abundant fruit. The miscalled Reformation was introduced into Denmark from 1526 to 1536. The guiding principles, as in Germany, were political, and the rapacity of the princes and unbility for church property: the means perildity, 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 fate 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 adopt-ed the new organization of Lutheranism. This evil heresiarch was enriched by a sonsual king and a greedy nobility for his ruinous services, and when he put for its ruthous 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 coins." From 1537 the Lutheran heresy was along tolerated as the state form of seligion. A happy change came about under Frederic VII., who in 1849 guaranteel freedom of worship to all people in Denmark. This king received the bishop of Ospabrnek in Hamover, where the Westphalia was concluded in 1848, and who was acting as vicar-apos-tolic for Denmark, and to whom was promised free exercise of the Catholic religion to any of the Danish subjects. he population of Copenhagen twenty Governor and council. year- ago was scarcely 400 souls; to-day it is 1,000, and a Catholic princess of the royal blood of France is the crown plancess of Denmark. The Catholic Church of Denmark, as well as the duchies of Slevig-Holstein, is administered by Monsignor Von Euch,

A VICAR APOSTÓLIC

who resides in Copenhagen by a decision of the Sovereign Pontiff, issued Feb. 17. 1881. The hishop of Osnabruck, with the title of administrator apostolic, looks after the other portion-the duchies of

On Sunday, Sept. 26, the Danish Catholies, and especially those of Copenhagen, had a beautiful and memorable fete. On that day was laid the foundation stone of the second parish church in the Danish | millitary significance.

Five years ago the Catholics of Co-penhagen built their first, a modest chapel in the Bredegarde district, which Was since changed into a parish church dedicated to St. Anschar. 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. Anschar, is situated in Bredegarde, the aristocratic quarter; where you have some fine palaces of the Danish nobility, the residences of the foreign ambassadors, and Anralienborg,

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

official robes, and several of the most

THE FOUNDATION STONE

was creeted a large tent decorated with the arms and colors of Denmark. Inside the tent was constructed a provisional of the year, which is all the more noticealtar, with a much admired statue of the able from the fact that the season has Virgin of the Rosary, the gift of the Countess of Hand, sister of the countess of the same name, the well known Catho-Butter also rules high choice lots, selling lie authoress, many of whose works have | readily at 23 to 25 cents. Even hay is pretty much at home. There is a great been translated into English. A large pretty much at nome. There is a great deal in common between the genius of the Colt and the Dane. The popular ballads of the two peoples have nearly the same groundwork—the wonderful deeds of the heroes of romance. Both the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

Deen translated into English. A large that ruthously low in price, while coarse grain, of which there is a magnificent crop, sell at remunerative prices. The high alters. The procession filed out of the Eastern Townships and contiguous of the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph. deeds of the heroes of romance. both deeds of the heroes of romance. both deeds of the heroes of romance. both the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, countres would only evince a new more industry, they could speedily make the vicar-apostolic, assisted by the bishops of Paderborn, Luiz and several other sees of northern Prussia, proceed-any other part of the world." derson read as the Moreover, Denmark's direside stories. Moreover, Denmark's other sees of northern Prussia, proceeded in 1850, has made Ireland a revered of the sees of northern Prussia, proceeded in 1850, has made Ireland a revered foundation stone in the same way as we in 1850, has made remain a revered foundation stone in the same way as we name among the educated Danes. He have seen it done in holy Ireland. At wrote a tragedy styled "Hakon Jarl." the end of the ceremony the vicar-whose subject matter is the downfall of the end of the ceremony the vicar-apostolic preached a most touching the ancient Scandinavian Paganism, and sermon, in which he showed that they the establishment of Christianity. Olaf, were witnessing that day the resurrection of the church founded by St. Anschar, their national apostle, but which had been trumpled 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 sister Therese de Josus, civilly Cleophee Tetu, part in a ceremony of the Catholic was born at St. Hyacinthe, on December 3, church. They have seen the longed-for 1824. He father was Mr. Jean Francois Tetu, day. Believing that many of my countrymen would be interested in a ceremony the second spiritual spring for this he-roic people, lovers of Ireland, I send you this sketch of their past and present religious history. The Danish women, with their blue mantles, remind me of penal times, of dear ones in Ireland, clad in the old Irish blue cloak. Like the waste sea foum on the shores, the wornout powers of the Lutheran heresy are dispersing, as didithose of Odin before the intrepid Celtic missionaries. That the ose of Catholicity in Denmark may bloom again in a second beauteous spring is my prayer.—Beltast 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 dis-

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,

the mineral according to quality of fibre.

Sir Charles Tupper has been appointed 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.

landers) and will take precedence in the militia next after the 47th Frontenae Battalion.

The Sherbrooke city council has been Fig. 18, of holy memory, wrote the notified that the by-law granting a bouns of king an autograph letter of thanks. This \$25,000 to the Jenekes Machine company liberty has borne great fruits: the Cetho- has been sanctioned by the Licutenant-

> 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

The London Chronicle's St. Petersburg correspondents 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

The Paris Gaulois says that the negotiations have been almost concluded by which the hank of France will pro-vide the Russian Government with silver be a sort of amplification of the statebullion to the amount of 150,000,000 ment I shall read. I feel it well to put 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 promulgaret cre 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 Ine 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 D'en and as strongly opposed by the Countess, daughter of Dom Pedro, who courtes, daughter of Dom Pedro, who fears that harm might befall her father.

The people of the Ridge, says the Huntingdon Gleaner, 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 their belief is that she will head the roll of aged in the Dominion. She is cheerful and retains her faculties

to a surprising degree.

in the business on a large scale. While prominent of the Danish nobility, and merchants of the capital. Near the place for

THE FOUNDATION STONE ning to figure on finding new grounds.

The St. John's News remarks: "Eggs are as high as ever before at this season Butter also rules high choice lots, selling

SISTER THERESE

Passes Away After a Prolonged Illnes -A Great Loss.

Not only many Montrealers, but many Cana dians, will read with regret of the death, on Sunday 22nd, of Sister St. Therese, Superioress of the Longue Pointe Insane asylum. The reverend sister had been ill for some time; in fact, she has never been in very good health since the unfortunate destruction of the asylum buildings by fire. Lately her 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 notary, and her mother was Dame Cecil Chabot. She was, like most girls of her position in this distant capital, which looks like in life, educated in a convent, and there, after completing her education, became, at the age



oftwenty, a novice in the community of the Sisters of Providence. In 1877 she was sent to Chili, where she founded a large asylum for abandoned children in Valparalso. She returned to Canada in 1863, 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 invented an apparatus for separating asbestos from crushed rock, which sorts the minused apparatus to 2000 the minused apparatus. St. Jean de Dieu, becoming its first superloress. a position which she retained until the day of a director of the General Mining com- her death. Its success became everything in pany, a small concern with a capital life to her, and she devoted herself to the work of £200,000 sterling, owning mines in 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 ISS9 when she went across the Atlantic and spent several months in visiting the large insanity The Toronto killed regiment is to be institutions of England, Scotland, France, Beluseful information, which she utilized in planning the erection of the new St. Jean de bieu 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 immens 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 funeraltook place this morning at nine o'clock, at Longue Pointe

DR. McGLYNN

Continues IIIs Contumacy—A Sad Lapse 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. Mc Glynn can once more enter within the pale of the Roman Catholic church. 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 ave said or done of an insulting character as against the Archbishop and as against the Holy See; third, that I be ready to abide by the orders and submit fourth, that I promise to abstain from any mblie 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 excommuni-

"Enrnestly as I should wish to exercise my ministry and frequently to re-ceive the sacraments it is not possible for me to bring about so much desired a Catholic, the members of the diplomatic corps of the Catholic powers, in their corps of the catholic powers and consummation by complying with the consummation by cons

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIENSE, ROUEN, France. from the administration of the church recently had interviews with the Pope asof which I was pastor by Archbishop sert that he frequently complains of de-Corrigan because, as he alleged, of my clining health and strength and speaks insulting language against the Pope in an of his death as not being far distant. In insulting language against the Pope in an interview as reported in the New York Tribune, in which report there was nothan interview with the Bishop of Limerick he spoke a great deal of his precarious condition, accentuated, he deing about the Pope nor even the remotest allusion to him or his teachings. clared, by the bitterness of the war waged but justice rather than charity was against the Vatican. He complained asserted to be the remedy for the poverty of the masses. I justified myself is practically a state of imprisonment, against the Archbishop's extraordinary not being able to leave the Vatican

PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.

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 re-port, no censure would remain. The main statement is described by the Arch-bishop 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 restitution to all men of those rights in the soil that are now unjustly monopolized by a few. The phrase,

No censure would remain, means in

ecclesiastical language that the sus-pension 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 fail-

ed to comply with conditions of relations

and abject apology and promises of silence in the future, conditions in compliance

with which my conscience would abso-

lutely 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

ecter as against the Archbishop and as

licies, polities 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 a-

such orders or judgment are without the

well known and true defined limits pre-

society. In all this my judgment is per-

feetly clear as to my duty and my con-

In closing Dr. McGlynn said he in-tended in the near future to go to Eng-

land, Ireland and Scotland to lecture.

Then he might "run down" and see the Pope, "call on him," as it were, and per-

haps get justice done him at last.

cience is at rest.

'atholic religion. I will not promise to

cribed by right and teachings of

Sad Affair;

grounds.

A curious accident, which may resuit in death, happened to Mrs. Josephine Richard, of Rivard 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 roor woman conveyed to the hospital, where she now lies in a precarious condition.

How very painful it is to see some Catholics, upon entering the church, trying to genutlect. If they could but see

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 genufiect properly is an act pleasing to our Divine Lord; but it can hardly be termed aught but mockery to give that

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 have said and done of an insulting charit tries to conceal.

Not all are called to heroic self-denial

tions and proportionate setting apart of Archbishop or the Holy See. While I time and means helps on wonderfully in

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C. Burroughs, an employe of the department, is reported to have Catholic religion. I will not promise to cleare fout, after having raised a cheque obstain, from any public utterances or of \$172, which he received from assistance at any needing in the matter the provincial Government to \$1,472. abstain, from any public utterances or of under consideration, namely the eco-nomic doctrines of the Anti-Poverty best families, is 42 years of age, married, with two children.

> Church do not believe in the intercession of Mary, because they have never made trud of it. But the whole Church is per vaded by a consciousness of her love and power now, as it was in the beginning.— Cardinal Manning.

IRISH NOTES.

In connection with the burning down of the Prince of Wales' establishment at Sandring ham, says an Irish correspondent, a proposi ham, says an Irish correspondent, a proposi-tion has been made by some of the Conservi-tive newspapers that, instead of rebuilding it, the Prince should buy an estate in Dublin or Meath and substitute it for the one at Sand-ringham. The id a 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, thek 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'Conline Dwyer Gray and Captain Maurice O'Connor. Mrs. Gray is the widow of the late E.
Dwyer Gray, the proprietor fof 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.
F. Dw &cr Gray gave his mother away. It is
the young gentleman who mainged to estrange
the Freeman's Journal from supporting Mr.
Patnell,—a policy which has reduced the circulation of that journal considerably.
The lumting season in Ireland is never lock-

The hunting season in Ireland is never look-ed upon as regularly opened until "the killing Kildares" commence operations. On the 3rd of November this noted pack had their open ing day, the trysting-place being, as usual, at Johnstown Inn, near Nass, 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 interferes with business. It was regrotted that the Dake 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 in Yorkshire, and on Monday has his pack of fox-hounds had their opening day at Aske Hail. His Lordship rode his favorite hunter, "Paddy," through good run. Amongst those out with the hounds was Mr. John Coates, the late Earl of Zetland's trainer, who donned the "Askespots" to ride "Voltigeur" in his celebrated race in 1851. ing day, the trysting-place being, as usual, at

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

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Genusicet.

how ridiculous they appear in the eyes of others they would learn at once to do it properly and reverently.

To genutlect is to bend the right knee

to the floor.

in our churches.

against the Holy See, for the excellent in the world's behalf. A wise, conscient reason that I have not insulted the tions and proportionate setting apart of have criticized and differed with their po, the world's evangelisation.

They who are not of the unity of the

King of Medicines

"When I was 14 years of age I had a sever 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 1886 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 Circus,' 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." WILLIAM A. LEHR, 9 N. Railroad St., Kendaliville, Ind.

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AGENT made \$11.00 in four Days selling Dr. Bridgman's Tractil Bein Brushes & Specialists 140 FEE CENT PROFFE Sample free Territory Dr. THOS. SPERRS Sole Agt. Toronto.

18-e0w Appointments,

The Canada Gazette contains the fol-lowing appointments: The Hon. Mr. Justice Burbidge, George Hague, Esq., Edmond Barbeau, Esq., and John Mortimer Courtry, 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. Melbourne M. Tait, one of the judges of the Superior Court, Quebec, to be assistant judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the town of court beginning at Montroil the term of court beginning at Montreal November 10. George L Tizard, Q. C., of Oakville, to be revising barrister for

Extremes Meet.

the county of Halton.

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 Aster, a new noise over the birth of a new Astor, a new Yanderbilt, or an addition to any of the other of the "first fimilies" of New York than the people of any monarchical country over an 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 christen of "John Jacob" and the newspapers dayoted columns to descriptions of the infant, "Home they style "John Jacob" attraction, they style "John Jacob" attraction of the infant, whome they style "John Jacob" attraction of the infant, who was a style of the s

"A Sorrow's Crown of Sorrows.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

For an instant Aubrey remained motionless. Then a strange look flashed into his eyes, and muttering something, he threw himself upon Bruce Laidlaw, and clutched him murderously by the throat. Then, with a groan, he suddenly relaxed his hold, and swaying round, fell face downwards upon the moor.

And so the train which was to have taken Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw on the first stage of their wedding trip went off without them, leaving the bridegroom on his knees, by the prostrated body of his rival, and the poor bride staring anxious-ly at the hands of the clock in her lodgings off Oxford Street, and rushing ever again to the window to watch for the coming of her newly-made husband. She was far too happy to disguise her feelings.
Yet more than once during the day a

passing thought of her Oldford lover shadowed her mind with regret and uneasiness. He had been so toud of her, and must be so unhappy. Yet, what could she do? Dr. Marsden had forbidden the marriage; she had returned the engagement-ring; and Madame de Vaux had implored her to give up all thoughts of Aubrey and to leave Oldford. Yet her woman's heart ached a little for him; she tried to speak of him to Bruce, but a slight coldness in his manner as she approached the subject warned her to

avoid it for the present. "I liked young de Vaux very much." Bruce said, "though I believe he was mortally jealous of me. He seemed a very courteous, pleasant-tempered gen-tleman. But why should you think about him now, when you are with me? Are you already regretting the step you have taken? Remember, I must reign alone or abdicate," he added, half laughing, but more than half in earnest.

"You are the first and the only man I

have loved or can love," she answered; and he made her swear it, being far more jealous than tender in his regard for her.

It never once occurred to Lola to exact a similar vow from him. From the moment when, in knight-errant fashion. he had carried her off from the den of Andrew Marsden, Bruce had regained his old place in the temple Lola had once raised to him, and she simply declined to either believe or remember anything she had ever heard against him. Now that Andrew was unmasked, so she argued to heiself, it was folly to attach cre lence to his seandalous culumnies; and as to the Doctor, his prejudice against Bruce was so unreasonably strong that even his word could not be trusted on the

Dearly as she loved her guardian, Lola could not yet forgive him for the deception he had practised upon her, by which he had worked upon her wounded pride to induce her to marry Aubrey. That he should have refused Bruce Laidiaw's offer for her hand, and dismissed him without consulting her, was sufficiently humiliating; but that he should, in addition, have kept silence on the subject.

Bruce's return, and in watering for instance in the form her elevation on the second floor, did not hear an alternation which took place in the hall below at and so misrepresent some of Bence's words as to construe them into an insult. this was indeed a legitimate source of grievance against him. As to Bruce, he would hardly bear to hear Dr. Marsden's name mentioned before him, and when, as he left Lola at her door on the evening when they returned from the theatre she falteringly suggested that she had better write home, he had perempterily told her she must not do so until the fol-

"I am going to take yea out," he said,

her next day made Lola half guess his attention, but the first absolute information he gave her on the subject was due rattled up after her, and as soon as the next room. ing the short drive they presently took in the direction of Bloomsbury.

"You will have no bridesmaids, my incr. the amiable handmaiden went down poor little Lola." he said, "and no on her knees on the mat, and applied her wedding-cake, or favours, or rice, or old car to the keyhole. satin slippers; and I am very much afraid you will be given away by the pew-opener. A pairry wedding for the most beautiful gir! in Eugland! And am My name is Elia Granville. you are marrying a strugging anthor. and your guardian will most certainly disinherit you. But we have youth, hope, and love, and energy, and there is a bit of white heather in your bonnet. Laid aw stood face to face at last, which I privately instructed the milliner

mured Lola, growing rapidly red and dinary tail woman, whose actual height white by turns. "And oughtn't I to have was considerably accentuated by the said yes, and named the day?"

your eyes said yes more than a month leaper the long sue le gloves, and the brown | and if he said it was true, I should break | ago, and they say so still. I have the ring bound and yet certain subtle touches in my pocket, and a special license, too," woman; and yet certain subtle touches "Then you took my consent for in M.s. Granville's toilet instantly apgranted?" she said. "It is all very irspecies to be that her visitor was socially

down.
"London is in white for the wedding.

does on such occasions. When the was wed ling over, and she no longer Lola Marsden, but Lola Luidiaw, brown feathers, and steel buckles.

Stood by her husband's side, and classes Before Lola's eyes had taken in these his question, for only the sound of consing her hands over his arm, looked up details there desired into her mind the timed sobbing reached Lola; then a her to the door, that as their train left before, and she realised that the original Charing Cross for Dover at a quarter-past of the "Diana" on Andrew Marsden's ments, twelve, and his packing was not yet done. mantlepiece stood before her. he would ask her to wait in his old rooms until he returned for her from Bloomsbury. Then, in silence and a'one, as the had entered, so they left the courch, man and wife now, bound together for good orill; and Lola, half dazed still by the suddenness of the whole proceeding, waited for her husband at Mrs. Manvers house. The wedding trip was to be spent

could hardly think clearly at all. She was utterly happy at the thought of being married to Bruce; she kept on repeating softly to herself the words: "I and take the bread trom us honest am his wife-Bruce Laidlaw's wife!" women's mouths. I couldn't have and turning her wedding ring round and thought it of a well-brought-up girl like round on her finger to assure herself of the joyful fact.

in this moment when she should have been most content, a speech of her guardian's rose in her mind and seemed to overshadow the life she was that day begin

Every trace of colour faded out of ning: "Whoever marries Bruce Laidlaw

will be a miserable woman." packing it on her return from the church; a particularly neat portmanteau rived that morning, stood beside it. she rang the bell, and Mary outside rose reductantly from her place at the keyhole thereon; but at present it contained only the hat and coat she had worn to come up from Oldford. She did not like to wear them for the journey lest Bruce should be displeased, although she was privately of the opinion that in her present costume she was far too finely my little girl. And you say you don't dressed to walk about.

For Bruce's notions were princely, and, the very day of L da's arrival in town, he had received a cheque for three hundred my wicked husband ran away to America. pounds from his publisher; consequently, it had pleased him to dress his bride-elect in sumptuous raiment, and Lola stood be dying; and but for him I should have

ing a very impressive reflection. feet, and was trimmed with deep grey fur at the edge, and with elaborate steel embroidery about the neck and should ers. The close-fiting bonnet was entirely of steel, with a pale grey turf of feathers, and nestling under the brim was a tiny spray of white heather. Long pearl-grey gloves and a white veil completed a costume in which Lola hardly knew herself. She had never before worn either a bonnet, or a veil, or a long cloak, or any garmenes approaching the total of twentyfive guineas -a whole quarter's moneywhich she had with her own eyes seen Bruce pay for his parchases. From a bonny, rosy-cheeked country girl they seemed to transform her into a graceful London lady.

Lola's nature, as well as her training. rendered her as devoid of vanity as any one of Eve's daughters can be. She wa always wishing she were clever, but never thankful she was beautiful. Her ideal of beauty was intellectual pallor, a spiritual expression, and somewhat emaciated proportions; consequently her own fairness in no way impressed her.

Yet even another woman, and that an enemy, was forced into recognising the unusual love iness of Bruce's choice. Absorbed in counting the minutes until Bruce's return, and in watching for his which took place in the hall below at just about the time when Aubrey de Vaux was receiving the news of her

marriage.
It was Mary the large, and dirty, and jubilant, who epened the door some five minutes after the bell had been rang, and admitted a hely visitor, who asked for Bruce Landlaw.

something in his magnetas he greetel the laty, for suchashed passed Maryano into her and, her next one hard half guess his tention, but the first absolute information, but the first absolute information by many larger than the laty, for suchashed passed Maryano into her and, her next one, her next day made Loba half guess his tention, but the first absolute information was also and lating some proportions. Mary creature induging in noisy grief in the the laly, for she dashed passed Mary and that her ided, her peerless Bruce, her stranger and burst open the door of The situation was ridiculous as well as Lo'a's sitting-room and closed it behind painful. The newly-married husband

> First there was a cause, and there size "I supp se you want to know who i m.—My name is Ella Granville"

CHAPTER XVIII.

So the two women who love! Brace

Lola did not at first connect her visitor to put there. And that means happiness in any way with her husband: yet both in married life, you know." But-but you never told me, mur- to her. She saw before her an extraor French heels to her boots. Her clothes him about what she said, or ask if it is Well, you can name it now, 'he said, were good, if somewhat showy; the gown true," she thought, "If he said it was "Thursday, the 20th of December. And lot brown checked cioth, the deep fur false, I should not be able to believe him;

regular, and extravagant, and romanue, and I think I ought to be angry. But, as it's all out of the usual order of things. I mentation about the restume, which of will tell you. Mr. Laidlaw, that I love you itself indicated the degree of reimement possessed by the wearer. The dress was a possessed by the wearer. The dress was a possessed by the wearer. begin with: then Mrs. Granville's handsome arms, and large, though shapely which is thoughtful and sympathetic on twists, were profusely decorated by sill-stood just within it, whilst Mrs. Granville the part of nature, he said gaily; and, indeed, neither of them felt the cold, with young hearts beating fast, and turquise and gold earnings decorated her typoung blood leaping high, as it usually does a such approximate. net, adapted to winter by velvet bows, aterally revelled in chero little red birds.

at him with a certain hushed solemaity free election of whose she had seen that in her whole bearing, and shadowing her broan hecomely face, pleasing foolish, but radiant eyes, Bruce told her, as he led just in the less wicked in expression.

> "I think you are making a mistake. she said, courteously but very coldly. I don't know you at all, and I don't think you can have any business with me."

But here Mrs. Granville, who had been

a letter this morning from a relation of yours, telling me of your goings-on with Bruce, and I came here to find him, not you; and to ask him how he could throw you; or of Bruce, for he's never been fast all the years I've known him."

Yet the suddenness of the thing almost shocked her; and against her will, with tears, which she carefully dried with with deep imitation lace, which she took

Every trace of colour faded out of Lola's face as she stood on listening to this woman; she knew her now; she was Her travelling bag lay upon the sofa, where she had placed it after hurrically the "pretty actress with whom Bruce packing it on her return from the has been affiched so many years' of Andrew's present from Bruce—which had arrived that morning, stood beside it. she rang the bell, and Mary outside rose

"You think you are going to have me turned out," said Mrs. Granville in a higher key; "but you're mistaken. They my little girl. And you say you don't know me. Well, everybody in London can tell you who I am. Long ago Bruce swore to befriend my child and me when and left me to starve, all because of his jealously of Bruce. He's ill now; he may before the glass in her bedrooms, beholding a very impressive reflection.

married Bruce years ago. There's no-body loves him as I do, for all his The cloak was of pearl-grey cloth; it temper. And he's as fond as can be of my little Mary, and of me, too, until last October, when he went off into the country in a huff after a tiff with me because he was jealous; and then you angled for him, and got hold of him, as Mr. Marsden tells me, and disgraced yourself by running away to London after him. And he's never written to me since, and I've been miserable thinking it was his temper. But now I know the reason; I shall just go down and wait for him, and I don't leave this house until I have seen him, as no one like me has a right to

Mrs. Granville's foolishness was dashed with considerable cunning. She was quite well aware that by her words she had given a totally incorrect impression of her relations with Bruce, and this was entirely her intention. She had come up prepared to fight for him, but Lola's silence had reduced her to monologue. As she was leaving the room Lola rang the belt again, and Mary at length re-

sponded to it.
"Please show this person downstairs. said Lola.

Her manner was hard and cold, and the girlish ring had died of t of her voice. When my husband comes, he can see

her there," she added.
"Your husband! Who do you mean?" asked Mrs. Granville excitedly.

Lola did not notice her, but answered Mary's look of enquiry.
"I was married to Mr. Brace Luidlaw

this morning," she said; and without a word more she walked into the adjoining bedroom and shut the door. From the sanctuary of this apartment

she could near Mrs. Granville's hysterical weeping and Mary's giggling sympathy. Her ewn heart was aching; her eyes lowing day.

Then he had kissed her very levingly, and had told her to be ready for him "in the new cleak and bonnet" at half-past ten.

"I am going to take year out," he said.

"I am going to take year out," he said.

"I am going to take year out," he said.

"I as so be on the second flower out the stories against him. The woman herself had cortified the new cleak and bonnet" at half-past titlers; what she so quite the lady, sistency, Lola hated Mrs. Granville, and was so great that I believe he will go was so great that I believe he was so great that I believe he was so great that This intelligence appeared to decide closeks burned with sharme at the thought made a movement towards the door. In

coming to claim his bride, and finding two ladies ready and waiting for him. suggested grotesque and tarcical complicattons.

"I wish I had never married him" wish I had nover seen him?" Lola said, her dignity and quietude all gone now. as she paced up and down the diegy bedroom like a caged wild animal.

Wild ideas of running home again, and anying Bruce free to go back to "that detestable woman," crossed her mind.

Perhaps he is fond of that creature ail the time, and only asked me to marry him out of a chivalrous impulse," poor Lola reflected; and the horrible likelihead of this idea seemed to increase as she dwelt upon it. "I can never talk to my heart. If he care I for me, anylow, he would never leave me waiting all these hours. I cannot and will not let him return and find that woman and me in the same house."

rushing to the door that opened into the as she was opening it. passage, she was about to descend the stairs, when she heard the front door time. lose and her husband's voice in the hall.

Retreating into the bedroom again, she stood just within it, whilst Mrs. Granville in his eyes spoke less of love than of made a tunuituous exit from the ad-joining apartment, and burried down as she stopped short and gazed questionjoining apartment, and hurried down the stairs, followed closely by Mary. and surprise, caught Lola's ears:
"Ella : What are you doing here?

load banging of the street door proclaimed Mrs. Granville's departure, and, after pausing on the stairs to question Mary.

and wait there a few minutes. Then he tapped at her bedroom-door, and said, in those sharp, metallic tones which she was afterwards to know so well:

"Lola, are you there? I want to speak

in Paris, from which city, so Lola decided, she could write to Dr. Marsden. But her brain was in a whirl, and she lithink; no, nor fine words either. I had she who might rightfully demand an extension of the first great grief of her life.

planation from him; yet the voice which spoke these words placed her and not im in the wrong.

Without answering, she entered the room, and bride and bride-groom faced one another; each pale, each preoccupied, separated by only a few hours, but by whole years of angry brooding on his part, of pained revulsion of feeling on hers.

"You have been a long time," she said timidly. "Yes. Something happened to detain

His voice was colder and harder than ever.

"Bruce," said Lola suddenly, "why do you speak to me like this? Surely, if either of us have a right to be angry and ask for explanations, it is I. And you see, dear, I love you so that I wait for you to speak first, although I could have died with shame and humiliation at what I have heard!

" I deny your right to be angry, or to ask for any explanation from me," he

said, ignoring her caress. The blood rushed to Lola's face : she

withdrew her hand from his arm. 'What!" she said in a low voice When a creature like that bursts into my room, and dares to tell me she loves you, and that you love her, I have no

right to ask you to explain?"
"None whatever. Ella Granville is ignorant and silly. But she has some heart and some conscience; she does not lie to those she loves. She is no deceitful coquette, and is therefore a far better woman than you."

Into Lola's great blue eyes, as she watched him, as she listened to him, came a look of horror and anguish which seemed suddenly to age her.

"If you think this," she said, almost in a whisper-" if you thought this, why have you married me? If you only wish to wound me, if you have no love for me, why have you made me your wife?"

'And, since you do not love me, why have you become my wife?" he asked, staring at her with every line of his handsome face looking as if it were carved in stone.

"Since I do not love you!" she repeated slowly. "What do you mean?"
"What does this mean?" he asked. and laid up in the table a ring, bearing a

true-lovers's-knot in diamonds. Lola started violently and grew pale again as she recognised her engagement-

Where did you get it from ?" she faltered.

" From the man you had promised to marry; the man you professed to love as you profess to love me; the man you were bound to when you took me out of pique and to get yourself out of a difficulty your own folly had thrown you into."

His tone was barsh, almost brutal. He would not look at her, would not see the pain and fear clouding her sweet face. She could not reply to his taunts, could not explain her own inconsistencies as a stronger-natured or a less sincere woman might have done. She could only stare at him with wide-open dry eyes, while each word he spoke seemed to stab her like a knife. But to Brace her silence was a confirmation of his charges, and her next question made this certainty more certain still.

· Have you seen Aubrey? " she asked. "Yes: he came to London to fetch you. And if I had known yesterday what he told me to-day, if you could Bruce Laddaw.

"So it's quite true what I heard; and she's benefit exclaimed the lady, growing very red." Is she on the second no longer shut hir ears to the stories.

Bruce Laddaw.

burning with a storm of unshed tell me the truth, we should have been she's here!" exclaimed the lady, growing very red. "Is she on the second no longer shut hir ears to the stories.

Bruce Laddaw.

burning with a storm of unshed tell me the truth, we should have been spared the farce of this morning. I left be Vany in my rooms under a doctor's care afterdaine what I could for him. have so far forgotten your nature as to

an instant Bruce's jealousy damed out again, and he intercepted her progress.

"De Vaux may die or go mad." said: "but, nowever much you love him, you are my wife, and I forbid you to go te him.

She turned on him with unexpected

' My father was right," she said "and cour wife will be a miserable woman. I have never fied to you: I have only been atraid. I could explain to you, if yeo would listen like a man and not like a stone. I am very, very serry for Aubrey"--her voice broke when signifitered his name, as Brace's jealous cars noted "but however much he may suffer. I am suffering as much as he. I ara net going to him, though I should like to ask him to torgive me. You could not treat me like this unless you hated me, and I cannot stay to let you break my heart and to be insulted by that woman who you say is better than I have been very wrong, and disobedient, and foolish; and I am going benne

The tears were rolling down her face as she felt blindly for the familie of the door. For the first time during this interview Bruce remembered something else besides his own wounded pride and jeatousy, and his indignation at Lola's And with that she started up from the seat in which she had flung herself, and, to the door, and laid his hand upon her's

"Lo'a," he said, gently enough this

She half turned, hoping to see his arms stretched out towards her; but the look

ingly into his face.

"When you go to Oldford again you will find great changes there," he said. She staggered back against the closed door. His tones, suddenly softened by his question, for only the sound of con- deep core passion, had told her more than he intended they should. "It is bad news," she said very low

and about my father. I can see it in your face. And you have let me talk of other things all this time! He is illvery ill. Ah, for Heaven's sake don't tell me he is dead!"

She thrust out her hands to stop the dreaded words she had read in his face. Bruce took her hands in his and drew them gently round his neck. But he was powerless to comfort her now. She no longer believed in his love; and his tongue and audacity.

"Oh, don't you?" she said scornfully.

"But I know you, Miss Lola, and fine stood towards bits over the sound of the stood towards bits over the stood towards between the stoo

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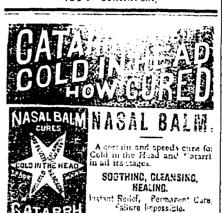
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a grey, snow-laden sky, bride and bride groom took their first journey together; she absorbed in remorseful grief that separated them still further; he jealous even of her sorrow, too proud to break through the coldness his own example had created, too arrogant to seek for a love his words had chilled.

And so, in tears, in constraint and silence, on her way back to her old home made desolate by death, Lola's bridal day closed in

(To be Continued.)



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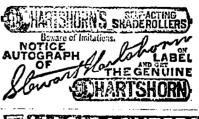
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Sigh. "Remember your loved and dead!" Fading, duttering, whirling, falling, Leaves come down with a sob of pain, Come to cover the dear ones lying Under the cold November rain; Cold as clay when the soul has fled; Oh! pray, pray for the dead!

Oh! pray, pray for the dead! Every second death is calling, pear ones fall like the Autumn leaves; Where's the grove that has lost no garland Where's the home where no mourner grieves? Grieves for those who perhaps in anguish, Barred from glory are doomed to roam, Voiceless, helpless Oh, you loved them ! Begour Father to call them home, Home from suffering, darkness, dread ; oh! pray, pray for the dead!

Oh! pray, pray for the dead! Pray for those whom the yawning billows swallowed down in their fearful wrath, Those who, scorched by the breath of fever, Fell like grass in the mower's path; Those who dropped by the way unnoticed, Those who died in the battle's din; All are loved by our Lord, and holy. All must suffer who stoop to sin; Plead for rest for each weary head, oh! pray, pray for the dead!

On! pray, pray for the dead! Buried friends, can we ever forget you, You who felt for our weal or woe? God be with you, our silent sleeper-, Lying under the turf so low! Useless, vain is our weak bewailing. Vain are murmur and sob and tear; What, oh, what can our grief avail you, Lifeless dust that was once so dear ? Hark ' a sigh from each lowly bed : oh! pray, pray for the dead !

"THE SIMPLE TRUTH."

By SARA TRAINER SMITH.

DEGGY Dalton lived within four bare walls. much as Truth must have lived at the bottom of her well,-longing for light and warmth and beauty, but fearless and undaunted in hope for the future.

The "second story back" of one of the mean little houses up a dirty court was all she called home. Of all the universe God made, not one thing was ever visible there but a patch of sky, ar off and dimmed by smoke and mist except when the winter stars of morning shone clear. Peggy, on her way to early Mass, used to look up at them with a whispered blessing. Because they had thus looked down upon her zirlhood in green Ireland, they alone seemed kindly natural in her lone old age.

If anyone cares for Peggy's portrait, it is only necessary to go to the nearest Catholic caurch in any city, and walt near the door for early Mass. To it there will surely come a quaint and unmistakable figure in apron and hawl, close back bonnet and wide bordered cap, rosary-and, perhaps, umbrella-in hand-Photographed as she stands, wrinkles a little smoothed away, defects shaded off, general effect rather vague, but eges darkened, and hair whitened to snow-white, there will be Peggy. Or, the next thing to her-a good old Irish woman, "with no nonsense about her." for Peggy was that. A brave sweet-natured, pure-hearted, honest old woman, doing her nest to live as God willed.

Peggy was a widow. To her it seemed a long yet pleasant old face, and heard his faint voice inhis last thanks and blessings as he slowly taded before her. In reality, it was scarcely more than two years since his death, there in Bell's Court. But they had been very hard rears. Life had never been easy to Peggy, but 12m thinkin'." before this there had always been some one to weight, some one to even carry it a brief space while she snatched the rest from routine that was doubly sweet. Now there was no hange, no rest, no help, no sympathy, full and entire because of a share in the trial, whatever it might be. There were neighbors, to be sure and kindly ones, spite of their own great needs and scant supplies. But what did they know of the whole bitterness and its rare sweetening? Not one of them had ever "seen the sun golden on the Liffey," ever stumbled with her through the darkness before dawn to the Little Chapel and Father O'Toole's contessional, ever danced with Nora and Patsey and Dennis and Bridget and the others when Peggy was young and a dancer with the best. Above all, not one of them had ever heard the small voices of Peggy's little ones so soon nushed in death, or even heard of Jamsey,-Jamsey, her heart's delight and her heart's woe, her youngest, her dearest, her only living and her only lost child. Ah! with no part nor lotin these memories, sympathy with present trials lacked the tenderness of regret and the comfort of hope. Peggy was indeed alone.

She was very poor. From the first there had been little the could do in the New World life. She was no skilled servant, and no "hand" of any sort in shop or factory. But so long as John lived, there had always been something 10 eat, albeit scanty and plain as bread and water. There had always been fire part of the day, at least, and if there was no light for the darkness, there was always John to talk with, and the glow of his pipe that was meat and drink to him and, sympathetically, to her. Now, inher damp and mouldy room, oppressive In summer, iron cold in winter, Peggy sat out many a dreary evening or crept into bed at what was sunsett in the world where the sun counted, cold, hungry, tired and lonely-yes! beyond words. But she was brave. She had her prayers and her beads. Over and over she murmured the familiar words, over and over she told the well-worn decades, and looking on to "the morn's Mass," dropped asleep with a mile on her lips as often as not. With the first lightening of the darkness of night, she was up and off. Neither cold nor heat, neither storm nor shower, neither the growing weakness of age nor the weariness bor n of insufficient nourishment, kept her within doors after that hour. All that the lighted altar meant to her in its beautiful and pure adornings, more prosperous lives can never know. To her Our Lord was indeed all .- His shrine, herstronghold and her shelter. There she was ^{led} and clothed, warmed and refreshed. In the thought and the comfort of that hour of promise, she went through the toll and sorrow of the day.

Late risers in the court-say, six o'clockwould see her trotting briskly home. With the day's work before her, there was no time to tarry. There was "the house"-it was perhaps ten feet square-to clean and put in spotless order, for Peggy was as cleanly as she was pure of heart. There was the day's living to earn, and the one pleasant thing about it was the chance that it might be a good one. It was earned with a basket and many a weary tramp. In the basket there was always some of Peggy's knitting, some of her sewing and some of her starching and Ironing. There was nothing

that she never attempted more than she could accomplish. She made no pretention to buying and selling, for hers were not the wits to sharpen against other wits. She had a line of her own. When John died, there was still something in the old Irish chest. With her face yet wet with the sait and bitter tears of widowhood, Peggy had set about despoiling herself of her last treasures. She cut up her remnants of Irish linen—saved so long to make Jamsey's shirts, "whin he came that length," -and fashioned them into coarse, yet snowy aprons. She put her nimble fingers to her cuts of Irish yarn, and knitted peasants' stockings, thick and warm and soft. Then she went out into the streets and sold them. Not an apron nor a pair of the stockings ever saw Bell's Court again. Something in her dear old Irish face, still a little rosy if wrinkled, something in her blue Irish eyes, still with a twinkle in their dimness, in soft, cheery voice, plaintive as it was with fear and hope, both struggling for the mastery,-above all, something in the hearts God softened to wards her in her hour of need, established Peggy in business. From that day she had gone on in the same way. Peggy's aprons, Peggy's stockings, Peggy's starched sun-bonnets had a reputation in a small business world. If Peggy had had four hands instead of two, four rooms instead of one, four days sunshine instead of seven days twilight in every week, and four times the price of her articles instead of the miserable pittance for which she sold them, she would have been very well off-for Peggy. Even then, there are not many of us who would

have envied her success. As it was, Peggy found it hard to get along. It was now March, but cold as midwinter. She awoke shivering, after sleeping without comfort. Never had she so often asked herself the question, "What shall I do?" never had she wait so anxiously for the answer. But

still, she waited with no fear or doubt. "There's but three ov thim!" she said to herself, one morning, laying her wares in the basket with careful hand, and lightly smoothing the aprons of which she spoke. "An' the sun-bonnets is no good without the sun. An' what to do wid mestlf I don't know!"

Her hands trembled so she could scarcely tie the strings of her bonnet, and there was even a quiver on her gentle old mouth. But she forced it to smile, though wistfully.

"Shure, Peggy Dalton, wud ye play me that thrick? An' me that good to ye! Did I iver lave ye yer lone? No, ye niver did, Lord! I'll saythat fur ye! An'it's mesilf do feel shame fur that ould Peggy, the crather. But it's impty she is, Lord, an' there's more room fur timptation. Ye'll furgive her this wanct? An' yer Blissid Mother 'll go bail fur her-that will she! More be token. I'll say me prayers this blissid minit."

There was no one to hear this strangely familiar yet reverential soliloquy,-no one to see the kneeling figure, with thin hands clasped on the worn handle of the basket, and the pale, almost transparent face uplifted. These are the lessons of the poor the world loses. More often than we think, the holes and corner: of their shelters are the niches of saints.

It was yet early in the day when she reached her favorite resting place, an angel of a grand old church on her route. Here, if the weather was bad, was partial shelter and a stone coping broad enough for a seat. Here, her best customers had come to her. Here, if her stout heart seemed failing her, she crept in at the ever open door and up the long, warm aisle to kneel beneath the star-like lamp of the sanctuary, and tell over her sins and her sorrows, her needs and her blessings. Usually, by the time she reached it, the Masses for the day were all over, and the stillness unbroken save by the faint footfall of an occasional visitor like her self, but to-day the doors stood wide open, and there was every preparation for a grand solemnity of some kind. Already the aisles time since she last saw her husband's rugged were filling, and carriages driving up with fresh arrivals.

"Glory be to God!" wnispered Peggy, devoutly. "An' yer in luck to-day, Peggy Dalton, ye ongrateful ould sinner. An'it's yer poor ould bones "I take kindly to the prayin' now

Basket in hand, she slipped quietly into the share its hardships, some one to ease the bur-den when passing circumstances added to its not yet begun. A stately catafalque in the centre aisle told Peggy the object of the solemnites,-a requiem Mass for some dignitary of Church or State. The people around her were evidently not Catholics, but sight seers of great curiosity and utter ignorance of all they saw. But they were not all alike indifferent, irreverent, and ill-bred Peggy's attention was gently drawn to those behind whom she knelt, two young girls, soft-voiced and gracious, interested and eager, but unobtrusive. Peggy heard their questionings until her heart burned within her in her sweet old face attracted the notice of one. She was a very pretty creature, very fair and pure looking, with a bright smile as it beamed on Peggy.

"Ye're not a Catholic, dear?" whispered Peggy, bending forward. She shook her dainty head.

"An' ye know nothin' about it, at all, at all?" Again she shook her head. Her companion turned a listening face, serious and noble, older

and wiser. "Ah! childer dear!" sighed Peggy- "Ah, me heart's bruk wid the t'ought ov ye! An' ye so purty an' so plisint wid ye, too. Oh, shure, the Blissid Savior is thinking ov ye this minit! Pray, childer, pray whin the little bell rings. an' He comes among us wid His own tinder Heart. Ax Him fur a blissin' thin. Ah, will

ye now?" The fair one looked at her companion, with a red flush of embarrassment but no irritation. Peggy's whisper was so soft and her blue eyes so tenderly entreating, it would have been hard hearts indeed that resented her evident sincerity. The old girl answered gravely.
"We will, indeed! Do not forget us in your

prayers, either." "Me blissin' on yez! Shure, I'll pray hard

an' fast fur ye." The Mass went on with splendid beauty in all its ceremonial, in all its awful meaning, its solemnly sweet music, speaking of the End, the terribly swift-coming End. Peggy told her beads, and forgot all else of earth. The two girls knelt reverently, prayed fervently, vague as it all was to them. When it was over, they turned to smile again at "the dear old woman. But she was gone, and silently and thought-

fully they followed in her wake to the door. There was a shrill shrick from without as they reached it, and a slight swaying and surging of the crowd which blocked their passage. They heard something of an accident, horses, an old woman,-all confused and broken. Then some one pushed through the erowd to them, and a man-a stranger-said

o the elder : "Miss Graham, there has been a slight accident with your carriage. Your coachman appears to be drunk, -or out of his mind. You had better wait here until it is attended to for you. There is a crowd out there, and it may

be unpleasant." Miss Graham laid her hand firmly on the little one of her companion, who clasped her arm n terror.

"An accident?" she said. "Can I do anything? Was any one hurt?" "Well, there was an old woman knocked down, and I am afraid it was rather rough on

her. She was but a frail old body." They were outside of the church now, and thing wanted I can get?" asked Miss Graham. could see the group around the carriage with

go away where I cannot see anything! I can--cannot looked at him—at any one in pain!" "Lucy, you must not!" said the quiet voice of Miss Graham. "Stay here! I am going to see what is the matter and what is to be done. James is not hurt. He is in trouble."

"Oh, Margaret! James is hurt!" cried the

younger girl, in nervous terror. "Oh, let me

lookers on.

She put the arm of her companion through the arm of the stranger, with one swift glance at his face, and run down the steps. The crowd fell back before her, and she was almost instantly at the side of the kneeling coachman. In the arms of another man lay a poor old woman, her tidy little bonnet torn off, her white cap pushed aside, and blood on her white hair and white face. But she was speaking feebly, and Margaret knew the voice.

"Oh, I am so sorry;" she exclaimed, sinking down beside her. "Are you much hurt? Have they gone for a doctor? Everything shall be done at once for you. James, what is the matter? Get up and get the carriage ready

The man staggered to his feet mechanically, and looked helplessly around him. Peggy raised

"Oh, lady dear! be alsy wid him! Shure, it was me own fault-to let the screech out ov mesilf like that! It's me own b'y—me Jamesy! Oh, lady dear! Shure it's hersilf! An' I prayed fur ye-Hivin's blissins on ye! Oh, Jamesy, me own b'y!"

Her head fell back with closed eyes, and a cry rose from the by-standers. Miss Graham had slipped her arm under her neck, and the man who was supporting her rose. He looked round on the crowd and put up his hand to bar their approach.

"She has only fainted," he said. "The young lady will see to her. I do not think she is seriously hurt. In all probability, she fell as much from weakness of exhaustion as from any blow of the carriage pole. The poor creature seems to be in a starving conditionalmost.

"You don't mean it!" exclaimed a sturdy old gentleman with his hands in his pockets. "Yes, I do mean it! And I am very sorry for it, too. I'm that sorry! How sorry are you? As he spoke, he took off his hat, threw into it a rattling handful of silver, and passed it to the old gentleman. He in his turn withdrew one hand, dropped in an offering, and passed to it to the next. Miss Graham heard the ring of "change," the rising laughter and good-natured mirth of a crowd which finds itself disappointed of the climax of a tragedy. It had the effect of diverting their attention from herself and her charge, with whom she was busily occupied until James returned speedily with a physician.

"No serious injury," pronounced he presently. "That is, nothing I can discover from such an examination as this. She had better be taken to the hospital at once. If there is a carriage-'

"There is ours!" interrupted Miss Graham, and ready to take her where you please. James, tell Miss Lucy, and bring the carriage

She spoke with great gentieness, authoritatively, and the poor fellow, half distracted, went at once to do her bidding. The by-standers said "the young lady went home with the gentleman," and in a few minutes the carriage was drawn as close to the curb as possible, and the frail burden laid upon its cushions. The doctor and Miss Graham half knelt, half crouched, beside her as support in the short and hurried drive. Neither of them spoke. The doctor watched his patient closely. and Miss Graham's thoughts were busy with many things. The old woman's whispered words in church, their solemn effect as the Mass proceeded, the accident that had so singularly strengthened and prolonged their interest, the new and agitating experience of nurse and hospital visitor, were certainly quite enough to occupy any young and untried mind.

· I would like to wait here until after the examination," she said, as they drove through the great gates. "I wish to do all in my power for her. And it seems the coachman has some knowledge of her. Or she of him, rather."

She waited in a small room near the entrance After a little, the door opened slowly and James peeped in, his distressed face and dishevelled hair appealing to every kindly heart.

"James!" she cried, starting up. "Come in and tell me what happened. How was she hurt? Who is she?"

"Miss Margaret," said the poor fellow, with fast filling eyes and faltering voice, "indade an' indade it wur not me fault! She let the screech out ov her whin she set hur two eves on me, an' there she wur forninst me, an' I'm thinkin' the reins was loosed in me two han's wid the fright ov it. Fur I knowed it wus me ould mother hersilf, an' me lookin' fur hur this twilve-munt back!"

"Your mother, James? I thought you were alone in America."

"Shure, an' wusn't I that same? Whin I endn't till-no more than thim that's didwhere they, wus what use had I to be tillin' ov me relashuns anny-way? Not that I begrudged it to thim! Faith an' I had more right to be proud ov thim than iver they had ov mesilf." "But why did you not know where they

were? asked Miss Graham, seeking to check the storm of emotion threatening to overflow "Well, thin - Miss Margaret - ye know -

versilf-I wusn't-I wusn't just the parfict man intirely when yer father laid han's on me, But yer father-he wrought that way wid methat I'm-I'm not just that had now altogither An' iver since the mindin' ov me, I do be strivin' to fin' me mother. Fur I heerd me father wur did. An' shure, now I hey found hur, I've killed hur intirely!"

There was no keeping it back now, and the storm broke in such a rain of tears and sobs that Miss Graham's eyes were wet in sympathy. The return of the doctors recalled her to herself.

"Oh, Doctor!" she asked, eagerly, " is she much hart? Oh, I hope not. This is her son and he has not seen her for years. It was the shock and surprise that caused the accident." "Ah!" said the doctor in charge. " Then that explains her questionings. We could not make head or tall of them. Well, my man, your mother is not very much hurt-'

"-but she is so much weakened that the shock is a very serious thing. I am afraid she's had a hard winter of it. She is very thin. And she is a bad color. We can't tell how it will turn out."

"Starved, really," murmured the young physician who had accompanied them. He and Miss Graham stood on a little apart. She turned a look of horror on him. It seemed so dreadful, remembering the tidy little creature's white, still face, and thinly, furnished basket. The whole story of patient struggle seemed told in a flash.

"Ye'll be afther littin' me to hur, Doctor?" said James, wistfully.

"Not now, my man. We were obliged to give her something to quiet her, and she must sleep. But-" he paused. The doctors looked at each other. "Well, you had better come back this afternoon. If she's awake, you can see her then."

"Can I do anything for her, Doctor? Is any "No, madam, nothing at all-at present. else. She had the wisdom of the very wise in its empty box. A policeman was holding the lane may be glad of some help, will at least

horses, and their own dark brown livery was | find it pleasant to see you-after a time." He was a handsome, old kind gentleman, and his very close to the ground, among the feet of the air of gallant courtesy sat well upon him as he bowed to Miss Graham. She took her leave of him and walked away with the younger doctor, silent and sad.

"Doctor, you don't think she will get over it," she said, in a loud voice.

He did not answer her at first, then spoke of her age, the possibilities, the advantages of the hospital,

"At all events, she will want for nothing," he continued, as he assisted her to close the carriage door, atter she had offered to set him down on the way. "The crowd was generous, They handed me quite a sum from that hat." They parted with a smile. But Miss Graham reached home in sober mood. She found them all in sympathy with her, for they were a kindly and generous household, and their

servants had a share in the warmth and sunshine of the home as well as in its labors. James was left at liberty to go and come at will until he was quite satisfied as to his mother's condition, and many and hearty were the enquiries for her.

Margaret was not content with inquiries, Her first visit on the next day was followed by many more, for Peggy was no ordinary sufferer. She grew into the very hearts of all who came near her, and her cheeriness, her patience, her hopefulness, made of her sickbed anything but a pillory for those who at tended it. For Margaret she had a special fondness. James had told her all his story in his first visits, had made his peace with the past, and heard all her simple story. In his upward path, Magaret's father and mother bore a conspicuous part as helpers and strengtheners, and the two gentle lady daughters called forth all his native eloquence in the retrospect. Peggy lay through quiet hours, telling her beads for them. She had a fancy-it may have been more-that in a special way they were intrusted to her prayers that her grateful heart was so blessed as to have the way pointed out for its expression, and the meeting in the church just before the answer to her long and patient pleadings for Jamesy's return was meant to supply another object for those pleadings. Her manner to Margaret was always lovingly tender and respectful, her cheeriness more marked, her utter confidence in God and man more beautiful when Margaret was there. The two souls were like two rare lewels in different settings, allke, yet each taking a new purity and steady clearness and brilliancy from the other.

They talked of many things in those daily risits. Peggy told of her work and its wages cold and hunger and thirst and weakness. Margaret spoke of her daily duties and pleasures, and Peggy enjoyed them like a child, while she took her own portion as "the will of God, and blissins on it." Quaint and simple enough were many of her revelations. Margaret never forgot her speaking of those hours before the Blessed Sacrament in the church where they met, and from whence, Peggy said, she always went forth to comfort and to good fortune.

"Shure, an' He always sint me somethin," maybe a friend, maybe a customer. It's not often I do be botherin' Him about thim, though. Don't I know He sinds thim annyway, an' it's shamed I'd be to be hurryin' Him! But whin I finds mestif clane strippit ov iverything, I do be thinkin' He manes me to remimber it's Himsilf owns iverything. So I just mintion it to Him, soft like. An' He takes it plisint, ivery time,

But through all the quiet time of visiting, nursing, resting, Peggy grew no better. She did not suffer much, but it was evident "the silver chord was loosed." Nothing was said of it, but her little preparations were all made. Margaret went, at her own request, to the little dark room in the Court, gathering together the few poorthings that were Peggy's treasures and carrying them away.

"You know, Peggy dear," she said, "when you are well you will never go back there. Now that you have found Jamsey, there is a much better home provided for you.

" Aye, shure! " said Peggy, placidly, and lay quiet. After a time, she said: "There was three aprons in the baskit, Miss Margaret

"Yes, Pegev. Three anrons and two sunbonnets, and two pair of stockings.' "Aye! Mrs. Mulligan's Ted bought wan pair that morn. It was all I sold, fur I thought I was to hav had luck with thim. Miss Marga-

"Well, Peggy?"

"Its not the likes ov yez wnd be wantinthim, but I be that proud an'glad, I wud, if ye'll take an apron or a sun-bonnet. Just to mind ould Peggy Dalton whin she's under the sod, darlint. It's poor things they are, shure, but I did me best wid thim, an' they ken' the heart ov me warrum ,til I found me b'y. An' isn't it an iligant b'y he is, Miss Margaret?" "He's a very nice fellow, Peggy. My father

thinks a great deal of him." "Blissins on yer father! Shure, he's the right to think well ov him, fur he's the makin' ov him under God! Ah, will ye take the apron. dear? Or the sun-bonnet?

"Indeed I will, Peggy." "Thank you kindly, Miss! Now, I'm done

wid thim. I'll niver stick stitch more. Glory be to God!" She drew a long, soft breath, and when Mar-

garet spoke to her again, she was sleeeping restfully and sweetly as a child. It was the next morning James knocked at

Margaret's door with a tear-washed face. She knew his errand.

" Miss Margaret,-" he whispered, and turned way. " Yes. James, poor fellow!"

"Miss Margaret, me heart's bruk! Wud yerud ye-go wid me, plaze? She do be wantin' to spake wid ye-the day."

ten minutes," said Margaret. And in ten minutes they were on their way. The hospital ward seemed very still and white. In one of the neat beds, so smooth it

The pause was eloquent. " I will be ready in

looks almost undisturbed, the delicately pure old face, crowned with silver hair, rested on the spotless pillow. They paused beside it. "Mother!" said James, bending forward. Mothery I've done yer bidden'-I've brought her wid me-Miss Margaret's here."

The blue eyes opened, dimmer than when Margaret saw them last, but loving still. Margaret sat down close to her and laid her beautiful, jewelled hand on the thin wrist around which was wrapped the prayer-polished rosary. Peggy looked down feebly at the warm

"Ah, darlint,-the jewels ov Our Lady! In ve only-only set store on thim: I've said thim o'er an o'er fur ye-an' if ye wad only say thim for me-if ye wud say thim only wanct ! Margaret sat in silence one moment, and the wistful eyes grew brighter. Then the fair young face bent over the dying woman's pil

"I will say them for you, Peggy. Our Lady has heard your prayers, and God has granted them. I am a Cathollo." Peggy clasped her hands with one supreme

effort. "Glory be to God!" she said, clearly, fully Lord, furgive ould Peggy once more! Did I iver doubt ye? An' Jamsey's found-an' me day-an' she's yer own child! Glory be to God!

face with her hands. But the Sister spoke quietly.

"The end is not yet. She will pass away be fore many hours, but now she has fainted. Dear, simple-hearted saint! She has been

faithful!".

Indeed, she had. Placidly, beautifully, in the full enjoyment of all her senses, fortified by all the rites of the Church, her heart's desires granted in its fullest sense, Peggy Dalton vent to her reward. Out of loneliness, hardship, darkness, pain, He who has promised brought her to the fulfilment of His word: And their end shall be Peace."

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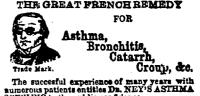
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The Louisiana Legislature, which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919 —The general im pression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

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St. Boniface, June 8th 1890 SISTER A. BOTER. Dr. G. Desrosiers writes Nov. 12th 1890.

Dr. G. Desrosiers writes Nov. 12th 1890.

"Thave used Dr. NEYS ASTHMA SPE-CIFIC's several cases of Asthma with very good succes. I had a particularly bad case of asthma recently. An old man of 72 years of age had been an investrate asthmatic for the last 12 or 15 years. His sufferings were so severed that he apprehended estification. I made him inhals the fumes of Dr. NEYS ASTHMA SPECIFIC and he immediately breathed freely. It is several weeks since this occured and from what I know he has enjoyed an excellent health from that day. I cannot but comgratulate myself upon having tried this most excellent preparation."

St-Félix de Valois. G. Desnosiezs, M. D.

Sold by all Druggists at 50 cts. & \$1.00 pro ben. Free by mail on receipt of price.
ROBITAILLE, CHEMIST, JOLIETTE, P. Q. Canada.

wurk's done furiver—an' I die in the liight ov day—an' she's yer own child! Glory be to God! I'm done wild it all!"

J. WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman Storage for all kinds of merchandise, in bond or free. Also Household Goods. Warehouse and office William and Queen streets. Bond No 78, Telephone 81. and office William and Queen streets. Bond No 78, Telephone 81.

and office William and Queen streets. Bond Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

Montreal : : : :

: : : : Company,

HENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS ROOFING

In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravet.

Before giving your orders get prices

ROOFS REPAIRED.

OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane. Telephones-Bell, 130; Federal 1602.

Post Office Box 909

This Company still leads in fine American

They are now receiving their full supply of the beautiful

Weber, Decker, Vose and Hale PIANOS.

Fine speciments of which can be seen in the stores.

No. 228 ST. JAMES STREET. It is a fact not generally known to our readers that this Company sells beautiful new Upright Pianos at \$225. They have also a large number of

Second-hand Pianos at from \$50 upwards. Our readers should call and examine the stock and prices at N. Y. PIANO CO'S stores.



FRECHON & CO.,

1645 Notre Dame St., Montreal, will sell, at a reduction of 20 per cent. until New Year, all their well assorted Church

Vestments and CHURCH ORNAMENTS

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co'y.

1891—SEASON—1891. The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports:— To QUEBEC-Steamers QUEBEC and CAN-ADA will leave Montreal daily [Sundays excepted] at 7 p.m.
To TORONTO—Commencing Monday 1st
June, leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 a.m.

from Lachine at 12.30 p.m., from Coteau Landfrom Lacinine at 12.50 p.m., ing at 0.30 p.m.
To the SAGUENAY – Now leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.50 a.m., and from 23rd June to 15th September four times a week-Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and

nturdays.
TO CORNWALL. — Steamer BOHEMIAN
very Tuesday and Friday at noon.
TO THREE RIVERS—Every Tuesday and riday at 1 p.m. To CHAMBLY—Every Tuesday and Frid**ay**

TO BOUCHERVILLE. VARENNES, VERCHERES and BOUT DE L'ISLE— Daily [Sundays excepted], per Steamer TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays at 30 p.m. LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal commencing at 5.30 a.m. Last trip

5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal commencing at 5.30 a.m. Last trip 8.30 p.m. See time table.

To LAPRAIRIE—From Montreal, from 25th May to 31st August, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. From Laprairie—5.30, 8 a.m., 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal 6.30 a.m., 12 noon 4 and 6. 5 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays from Laprairie, 5, 8, 10.30 a.m., 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal 6, 9, 12 noon, 4 and 6.15 p.m. On Sundays and 6, 12 noon, 4 and 6.15 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, from Laprairie, 7, 9, 15 a.m. and 5 p.m. From Montreal 8 a.m., 2 and 6 p.m. EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday, May 2nd, by Steamer Terrebonne, every Saturday at 2.30 p.m., for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Contrecœur returning same evening at about 8 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Offices, Richelieu Pier, Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Househola Medicine ranks amongst the leading

necessaries of Life. HEUCKNEFICS OF LILES.

These famous Pills purity the BLOOD and set meet wonderfully yet soothingly, on the STOWACH, LIVER, KIDREYS and BOWKLF, giving one, energy and vigority to these great Walk RFRINGS OF LIPE. They are confidently recommended as a never-falling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakned. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all aliments incidental to females of all ages and as a GENEFAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are masurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment.

Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and cheet, as sail into meal, it ours SOEB THROAT, Diphtheris, Bromchitis, Congres, Codes, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Absonser Piles, Fistulas

Gout, Rheumatism,

and every kind of SEIN DISEASE, it has nover been known to fall.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET. LONGON. and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the sirilized world, with directions for use in almost every The Brace Marks of these medicines are registered at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British Fursional Communication of the British Fursion and the British Fursion of the British Fursion who may been the American communication for the British Fursion will be protected.



NYERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP of intruce and childhood, wh ther torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply or blotohy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, ecrotulous or hereditary, is speedily, renominically and permanently cured by the Ouricusa Reskedes, consisting of Curicusa, the g cat Skin Care, and Curicusa Soar, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and Curicusa Resouvent, the new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greates: of Humor Remedies, when the beat physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Delays are dangerous. Cures made in childhood are perminent.

Sod everywhere. Price, Curicusa, 75c; Soar, 35c; Resouvent, Sl.50. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Curental Corrotatios, Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp purified and teautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and muscular rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrate CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER.

LADIES CORNER.

The eve of the feast of St. Catherine. Nov. 24, was selected for the joyous cele-ing the name, and if the wearers could be bration of the marriage of Mademoiselle persuaded that no serious injury would Gabrielle Pellant, sister in-law of Mon. Globensky, Seigneur of St. Eustache, to gardens and verandahs without any hat at all, and if they would give their heads as a promising young physician of this city.

Mon. Rodolphe R. C. Leprohon, son of they would find the benefit. The first J. L. Leprohon, Esq., M.D., vice-consul of experiment of this kind might possibly Spain. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon P. Leblane at the procathedral in the presence of the near relatives and a few of the intimate friends of the family, after which the happy bride and bridegroom left for Quebec, and decided to confine their bridal tour to the Pominion of Canada. Rich and to the Dominion of Canada. Rich and valuable were the many gifts received by the youthful bride on this happy occasion, but as all wedding presents occasion, but as all wedding presents bears striking similarity a description is unnecessary; suffice it to say in conclusion that Madame Rodolphe Leprohon will return to Montreal in three week's time to take up ber residence at 513 Dorchester street, where dish containing hot water in which a summary scale has been dissolved. well-wishers and in addition those of her very popular husband, which may be considered a host in themselves. The natrimonal epidemic appears to have broken out in bacter Legalouis family broken out in Doctor Leprohon's family. and entirely battles his medical skill-it is now rumored that one or two more of his sons are affected by the contagion: the one most likely to succomb to the whose choice is a bright, intelligent and attractive lady-a charming young

pears to be growing up in a heavenward direction till one cannot help wendering parting to be changed daily. There is how far it will go and where it will end, still much to be said on this subject but. When the top of the puffed sleeve is al. it must be deterred for the present. Any most on a leve, with the ear, it may well other enquiries concerning the care of be considered grotesque and unbecome the hair will be attended to in next issue most on a leve, with the ear, it may well ing, and yet one sees this frequently. It In conclusion, in case any of my readers should be beene in mind that a lady, with no neck at all makes a mistake in having a Medici collar, and the sleeves of her gown made exactly the same height as her particular friend whose throat happens to be nearly as long as a giraffe's. When the epaulet is raised about an inch and a half high, it is very becoming, provided there is a space between it and the collar, showing the discontinuous made use of this recipe. tween it and the collar, showing the disc, anyone who has made use of this recipe. tinct outline of the shoulder, but when and as my own hair is not gray. I cannot this space is filled in by folds, frills, or every well try the experiment for the trimming of any kind, the body of the benefit of the public. It is true, I have wearer appears too long in proportion to an uncle with snewy locks, but he would the rest of the figure, and gives an awk-probably become fractions if I were to ward high shoulder effect. This kind of try this scientific experiment on his sleeve is at present so much worn that ; venerable head, besides, there is a still the perfectly flat style of a few seasons | more substantial reason for my not doing ago now looks quaint and old-fashioned; therefore, the difficulty is how to I'm here with the tea and mails! modernize a valuable seal or fur coat by altering the sleeves. We see daily many attempts at this change, but they are such decided failures that they would time ago -did you receive mine have looked better in their primitive state. However, the desired alteration | can be made so perfectly as to defy detection, but only an expert and practised hand should attempt it. For the should all, and girls especially, do our utbenefit of my readers I can safely remost to assist the poor. These who have commend, for work of this kind. R. plenty of money at their disposal will Kommaier, 111 St. Antoine street, easily find means of rendering assistance, whose work I have seen and tested, but those among us (and they are the He is particularly expert in this branch | majority who can not, or think they can of sleeve-altering, and turns out work not, afford any expenditure otherwise with a style and finish that is quite than for their own immediate needs, will modern. All kinds of storm-collars, furs, mults collarettes and mantles are altered or re-made in a most satisfactory manner unless in exceptional cases. when Mr. Kornmater, seeing that the work is not likely to turn out in a satisfactory manner, gives an homest opinion in the matter.

Madame Kornmaier is most painstaking and prompt in undertaking country orders and attending to her lady patrons, who unite in expressing their satisfaction.

THE HAIR.

which is admitted to be woman's " crown and glory," will now be the subject of a few paragraphs at the special request of constant reader of the "Ladies' Corner.' Without undue vanity one may, and ought to, devote care and attention to this natural adornment of woman which is spoken of as such even in Scripture. Hair should receive the care we devote to choice plants, for, after all, what is hair but a plant. Those who have studied the matter most carefully consider that the three things which injure this silky growth are "want of cleanliness, want of air and perspiration." Ist, "Want of cleanliness "-French women. Parisians in particular, who understand the subject thoroughly, dwell with emphasis, and reiterate in every treatise on the matter. the absolute necessity of keeping the scalp perfectly clean by thorough washing at feast once a fortnight. This should

ous chemicals which form the component parts of even the most highly ex-tolled toilet soaps are injurious. The old recipe, the yolk of one or two eggs is an excellent substitute for soap and is said to cleanse as well as nourish the hair. The object of washing being merely to remove dust, dandruff, or prespiration, the head should not be kept very long in the water, as doing so removes the natural oil which sustains and beautifies the buir, and the want of it leaves it dry and unmanageable for some time. The and thing mentioned as being essential is "air," and to carry the matter still further I would add sun, provided it be not too powerful, is also exceedingly beneficial for the hair. Those who can, without taking cold, spread their there have in the carry in the car flowing locks out in the open air-in mild weather be it understood, will find the benefit. Hundreds of men become bald simply from the habit of keeping their hats on during a great part of the day. Hats, which, though fitted with socalled ventilators, are, in reality, almost. if not quite air tight. The heat that these hard hats of close texture produce is one of the causes of premature baldness. This evil could easily baldness. This evil could easily be remedied if all men's hats were furnished with proper ventilatorf instead of a accrue to them from walking in their

water for some time, then be rubbed very dry, and placed, bristles down, on a fresh towed in the open air, but not in the sun, which would tend to split the brush. This should be done about once a week. fatai malady is Mon. Claude Leprobon. There should be no more partnership in hair-brushes than there is tooth-brushes. even among members of the same family, and still more to be disapproved of the habit of using public brushes at a One of the present fashnous which at-tracts the eye, not always in a favorable tulate in brief, the hair should be washed way, is the high epanlet sleeve which is every fortnight gently yet vigorously, daily assuming such propertions and approperties and approperties.

It is simply this, he is in India and

"Isony"-Replied to your letter some

A WISE SUGGESTION.

be surprised to find how, with a little

forethought and contrivance, they too

can materially contribute to this good

we will find various articles, rendered unsuitable by the vagaries of fashion,

but in other respects serviceable; jackets,

dresses, cloaks, hats, gloves, &c., which

would be a boon to some poor, tired

mother, who has not the wherewithal to supply the demands of her helpless

family. Dresses that have long since be-

come too shabby to be worn in the street,

could, with little labor, be made into a childs "Gretchen" or "Kate Greenaway"

dress, thus making the gift doubly

acceptable, and this would be a com-

paratively easy task for some of our

girls, as needlework is an industry which

can be acquired between one occupation

and another, and there are many among

them who can do any thing, from paint-

ing, embroidery and sewing of all de-

scriptions to the minutest details of

house-work and cookery, which goes to

prove that girls are not as thoughtless.

rivolous and vain as they are reputed to

be. But perhaps some of us do not know of any deserving poor families-

do not know where to find them! Let

is ask our devoted Pastors, who labor

without intermission among the poor of ;

If we examine our wardrobes care,

Additions.

763 Craig St.



Six Tears in Tr ment. 45 Could not gas as my without it.

Programmed Wiss. May, 1883.

The heart of Marchiel Cornel Conforms been project and place of sort in a real that with a recover and size and his soil has sail that with a decided good room by who could not get along without the transfer of the Themse sion is especially in the rich of a moving gloominess of mind and giving a chart contaminate color in the fact.

saases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Kienig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his dimen-tion bertha.

CRICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.

S1 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.

In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist

PIANOS.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street, WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space

Best Body Brussels

perfectly clean by thorough washing at feast once a fortnight. This should be done in a utersal sufficiently large to hold abundance of water,—an ordinary basin is much too small. The water should be tepid, or lukewarm—when rainwater can be had it is very much softer and better for the hair. No scap should be used or if any, only the very best quality, as the scent, caustic, and vari-quality, as the scent, caustic, and vari-

their flock, and who will be able to direct us in dispensing advantageously whatever we can afford to give.

Mothers, also, whatever their condition in life, should have a deep interest in the poor, considering it an obligation to fulfil toward them in proportion to their means, and training their children to aid in ministering to their relief. Whatever hardship wealthy mothers may have in the performance of good work in the r own homes they have not the fear of starvation and poverty to contend with that many poor women, burdened with worthless intemperate or infirm husbands have to endue. In such homes where is the leisure for teaching the children? often too poor and thinly clad to be sent to school, and are, consequently, left to grow up unloved and uncared for in cheerless, uncomfortable homes.

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 ill-fed, ill-clad, without a ray of sunshine in their homes. and to whom a pretty picture or a toy is an unknown luxury. For these the discarded and unused toys can be brought to light, and, if broken, mended; a few of the colored prints annually received with the many monthly, weekly and daily publications that come into our homes, can be selected, as well as old story and picture books, which can be made to look almost new by fastening the loose pages, and adding a cover of bright cambric or some other light material, thus enabling the younger ones among us to aid in brightening the lives of many neglected little ones in dark and gloomy homes.

We may not have much spare time at our disposal, yet there are few among us who could not devote an hour or half hour each day to some special purpose without interfering with our daily routine. However, we would all do well to apply the leisure moments or intervals that occur during the daily hours of labor, study or occupation, to some profitable use. A moment in itself is of little account, but if we add together the odd moments of many successive days we soon acquire time in which to accomplish what, otherwise, we might consider impossible. These moments are "golden coins" with which, I trust, we all may purchase many intellectual, moral and spiritual treasures.

MYRTLL. LADIES, -We secured three first prizes and diplomas at Montreal Ottawa and Sherbrooke, 1891, for the extra quality of our manufacture of Silver-Ware and replating old goods equal to new. We supply private families and Hotels direct from our factory. Free delivery to any part of Canada. Samples, replated at dozen rate to show work.

THE CANADA PLATING COY,



JACCAS A98468.

Tresh, strin Clergyman.

Our Pamphiet for anhorers of perveus dition by the KOENIO MEDICINE CO..

UNEQUALLED IN

WILLIS & Co., Sole Agents, 1821 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que. [18-14]

Carpets.

Since my anouncement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders, measurers, cutters and fitters overrun with pre-sing demands upon their taxed energies, and the lost easemble presents an assurance of the purchasing capacity of the public when prices reach a point below the

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street **CARTER'S**

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizzinese, Nausea, Drowsinese, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carren's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the atomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.

Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER ENDIGINE CO. Mew York.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MUCH BETTER, Thank You!

THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL TESTI-MONY of those who have suffered from CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF WAST-

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda .-

IT IS ALMOST AS PALATARLE AS MILK. IT IS A WONDERFUL FLESH PRODUCER, It is used and radorsed by Physicians, Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Dreggists at 50c, and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville,

COMMERCIAL.

From .-- During the past few days there has been an advance of 10c to 15c per bbl in the price of Manitoba strong flour in the West, but here there is no particular change, last weeks rates being maintained. Quebec buyers have taken a few lots of straight rollers at about last week's rates which we quote as follows: week's rates which we quote as relows:

-Patent winter, \$5.056a\$5.30; patent spring, \$5.156a\$5.95; straight roller, \$4.70; a\$1.85; extra, \$4.40(a\$4.55; supertine, \$4.00a\$4.25; fine \$3.50(a\$3.75; city strong bakers, \$5.106a\$5.00; Ontario bags—extra, \$2.10@ \$2.20; superfine, \$2.00@ \$2.10. 1 [OATMEAL, &c.:—The market has lapsed into its usual winter quietness, and we repeat last week's quotations as follows :-- Granulated and rolled oats \$4.30 to \$4.40 per bbi, and \$2.15 per bag : standard and fine oatmeal \$4.20 to \$4.25 per bbl, and bags \$2.05 to \$2.10. Pot packet of 49 lbs; 82 per packet of 45 lbs. Gold dust commeal 84.25 per bbl; split peas \$3.25 per bbl.

WHEAT,--No. 2 Manitoba hard wheat is quoted at \$1.04 to \$1.05, sales havis quoted at \$1.01 to \$1.02,

Coun. - Car lots of new corn are offered at 72c delivered here last week duty paid and we quote 70c, to 72c.

Prass-Sales during the past few days to fill the last ocean steamer space of the season, but to day a buyer said he would not pay over 75c.

Oats .- Sales of ear lots have been made at 36le per 31lbs, but it is said to be difficult to get that figure to-day since all the boats have been loaded. Quite a lot of oats are said to have been left over in Montreal owing to the Amarynthis not making this port as expected. We anote 36c to 36ke

BARLEY.—Now that the shipping season is closed, the market is quiet, but prices are steady at 52c to 58c as to quality, any thing choice for malting purposes bringing 60e to 62c. Plenty of money has been made by shipping barley RYE.—The market is quiet at 94c to

95c.
BUCKWHEAT.—The market is quiet but steady at 55c to 57c although 57c was re-

cutly paid affoat.

PROVISIONS.

Dresser Hogs.-The market is quiet and steady, a few sales of small lots being reported at \$6 to \$6.10 suitable for butcher's purposes, but \$6.40 is considered an outside figure. Several car lots however ar reported as having changed hands at \$5.75 laid down here to arrive from the West. Now that the weather s colder and more favorable for shipping offerings are beginning to be more freely made. Some holders however are asking \$5.85 laid down here.

Pork, Lard, &c.-A moderately fair transpired in mess pork during the week, new Canada short cut

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. In lard the sale is reported of a lot of 250 pails of compound at \$1.45, but quotations in a jobbing way range from \$1.47\forall to \$1.50. We quote:—Canada short cut pass port per the Canada short cut mess pork, per bbl., \$16.00(a\\$16.50; Canada short cut clear pork, per bbl., \$00.00(a\\$00.00; Mess pork, pork, per bbl., \$00.00(@\$00 00; Mess pork, American, per bbl., \$14.00(@\$14.50; Extra Mess beef, per bbl., \$14.50(@\$15.00; Huns, city cured, per lb., 101c@11c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 91c@10c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 71c@74c; Bacon, per lb., 91@10c; Shoulders, per lb., 81c@9c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The market is firm and prices have an upward tendency. Creamery has been dealt in during the past few days at 241c to 25c for fancy late made, the inside figure having been paid by shippers. Earlier makes range from 22½ to 24c as to quality. For Eastern Townships dairy 21c has been paid, and fancy fall ends have commandas fair range of values as to quality. We stern is firm at 15c to 17c as to quality, the outside being quoted for selections. There has been garaged business in tions. There has been some business in Kamouraska on the basis of 16 c to 16 c. CHEESE.—The cheese market is very firm, 10fc having been paid on this market for finest Western to-day, and holders are now asking He. Advices from New York are very strong as high as 11he having been paid there for large lines of finest goods. We quote prices here firm at 10 c to 11c for finest Western and other grades range from 9½c to 10½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eogs.—The market remains steady under a fairly active demand with liberal sales of pickled stock at 15e to 16c, and of selected held stock at 17c to 18c. Fresh gathered eggs are held at higher figures.

GAME.—Partridge are quoted at 45c for No. 1 and 25c to 30c for No. 2. Venison saddles are, quoted at 11c to 11½c and car cases 5e to 6e.

Dressed Pocktry .-- Turkeys, 9c to loc; chickens, 54c to 7c; geese, 5c to 6c, and ducks 8e to 9c per lb.

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.

Honey.-Is in fair demand, and prices are nominal with sales as follows: -- Fancy white clover in comb, He to 15c: dark, 9c to 11c, and extracted 8c to 10c. A lot of imitation honey sold at 7c.
HAY.—The demand is steady and

prices remain turchanged, and we quote \$8 to \$9 for No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8 for No. 2. Pressed hay is active and selling at \$8.50 to \$9.50; straw at \$4 to \$5.50.
PARSAUS.—The market is steady and a few lots were received during the week

which sold in barrels at \$1.40 to \$1.60, a lot of 25 barrels at \$1.30.

CARRAGE.—The demand is fair and brls are quoted at 70c to 85c, and lots of 100 at

FRUITS, &c.

Arches.-The market is quiet with sales of car lots at \$1.80 to \$2, anything choice being quoted at \$2.05 to \$2.10. EVAPORATED APPLES .- The market is steady at 62 to 7c.
DEFED APPLES.—The market is quiet,

and prices remain unchanged and we quote 4c to 42c per lb. as to quality.

Emigration.

The Pall Mali Gazette announces that Lord Lothian, Hon, David Robert Plun-kett, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir James King, Sir Robert William Cochran Patrick and a number of others, including Mr. Skinner, director of the Northwest Land Combarley \$4.15. Pearl barley No. 1, \$7.25 pany, have been appointed a commission per bbl, \$3.75 per half bbl; No. 2, \$6.75 per bbl, \$3.50 per half bbl; \$2.80 per Scotch crofters and inhabitants of congress of \$10 fbr, \$2 per target of \$1.50 per barley of \$1.50 per bar gested districts in Ireland, using the fund already provided for that purpose.

The British government will send a delegate to the International conference on immigration, which opens in Paris on ing been made in the West at \$1.04) Wednesday next. The delegate is charged In Navy Blue Serges. In Black Serges, Mentreal freights. No. 3 hard is quoted simply to watch the proceedings of the at 97c to 98c. The Chicago market is conference. Major Fred. Brackett, special again lower, closing at 923c. Upper foreign agent of the United States, will tanda white and red winter and spring attend the conference under orders from the Treasury Department at Washington. Secretary Foster's instructions to Major Brackett, in defining the position the American Government, states that the conference is composed of deleave been made at 78c to 79c per 66 lbs. gates from European countries, where the chief problem is emigration, whereas m the United States the problem is ex-clusively immigration. The Secretary adds that the Government and people of the United States are not averse to the immigration of meritorious, self-sustaining persons, but the public opinion and the laws of the country are crystalizing definitely in epposition to pauper immigration and criminal classes. He suggests that some method of effective inspection of emigrants is desirable, and over that any proper measure for preventing the emigration of these classes will receive the hearty co-operation of the United States.

> That fired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carters Litle Liver PHIs before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good

There is nothing more profound than pride mi, strange to say, nothing more ridiculous.

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