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VOL. XL., NO. 20.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1889.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

The Great Question Calmly and Fully Discussed.

Rome Shown to be The Centre of Catholicity-And Its Possesion by Christendom's Chief Bishop Indispensable-All Other Suggestions Shown to be Futile.

In the New York Sun of November 23d appeared a long letter from Paris, written by Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, D.D., from which we

extract the following: -"I laid before His Hollness the observations made by you on the project set forth in the Sun by Mr. Dana as a solution of the Roman question. These were considered most just, and I offer you in the name of the

Holy Father the praise you deserve.

His Holiness, on this occasion, having expressed the wish that you should labor with all possible ardor to promote Catholic Congresses in America, which will undertake to defend the rights and interests of the Church by holding regular annual meetings, I deem it sufficient to inform you of this wish, feeling very sure that you need no other stimulus to correspond with it with all the energy demanded by the supreme importance of the subject itself."

HOW THE NEW PLAN WOULD MAKE TROUBLE.

The desire thus expressed by His Holiness regards the practical steps which I had ventured to suggest as the only ones that could lead to a final and satisfactory solution of this formidable Roman question, which can only be settled in one way, namely, by undoing the injustice done by the Pledmontese usurpation.

I have said that, even were the Spanish Government of the present day willing to sell (a thing not to be thought of) or to give up freely either Majorca or Minorca, or both, to the Holy See, to be held by it in full and perpetual sovereignty, it would be no solution, final or satisfactory of the Roman question.

Intensely Catholic as I believe the great majority of Spaniards to be, and greatly as

they desire to see the august head of their Church independent in his own Episcopal See and city of Rome of all superior temporal authority or dictation, there is, in the cess on of any portion of the territory now left to Spain in the Cld World or the New of her own immense empire, a suggestion lards themselves.

Were the Catholics of both hemispheres to unite together to morrow and offer to Spain such a sum for the purchase of Majorca or Minorca as well might tempt a government and a nation with an empty treasury and stagnent industries, even were the offer accepted (a thing morally impossible), the very presence of the Pontifical flag floating in sovereignty over what was but yesterday a Spanish leland, within view of the coast of Spain, would raise up an Irredentist party in

the Peninsula. No! the Pope cannot, even were he willing find a new territorial sovereignty in the most friendly of Catholio S. ates, although he would if compelled to leave Rome, find generous hospitality and comparative freedom in the exercise of his supreme pastorate and administration of the universal church, even in

more than one Protestant country.

But such a condition for the head of a church, to whom at least 220,000,000 of Catholics owe obedience and reverence in things spiritual, could only be, at best, precarious and of short duration.

THE WAY IN WHICH THIS TROUBLE WOULD

ARISE. No new sovereignity which could be obtained by purchase or concession for the Pope outside of Rome, even if it could be placed

under the joint protection and guarantee of all the powers, could be either more secure in its possession than that of which he was despoiled in 1870, or as sacred in the acknowledged right and sanction of the civilized Church.

What right, in accient or in modern times, city of Rome and the patrimony of St. Peter. with the possessions added to it in the course Where is the dynasty or government that can claim such a title to its territory, or challenge its obsdience to a right more sacred or services more inestimable ?

been since Peter was crucified by Nero within'view of the Vatican. As Bishops of Rome and successors of Peter, the Popes have been alternately disobeyed by the heretics and obeyed by the Catholics of the last nineteen centuries.

THE POPE'S TITLE TO ROME,

In what corner of the globe can you win by the sword, or purchase with gold, or obtain by free gift or concession, or secure by the united sanction of the powers representing both heathendom and Christendom, a title such as Leo XIII. has to Rome, in which he is the 262d successor of the Fisherman of

Rome is, has been, for 1800 years, and will forever continue to be, the centre of Catholicity. It is such because it is the Holy See, the seat, residence and home of him who is, in the belief of all Catholics, the Chief Shepherd of the entire fold of Christ. Not to Lee XIII. alone, even when despoiled by force of his principality and constrained to remain within the walls of the Vatican palace, have all peoples and all sovereigns, Catholics and non-Catholics alike, come to pay homage and

was the head of the Church on earth, and the Vicar of Christ, his episcopal See has been the religious centre of Christendom. Rome has been the centre of the world. Even when driven from it by schlam, by rebellion, by revolution, the Popes have been, by the very force of things, by that moral gravitation which governs, under Providence, the movements of the human race brought back to Rome, because in their person was the central authority, just as all the intensity of terrestrial attraction is said by mathematicans The recent Papal collection in the R and scientists to be located in the centre of delphia diocese amounted to \$17,484 71. our globe.

Such is Rome for the Popes, for the Church, for the Christian world, for every one of us Catholics. And the incomparable, imprescriptible right of the Papacy to Rome, is the sacred right of all Catholicity, as well as of every individual Catholic all over the globe.

Surely a great religious body like the Cath-olic Church, who counts her adherents by the hundred millions must have common vested rights and interests, not only in the spiritual, but the temporal rights and concerns have been blended together by the social life, customs, laws, and institutions of ages.

The Papacy with the States bestowed on it and guaranteed to it by Christendom, was a venerable institution, in which Catholics had vested rights and interests such as no institution of the kind mentioned in history could lay claim to. All Christian nations had their colleges, monasteries, religious houses, foundations in favor of letters, of science, of the fine arts, nurseries of the apostolic spirit for the missions among the heathen, which made of Rome a city unlike all those which ever existed. The charitles, the generosity of all Christian nations, enabled the Popes to create all that was noble, fruitful of good, and beautiful to the outward and inward sense, not only in the capital of Christendom, but in the cities of their provinces.

WHY THE POPE SHOULD BE AN INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGN.

But there is one sacred and inalienable right which we all possessed and all still claim, namely, that the Vicar of Christ, the Bishop of Rome, should be absolute master in his own home and city, should be sovereign over the temporal domain and principality which Christendom had created for him. For he could not be free either in his temporal or his spiritual relations with the Universal Church, with Governments and peoples, unless he were independent of all earthly authority, of all dictation or control exercised within Rome or its Roman States by princes, nobles, er people.

These and very many more most weighty reasons, essentially connected with the fitness of things, the nature of the divine institution of the Papacy, with the necessities of the moral and social order of Christendom, with the existence and purpose of the Christian roligion itself, must appeal in our day and for all future times to the intelligence of philosophers, of statesmen, of all, Catholics and non-Catholics, who like Leibnitz and Guizot and Gregorovius, or like Napoleon and Cavour and De Maletre, are not wilfully blind to the truth, and have the courage to give it nttarance.

The gage of battle has been thrown down to the Catholics of the entire world, and they have taken it up. We, too, are bound to march to the defence of the Vicar of Christ, and to rocover for him the temporal sovereignty to which no unsurpation, no diplomatic sanction no length of possession can constitute a legitimuta titla

In this battle between right and might we rely solely on the moral force of public

And this irresistible force of opinion we hope to create and set in me-tion all over America, North and South, all over the British Empire and its colonies, just as it is now moving the Continent of Europe.

From the very extremity of evil shall come the beginning of effective reparation.

THE WORLD ABANDONED.

An Imposing Ceremony at the Bon Pasteur Convent.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre presided at an

imposing ceremony at the chapel of the Bon Pastour convent, when a large number of young ladies abandoned the world. Those who pronounced their vows were Sisters ledged right and sanction of the civilized Marie de Saint Adolphe, marie de Saint Pros-world for a thousand years, as that with Marie de Saint Adolphe, marie de Saint Pros-which the Papacy held the States of the per, Marie de Saint Thomas d'Aquin, Marie per, Marie de Saint Cyrille, Marie de Saint Elie, Marlo de Saint Cyrille, Marie can be compared to that of the Popes to the | de Saint Roch, Marie de Lorette, Sister Luce Charbonneau became in religion Sister Marie Edouard. Those who received the hely habit were Miss Emelia Maher, in religion Sister Marie de Saint Guillaume; Miss Landry, in religion Sister Marie du Bon Pasteur ; Miss Maria Normandeau, in religion Sister Marie The Pope is Bishop of Rome, such he has de la Salette; Miss A. Arbour, in religion sen since Peter was crucified by Nero with. Sister Marie de l'Ephiphanie; Miss E. Beauchemin, in religion Sister Marie de St. Joseph de Bethlehem; MissiN. A. Gormon, in religion Sister Marie de Saint Pierre ; Miss A. Coulombe, in religion Sister Marie de Saint Jean de Matha; Miss T. Gingras, in religion Sister Marie de Saint Francois de Paule: Miss J. Voyer, in religion Sieter Marie de Saint Hermenigilde; Miss A. Dubuo, in religion Sister Marie de Saint Aubert; Miss Anna Morin, in religion Sister Marie de Saint Isidore; Miss M. L. Sassevill, in religion Sister Marie de Saint Scholastique. A large number of the parents and friends of the

> It is reported that the Russian Government will settle the application of Prince Louis Bonsparte, the son of Jerome, in a way not to offend the French Government, by appointing him to a regiment stationed in the Caucasus. This A regiment stational in the Catchauge. This Prince was in the Italian reserve and resigned at the request of his father when there was much irritation in France against Italy because of the alliance with Germany. He subsequently obtained a commission of major in the

young ladies were present and bade them

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

catechism for universal use.

The Visitation Nuns at Ottomwa, Is., are going to remove to Hastings, Neb. The recent Papal collection in the Phila-

The Catholics of Bombay have decided apon a memorial to the late Archbishop Por-

It is announced from Brazil, that the arch-blehop of Brazil has blessed the Government of the Republic.

There are now eighty churches in the city of Chicago in which the holy sacrifice of the Mass is offered up. The Catholics of Scattle, Washington, have decided to erect a magnificent cathedral. The

cost will be \$100,000. Nuns have lately come from Switzerland to

s-inforce the Bededictine communities in the Hocese of Little Rock, Ark. The Catholic Advocate is the latest addition

in the Catholic press of the United States. It is published at Fall River, Mass. The Catholic lecture bureau of St. Louis have secured Hon. Daniel Dougherty for their lecture course during the coming winter.

The death is announced of Sister Marie de Sainte Victoire, for twenty-one years Saperior General of the Augustinians of the Hoiy Heart of Mary.

Mrs. Holland, the wife of the Very Rev. Francis Holland one of the canons of Canterbury Cathedral, has been received into the Catholic Church.

Mr. George Delfausse, a young artist of this city, is engaged on a large picture of the Holy Virgin and Ste. Anne for the church of St. Henri de Mascouche.

Rt. Rev. James O'Connor, Bishop of Omaha, has so far recovered from his late illness as to permit of visit a to New Orleans, where he arrived December 5th.

Miss Kate Drexel, now known as Sister Katherine, has purchased 60 acres of land at Aadalusis, near Philadelphia, as the site for convent she intends to found. A Catholic gentleman sent to the Catholic University, per the Catholic Mirror, \$100, as a commencement for the establishment of a

and to secure the teaching of the Irish lan-Bishop Tuigg, who died last week, is supposed to have been immensely wealthy, although having not a cent in real estate.

will is in favor of the Pittsburg Dlocese. He was 65 years of ago. be expelled from Brazil, and that their expulsion will shortly be followed by the sale of their houses and lands. They own the

best situated and most fertile land. The Bishons of Austria, the Catholic mempers of the Austrian Parliament and the Ustnolic press of Austria have begun a campaign for the full recognition of the principle of religious education in all schools supported by the State.

Says the Catholic Telegraph of Cincinnati, "St. Stephen's parish in Wvoming Territory, in charge of the Rev. F. X. Kuppene, 5.J., is the largest parish in the world. It embraces an area of 26,000 square miles. Father Kuppens is the enly priest in that district."

The new Catholic church at Adrian, Pa., was dedicated Sunday, November, 24th. It cost \$25,000 and was a gift to the town by Mrs. Adrian Iselin, mother of President Iselin, of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R., who with his family attended the de-

Philadelphia contains nearly as many Catholics as the entire population of Rome; and there is no city in Italy except Naples, or in Spain save Madrid, or in France but Paris and Lyons, or in Belgium besides Brussels,

with a greater population. The Rev. Michael J. Considine has been appointed Diocesan Inspector of Schools in New York City, succeeding the Rev. Dr. William E. Degan, who resigned on account of ill-health. It is said that Father Degan will go to Colorado to recuperate.

Bishop Manague, of Sacramento, Cal., was presented by the German Catholic Ladies' Society of Sacramento with \$1,138.13, which amount, at the request of the donor, has been appropriated for the erection and decoration of the Blessed Virgin's and St. Joseph's altars in the new Cathedral.

Speaking at the Saxon Catholic Congress, Herr Windthorst declared that with such unity and organisation as now existed among the Catholics of Germany he had no fea s for the future. The victory of the Catholics in the Munich Parliamentis the first solid result of the Bavarian Catholic Congress.

The most successful fair ever held in Toledo, O., was one in the interests of St. Patrick's parish, which closed last week, netting \$5,000. The rector of St. Patrick's is the venerable Father E. Hannin, who celebrated not leng ago the golden jubilee of bis total abstinence pledge, which he took from Father Mathew.

The Sisters of the blind is an order established tour years ago. It is under the supervision of Bishop Wigger and conducted by the Rev. Mother M. Rosalyn. The Home of the Blind is the only one of its kind in the world racognized by the Church. The institution is located at 537 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City Heights.

One of the most distinguished figures on the platform at the Congress was Colonel Charles Joseph Bonaparte, of Baltimore Colonel Bonaparte is a grandson of the celebrated Patterson-Bonaparte marriage, and bears a wonderful close resemblance to the first Napoleon. He is about thirty eight Pentiff was Bishop of Rome, and because the pagainst that.

Russian service, and asked to be assigned to the literature of the large of the literature of the large of the lar

Patterson having emigrated to Baltimore from Ulater.

The Mayer-elec. of Croydon, England, is a The Vatican is said to be preparing a new 1 ing off the debt of the Catholic church at his own personal expense. "Last Sunday," says the Liverpool Catholic Times, "he went to Mass in his official robes, and was accompanied by the Corporation, many of which body are dissenters.

> The golden jubilee of Archbishop de La bastida, of the Uity of Mexico, was celebrated Sunday, Dec. S. The city was crowded with atrangers and the Cathedral was filled. Over 25,000 persons were in and about the church. A Pontifical Mass was celebrated and an eloquent sermon was preached by Bishep Montes de Oss, of San Luis l'otosi.

Cardinal Bonaparte is one of the oldest members of the Sacred College, being in his 75th year. He is the son of Lucien Bouaparte, the only one of Napoleon's brothers who had the spirit and courage to resist the imperious will of the Emperor. The Cardinal is dark, swarthy, thin and wiry, an Italian by birth, education and life-long association.

Those who fellow Mary will never deviate ; those who invoke her will never despair, those who think of her will never go astray. He whom she sustains can not fall; he whom she protects has nothing to fear; he whom she guides will never go astray. Under her protection the Christian will arrive safely at the port of eternity .- St. Bernard.

The New Haven correspondent of the Connecticut Catholic writes that the Catholic Union at Yale is at present in a very prosper-ous condition. Nearly all of the Catholic members in all departments of the University have become members of the Union, and it would seem now as if the Catholic Union was to remain an interesting feature of Yale.

The Rev, Andrew M. Garin, O. M. I., rector of St. Joseph's Church for French Catholics, Lowell, was recently honored with a festival, presentation of gifts, addresses, etc. He also received purses aggregating \$1.700. All this is toward the beginning of the new Church of St. John the Baptist, the crewning work of Father Garin's long labors for the French Catholics of Lowell.

Lowell is being favored with a visit from the distinguished Oblate missionary, Father Lacasse, who has labored among the Indians of Labrador and the far North for thirty years. He lectured before a large audience in Huntington Hall last Sunday night, and ne addressed the Christian Doctrines Society of the Church of the Immaculate Conception on the evening of Wednesday, December 11.

sanctuary to receive the Holy Sacrament count of fond memories. The reverend lecturwhen the venerable archbishop saw him. er announced the sulject of his third lecture Immediately he raised his hands to those approaching and bade them stop. He went down to where the old man was and con firmed him.

The honor confered by the Senate of North Dakota on the Rev. J. G. Perrault, of Man dan, is one rarely accorded to a Cathulic priest. It speaks well for the liberality of the Senate of North Dakota, that its members should have unanimously made choice of a Catholic priest to act as their chaplain, and also goes to show the esteem in which Rev. Father Perrault is held by his fellow-citizens

of other denominations. According to La Semaine Religeuse there are 9,730,000 Catholics in the British Empire with 25 archdisceses, 96 bishoprics, 20 apostolic vicariates and Sapostolic prefectures. In Canada the proportion of Catholics is 4,712 per 10,000 of the population. The statistics

for the whole empire are as follows :-In Sootland:......327,000 In the American colonies..........2,220 000 In European co'onice......175,000

The Catholics of Ireland are indebted to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin for so promptly disposing of a libel on the nuns of Ireland from the pen of a correspondent of the Dubiln Daily Express, a rabid Tory organ. Writing of the touching incidents related by Mr. Davitt before the Special Commission, this unscrupulous correspondent stated that Joe Brady, whilst awaiting execution in prison, was attended by Mrs. Eaton, an English lady who is a Sister of Charity, and that he expressed to her distrust of the Irish nuns. It now appears from a letter of the Archbishop to the Express that Brady was not visited at all by Mrs. Eaton. The lady who attended him was Mother Magdelene Kirwan, a Sister of Mercy, and a relative of the late Mr. Barke, one of the men for whose murder Brady suffered the death penalty.

On Sunday, Dec. 8, the Golden Jubilee commemoration of the establishment of the Fathers of Mercy in America was celebrated in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-Third street, New York. The church was handsomely decorated with the colors of all the Cathelio European countries. On each column of the sacred edifice, draped in pretty folds, hung the flags of the United States, France, Italy, Spain, Austria and Ireland, and the Papal colors. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Bishop Conroy, of Curium. The Provincial of the Order, the Rev. E. H. Porcile, S.P.M., delivered an interesting address in French on the work of the Order since its establishment in this country. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Archbishop Cerrigan was the celebrant at Pontifiofal Vespers in the evening, and the Rev. James E. Sheehy, S.P.M. delivered the

Spain Won't Give up Ouba.

MADRID, December 12 .- The papers here manifest great irritation at Senator Call's proposal in regard to Cuba and roundly de-nounce it. The Epoca says: "This is a mad nounce it. The Proce cays: "This is a mad the matter by the Dublin Castle authorities it trial idea and it cannot be that any one in Wash." will be denied him.

more Bar. He is of Irish lineage on the ington takes it seriously. Even if a republic maternal side—his great grandfather, Wm. were established in Spain she would not conwere established in Spain she would not consent to the separation of Cuba. Spain is resolved at all hazards to maintain the in-tegrity of the national territory and political divisions do not exist thereen.

Senor Castellar said to-day that the ovents in Brazil had been no surprise to him. He believes the example will be followed in Por-tugal sooner or later, but not in Spain, because the Queen Regent during the King's minority keeps liberal ministers in office and has allowed Sagasta to cetablish universal suffrage. He thinks the Brazilian Republic in stable.

O. Y. M. S.

Weekly Conference Last Evening-Lecture by Father James Callaghan. The usual weekly conference of the Liter-

ary academy was held in the Catholic Young Men's rooms. No. 92 St. Alexander street. Wednesday evening. A next programme enlivened the proceedings under the presidency of Mr. W. R. Rawley, and comprised a number of select recitations; "Paneratius," Mr. J. J. Patterson; plane solo, Mr. A. Nicholoson, and a lecture, "Cambridge University," Rev. James Callaghan. The rev. gentleman remarked: Cambridge is about four miles from London, Eng., and is so called from a bridge which crosses the River Cam and devides the town into parts. Its glory is its university. This institution comprises twelve colleges and four halls. The date of its foundation is uncertain. The most accient college, St. Poter's, goes as far back as 1257. The university numbers 1,500 students. Its senate house is allowed to be the most superb room in England. It is 100 feet long, 42 broad and 32 high, and has a galiery which can contain 1,000 persons. The important and chief library of the university is a gift by George I. of the entire collection of Dr. Moor. It consists of the first edition of the Greek and Latin classics and historlans; the greatest part of the works of the first printers, large collections of prints of the greatest master, and avaluable manuscript libraries in Cambridge are lending libraries, those of Oxford being purly studying of the Gospels; and Acts of the Apostics on volum in Greek and Latin capitals. With the exception of King's college all the other libraries. The university is governed by a chancellor, a high steward, a vice-chancellor and two proctors. The Kings of England have for centuries interested themselves in its behalf. James I. empowered it to send two members to Parliament, Henry VI. granted it the power to print books. Many other sovereigns have contributed works of art. Oambridge my well pride in the learning of the grand university. Sir leasn Newton was While Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis was recently giving Confirmation at St. Vincent's, Cape Girardeau, Mc., an old colored man was being carried up to the Cromwell's axe spared the old tree on according to the colored man was being carried up to the cromwell's axe spared the old tree on according to the colored man was being carried up to the cromwell's axe spared the old tree on according to the colored man was being carried up to the cromwell's axe spared the old tree on according to the colored man was being carried up to the cromwell's axe spared the old tree on according to the colored man was being carried up to the cromwell's axe spared the old tree on according to the colored man was being carried up to the

Ireland's New Viceroy.

as "Salamanga."

DUBLIN. December 14.—The Earl Zetand, the new Viceroy of Ireland, arrived at Kingstown this morning and immediately proceeded to this city. A Royal salute was fired upon his arrival here and he met with a remarkably enthusiastic reception. He rode from the Westland Row railway station to the Castle. The route from the station was profusely decorated with flags. The \iceroy was enthusiastically cheered along the entire route. The windows of the houses along the streets through which he rode were thronged with people. Vast crowds followed the pro-cession to the Castle. The Trinity college students sang the national anthem, in which they were joined by the crowd. No trace of hostility was displayed. The workingmen, who on the occassion of the entry of previous Viceroys ground and hooted them, to-day exhibited thorough good humor.

The Wires Coming Down.

New York, December 14.—Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy this morning sent out four gangs of men to cut down the dangerous poles and wires of the electric light companies. The inspectors of the Board of Electrical Control accompanied the men to point out the poles on which dangerous wires were strung. The men in each case started from the central stations of the electric light companies and worked outward, outling off communication in the greater number of instances with all outlying points. Legal representatives of the companies asked the Commissioner to grant them time to remove or repair any wires alleged to be defective in insulation, but the request was peremptorily refused. They then warned him that both he and the city would be held responsible for damages. The companies are actively seeking another injunction.
New York, December 15.—The employes

of the Bureau of Encumbrances centinued today the work of removing dead and imperiently insulated wires and poles. Over one hundred miles of wires have been taken down yesterday and to-day.

A LESSON OF THE BOSTON FIRE.

CHICAGO, December 14.—Mayor Hart, of Boston, is in the city. He has been visiting number of cities, studying the electric wire systems. He save the specialon that the last Boston fire was caused by electric wires has added to the interest in the matter of the many dangers to be apprehended from imperfect insulation. The mayor thinks the only means to avert the danger in buildings is a fusible plug. This should be placed outside the building and be protected from water. Then, in case of cressing of wires or increase of a current beyond certain power, the plug would melt, cutting the current off the inside wires and so protecting the building.

ESCAPED THE GALLOWS.

The Verdict in the Cronin Murder Trial

COUGHLIN, O'SULLIVAN AND BURKE

Sentenced to Life Imprisonment:

BEGGS ADJUDGED NOT GUILTY.

Kunze is given Three Years.

The Closing Scenes in the Celebrated Trial-How the Condemned Men Take the Verdict-Motion for a New Trial Made by Attorney Forrest-The Judge's Charge to

CHICAGO, December 16 .- The long drawn out Cronin murder trial has been ended at last. Since the jury retired for deliberation on Fri-Since the jury retired for deliberation on Fri-day all sorts of monsensical rumors have filled the local papers here, some of them even going so far as to anticipate the verdict. Although the actions and discussions of the jury were kept profoundly secret, even Judge McConnell himself not being applied to for advice, still the enterprising Chicago newspaper man found in his fruitful imagination a means of spreading daily the wildest and most absurd stories of the doings of the twelve men, closted in the cramped jury room. A graphic description of an imaginary prize light between two of the jury was one of the choicest pieces of news served up to the public and it is needless to say that there were many too ready to accept everythat there were many too ready to accept every

that there were many too ready to accept every-thing the papers stated as authentic to consider the utter improbability of any such information leaking from the jury room.

When the jury sent word this afternoon that they had agreed on a verdict Judge McConnell took his seat upon the bench, and the court was declared to be in session. One moment later the five prisoners were ushered in over the bridge leading from the jail. Lawyer John F. Beggs, with a death like pallor on his face and his blue eves starting as though protruding from the bleached bones of a skeleton, headed them. Behind him came Dan Coughlin, with a half mervous, half cynical smile upon his face. It was apparent to every observer that he had nerved himself for the ordeal. Next came O'Sallivan, his jaws compressed and the fingers of his right hand tugging nervously at his moustache. Martin Burke, close behind him, had the same look of stolid indifference that he had worn throughout the trial. Little Kunze, the last in line, was, as usual, the comedian of the prisoners, and smiled and waved his hands at the officers and newspaper men as he

the room.

As soon as the defendants had taken their seass three deputy sheriffs took up a position behind each chair. At the same moment about fifty officers entered the room by the main door and formed a complete barricade between the prisoners' row and all means of exis from the room. At 2,29 the iron doors leading to the jail were again swung open and while the word ran around the audience, "Here they come," the members of the jury filed into the room. Every man had on his overcoat and carried his hat in his hand and this was at once accepted as conclusive evidence that a verdich had at last been reached. The twelve good men and true were escorted to their seats and the roll was called. escorted to their sease and the roll was called. Perfect silence prevailed. Even the judge, usually caim and collected, nervously mopped the perspiration from his brow. The prisoners maintained the demeanor which they had worn when entering the court room, except that Burke chawed with redoubled energy at his formers while C'Sullivan ran his forces. quid of tobacco, while O'Sullivan ran his fingers into his hair with a desperation that threatened to tear it out by the roots.

DELIVERING THEIR VERDICT.

The voice of Foreman Clarke came out clear and distinct, and with a triumphant ring in it when he answered: "We have," in response to to the question of the clerk of the court as to whether he and his colleagues had agreeed on a verdict. Rising in his seat he handed a folded paper to the clerk. The stillness at this moment was not merely oppressive, but painful. Every eye was turned upon the five men whose fate in another moment would be determined. Forrest cast a glance of encouragement towards Foster, from his chair, a couple of feet distant, threw a few words in a whisper to Beggs.

In another moment the voice of the clerk clear and distinct, rang out on the air, "We find the defendant, John F. Beggs, not guilty, as charged in the indictment." There was a buzz in the court room as though a thousand bated breaths had been let loose. The blood rushed to the face of the lawyer prisoner and in a second it was of carmine hue. His right arm, which had been resting upon the railing, fell to his side and his entire frame shook like that of a man afflicted with palsy. All this was but

the work of a moment.

Again the voice of the clerk rang out, "We find the defendant, John Kunze, guilty of man-slaughter and fix his penalty at three years in the penitentiary." The little comedian simply smiled and showed his teeth. To all appearances the verdict at the moment suited as well as an acquittal.

There was a pause before the clerk again spoke. No doubt remained that the three re-maining defendants had either been condemned to die on the scaffold or to suffer a living death. The eyes of Coughlin, Burke and O'Suliivan were riveted on the reader, while the convulgive movements of the jaws showed that each man was making a superhuman effort to control bis feelings. For the third time the clerk cleared his throat and proceeded: "We find the prisoners, Daniel Coughlin, Martin Burke and Patrick O'Sullivan, guilty of murder, as charged in the indictment, and fix their punishment at imprisonment in the pentieriary for the terms of their natural lives." The sus-pense of the auditors found vent in a half suppressed shout, and the demeanor of the three passed unnoticed in the wild scampering of the William O'Brien, M.P., editor of United Ire-land, who is now serving a sentence in Galway gaol, claims the privilege of editing his paper in the prison. This concession Mr. O'Brien de-mands as his rights, but pending a decision on Kunze, immediately made a motion for a new

[Continued on eighth page.]

THEY VISITED THE LORD. The Grace Received by some Saints Before the Blessed Sacrament.

Our hely faith teaches us, and we are bound dred years ago. Both authorities are equally to believe, that in the consecrated Host, Jesus dred years ago. Both authorities are equally strongers, when properly conducted, will probably show that Washington's ducted, will probably show that Washington's Christ is really present under the species of bread. We must also understand that He is present on our alters on a throne of love and mercy, to dispense grace and there to show indigeous for ever 300 years, and is one of the us the love He bears us, by being pleased to dwell night and day hidden in the midst of the country at the present day. George and

It is well known that Hely Church instituted the festival of Corpus Christi with a solemn octave, and that she celebrates it ference of the popularity and celebrity that with the same usual processions, and so frewith the same usual processions, and so frequent exposition of this Most Holy Sacrament, that men may thereby be moved gratefully to acknowledge and honor this loving presence and dwelling of Jesus Christ in the sacrament of the Altar, by their devotions, thanks givings, and the tender affections of their souls. O God ! how many insults has not this amiable Redeemer had, and has He not daily, to endure this in sacrament on the part of those very men for whose love He remains upon their alters on earth.

Of this He indeed complained to His dear servant Sister Margaret. One day as she was in prayers before the Most Holy Sacrament, Jesus showed her His heart on a throne of flames, crowned with thorns, and surmounted by a cross, and thus addressed

" Behold that heart which has loved mer so much, and which has spared itself nothing ; and has even gone so far as to consume Itself, thereby to show them its love; but in return the greater part of men only show me ingratitude, and this by the irreverences, tenidity, sacrileges and contempt which they offer me in this sacrament of love ; and that which I feel most acutely is, they are hearts consecrated to me."

Jesus then expressed His wish, that the first Friday after the octave of Corpus Christi should be dedicated as a particular festival in honor of His adorable heart; and that en that day all the souls which loved Him should endeaver, by their homage, and by the affections of their souls, to make amends for the insuits which men have offered Him in this sacrament of the Altar. At the same time He promised abundant graces to all who should thus honor Him.

We can thus understand what the Lord said of old by His prophet, that His delight Is to be with the children of men; since He is unable to tear himself from them even when they abandon and despise Him. This also shows us how agreeable all those souls are to the heart of Jesus who frequently visit Him, and remain in His company in the churches in which He is under the sacramental species. He desired St. Mary Magdalene of Pazzi to visit Him in the Most Holy Sacrament thirty-three times a day; and this beloved spouse of His twithfully obeyed Him, and in all her visits to the altar she appro ached it as nearly as she could.

But let all those devont souls who often go to spend their time with the Most Blessed Sacrament speak :- Let them tell us the gifts, the inspiration which they have recolved, the flames of love which are there enkindled in their souls, the paradise which as also the glittering sabre with which the they enjoy in the presence of this hidden

The servant of God and great Sicilian mis sionary, Father Louis La Nusa, was, even in his youth and as a layman, so ensmored of Jesus Christ, that he seemed unable to tear himself from the bosom of his beloved Lord. Such were the joys which he experienced, that his director commanded him, in virtue of obedience, not to remain there more than an hour. The time having elapsed, he showed in obeying—says the author of his life—that in tearing himself from the bosom of Jesus Christ he had to do himself just such violence as a child who has to detach itself from the mother's breast the very moment in which it attendance of numerous clergymen of different is satisfing itself with the utmost avidity; denominations from the various Southern and when he had to do this, we are told that states. The cheir sang the anthem "Through the remained standing with his eyes fixed the Valley of Death." Bishop Galleher made upon the altar, making repeated inclinations, as if he knew not how to quit his Lord, whose presence was so sweet and gracious to

To St. Al yelus it was also forbidden to remain in the presence of the Most Blessed Sacrament : and as he used to pass before it, finding himself drawn, so to speak, by the sweet attractions of his Lord, and almost forced to remain there, he would, with the greatest effort, tear himself away, saying with an excess of tender love: "Depart from me, O Lord, depart."

There it was also that St. Francis Xavier found refreshment in the midst of his many labors in India; for he employed his days in toiling for souls and his nights in the pre-sence of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

St. John Francis Regis did the same thing; and sometimes, finding the church closed, he endeavored to satisfy his longings by remaining on his knees outside the door, exposed to the rain and cold, that least at a distance he might attend upon his Comforter concealed

under the sacramental species.

St. Francis of Assisi used to go to communicate all his labors and undertakings to Jesus in the Most Holy Sacrament.

But tender indeed, was the devotion of St Wencerlaus, duke of Bohemia, to the Most Holy Sacrament. The holy king was so enamored of Jesus there present, that he not only gathered the wheat and grapes, and made the hosts and wine with his ewn hands, and then gave them to be used in the Holy Sacrifice, but he used, even during the winter, to go at night and visit the church in which the Blessed Sacrament was kept. These visits enkindled in his beautiful soul such fismes of divine leve, that their ardor imparted itself even to his body, and took from the snow on which he walked its wonted cold; for it is related that the servant who accompanied him in the nightly excursions, having to walk through the snow, suffered sion. Near the monument the immense much from the cold. The holy king, on permuch from the cold. The holy king, en perceiving this was moved to compassion, and commanded him to follow him and step only in his foot-marks; he did so and never afterwards felt the cold.

All of the Saints were enamered of this awest devotion; since, indeed, it is impossible to find on earth a more precious gem, or a treasure more wortby of our love, than Jasus in the Most Holy Sacrament. Certainly amongs: all devotions, after that of receiving the sacraments, that of adoring Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament holds the first place, is the meet pleasing to God, and the most useful to surselves. Do not then, O devout soul, refuse to begin this devotion; and fersaking the conversation of men, dwell each day, from this time forward, for at least half or quarter of an hour, in some church in the presence of Jesus Christ under the sacramental species. Taste and see how sweet is the Lord. Only try this devotion, and by experience you will see the great benefit that you will derive from it. Be assured that the time you will thus spend with devotion before this divine Sacrament will be the mest profitable to you in life, and the seurce of your greatest consolation in death and in

An Irish Origin for Washington. Washington family : In connection with your pended during the funeral hour.

Beston news you say: "Mr. Waters thinks be has established Washington's ancestry." The same conclusive statement was made in reference so Sir Isaac Heard's researches and utterances on the same subject over a hunancesters came originally frem County Roscommon, Ireland, where the name has been indigeous for over 300 years, and is one of the the country at the present day. George and Lawrence are the common Christian names in the Roscommon Washington families at the present time, and that without any rehistory. And who ever heard of a "Lawrence" hailing from any other country but Ireland! Mr. Waters will probably be able to upset both his own and Sir Isaac Heard's theeries of the ancestry of Washington if he will make careful inquiries among the numerous Washington families in the parish of Kil-glass, near Roscoa, county Roscommon, Ireland. All the Washingtons in the world to-day came from that locality, not one of them being frem England, unless coming that way to take shipping.

JEFF. DAVIS LAID TO REST.

Impressive Ceremonies Over the Body of the Dead Chieftain,

New Orleans, December 11.—A beautiful Southern summer day dawned for the obsequies of the Southern chieftain. The city was crowded with thousands of people representing the prominence, the wealth and chivalry of the Southern States. Six er seven governors were here, attended by their staffs and bringing with them great delegations of people. The military parade was a marked one. A dozen companies from Goergia, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama, were here, and the Louisiana State National guards and volunteer militia of New Orleans also participated. The crush on the atreets equalled anything that had ever been witnessed here on the occasion of carnival festivities. Acress in Lafyette square, just opposite the City hall, a dense multitude gathered and Canal street, Camp and St. Charles were crowded with people from all over the country. The floral decorations were added to this morning. They came from every state and city in the South and are superb in their design and finish. The town was draped from one end to the other with most elaborate showings of black. As seen as the doors of the City hail were opened a stream of visitors began to pour through the death chumber to take a farewell view of the remains of the famous Confederate leader. The remains were than coveyed to the front portico of the City hall building, where the simple but impressive rites of the Episcopal church were performed.

At 12.10 the casket was conveyed from the memorial room to an improvised estatalque in the centre of the front portico, where the massive pillars were entwined with a profusion of crape. Over the carket was thrown the soft folds of a silken flag of the lest cause, dead soldier had carved fame and henor for hlmself, and glory and viotory for his country on the crimson fields of Chapultepec and

Monterey. Immediately surrounding the coffin were the clergy and the armed sentrice, they being the only persons admitted to a place on the portice during the service. The relatives of the deceased were assigned to seats in the Mayor's parlor, from the windows of which they were enabled to witness the ceremonies.

The obsequies were conducted by Bishop Gaileher, assisted by five officiating clergymen, including a Catholic priest. There were fully twenty surpliced ministers, besides the an effecting address. Then the Rev. Dr. Markham read the lesson, while the Rev. Mr. Martin repeated the third Psalm, and the Rev. Mr. Bakewell the versicles and thus ended the services at the City hall which, although simple and brief, were wonderfully impressive. At the conclusion of the religious services the casket was borne by a detachment of soldiers to the handsomely decorated caisson on which it was to be conveyed to the cemetery.

The casket rested on a slight elevation and the caisson was drawn by six black horses, two abreast, caparisoned in artillery harness and plumes, and each animal led by a seldier in uniform. With marvellous military pre-cision the various battalions wheeled into line, preceded by a detachment of thirty police and followed by the clergy, pallbearers and so on, in their respective order, until the mammoth procession was formed. The procession, after leaving the Olty hall, proceeded up St. Charles to Calliope, and from Calliope moved inte Camp, thence to Chartres, to St. Louis, to Royal and to Canal, on the direct route to the cemetery. It was an hour and ton minutes passing a given point. As the grand funeral cortege traversed the atreets, from the turrets of the churches knells were tolled. The clank of sabres and the tramp of iron shed feet re echoed along the interminable lines, while the dirges blended with the solemn booming of the minute guns. Parts of the city not directly located on the line of march, or in any wise remote from the scene of the pageant, were literally depopulated, their inhabitants having gathered in countless num-bers in places from which a view of the marching columns could be had.

The entry of the pageant into the semetery was made with all the pomp and cir-cumstances of a military and civic procesopportunity of a fair view and listened with respectful attention to the solemn cere-monies. The Army of Northern Virginia tomb is beneath the marble monument of Stonewall Jackson. It is nearly in the centre of the cemetery. The mound is of gradual ascent, prettily laid out in parterres. From a sectional stone base, a tender shalt, broken with laurel wreaths, rises to a commanding height. At the apex a heavy slab of marble bears the statue of Jackson. Ecneath the base is an underground chamber, with vaults running all around. It was in one of these vaults that the remains of Jeffersen Davis were placed. The monument was decorated with extreme simplicity. The mound was covered with green moss and around the shaft was wound a chain of laurel and eak leaves. The mound was entirely covered with the floral offerings, which have been very numerous.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis will go to Beauvoir and rest a few days and then accompany Mrs. J. Addison Hayes to Colorado Springs where she will remain for several months and recuperate.

MEMORIAL SERVICES ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Dacember 11.—Despatches from many cities in the South state that memerial services in honor of the late Jef-A correspondent to the New York Sun | ferron Davis were held to day. Della were writes as follows regarding the origin of the telled and in many places business was sus-

A KANSAS SWINDLE Farmers Induced to Saise Sorghum by Men

Who Wouldn't Buy It.

NEW YORK. December 10 .- A Times despatch from Topeka, Kau., says that Secretary Mchler, of the State Board of Agriculture, has finally become convinced that fraud has had much to do with the alleged business of sugar making in Kansas, and he will begin an examination into the methods of the mill men. There is little doubt that there have been more prefitable crops of bonds than ef sugar in Kansas since the raising of sorghum cane became the fad of the plains' agriculturists. All the mills have been built through the aid of bonds, and the latter have been marketed as soon as negotiable. While several of the milis have signally failed this year, and one or two are now in the receivers' hands, the fact remains that money has been made by those who negetiated the sale of the bonds. Many farmers devoted the entire season to growing sorghum, only to discover, when they had delivered their crops, that the mills were unable to handle it or could not pay for it. Secretary Mohler blindly be-lieved until this week the representations of the sugar men that sugar making was an entire success, and would eventually put millions into the pockets of the case growers. His eyes were opened when he learned that in western Kansas two men are now working up the township at a cost of from \$16,000 to \$20,000 each, which would place upon the western counties an indebtedness of \$1,700,

The "mush' precess is but a theory, never having practically been tested and there is no reason for believing that anything can come from it. It is simply a relier and chopper mill with reasting to extract the eaccharines, which is reduced to the consistency of mush, hence its name. This mush is to be sent to a central factory to be made into sugar, the factory to be built some time in the future in some place yet unknown. The cost of the machinery and building cannot exceed, so Secretary Mobiler figures, \$8,000 and probably that sum could be reduced to \$5.000. For this plant the tewnships is ask ed to give \$16,000 to \$20,000, allowing \$200,-000 hands to issued in the several townships to pay for assistance in working. The hand-some profit of \$1,000,000 on no investment but brains remains. Mr. Mohlor yestelday wrote a letter advising the people of those countries not to vote more bonds but to await

000. Under this new scheme it is proposed to

build mills to manufacture sugar by the

heen given to the public as the rosating

FIGHTING IN BRAZIL.

Republican Soldiers Fire on Maranham Royalists and Kill Twenty.

New YORK, December 12 .- A correspondent at Maranham. Brazil, telegraphs as fol-lows:-"I arrived at St. Louis de Maranham yesterday merning. I found the place in a epressed state of excitement. There had been fighting between the Imperialists and Republicans immediately after the dethronement of Dom Podro and on November 18 the excitement grew so great that the military ared on the people twenty of whom were killed. The attempt to create a revolt was undoubtedly the work of the Imperialists and Portuguese. Maranham is naturally inclined to royalism. It is the fourth city of the em | clergy.

pire. The population is very well to do and the Pertuguese, who feel an interest in the upholding of the Imperial system, make an important element in it. At present the city is quiet, so far as concerns actual distur-bances, but there is still much intriguing going on aud serious trouble is likely to occur if the imperialists and Portuguese persist in refusing to acknowledge the altered condition of affairs. There has been numerous petty attempts of the Imperialist to make disturbances throughout the province of Maranham, but nothing serious enough to piace the future of the republic in danger. The Globo Maranham is defending exmeetly the cause of the republic. Francisco de Paulo Duarte Bellorte, its editor, has tried to speak at meetings, but was cried down. Most of the rich men are leaning towards Conservatism and are the hope of the Imperialists. One of the leaders of these is Baron de Guahy, a member of the late Chamber of Daputies, and one of the greatest millionsires in Brazil. He is said to be in consultation with the Convervative leaders in Bahia, Merapham and Cears, where the cause of Dum Pedro is atrongeat.

Feasting and Honors for Stanley.

December 12.—The British ZANZIBAR, India Steam Navigation Company to-day gave a luncheon to Henry M. Stanley on board the steamer Arawatts, which has arrived here as the pioneer vessel in the direct service between Great Britsin and East Africa. Mr. Stanley made a speech, in which he predicted the rapid growth and prosperity Adamsen or "mush" plan, which has recently of East Africa. The Zarzibaris who accompanied Stanley were received by the Sultan to day. The Sultan thanked them for the aplendid services they had rendered and rewarded them with presents. All Z tozibar is fating Stanley and the members of his expeditloa.

Emin Pasha had a restless night, dieturbed by frequent and very severe paroxysms of coughing. He is unable to swallow solid food. His bruises continue very paintul, otherwise his condition is unchanged.

LONDON, December 12.—The Queen has sent a cable despatch to Henry M. Stanley, in which she says: "My thoughts are with you and your brave followers, whose hardships and dangers are at an end. I again congratulate you all, locluding the Zarzibaria who displayed such devotion and fortitude during your marvelous expedition. I trust Emin Pasha is making favorable progress."

The corporation of Landon has invited Mr. Stanley to accept the freedom of the city. The ceremony of presentation will take place In the Gulid hall. The parchment conferring officenship upon Mr. Stanley will be enclosed in a gold casket. On the evening of the day or which the presentation is made a reception will be given to Stanley in the Guild

London, December 12.-Dr. Parke sends s balletin reporting that Emin Pasha suffered severely on the evening of the 9th with a distressing cough and great difficulty in expictoration. He was much better Wednesday and there was no longer any bloody souts. His injured eye was almost restored Sirum sill flows from the right ear and he riquires assistance in every movement owing to the great number of bruises. He is in good spirits.

Archbishop Labastide, of Mexico, has sent to Spain for 100 pricets to aid his native

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On account of the widening of Notre Dame Street, we must vacate this Store by April 30th, 1890; therefore, every dollar's worth

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WE OFFER UNTIL SOLD THE FOLLOWING;

MEN'S STRONG TWEED OVERCOATS, \$3.50, well lined.

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MEN'S CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS \$5.00, marked down from \$8.50.

MEN'S SCOTOH TWEED CAPE OVERCOATS, from \$8.50 up. worth

twice the price. MEN'S GENUINE IRISH FRIEZE ULSTERS, \$8.50, regular price \$13.50

MEN'S HEAVY TWEED SUITS, \$6.25, selling regularly for \$10.50.

MEN'S PEA JACKETS. \$3.50, good value at \$6.75. MEN'S STRONG CANADIAN TWEED PANTS, \$1.25, worth \$2.50,

1,000 BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS, \$3 00, well worth \$5 CC.

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A \$5,000 Bankrupt Stock of FURS selling at 50 cents on the dollar.

Call for a Persian Lamb from \$2 upwards. They are going fast,

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ROBERT BROWNING DEAD.

The Famous English Poet and Dramatist Succumbs to an Attack of Brenchitta in Venice.

VENICE. December 12.-Robb Browning, the poet, died here to-night without any suffering. During the day he expressed himself as satisfied with the success of his new volume of poema. with the success of his new volume of poems. He was 77 years old. His death was one to an attack of bronchitis. Mr. Browning; was born at Camberwell, Surrey, and educated at the University of London. He went to Italy at the age of 20, diligently studying its medieval he story and becoming acquainted with the life of the poople. His first published poem was "Paulint." a tale in verse, to which, in 1835, was appereded "Parcelsus," a poem dramatic in form, in which the principal character was the celebrated Empiric and Alchemist of the sixteenth century. While the work did not atsixteenth contury. While the work did not at-tract any general attention in it were recognized a truly original mind, rich in performance and richer in promises. His tragedy of "Strafford," presented on the stage in London in 1837, met with only moderate success in spite of Macrea dy's masterly personation of the bero. "Sordello was published in 1840, a poem, the supposed life of the Provencal poet, mentioned in the sixth canto of Dante's "Purgatorio." The public prononneed this work to be an unintelligible rhapsody, and the author himself omitted "Sordello" from the edition of himself omitted. his collected poems. Between 1842 and 1846 there appeared from his pen several successive numbers of a collection of dramatic and lyric poems, to which he gave the title of "Bells and Pomegravates." Among these was a tragedy of striking power, called "A Blot on the Scutche-on," which was produced at the Drury Lane theatre in 1843, but without marked success at the time. Another play of his, "The Duchess of Cleves," was subsequently brought out at the Haymirket, Miss Cuihman personating the heroine. In November, 1846, he married Miss Elizabeth Barrett, the distinguished poet (who died in 1861), and since his marriage be has chiefly resided in Italy, making occusional visits chiefly rasided in Italy, making occasional visits to France and England. In 1849 his collected poems were published in two volumes in London, and reprinted in the United States. His "Christmas Eve and Easter Day," a poem embodying his impression of the religious and spiritual aspects of the age, was followed by a collection of poems, entitled "Men and Vomen," one of the most powerful of his works. In addition to the above works. Mr. Browning

men, one of the labaye works, Mr. Browning has published "King Victor and King Charler; "Dramatic Lyric;" Return of the Druses;" "Colombe's Birthday;" "Dramatic Romances;" "The Soul's Errand;" a new volume of poems; "The Ring and the Book; "Balaustion's Adminishment of Paramatic Romances." ventures, including a Transcription from Euripides;" "Prince Hohenstiel Schwangau, Saviour of Society;" "Fifine at the Fair;" "Red Cotton Nightcap Country; or, Turf and Towers;" and "Aristophanes' Apology," in cluding a Transcript from Euripider, being "The Last Adventure of Balauston;" "The Agamemnon of Echylus, transcribed;" "La Saisiaz; the Two Poets of Crossic;" "Dramatic Idyls," and "Joco-Seria." Mr. Browning specially cultivated the arts of music and paintspecially cultivated the arts of music and painting, with the history of both of which he was minutely and widely acquainted. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1882. The "Browning Society," established in London, held its first meeting October 28, 1881. According to its programme, "This society was founded to gather together some, at least, of the many admirers of Robert Browning, for the study and discussion of his works, and the mmb. ication of papers on them, and extracts from works illustrating them. The society also encouraged the formation of Browning reading:

clubs, the acting of Browning's dramas by Proceedings the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented in our counters. amateur companies, the writing of a Browning primer, the compilation of a Browning concordarce or laxicon, and, generally, the extension of the study and influence of the po-t. The second edition, enlarged, of "A Bibliography of Robert Browning, from 1833 to 1881," compiled by Mr. Feederick J. Furnivall, was

published at London in 1882. Since 1883, when "Joco Seria" was published, Mr. Browning did very little work. BROWNING'S OBSEQUIES.

VENICE, December 15.—The expressions of grief and sympathy called forth by the death of Robert Browning recall the similar expression on the death of Wagner. Browning refused to the last to believe he was seriously ill. Every day, whatever the weather, he went in an open gondola to Lido. He was taken ill November 27th, but insisted on going to the theatre against the advice of friends. During the night he was seized wish a serious attack of bronching The disease went on till his heart became affacted, but he constantly repeated that he was getting better. On Thursday last, the day of getting better. On Thursday last, the day of his death, he declared he would get up on the following day. His family did not suppose the end so near. At 7 p.m. he became weak and had great difficulty in breathing. Shortly before he died he turned to his son and asked for news from his publisher. The son read a telegram, saying the edition of his last volume was exhausted. The poet on hearing this smiled and murmured "how gratifying." These were his last words. The funeral service was held to-day in Palazzio Rezzonicu. The family desired to inter the remains at Florence, but. in desired to inter the remains at Florence, but, in accordance with the desire of the English peo-

accordance with the desire of the English peo-ple, the body will be taken to London Tuesday, for interment in Westminster Abbey.

At the service to-day the coffin was covered with wreaths, one of which had been sent by the Municipal authorities of Venice. Many diplo mate and officials, and a large number of Eng-lish and Americans, including Mrs. Bronson, an inclinate failed mare present. intimate friend, were present. The cortege started by 4 o'clock. The body had been placed on a splendid funeral barge, which was towed by a steamer of the royal navy. On the barge as a guard of honor were members of the muni-cipal guard and firemen. The family and friends followed in separate gondolas. The coffin was deposited in the central chapel of the cemetery of St. Michel, where it remains until the conclusion of the furmalities of the ceremonies. Prime Minister Crispi sent a message
of condolence to the family of the poet. A
memorial bables will be placed in the facade of the Palazzia Rezzonico.

Gladstone and the Eight Hour Law.

LONDON, December 15 .- Mr. Gladstone declines to accept the invitation to initiate an agitation looking to the establishment of a working day of eight hours. He says his time must be devoted to the settlement of the Irish question and for this reason as well as on account of the infirmities of age he must abstain from taking a leading part in the movement. He promises to dispassionately consider the subject when the proposed eight hour bill is presented to parliament. Lord Randolph Churchill, in his letter on the eight hour movement, says eight hours of labor, eight hours to sleep and eight hours of recre-ation seems to be the ideal at which democratic legislation may wisely and profitably sim. A working day of eight hours would diminish the number of unemployed, and it would also lessen the profits of the oupitalists, If the latter result were a disadvantage it would be largely outwelghed by the increased comfert and content of the laborers.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charlishle purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over-whichming popular vote.

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

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes. Attested as follows:

Attested as 10110Ws:
"We do hereby certify that west pervise thear ungements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and centrol the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our suratures atlached, in its advertisements."



be presented "tour counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisto la Nat'l Br. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

CRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 14, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1

LIST OF PRIZES. APPROXIMATION PRIZES. TERMINAL PRIZER.

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RETEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of au Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all unitations or anonymous schemes.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

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19-13

ESTATE OF JOSEPH DUBEAU—DAME
SUHOLASTIQUE MAURICE, widow
or JACQUES DUBEAU, her sons CHARLES
and JACQUES DUBEAU, all of this city,
hereby give public notice to all the interested
hetes of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was drowned near Shelter Island, New York State, during
August 1885, that they will petition, on the
20th day of February, 1890, one of this District
Supe: ior Court Judges, in Chamber, as the Court
House of Montreal, at 10:30 a.m., to grant for
their own and excitative beneat letters of verifitheir own and exclusive benefit letters of verifi-cation of the heirs. All interested parties are

hereby notified to oppose the said patition, on or before the said date, if they judge con-Montreal, October 17sb, 1889.

DAV10, DEMERS & GERVAIS. Attys, for Pentioners,

1608 Notre Dame street.

Control of the second s

Address by Mr. E. McGannen, on Young Men's Catholic Societies.

There is no subject that can engage the have been, and are being made in this direction, are well awars; but owing to special very first day of its opening. tien, we are well swars; but owing to special very first day of its opening.

On the completion of the building there denot have the inflaence for good that their funds desire and labor expressly for. A confined desire and labor expressly for the bind of the

min whose education and intellectual tastes men of each, who without any definite idea of advancement, spend their evenings in the pursuit of so-calle ! pleasure and enjoyment.

solutely necessary, if we hope to effect any latting or real good. The society needed should possess the means to satisfy each in their particular bent and insite them to labor for their advancement. It should possess all the qualifications of a young business man's university, where every mind would find development and the assistance to salted to his wants, and for the young man who may be said to have left off, just where his real secular education would have begun, it should have every requisite to furnish him the knowledge which his hard lot in life denied, and, for the young man who seeks after means to furnish them, free from vice and svil surroundings.

Have we many such societies ? And if not, whose fault is it? How is it that the young man's sociaties do not prosper as they ought to do? Is it the young men's fault? Most certainly not. It is our fault. We the fatuers of the young men are to blame, because we fail to give them the assistance in the formation and management of their socleties that we ought to give, and that they have the right to expect. We never tire of telling them. "They ought to de something for their improvement," but do we help them! Unfortunately we do not. If under the adwice of friends, some of our young people attempt to give an envertainment, it is very probable they will have to depend upon our separated brethren for their support, and the very people whom it was intended to please and benefit, and who ought to have honored the occasion with their presence, Ay? even if they had to go upon their kness, are conspicaour only by their absence. Usn we expect progress from our children, with such indifference on our part ! If any of us had a son who intended to adopt a farmer's life, for who was ordered to do so for the benefit of his health, would we say to him, "Son, go, be's farmer," and consider we had done all our duty? I thick not. Would we not do our utmost to assist him produce a good farm, and when one was found to satisfy our requirements as to what would constitute a good paying investment, would we not help him to bay the implements, and other things needed to make the attempt successful ? Our means and oredit would, and should be used in his behalf, and until wasaw he was able to manage it successfully himself, our time, experi ence and ability would be ever at his service. But in the management of this other farm, where the soul and mind require the builth-giving properties of useful knowledge, we lasve them to their own devices, unsided by means, money or advice. This is urbust ness like, and most unreasonable.

It has been justly stated that our young men have little untry or conselvences. How could they have them? Of different vocations in life and such varied mental attainments, the only thong they possess in common, is their faith; and it is our duty to furnish the means to effect this unity; without which no real progress can ever by at retuion. There was a very large and appre-

rooms, where education in the necessary higher branches could be obtained at a nomi- honor, nal cost. You will ask, "Can such a thing be done? And if so, how much will it cost? I will answer it can de done, and if you will Our object in inviting you here this evening assist in the management, in ten or fifteen has been to give ourselves an opportunity, years at most, every penny of the investment in your presence, of tendering to our vener-will be returned to the investors in actual able pastor, the Rev. Father Dowd, the dollars and cents, and our young men will thanks of our society, and all those who are have an institution that they, and all of us interested in temperance work, for the use of will be proud of, worth at least fifty per cent this beautiful hall which he has prepared for more than its actual cost, and of untold value us, and for the members of the Catholic to our people for the benefits that had been | Young Men's society. Father Dowd, you received, and that would continue to be re- know, bas always been a warm friend of our selved through its influence and instrumen- society and of the work entrusted to its zeal. tality for ages to come.

success and general assistance in the work, accommedation thus afforded us, we may go It should be managed by a board of Directors on constantly adding to our numbers of which the Cardinal Archbishop and hig and extending the sphere of our usefulness. snucessors in office shold be President, and The programme we have prepared for this have the appointing power. The directorship to consist of the Rector and two laymen from every parish in the city, the Rector to be a member by virtue of his sacred office, the Lay Directors to be appointed for two or three years as might be decided upon. If a larger board was deemed necessary at the from time to time, of which due notice will commeacement of the work, it could be obtained by appointing directors at large, or three laymen from every parish. It is unnecessary for me to call your attention to the immonse influence such a Board would possess, and with what unanimity and good will the confidence and support of the entire series of lectures to be given by our worthy people would be given to it. In order to get the moans to erect and equip the building, they could issue share certificates of \$10 each, secured upon the building, and payable at their option. I feel confident with such a this glorious work, that every Catholic man of the Irish Catholics of Montreal. It young ladies, Americans, also made their re-Board and such prospects for the success of and woman in the city would purchase these shares according to their means, and that the necessary sum to complete the building would be obtained as if by magic. There Recoilet church, in the state of Montreal. It young indies, American young in the carmon was in February, 1840, that the sainted ligious vows. The ceremony was impressive, and energetic Father Phelau, afterwards as usual, and an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Francis Maguire, parish priest of West Albany. A large conshould be committees appointed to direct the ef temperance, which but a little over a course of the friends and relatives were predifferent branches; such as Finance, Site, year earlier was commenced in the city of sent, including Miss O'Farrell's parents and Plans, Building, Educational Classes, Lib-Cork, Ireland, by the good Father two brothers. Miss O'Farrell is a graduate which he resides. Apply with reference to fithe Sacred Heart convent, in this city, and street. We hope to make that occasion of the Sacred Heart convent, in this city, and street. We work way worthy of the neble cause in a daughter of Mr. John O'Farrell, advocate.

BEFORE THE CONGRESS. Committee which last should consist of the chairman of all the committees. Of course it would be impossible for His Eminence | o attend to the minute details of all the work, but with such committees and learned, able pricets on the Library, Educational and Caattention of the Outholk people of this countries committees, his labors would try, of an much, or mere importance than the formation and success of Societies for spiritual, mental and social improvement, particulation at the very mental and social improvement, particulation, ariy of the years men. Test immense efforts and with competent instructors for each de-

funds desire and laber expressly less. A consideration by this Congress, of the kind of societies needed, and the necessary means to make them successful will, I hope, by of great advantage and benefit in the funds.

The society or institution needed is one that will include all classes of young men in the control of the confidence of the control of its benefits and assist them to elevate them. Young men would sign an application which solves by honest effort in the different preferslore and stations of life they occupy. In
every city of the Union, we have to deal with
might be twenty cents per week. The Directdifferent classes of young men, many of whom tors in every case engaging a competent have the most intense desire for culture and teacher for every class and study. Each class knowledge. These classes are represented and society should have the privilege of electby the yeung man who has received a liberal, ing their own President, Secretary, Treasposeibly a collegiate education, by the young surer, or other officers, whom the Directors would hold responsible for the proper governare on a lower plane, and by the young man ment of their members and prompt payment who has been compelled to begin the battle of dues. The presidents of all the societies for lile's necessaries before he had received and classes should form a Young Men's Commere than the scanticat toundation of intel- | mittee, whose duty it would be to arrange lectual acquirements, These three are sup-plemented by yet another, viz., the young previde young men to serve as a reception committee every evening at the room; to meet, welcome and introduce members and visitors. They would also have the arrange-To meet the wants of all these classes is ab. ment of the yearly exhibition of the work of the different societies and classes, thereby welding the entire membership into a compaot body of workers, and at the same time leave each class and society its own individuality and perfect freedom in the full exercise and control of its own affairs.

For the social entertainments the pirlors of the building should be at their service progress, it may require. For the educated when needed, free of charge, and for the young man it should have the Library and yearly exhibitions, they should be farnished Reading Room, Debating Class and Reading on the same terms with a room, or rooms Circle. For the young man of medium edu-capable of accommodating their most extensive cation, it should have the educational classes and ambitious efforts. By such arrangement and ambitious efforts. By such arrangement of forces, the young men would have all their time for work and progress, and be relieved of the great responsibility of executive work, which we all know would be more encousefully performed by older and more experienced men. It would also furnish a school where pleasure and enjoyment, it should have the the young could learn from the rips experi-means to furnish them, free from vice and evil ence of able men, the care and study needed to insure success in any and every undertaking.

The membership of the Institution should consist of Active, Honorary, Library and Non-Catholic members. The Active Members would be respectable Catholic goatlemen | so much of me; yet, with your permission, I of eixtern years and over, who passessing memography in the Library and Reading Room would be entitled to all the privileges of the Institution on payment of the dues attached to each, which might be as follows: Library and Reading Room \$4.00 per year, Gymnasium \$5.00 yer year, established classes ten cents per week and special classes twenty cents per weck.

who for special reasons might be elected by the Board of Directors, and who would be entitled to all the privileges usually accorded to such members. The Library membero would be Carbolle ladies, and boys under sixteen years of age, who upon payment of \$2 00 alongside of which I want you to write in per year would be entitled to the use of the Library and Reading Room on week days between the hours of eight o'clock a.m., and six shoulders of the committee who have placed o'olock p.m.

Non-Catholic members would be respectable Non-Oatholic men of 16 years and over, who upon presentation of a recommendation from their Paster, or other well-known citizen of the city, and the payment of scrive This brought the programme to a close, membership dues, would be entitled to all The committee who had charge of the enterthe previleges of the Institution, but would be tainment were Mesers. P. Doyle, Jas. J.

Catholic thought and progress, and a source Meek, J. Connaughton, M. Sharkey, P. Calof just and honest pride to every Catholic in lary, A. Martin, P. Mahoney, J. Kerby, J the country. I trust that this year made memorable in the history of the country by this, the first meeting of an American Catholic Congress, will see the beginning of many such societies in every State in the Union .-Catholic Columbiun.

A NOTABLE EVENT.

Inauguration of the New Hall of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. fociety.

The St. Patrick's T. A. and B. society in augurated their occupancy of the new St. Patrick's hall Tuesday evening by a social clative audience, composed of some of our For this purpose, we must provide them leading Cathelic citizens and their with a building especially adapted to their ladies. Hon, Edward Murphy presided, wants containing a good Library and Reading Room, Gymnasium and Billiard Room, and Mr. James Connaughton. The Lecture Hall, comfortable Parlors and Class rev. pastor of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Dowd. Rav. Jas. A. McCalled, Rev. M. Casey branches, and if the young men desire it, the and other rev. gentlemen occupied seats of

Hon. Edward Murphy opened the programme by an address in which he said :-This new mark of his appreciation excites For the purpose of explanation, I our liveliest gratitude, and we, therefore, will suppose such an institution was desired in this city of Baltimere. To insure thanks. We hope that with the new evening will consist of a discourse, inter-spersed with some select readings, by our preeldent, Father McCallon and of musical selection; under the direction of Professor Fowler. It is our intention to have during the winter months a series of similar entertainments be given Besides these entertainments, the members of our society will have an opportunity of meeting on the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month, beginning with January next, to discuss matters of nierest to the temperance cause, and to listen to a president. It might be of interest to inform you that next February we intend to celebrate the fiftieth audiversary of the first introduction of temperance societies among the Catholics of Canada, and, I believe, of America, and in particular

POSITIVELY THE FIRST AND ONLY FILLED-GOLD Engine - Case American Movement Watch EVER SOLD FOR \$8.75.

We have secured them, but there is only forty gross or 1750 Watch a in this lot and we can't get any more after these are gone, at anywhere near the price we are stilling them at. So if you want a reliable time keeper, you should order at once. We warrant these Watches to be American Mevement, Expansion Balance, edjusted to four peafition, and to be purfect timekeeper. The cases are filled gold-beautifully engraved and Watranted Five Years by the manufacturer. This watch is a burgain of a Herime, and you can sell them as fast as you can show them for from \$7.00 to \$15.00 each. Mem Winders and Settlers.

With each watch we send our Catalogue of Watches and Jewelry, and only ask as a favir that you show it with the Watch you purchase to your friends and acquaintances. We will send this Watch C. D. by Express noon approval if you send us \$1.00 as a favir that you should still fit he watch does not suit you need not take it. If it is satisfactory send us balance be Express. If full amount, \$2.75, is sent with the order, we will unclude one of our special heavy Gold Plate Chalan, which retails the world over for \$1.00, and prepay all charges. We refer to any new spaper publisher, Bank or Express Co. in New York (ity. Remit money by Express Post Office or Express Morgan & Co., \$1 Murray \$1., New York.

which we are engaged, and of the parish of which we have the honor to be the oldest line

Rev. Father Dowd made a brief address, in be a the course of which he dwelt upon the work | very of the society and gave some facts regarding long one and grows to the great plan. its formation, and expressed his great pleasure at having been able to provide a suitable

place for the coclety. An excellent musical programme was then performed, the kind contributors being the St. Paul, Messrs. J. B. Dupuis, J. J. Rowan, J. J. Minneapolis & Green, P. F. McCaffrey and the choir of St. Manitoba Rail-Patrick's. Every item was well received and way has over obtained the applause it merited. obtained the applause it merited.

At the conclusion the hon, chairman warmly thanked Prof. J. A. Fowler and the choir

for their appreciated asrvices. Rev. Father McCallen then made a short address, in which he said: - As already expisined our meeting here is not so much to make speeches as to perform the pleasant duty in our presence of conveying to the venerable Father Dowd our warment thanks for the use of this beautiful and commodious hall, which at considerable expense he has fitted up for the Temperance and Young Men's societies. The admirable example of brevity of speech which has been given by our honorable chairman and by the venerable Father himself, will not be lost on me. Moreover you know that when the sun, the great luminary of day, shines upon us, its light so solipses that of the smaller planets that these are invicible to the naked eye. And though I may find it difficult to hide myself entirely from your eyes, there being shall as far as a set discourse is concerned surpass in brevity both father and chairman by making no speech at all. Some other time, as on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month, beginning with January, when no greater luminary is present to colipse me, I may come out of this bashful timidity ro which I am a victim, and try to throw a little gold-seeker, the toiler, or the ents per week.

The Honorary Members would be those noble cause of temperance. Having thus Minneapolis & Maninoble cause of temperance. Having build allinneapons of temperance, for escaped the formality of a set discourse, for which you and I must be forever grateful, allow me, however, the pleasure of contribution of the search of little a degree to your entertainment by giving you three short selections, big letters "by request," so that I may shift all the blame for detaining you here to the my name on the programme.

The reverend father then gave the follow-Ing selections with grand effect: "Only a resolve to Drunkard;" "The Gambler's Wife" "Go, accept b h e

debarred from holding an office.

Such an Institution would be a centre of Thos. Latimore, J. Milloy, J. Lappin, J. Walsh, B. Emereon, Jaz. Tiernay, J. H. Kally and Thos. Finn.

> WILL SUE FOR A DIVORCE Ottawa's Elopement Sensation and Some New Particulars Concerning it.

OTTAWA, Oat., December 11.-Mr. Colin Campbell has given instructions to Mesers. Bishop & Green to institute divorce proceed inge against his wife, Christy Campbell, who left her home recently under painful circum stances, being alleged to have eloped. Free O'Connor, a man about town, with whom Mrs. Campbell was in the habit of driving, loft Ottawa about the same time an has not since been heard from. Mr. Campbell was asked to-day whether he had heard from his wife: he declined to speak on the subject. He also declined to say anything about the reports as to Mrs. Campbell's alleged elopement, on the grounds on which legal pro-ceedings will be taken. The report has been widely circulated that Mrs. Campbell was about to return to her home and four children, and that Mr. Campbell desired a reconcilia tion. The latter part of the story is destitute of foundation. A special to the effect that Mrs. Campbell would be taken back by her husband was telegraphed to various papers. Mr. Campbell, however, has requested the correspondent to give the statement an emphatic denial. Mrs. Campbell's mether lives at Dorohester Station, near London, The publication of various unauthenticated rumers in connection with the alleged elepement has oaused great pain to the deserted husband

and the children.

Mrs. Campbell will be remembered as a tall, fine looking woman. She was to be seen almost daily driving about the streets. Being a weman of unusual energy she conceived the idea of manufacturing various articles used by ladies, for which she had procured patents and did business under the style of the The Campbell Manufacturing Company. business proved a less, however, and had to be wound up. Mr. Campbell in the meantime had fallen ill and went to New York for medical advice. During his absence, which was somewhat prolonged, the acts which will be the grounds for the divorce to be alleged in the petitions took place. On Mr. Campbell's return he became aware of his wife's relations with the young man who will be corespondent. The position in which the lady and the ou-respondent were at the time of the discovery resulted in a stormy scene, the end being the flight of the lady and of the corespondent.

Taking the Veil.

At Albary, N.Y., on Sunday last, Miss O'Farrell, of Quebec, received the white well in the Sacred Heart convent. A number of

HOW CAN THE LONG may

BE THE SHORT the shortgiven points. road; maggnificently equipped and managed, it is one of the greatest railway systems of this country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of threr routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cookston, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devil's Lake, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco will be remembered as the delight of a life-time once made through the won-derfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St Paul, maps, books and guides. If you wants freefarm in a lovelyland HAND "Great Reservation, OF read it and

FORTUNE! den "Rest care for colds, cough, coustimption

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EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE

We receive clients daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. We certify that we have the best Lung Purgative known; guaranteed to purge at any time of the year.

CERTIFICATE.

May 4th, 1887. For twenty one years I was afflicted with dyspepsia, kidney disease, enlargement of the liver and neart disease. I also suffered from constipation; in fact, it is to this same constipation that I may attribute all the abovementioned diseases which afflicted me during twenty-one years. Several physicians attended

me, but all pronounced my case incurable.

Having been so long ill I had become discouraged, until hearing of the medicine of Madame Desmarais and Lacroix I gave it a rial, and after two months was perfectly cured. If anyone desires further information I shall be pleased to give it to them.

MADAME LEMIEUX. Signed) 80 German street, (in yard).

We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula. Parents, bring your sick children. We cure completely. All those who treat this disease cause eruption by means of cintments, and consequently the disease is not eradicated but appears in a different form. We remove it completely with our medicines. pletely with our medicines.

A. E. LAGROIX FILS, Successor to MDME. DESMARAIS, 1263 Mignonne St, cor. St. Elizabeth

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode rate prices. We would request everyone to inform themselves regarding us before paying us a visit

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in

so that they may be the better satisfied.

THE DESTITUTE DAKOTAL Many Families Starving in the American FATHERIGENICS FOR Eplleptic Fits. Falling Sick-

Carcago, December 10 .- A special to the Herald from S: Paul, Minn , says that A A. Paine, a school teacher residing in Markintoch County, North Dakota, arrived there yesterday and told a harrowing tale of distrees in the northern part of that county. The settlers there are all Germans, with the exception of six Russian Jew families, and Paine is the only man there speaking English. He brings a petition from the settions appealing for aid, and stating that unless provided with clothing they will suff-r severely from cold and are in danger of stary. ing for want of food. Paine himself had only a pair of evershoes on his feet, but he determined to secure assistance for the poor settiers if it took every cent he had.

Previously he wrote to Governor Miller, of North Dakota, stating the fact very fully but received no reply. The county efficers have told all outside enquirers that no aid was needed in that county, feeling that news of the destitution would discourage immigration. The average crop from 100 burhels of seed wheat this year was seventy-five bushels, and potatoes yielded only one-third of the amount used as seed. Vegetables were tetally destroyed. The farmers could borrow only small amounts of money, for which they paid 3 per cent. a month, and mortgages were taken on their farms and personal pro-perty. One man, who recently had dinner at Paine's house, said it was the first time he had tasted meat in two months. All the food he had for his family was 100 pounds of floor, and his wife was without shoes or a

DESTITUTION IN SOUTH DAKOTA, TOO.

A long and pathetic letter has just been received by a well-known Chicago lady from George A. Morse, a prominent citizen ci Faulkton, Faulk county, S. D., telling of the suffering among the farmers there, ewing to the failure of their crops. Mr. Morse is chairman of the Faulk county relief committee. Mr. Morse writes that owing to excessive drought wheat, cats, corn, flax and potatoes were almost a total failure, This state of things followed three successive years of partial failure. The soil of the country is a rich black loam and a good crop is hoped for next year, provided there is a heavy snowfall this winter. This has induced the farmers to appeal for aid and try to tide over for another year. The St. Paul and Northwestern Railroad companies have been aupplying coal to the country free of freight charges to the very needy and at half rate to those able to pay. Both railroads deliver donated goods free.

Mr. Morse ways that saids from 450 tone of ceal from the St. Paul railroad all the aid that has been received to far is one car of provisions and clothing from Charles City, lows, and part of a car of grain, flour and clothing from Wisconsin. The articles musineeded now, he says, are under-clothing and shoes for women, girls and boys, and warm overcoats for men. Figur and grain for food and seed are also needed. The country is mainly settled by American farmers from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconein and further east. Discarded clothing of all kinds will be of great benefit. Persons desiring to donate money, clothing, provisions or packages of useful articles to the sufferers may send the same to Barnes & Whitlock, room 62, 79 Dearborn street; James W. Thatcher, room 1, 79 Dearborn street, and to Mrs. Mary J. Morgan, 294 East Erle atrect.

BISMARCK, N.D., December 10.-Governor Miller sent a message to the Legislature to-day on the question of destitution among farmers, recommending that all matters per taining to this subject in committees in North Dakota be referred to the Commissioners of Agriculture. Accompanying his message were communications from Nelson, Ramsey and Rolette counties, in which the only cases of destitutes in the state exist.

Catholics and the Stage.

The Pilot reproduces some suggestive passages from W. J. Florence's contribution to the Centenary Lumber of the New York Catholic Review :-

Shakespeare, to all intents and purpose was a Catholic, and apparently a much better Catholic than many of those whose religioubelief is more certainly known. His works are remarkably free from the spirit of the socalled reformers; in fact, I think there is no evidence which shows that he at all appreciatod them any more than did Queen Elizabeth. The modern drama is a development of the old miracle plays, which owed their existence to the monks, as every one knows. Remembering this fact, placing Snakespeare at one and of the dramatic line and Mary Anderson and Augustin Daly at the other, we have reasons sufficient, I think, why Catholics should have something to say about the stage and very much to do with it. In addition to these facts it may be added that many of the most brilliant lights of the dramatic art in the past have been Catholic, that many now eminent in the same art are of the Catholic faith, and that they profess it without boasting and practice it with ardor. All of which will perhaps excuse me for rushing into print at a time when better men should

In this centennial pear of Catholic Church history in America it would be a good thing If Catholics did a little to reconcile their theories with their conduct in regard to the stage. If the influence of the drama is admitted to be great, if it is not sinful or degrading to foster it, why not make an attempt not only to keep it pure, but to make it more elevating! Managers and playwrights are men easily affected by argument, or by the influence of men whom they respect. not establish a consorship of the drama, at once mild and effective, at once destructive of the evil and promotive of the good in the drama. Not a manager is their living, I do believe, that would accept and produce a play which such a man as Cardinal Manning or Archbishop Corrigan pronounced bad moral ly. Such censorship would be an honor to the manager and to the censors. It would be voluntary service, performed in the spirit of charity, and would be so received. Something of this kind must be done by Catholics, if the stage is to be kept clean and wholesome.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889. BAILBY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Gentlemen :-- We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory.
Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 30 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.

Very respectfully, J. H. HOLMES, Ohn, Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church.

(Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs :- The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRANNIS, brightness.

Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo

Who is wise? He that learns from everyone. Who is powerful? He that governs his pas-

TERVE TOHIL

A NATURAL REMEDY

ness. Hystorics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria. Melancholia. Inebriety. Siceplessness, Dizziness. Brain and Spinal Weakness.

CURED AFTER THIRTY-TWO YEARS. MILWACKER, May 25, 1887.

REV. FATHER KORME :- I am personally acquainted with a man who (in the year 1878, then forty four years of acr) commenced to take your medicion for epilepsy, which he had had for thirty-two years. The att oks which he had formerly every tone weeks diminished as soon as he took your medicine and disappeared entirely rines August, 1880. The man is so healthy now that he can attend to his business without fear. By this wonderful cure a large family has been made harpy, and of this he is convinced and gladly testifies.

REV. PATER ARGIDIUS.

Our PAMPHLET for reflerers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR national can also obtain this medicine FREE of characterisms.

This remers has been prepared by the Reverend Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten pears, and is new prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

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Should keep a box of McGALE's PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from th Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per



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time their subscription is time their subscription is paid to, and request those in arrears to remit without further notice. The subscription rate is only \$1.00 a year if paid in advance; if not paid in advance \$1.50 will be charged. All accounts have been mailed, and we hope those who are indebted to us for subscriptions will remit promptly.

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WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 18, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18. St. Gatian. THURSDAY, Dec. 19, St. Nemesion. FRIDAY, Dec. 20, St. Christian. SATURDAY, Dec. 21, St. Thomas. SUNDAY, Dac. 22, St. Zano. Monday, Dec. 23, St. Victoria. Tuesday, Dec. 24, St. Thrasilla and Emili WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25. Christmas Day.

Jefferson Davis.

By the death of Jefferson Davis, the particulars of whose demise we gave in our last | language .leane, the last and foremost actor in the great civil war between the North and South in the into one assembly thinking that he was doing neighboring republic has left the scene. Ac- | the greatest possible benefit to us but by the counts received from all quarters of the sire for power of the English, the split and South indicate very clearly that not only is divisions between them, the French were ultimthe memory of Davis cherished and revered.
but that the principles for which he contended have many adherents in that part of the blind share of the assets. ed have many adherents in that part of the country. Ex-president Davis never would regard the triumph of the North over the Seuth as a fail accompli He stood aside

Now, whatever was the presence for the dual language in the old part of Canada, by what pretence could that iniquity be perpetrated in the Great Northwest of Canada? (Hear, bear.)

It was raid a great many Franchmen live there: looking on at the inevitable, but he never butcertainly not in the Northwest Territories at bowed to it. He was unrepentant and irre- the time that institution was given them. There concileable to the last, politically speaking, may have been a few half Frenchmen in Mani-Yet correspondence, recently published, goes which foisted on them the dual language. Were to show that he was not one of the origin they to go on? Were they to hand down this terrible misery to their decendants? Could no man rise his voice against it without secession. That unsuccessful attempt at dis-being denounced as a fanatic and an oppressor ruption of the United States, costing the coun-of minorities? (Hear, hear.) So with the schools. That question had been settled in 1863 try so many hundred of thousands of their by the majority of the Lower Province, although best lives, not to speak of countless millions it concerned the affairs of the Upper Province. of money, was precipitated by rash men; but there to be no attempt to eradicate these separthe step having been taken, Jefferson Davis, ate schools from our midst? While the law as the leading spirit in the State rights movement, was forced to the front and maintained himself there, commanding the esteem and respect of his enemies; whilst the widespread mourning now taking place over his death, years after the curtain has fallen in the last act of the "lost cause," shows how firm a did not say there was not a way out of that; hold he had on the affections and confidence of his followers. No one can doubt the sincerity of Mr. Davis, nor question the purity or patriotlem of his motives. Theoretically he was right in his contention for state rights, the carrying out of his doctrine was, however, incompatible with the existence of the rebublic, and the overwhelming majority of the to the French Canadians? He tells his people were in favor of a strong national hearers, in plain language, that they started government at Washington, even though one out on their political journey, hampered by a of the fundamental principles, agreed upon by the fathers of the constitution, should have statesman Lord Durham, for the purpose of to be crushed out. The cause of the Union | obliterating them. "He thought," says Mr. trlumphed and friends of liberty everywhere rejoiced. The men of the South had gallantly fought for their ideas, had done tentions towards the foes of the Frenchprodigies of valor and made heroic sacrifices, | Canadians, and a cerresponding malevolence but their's was a mistaken zeal and their towards them, great leader, now no more, gratefully as he able by skilful may be remembered by a large portion of the concession after concession and in people of the South, will never occupy in a perfectly legitimate and constitutional

Lincoln now fills. great Civil war, it seems but as yesterday, educate their children, according to the and yet of all the men whose part in that diotates of their conscience. Beaten by drama challenged the attention of the world superior skill, outgenerated in political scarcely one new remains, soldier or states. strategy ! Our compatriots violated ne law man. The lessons of the conflict will, it is to but simply availed themselves of the weapons be hoped, not be lest for the people of this the constitution affords them yet they have continent, either in the United States or in schieved their present position in Canada. the Dominion of Canada, with the disappear. What does Mr. McCarthy propose? Some ance of those that figured in the fray.

Rumored Cabinet Appointment.

element in Quebec Province would thus be coerce the people and deprive Catholics

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS since confederation. Mr. Curran is fortunate or as to schools on account of the superior mutual persuasion which were the basis of the which is one that the limit age of children be a since of the property of the superior mutual persuasion which were the basis of the which is one that the limit age of children be a since of the property of the property of the superior mutual persuasion which were the basis of the which is one that the limit age of children be a since of the property of the property of the superior mutual persuasion which were the basis of the which is one that the limit age of children be a since of the property of the propert limits of his own province. All the Catholic papers speak in the highest terms of his qualifications. Our esteemed contemporary, the Catholic Resord of London, says:

It must be conceded that Sir John Macal. It must be conceded that air John Mass donald, as a rule, has been very fortunate in the selection of his colleagues in the Ministry. His aim has been to have about him the most influential as well as the most able of those who march under his political banner. The member for Montreal Centre would unquestionably prove a source of real strength as well as an ornament in the Ministerial ranks. A man of high character, a brilliant crator, a learned barrister, and one esteemed by all classes, is Mr. Curran, and, if called to the ministry, we feel sure Sir John will add another very strong link to the Ministerial chain.

The Equal Righters.

The gradual drooping in the spirits of the rank and file of the anti-Catholic agitators has caused them to call upon Mr. Dalton McCarthy once more to come to their rescue and revive the dying embers of that element of discord in the country. Mr. McCarthy has answered the appeal, and on Thursday evening last addressed a meeting in the Opera House at Ottawa, where he passed the situation in review. The hon, gentleman had not much that was new or striking to present to his impatient hearers. They were anxious for a thrilling account of great achievements, something that would annihilate the pretensions of party journals on both sides that the people were tired of their tirades, but in this they were sadly disappointed. The orator told them that if they wished to record successes they must organize, and not rely solely on meetings and speeches. He said the movement had all the elements of vitality about it. He assured his hearers that he had The large and increasing circulation of "THE severed his connection with the party TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best adorganization of which he was formerly the president, and was free from political ties that could in any way interfere with the noble object he has in view, of wiping out French ascendancy and establishing Anglo-Saxon supremacy in the Dominion. A glance at his speech, however, disposes of the grounds upon which he urges his followers to action. The burden of his complaint is, that the French-Canadian and Catholic element have increased in strength and influence, through concessions granted at various times, since the conquest of Canada. He wails over the fact, that both political parties have sought to conciliate French and Catholic influence, and by that means the French language has not been confined to Lower Canada, but has been recognized with the separate school rights, in Manitoba and the great territories to the West. All this and his indictment of the Ontario Government on the subject of separate school amendments, he sets forth in the following

skil ful direction of the French vote and the de-

Now, whatever was the pretence for the dual tobs, but that was not an act of statesmanship Not much provincial right about that. Was properly stood that every man was to be regardd as a public school supporter unless he chose himself to come out and insist on having a Separate school, by a wily amendment in 1879 that right had been practically denied to those Roman Catholics who preferred to have their child reu brought up among the common herd of us. By that amendment every Roman Catholic was assumed to be a Separate school supporter. He but anyone who knew anything about Roman Catholicism would know that it took a very brave man to face the power that be and cease to support Separate schools. (Hear, hear.) That had been done by our own little parlia-

As regards the first part of Mr. McCarthy's Indictment, could anything be more flattering scheme cunningly devised by that great McCarthy," he was doing the greatest possible benefit for us" and yet despite those good inthey have been direction to obtain history the honored place that Abraham manner, to assert their strength, and secure for their brethern in all parts of the Dominion, time ago, he bluntly stated that if the ballots did not settle it in this generation bullets | that to towns like that wherein they resided, would in the next. In his recent speech he was more guarded. He feels the rash reck-Among the many rumors in circulation lessness of such language, but his meaning is lately is one that Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., all the same. He may prate about making M.P., is about to enter the Dominion Cabinet | this country Anglo-Saxon as much as he likes, as Solicitor General. The Irish Catholic if he and his friends have failed in the past to

divested in the political arena. The same reideas and tolerant views is certain to outnumber those of the McCarthy school, and it will only remain for him, and those who think with him, to adopt violent measures when Constitutional methods are unable to prevail. Will Mr. McCarthy, in the face of the history he quotes, persist in his present arguments to their natural conclusion? We think not. He may be a veritable Cromwell on the platform, but he would cut a sorry figure as such in the field. His attack on the Government of Mr. Mowat on the separate school question, that gentleman has reason be heartily thankful Mr. McCarthy and the Mail have consolidated Mr Mowat in power for years past and the prospects are the Ontario government will continue to owe its firm tenure of office to the parrow minded intolerance of the equal righters. As for the Dominion Gove nment, which was assailed by Mr. McCarthy, not only on the Jesuit act buton other subjects, it is not likely that the many things had been stated on public platforms against the French and Catholic portion of the community which were hurtful to the cause of the Equal Righters, owing to their violence; but without those utterances the Equal Rights movement would have no existence, as it has no raisond'etre. Catholics, and our French-Canadian friends in particular, will do well to avoid extravagance of language in repelling attacks made upon them. Their rights are secure, any thing that savors in the slightest degree of a desire for retaliation on the minority in the Province of Quebec, for the onslaughts, now being made, by Mr. McCarthy and hisfriends in the west. can only alienate the friendship of those every where throughout our Dominion.

Municipal Reforms.

Now that our worthy aldermen have re-

turned from their free trip to the Western cities of the United States they are gradually beginning to realize how backward their own city is in every way compared with others on this continent of equal size and population. The proverblal push of the typical American has surprised them; the superior condition of his streets has opened their eyes to the ing the best facilities for transporting the work." products of his mills and manufactories, has impressed them with the necessity of doing something in this respect for the leading city of the Dominion. There already seems to be among them a general unanimity that the permanent paving should be pushed forward without delay. The question of floating a new loan to defray the expense of carrying out this very important work is to demand the attention of our City Fathers has invariably proved a success in every American city where it has been tried. We are pleased to hear, therefore, that it is to be made one of the principal planks in the platform to be submitted to every aspirant for municipal honors at the elections in February next. A movement has been started under very favorable auspices to have a special tax of one thousand dellars imposed upon all salcons and there will therefore be a strong fight between the saloon and temperance interests. There is no disguising the fact that by increasing the tax on saloons their numbers would be agreeably diminished. The miserable hele-in-a-corner groggeries, which are now a stain and disgrace on the fame of our fair city, will be forced to reluctantly close their doors; the inducements to respectable citizens to drink will become astoundingly less, and, better than all, the increased revanue will place the City Council in a position to devise some means of reducing the now exorbitant water rates imposed on the poorer classes. The wisdom of such legislation as this is manifest on the face of it. In adoptaldermen will show their appreciation of the wants and desires of the generality of the electors and win for themselves the gratitude every one be to work, and aid the promoters of temperance legislation and high license in

Discriminating Justice.

their noble undertaking.

If there is any doubt left in the minds of the public as to whether the administration of the law in Ireland differed materially from country were equally so in the latter, it should be immediately dispelled by a letter recently published from Mr. Gladstone. A few days ago he was written to by some gentlemen of Huddersfield, who desired to know whether it was true that "combinations in Ireland similar to trades unions in England were suppressed by the present talented leader of men. Government." They pointed out the fact which contained a large population of working people, the reply would be considered most important.

Mr. Gladstone answered, saying :- " I hold it to be quite undeniable that if the agricultural tenantry of Ireland and the shopkeepers sympathizing with them acted upon represented in the Cabinet for the first time of their rights either as to language the same principle of exclusive dealing and tories and contains many suggestions, among about

liable to six months' imprisonment, with or sult is likely to be achieved in the future; without hard labor, without a jury, and unbecause the number of good men of broad der the judgment of a resident magistrate whom the Vicercy could at any moment dis-

This admission coming from the great Liberal leader should carry great weight in destroying the suspicions nuctured in the minds of certain Englishmen that the statements of Irish public men or journals were exaggerated, on this question, in the slight-est degree. It is indeed a startling picture, although it is in accord with the Government's abe young pupils of St. Mary's college. A full general attitude toward Ireland, to see such public forces are toward attitude toward Ireland, to see such process. ments of Irish public men or jeurnals were mad scheme of disintegration? Will be exaggerated, on this question, in the slightassume the responsibility of carrying his est degree. It is indeed a startling picture, general attitude toward Ireland, to see such discrimination in the administration of justice, and that the Irish people should be forced to submit patiently to punishment for acts which in England are regarded as not only legal but laudable.

The Divorce Evil.

Hon. Mr. Gladstone in the North American Review for December, has an article on Divorce," in which he says that no matter of what nature it is it impairs the integrity of the family, while divorce with re-marriage destroys it root and branch. "The parental attack will cause it to totter to a fall. In the and the conjugal relations are "joined to. course of his remarks the speaker said that | gether," he says " by the hand of the Almighty no less than the persons united by the marriage tie to one another. Marriage contempletes not only an absolute identity of interests and affections, but also the creation of new, joint, and independent obligations stretching into the future and limited only by the stroke of death. These obligations where divorce proper is forced lose all community, and the obedience reciprocal to them is dislocated and destroyed. . . . I have spent nearly sixty years at the centre of British life. Both before and from the beginning of that period absolute divorces were in England abusively obtainable, at very heavy cost, by private acts of Parliament; but they were so rare (perhaps who are anxious to see right and justice prevail about two in a year) that they did not effect about two in a year) that they did not effect And crystal cups of rare design the public tone, and for the English people To carry mead(†) and home-made wine;

marriage was virtually a contract indissoluble Then Crede's golden goblets filled marriage was virtually a contract indissoluble by law. In the year 1857 the English Diverce Act was passed, for England only. Unquestionably, since that time, the standard of conjugal morality has perceptibly declined among the higher classes of this country, and scandals in respect to it have become more trequent. The decline, as a fact, I know to be recognized by persons of social experience and insight who in no way share my abstract opinions on divorce. Personally, I believe it to be due in part to this great innovation miserable and treacherous state of most of in our marriage laws; but in part only, for our thoroughfares, and his attention in secur. other disintegrating causes have been at

A Hint to Farmers.

The Buenos Ayres Standard, just to hand, contains much interesting matter respecting the Argentine Republic. Two articles appear in it of special importance to that country, as they treat of the Rio Negro Valley railroad and the Thomas Thomas railroad, The owner of these costly things, already on the tapis, and that it will meet with both of which pass through the Rio Negro the approval of the council there is no reason | territory, thereby opening up what is said to to doubt. The insignificant tax imposed on be one of the richest and greatest wheat All from Killsmey(‡) to the Strand. The highest lady in the land. saloon keepers as compared with that forced growing countries in the world. The country, from them in other large cities is also likely judging from the articles in question, is possessed of great beauty as well as great proat a very early date. High license ductiveness. A correspondent, writing on the subject of immigration to the country, May she my advent fondly greet,

And oft rehearse this ode with pleasure, states that if a colony of Canadian Catholic farmers would once settle there, Irish farmers] would soon follow them, as it would afford them homes in a country possessed of great fertility and a climate mild and healthy. We think, however, that our Canadian farmers are too well satisfied with the productiveness of their own homesteads and with the healthgiving nature of their climate to bother themselves about abandoning their present well. cultivated farms for anything the Argentine Republic can offer. Canada can boast of most fertile lands, to be had at reasonable figures too, and she has no desire to lose anv of her industrious agriculturists, who are bound to become great factors in the future advancement of this country.

To DAY the contest takes place in Stanstead county. At the twelfth hour the Equal Rights party managed to induce Mr. Le Barron to run against the veteran representative of the county, Mr. Colby. There seems to be at present no doubt about the result, and the indications are that the old member will be Ferry. The engineer, Wm. Nixon, who was be returned by a substantial majority. The on account of the storm. The tracks are usually ing a suggestion of this character our worthy | be returned by a substantial majority. The efforts of the Equal Righters to arouse race and religious prejudices, have failed, as they should, in winning the allegiance of intelliof the poor working classes. Therefore, let | gent votors to their candidate, and the sooner these hand-full of fanatics discover that they fighting are a losing cause the better it will be for the union and peace of the general com-

Another leading actor in the celebrated conspiracy of the London Times against the character of Parnell has "shuffled off this mortal coll." Mr. MacDonald, the manager that witnessed in England, and whether of the Times, is no more. He was mainly re-Looking back at the closing scenes of the respect for their language and the right to offences legally punishable in the former sponsible, it will be remembered, for the publication of the Pigott forgeries, and figured most conspicuously before the Parnell commission. In his time "The Thunderer" lost its ancient prestige and recognized lead, the crowning point in its downward course, and hot ashes rose to the surface, but not a being the complete collapse of its vile intrigue to destroy the character of a trusted and

LOCAL TIU-BITS.

The Rev. Father Augier, president of the Ottawa University, left last evening for Kingston, to take part in the Queen's University jubilee celebration.

Mr. J. Mitchell, factory inspector, has just made his appual report to the Minister of Agriculture. The report contains some very interesting matter concerning the working of fac-

time for men was fifty-nine hours and for gurls and women fifty-seven hours.

Miss Kathleen Charlton, daughter of Edward J. Charlton, of this city, took the veil at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Kenwood, Albany, New York, on the 8th instant. This young lady obtained, two years ago, the gold medal presented by the Lt. Governor, and the first prizes issued by the Ladies of the Convent.

The midnight mass at the Church of the Gesu on Christmas Eve_promises to be unusually olemn this year. The choir and orchestra are

While the many class-rooms of the Belmont school, Guy street, were filled with studious night school pupils Monday evening, the large hall was fully occupied by a large audience wi attended the "grand musical and panoramic entertainment," given by the St. Anthony's Young Men's society. The feature of the even-ing was an illustrated lecture by Mr. E. Halley, entitled "A Glimpse of the Old Land," A programme of somewhat tastefully selected items was provided. Mrs. J. Farrell appeared for a song and wen special honor for her contri Master McGuirk deserved the prais which induced him to give an encore of his violin solo. Among others deserving special praise were Mr. T. C Emblem, Miss Hamall, Mr. M. J. Quinn and Mr. J. J. Rowan. Prof. A. P. McGuirk presided at the piano.

CELTIC LITERATURE.

CAEL'S PORM FOR CREDÈ.

BY HENRY KAVANAGH, SENIOR. Part II.

A graceful bowl has Crede fair For sap of berries mixed with bark; To appurn shade her golden hair, Her brows and long eye-lashes dark. There from a brazen cauldron flows The kiln-dried barley's sparkling juice, An apple tree above it grows, Ite fruit in cider e'er in use ;

And then her vate and brewing vestels That hold the essence of the malt, And casks of uisquebaugh(*) on tressels For years to ripen in her vault; Bright flagons for fermented beer And drinking horns that bring good cheer, With sweetened ale from grain distilled. The four attendants bowing rise To sarve the viands and to reach To all the guests the venison pies,

With apples and a drink to each

All friends within this Castle please, The household are like happy bees; They, garments gray and glossy wear A wounded man could sleep on leaves, Though drops of blood came like a shower, While fairy birds sing on the eaves And lattice of her sunny bower. A hundred feet spans Crede's court And ten feet yet its oaken door; The lawn for games beyond the fort Has springs and daisy broidered floor, Where primrose grows and shamrocks green; The portico is thatched all o'er With wings of birds both blue and yellow; It is a mansion and demeane Most fit for noble, gailant fellow.

For whom the cuckoo chants its lay In voice of praise, if she out gives The gift this poem to repay.

If it should please brave Cairbre's daughter She won't say, "Come another time," But welcome me, the chief who sought her, And bid the harps and crotals chime: And gems of art I cannot count, Is Crede, of a race of kings, The mistress of the Triple Mount, This poem's now laid at the feet Of one beloved-the fair and sweet.-Not formal lines composed at leisure,

I'll thank this lady while she lives,

In praise of Crede's house replete. Which may her snowy(\$) bosom treasure. For Crede of the golden bair, For Crede ever sweet and fair.

The beautiful princess was delighted with the poem and the poet, and soon after con-sented to become his wife; but within a year Cael was called to defend his country from a Castern warder, Daire Dormar, King of the Eastern world, and fell in the great battle of Ventry harbour, but Orede followed him to the field and received his last sighs and words of affection. She composed an elegy which she recited above his grave, where his comrades laid him, on the south side of the harbour, still known as "The Strand of Cael."

NOTES

(*)—Uisquebaugh—the water of life.
(*)—Mead—called metheylin—composed of honey and
water, fermented and enriched with spices.
(*)—In the original "the flood"—this must be the
Lakes of Killarney.
(*)—The text has it—the white-skinned.

AN AWFUL DIVE TO DEATH. An Eugine's Plunge Through an Open Draw

HACKENSACH, N.J., December 14.-In a

blinding snowstorm to day a heavily laden coal train on the Suquebana road bound east came rumbling along toward the draw-bridge at Litclear at this point and the train was moving at moderate speed. The draw of the bridge, which had been opened to permit the passage of a schooner, had not yet been closed. gineer and fireman could not see this and attempt was made to bring the train to a halt. The telegraph operator at the bridge heard the train coming and sprang to his instruments and began sending signals up the track to warn the men on the approaching train of the presence of danger. His wires connected with the alarm bells situated some distance up the track, and he kept them ringing until he saw the locomo tive stick its nose through the storm. Then h realized that any effort he might make would be useless. As the train went by the operator looked as the engine cab and saw three men therein. They were Engineer Nixon, Fireman Harrington, and the boss brakeman, William Seely. In an instant the locomotive reached the open draw and the forward end dived down wards and disappeared, taking the cab and ten The coupling became unfastened der with it. and the first car remained on the brink of the bridge. No trace of the three men could be Bubbles caused by the escaping steam sign of life. The cars were transferred to the West Shore tracks and the relatives of the dead men, who lived in the West end, were notified of the and occurrence.

The Influenza Spreading.

LISBON, December 15. - Several members of the Imperial family have had the influenza. No official estimate has been made of the cases of influenza that have occurred in the olty. It is known that few families have escaped and it is thought a third of the population has been ill.

Guyet have the influenza. The mulady spreading among the employes in the public

BERLIE, December 15 .- The number of persons in this city who were suffering from in-fluenza is placed at 15,000.

BERLIN, December 14.—Professor Layden, lecturing at the Cierical Institute last night. traced the epidemic of influenza to the same causes which produced the dengue fever which prevails in the East.

O. M. B. A.

Branch 101, of the Catholic Mutual Bene fit association of Three Rivers, has elected the following officers : Spiritual adviser, Rev. F. X. Cloutier; chanceller, Eizear Pothler president, C. D. Hebert (re-elected); let vice-president, F. X. T. Berlinguet; 2ad vice-president, Dr. E. Panneton; recording secretary, Arthur Brunelle ; sesistant record ing secretary, Anselme Bondy; financial secretary, Dr. S. P. Normand (re-elected) : treasurer, Charles Gelinas (re elected); marshal, Arthur Verret; sentinel, Mr. Lacroix; representative to the Grand council for 1890 Charles D. Hebert ; substitute, F. X. T. Ber-

linguet; trustees, Mesers. R. Morrissette, J. A. Sauvageau and A. D. Bondy.
At a meeting of Branch No. 74, C.M.B.A., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term :- Spiritual adviser, Rev. F. O'Meara; chancellor, J. Coffey; president, Jas. Taylor: first vice president, J. Cullen; second vice-president, J. Noonan; recording secretary, J. Duffie; financial secretary, J. Murphy ; treasurer, J. Penfold ; marshal, J. Kenny; guard, J. Foley; trustees, Jas Coffey, J. Cullen. At the annual meeting of branch 83, C. M.

B. A., the following officers were elected :-Spiritual adviser, Rev. Mesure N. Trois : chancellor, Bro. Joseph Duclos; president, Bro. J. A. U. Beaudry, (re-elected); first vice president, Bro. S. Lachance; accound vice president, Bro. C. E. Leclerc; treasurer, Narcisse Beaudry, (re-elected); recording-secretary, Bro. V. C. E. Beaudry; financial secretary, Bro. P. Duponte (re-elected); assistant recording secretary, Bro. J. B. Roby; marshal, Bro. Gilbert Coderre; guard, Bro. A. Milette; trustees, Bros. T. R. Barbesu, G. Coderre, L. J. A. Surveyer, Julien Brosseau, and A. Daoust.

At the last meeting of Branch 95, Lachine. the following officers were elected ;-Spiritual adviser, Rev. N. Piche; chancellor. Bro. L. Forrest ; president, Bro. Dr. P. A. Valois: first vice-president, Bro. N. Cousineau; second vice-president, Bro. P. Gauthier; recording secretary, Bro. N. P. Martin; assistant recording secretary, Bro. L. Sekini; financial secretary, Bro. A. Gauthier; treasurer, Bro. J. E. Michand; marshal, Bro. A. Thesserault ; guard, Bro. G. Sekini ; trustees, Bros. J. E. Michaud, J. A. Martin, L. Sekini, G. Sekini, A. Gauthier; representative to the Grand Council, Bro. L. Forrest; alternate, Bro. Dr. P. A. Valois.

The Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, Ontario.

Many of our readers are no doubt aware that the Sisters Hospitallers of St. Joseph have accepted in connection with the Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, Ont., the charge of the school and orphan asylum for colored children. To enable them to carry on this holy work of christian charity, a large and commodious building has been erected, apart from the Hotel-Dieu proper, which, besides the requisite accomodations for the orphans, contains also a fine school room for externs. In favor of this apos-tolic work, which has no resources of any kind whatsoever, the charitable aid of Catholics at large is kindly asked through the means of a grand bazaar. It must be remembered that the Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor is the only one of its kind in the whole Pominion of Canada, and is, on the part of Revd. Dean Wagner, entirely a work of supercrogation, in addition to his ordinary parochial duties. And hence the revd. gentleman hopes that all who can afford it will order a book of his bazaar tickets, and thus enable him to make this holy undertaking a success.

Address: Revd. Dean Wagner, P.P., Wind sor, Ontario, Canada.

See advertisement on last page of this issue of the TRUE WITNESS.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION FROM HIS EMI-NENCE CARDINAL SIMEONI, PREFECT OF THE PROPAGANDA.

"ROME.

To the Very Rev Theodore Wagner, Priest of the Diocese of London: "REVEREND SIR-I have learned with much

pleasure, through a recent letter from the Bishop of London, that you have opened in your parish a Catholic school for colored children it has also given me great satisfaction to learn of the abundant fruits this work has produced during the first ax months of its existence, since already forty children and quite s number of adults have received baptism and have been admitted into the fold of the Church. "I have reason to hope that this work of

educating the negroes, so happily begun, will increase from day to day, and produce fruits still more abundant. Hence, while offering you my congratulations, I deem it my duty to encourage your pious zeal in the prosecution of this meritorious undertaking. I am sorry, in-deed, that the poverty of the faithful and the limited resources of your parish have not, up to the present, permitted you to build a church and a suitable school house.

"But I hope the charity of the faithful, to

which you intend to appeal, will not fail you, and that many desirous to secure for themselves the abundant reward promised to the cheerful giver, will gladly spend a portion of their riches for the salvation of sou

"That God may have you in His holy keeping is the prayer of yours,
"JOHN CARD. SIMEONI, PREF.,
"†D. Archbishop of Tyre, Sec."

All those injured in the panic at the Opera House at Johnstown, Pa., are doing well and the physicians report that all will re cover. The lessees of the Opera house have cancelled all engagements and the house will remain closed until the hall has been remodelled and better exits provided. No more than

tricals will be witnessed in Johnstown this

In the United States Senate Wednesday last, Mr. Turpie's resolution as to trusts was taken up and Mr. Turpie said no trust was ever formed with a view to the public interest. The modern trust consolidated the two legal offences of forestalling and monopoly into one. These practices had been long ago denounced as crimes both by the Roman and English codes and in providing for their suppression now Congress would be only following the precedents established centuries ago.

The election in Chicago Thursday last was to decide the control of a newly created board of nine waterway commissioners, which will have the raising and disbursement of fifteen to thirty million dollars, and the employment of perhaps 10,000 men. Cumulative voting was permitted, and the Democratic and Republican convention each nominated five men. An independent ticket was also placed in the contest with six names. The returns so far indicate the election of the six independents, and that the three remaining places will fall to the Demo-

In the United States Senate Mr. Call has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to begin negotiations with the Govern Do Freyclast, Constant, Thank and Yves. lie on the Caland of Onba.

News of the Week.

A conference for considering the federation of all the Australian colonies will assemble in Melbourne in February.

The American Legation at Constantinople as decided to demand the trial of Moussa Bey for the murder of a missionary. A detachment of soldiers, with a full complement of officers, has been despatched from Ber-

lin for Zanzibar, to augment Major Wissman's

At the Armagh Convention, on Thursday, a letter was read from the Catholic Primate, approving the organization and objects of the Tenants' League.

Frederick Krupp, the head of the great metal and gun foundry, at Essen, Germany, has estab-lished a fund of \$100,000 to enable his employee to build their own houses. Colonel Cilbborn Booth, chief of staff to the

commander of the Salvation Army, has been arrested at Geneva for infringing the decree by which he was expelled from Swiss territory. Senor Bocsyura, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has cabled to the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs at Lisbon a formal request that he shall have proclaimed the re-

cognition of the Brazilian republic. Roetlinghoff, the treasurer of the Socialist club, declared on the witness stand, at Elber-field, Germany, that in the Socialist club he had acted as a spy for the police and had be-trayed the secrets of the Socialist movement.

A committee of the Irish landlords, who are about to hold a convention, waited upon Lord Salisbury in London, and urged that the Cabinet ought not to decide upon a land bill for Ireland until the resolutions adopted by the convention are known.

A member of the Plantation company in Berlin has received a letter from Dr. Peters, written during his march into the Somali country. The letter refers to a treaty with the Somali It is believed this treaty lured emissaries. It is believed this treaty lured Peters to his doom, and that the emissaries were

The German Reichstag, by a large majority, has approved the motion to repeal the law which gives the Government authority to expel been officially deprived of his clerical charge, yet persists in the performance of his clerical duties.

The Shah of Persia has ordered his ministers to form a commission to study the laws of European countries, with a view to forming the draft of new civil and criminal codes. He expresses a willingness to forego many of his personal prerogatives in the interest of his

The enormous collieries and furnaces in Staffordshire, England, employing thousands of men, are combining with the Shelton Iron and Steel Company, employing many the usands more, in a common enterprise designing to control the trade in iron, steel and coal, and have invited the co-operation of several other firms and companies.

prople.

A Zanzibar despatch says: The Germans under Lieutenant Schmidt attacked Bushiri's forces on Monday. Twenty eight of Bushiri's men were killed, and the others escaped unhurt. There is no news to-day from Emin. Emin's people have sailed to Mombassa to await at that point the arrival of the steamer sent by the Khedive to take them through the Red Sea.

Despite the amnesty declared in Crete twenty Christians were recently brought before the au-thorities there in chains and beaten wish canes. The amnesty does not include offenders already condemned by court martial, the leading fo-menters of the disturbances or common law cul-The Cretan chiefs at Athens are organizing a general uprising which the Cretans will

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria has signed a decree investing his brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, with the imperial power in the event of the Emperor's becoming of his absence from the empire. This is a natural sequel to the death of Rudolph, the Crown Prince. Charles is the oldest living brother after the Emperor. He is a cavalry

Japanese envoys will be sent to Europe to negotiate treaties with the maritime states on a very liberal basis. The points proposed will be all Japanese ports shall be opened; that the tariff shall be raised to 12 per cent. ad valorem; that consular tribunals shall be established and a supreme court created so composed that the Europeans sitting upon it shall be in the majority.

The ex Empress of Brazil has received a telegram from Kio de Janeiro informing her that all her jewels have been stolen, and that the police are investigating the case. The jewels comprised the finest Brazilian diamonds in the world. If the republic should decline to con-tinue Dom Pedro's income the loss of the treasure will be severely felt, as they were looked upon as the chief immediate rescurce of the family.

The captain of the "Alagoas," which conveyed the ex-Empress and party to Lishon, in accordance with instructions from the Brazilian Government received by cable, hoisted the new federal flag, thereupon the maritime commandant at Liebon informed him that, although Portugal was well disposed toward the Brazilian Republic, he could not permit in the port the presence of any flag not recognized by the Government. Thereupon the captain hauled down

Mr. Morley, in an address at Dundee, Monday night, spoke in favor of reform of the House of Lords. He favored the plan of allowing all peers who may resign their seats for life to contest seats in the House of Common, where, he said, they could more usefully work than is possible for men of talent in the Upper The London Daily News says the only real result of such a course would be to leave the House of Lords with all its present powers atter every man of sense and spirit had withdrawn from it.

Archbishop Walsh addressed a meeting of the Tenanta League in the Rotunda, Dublin, Mon-day last. The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided, supported by Mr. Shaw Lefebvre and others. The Archbishop warned his hearers against the proposed land purchase scheme, or extension of Lord Ashbourne's act, which would give the tenants no guarantee whatever against whole-sale extortion. The state, he said, would take good care of the landlords The league must guard the interests of the tenants.

Referring to Senator Call's proposal in the United States Senate regarding Cuba, the Madrid Epoca says: "This is a mad idea and it cannot be that any one in Washington takes seriously. Even if a republic were established in Spain she would not consent to the separation of Cuba. Spain is resolved at all bazards to maintain the integrity of the national territory and political divisions do not exist Senor Castellar believes the example of Brazil will be followed in Portugal sooner or later, but not in Spain, because the Queen Regent during the King's minority keeps Liberal ministers in office and has allowed Sagasta to establish universal suffrage.

AMERICAN.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's net earnings for the quarter ending December 31 are estimated at \$2,000,000.

The First National bank of Abileue, Kan has suspended. The liabilities are placed at \$116,000, and the resources at \$300,000

By a nitro-glycerine explosion at Butler Tor pedo Company's Magazine, two miles south of Butler, Pa., James O. Wood and Wm. Med ll

buildings were demolished. Woods' aboulder and right arm have been found swenty rods away. A small pare of Medill's trunk was taken from the top of a tree.

All the leather factories, in Woburn, Mass. bave shut down except one. About 1500 men are out. In four shops the men were locked

William Bailey, aged 25, eloped from Water-ford, Miss., with Sallie Wallace, aged 9, and married her at Bolivar. Both parties were ar-

Great damage has been done in California by the raising of the water in the Sacramento river. Levees have broken, washouts have occurred, and bridges have been washed away. The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company as New York have decided to pay an extra dividened of 2 per cent. in adition to the regular quarterly dividend of

la per cent. E. B. Hemmingway, duggist and private banker as Whitney's Point, N. Y., who assigned Monday and has not been seen since the Saturday previous, is an embezzler to the extent

of probably about \$75,000. It is reported that the ateamer "Michigan" has been wrecked on Enterprise Rock, five miles from Roche's Harbor, on Puget Sound. The "Michigan" sailed from Portland for the Sound ports a few days ago. She had a full cargo, and was valued as \$60,000.

The Commissioners of Accounts in New York, who investigated the Dock department, are of the opinion that \$700,000 or \$750,000, which paid out for dredging, was never used to defray sheep bills but was part of a pool, and that some persons came in on the "divide."

young Alsatians to terms of imprisonment of by which M. B. Harrison, of Duluth, Mina., sells to a London syndicate over \$1,000,000 being construed as an attempt to are described by worth of city property. Among the Taylor, 000 worth of city property. and Spencer Balfour, cousin of the Irish Sec-

> Francis Boneou, a Frenchman, who was born in St. Valentine, Quebec, died at New Bedford, Mass., on Wednesday at the age of 105 years and 9 months. He was twice married and was the father of eighteen children. He survived both of his wiver. He went to the United States twenty-six years ago.

It is reported that ex-President Cleveland and Joe Jefferson have purchased the island in Wakeby Lake, one of the largest in Maseachusette, located in South Sandwich. spot is most picturesque, and is admired by a great many summer visitors to Cape Cod, the water affording excellent fishing. They will erect a commodious club house on the most central of the islands.

The Merchants' Association banquet at Boston was attended by over 400 persons. The special guests were Ex-President Cleveland, Andrew Carnegie, Henry W. Grady, and W. L. Putnam, of Maine. When Mr. Cleveland rose to apeak he was greeted with long continued applause, shouts and cheers, the entire assembly rising and waving handkerchiefs and cheering again.

CANADIAN.

A colony of twenty Russian families have decided to leave Dakota for Dunmore, Man., in

the spring. The furtifications in and around Halifaxs N.S., are being thoroughly examined and strengthened.

Mr. Pearson was elected mayor of Winnipeg Wednesday by a majority of 1259, the vote standing; Pearson, 1941; O'Donnell, 702.

A Protestant school census of Winnipeg just taken, shows that there are 4518 children of school age in the city, and that 3858 of these attend school.

The financial statement of the estate of White & Potter of Toronto shows direct liabilities of \$56,000 and indirect liabilities of about \$1,500. The assets are put at \$50,000.

Donald Fraser, ex.M P. P., and a prominent Liberal-Conservative of Pictou county, N. S., died Thursday last He was one of the contractors who built the International railway.

Arrangements have been completed for a direct service during the winter between Halifax and Glasgow. The first steamer, the "Oolins," will leave Halifax about the 10th of

January. At the Conservative convention at Madoc, One., yesterday, A. F. Wood was again select ed candidate on the first ballot. A unnnimous incapable of reigning from any cause, or in case vote of confidence was passed in the leadership

of Mr. W. R. Meredith. On the west shore of Lake Memphremagog a rich galena vein has been discovered. An assay shows it contains 70 per cent. of lead and 15 per cent. of silver. The property, which contains over 200 acres, is controlled by Mesors. McDonald Bros., of Sherbrooke.

Archbishop Walsh, in presenting the certifi-cates awarded the Catholic pupils as the midsummer departmental examinations for seachers in the De La Salle Institute, Toronto, praised the growing efficiency of the parish schools and pointed out that their existence was necessary in the interests of Catholic morality and reli

George F. Baird, M.P., has returned to St. John, N.B., from New York. He has engaged on time charter the steamship "Portia" to go on the route between St. John and the West Indies as provided for by the Federal subsidy She will make her first trip on the new route about the last of this month.

The following gentlemen have been elected office bearers of the Quebec Board of Trade: President, R. Turner; first vice-president, Chateauvert; second vice-president, H. M. Price: treasurer, S. S., Bennett; council, Thomas Brodie, Colonel J. B. Fersyth, F. Gourdeau, N. Garneau, E. B. Garneau, J. E. Martineau, O. Migner, Dr. E. Morin, Wm. Rae, B. Verret, E. H. Wade, and F. X Ber-

linguet. George Horseley, living near Elsinore, Ont., went to Chesley, Wednesday, and representing himself to be James Ward, a farmer, living near Ellengowan, attempted unsuccessfully to negotiate forged promissory notes for large amounts. In the evening he was arrested, but was permitted to occupy a room in the Windsor Hotel during the night. Thursday morning, going to take Horseley before the magistrate his quardian found him on the floor of his room dead He had strangled himself with his muiller.

The schooner Adele, Captain Hansen, arrived in outer harbour, Victoria, B.C., late on Saburday night. She is the German schooner which left for the north in September last, and was reported about to raid the rookeries of Behring Sea. Members of the crew say that she has been cruising in Behring Sea pr ing for new sealing grounds, and captured about six hundred fur seals. The Victoria sealers are judignant that the Adele, belonging to Yokobama, should make a raid, and it is believed that the Victorians will be blamed for her piratical action.

WAS THE PROPHET ELIJAH. The Alieged Candy Poisoner's Hallucination —Testimony for the Crown.

ST. JOHN, N.B., December 11.—The Mo-Donald case was resumed this merning. Rev. Mr. Shaw, the first witness was followed by Miss Fannie Shaw, who testified to the circumstances connected with the box left at their have James L. Tinen, a clerk in the Pur Off tracified to seeing a package in the Part Office on the evening of October let, addressed to the Rov. Donald MacRae. He identified the box produced in court as the anne one he saw in the Post Office. W. F. Best, analysical chemist, produced pieces of paper cut from the wrapper received from he detactive and compared them with a piece from the MacRae box. He had tested them and found the papers identical in color, texure and appearance under the miorescope. On excess xamination he said he did not think the paper would be entertally changed by known McDanald since the day the latter for the large andience at the theatre last walked into the market slip. He had heard night. Those who first started out of their McDenald say afterwards, at G. B. Barker's houses went from curiosity to see where the house, that he had to do this, as he was the prophet Elijah and could walk across the instant effect was a panic.

A good deal of progress was made before adjournment this evening. Dr. Steeves, superintendent of the lunatio asylum, testified to the prisoner being in that institution from October 29, 1888, to July 4, 1889. When admitted McDonald was suffering from a form of mania, and was depressed, at times reticent, and occasionally excited, self-absorbed and suspicious. He was troubled with inomnia and sometimes disturbed the wards at night. He was not a typical menemeniac. As he improved he became more sociable and attended religious service, though very anwillingly. He spoke with contempt of re-ligion. When discharged his symptoms of insanity had disappeared, and to an ordinary observer he was well. But Dr. Steeves was not satisfied that he was entirely sane. H. W, Barker described the finding of the combs that had been in the boxes in which the polsoned candy was sent.

A JOHNSTOWN CALAMITY

Ten Persons Killed and Eighty Injured in a Theatre Panic-Weak Women Trampled to Death by Strong Men.

JOHNSTOWN Pa., December 10.-During a performance of Uncle Tom's Cabin at the Opera house here to-night, a cry of fire was raised resulting in a terrible rush for life down the narrow stairs.

Ten persons were instantly killed and many terribly injured. Seventy-five in all are injared. The names of all the killed and

wounded cannot be ascertained at once. Among the killed are Mrs. Nester and Geo. Fischhorn, the latter a resident of Balti-

It was found necessary to turn a stream of water on the crowd from the engine standing near before the dead and wounded could be taken out.

People rushed from the outside up the narrow stairs and were crushed by the crowd forcing its way to the atreet.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., December 11 .- The Opera House herror of last night is fully as shock. ing as the first reports made it. The number of dead positively known is ten and fivof the injured are reported to have died this morning at their homes in various sections of the town. The number of injured is about righty. None of those now surviving are ser!ously injured, being merely bruised and shocked. The dootors say the most remark. able feature of the accident is that not a single bone was broken, either of those killed or of those injured. The following is a correct list of the killed :-

George Slonaker, aged 23, teamster. Mica Lizzie Claycomb, domestic, aged 17. John Miller, colored, waiter.

Isaac Toler, aged 68, coal miner. Mrs. Westey Burns, aged 40, of Somerset county.

Miss Clara Burns, aged 19, daughter of the bove. George Horner, aged 11, jumped from the

top gallery thirty feet to the parquette; neck broken. Mrs. John W. Nestor, aged 25, of this

Eddie Brugler, aged 9, Conemaugh. There were eight hundred people in the house. Two hundred and ferty of these occupied chairs in the parquette. Possibly two hundred more were in the circle and airles of the parquette. In the first gallery all the seats were occupied and the aislepacked. In the second, or top gallery, all the benches were occupied and many people were standing. The cause of death in every instance was the rushing at the doorway leading to the street in the frantic efforts of the people to get out of the building.

THE AWFUL PANIC.

The cry of fire was sounded from the top gallery when the last act of the play was within a few minutes of completion. Instantly upon the cry being raised the audionce made a break and a plunge for the narrow exit. Those in front were thrown forward and upon them the whole mass of prople tumbled headlong, climbing over them. and causing a jam right at the street door. The scene at this time was horrible. A great crowd at once gathered in the street and pushed up so closely against the theatre entrance that the police could not keep them back. To drive them away it was found necaseary to turn a stream of water onthem from a fire hose. All this time the yells and cries of both those inside and out of the theatre were terrible to hear and were heard for equares. The cause of the fire alarm was smoke issuing from the chimney of a kitchen

in the rear. Two or three of the injured will die. It is probable that the officials will close the opera onse. Had the crowd kept their wits about them not one would have been hurt. An unknown man in the gallery, which is known s "nigger heaven," did a great deal in keeping the people from jumping from the third storey windows and doubtless saved many lives. Blame is put on the fireman who rang the Johnstown fire bell, because the fire was in Kernville, but he was not at fault. It was over two hours after the jam before the hall was cleared and some of the injured and dead were lying in the building hours after the crush. The excitement during the night was intense. There are several persons missing, all women, but owing to the confusion their names could not be ascertained.

A large number of saloons were open till 12 o'clock and there were a great deal of drinking. Had not the hose been turned on the people it is hard to tell what would have been the result. The house is a small, three storey brick building, fronting on Main street. It had but one small exit from the second storey by a narrow pair of stairs to the street and had no fire escapes.

LIST OF THE INJURED.

The following is a list of those seriously hurt, some of whom will likely die. Probable fifty others sustained slight injuries :-Albert Owens, Charles Vaughan, Stewart Blackburn, Richard Worthington, Edward Stauffer, Wesley Burns, James Claussens, Mrs. M. McGarry, Clarence Eogle, John Weisner, Martha Owens, John Davine.

The building in which the theatre was situated was condemned some (years ago. The morgue where the dead were laid was visited by thousands of people to day. The accident is an illustration of the highly nervous condition of a large number of the people of this

There has been a disposition to draw conclusions from the Conemaugh calamity, and it has fastened itself upon the women, young folks and many excitable middle aged people. Some of these went through the terrible experfences on May 31. It has been no uncommon thing to hear such ramarks as "Well, I wonder what will happen next?" "You can expect anything now," "We've had flood, now look out for fire," "Johnstown is under and their waggons and teams were blown into the gordent in the pocket. He is found a curse." There has been more or less distribution to its advantage. If, on the fragments. The larger part of the factory less drystals of strychnine in the kenn of position to go to the theatre whenever there contrary, the Jesuits or their repre-

The bell which struck the alarm was so close to the theatre that it seemed to be ecuading in the building itself. The two crowds fought against each other at the theatre doors. Strong men sprang upon the backs of those in front of them without regard to sex, and jumped on heads and shoul ders as though they were ballway planks or stairs. The ferocity of the struggle by some of the fereign mill workmen was as revolting as it was disastrous; what began as an attempt to get out into the street changed into a riot. A bruised, delicate woman says she saw two men stop to fight when both had an opportunity to escape. One exclaimed, "It's my life or yours," and he knocked his antagonist down in a furious manner. The theatre will not reopen. The city officials are seriously criticized for permitting the use of the building as a theatre. The alleged clubbing of the police during the panic will be investigated.

A RICH LAWYER'S SUICIDE.

Franklin B. Cowen, of Philadelphia, Inaccountably Shoots Himself Dead in Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Franklin B. Gowen, the well-known railroad officer and lawyer of Pennsylvania, formerly president of the Reading raliroad, shot himself a few mements before half past two in his room at Wormley's hotel and died almost instantly. Mr. Gowen came to Washington on the 9:n instant and registered at Wormley's and ras been there ever since. He was engaged as counsel in some very important cases which have been on hearing before the Interstate

Commerce commission. PHILADELPHIA, December 14.—The news of Franklin B. Gowen's death in Washington caused a great sensation here. F. T. Gowen, a nephew of the ex-railroad president, left for Washington immediately for the purpose of bringing the body to Philadelphia. Mr. Gowen's family consists of his wife and daughter. who live in a handsome suburban residence at Mount Airy. Financial difficulties are not auggested as an locentive for the deed. Mr. Gowen has been estimated as worth between \$200,000 to \$300,000. The appoundement that he had committed suicide caused great surprise in financial circles. When the confirmatory despatches began to arrive, Mr. Gowen's friends shock their heads eadly. Mr. Gowen was well-known on the street on account of his former position as president of the Reading railroad, and the universal comment of financial people was, Well, he was the last man I thought would commit suicide." Surprise was manifested at the fact of Mr. Gowen having a revolver in his possession. He was always eppored to carrying firearms, and during the "Mully Maguire" prosecutions at Pottsville he refused to carry a pistol for his own protection.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.—The remains of Mr. Gowen arrived here this morning and were conveyed to his late residence at Mount Alry, near Garmantown. It is the desire of the family that the funeral, which takes place Tuesday, shall be extremely private.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS BANNER.

Sacredness of Property-The Mercier Government-Philosophy of Jesuit History-The United States,

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-Passing along Sparks street on the ever memorable fitth, I had a solilor to good to to be left to die stillborn. On seeing the banner, "Equal Rights to all, special privileges to none," I put to myself the ancient question—
"What's in a name?" Logicians explain that a name proper is a metaphorical chalk mark for classifying or distinguishing one thing from another, which connotes no quality, attribute or property of the thing denoted. Hence savants assure us-" There's nothing in a name there been any room for doubt about the magic of a name to conjure with, we would unhesitatingly pronounce this selection most felicitous.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL attracts recruits from every point of the com pass, comprises among its disciples the best and most humane of our race. It has been, as it will continue to be, in all ages and nations, the shiboleth of every great benefactor of mankind. All races and creeds could securely and peace-ably nestle under its ample folds. The platform is universal as space, illimitable as Divine love. The corception of the millenium constitutes the realization of equal rights to all. But nover has the truth of the sphorism—" nothing in a name"-been more apply illustrated than this occasion, with the glorious emblem in the van-the consecrated shiboleth of the most intolerant faction which the convulsions and corruptions of society have ever brought from its lowest dep'his to float a noisome carcase on its surface. The cup of hope—that they have turned a new leaf—is ruthlessly dashed from the lips ere yet tasted, when the objects, the mission, of this Equal Rights Association are contemplated.

SACREDNESS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY. Methinks, sir, with all their ingenu ty in devising a name, there equal rights folk, with their pulpit allies and instigators, have all this

BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE,

their fine-spun resolutions, vigorous protests and imaginative rhetoric to the contrary notwithstanding. It will, I presume, be conceded by the most turbulent and communistic of the leaders that the inviolability of the rights of property forms the chief corner-stone of the social edifice as at present constituted. I am not now discussing whether or not this is the not now discussing whether or not this is the best which human ingenuity could devise. Whoever, be he monarch, government, legis lature or mob, lays violent hands on this institution, or wrongly, whether according to law or not, appropriates the fruits of others' industry without compensation, is as much a communist and anarchist as the bomb-throwers of Chicago or the levelers of Garmany. These contributions is the second of the sec Chicago or the levelers of Germany. There are only three possible ways of acquiring property, that is, having an interest in in—lab, by labor; 2nd, by gift; 3rd, by theft. The most extravagant of the advocates of the Quebec. minority will scarcely contend that it was by the first method, labor, nor yet by the second gift, so that if Quebec Protestants have acquired any interest at all in this property, it must be by the only remaining method, theft. It will not, it cannot, be denied that the property in dis-pute belonged to the Jesuits, acquired through the lawful method of lebor and gift, nor yet will it alter or modify the issue that the Jesuits are this, that or the other thing. The confiscation of these estates was a gross violation of the fundamental laws of property, to which the Jesuits, not merely on high moral grounds, but on the common plane of justice, equity and honesty, are entitled to full restitution; and no lapse of time nor change of circumstances in the slightest degree invalidates their claim. If the Jesuits have voluntarily, without undue pressure or coercion, been content to compromise their claim, and taken a much less sum than the market value of the property, that is their business; and the apparently aggrieved public, if it has aught to say in the matter of the settlement, should be thankful that the compromise

the bex, which he thought had dropped from was a chance in order to try to forget the sematives were correct into an unfair the candies. He knew no purceptible differ-horrors of last spring. Other amusumants sattlement by holding in terrorers over them nine crystals. Frank Bellis said he had purposees. These were seme of the reasons along that their claim was outside the law and arre-vocable by the moder called tegal, which are not along that their claim was outside the law and arre-vocable by the moder called tegal, which are not along that their claim was outside the law and are not along the called tegal, which are not along the called tegal to the called tegal t always just, they are as badly wronged as in the original conficuation, have good cause of com-plaint for unfair dealing, and a valid claim for further compensation bereafter.

A BRIBE TO PROTESTANTS.

Where, it may in the name of common senie where, is may in the name of common sense be asked, in this whole transaction comes in the claim of the Quebes Protestants to a share in the spoils? Why should they get sixty thousand out of the Jesuits estates? Where is their title? What was it intended for? Was it an attempt to corrupt or placate? Why should a settlement with the Jesuits involve advacur; or Occabes Protestate? Quebec Protestants? Where has the money come from? Evidently either from the Jesuite come from? Evidently either from the Jesuita cetates or the Provincial treasury. If from the former, then have the Jesuita been cheated out of so much. Were the Jesuita consenting parties in making a gife of that part of their property to the Protestants? If the money has come out of the consolidated exchequer, then in all fairness the Catholics should get a protectional amount for exterior and protections. portional amount for sectarian purposes, as is this avowedly given. These questions require answers; nor will it do to say that the Jenuits got the money for sectarian purposes. They got it simply and solely as any other owner, as compensation for a very valuable property; and they are at liberty to make such use of it as they think proper, as would any other indivi-dual or corporation who made over his title. the correct principle of entire separation between Church and State?

THE MERCIER GOVERNMENT.

There is, in my opinion, just cause of com: plaint against the Mercier Government, not in plaint should come from the other side. The complainants should be the Catholics of Quebec, for they are the aggricued and outraged parties Mr. Mercier and his organs with a flourish of trumpets claim how generous has been his government to the squebec minority by handing over to them public money for sectarian purposes. But they torout to tell that it has been at the expense of the majority, and has not even the pretended virtue of robbing Peter to pay Paul. A man can—and it may be laudable too be sometimes generous with his own money, but a public man has no right to be generous with public funds, of which he is only a temporary custodian or trustee, or divert them from them legitimate nees, no part of which is the endow ment of sectaries. Such airersions is not gene rosity, but public robbery; and he who practices it should receive reprobation instead of ap-plause. In accepting this bribe—for there is not the least donot it is so intended-we get notwithstanding their binster, a glimpes at their true inwardness. Show them the skin of a shekel, or som-thing though spurious which glistens like a shekel, and all their high sound-ing resolutions, like lob Acre a courage occasiont at the tips of their fingers, or vanish into thin air like the basels-a fabric of a vision. What would be said of the Mowat Government if in settling such a legacy belonging to any Protestant association, they coupled with it a gift to the Papiets of Ontario for secturian uses even under the times guise of educational? They would be literally rid ten on a rail. Yet, this is precisely what Mr. Mercuer has done. What's sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.

THE JESUIIS.

A word in conclusion about the much abused Jesuits. The stanting charge amongst others of their opponents is their expulsion from every European court and their suppression in every European country. Nothing mossibly could so strongly continend them to my mind as these very incidents in their history. What good institution has escaped the suppression or persecution of European Monarchies What project for the ameloration of mankind has not encountered the determined opposition of the governing classes of these nations? What scheme can Europan aristocracies father as theirs for the diffusion of knowledge and the growth of freedom amongst the masses of the people Have not they (the gov-raing classes) done all in their power to sunt and minim-e human progress all over Europe ?

In that word sees ye ages, con prised. The cause of the classes all annals contain."

These suppressions and expulsions should be chear titles to favor, esteem and honor instead of reproach. Does it ever occur to the sagacious heads of the Jesuit muddingers to account for the anomaly that instead of being expelled or suppressed they are cherished and regarded as one of the great props of enlightenment and constitutional freedom, one of the most potent civilizing influences in the United States, the home of demogracy, the citadel, if not the craffe, of civil and religious liberty.

Perhaps the United States is not orthofes.

enough for these equal righters. J. L. P. O'HANLY.

Ostawa, 8th November, 1889.

IESUITS AMONG THE INDIANS. Gen. Carrington Gives an Account of his [Visit to their Schools in Montana.

Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U.S A., is now on official duty at the Flat Head Agency, Montana. The appended excerpts from a private letter will interest our readers. What suggestive contrast between the fair and honest expression of the patrioits soldier. Protestant though he be, and the cowardly insinuations against Catholies, made by men of the Dorchester stamp ! "How can Catholice teach morality?" asked the Dorchesters. General Carrington's letter is an effective an-

swer to the insulting questions : "My home is in the Christian family of Major Pete Ronan, who has for thirteen years been the agent for the Flat Head indians. I hope he will be continued for many years more in the truth.

" A week ago, on my arrival, I attended Mass at the chapel, and heard a deligitful sermon from Father Jerome d'Aster, the Superior of St. Ignatius' Mission, and for twenty years the untiring friend and adviser of the Flat Head tribe. The sermon Was afterwards given in Indian, as the majority do not understand English. The thought that impressed me was this : That 'astronomers and scientists might study God's works and yet fail to see God; while the childlike faith of the most humble white or red man would so receive the Holy Spirit into the soul as to make the Heavenly Father, the Great Spirit, the every-day companion, friend and support of the believer.' My interpreter, Michelle Revair, a blind Indian, led the singing. I watched his face as he sang distinctly the 'Gloria' and the 'Apostles' Creed.' His face wore a rapt expression of joy and true devetion that recalled the last hours of the martyr Stephen.

"I want to tell you about my trip to St. Ignatius' Mission. I have not time even to speak of the faithful laborers at the mission. in detail at present. Father d'Aster, the Superior, is one of the successors of Fathers Ravelli and De Smet, whose work is beyond human appreciation, for its wisdom, selfsacrifice and devotion. To know him is to love as well as honor him. His chief assist. ant is Father Paquin, who combines dignity. genial manners and business tact, in the practical management of the farm, the shops and the school, in large measure. He ithe major domo, or general prefect, and seems to lack nothing required for so great.

"But to some incidents of my visit: At evening prayers, just after my arrival, a choir of sixteen Indian girls sang with rich melody repre. and distinct articulation worthy of imitation



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in Bost in. When I entered the music room at seven o'clock nearly a hundred boys, with Where is the analogy for an endowment of bright and happy faces, arose and sainted, Protestants for sectarian purposes contrary to and the brars band of twenty four pieces played 'The Star Spangled Banner,' 'Red, White and Blue,' etc. A short talk to them was received with enthusiasm. On Thursday I visited every class of both the boys and girle' depar ments, heard reading even up to the settlement of this vexed question, but in the S x:n Reader, put out words from the the codicil to that arrangement; but the com- lessons for spelling, and not a word was missed. The writing books, sixty in number, which I examined, were models, without a single blot or erasure. They use the P. D. & S series, and there is not a grammar school at Hyde Park, my present home, which can show as handsome results for pupils of the same age. I gave to the drawing class a Hackboard lesson in perspective, which brought hani-clapping, as an interior was developed and the law of receding lines simplified. Upon entering the girls' school the pupils, a full hundred, arose, until I occupied the chair assigned me by the Lady Superior, Sister Mary, then, at the rear of the roun, accompanied by a cabinet organ, twenty Indian girls sang very sweetly and distinctly the song, 'You re welcome! Come, come again, from O. T. Ditson & Co.'s Hours of Singing.' All the classes read, spelled and recited, one solving on the black poard, 'What is the interest of \$36 SI at five per cent. for two years and six months ?' and another, only eight years old, giving in addition, correctly, the profits of a man on his farm from data furnished of successive years. How many bashels in forty-eight sacks of wheat, each weighing 165 pounds? was promptly answered by another girl. A few words of recognition seemed to give them at much pleasure as it did myself.

"Dormitories, bakeries, kitchens, chapei, laundry, washouse, tin shop, saddler's shop, shoe shop, blacksmith thop, saw mill, griss mill, stables, etc., etc., were visited, and the playgrounds as well, at recess. As a climax, before leaving, one of our ponies, while being narn seed, boited the stable and took for the prairies and mountains, being out of sight almost at once. Two mounted herders were soon on his track. Meanwhile I visited the steam pump just put in position. Father Paquin said I might sound the alarm if I wished. Steam was low. Pine was put under the boiler, and I stood watch in hand when the signal was given. In two minutes the fire brigade of ten Indian bays had rushed from their classes and had the reel out, and in four minutes a stream was on the steeple of the mission church."

"I hade good bye with reluctance, but with a heart full of gratitude for the wonders accomplished by this hand of faithful toachers. My letter is too long stready. New buildings are being erected sufficient for the children of the three tribes who belong to this Reservation. Neither is this the place for official recommendations in behalf of this holy work, for such it is, without a possibilby of speculative or selfish return to the 'Community' in charge, Only English Is spoken or taught, except that they also learn their prayers in the Indian Language for their effect at home on return from school.

"Their printing-room I omitted tomontion. What a change from 1865-1870. God bless all workers to save, Christianiza and bless the Red Man.

"Sincerely your friend, "HENRY B. CARRINGTON." Boston Pilot.

Found Frozen in the Ice.

Screet, Que., December 15 .- About noce to-day the body of a man was seen frezen in the see bordering the wharves of the Riche-lieu and Ontario Navigation company, on the Richelieu river at Sorel. The surrounding tee was broken and the body brought to the surface, when it proved to be that of a farmer of the parish of Sie. Anne, agod about fifty years, named Olivier Gauthier, There were traces of blood on one side of the face, which was cut whethor it was the result of blows or occasioned by a fall from the whari is a

matter of doubt. At the coroner's inquest, held this afterloon, the usual verdict of "found drowned" was rendered, and the remains turned over to the friends of the deceased for interment at Ste. Anne. Deceased was a widower and eaves a family of six children to mourn his untimely end.

Revelations of an Old Church Banner.

While Cardinal Lavigerie is exhorting the Christian world in general, and General Charette, his Papal Zouaves in particular, on the subject of the snti-Slavery Crusade in Africa, a French priest gives interesting revelations of a kindred topic by means of an old church banner. The pricet is the Abbé Burel, Cué of the Lande Patry. He has deciphered the signs, figures, and inscriptions of the banner, and they tell him of a confra-ternity of monks called the Trinitaires, who in the 16th and 17th centuries performed prodigies of valor in rescuing Ohristian slaves from the heathen. They tell how Jean de Matha, himself one of the founders of the Order, ransomed 940 Christian captives sold as slaves, each captive costing 6,000 trancs. The Abbé Burel makes the most of these statistics, thinking they prove that monastic poverty, energy and abnegation could do more in other times than the resources of modern wealth, philanthropy, and even religion can do to aur own. In truth the present anti-slavery crusade moves but slowly owing to the want of funds. It would seem that the monk, Jean de Matha, owing to the times in which he lived, was a more effectual beggar in the good cause than is the eminent Prince of the Church, Cardinal Lavigerie.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN

NORA'S PLEDGE.

BY THE REV. AUTHUR RYHN. "Wisha, Paddy, what brought you? You're

Welcome, asthore, To your supper at home with your wife; Sure they told me as much, and see, whisper. what's more.

You're the pledge, they say, taken for life." "Arrab, Nora, don't mind 'em, what harm if I have ? Sure there's pleasy of men with the same, And I never heard yet that they asked by your

Of their wives—or cared much for their blame.'

"Is it blame you, my darling'? God help us!

Ah w .y Would I blame you, and I here alone? No! I pray on my two bended kness till I

For the father that pledge you, my own."
"Now wait n b r, Nora, and wet in the tea,
And we'll talk of the prayers by and bye; You were always a wonder entirely to pray.

But I'm never much good while I'm dry."

Sure I have it here ready. well drawn, and

drop
Of new milk with the cream on for you,
And I'd like you to show me the publican's shop.

Where you'd get a more elegant brew,

And the fire I have bright as my heart is, and

warm
As the love that is burning in here,

And I'm thinking your pledge won't be broken, while my arm Is around you like this, Patsy dear."

"Why thin, Nors, 'tis true for you, darlin', I'm

Not half of the drunkards that rome Would ever be seen darkening a publican' door,
If their Norss would keep them at home.

Sure the Abstinence pleage would be easy to keep. If two heads and two hearts were as one

And if homes were like this, no poor Noras would weep
Through the comfortless evening alone.

"Let me kneel down then, husband; I'm thinking I'll take.

A pledge from you, dearest—'tis this:

I will promise your home ever home-like to And I'll handsel my pledge with a kiss,

And you'll promise to come and here and stay with your wife. When you've finished your work for the

day, And she's pledged now to make your home happy for life; So now, darlin', let's come to our tea."

KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER IX.

THE OFFERED COMPROMISE. For an hour or more the two guardians of the Lady Nora Kildare, in conjunction with Sir Russel's lawyer, Mr. Wedburn, studied closely the various documents submitted by Redmond Kildare in support of his claims to the Kildare title and estates. The Lady Nora looked on in ellence. The Lady Kathleen Connor kept her seat by the window, and busied herself with her needle. Radmond Kildare watched the gentlemen and the Lady Nora furtively and with equal impartiality, and with the calmness of assured victory in his manner.

At last, with a gesture of utter weariness and sorrow, Mr. Michael Kildare, the Dublia attorney, withdrew himself from his associ-

a wearisome business, but I hope it will soon be settled. I telegraphed to Sir Russel the himself. And by to night, I hope, all our suspense will be ended, and we shall have settled upon a course of action?" "I hope so," said the young Lady Nora

wearily.

"My poor child!" said Mr. Kildare, in tone of sympathy and tenderness, "This is a terrible trial for you! I wish I could tell you to hope, but I dare not. You must be prepared for the worst! We may mourn and grieve, but justice must take her course And I know you are too honorable, proud and just to desire wealth and honors at the expense of another."

The young Lady Nora's lips quivered, "The-the case will be decided against

me, then? she asked. T.a Dablin lawyer replied only by a significant silence.

Before Nora could command herself to speak again, the London lawyer, Mr. Wedburn, dashed down upon the table the last of the documents submitted to his examination,

and exclaimed : These documents seem to be perfectly genuine. And if genuine, of course they put the most serious aspect upon this business. Oblige us, Mr. Kildare, by telling us at this peint all that you know concerning this new claimant to Kildare. That will give us the additional light we want, and enable us to

see our way more clearly !" "Cercainly, certainly, sir," said Mr. Michael Kildare a little nervously. "I will tell you all I knew concerning Redmond Kildare's claims. Unfortunately I know more

en the subject than I wish I did !" He glided back to his seat, and with a

grave face began his narrative.
"You all know," he said, "that the fifteenth Earl of Kildare, the Lady Nora's grandfather, had two sons, Redmond and Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald was the father of our young Lady Nora. Redmend was supposed to have died a bachelor, some four and twenty years ago. He suffered his last ill ness at Point Kildare, and died here. At that time I was living in Dublin, as now, and was in the early practice of my profession. It may be as well for me to state here that I belong to a remote branch of the family, and out of the line of succession, but that I was always a favorite with the Kil-

dares of the castle.' "We know all that," said Sir Russell, with a slight impatience. "Pray come to the point, Kildare !"

Michael Kildare bowed deprecatingly, his meek, pale face flushing slightjy.

"I beg your pardon," he said, rather timidly. "To come to the point. Some four and twenty years ago, Redmond Kildare lay ill here at the castle, and given over to die. It was then he sent a special messenger to me at Dublin with a letter, bidding me to come to him post-haste, as he had something to say to me before he died. I set out at the Lady Nora a share in its revenues. I am once, reaching the castle two days before his aware that what I am about to say will seem death. And the day before he died, he made altogether strange and unprecedented, but I to me a secret communication of the utmost importance !"

actress?" demanded Sir Russel.

mad enough to marry an actress belonging to as I stand alone among her friends, myself a London theatre, and named Madeline Ben-friendless, I cannot be too frank and outham. This woman was very beautiful, gay, spoken. Lady Nora!"
and dashing, and in an evil moment he made He turned to her as he spoke her name. apring of that marriage. While this son was a more infant in arms, Lord Redmend Kil- "Lady Nora!" he repeated, approaching a land is mine. I see no harm in visiting Castle Butternut Pills.

with her past record, to his proud, stern, audacity than he could command. Therefore | you are as good and noble and spirited as you he abandoned her. He asked me if he had grounds for a divorce, but it was too late for such a step, had it been feasible. He had previously asked my opinion secretly, while co a visit to me in Dublin, on the feasibility of obtaining divorce, but it is only his death-bed revelation I desire to submit to you. The other was of less importance, and divested of the solemnity which gave the last all," murmured Michael Kildare, audibly. one weight."

"He abandoned his wife?" asked Mr. Wedburn.

"He did, and told her he should divorce himself from her, and repudiate his child. The woman, bad as she might have been, loved him, and went mad at his desertion. She was sent to a mad house. The child was put to nurse in the country. Lord Radmond Kildare acknowledged that child to me as his own, but declared that he could not permit the son of his mad marriage, the son of his actress wife, to inherit Kildare to the detri-ment of Lord Fitzgerald! He said the boy had bad bloed, and would be but a biot upon the noble and ancient line of K!l-

dares-" My father was decidedly flattering!" observed Redmond Kildare, with a scowi.

"I am but repeating what he said to me," said Mr. Michael, in a feeble, deprecating way. "You cannot blame me surely for his did not knew till yesterday?" sentiments. Lord Redmond desired that his son should, therefere, be brought up to a profession, and in total ignorance of his birth and the matter, I could speak, but otherwise I must keep silent. He bound me to secrecy. And then he made me promise to look after his son, to have him educated, and put into a position to earn his ewn support. I have Mr. Wedburn, who looked upon marriage kept that promise faithfully. I have never from a business point of view. breathed Lord Redmond's secret all these years. I dared not, if I had been free to do se, tell it to the stern and proud old Earl. I dared not tell it to the late Earl, the Lady Nora's father, for he was my best and truest friend. And I would have died, if I had been permitted, without telling it to poor Lidy Nora, whom I love as if she were my laughter! I would have spared her this trial at the expense of my life!"

He removed his spectacles, wiping them with his handkerchief, and then rubbed his wet forehead.

"You know, then, that Lord Redmond Kildare left a legitimate son?" questioned Sir

Russell Ryan.
"I know it!"

"You know this young man to be that · I do. I have kept trace of him all my life long. For several years he remained with the humble family near London in whose care he had been placed. He supposed himself their son. But when he was old enough to be sent to school, I went to his foster parents, paid them a sufficient sum of money for the lad's expenses, and ordered him to be sent to a good free school. At my desire his foster parents informed the boy that his resl name was Redmond, and that his father was dead and his mother in an asylumfor the insane. At school the boy was known as John Redmond. He used at times to visit his mother, but I never showed myself to him, fearing to excite his curiosity or suspicious of the trutb. I continued to pay his expenses and supply him

be settled. I telegraphed to Sir Russel the ether day, and he came on to Dablin with his lawyer somer than I expected, so that we have arrived here not much behind Redmond have arrived here not much behind Redmond his own identity, and finally came to me. Heart bleeds for you. Be wise, Nora, and And then I dared conceal the truth no longer.

The secret was known to him, and all I could do was to seek to aviod scandal. I telegraphed for Sir Rassel; I wrote to Nora. You know the rest ! He concluded with considerable apparent

nervousness and anxiety, and drew a long breath of relief, as if his task had been disagreeable to him.

Mr. Wedburn looked thoughtful; Sir Rus-

sel Ryan looked troubled and perplexed. "The case looks clear enough, Wedburn!" said Sir Russel, after a pause. "What is to

be done?"
"We must examine the registers from which those certificates were copied," said will you go Of course, my house will be Wedburn slowly, "and see Mr. and Mrs. open to you, but I am not rich and my family Wedburn slowly, "and see Mr. and Mrs. Dox, and the lady who claims to be Lord Redmond Kildare's widow !"
"And then ?"

"And then, Sir Russel, we shall have to ed!" decide whether we shall go to law or not !" "That can be decided now," said Lady Nora, in her clear, high voice. "If my pendent upon you! I can make my own way guardians and you, Mr. Wedburn, are persuaded of the justice of this young man's healthy. I will earn my own living!" claims, why should we waste money in resist. ing his demands? Why should we arouse the scandal Mr. Michael desires to avoid? Besides, what right is is right. I want no one's Nora shall share these with me, rather than property but my own. Make what investigation you will, and inform me of the result. But don't forget that if the evidence is strong enough to convince those who desire my

triumph, it cannot fail to convince stran-"She is right!" said Sir Russel. "We will see these people, and if we are convinced we may knew a jury would be."

"You will be convinced," declared Mr. Michael sorrowfully. 'And after the investigation we shall be back where we are new. Lord Redmond has a better heart than one could have expected from his maternity. In fact, he seems to display some of the noble qualities of his father's family. He has expressed deep sorrow at the unfortunate posi-

tion of my poor little Nora, and-" "Permit me to speak for myself, Mr. Kildare," said Redmond, arising and waving his hand in a graceful gesture. "I comprehend hand in a graceful gesture. "I comprehend the auguish it will cost Lady Nera to yield to another the place she has always believed her own. No one can lose a heritage like this without a deadly grief. I wish, there-

fore, to offer a compromise." "A compromise !" said Sir Russel, in surprise.

"A compromise !" echoed Mr. Wedburn, with a look of interest in his keen eyes. Ah !"

"Yes," said Redmond Kildare, not without some embarrassment, "Of course I haven't any wild idea of splitting the estate. That would be impossible. But I can offer am a plain man, without society advantages, therefore all the delicate usages of po-He acknowledged a marriage with an lite society cannot be expected of me. Possibly I ought to reserve this communication for "He did. He told me that he had been the private hearing of the Lady Nora, but,

her his wife. One child-a son-was the off. She looked up at him in a wondering sur-

dare tired of his wife. His discovery that step nearer her, si I have made good my claim Ruin attended as I was, and I refuse to between before her marriage she had not been a world malities, and the place must become mine. for it!" man of pure life. To introduce her as his wife, You and I are the last representatives, of a noble and audient family. It goes to my honorable father, to his noble younger heart to hurl yeu from your wealth into brother, and to the pure and honorable wife peverty. Our acquaintance has been short, of his brother, required more courage and | yet it has been long enough to show me that | are beautiful. I have never loved-till new ! Lady Nora, I ask you to be my wife!"

There was a profound sensation, The eyes of all turned upon the young Lady of terror, and those of the gentlemen in eager inquiry.

"He has the generous Kildare nature, after The proud young face of the Lady Kildare flushed, then grew deadly pale, as she slowly arose from her chair and stoadled her slight, tremulous figure by leaning upon its back. There was a faint quiver about her lips, too, but a clear, undaunted look beamed from her shining brown eyes-a look that told a prompt

and unswerving resolution.
"Mr. Redmond Kildare," she said, "I thnk you for the honor you have done me, but I must decline your offer. If I were capable of marrying for a home, still I could not

he your wife!"
"Lady Nora!" exclaimed Sir Russel Ryan, half sternly.

Mr. Michael Kildare repeated her name in

tender, deprecating way. The young helress turned upon her guard-

ians proudly.
"What is it?" she asked. "Do you want me to marry this man, of whose existence I

"Do not decide too hastily either way," said Sir Russel. "Lord Redmond is of your blood and your name. He has shown him-self capable of generosity and thoughtfulness rights. He said if the boy ever discovered the self capable of generosity and thoughtfulness truth, and demanded of me my knowledge in for others. It seems to me that he will make out his case. You would do well to take his proposal into consideration, my child."

"A marriage between the rival claimants tor withdraw.
would settle the affair handsomely" remarked Redmond Kildare presently went out also,

"I have been toe abrupt, perhaps," said Redmond Kildare softly. "Take time for consideration, dear Lady Nora."

"I need no time," cried Nora, impetuously.
"My answer a year hence would be the same Michael Kildare arose and again approach-

ed his ward. His mild, gentle face wore a

dis ressful look. A fatherly anxiety beamed

from his eves. "My dear Nora," he said, taking her little quivering hand, "listen to me who love you, and who have your good at heart. You do not realize all that is involved in your refusal of Lord Kildare, for this young man is Earl of Kildare. He offers to make you his wife, the honored mistress of Kildare Castle. Your position here will know no change. The revenues of the estate will still be at your command. The little island school which yet have established for the children of your tenantry will still be under your direction. Your various humble friends and dependents will be still under your kindly care. You

to you. Now look at the reverse of the picture. He hesitated, as if it pained him to continue. His voice trembled as he finally re-

will continue to be the instrument of noble

charities and great good. I, who know you

so well, know how dear ail these objects are

"On the other hand is a life of bare and pinching poverty—absolute poverty and de-pendence, Nora. Your poor father, had he forseen this contingency, could have providattorney, withdrew himself from his associated and approached his young kinswoman.

"You look tired and anxious, Nora," he said, in his soft, gentle, feeble voice. "This is a wearisome business, but I hope it will soon be settled. I telegraphed to Sir Russel the

reconsider your decision." "oannot, Michael!" the girl said lewly. "But this is sheer obstinacy!" oried Sir Russel Ryan, upon whom the two pictures drawn by Michael Kildare had had their effect. "You must not throw away a fortune for a mere caprice. This young man offers you your own name, a magnificant home a grand fortune ! A penniless girl has few chances like this !'

The Lady Nora made no response. "If you refuse him," continued the old caronet, intending to be kind and decided in the expression of his views, rather than harsh, "what are you going to do? Where is expensive. I cannot offer you any grand suite of rooms, any special attendance, any of the luxuries to which you are accustom-

"I have no claims upon you," said Nora epiritedly; "and I shall not become a de-

"Not while I live !" cried the Lady Kathleen Connor arising and coming forward. "I have an estate and a fortune of my own. to rush into an unloving marriage !"

She put her arm around her young step sister's waist, gently and tenderly supporting

the girl. "I cannot permit my young kinsweman to become a dependent upon one not of her name and blood," said Michael Kildare hastily. "I am one of Nora's guardians, and though the lesser one of the two in point of power and authority, I am sure Sir Richard Russell will give my young cousin into my charge, should she deliberately put herself

out of house and home !" "Your claims come before mine, Mr. Kildare," said Sir Russel. "Were I a richer man, however, I would answer you different-

"Is it decided that I am rejected?" asked Redmond Klidare. "Will not Lidy Nora not take time to consider?" "You have my answer already!" said Nora

coldly and proudly. "You have little of the Kildare pride, to persist in proposal after such positive refusals." "It must be, then,' said Redmond Kildare, gently, yet with glittering eyes, "that your heart is already given to another. You visited

Glen O'Nell this morning. Can the felfow they call Wild Larry be your lover ?" "And if he is, what then?" Michael Kildare uttered a shocked exclama-

tion.
"Nors, you haven't been to Glen O'Nell?"
he asked-"to Castle Ruin?"

The girl answered in the affirmative.
"But but—this is terrible!" said the Dublin lawyor, looking appealing at Sir Russel "My dear Nora, you have done what the world would call a very bold and indelicate act?" "Very!" said Sir Russel, taking the

" How have I been bold or indelicate in visiting Lord O'Noil?" demanded Nora. "I used to do so often with papa. I took my housekeeper and old Shene with me. We are simple people up here, Sir Russel, and care little for the false etiquette of Dublin and

"But it was very improper!" insisted Sir Russel, who had a reverence for conventionalities and etiquette. "Very improper indeed. I wonder what your late father could have been thinking of when he insisted upon your spending the years of your minority at Kildare Castle! The Lady Kathleen Connor is too young, as it turns out, to serve as your chaperon and duenna, Your govern-ess has been dismissed. Your chaplain and Nors, those of the Lady Kathlean in a sort his wife think yeu se nearly perfect that they of terror, and those of the gentlemen in eager would not dare interfere with you. And the upshot is, that you are left to follow your own impules. Wild Larry! The very sobri-quet of Lerd O'Neil shows how improper an associate he is for you !"

The Lady Nora lifted her small head proudly. "Be careful how you speak of The O'Neil

to me, Sir Russel !" she said. "He is my premised husband. Redmond Kildare uttered an ejaculation.

The Dublin lawyer turned pale. "You are engaged to that beggar !" oried Michael Kildare. "Oh, Nora! Nora!

The girl's features quivered. She leved her old old relative, and was pained at his grief. "This interview has gone far enough," she said, controlling herself by a hard strug-gle. "All I demand is to be left in possession

of Kildaro Castle until Sir Russel and Mr. Wedburn have made their investigations. Give me two weeks to myself. Then come to me with the result of your investigations. If they confirm your present opinions, I will leave the cartle with my personal effects !"

"The Lady Nora's demands are just," said Redmond Kildare. "I will leave the castle to-day, and return just a fortnight hence, when I hope you, gentlemen, will be here to settle the final details of this business." The guardians and the lawyer assented, and

the Lady Nors, accompanied by her step-sis-

going to the stables to order his horse to be made ready for departure.
"A fine young fellow!" said Sir Russel
Ryan, watching him as he crossed the lawn. "Yes," said Michael Kildare, "he's a true

Kildare, after all ! If only Nora will be wise enough to accept him !" "She will accept—she must accept him!" cried Sir Russal. "She must not be allowed to throw away her whole future for a mere caprice. Why, Lord O'Neil is over head and ears in debt ! He can't marry for years.

Nora must marry her cousin !" "Yes; she must marry her cousin!" repeated Michael Kildare softly. "She must

marry him !" The London lawyer looked at his Dublin confrere with sudden sharpness. It seemed to him, by some sudden instinct or intuitior, that under all Michael Kildare's softness and gentleness was a great and terrible will. It seemed to him as if that glove of downy velvet covered a hand of iron! Like a revelation came to him the idea that all Michael Kildare's eweerness and poitness were like the playful, balf-timid wiles of a Bengal tiger, and under them he hid the tiger's fierceness and strength.

Yet, the next instant, meeting Michael Kildare's mild and deprecating look, he smiled inwardly at what he deemed his own

(Te be continued.)

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THE NEW ORIEF JUSTICE.

Judge Johnson, of Montreal, Given the Honor - Judiciary Changes.

OTTAWA, December 10 .- Judge Johnson, of Montreal, has been appointed onlef justice, of the Superior court, vice Sir Andrew Stuart, resigned. Chief Justice Johnson will continue to reside in Montreal. Judge Cassault, of Quebec, will be presiding judge there and chief justice de facto, with corresponding powers and salary. Judge Routhler is appointed to the Quebec bench, vice Cassault promoted, and Mr. J. A. Gagne, formerly M.P. for Chicoutimi and Siguenay, is ap-pointed a judge of the Superior Court of Quebec for the district of Chicoutimi and Sague-

nay, vice Routhler, transferred. Major Charles A. Baulton, of Shell River, Manitoba, has been called to the Senate, vice Hon. Dr. Schultz, appointed Lieutrnant-Governor of Manitoba, and J. A. Lenghead, Q C., of Calgary, vice Hon, Senator Hardisty.

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Religions in India.

India is a land of varieties; it is scarcely less so in Religion than in language. Statistics just issued from the British India Office give the population of that empire in March, 1888, as 269,467,728. Distributed according to religion, and in reund numbers, the Hindoo population is about one hundred and ninety millions, the Mahomedans eightyene, "aberiginals" six and a half, Buddnists three and a half, Christians nearly two, Sikha nearly two, and Jains one million and a quarter. Parsees, Jews and others are comparatively few. Of the Ohristian population bout one hundred and forty-three thousand are of European birth, sixty-three thousand Eurasians, and nine hundred thousand natives. The remainder are classed as "others not epecified." The Church of England has nearly three hundred and sixty thousand members, other Episoopalian Courches twen-ty thousand, the Ohurch of Spotland the same number, and "other Protestants" onehundred and thirty-eight thousand. The Catholics number about a million. The conversion of India to Christianity is a work which evidently remains yet to be done.

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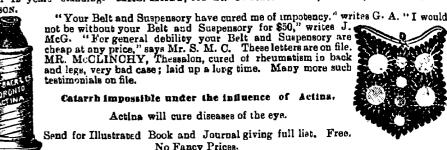
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CANADA — PROVINCE OF QUEBRO DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SU-PERIOR COURT, No. 1931. DAME MARY SARA'S FARRELL. of the City and District of Montreal, wife of THOMAS CONNOLLY, of the game place. Cabinet Makes and Calinet Makes. of the same place, Cabinet Maker, and Guly authorized for the purposes of this suit,

The said THOMAS CONNOLLY, Defend-

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 28th November, 1869, DOHERTY & DOHERTY. Attorneys for Plaintiff,

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT. No. 788.—JANE MoINTOSH, of the city and District of Montreal wife common as to property of John McCowan of the same place, clerk, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff;

JOHN McCOWAN, of the City and District of Montreal, clerk, Defendant An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this matter this day. Montreal Nov. 30, 1889. GREENSHIELDS, GUERIN & GREEN-

Autorneys for Plaintiff.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The Temperament of Females Told by the Arrangement of Their Hair—How Some Girls Walk-Wise Words About Women.

Women's Ways.

When Algernon a wooing went He warmly sought her heart's consent.
"Though years I've lived near twice a score." Said he, "I never loved before,"

"Then by your words do you confess,"
Said she, "your own unworthiness.
For what to me could clearer prove That yours is but a laggard's love ?',

Though much dismayed, another heart He sought to win by love's sweet art.
"Oh maid, said he, "oft have I loved But none like you my heart have moved."

"Ah me," she sighed, ' then does the past Prove yours a love that would not last. If co d so hearts once warm you've grown I dare not brust you with my own,"

How Some Girls Walk.

Why is it our young ladies do not know how to walk? Look! here comes one with her head pitched forward, her hands swinging ungracefully by her side, her feet soulling the walk, and altogether presenting an appearance quite unbecoming one of America's lovely daughters, charming in all else, perhaps, but ob, such a gait! The next one walks with a jetk, her feet and the lower part of her body having started on a race wi h her head to see which will get there first. The consequence is for every step forward she

comes part way back with a jerk. Her eleter follows, twitching ungracefully from side to side, rolling from one foot to the other like a sailor in mid-ocean, only he has some excuse, and she has not. The arms usually follow, but, in opposite directions. The body of the next one makes a perfect situations in life she would, mess assuredly, how back hant, head forward, and feet try-show herself able to bear far heavier burdens bow, back bent, head forward, and feet trying to catch up. Not one with the firm, graceful step, erect head, straight shoulders, easy arms, and hands to be acquired by sufficlent determination to present a dignified carriage. When will department be taught in our shools ?- Kingston Freeman.

Wise Words About Women.

Men make laws; women make manners.-D. Segur.

As a husband is, the wife is, if mated with a clowa, -Tennyson.

A mother's love, in a degree, sanctifies the most worthless offspring.-Hossa Ballou. But one thing on earth is better than the

wifa-that is, the mother.-Leopold Schefer. A house is no home unless it contains food and fire for the mind as well as the body .--

Margaret Fuller Ossoli. Can man or woman choosed duties? No more than they can choose their birthplace, or their

father and mother. - George Ellot. A house is never periodly farnished for enjoyment unless where is a child in it ricing never seems to tire; au', as a matter of fact, 3 years old and a kitten rising three weeks .-

Southey. is to enter, as it were, has vailey of the weaker, but no physician who has been len shadow of death, and win its life at the perli in practice will be convinced that such is t. of her cwn! How different must an affection | case. thus founded be from all others .- Mrs. Sigcurney.

It is cucious to see how a self willed, haughty girl, who sets her father and mother and all at definer, and cannot be managed by anyholy, at once finds her master in a baby. Her stater's calld will strike the rock and set all her affections flowing .- Charles Buxton,-Chicago Herald.

Kitchen Hints.

If you will put a tin of water in the oven e or mea; will not warn.

bread or cake as smoothly as cold.

up dict around a stove than a large broom.

When cooking onlone set a tin of vinigar on the stove, let it boil, and you will have no diaagresable smell.

Be sure to keep your disheloth c'ean, as some physiciaus claim diphteria will start from using greasy disheloths.

after frying fish, put soap and water in the suppor time, and roturns to ber sewing after killet and let boll for ten minutes.

Take two large spools, drive large nalls through them in the wall, about two luches apart, and hang your broom up, brush end

The woman of the Sultan of Turkey's harem were shocked because the Empress of Germany epenly rode out with him in a car-

When your olicloth is dull and beginning to wear out give it one or two coats of varnish. It will be pretty again and wear much longer. A small box filled with lime and placed on

a shelf in the pantry or closet will absorb dampness and keep the air in the closet dry

Never put milk or butter in the cupbord where cooked cabbage, turcips or onions are, as the smell from them will taint butter or milk in a short time.

Many a women has won the affection of a good man by the neatness and tidiness of her dross, and lost it by becoming negligent and slovenly after marriage.

She alone is truly beautiful who is true. Her face may not be pretty, nor her form exactly sylpn-like, yet she is beautiful in the eyes of him who believes in her.

Table linen should be hemmed by hand. Not only does it look more dainty, but there is never a streak of dirt under the edge after being laundried as with machine sewing.

To keep your hands from chapping get equal parts of benzine and glycerine, shake well and rub a few drops on the hands after places with the husband, and she would be washing them. It will keep them soft and white,

Bangs and Such Things.

her looks. You can't imagine any great soft-woman in the early stage of lung disease, and ness of feeling existing where the hair is dragged back from the forehead, twisted in a in the other, and the woman will cutlast the tight, severe knot, and fastened with hair- man by many months, and, possibly, by plus with crinkles in them that warrant their | years. soft knot fastened with tortoise-shell plus at troubles or woes. Nowadays, the part that separates the bang openings laslightly to one side. I don't mean far enough to be mas-culine looking, but just enough off the centre to take away five years of your age, and remind you that whether you look young or

their looks, and these are the women who care for men and their opinion of them, make a veritable study of the disposition of their hair. They know that a thick, slightly curled bang gives a very feminine look to the face, by imparting to it a look of extreme softness; just why this is one of the things that no man knows, but it really is. The arrangement of the hair low on the back of the neck also tends to give a youthful effect, for as age first shows in the cords at the sides of the cars, the hair out-shadows them and, apparently, makes them disappear.

The Princess of Wales, evidently believes in full bangs, for she and her daughters all Wear very tightly ourled ones that extend far back on the head. Ellen Terry and Mary Eastlake both wear bangs that are like halos about their headz—full, extending from ear to ear and much curiod, while the back is frizzed and pulled and pinned into a shape that is very picturesque, but best described as a mop. Jane Hading parted her wonderful bronze looks, waved them slightly and arranged them in a close coll, imitating in this way the English actress whom she so much admires, Mrs. Kendal. Teo much hair, making the head appear large, is counted an abomination. and where the wonderful flowing locks reaching to the ground are possessed they are closely plaited and planed round and round in basket fashion, so that the shape of the head is preserved although they are not cut

THE STRENGTH OF WOMEN

They Can Endure More Tham Men Generally.

It sceme to be accepted as a fact that woman in contrast with man is far the weaker, says a writer in The Boston Herald. The reasons for it are not quite clear; and perhaps, to frequent repetition it owes its greatest force. In the matter of brute strongth, certainly, to women must be given second place, but when it comes to endurance, which is scarcely separable from strength, in many than man. Probably nowhere else is this tiuth as apparent as in the sick room. There man and woman meet on an equal footing, neither having any advantage. And it in there that she proves that instead of being the weaker she is infinitely the stronger and mest enduring.

Lat a wife be taken ill, and for twenty four hours the husband is untiring in his devotion, and very likely he scarcely leaves her bedside. The second day finds him still at his post; but he is beginning to weaken, even the loss of one night's sleep has nearly "broken him up." But the third day he is, comparatively, a wreck, and ready to yield his place as nurse to any one who will

fi!l it. Not so, however, with the wife when he is Ill. Day after day and olghastier night sho hangs over him, never for a moming think-Ing of intrusting hom to the care of another If she closes, it is in her chair, by his boiside, while he dezes. Sun sourcely live down; and perhaps for weeks and weeks only remove her clothes for a change of lines. An lyot abo many frail women seem actually to gan strength when exposed to such hardships A mother's first ministration for her infant. The world may accent that woman is the meter as it well. The valley of the weaker, but no physician who has been long

Man compares with woman as dees cast iron with steel. He is strong, and yet is comparatively easily shattered, whereas you ou bend her, you can put her to tests which would, figuratively speaking, pulver zo him, and yet you cannot "break her up." Take her outside of the rick room. She is—at least many married women are-up first in the morning. Sae builds the fires and makes breakfast ready. Before the table can be by the Bank, thro' Adams Express Co; two to 'cleared off' her children must be scrubbed, combad, etc., for school. With them out of the house, unless there is a baby in the Karse, 424 North Castle St., Baltimore, Md.; family—and there almost always is one to combenants Bank. Copeka, Kass, one of the Merchants Bank. Copeka, Kass, one breakfast ready. Before the table can be If you will heat your knifs you can cut hot the home of every poer, overworked woman read or cake as smoothly as cold. A anall toy broom is handler for cleaning last long, for there are the dishes to wash, the kitchen to "tidy," the chamber work to do, and when these and other customary duties are performed it as time to go dinacr. That ought to be eff the table and "things put away" by 2 or 2 30, and then she has reached her first apportanity to

rest. But she does not rest, although she may To take the "fishy" amell from your skillet | think she does, for she generally saws until supper dishos are cleared away, and she is not likely to lay saids her needle until bedtime comes. But this is the rousine work of only about one day in the week. Very likely Monday is washing day, and on Tuesday there is the ironing to do. Wednesday is one of the cooking days with almost all women. Thursday is the day we have partially desoribed, and it is called the easy day. Friday the broom must be called into service and a general sweeping take place. Saturday is one of the hardest days in the week. While Sunday-the day of rest for man and beaut -finds the wife and mother still on duty for the greater part of it at least.

We have given but a bare idea of the common experiences of about three-fourths of all our women; with them it is work, work, day in and day out, with scarcely a moment which they can call their own; in fact, they work about 16 hours a day. Husbands, on the other hand, consider even 10 hours at the bench, at the counter or desk, too long for them, and really only feel equal to eight house a day. Night finds them thred and worn, and the evenings must be spent in reouper wing. On half time on Saturdays, and Sandays there being absolutely nothing fer them to do, they, somehow or other, manage to "pull themselves together" by Monday, so as to take up their burdens again. The many holidays in the year help them out considerably; so they are enabled to tear the

strain. And we style woman weak, while man is our ideal of strength. Could anything be more absurd. Let the average woman change widow in a few yers. Not only in health does woman show her superlority over man in the way of strength and endurance, but it is the same in disease. Attacks which man A writer says, rightly or wrongly (perhaps | is likely to succoumb to are less likely to prove a little of each), in the N. Y. World, that "It istal in womac. Perhaps in consumption as always seems as if the temperament of a wo- | well as in any other melady is that fact apparman can be guessed by the arrangement of ent. It is safe to say that take a man and a

ataying in their place. Now, take a woman One case which the writer rocalls well who has a little part just in the centre, whose illustrates this fact. It is that of a woman One case which the writer rocalls well hair waves or curls from it, who prefers a who became consumptive nearly twenty years ago. From that time on she had small but the back, and what would you think of her? | frequent hemmorrhages. They would weak-First of all, that she was womanly, and that on her some, but she would soon regain her she wouldn't be in the least apt to show lack qual strength. Ten years ago she went with of sympathy if you went to her in your friends to Europe and travelled from place to place for a year. After she returned she failed, but slowly. She often said she was fighting death, and she certainly seemed to bo. If ever will power supported a person it did her. She became scarcely more than a 2.20, having consumed an hour and a quarskeleton; she could eat but little, and bad | ter in deliv...y. As Justice Fuller's voice

And still she lived on until about three years ago, when the little lung left her broke down, and death, which she had resisted so long at last conquered. Using a common expression, that poor woman had endured enough to kill half a dozen men.

MARRIED LIFE.

Failure. The men say

When a wife thinks more of her relatives than of her husband.

When a wife believes that her husband must love her whether she deserves it or

When a wife stoops to her husband's

level and tries to equal him in being mean.
When a wife fails to realize that patience and gentleness are more natural with her than with a man.

When a woman marries for convenience and pretends that she marries for love.

When a wife pays too much attention to her husband's old vows, and not enough to the nature of the man she has actually mar-

When a wife insists that her husband shall be as good as his mother, instead of as good as his father.

When a wife says that if her husband earns three dollars a day he ought to put a dollar and a-half of it in her lap every night as "her share."

When a wife who is not expected to do any such work says in the presence of the neighbors that she was not "raised" that way, and will

not saw the word. When the wife blames all the trouble on her husband, instead of accepting her sbare.

When a woman imagines that all the wo-

men in the world are in love with her plug of a husband. When a wife expects the fact that she is a mother to compensate for all her fail-

The women say :

When a man says he cannot control his temper when with his wife and children, although they know he controls it when provoked by a large, muscular man enemy.

When a man is a liar and his wife knows it. When a man is liberal and fair and cheer-

ful with every one except his wife. When a man is fool enough to expect that

an augel would marry him. When a man is patient and cringing with men who do not care if they displease him, and impatient with his sick children.

When a man expects that his wife ought to buy as much with \$1 as he himself can buy with two, When a man frets because his wife did not

love him before she knew him. When a man expects the fountain to be higher than the head; when he expects a

better home than he provides. When a man blames his wife because there

is a large family of children. When a man amacks his lips in recollection of his methor's cooking, and forests that he had a better appetite as a boy than he has as . mon.

When a man believes that a wife should give all her time to their home, and then wenders that the never has any money of eer own.—Atichison Globe.

WHAT OCCURRED LAST 12th NOVEMBER.

Ticket No. 93 drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000 in the 234th Grand Monthly Drawing of November 12, 1889, in the Louisiana Stave Lottery. It was sold in fractional parts of twentieths at \$1.00 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La, Two to H. C. Clarke, 721 North Campton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; two to Max Levis, 293 E. Third St., N.Y., collected to George Feick, 1,109 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.; one to Mrs. Margaret Viellepigue, Topeka, Kos., etc. Ticket No. 58,441 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$100,000. Ticket No. 7,752 drew the Capital Prize of \$50,000, and was sold in fractional parts of Bank, Galion, Ohio; one to Jao. Byrnes, 224
Haroline treet, Baltimore, Md.; one to Ja.
Mixon, Osyka, Miss; one to a depositor, Loui siana Bank, New Orleans, La.; one to a deposi-tor. Metropolitan Bank, New Orleans, La.; one to K. Haines, 437 Dumaine St., and L. Warnick, 224 Tremo St., New Orleans, La.: one to P. Derugiech, Stillwater, Minn.; one to John Collins, St. Paul, Minn., etc. etc. The 236th Grand Monohly Drawing will take place on Tuesday, January 14, 1890, of which all infor-mation will be furnished on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL

Celebrated with Imposing Coremonies in the Capitol at Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The hour for the holding of the centennial commemoration of the inauguration of George Washington was fixed at 1 o'clock to-day. In the area in front of the Speaker's deak in the house were placed massive chairs and sofas for the accommodation of the President and his Cabinet and the justices of the Supreme court. The two front rows on the Republican side were reserved for the diplomatic corps, while the corresponding seats on the democratic side were assigned to the district judiciary and the members of the Court of Claims. The members of the International American conference and the Marine conference were assigned seatto the rear of those to be occupied by the diplomatic corps. Nearly the whole of the right wing of the chamber was reserved for Senators and Representatives, and in the triangular spaces behind the semi-circle desks were placed chairs and sofas for the accommodation for distinguished invited guests. While the galleries into which admission was to be had by ticket only were comfortably filled, there was an absence of the crush around the doors which characterized similar oceasions in the past. In the private gallery were seated Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice, and her daughter; Mrs. Merton, wife of the Vice-President, and the families of the delegates to the Pan-American conference ; Mrs. Blaine, Miss Blaine, Miss Leiter, Mrs. and Miss Halford and Mrs. Wanna maker occupied seats in the diplematic gallery, and Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Carlisle were accommodated in the seats set apart for the friends of the Speaker.

President Harrison entered the House, fellowed by the Cabinet Then the justices of the Supreme court in their robes of office, the members of the Senate, Chaplain Butler and Vice-President Morton followed. Following them were the diplomatic corps and delegates to the conference. At 1.10 the Vice President called the vast assembly to order. After prayer by Rev. J. G. Butler, chaplain of the Senate, the Marine hand broke into the national air of "Hail Columbla." . Chief Justice Fuller then delivered

oration a storm of applants swept through the audience, which continued several minuter.

A benediction was then pronounced by the chaplain of the House, after which "Washing ton's Grand March" was rendered by the Marine band. The martial strains having ceased, the Vice-President declared the joint assembly dissolved, and to the stirring air of the "Star Spangled Banner" the invited When it is a Success and When it is a guests slowly left the chamber.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The market during the past week has assumed a decidedly quieter aspect, with sales of straight roller at \$4.50, and cut down grades are offered as low as \$4 40. In Manitoba flour there have been sales of car loss of strong bakers of good quality at \$4.65, and we quote \$4.60 to \$4.70, as to brand. Spring patents have been placed at \$4.75 to \$5, as to quality. Bag flour has sold at \$2 to \$2.10. Western millers complain sadly of the low prices obtained in this market, and we are not at all surprised, considering the high prices paid for wheat delivered at the mills of Ontario, as high as \$1 having been paid there for No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat. Prices are easier in the American markets.

Prices here are quoted as follows:—
Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Patent spring
\$4.90 to \$5.00; Straight roller, \$4.50 to \$4.70;
Extra, \$4.05 to \$4.25; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.80; City Strong Bakers, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Strong Bakers, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.90 to \$2.05.

MILL FEED.—The market is quiet but steady,

with sales reported of Ontario bren at \$13 to same. For a car load on the market to-day \$13 straw has been placed at \$6, a car of nice bright was refused to day. Some receivers, however, say they cannot yet over \$12.50

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—This market is quiet,

BERSWAX.—There is only a moderate enquiry.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—This market is quiet, BERSWAX.—There is only a moderate enquiry, and prices are easy, the sale of a lot of f0 bags with a tew sales reported in 100 and 150 lb, loss being reported at \$1.92\frac{1}{2}, and we quote \$1.92\frac{1}{2} to \$25, to 25c per lb \$2 per 100 lbs.

WHEAT.—The receipts during the past week were 37,502 hus, against 53,674 bus the week previous. Manitobs No.1 hard is quoted at \$1, and No. 2 do 97c to 98c.

CORN.-Tre market is quies but firm at He

2,370 the week previous.

OATS.—Receipts during the past week wire!
42,852 tushels, against 22,149 bus for the week!

quot- 20c to 31c as a fair range of prices as to last week from all perts to Live tool were

OCCEMBEAT.—A car of choice buckwheat was sold a few days ago costing 41c per 48 lbs old to down here, and we quote 26c to 41c acto quality. There is said to be some American enquity, but at very low prices.

MALT.—Deliveries are to the mean on months of as to quality contracts of Ontario molt at 75c per bushed of as to quality.

Bananas—Sales of yellow at 83 per bunch.

Bananas—Sales of yellow at 83 per bunch. of choice Montreal malt at 80c to 90c per

Seens.-Several samples of red clover seed have been received from Toledo and Chicago have been received from Theodogue Contains and Nurs-Sales of 150 bales of Grenous wanness be sold at \$3.60 to \$3.80 per bushel of 60 ib., at 13c to 15c per 150 bales of Grenous wanness be sold at \$3.60 to \$3.80 per bushel of 60 ib., at 13c to 15c per 150 bales of Grenous wanness be sold at \$5.00 per bushel of 60 ib., at 13c to 15c per 150 per small basket. ask the high prices they have been holding for keg, and Catawhas at 5 'e per small basket. of late. Timothy is offered at \$1.30 per bushsl of 45 lbs for American.

PROVISIONS.

presty well confined to the jobbing trade this sales of car lots of good early rose have week, sales being reported of Western short been made at 700 per bag, smaller lots 750 to week, sales being reported of Western short cut clear at \$13 to 13.25 and Western mess at \$12.50 to \$12.75. It is stated that new Canada short cut has been offere?, but the price was to \$2.50 per bbl. a not mentioned. It is quoted, however, at \$14 tity and quality. to \$14,50. Lard has sold fairly well at \$40 to \$50 per lb in pails for Western, and Capadian at 8c to 81c. Smoked musts continue steady, although it is reported that our quotations have

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$14.00 to \$1450; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl. \$13.00 to \$13.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl. \$12.50; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8c to \$\frac{1}{2}c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8c to \$\frac{1}{2}c; Bacon, per lb, 11\frac{1}{2}c to 13c; Shoulders, per lb, 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb,

DRESSED Hogs. - The receipts during the past week were 6,179 dressed hoge against 685 last | week. Owing to the heavy arrivals and the soft mild weather the market has been quite de-pressed, and in order to work off stock holders have been compelled to accept lower prices, and we know of sales of several car loss of choice hogs as \$5.75, and it is thought that prices will have to recede to \$5.50 before packers will take hold. At present sales are confined to light averages for butchers's requirements, and that being pretty well entitled, holders will have to depend more upon packers for an outlet. We quote \$5.75 to \$5.90 as to quality.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER —Receipts during the past week were 1,646 pkgs, against, 1,328 pgs for the week previous. The market cannot be quoted other-wise than exceedingly dull the local demand having fallen off considerably. In creamery, several loss have been received recently from the country on consignment, whilst other lots have gone into storo here on holders' account. Liere September and October creamery has sold to the local trade in small jobbing lots at 29c. As regards Eastern Townships there have been sales of lots from Richmand and Compton dis tricts at 16c to 17c, and sales of fancy fall ends from the best sections of the Townships have been sold to grocers at 21c to 22c. A few lots of Morrisburg have been received, and linest fall ends will bring as much as Eastern Townships. Western is very quiet. We quote:

We quase: Creamery, 21c to 23c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 21c; Morrisburg, 15c to 21c; Brockville, 14c to 20c; Western, 14c to 16c; Inferior, 12c

ROLL BUTTER.—The supply keeps ahead of the demand, and receivers of Western have been compelled to shade prices in order to effect sales, several lots of very good Western in bbls and bubs having been placed at 15c, and sales of Morrisburg in baskets have taken place at 165 to 17c. We quote bbls and boxes 14c to 16c, and baskets 16c to 18c. Interior is not wanted, and low prices for such would have to be ac-CHEESE.—Receipts during the past week

were 3,642 boxes, against 3,720 boxes the week previous. The market here has undergone very little change during the week, only a few sale having transpired at prices ranging from 1010 to 1010, as to quality, a lot of 150 boxes of October, slightly pasty, being placed at 1020. A few lots have also been placed over the cable. The public cable has dropped 6d to 51s 6d. There s a good demand for underpriced goods at 100 to 101c, but it is difficult to secure such qualities. There is evidently a slightly easier feeling, al-though no radical change can be reported in

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The market is firm under a good demand and limited receipts. Limed are selling well at 18c to 19a per doz for Montreal and Western at 17c, although very few of the lauter offering. Held fresh at 20c to 23c; new laid selling at 26c to 28c and even higher.

GAME.—Partridges sold at the beginning of the wash at 55c to 66c, but asless a day were

the week at 55c to 60c, but sales to-day were made at 65c. Culls are quited at 35c to 40c per brace. Sales of vension saddles are reported a 12c per lb and of carcases at Sc.

Christmas Poultry. — As Christmas day falls on next Wednesday thippers should be particular in forwarding their Xmas poultry to this market, so that it arrives here at the very latest on Saturday week, the 21st inst, ready for the following Monday, on which day most of the sales will be made. Shippers who do not wish their stock to be held over the holders awould do well stock to beheld over the holidays would do well

DEESED POULTEY. A good enquiry has been experienced for fresh arrivals during the past few days, sales of about 3 or 4 tous being reported to us yesterday at the following figures for good to choice stock: Turkeys, 9a t 10c, a lot of 500 lbs at the latter figure. Chickens have sold fairly well at 7c to 74c, a los of inferior stock going as low as 5c. Geese sold at 7c to 7gc, and ducks are steady at 8c to 9c per

BEANS .- A few small sales of choice white mediums were placed at \$1.85 to \$1.90, but car loads are quoted at \$1.55 to \$1.65. MAPLE STRUP, &c. - Sales of Syrup to grocers

have been made at 50c to \$1 per tin as to quality, and maple sugar has been placed at 7c to 8c per lb as to quality.

HONEY.—A few small jobbing lots of extracted is all that is reported, at 10c to 11cas to quality. Cemb houry is nearly all one of first

hands HAY, &c .- Several car lots have been sold of No. 1 pressed hay at \$10 to \$10 50, the latter figure being for a very choice quality. Very \$13.50 in car lots, and we hear of two car of good qualities, however, have been sold at \$9 to Goderich bran selling for Outawa delivery at \$9.50, and 2 cars of No. 2 are mentioned at \$8, \$13.75, the rate of freight to Montreal being the with sales of inferior at \$6 to \$.50. Pressed

FEATHERS.—The market is quiet, with a few sales of chicken feathers imported from the United States at from 12c to 16c per lb as to

quality.

Hors-The market is firm, with an upward Corn.—Tre market is quies but firm at 44c to 45c in bond, and 51c to 52c duty paid, sales of No. 2 being made along the line at 51c duty paid.

Pras—The market remains quiet at 66c to 67c per 66 lbs in store, and at 56c per 60 lbs f.o. b. at stations west of Toronto. Receipts here during the past week were 10,089 bus, against 21c, a. d B shemians 20c to 23c as to quality. tendency in both foreign and Canadian, with

FRUITS, &c.

previous. Owing to large arrivals the market. Applies.—The market continues quiet, with is decidedly easily and lower, the sale being sales of round lots of in dium varieties at \$2 to reported of a car of Ontario oats at 30c, and Lover Canada are difficult to sell. We have selling at bigher prices. The shipments quality. —Prices continue to rale very low although a little more business is reported, sole:

| Market opened steady and closed the same; for the same; per 48 lbs, better samples selling at 70c to 53c, demand go d. The demand continues active, with choice quoted at 55c. Feed bark y has been and prospects are good while fruit lands in good

But at very low prices.

Rue—Two cars of rye were sold this week at per case and of Florida at \$3.50 per box, a point west at 44c f.o.b. Here prices are indicated at \$4.50 per box and at 50c to 53c.

Matr.—Deliveries are being made on termer box. The market is dult.

Lemons—In far. demand at \$ to \$3 per box.

Chasses are Business quies and steady at 7 (\$8.50 per bbl for bulk of offerings.

Lates - R. 2002 s | Lucy 1,600 boxes, which

are seiting at 575 c · 65 per in. Nurs-Sales of 159 bales of Grenoble walnuts

PEARS - Colifornia fruit is selling at \$5 per Figs-In 1 lb boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb boxes 11e to 15c, and in bage 5c to 6c per lb. PORK, LARD, &c.—Business in pork has been creased, but the demand has been good and

> Onions.—Canadian are selling slowly at \$2,25 to \$2.50 per bbl. Spanish 65c to 75c, as to quan-

FISH AND OILS.

FRESH F18H.—Fresh cod and haddock 3½ to to 3½c per ib. Fresh lobsters 7c per lb. Manuoba white fish \$5.50 to \$5.75 per half barrel of 100

Oystens,—Sales at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per lb for ordinary to good, and at \$1 to \$4.50 for hand

picked.
SALT FISH.—Green cod is scarce and quoted at \$5 per bri for No. 1, \$5 25 for No. 2 and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for draft. Dry cod is quiet at \$4.50 per quintal, Labrador herring, \$3 75 to \$4. New Sea trout, \$9 per bbl, and \$4.75 per half bbl. British Columbia salmon, \$10.50 to \$11.50 per bbl, and Newfoundland \$12 to \$12 50.

Oirs. - Newfoundland Gaspe cod oil 33c to 35c, and Halifax at 31c. Steam refined soul oil, 46c to 472c; ced liver oil dull; Newfoundland

CANNED FISH.—Canned lobsters are scarce at 86.80 to \$7. Mackerel quiet at \$5.70 to \$5.90 per case. SMOKED AND DRIED FISH -Yarmouth blost ers, \$1.25 per box; ordinary kinds, 90c to \$1. Pure boneless fish in 25 to 40 boxes at 33c to 4c

HIDES AND SKINS. Since our last there has been a weaker tone

to the hide market on Torontos, Hamiltons and Western buff hides, and prices have declined by all round. Western heavy steers have also ruled weak and dropped to on outside figures in sympathy with the Chicago market. The demand has been slow, with only a small jubbing business doing, and dealers do nos lock for much change in the situation until after the turn of the year. We quote: No. 1 Toronto's at 540 to 5½c; No. 2 do at 5c to 5½c; No.1 Hamilton's at 5½c; No. 2 do at 4½c to 5½c. Western buff and upper No. 1 at 5½c, to 6; No. 2 do at 4½c to 5c, heavy steers at 9c to 10c and North West dry hides at 9c to 10c. There has also been an easy feeling in local green hides and prices have declined to per lb, which is no doubt due to the larger reciepts, and the fact that the Quebec banks have decided that no further advances shall be made for buying hides until the stocks of leather are reduced. Green city hides are quoted at 4c, 3c and 2c for No. 1, 2 and 3 tanners paying le more. Lambakins are quiet and steady at 56c to 70c, and calfskins are unchanged at 5c.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending

Dec. 14th, 1889, were as follows:-

Cattle. Sheep, Hogs. Calves. 627 885 165 27 Left on hand..... 26 • •

Trade for the week has been rather [dull, receipts of cattle fairly large, but of poor quality, selling mostly below 4c. Sheep in fair demand, some nice lambs selling as high; as 5c. No improvement in hog trade, the small supply warranting higher prices, than what were

paid. We expect some good stock in next week for the Christmas market, with a brisk trade and a corresponding rise in values. We quote the following as being fair values:

One person in each locality can corn a good-sized bag of gold at work for an agood-sized bag of gold at work for an agood-sized bag of gold at work for an extra size of the s

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BYRNE-JOHNSTON-November 20, at the parish chapet, Drumentee, Newry, by the Rev.
A. Byrne, C.C., brother to the bridgroom,
assisted by the Rev. Thomas Murphy, P.P.,
George M., youngest con of Owen Byrne,
Dundalk, to Annie Pauline, eldest daughter
of the late. James Laborater 19 of the late James Johnston, J.P., county Armagh.
CORRETT-LYNCH-November 20, at St. Kevin's

R. C. Church, Dub in, William A. Corbett,

R. C. Crurch, Dubin, William A. Gorbett,
Local Government Bard, to Elizabeth Mand,
daughter of Patrick Lynch, Dargan terrace,
South Circular road, Dublin,
Connett—Hunt—October 9, at the Roman
Catholic chapel, Bullinderry, Patrick Connell,
R.I.C., Ballinderry, to Maryanne, edgest
daughter of Thomas R. Huno, Ballinderry,
county Roseommon.

Cherch of the Visitation, Fairview, Dublin, Patrick Thomas Goffney, of Esplande Villas, Dollymennt, late of Ashii ld terrice, Harold's Cons. to Harriet, joungest daughter of A Gormley, of The Crescent, Cloutari.
O'CONNELL CROSHE-November 14, at the Church of St. Savieur, Dominick street, Dub-

hn, James J., fourth soo of Mauries O'Connell, Sudmoude, county Cork, to Lely, only daughter of Wm. B. Crosbie, Qu'Apelle, Canada, and grand-daughter of the late Elward Netterville Barron, Ballincourey, co. PUGH-O'CONNELL-November 6, at the R. C.

Chapel, Granard, Thomas A. Pugh, R.I.C., youngest son of Arthur Pugh, Foxford, co. Mayo, to Lizzie O'Connell, second daughter of Matthew O'Connell, Killasonna, Granard, county Longford. WALDRON-MURRAY-Nov. 13, at the Church

of St. Alphousus, Blackrock, James E., son of James Waldrin, Kingstown, county Dub-lin, to Bridget, sixth daughter of the late John Murray, Kingstown and Dalkey.

DIED

Aungier-November 17, at her residence, 39 Wentworth place, D solio, Alice, relict of the late Laurence Aungue, after a short illness, aged 70 years Boyan - November 18, Rev. Michael Boyan, P.

P., Subaner int, con my Meath, in the 63d year of his age and 38th of his sacred min-BRENNAN-Nov. other 18 at 49 Upper Dieseing-ton screet, Dublin, Kathleen Mary Elizabeth,

eidest daughter of the late Thomas M. Bren-BYRNE-November 20,; at Sir Patrick Dun's (Iospital, the result of an accident, Peter Byro, aged 73 years, for many years in the service of the Dubla, Port and Docks Board. Bolton-November 19, as his residence, 7 Cross

avenue, Kengstowe, atter a long and tedious illuese, Rency Bolton, aged 70 years.
CARLOLL—November 19, at his residence, Hay-lield, Coactord, county Cork, Thomas Carroll, eg. d 62 years. Callan-November 17, at his residence, Bridge

Callax-Avenue 17, at his festivate, Bridge seet, Dundalk, after a short illness, Peter Callan, aged 53 years.
Coyne—November 17, at his residence, Kilmeganay, county Kilkenay, the Very Rev. Edward Canon Coyne, P.P., Dunnamaggan, in his 5 k hear. in his 58 h. year. Congran—November 21, at 190 Pembroke road,

Dublin, Bouget, widow of Michael Coleman, have of Tipp dary in her 86th year. DUFFY-At the Pre-outation Convent, Lismore, Mary Leantins (Margaret) eldest daughter of Mr. Puffy, Roscrea, county Tipperary aged

31 years.
Donaghy-November 15, as her residence Dungeneon street, May, county Tyrone, Anne, relict of the late Charles Dounghy.

DOYLK—November 17, as her residence, Liyons,

Hazelbath, county Kilitare, Catherine, wife of Darby Doyle, aged 55 years. Fay—At her residence, 76 Lower Gloucester street, Dublin, Alice, wife of Patrick Fay. after a tedious illness.

GAYNOR—November 21, at the Whitworth Hospital, Dublin, Metropolitan Police Con-

stable William Gayour, (35 B), a native of Liggan, Crosspatrick, Rasnastraw, county GERAN - Nevember 19, at North Presentation Cinvest, Clarencestrent, Cork, Mother Mary Evangelist Geran, in the 78th year of her age,

and 58d of her religious profession. HARTY-November 18, at Bancha, county Tipperary, the Rev. Michael Harty, P.P., in the ministry. Hickey-November 22, at Holy Cross, Dun

drum, Very Rav. Joseph Hickey, P.P. Heary-November 22, at his residence, 13 South Summer street, Dublin, after a long illness, Michael Healy, aged 68 years.

JOYCE-Nov. 19, at her residence, 3 Lower
Buckingham st., Dublin, Mrs. Mary Joyce, aged 79 years.

KRAVENT-November 20, at the Mater Miserl-cordia: Hospital, Dublin, of tychoid fever, John J. Kraveny, aged 22 years, late of Limerick. KRANE-November 17, at the residence of her pa cests, 1 Annesley place, North Strand, Dublin, Harries, youngest child of Peter and Anne Keane, aged 3 years and 8

months.

KELLY - November 18, at 27 Warren st., Dublin,

Mrs. Elizibeth Kelly, relict of Mr. Kelly, publisher, of Grafton street, Kroon-November 18, at her residence, 12 Burgh quay , Dublin, Annie, the wife of Patrick Keegh.

KERRY — November 18, at his residence, 22 Pill Lane, Dublin, George Lenny, son of James and Mary Kelly, after a short illness. Kelly - November 21, at Mardyke street, Athlone, Anastatia, daughter of the late Laurence K-lly,

LOUGHEAN-November 17, George Loughran, late of Mr. McDermott's, 64 Great Britain, st., Dublin.
LAWLESS—Nov. 21, at his residence, 35 Sandwith st., Dublin, Thomas Lawless, at an ad-

vanced age.
McDonald—Nov 20, at 26 Bloomfield avenue, Violet Stephanie, only child of Joseph and Elizabeth McDonald, aged 8 months. McGRANE—November 19, at his residence, 30 Mary's lane, Dublin, Thomas, second eldest

son of Patrick and Margaret McGrane.

McGurae—November 19, in Dublin, Mary,
only daughter of the late O. McGurre, D. I. Royal Constabularly, Bruff, county Limerick, aged 27 years.

McCormick—November 18, at his residence, 92
Camden street, Dublins, John McCormick,

aged 38 years. Микрич-November 17, at his residence, 11 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin, John Murphy,

aged 50 years. MoLOUGHLIN—At her residence, 41 Marrow-bone lane, Dublin, Mary, wife, of James McLoughlin, after a long and severe illness. McCars-November 21, at his residence, 27
Pleasant street, Dublin, after a short illness,
Thomas McCare, late of Lucan, aged 50 years.

MODARTHY—As the residence of her mece, 10 Richmond place, Dublin, of paralysis, Mrs. Emily McCarthy, aged 85 years. 2.7

MAODERMOTT—November 20, at 7 Brompton square, London, Surgeon Major P. A. MacDermott, in his 66th year.

O'Connor—November 17, at the residence of her sixter, Mrs. Kelly, 22 and 23 Talbot street, Dublin, Ann O'Connor, at an advanced age.

McCarthy-At the residence of her niece, 10

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity trength and wholesomeness. More econom.cal than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in sompetition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphase powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER OO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

[Continued from first page.]

THE CONVICTS IN JAIL.

A little before tour o'clock the Associated Press representative visited the jail and found three of the convicted defendants in the Cronin case in the corridor taking exercise before supper. Coughlin and O'Suilivan were together, while Burke was alone on the other side of the corridor. Kunze remained in his cell, still re-fusing to be comforted. His confident demeanor had given way to a heavy gloom and he be-moaned his fate and denounced the State Attorney and jury. Coughlin and O'Sullivan were at the entrance of the cage discussing the case with a couple of members of camp 20 who had called to offer sympathy or congratulations. At the approach of the press representative they lapsed into silence and the visitors departed. A note was sent to Coughlin and his companion requesting an interview and they finally approached the visitors.

I am sorry to disappoint you," said Coughlin courteously, " but I do not desire to be in-

"What is your opinion of the verdict?"
"I am afraid I shall have to refer you to Mr.
Forrest, my attorney, for an answer to that

Are you disappointed at the verdict?" "Well, I suppose no man can receive a ver-dict of life imprisonment with any particular enthusiasm. But really, gentlemen, I must decline to be interviewed. I am sorry I cannot oblige you, but I think it improper that I should do so with any one but my lawyer." With this sentence Coughlin retired, pleasantly bowing a good evening. It was evident to all that the prisoner was in a mood nearly approaching elation and to Coughlin at least the verdice. elation and to Coughlin, at least, the verdict was a source of self congratulation. His habitual mood during his confinement has been of taciturnity and this evening a bright smile lit up his face and his step was light and buoy-

BURKE SHAKES HANDS WITH HIMSELF.

In the boys' department Burke was found walking up and down amoking a cigar with the admiring gaze of several young prisoners fixed

and fining gaze of several young presents frequent on him. Burke seemed composed and good-natured as he greeted the reporter.

"Well, Burke, what do you think of it?"

"Oh, I am not saying a word," said the young Irishman, in his brogue. "The Chicago papers have had enough to say about me already and I don't want to give them any excuse for and I don't want to give them any excuse for any more."
"But don't include us in your general damna-

"I'm not damning the papers," said Burke.

" I've nothing against them, but they can get along without me "

he termed "social topics," but on "this other business," as he called it, with a jerk of his head towards the court room, he was as dumb as an oyster. As far as can be judged from his general appearance and conversation it can be safely surmized that Burke has frequently shaken hands with himself since 2.30 p.m., at which time the jury fixed his punishment at life im-prisonment and not at death, as was generally expected.

THE JURY DUMB AS OVSTERS.

While getting their pay certificates, after the verdict, the twelve jurors were surrounded by reporters who besieged them for information about what had transpired in the jury room and the cause of the long day. "It's no use," said Juror Marlor, "we agreed

not to say anything. Our verdict speaks for itself; from what I have heard since I got back to the world again, there has been some pretty tall lying in the newspapers. Juror Culver was not the cause of the delay. There was not any unplassantness or any knock down, as one paper has described." "If the others agree to tell what occurred," said Juror Altson, "I am willing, but we made an agreement to keep silent, and I have nothing to say." Juror North was mad. He shad already seen some of his friends and they had poured into his ears the wild stories of war in the jury room and an assault on Culver, and he expressed himself very forcibly. "The man who wrote that ought to be punished," he said," because there was not any trouble at all. We passed the time very pleasantly, considering our cramped quarters. Please don't talk any more, because I have been

up almost every night since we went out."

Kunze said : "I am innocent ; God knows I am innocent. God knows that I never was out to Lake View that night. Longenecker bought two witnesses. I am sure of that. They went out and bought farms with the money they got. Him and Schuettler did it."

In the main corridor of the Criminal court building, before the announcement of the verdict, sat Dan Coughlin's wife. On her knee was the pretty little girl that has continually called out in the court room for her papa. The old gray-haired door-keeper knew that preparations were being made for the return of the jury with their verdict and he pleaded with them to go home and he told them no verdict would be reached. They were kept in ignorance of the facts until some one rushed into the corridor and called out the result. Mrs. Coughlin gasped, stood erect, shrieked and fell back into a chair. She buried her face in her hands and moaned wildly. As she wept in her anguist, her sway-ing form was supported by the kind-hearted old door-keeper and the pretty child stood leaning against her mother's knees. For a moment she looked into her mothers face and then, laying her face in her mother's lap, she too, began to

MBS. WHALEN'S DENUNCIATION.

Mrs. Whalen, O'Sullivan's sister-in-law, had come over to hear the result. Her clear cut and handsome face darkened when she heard the handsome tace darkened when she heard the news. Her eyes filled for a moment, but only for a moment. She glared for a minute at the jail walls, then she turned savagely upon the men who stood near by, attracted by Mrs. Coughlin's sobs. "Oh, you cut throats; you tried your beat to hang them and now you hang around to gloat at us in our misery." She looked even more savagely at the men than before and then followed Mrs. Coughlin to the fore and then followed Mrs. Coughlin to the private room.
"Are you satisfied with the verdict?" was

asked of State Attorney Longenecker.

"I am always satisfied when I have an honest

Jury in a murder case."
"You don't expect any confessions now, do

Fou ?"
"I do not." "What do you think of it, anyway?" Why, its a compromise verdict. That's

Is was plain the State Attorney was far from being pleased at the outcome of the case.

After congratulations to Beggs in the jail office had somewhat abated, he turned to accompany his lawyers and business associates from the prison, passing to the big street doors. The conversation in the little group was evidently deeply earnest. As he stepped into the street a free man he was heard to say, "I'm going to spend the rest of my life hunting down the man who killed Cronic." He spent a few minutes at his office, and then proceeded home, All comers were refused admittance.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, December 17.—The Morning Post says regarding the Cronin verdict: "If the case shall result in a thorough awakening of public opinion in the United States to the real character of the Clau-na-Gael, then Oronin's life was not sacrificed wholly in vain."

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

trom merely legal dennitions and decinicalists, it was as follows:—

The jury are the judges of the law as well as of the facts in this case. If they can say upon their oaths they know the law better than the court itself, they have the right to do so but before assuming so solemn a responsibility they should be sure that they are not acting from should be sure that they are not acting from the state of the said Cronin or have been present at the time or place of the killing.

You ought not and cannot legally convict the defendants or either of them upon that mere determined to the said Cronin or have been present at the time or place of the killing.

You ought not and cannot legally convict the defendants or either of them upon that mere determined to the said Cronin or have been present at the time or place of the killing. should be sure that they are not acting from caprice or prejudice; that they are not controlled by their will, or wishes, but from a deep and confident conviction that the court is wrong and they are right. The manner or cause of death, which is alleged in the indictment, is an essential element of the charge against defendants, and the law requires the prosecution to establish that averment to your satisfaction beyond reasonable doubt, as it is laid in the indictment, before a conviction of the defendants or either of them can be lawfully had. But whether or not the manner of cause of death was as it is said in the indictment, it may be was as it is said in the indictment, it may be established by cricumstantial evidence, just as

any other fact essential to conviction may be. Circumstantial evidence in criminal cases is the proof of such facts and circumstances con-nected with or surrounding the commission of the crime charged as tends to show the guilt or innocence of the party charged, and if these facts and circumstances are sufficient to satisfy the jury of the guilt of the defendants beyond a reasonable doubt, then such evidence is sufficient to authorize the jury in finding the defendance guilty. It is the duty of the jury to enter upon the consideration of each circumstance proven, having in their minds the presumption that the defendants and each of them are innocent, and if such fact or circumstance, when considered in connection with all the evidence in the case, can be explained consistently with the innocence of the accused it is their duty so to explain it. In order to justify the in-firence of legal guilt from circumstantial evi-dence the existence of the inculpatory facts must be absolutely incompatible with the innocence of the accused and incompatible with the explanation of any other reasonable hypothesis than that of their guilt. If you can reconcile the facts in this case upon any reasonable theory consistent with the innocence of the defendant, John Kunze, it is your duty so to do, and find Kunze not guilty.

A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BEGGS. The same chargewas made as to each of the

other defendants separately, except Beggs, con-cerning whom this special instruction was given: It is not sufficient for the jury to find that a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a secret committee in camp 20, on February 8, 1889, but it must further appear to your satis faction beyond all reasonable doubt that such a committee was in fact appointed by the defend-ant Beggs, and that such an appointment was ant Beggs, and that such an appointment was set out in the indictment, and you must further be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that Beggs had knowledge of the purpose for which said committee was asked, or appointed, assented to its purpose subsequently, or you will not be justified in finding a participation in such conspiracy on the part of Beggs, by reason of the facts herein stated. That Beggs was a member of the United Brotherhood and was a passifing officer of camp 20 are not circum. presiding officer of camp 20 are not circumstances standing alone tending to establish his guilt of the crime charged in the indictment, and as there is no evidence in this case that any overt act was committed by Beggs in the Burke on the verdict were vain. He expressed himself as being delighted to converse on what which conspiracy Beggs was a party, he should

Testimony of verbal admissions, statements and conversations ought to be taken by you with great caution, because that sort of testimony is subject to much imperfection and mistakes, and when the verbal admission of a person charged with crime is offered in evidence the whole of the admission must be taken together, as well as that part which makes for the accused as that which makes against him, and f part of the statement which is in favor of the defendant is not disproved and is not apparently improbable or untrue, when consistent with all the other evidence in the case, then such part of the statement is entitled to as much consideration from the jury as any other part of the statement. Although you may be-lieve that the defendant Begge, at a meeting of camp 20, on May 20th, remarked in substance that that committee was to report to him, and even if you should further believe that such remark possessed some criminal import, yet in no view that can be taken of his case will you be justified in using such remark as evidence against any other defendant, although you may fully and confidently believe that one J. B. Simmonds, the person who drove Dr. away from his home on the night of May 4th. and other unknown persons were members of conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin, as charged in the indictment, and, indeed, that they did murder him, yet you cannot and ought not to use any evidence respecting the conduct and conversations of such persons, or any of them, against any defendant unless you are first convinced beyond every reasonable doubt from the evidence that such defendant was also a member of such conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin.

HOW THEY MAY BE FOUND GUILTY. If the jury believe from evidence in this case, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendants. or any of them, conspired and agreed together, or with others, to kill and murder Patrick Henry Cronin, and that in pursuance and furtherance of that common design, and by a member or members of such conspiracy, the said Patrick Henry Cronin was killed and murdered in the manner and form as charged in the indictment in this case, then such of these defendents, if any, whom the jury believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt were parties to such conspiracy are guilty of the murder of the said Cronin, whether the identity of the individual doing the killing be established or not, or whether such defendants were present

at the time of the killing or not.

Although you may believe that the defendant Burke rented the Carlson cottage, and removed the furniture and other articles mentioned in the evidence from 117 South Clark street to the said cottage, and although you may further be-lieve that Dr. Oronin was murdered in the Carlson cottage, you are advised that these acts of the defendant Burke in themselves are insufficient to justify you in concluding that he was a party to the alleged conspiracy, unless it further appears beyond all reasonable doubt that such acts of Burke were deliberately and wilfully intended by him to assist in the per-

petration of the crime of murder. Although you may believe that Dinan's horse and buggy were used on May 4 to take the Doctor to his death, you are advised that the act of the defendant Coughlin in engaging such horse and buggy is insufficient to justify you in concluding that he was a party to the alleged conspiracy, unless it further appears beyond all reasonable doubt that such act of Coughlin's was deliberately and wilfully intended by him to assist in the perpetration of the crime of

Although you may believe that the contract between O'Sullivan and Cronin was used on May 4 to decoy the doctor to his death, you are advised that the act of the defendant O'Sullivan In making such contract of itself is insufficient to justify you in concluding that he was a party

all there is about it. That's all anybody can say."

It was plain the State Attorney was far from being pleased at the outcome of the case.

After congratulations to Beggs in the jail office had somewhat abated, he turned to accompany his lawyers and business associates company his lawyers and business associated does also accomplishing the alleged murder of the dasaged. deceased.

THINGS NOT NECESSABY TO PROVE.

The evidence in proof of a conspiracy will generally in the nature of the case, be circumstantial. Though a common design is the es-sence of the charge, it is not necessary to prove that the defendants came together and actually agreed in terms to have that design and to pur-aue it by ocumon means. If the jury believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, acting in the light of the entire charge of the ourt, that the defendants now on trial, or some of them, conspired together or together and with others who were to the grand jurors unknown to kill and murder Patrick Henry Oronin, and that one or more of the conspirators, did kill and As the resume of the evidence given by Judge McConnell in his charge to the jury will prove of interest we subjoin the same. Aside from merely legal definitions and technicalities, marder the said Cronin in the manner and form

THE CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

A War With England and Revolution Threatened.

BERLIN, December 15.—The Portuguese Government applied to the Frankfort and Berlin banks to negotiate a loan of five million milrels, ostensibly for use in the adjustment of the floating debt and for the execu- sels his supporters not to surrender but vote tion of various public works. At the very | for all his friends who may become candimental ment almost almost the selection of various public works. ment of the floating debt and for the execumoment almost when the contract was about to be completed the bankers withdrew and refused to sign. They were alarmed by advices from Lisbon touching the negotiations there that have for their objective point the declaration of a Portuguese republic. The Monarchist press in Lisbon continues to deny that there is any danger in the agitation, yet in the same breath almost they urge the suppression of Liberal papers. Thus does a course that may be only a stroke of business throw doubt upon the value of their opinions as to the political agitation. But they not only want the Republican papers suppressed; they want also to have the Republican clubs shut up, the Republican leaders imprisoned and all suspected military men transported. The Official News stoutly denies that the Republican party has any strength. It states that while disturbance is always possible yet the country is strongly Conservative and the monarchy safe.

ENGLAND AND PORTIGAL IN A SNARE.

LONDON, December 15 .- The Pail Mall Gazette says :- "Lord Salisbury must not nesitate to take decisive action to arrest the progress of Captain Serpa Pinto the Portuguese who is making war on the Makalolo to the public for funds.

A conference was he The Gazette says Pinto's progress must be stopped or England will be compelled to regard Portugal's action as a declaration of

hostility.
The Globe says:—The conduct of Portugal is practically a casus belli. While negotiainsulting, or aggressive beyond endurance

that the Makalolo, thoroughly subdued and believing themselves abandoned by England submitted and accepted Portuguese domination. Serpa Pinto has publicly announced his intention to subdue the whole country to Nyassa, and has written to all English residents at Blantyre, Zeomba and elsewhere, advising them to place themselves under Portuguese protection, as otherwise he will not be responsible for the consequences.

Natives have made an attack on a British boat delivering mails at Lindi. Mr. Mac-Kenzle, of the British East Africa Co., reports that tranquility prevails at the company's ports. He also reports activity in building and an influx of Indian merchants into Mombasa.

LONDON, December 15 .- The Cabinet will meet to-morrow and discuss the Mezambique news. which, it is presumed, comes from Bishop Smythies. The Marquis of Salisbury will take no definite, action until details ar-

The Lisben papers accuse Mr. Johnston, the British consul at Mozambique, of availing himself of a Portuguese "safe conduct" to distribute anti-Portuguese propaganda among the natives.

LISBON, December 15 .- All the newspapers here in commenting on the latest advices from Zanzibar, express astonishment at the distortion of the real facts of Serpa Pinto's week ending Dec. 14th were 204; left over doing in Mokoleland. The papers all defrom previous week, 34; total for week, 238;

BAZAAR

Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph,

WINDSOR, ONT.

N. B. -This Coupon, with money, [s to be sent by Registered Letter to

REV. DEAN WAGNER, PP

WINDSOR, Ontario.

Name of Purchaser:

P. C. Address:

clare that there is no chance of a quarrel with shipped during week, 145; lefe for city, 8; sales England if Salisbury deals justly with the for week, 44; on hand for sale, 41. enbjecte.

BRUSSELS, December 15.—The Independence Belge declares that Pertugal is resolved to adhere vigorously to her pretensions regard-ing Nyassaland, however menading England's attitude may become.

LONDON, December 16 .- The Post discussed the Makaloland affair and asks how Pertugal reconciles her claim to the whole district with the action of Serpa Pinto. The Post admite the gravity of the situation, the main result of which, it says, will be to precipitate a settlement of the old dispute.

The Daily News says: "It may be fairly

conceded that Portugal has just claims as well as extravagant pretensions. Meanwhile Major Serpa Pinto had better leave his Gatling guns at home."

VISCOUNT PRETO'S INDIGNANT MANIFESTO.

LISBON, December 15.—The Viscount de Ouro Preto, the Brazilian Imperial Prime Minister, has issued a manifeste to the people of Brazil. He details first the position of affairs on the eve of the revolution in Brazil and the information which the Government possessed concerning the movement. He says it was impessible to crush the plotters as the very likely that the defendants are guilty and that it is far more likely and probable thay are guilty shan that they are innocent, yet no amount of suspicion will warrant you in finding a verdict of guilty against the defendants or any of them. mask the conspiracy against the throne. "Maraceju," says Preto, "acted through the part of a traitor to his colleagues. He even went so far as, under the guise of official business, to conduct me to the place where I was imprisoned." Preto proceeds to describe the treatment he received in prison. He declares that a platoon of soldiers was kept ready to shoot him if his friends offered an armed resistance. In conclusion he appeals to the people to exercise their freedom of choice at the coming elections. He coundates. The Count and Countess of d'Eu have

> Many Strikes Across the Ocean. LONDON, December 12.-The first batch of strikers left the gas works at two o'clock this afternoon. A crowd cheered them. Plenty of non-union men are available for the companies and there is no interruption to

> The railmakers of the Midland counties have conceded on advance of 10 per cent. in wages to their employees. This will avert a strike,

work.

The second shift of men employed in the gas works struck to-night. There was no disturbance. The company is engaging "blacklegs" in the provinces. It offers a bonus of £2 for the first week and £1 a week for each succeeding week during the strike in addition to the regular wages. The pickets working for the strikers got hold of nearly 200 men brought up from Portsmouth by the company and induced them to desist. The committee organizing the strike has appealed

A conference was held at the Mansion House to-day between Sir Mark Wilkes Collet, Sir John Lubbock and Lord Mayor Isaacs, acting as arbitrators, and representatives of the gas companies and their em-ployees. The conference resulted in an amic able arrangement of existing troubles, and a for herself a singularly treacherous manner. the South Metropolitan Gas company will England does not relish warring with conwork for the company for a year, and for Viceroy's hand will suffice to bring Portu-gal's possessions in india under English the South Metropolitan company. The gas 3. To permit to the Board of Directors of the strokers have issued a manifesto stating that

> The gas companies in view of a threatened stoppage of their supplies of English coal through a boycott arising from the strike of their employees, have arranged with Hamburg dealers for supplies that will be transported in ships with German crews and handled by German porters.
>
> Berlin, December 12.—The miners in

> Silesia threaten to strike for 25 per cent. advance in wages and for shorter hours. These terms are considered impossible and the movement is likely to lead to much trouble. The miners in the Saarbrucken district

have decided to strike. Those in the Louis. Guthol and Vonderheydt pits struck to-day. DORTMUND. December 12.-The directors of all the mines have agreed togethor to end the lockout. All the men have been restored to their places. The leaders, Bante and Siegel, have declined for the present all offers to return to their former employment. CORK, December 12 .- The railway porters who struck here have gained their point and resumed work.

CHEMNITZ, December 12.—The dyers on

strike have resumed work, having obtained an advance of 15 per cent. on their former wages.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

I—From Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, a beautiful Madonna (oil), the gift to His Grace from His Eminence Cardinal Bonaparte.

2—Very Rev. Dean Wagner, \$25 in gold.

3—His Honor Mayor Twomey, Windsor, \$20 in gold.

4—Hon. Senator Casgrain, Windsor, \$25 in gold.

5—The Ursuline Nuns, Chatham, a beautiful oil painting.

6—Mother Superior-General of the Hochelaga Convent, a tidy worth \$20.

7—Benziger Bros., N.Y., a fine old oil painting, the Guardian Angel.

100 Angel.

8—Alderman Patrick Egan, Windsor, \$10 gold.

9—R. Beullac, Montreal, framed Madonna of Murillo (olegraph).

10—Alderman John Harman, marble dealer, Windsor, a

marble top table.

11—J. Rocheleau, merchant tailor, Windsor, Sto gold,
12—Bradley Brothers, watch-makers and jewellers, Windsor, silver pitcher and tray.
13—Victor Marentette, stationer, Windsor, a beautiful lady's

13—Victor Marentette, stationer, Windsor, a Beautiful Edgy's toilet set.
14—Dr. Joseph Reaume, Windsor, \$10 in gold.
15—St. Mary's Academy, Windsor, grand sofa cushion.
16—A nice table cover, crazy work.
17—Mr. Joseph, Druggist, Windsor, an elegant Lady's manicum and toilet set.
18—St. Joseph's Academy, Amherstburg, wax cross under glass.
19—Dennis Rocheleau, merchant tailor, Windsor, \$10 in gold.

gold. 20-A large oil painted photograph of Leo XIII., framed

TICKETS, 25 Cents.

The horse trade at the stables this week has been better than that of last a number of American buyers have been in and taken away a number of horses at fair prices. We have on hand for sale 41 very fine workers and extra fine drivers both single and double, with two car loads to arrive early in the week.

PERSIAN LOTION



For whitening the complexion, imparting or preserving its rosey hue, or removing freekirs, the mask and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other ecuptions.

The PERSIAN LOTION is a bona fide preparation, unique of its kind. It is a true specific for the skin. Is not a white powder suspended in water, or perfume. The PERSIAN LOTION, on the contrary is a medicinal preparation, transparent and limpid like water.

When the skin is bust by the STN, the PERSIAN LOTION promptly restores its freshness, and rosey hue, by adding a tenspoonful every morning to the water used for the toilet. The PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respectable Drug stores in the Dominion, at 50 cents per bettle. Beware of imitations.

S. LACHANCE, proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PART-NERSHIP—Notice has been deposited, according to law, of the dissolution, by anticipaaccording to law, or one dissolution, dy aniscipa-tion, the twenty-seventh of November last, of the limited partnership that has existed, in the city of Montreal, between Alfred Cusson, Fila, and Joseph Marcotte, as general partners, and Joseph Octave Trempe, Francis Archambault and Joseph Archambault, as special partners, under the firm name of "Jos. Marcotte & Co.," of which the public is heapty partified of which the public is hereby notified.

Montreal, December 3rd, 1889.

COUTLEE & LAMARCHE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONT REAL, No. 5197.

JUHN LYNUH, of the City and District of Montreal, Yeoman, Plaintiff,

THOMAS CONRAD, of the same place, fitter, Defendant.
On Plaintiff's motion, by his Attorneys,
Messrs. Doberty & Docerty, the Defendant is
ordered to appear within two months.
Montreal, 16th December, 1889.

CHAS. BONACINA, Deputy C. C. C.

MOTICE.

The Society called "Societé Bienveillante de Notre Dame de Bonsecours," at Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, to obtain amendments to its charter and to the Act amending the same for the following purposes:
1. To render and make transferrable the life-

she will not hesitate to make her power signing which men were paid a bonus, are rents due by the Society to the widows of the felt. A British fleet might exercise a gentle cancelled. The Sailors' union, the Firemen's deceased members thereof.

pressure at Lisbon. One wave of the union, the Gas Scokors' union and the Coal 2. To validate the transfers already made of

ZANZIBAR, December 14. It is rumored the employment of soliders to take their the said rents.

4. To grant to the Board of Directors the right to refuse the admission of new members in said Society, and for all the purposes aforesaid to amend the constitution, rules and by-laws of this same Society. 5. And, finally, for the purpose of making

other amendments of a less importance JEAN P. MARIUN,

ANUFACTURERS OF PRICE LIST

to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER

25-Peter Peters, watch-maker, Windsor, a fancy marine

clock.

26—Ed. Hanrahan, hotel-keeper, Windsor, \$10 gold.

27—Raphael Bincette, watch-maker, Windsor, a fancy parlor clock.

28—Lassaline Brothers, undertakers and furniture, Windsor,

a ratan arm chair. 29—Thomas Bourke, dry goods merchant, Windsor, a silk

umbrella.
30—Mrs. John Montrenil, Windsor, \$5 in gold.
31—Francis Girardot, tobacconist, Windsor, a beautiful

31—Francis Girardot, tobacconist, Windsor, a heautif mearscheum pipe.

32—A large photograph of Leo XIII., framed.

33—Mrs. J. Davis, Windsor, ornamental parlor lamp.

34—M. McCarthy, wood dealer, Windsor, \$5 in gold.

35—A beautiful wax cross, under glass.

36—William Lyons, Esq., Windsor, \$5 in gold.

37—Marshall Brothers, grocers, London, caddy of tea.

38—A beautiful crown of sea shells.

39—Young Ladies Society of the B V M, \$5 in gold.

40—Knights of St. John, Windsor, a beautiful divan.

41—Third Order of St. Francis, Windsor, \$5 in gold.

42—Michael Manning, Esq., Windsor, \$5 in gold.

43—Dennis Dumouchele, saddler, Windsor, a commodio satchel.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

New Lace Grenadines just received at S. Carsley's, in all the new shades, also black, ask to see them.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S kid and wool gloves of every description at S. Carsley's.

Santa claus

GIVEN AWAY

With all Children's Cashmere Dresses With all Children's Cashmere Dresses With all Children's Cashmere Dresses With all Children's Cashmere Dresses

EVEN AT THE LOWEST PRICE EVEN AT THE LOWEST PRICE EVEN AT THE LOWEST PRICE EVEN AT THE LOWEST PRICE

HIS DIMENSIONS.

Santa Claus is 18 inches tall and 14 inches round the shoulders, and is 3 inches thick in his thickest part. We give him away with all Misses' Dresses. S. CARSLEY'S.

SANTA CLAUS GIVEN AWAY.

With all Children's Jersey Dresses With all Children's Jersey Dresses With all Children's Jersey Dresses AT ANY PRICE AT ANY PRICE AT ANY PRICE AT ANY PRICE

HIS CONDITION.

Santa Claus is in fine condition for the season, soft and pliable, won't hurt the haby. We give him away with every Baby's Dress.

S. CARSLEY.

SANTA CLAUS GIVEN AWAY

With all Misses' and Children's Foulle Dresses With all Misses' and Children's Foulle Dresses With all Misses' and Children's Foulle Dresses

AT EVERY PRICE AT EVERY PRICE AT EVERY PRICE

HIS DISPOSITION

Like most people, Santa Claus has his peculiarities. "He is two-faced," but in this case one is benign, the other benevolent. We give him away with every Child's Dress. S. CARSLEY. SANTA CLAUS GIVEN AWAY

With all Misses' and Children's Silk Dresses With all Misses' and Children's Silk Dresses With all Misses' and Children's Silk Dresses With all Misses' and Children's Silk Dresses

EVERY HOME HAPPY! The great complaint among children that Santa Claus, Visits are so brief and at such long

intervals will now be remedied, every Home will have a Santa Claus of its own, we give one away with every Child's Dress. S. CARSLEY.

A CHRISTMAS BOX !

Boys' Jersey Suits from \$1.50 Boys' Jersey Suits from 1.50 Boys' Sersey Suits from 1.50

A splendid stock of Fancy and Plain Jersey Suits from \$1.50. S. CARSLEY.

ANOTHER XMAS BOX!

Tweed Suits (Long Pantal from 93 40 Youths' Tweed Suits (Long Pauts) from \$3.40 Youths' Tweed Suits (Long Pauts) from \$3.40 Youths' Tweed Suits (Long Pauts) from \$3.40 Youths' Tweed Suits (Long Pants) from \$3.40 Youths' Tweed Suits (Long Pants) from \$3.40 Youths' Tweed Suits (Long Pants) from \$3.40

Youths' Tweed Suits (Long Pants) from \$3.40

All tailor made. Beautifully finished. All well cut. A large assortment to select from.

S. CARSLEY.

STILL ANOTHER XMAS BOX !

TWEED SUITS from \$1.80 TWEED SUITS from \$1 80 TWEED SUITS from \$1.80

The largest stock of Children's Tailor-made Suite in Canada.

S. CARSLEY.

USELESS PRESENTS!

There is no use in making useless presents to children when you can make them just as happy A NEW SUIT!

A new suit affords a child a far greater and

more lasting pleasure than anything else, except,

perhaps, a revolver.

OUT OF QUESTION?

Such a present is out of question, but a suit which will not GO OFF in color or wear out too quickly can easily be selected at

S. CARSLEY. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

An old adage runs: " A stitch in time saves nine," but let that stitch be put in with CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. And it will save ninety and nine. Once used ;

always used. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

EVER-READY DRESS STEELS. The famous time saver.

In all cases where speed and neatness is required none can excel. THE EVER-READY DRESS STEEL. Is perfect in make.

Is well finished. Is easily adjusted.

Is incomparable. THE EVER-READY DRESS STEEL.

s. Carsley, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777.

NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

brought from Rome,
21—W. J. McKee, lum. mer., Windsor, \$10 in gold.
22—Mrs. Jos. Kilroy, Lincoln, Neb., U.S., a case of oxydised silver.
23—A sofa cushion, crazy work.
24—Wm. Hanrahan and Geo. Baby, Windsor Bottling
Works, \$10 in gold. Home" (in oil)

63—Drake & Joyce, territure, Windsor, parlor centre table. etc.,

Bazaar in Aid of Hetel Dieu of St. Joseph, Windsor, Ont.

LIST OF PRIZES TO BE DRAWN ON JANUARY 18th, 1890.

On the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th January, 1890.

BOOK OF FIVE TICKETS, \$1.00. r-The person who will send the largest sum of money from tickets sold, or otherwise collected (such sum not being less than \$25), will receive Dean Wagner's portrait, in oil, beautifully framed, worth \$100.

2-All unsuccessful competitors, who send in not less than \$25, will receive another nice gift.

3-All persons who purchase or dispose of one book of tickets will receive a list of the lucky ticket holders a few days after the drawing.

43—Dennis Dumouchele, saddler, Windsor, a commounous satchel.

44—Martin Collier, wagon-maker, Windsor, \$5 gold.

43—A fine collection of sea-shells.

46—Francis Cleary, Esq., Windsor, \$5 in gold.

47—An ornamental table lamp.

48—Joseph Maisonville, hotel-keeper, Windsor, \$5 in gold.

49—Alexander White, Esq., Windsor, \$5 in gold.

50—Joseph White, wine merchant, Windsor, \$5 in gold.

51—Michael McHugh, barrister, Windsor, \$5.

52—Ursuline Nuns of Muskegon, Michigan, a fine 'Ecce Home' (in oil)

CARSLEY'S

COLUMN