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ARRAN OF THE SAINTS.

A FAMOUS IRISH SCHOOL OF OLD.

St. Enda and His Followers—A Holy Community—Scholarship, Hard Work and Mortification the Watchwords.

On the eastern shore of Arranmore, in a picturesque valley, sheltered on one side by a range of dark hills and washed on the other by an inlet of Galway Bay, is the primitive little fishing village of Killany. The place commands a view of a magnificent sheet of water, diversified by islands, capes, and headlands, and outlined in the distance by the Twelve Pins of Benbulbin, which stand like a cluster of pyramids in bold relief against the sky. Beyond this, however, a more melancholy locality could scarcely be imagined. It seems the very home of desolation. The only sound that breaks the monotony of the scene is the querulous whistling of some solitary curlew wending his flight from shore to shore, or the plaintive murmuring of the ocean, dashing itself fretfully against the huge cliff which looms in the distance. And yet this desolate hamlet was for many centuries a renowned centre of monastic life and intellectual activity.

Let us go back to the year of our Lord 450, and stand beneath the round tower, which, as we are informed, even then kept guard, like some tutelary giant, over the destinies of this lonely valley. A group of buildings of various forms and dimensions lie beneath our gaze. Around an oblong edifice, which is evidently a church, are clustered several other structures varying in size from the narrow cell, intended for a single occupant, to the public hall, destined for the accommodation of the whole community. Encircling the entire collection is a wall of solid masonry whose sameness is only broken by a single gateway, surmounted by a carved arch. Prompted by curiosity, we descend from our point of observation and ask for admittance. The door is opened by a white-robed janitor, who greets us with a cordial *bonjour*. On entering we find ourselves in a new world. It is a veritable hive of industry and activity. Transcribers, illuminators, carvers, workers in silver and iron, mechanics of various kinds, are all deeply absorbed in their occupations. Here a group, in tunics and cucullas, are engaged in discussing some of the great scholastic problems which have been endless sources of discussion in the past as they are in the present. There a tonsured priest lectures to an attentive class, the dress and faces of many of his auditors denoting their foreign origin. As we pass along, the sounds of psalmody, now soft as the evening breeze, now loud as the murmuring of the ocean, break upon your ears. Have we visited a land of enchantment? Here we witnessed a fairy scene? We have travelled back over the centuries, and conjured up before our imagination what was once a reality. We have seen one of the great Celtic universities of the golden age of Irish history. We have visited the school of "Arran of the Saints."

Saint Columbanus, the great monastic patriarch of Southern Europe, went to his reward (428) a little over half a century before St. Enda arrived in Arran (450). When tracing the walls of his hermitage at Lerins, so like, in many respects, his sister island in the Atlantic, the former never dreamt of the vast edifice which, in the designs of Divine Providence, was to spring up from this humble beginning. Neither could the latter, even in his most sanguine moments, have foreseen the luxuriant harvest that was destined to issue from the little seed he had prayerfully planted on the bleak hillsides of Arran. The early days of the

SCHOOL OF ARRAN were not, however, without those trials and difficulties which make beginnings proverbially weak, and which have been ever the lot of the saints. The old lives of Saint Enda—for several have been written—as well as the traditions still existing in Arran are filled with legendary anecdotes which detail with great minuteness the encounters of the holy abbot with a certain pagan chieftain named Corban, who at that time held possession of the island. Extravagant and improbable as many of these narratives undoubtedly are, they should not be altogether rejected. Various circumstances, such as the names of places, the traditions still extant, and local associations, all seem to indicate that these legends are but the echoes of authentic miracles which have become obscured by the lapse of centuries. It was near the alleged scene of one of the legends that St. Enda first celebrated Mass on the island. This spot—now known as Killany—was selected as the site of his monastery. In due time a little *dun* (stronghold), or stone church, the *proinceach*, or rectory, the *oregall*, or kitchen; the *skibbe*, or house, and a cluster of cone-roofed cells were erected. Towards the maintenance of this establishment one-half of the island was set apart. The remaining portion was divided into ten equal parts, on each of which was erected a monastery governed by its proper superior. St. Enda ruled over all. Under him was elected a second in rank, who had the right of succeeding the abbot after his death. The first of these coadjutor abbots is said to have been St. Benedict, brother of the famous Kieran of Saige, patron of the diocese of Ossory, who himself is said to have been one of the many great men who came to St. Enda to learn wisdom and holiness. The other traces of the internal government of the Arran community which have been handed down to us are of but little

importance. Enda ordained that those among the monks who happened to be bishops should have a separate place of burial. All others were to be interred in the common place of sepulture. This regulation seem to have given umbrage to a portion of the community. Eight of the old monks who had accompanied St. Enda to Arran expressed their dissatisfaction. They further found fault with what they deemed the unequal partition of Arran made by St. Enda. To put an end to any doubts which might exist as to his right of governing, the abbot ordered a *triduum* of fasting and prayer. When this was twice repeated, an angel, we are told, appeared and presented St. Enda with a chasuble and a Book of the Four Gospels—gifts which were understood by all to signify that to him was entrusted the two-fold duty of teaching and governing. These meagre details throw but little or no light on a question which, in recent years, has given rise to so much discussion among archaeologists. What was the rule followed by St. Enda and the monasteries of the early Irish church? To what system of monastic legislation is due the credit of having conferred so many benefits on civilization and of having given so many citizens to heaven? The well-known antiquarian, Sir James Ware, who, like Ussher and Todd,

DEVOTED HIS ENERGIES to the fruitless task of endeavoring to identify modern Protestantism with the teachings and practices of the early Irish church, assures us that the community founded by St. Enda was a branch of the Canons Regular of St. Augustine. It is now, however, almost universally admitted by the best Irish scholars that this institute was unknown in Ireland until introduced for the first time by St. Malachy in the twelfth century. The rule exclusively followed by the monks of the early Irish church was that brought into the country by St. Patrick. This code was only a modification of the monastic system brought originally into Western Europe by St. Athanasius when exiled to Treves by Constantine the Great, in the year 336. It was a rivulet from the great stream which had its origin among the sands of the Thebaid and spread its fertilizing waters towards the regions of the north. Whatever doubt may exist as to the particular form of the monastic code adopted by the Abbot of Arran for the government of his young community, we are certain from the glimpses afforded us that it was based on the great fundamental principles of prayer, labor, obedience, and mortification of the senses. Fasting and abstinence of the most rigorous kind were strictly enjoined upon all. Meat was never used. All kinds of spirituous liquors

WERE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN. Bread, meal moistened with water, fish, herbs, and pulse were the only articles of food consumed by the members of the community. The exactness with which the rule of fasting was enforced is illustrated by an anecdote which we find related in Colgan's *Life of St. Enda*. To test the fidelity of his monks Enda is said to have subjected them every evening to the following curious ordeal. On the waters of Killany Bay was placed a *curragh*, or canoe, destitute of the usual covering of skins. Every monk was obliged to go into this *curragh*. If the water entered—and nothing but a miracle could have prevented it—it was judged as a sign that the occupant had in some manner violated the rule. On a certain occasion all the monks except the cook had gone safely through the trial. Poor Gignas—for that was his name—no sooner entered than the boat sank, and he escaped only with a severe wetting. "What hast thou done, O Gignas?" asked the abbot. "Gignas confessed that, overcome by hunger, he had taken some of Kieran's dinner and added it to his own. "There is no room for a thief here," was the reply. So Gignas was obliged to go.

The monastery of Arran was a veritable beehive of industry. Labor was imposed on all as a kind of penitential duty. Those skilled in agriculture were appointed to the unromantic task of endeavoring to snatch a scanty crop from the inhospitable soil; some ground the corn, while others launched forth in their skin-covered barks to reap the harvests of the deep. Copyists, compositors, illuminators, and workers in vellum were employed in the scriptorium; lecturers and catechists gave instructions in the schools. In the meantime the prayers of the community were unceasing. The monks succeeded each other in the choir. They stood around the altar and chanted aloud the praises of God in the words of the royal Prophet. The soul and centre of this angelical world was

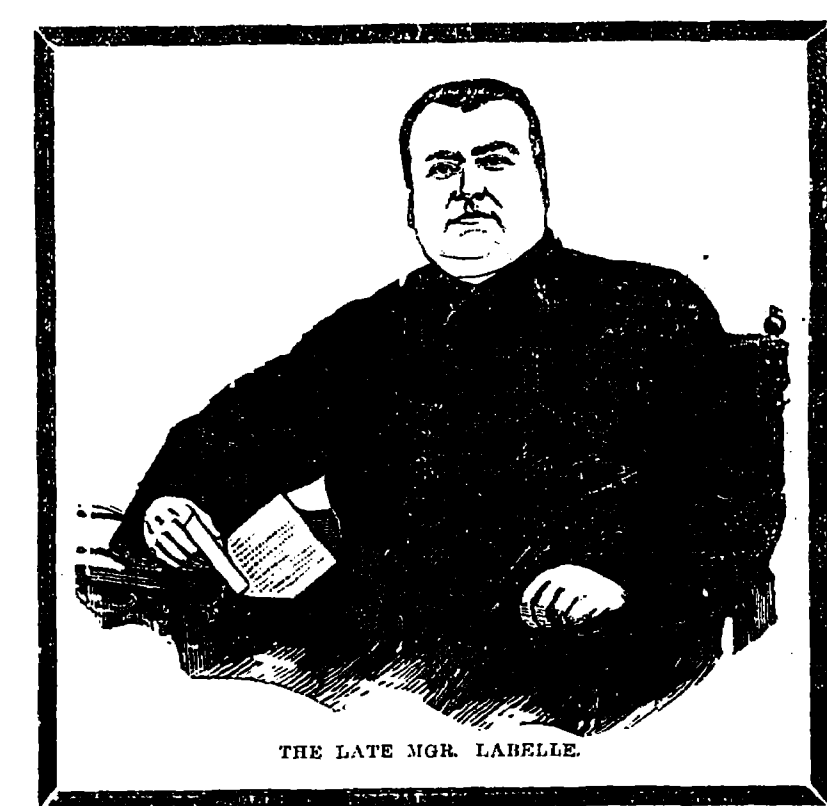
ST. ENDA. He was a model of all virtues, but above all shone his admirable sweetness of disposition and his self-denial. In selecting Arran as the place of his abode he was actuated by no other motives than a desire to hide himself from the eyes of the world, and sanctify his own soul and the souls of his brethren. By a wise dispensation of Providence, however, history has torn away the veil behind which he sought to conceal himself, and the former chieftain stands revealed to us in all the greatness of his soul and in all the beauty of his sanctity. Saint Columbanus of Conor, who was born half a century (500) after the death (540) of St. Enda, and who is so well known for his famous letter on the Easter controversy, has left us a poem in which he pictures the holy Abbot of Arran living in a cell of flinty stone and practising austerities of such rigor as to seem almost incredible. Near the church of St. Benan, overlooking the village of Killany, is still pointed out a rude building called the bed of St. Enda. In the words of Froude, who gives the result of a visit to Arran in his

DEATH OF MGR. LABELLE.

SAD RESULT OF AN OPERATION.

The "Apostle of Colonization" passes quietly away—An unexpected end of a valuable life.

QUEBEC, January 4.—Mgr. Labelle, the venerable apostle of colonization, is dead. It appears that hernia, from which he has been suffering for a considerable time, produced paralysis of the bowels, and an operation performed by Drs. Abern, Catellier and Hamel was intended to give him relief, as there were slight hopes of his recovery. It was four necessary before commencing to give him three doses of chloroform. The operation lasted for three hours, at the close of which time the heart had almost ceased to beat. The operation, though at first apparently successful, failed in its object, and towards night the patient became so much worse that a second operation had to be performed, this time without chloroform. From that time Mgr. Labelle slowly sank and died at 8 o'clock this morning. Almost up till the moment of his death he was chatting and joking with his attendants, his only regret being that he could not see his mother before he died. This was the first New Year's he had spent away from here. The last rites of the Church were administered shortly before his death by one of the Jesuit fathers, Cure Pelletier, of St. Jerome, arrived here this morning too late to see his old friend in life. The remains were removed in the afternoon to the Jesuit church, where the officer for the dead was recited by Father Turgeon and the Jesuit priests, Cure Pelletier, of St. Jerome; Cure Faguy, of the Basilica; Abbe Rouleau of the Normal school and several other priests. The *Libera* was



THE LATE MGR. LABELLE.

sung by the choir with organ accompaniment by Mr. Ernest Gagnon, secretary of the Public Works Department. Among the large congregation present were Hon. Messrs. Charles Langelier, Garmeau, Duhamel, Rhodes, D. Ross and Joly. After the service people filed up to take a last look at the features of the venerable priest.

The deceased was born at St. Rose, county of Laval, in the year 1834. At ten years of age he was sent by his parents to St. Therese College, at which university he completed his classical studies. In the year 1856 he was ordained priest by Mgr. Pinsonnault. After fulfilling the office of vicar in several parishes, he was named cure of St. Jerome in 1868 and recently he was raised to the dignity of Monsignor by the Pope.

At 8.45 o'clock Monday morning the remains of Mgr. Labelle were again transferred, followed by several hundred citizens, including all the members of the Cabinet at present in town, to the Basilica, when the *levee du corps* was performed by the Rev. Cure Faguy. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau sang the *Libera*, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bruchesi, from the Archbishop's Palace, Montreal, and Rev. Mr. Laframme, Professor of the Laval University. Upwards of sixty priests were present in the sanctuary, including Mgr. Paquet and Mgr. Tetu. The church was draped in the deepest mourning and was crowded with citizens. After the service the remains were conveyed to a special train and taken to St. Jerome. The Hon. Mr. Duhamel, Minister of Crown Lands, accompanied the remains. He was joined at St. Martin's junction by Hon. Messrs. Mercier and Robidoux. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau sent a floral wreath to be placed on the deceased prelate's tomb.

gained his point against Sir George and established himself as a man of great character and pluck. A few years later he became Curé of St. Jerome, and in 1868 he commenced advocating the construction of the St. Jerome Railway. In the winter of 1871 or 1872, the price of wood rose so suddenly in Montreal that it was selling at \$14 or \$15 a cord. The deceased clergyman then decided upon a bold stroke in order to enlist public sympathy in favor of the projected road. He organized a large party of his parishioners at St. Jerome, who gathered one hundred cords of wood in that district, and started to drive into Montreal. The journey took two days and was considered quite an event at the time. Seated on the first load beside the driver was Curé Labelle himself, and as the long procession slowly wended its way down St. Lawrence street, it was followed by a large crowd. At Jacques Cartier Square the vehicles were lined up, and then the Curé of St. Jerome, on behalf of his parishioners, presented to the Mayor of Montreal for the poor of the city the one hundred cords of wood. This thoughtful act exerted great influence on the public mind in favor of the construction of a branch line to St. Jerome, and in the following spring several meetings were held for and against the \$1,000,000 by-law. At one particular meeting on Chabouillez Square, which was addressed by Sir Hugh Allan, Mgr. Labelle spoke in English in answer to the arguments of those opposing the vote. One of the arguments against the grant was that there was nothing to bring down from the north of St. Jerome but "babes and cordwood," and in handling this accusation the corpulent curate said: "Well, I am one of the babes, and the wood, well, you saw some of that not long ago," referring to his grant to the poor. He was subsequently very intimately connected with the advancement of the road, which he sought to have extended to Ottawa, and he was a very

powerful instrument in the hands of those who favored the construction of the great trans-continental route. The deceased prelate possessed an extraordinary power of convincing those with whom he conferred, and previous to his death used to tell a story of his interview with the Pope last winter, when His Holiness told him that he had a great power of convincing men given him by God, and that he had always used it for the benefit of the church and his country. During the last two or three years he directed his attention to the rapidly spreading diocese of Montreal, which he considered was becoming too large and should be divided into two or three dioceses, one of which would have been St. Jerome with himself in all probability at its head, as bishop. In short Mr. De Bellefeuille remarked he seemed to look twenty-five years ahead, and had always some great idea in his mind.

In 1866 during the Fenian invasion he was vicar at Laocle and proved himself a loyal subject and a brave man by the energetic means he took to assist in repelling the invaders. He was intensely a French Canadian, and in and out of season never failed to picture in glowing colors the greatness of his race and the immense possibilities of Canada. He had a jovial, taking manner, was a good conversationalist, fond of a joke, and could tell an amusing anecdote when amongst those who could appreciate this side of his nature.

The following is an anecdote which shows how his mind was bent on having a railway. He had heard the confession of one of his parishioners, and when the time came for the good priest to pronounce the penance, he merely said: "Vous ferez deux chemins de fer." (You will make two railways.) The poor habitant was astounded; "You know, father, that it is impossible for me to do that, I am too poor." "Why, no, we are never too poor to do good." "Yes, that is true, but you know I cannot build two railways." "Railways!" exclaimed the Curé. "Je n'ai pas dit deux chemins de fer, mais deux chemins de croix." (I did not say two railways, but two ways of the cross.) Here is one of his bon mots: Being told that the new law regulating the Crown Lands was a work of genius he

plied: "That is too bad, because few people will understand it." He always had a joke to tell and he even perpetrated one on His Holiness Leo XIII. when received by him in private audience on his last visit to the Vatican. The interview being finished, the Curé rose and walked to the door of the chamber, the Pope accompanying him. The Curé made an unsuccessful attempt to open the door, when the Pope said: "Pardon me, I will open it," and suiting the action to the words, Leo XIII. opened the door with a turn of the hand. "It is naturally very easy for you to do so, your Holiness, since you hold the keys."

The remains of the late prelate lay in state in his presbytery at St. Jerome, and thousands of people flocked from the north counties to take a parting farewell of the Apostle of Colonization. Hon. Geo. Duhamel, Commissioner of Crown Lands, who headed the Government deputation accompanying the remains, in conversation said: "Never did I witness a more touching sight than that which was presented to us as we arrived at St. Jerome last evening. There were several thousand people at the railway station, which was draped in mourning, as were the streets. As the remains were conveyed through the streets the people knelt in the snow with uncovered heads, feeling that they had sustained an irreparable loss." A special train for those attending the funeral will leave Dalhousie square at 8 a.m. on Thursday.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Fire at a Bazaar Burns Several Children to Death.

LONDON, January 3.—A terrible affair occurred at Wortley, near Leeds, yesterday at a school festival at which a bazaar was being held.

Part of the programme of the bazaar's attractions was a series of tableaux vivants, in which a number of the young girls and boys of the parish took part. For this display a main stage was erected in the school room, and to the right of the stage and opening upon it was a room used as a dressing room, or green room, by the children who had for weeks past been preparing for and looking forward to the event which was to result in such a terrible finale. Inside this dressing-room, just before the disaster, a crowd of joyous children were gathered, all the girls of the party being in light gauzy attire, and many of them covered in addition with cotton wool, used to represent snow. In addition several of the children also carried lighted Chinese lanterns, dangling on sticks above their heads. The tableaux vivants, then preparing, were intended to symbolise the winter frolics of the "Mummers" in days gone by. The parents and friends of the children were assembled in the schoolroom, forming a happy, chattering audience, prepared to admire and applaud everything said or done by their dear ones. Suddenly shrieks of terror issued from the little dressing room, and the audience sprang in alarm from their seats, the male portion of the assemblage making a rush for the schoolroom. The gentlemen were horror-stricken to see a number of children rush upon the stage with their costumes on fire. In a moment the air was filled with cries of terror from the children and from the ladies of the audience, many of whom then knew their little daughters to be in danger of death. Several ladies fainted, thus adding to the confusion. The gentlemen promptly seized the burning children, threw them upon the stage and smothered the flames which enveloped their garments with the curtains, mats, window blinds, anything they could lay hands on. In the emergency several of the gentlemen tore off their coats and used them to save the lives of the panic-stricken children. While the little ones were being rescued, shrieks of terror and groans rang throughout the building, the horror of the disaster being almost beyond description. Finally suffering children to the number of about twenty were taken to the Wortley Infirmary, while others were attended to at their own homes. Several of the injured are dead and others dying.

Sir H. Langevin.

OTTAWA, January 5.—A report that Sir Hector Langevin is about to retire, having obtained currency, that gentleman was seen recently, and in answer to questions said: "The rest I have had here during the last twelve days has had a favorable effect upon my health. I am now much better and hope to return to Ottawa by the middle of the month to resume fully my departmental and council work."

"Then it is not true," again queried the interviewer, "that you are on the point of withdrawing from politics, Sir Hector?" "My intention is to be in my place in Parliament next session, as usual, if God spare my life, and therefore there is no truth in the statement," he replied, "that I am withdrawing from the Government."

C. Y. M. S.

At a meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society last week a resolution was passed expressive of deep regret at the death of Mr. Frank Brennan of Chabouillez Square a young, but devoted member of the society; and as a mark of fraternal affection, it was decided that every member attend the funeral.

The lord mayor of Dublin and the mayor of Cork were installed last week the ceremony at each place being made the occasion of a Parnellite demonstration. At Cork the customary demonstration in the cathedral were attended by Bishop Callahan, who returned to the city on Monday.

THE POOR IN IRELAND

A LABORED GOVERNMENTAL PORT.

Great Distress Acknowledged—Potato Crop—Proposed Measures—Attending Relief.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.—The Earl of Devon, viceroy of Ireland, and Secretary of State, issued a declaration which has been issued on the condition of the poor in the western part of Ireland. The declaration says: "Poverty is chronic in some districts and will, if the people are not aided, reach a stage of acute distress during the winter and spring. There is neither a resident gentry nor a substantial middle class to give employment, nor are there charitable organizations to aid those who are unable to aid themselves. Out-door relief, except in cases of emergency, cannot legally be administered except to persons holding a quarter of an acre of land. Although none acquainted with the story of the Irish poor law would regard the relaxing of this rule as other than a public calamity, its maintenance unqualifiedly limits the capacity to deal with periods of exceptional distress. The question is not whether money ought to be given, but how it ought to be given, to what class, and for what special purposes. Elsewhere the injury might be confined to a class relatively small, but in the worst portions of the congested districts the whole community may be affected. All are poor, all can plausibly appeal for aid, and help recklessly given in response may infect whole townships with the vices and weaknesses of professional mendacity. We have spoken of this matter to many priests and others acquainted with the condition of the people. There was not one of them, however keenly they may have felt the sufferings of those amongst whom they lived, who did not admit that permanent ill effects followed from much charitable expenditure within their experience. Regarding the appeal for help, it is useful to say that tales of distress need not be

TAKEN AS AUTHENTIC

because they are couched in strong and seem to come from well informed quarters. The desire to stimulate flagrant charity has been a fruitful source of exaggeration. We do not know that there is any reason to suppose that in Ireland this tendency is likely to be controlled by long established habits of discipline. It is not easy adequately to check such statements even by personal observation aided by statistics however accurate. In regard to the failure of the potato crop small occupiers in the west seem at first sight all to live much in the same way. They live in the same cabins, cultivate the same kind of holdings and are clothed with the same kind of dress. It would be natural to conclude that in all places where the failure of the crop is the same the district is the same, but such is not the case. In no district does the bulk of the community live wholly on the potato. Every district has means of livelihood independent of the potato, such as flax, labor in England, cottage industries, kelp making and sales of farm stock. The result of the failure of the potato crop is, therefore, a misleading guide to the degree of distress existing among the people. Other elements in the finding of the position of the people are the amount of their savings and their debts and credit with local tradesmen. Furthermore in the organization of any plan of gratuitous assistance caution is necessary in order that it shall not interfere with the system of relief work. Several thousands of pounds weekly are already distributed in the form of wages in the districts most in need. Those getting wages through work ought not to

GET CHARITY WITHOUT IT

The conclusion we come to is that charitable aid ought to be confined to families which are in serious want and which having no able bodied persons among them cannot derive benefit from the railway relief works; second, to providing meals in the schools for children attending them; and third, to supply clothes for children unable to procure such elsewhere. These forms of assistance are less liable to abuse than others. The declaration proceeds to discuss the requisites for a good distribution of aid among the poor. The authority for such distribution, it says, should be single, not the vesting of this authority in more than one person would cause confusion as to areas and in quality of results, and would lead to no rational adjustment between needs and means. The distributing authority ought to command all available means of information of the condition of the people throughout the country.

MR. LAURIER IN CONDOLENCES

QUEBEC, January 5.—Mr. Laurier had a long secret conference with some of his principal supporters here at the St. Louis hotel on Saturday. It is understood that it had relation to the coming elections to fill the vacancies for Portneuf and Gaspereau and that Messrs. Desjardins and Gauthier were chosen as the party's nominees for two seats. It is not known whether the Government candidates are Messrs. Desjardins and Gauthier, or whether they are Mr. Desjardins and Mr. Gauthier, or whether they are Mr. Desjardins and Mr. Gauthier, or whether they are Mr. Desjardins and Mr. Gauthier.

THE ANGELUS.

Far, far away, The bells peal, "Pray," "Pray at the dying of the day." O'er levels dim, The sweet sounds swim, The cadence of a seraph's hymn.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

A BATTLE WITH A KANGAROO. When Captain Cook returned from the South Seas and described the kangaroo, his account was received with a great deal of doubt.

twelve men with my friend, and we were all well mounted, and as we spread out in a long line we soon found that each end of it joined upon similar lines. The object was to sweep over a great area of country and drive the kangaroos into the jaws of the V.

his lungs partly full of water, but he had no bones broken, and was not wounded in any way. You may believe I did everything I could for that intelligent animal, and a little while he was all right and seemed to appreciate my attention to him.



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THE ROOF THAT SHELTERS. Should now, owing to the season, meet with more careful attention than ever.

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

CHERRY-PULMONARY. For the relief of Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all other pulmonary affections.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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All Business Letters and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig Street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1891.

THE resignation of Sir Joseph Hickson causes a loss to the Grand Trunk Railway, over the interests and welfare of which he has watched so well and forwarded in the face of tremendous difficulties.

THE Americans are beginning to feel the reaction of their evil administration of Indian affairs. The cruelties and wrongs inflicted on their maltreated wards are bringing in their train the inevitable whirlwind which follows the sowing of the storm.

DEATH has been busy in the ranks of those who stand in the vanguard of the servants of the Church of late and his calls have been short and sharp. Although not so startlingly sudden as some of the deaths we have lately recorded the departure of Mgr. Labelle is an event not immediately expected by his many friends and is a surprise to the majority.

As to his royalty of the North it is imperishably attached to his name, notwithstanding what he may have done in late years to lead us to believe that he wanted to abdicate it. Alas, why should the King of the North have been uncrowned and attached as an ornament to the triumphal car of a proud Caesar?

The good done by the Apostle of Colonization will, however, live, and its effects be felt long after the flashy administration now in power has passed away and the public remembers it only by the burdens it has cast upon the people.

The Opposition Leader.

Mr. Laurier personally is one of the most amiable of men, yet it would be difficult to find one who is more apt, in the highly polished speeches he delivers, to say things to the disadvantage of the country. We have before us a report of the speech recently delivered by the honorable gentleman at Halifax. To us it is a painful surprise. Liberals claim as a rule to be men of advanced opinions,

to be patriotic, and consequently desirous of consolidating the country. Our Liberals, however, seem to have learned nothing and forgotten nothing. They never look forward to anything practical but stand bemoaning the fate of the country, telling everyone who desires to hear it that we are going headlong to perdition, and that nothing but Unrestricted Reciprocity can save us.

"I must confess that it was a surprise to us in the west when we heard the result of the last election here, for we did not expect that the people of Nova Scotia would again follow the lead of the men who had so often deceived them, and who were the same men who were responsible for the manner in which this province was brought into the confederation. I do not want to raise old issues and I am personally in favor of union, but every lover of freedom must regret that in the case of this province the corner stone of confederation was coercion. The cause of union was not advanced by the fact that the heart of Nova Scotia was not won but that her heart was crushed."

So that in order to avert another political catastrophe to his political friends Mr. Laurier is not loth in the least to reopen a long decided issue. He tells the people he does not want to raise those issues and in the same breath goes on to say that the corner stone of Confederation in that province was coercion. He does not wish to raise old issues, but, nevertheless, he proceeds to say that by Confederation the heart of Nova Scotia was not won but crushed!

Always the old dodge of setting province against province, of appealing to prejudice and parish considerations. Such a course in the past has left Mr. Laurier's friends in the cold shades and a like result is in store for them in the next Dominion contest. Whilst Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright and Charlton are stamping the country it is a remarkable fact that the Hon. Edward Blake is maintaining a silence that is most discreet.

Parnell and Gladstone.

There are some speakers who deal with public questions in a manner perfectly refreshing. Such men are by no means uncommon in the United States. Untrammelled by deferences to parties cannot bear the truth to be uttered, and which are usually bound to the chariot wheels of prejudice, they speak right out. Thus we find in an address, published in the Twentieth Century, concerning the transactions between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone, a statement of the Irish question, the incisiveness of which is truly admirable. It is pointed out that Mr. Parnell's manifesto, in reply to Mr. Gladstone's letter to Mr. Morley, together with other matters published since Mr. Gladstone's letter, that Mr. Parnell has all along been working for the political independence of Ireland while Mr. Gladstone has been working primarily to get himself into power, and secondarily to secure more home rule for Ireland than she at present enjoys, but not complete political independence.

A Lesson for "Society."

Certain political writers are never tired of exercising their talent for misrepresentation at the expense of the Irish people who largely control the government of New York and other American cities. Mayor Grant, of New York, having appointed Mr. Dwyer a police justice recently, the fact was seized upon by those writers to make little of him as an Irish-American and cast discredit upon his appointment. But, to the credit of educated and fair-minded Americans, a stinging rebuke came to them from an unexpected

quarter. At the celebration of Forefathers' Day in New York two gentlemen, representatives of American culture, delivered remarkable speeches, in which they dealt with the follies, the vices, and the raving elements in American public life. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, a practical man of affairs, and President Gates, of Amherst College, are the gentlemen alluded to, and it is to be hoped their words will bear fruit among their countrymen. At the Nineteenth Century club Mr. Roosevelt discussed Americans as he sees them in his daily life and gave special attention to that phase of "Society" of which Ward McAllister is the most notorious type. We read that his contempt for the pretenders to aristocratic exclusiveness, after the English fashion, was emphatic. He said: "We have all heard of the New York board of Aldermen and of the constituencies from which they are drawn. It would be better to draw material for a great nation from them than from the class typified by the '90.' That this shot went straight home is proved by the manner the allusion was accepted by the press. One paper, never particularly friendly to the Irish, remarked that "Mr. Roosevelt might have been even more specific in his illustration. 'Paddy' Dwyer of the 4th ward has within a few days been made a police justice by Mayor Grant. Justice Dwyer is the consummate flower of all that is best and worst of the 4th ward, is a truer American and a more trustworthy citizen than the hybrids of whom Mr. McAllister has written. His father and mother were peasants in the north of Ireland and Dwyer himself has been a saloon-keeper for nearly 20 years; yet Dwyer, whose zeal for public affairs has been perverted and abused, is to be preferred in a democracy to the McAllisters, who have no time or taste for politics, or the Astors, who have no concern in decent municipal government other than for the safety of their vast possessions. These frivolous McAllisters and careless Astors serve as the pungent point to the unceasing diatribes of the anarchistic element. The story of their follies and life of luxurious ease is heard from the mouth of every deep-throated agitator. Mr. Roosevelt's statement, therefore, that the foreign socialists of New York are circulating McAllister's book to show how those who do not work pass their lives for pleasure, need surprise no one."

President Gates at another club on the same evening scolded the apishness of those who refused to take an intelligent part in politics themselves, yet assume to look down on others who, at all events, strive to show their sense of duty and responsibility in citizenship. "The American ideal of government," he said, "is not the perfectly wise and good autocrat ruling a blindly obedient people by the best of all possible codes; but an active, intelligent, upward striving people ruing themselves at the cost of occasional failures, and with a conscious effort that strengthens and develops those who put into it thought and purpose."

In Darkest England.

An unflinching theme for certain orators and writers is the greatness of England, her wealth, her freedom, the renown of her achievements on land and sea, her civilization, her literature. No unprejudiced mind will deny the justice of these claims to human respect, but there is a reverse side to the glowing picture. It has been presented in all the horror of its naked deformity by an Englishman. He did not depict the crimes of conquest or call up the ghosts that haunt the hills and villages of Ireland, as witnesses against his country. He did not act from a spirit of hostility, or from a desire to arraign the laws and institutions which had aided in producing the evils he described, but from a purely philanthropic motive. His object was to rouse his countrymen to a sense of duty towards the miserable and the unfortunate among them, in order that something might be done to lessen the wretchedness prevailing so largely in all the great centres of population. In the work which "General" Booth proposed to carry on among the paupers and criminal of England he had the sympathy and encouragement of Cardinal Manning.

But it is in the contemplation of the statistics of misery he laid before the world that we find an appalling picture of the social dangers which threaten the British nation. According to these statistics there are in England to-day, out-of-door paupers, 368,000; in the work-house, 190,000; unemployed, seeking work but unable to get it, 100,000; prostitutes, 100,000, besides an army of poor women, estimated at not less than 100,000, who secretly increase their earnings by their shame; in prisons, 32,000; juvenile thieves, 22,000; reputed thieves out of prison, 32,910. There are half a million confirmed drunkards in England, and an average of sixty thousand deaths through drink every year. One hundred and sixty thousand prisoners were convicted of drunkenness in a single year. More than thirty-two hundred known suicides, and more than twenty-one hundred persons were found dead last year. Yet this does not tell the whole story, for the figures do not include the unknown miseries of the better classes.

What a presentation we have here of moral degradation in a nation that spends millions every year in bible societies and missions to convert the heathen! It is not astonishing that these disclosures should have caused something like a moral awakening among the people of England who appear to stand aghast at the bathos conditions, the frightful want, the fathomless depths of nameless shame and degradation which fill the lives of whole classes.

Is it a matter of surprise, with these terrible facts before us, that England should be filled with unrest, that socialistic agitators should find a welcome, that Radical clubs should abound, or that the ablest and best among Englishmen should contemplate the future with alarm and apprehension?

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THE PARNELL CRISIS.

A Temporary Lull in the Storm.—The Negotiations Secret—A Priest's Letter. DUBLIN, January 3.—Father O'Shea has written a letter from the Franciscan convent at Drogheda. He says: "As Captain O'Shea's nominator for the Galway election of 1886, I can throw light upon the foul calumnies uttered about Mr. Parnell and Capt. O'Shea. From undoubted authorities present, it can be proved that no shadow of suspicion rests upon the political purity of the motive actuating Mr. Parnell when he decided to run Capt. O'Shea for Galway. He hoped thereby to secure Capt. O'Shea's influence and to induce the coalition with the 80 Irish members of parliament with the English liberal party. Mr. Parnell's anxiety was so great to obtain this result that he carried Capt. O'Shea forward against all opposition, and without exacting the usual political pledges. In spite of the fact that few stones have been left unturned to ruin Capt. O'Shea's reputation and lessen his pocket, I believe him worthy of his friends' esteem for his kindheartedness and his right sense of great moral virtues. In the event of another election in Galway, I should act in a similar manner to prevent my belief in Mr. Parnell's honesty at that time. I could bear witness that the proceedings in the divorce court had no connection with the Galway matter so far as Capt. O'Shea was concerned."

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Mr. O'Brien has written another letter to the Times, in which he calls upon that latter paper to withdraw its statement, charging him with having approved the schemes of dynamites in the past. PARIS, Jan. 3.—Mr. O'Brien will not resume his conference with Mr. Parnell unless the proposed negotiations obtain such sanction from the leaders of the majority of the Irish party as will justify the hope of a reunion of the party. O'Brien declines to state whether in the communications passing between himself and Dillon and McCarthy and others they promise their approval of further negotiations. The opinion of the Irish group here is unfavorable to a resumption of the conference at Boulogne-sur-Mer. It is reported Mr. Davitt has written to Mr. O'Brien not to deal with Parnell except as a medium to obtain the surrender of the parties banking account in Paris. Mme. Raffalovitch, Mr. O'Brien's mother-in-law, says Mr. O'Brien will not return to Ireland to enter prison leaving the Irish party foud unhealed. While the rupture lasts, she says he can better serve here or in America.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART. Organ of the League of the Sacred Heart. Montreal Messenger Office, 142 Bleury street.

The Rev. Father Connolly, S.J., has just issued the initial number of this publication. In his introduction, the Director, after referring to the wide growth of the League and the institution of a separate central directorate for English speaking Canadians, says: "Chief amongst the publications of the Holy League is the Messenger of the Sacred Heart, a small devotional magazine, of which the principal function is to set forth the intention designated every month by the Sovereign Pontiff for the united prayers of all the associates. It serves as an official organ of communication, through which the various local centres, though independent of one another and of the Head Centre, receive directions and keep up correspondence. It aims also at popularizing, by interesting facts, anecdotes and instructive narratives, the spirit and practice of the devotion to the Sacred Heart. With the thirty Messengers circulating around the globe, speaking over twenty different languages, with the four already published in our own language—English, American, Irish, Australian—our new Canadian Messenger by the present number takes his place. We bespeak for him, sent out on his errand of love, a hearty welcome and warm reception, not only from our associates and the people at large, but especially from the clergy and the bishops, on whose co-operation we are mainly dependent for the spread and progress of the work of the Holy League."

The time seems favorable for a publication the exclusive aim of which is to promote piety and devotion. The late accessions of strength as well as of honor and dignity to our Canadian episcopate; the popularity and rapid spread of the devotion to the Sacred Heart, the storm of something akin to persecution which has lately blown over the land, seem to point to a special downpour of grace on

THE BEST TEA IN THE WORLD



THOS. KEARNEY & CO., Sole Agents For the Dominion of Canada.

THE U. S. INDIANS.

A STATE OF WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

The Catholic Mission burned by the Indians—Death of Rev. Father Craft—A large Army in the field—Conflicting rumors.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—General Miles left Chadron at 4 a.m. for Pine Ridge with a large force of cavalry. It is reported the ranches on White River have been pillaged, horses stolen and cattle killed. Three ranchers are reported killed on White River. The Catholic mission near Chadron was burned by Indians this morning. The loss of life and property is great. Three thousand Indians are rumored to have broken away from the agency and to have gone on the warpath. In the mission building there were a number of Catholic priests, Sisters and hundreds of children. Rev. Father Craft, the Indian missionary who was shot and badly wounded in the fight at the camp of Big Foot, has died of his wounds. Fighting was carried on all night near the agency and several soldiers were killed. Efforts are made by the authorities to suppress information as to the true state of the situation, which is known to be alarming in the extreme. Thousands of Indians are encamped near Pine Ridge agency. The spot where they encamped is some what like the lava beds of California. It is an excellent position from which to stand and see there are now no avenues of escape, all having been closed by the troops. Gen. Miles says the Indians have gathered some cattle and provisions and are preparing to make a dash for their flight for supremacy at this juncture. He says he will make another effort to get them back to the agency without bloodshed, and in order to do so he has ordered his troops to surround the stronghold. That the hostiles have been largely reinforced within the past two days there is every reason to believe, and it seems reasonable to suppose that the British possessions have joined them.

Father Craft, the missionary recently killed by the Indians, in a letter written some time ago, says that in the beginning the Indians hoped for much aid from the Government to enable them to fight the whites. They were, however, in every way

ABUSED, SICKED AT AND DISCOURAGED. They felt they were the victims of unscrupulous politicians who benefited by their misery. Father Craft adds: "I know what I say, for I have shared the sufferings for many years of their despair. General Crook brought them to their confidence in him and led them to hope he would be able to realize their hopes. His death was their death blow, and they felt that Father Craft declared the Indian troubles can be traced to the starvation and misery of the Indians."

A correspondent at Pine Ridge agency says the indications that the greatest battle in Indian history is about at hand are increasing. The report of the capture of the Indians near their camp, and the indications that were only emphasized by the bloody affair on Wounded Knee. General Miles said so in strong words. The small band of warriors, who were called upon to fight, were ordered to make the attempt. The Indians in Government employ also expressed the hope that they could be saved from the certain and awful fate that awaits them within the walls of the hostiles. Extensive rifle pits are reported being dug twelve miles west of here by the hostiles. The authorities are certain that the great majority of the great herds of Government cattle that they had raided so heavily about a month ago and have been drawing on ever since. The situation in which Pine Ridge agency and its population stands is one of fearful peril. Since Gen. Miles arrived he has received the most urgent admonition from the administration to avoid further bloodshed. Further bloodshed, however, cannot be avoided. There is a rumor current in official circles that a general call for volunteers to protect the adjacent territory will be made.

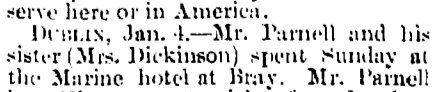
CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—A despatch from St. Paul to a morning paper says a telegram received in this city reports that Gen. Miles has been killed in a battle with the Indians. It has been impossible to confirm the report, and it is not credited here. Captain Huggins, acting assistant adjutant-general, in charge of the headquarters in this city, has had no news in regard to the reported killing of Gen. Miles by Indians. He does not credit the report. Gen. Miles' report of a battle with the Indians is confirmed. The report of the Indians and a detachment sent by Gen. Miles from Beyond the Agency to bury the Indians killed at Wounded Knee fight. A rumor was current that Gen. Miles had been killed, but the report is unconfirmed. Company H of the Second Regiment Iowa National Guard has been ordered to expect a call to fight the Indians. The Sixth Regiment is under marching orders.

Dr. J. G. Bourriot of Ottawa, Ont., was elected a member of the Executive Council of the American Historical Association of Washington on Wednesday.

THE

Remington

TYPE-WRITER



"Le Monde" having purchased two of the recently invented machines, each superior to the Remington, they have discarded both and the Remington is superior to either.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING. SILVER-WARE of every description. SPOONS AND FORKS AND CUTLERY of the best guaranteed quality.

Dr. Day of Toronto has been appointed registrar for Hastings.

ARRAN OF THE SAINTS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.) Short Studies. "It is such a place as sheep would huddle under in a storm, and shiver in the cold and wet which would pierce through the chinks of the walls."

During the interval which had elapsed between this event and his arrival in Arran so thoroughly had he overcome his natural disposition, that like St. Francis of Sales, sweetness and gentleness became his most prominent virtues.

The fame of the austerities practised by these athletes of penitence spread like an odor of sanctity over all Western Europe. The title of empire had moved westward, and the wonders of the Theopaid were revived in the Atlantic Ocean.

Space will allow us only to cast a glance in passing at a few among the crowd who composed that holy company. For most among them we find Columbkille, the Dove of the Cells, whose hermitage, clothed in a mantle of seaweed, and wild roses, is still pointed out in a lonely spot by the sea-shore.

Next came the founders of the great schools of Moville and Clonard—the two Finians. Saint Finian of Clonard was a man of such vast learning that, after his return from a vast journey, he became a kind of consulting theologian for all Ireland.

The great Saint Kieran of Clonmacnoise, whom Alain calls the glory of the Irish race, was also a pupil of the school of Arran. Having come to the island in his youth, and being endowed with a vigorous constitution, he was appointed to the task of guiding all the corn of the community.

HAZELTON FISCHER DOMINION PIANOS! -AND THE- Aeolian and Dominion Organs.

The largest and most varied assortment of fine instruments in Canada. Grand, Square and Upright Pianos in natural woods. Parlor, Chapel, Pedal and Automatic Organs. I do not claim, as mostly every one else does, that I have the best Pianos in the world, but I have the honor of being patronized by nearly all our most eminent artists.

Second-hand Organs and Pianos from \$20 and \$50. One price only and the lowest. Easy terms. Liberal discount for cash.

LEN PRATTE 1676 NOTRE DAME MONTREAL

good works. Proceed, then, at once, and in obedience to the will of God, build thou there a monastery." Saint Kieran prepared himself for the work allotted to him. Having been ordained priest, and having said his first Mass at Kilany, he took an affectionate farewell of his brethren.

Among the many others who were TRAINED TO HOLINESS in this great nursery of saints were St. Kevin of Glendalough, whom the poet Moore has touched by his poetic wand.

It was a gathering at once democratic and cosmopolitan. Prince and peasant, plebeian and patrician worked and prayed side by side. Children of races as divergent as the poles, but united by the catholicity of a common faith, lived together in harmony.

In this, as well as in the other great centres of monastic life throughout Ireland, there was an intellectual development unknown among the monks of the Egyptian desert. The prodigies of penance practised by the hermits of the Thebaid found a parallel in Arran, but to these were added the charm that mental culture always gives the action of mankind.

At the request of the different governors, I placed in their hands a formal proposition advocating the principles discussed in my personal conferences with them. These proposals will be submitted to the different legislative bodies, which will meet in the course of a few weeks, and which must, of course, pronounce upon the offer before a definite answer can be given to Canada.

finely formed arches and cut-stone mullions and lintels, are all eloquent witnesses of the artistic skill of the monks of the early Irish church. From the circumstances of their abode, it will not be considered strange if the science of navigation had a special attraction for Saint Enda and his insular community.

And the competition of beet root sugar in the British market, this placing the industry upon a firmer basis. In other islands sugar has been largely supplanted by the more profitable cultivation of bananas, oranges, cocoa and coffee.

THE WEST INDIES. NEW FIELD FOR CANADIAN TRADE. What the Finance Minister Says—An Encouraging Outlook—"Why Don't Canadian Houses Send?"

The Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, has returned from the West Indies. In conversation with a representative of the Gazette he said:—"I first visited St. Croix, a Danish island, and saw some of the principal merchants there."

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considered and decided upon as early a date as possible. I may remark that the islands differ from each other, not only in the exigencies of revenue but materially in staple products, so that in each island one finds a different set of circumstances which must enter as factors into any possible trade arrangements.

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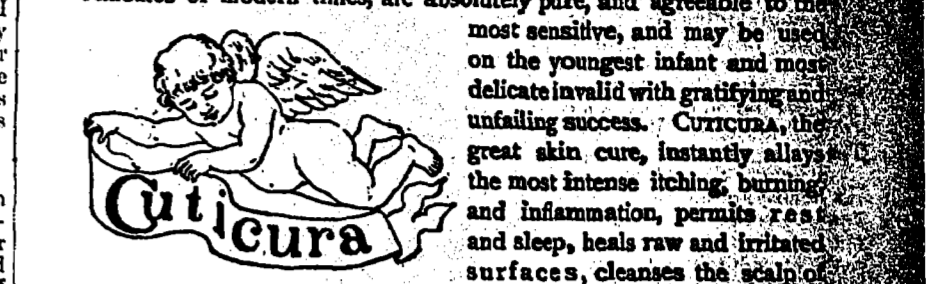
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WINTER HUMORS

Cold, raw winds of winter fan to fury itching, burning, and scaly humors and diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood. No pen can describe their severity, no language can exaggerate the suffering of those afflicted, especially of little babies, whose tender skins are literally on fire.



Cuticura Remedies are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humors remedies of modern times, are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most sensitive, and may be used on the youngest infant and most delicate invalid with gratifying and unflinching success.

Cuticura Soap, the only medicated toilet soap, is indispensable in cleansing diseased surfaces. Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humors remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities, and thus removes the cause.

Pimples, Skin, red, rough hands, painful finger-ends and chapped lips are prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap, incomparably the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, while rivaling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive toilet and nursery soaps.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS. Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS, 2268 St. Catherine Street.

Purify Your Blood. The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is hereditarily transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apocryphals, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

For COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., GOVERNTON'S Syrup of Wild Cherry. Will be found superior to all others. PRICE, 25 CENTS. Be sure and get that prepared by J. GOVERNTON & CO., Dispensing Chemists, Corner Henry and Dorchester streets, Branch 485 St. Lawrence street.

G. H. Holland & Son. German, French, Austrian, English and American Toys, Fancy Goods. Rocking Horses, Sleighs, Woolly Toys, Iron Toys, Tin Toys, Baskets, Push Goods.

W. S. WALKER. It is still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock. 1711: Notre Dame Street. Just received a direct importation of all new and choice Diamonds. FINE DIAMONDS. Set in Rings, Parlor, Ladies, and all styles. Fine GOLD and SILVER Jewelry. Clocks, Time Pieces, and all kinds of Gold and Silver Goods. Every description of Solid Silverware, plated Ware, Crystal Chandeliers, and all kinds of Glass and China Goods. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly filled. W. S. WALKER, 1711: Notre Dame Street.

THE "REFORMERS."

THE SECOND COMMANDMENT SIGHTED.

The Gross Immoralities and Offences against the Decalogue by the Reformation Axiomators.

The Eternal Father spoke from the clouds on Sinai this command: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain..."

How strange that Christian men and women in this land should honor his fourth commandment, on November 10, 1883, as the champion of freedom, religion and light!

His man-made doctrines! Catharine Bora, a nun of the convent of Nimpchen, was carried off by Bernard Koppe.

The marriage was a surprise to even his friends. Luther blasphemously called it the result of divine inspiration.

The English soldiers in the Sudan were supplied with St. Jacob's Oil.

THE LATE FATHER O'DONOHUE. A Very Large Attendance at the Funeral of the Beloved Priest of Perth.

On Saturday, all the priests of the Archdiocese and others from the neighboring dioceses, friends of Father O'Donohue, who could possibly manage to be present, came to Perth to pay the last tribute of affection and regard to their fellow-laborer.

Erasmus, a reformer himself, said that "Luther was a wild bear ravaging the vineyards of the Lord."

YOUR OWN UNDERSTANDING. have not been ashamed to violate with your sacrilegious embraces a virgin dedicated to the Lord.

His Grace Archbishop Cleary, Very Rev. Father McGuckin, O. M. I., Superior Ottawa University; Rev. P. O'Connell, uncle of deceased; Very Rev. Dean Gauthier, Brockville; Rev. M. J. Stanton, Smith's Falls; John Masterson, Prescott; John Twomey, Crystall; D. J. Casey, Campbellford; M. J. Conroy, Downsville; T. Davis, Madoc; C. J. Dunlop, Merrickville; Martin, O. M. I.; Macdonald, Kempsville; M. C. O'Brien, Brockville; M. J. Spratt, Kitley; W. E. Walsh, Spencerville; P. J. Hartington, Centerville; J. S. Quinn, Brewer's Mills; M. O'Rourke, Carleton Place; J. D. O'Gor-

took on receiving his doctor's cap, "to defend the Church and to preach the Scriptures without adulteration..."

Zwingli was in command of a column of troops at the battle of Cappel. He had on a full suit of armor together with a helmet.

He held violent controversies with Luther on the real presence in the Eucharist. When Luther heard of his death he cried out: "There goes an end to the notoriety he endeavored to acquire by blaspheming against the Eucharist."

He read in Luther's own authentic works that he thought there had never arisen a more infamous heresy than that of the Swiss heresarch and his sacramentarian followers.

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

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

As it is impossible to be saved without devotion to Mary, so likewise it is impossible to be lost when one loves, honors and confides in her as her child.

Better or worse we must perform good to be nearer to the mind of Christ, or further from the fellowship of God.

Be faithful in honoring and loving the Good Mother. Inspire every one you can with these sentiments towards her, and believe me, if you persevere till death in true devotion to Mary, your salvation is secured.

Even as God at the sight of the rainbow is reminded of the peace which He has promised to the world, so at the prayer of Mary He pardons sinners the offences committed against Him and makes with them a covenant of peace.

Your children are what you make them; if you want their first and best love you must give them yours; if you expect them to be refined and high-toned give the keynote yourself.

Parents, examine your children's reading matter. Bad books do more harm than bad company. You can keep your children away from places frequented by persons of evil influence.

Jesus and Mary will to all eternity be Son and Mother, and this one Divine fact reveals to us the eternity of our relations.

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WILL GAIN STRENGTH, NOURISHMENT, STIMULUS, BY TAKING



JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. The Great Strength-giver. An Easily Digested Food. A Powerful Invigorator.

Has done anything to offend you? Husband: "Oh dear no. I am always glad to see her; but it was rather dark in the room, and I at first thought it was you!"

\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to bring forth my most brilliant person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, on no one need do so when they can buy this indispensable volume for 50 cents.

CATARH OF THE HEAD. GOLD IN HEAD. HOW CURED. NASAL BALM.

Many so-called diseases are simple symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, neuralgia, spitting, nervous general feeling of dizziness, etc.

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

CATHOLIC APPROVED BY THE CLERGY. DAILY CALENDAR FOR 1891.

P. H. Y. CO. PIANO CO. This Company still leads in fine American

PIANOS and ORGANS. They are now receiving their full supply of the beautiful

Weber, Decker, Vose & Hale PIANOS, Fine specimens of which can be seen in the stores.

228 ST. JAMES STREET. It is a fact not generally known to our readers that this Company sells beautiful new upright pianos at \$225.

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says My Medical Discovery seldom takes hold of two people alike!

A traveller in Holland asked a man whom he saw at work on the highway: "When does this road go to?"

Wife: "Oh, dear, my friend, Madame Dupont, has been complaining to-day that you were very rude to her last time she called, and wonders whether she

PILES OF MONEY, EDISON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR 30 CENTS.

It is the best book ever published. Every one delighted with this Treasury of facts, of history, of science, of literature, of art, of biography, of general knowledge.

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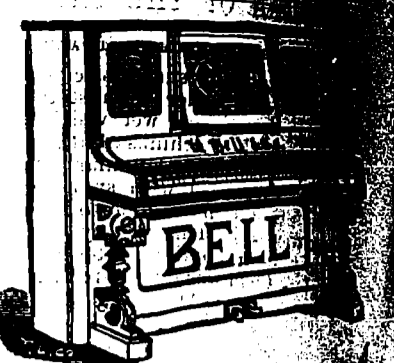
Key's Low Water Alarm, Van Duzen's Steam Jet Pump, Loose Pulley Oilers, Hot Water Furnaces, Hot Water Radiators, Penberthy Injectors, Hydrants of all Kinds, St. George's Street Guiley, Kearney's Pneumatic Street Stop Cocks, Curtis' Water Pressure Regulator, Asbestos Packed Cocks, Watson's Steam Pressure Regulators, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for Plumbers, Gas-fitters, etc.

IRON FOUNDRY. Corner of

Maloune and Lagache streets treats

BRETTON'S Illustrated Canadian Coin Collector, containing 312 Illustrations of Canadian Coins, with their value. Every one who requires Coins should have it.

BRUSHES. Brooms, Whisks, Leather Dusters, Heather-Sick Cleaners, etc.



"BELL" Pianos and Organs.

Upright Pianos, in every style of cabinet woods, double toned, grand, grand of right angles; 150 styles of Reed Organs and Church Pipe Organs.

OF NECESSITY DEALS with scientific instruments (facilities for the general public) and do the "BELL" Pianos and Organs. They excel in TONE, TOUCH AND DURABILITY.

WILLIS & CO., 1824 Notre Dame Street, (Near McGill Street), MONTREAL.

A New Art

A new simple system of Drawing, which anyone to learn in 3 to 5 lessons to the traits, Sketch from Nature, designs of all kinds. No previous knowledge of drawing necessary. Satisfactory results guaranteed.

IT IS NOT A HUMBUG OR TOY. Many persons in reading of a new discovery, which at first seems incredible, are inclined to natural scepticism.

Mr. A. C. DORNER, one of Mr. Pearl's most competent teachers and representatives, has lately opened a studio in this city, and can already point to over thirty (30) successful pupils.

A. C. DORNER, Room 21 Mechanic's Hall, 204 St. James Street.

ASTOR-FLUID! Registered—A delicately refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for family use.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 47 122 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

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DOMINION PUBLISHING CO. - TORONTO. J. H. WALKER, WOOD ENGRAVER, 181 St. James St.

Church, Society and General Printing done at THE TRUE WITNESS office.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

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

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. If effectively used, it will cure all these ailments.

Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, is known to fall.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured by J. C. HOLLOWAY, 52, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

The Trade Marks of these medicines are known to all. Beware of anyone throughout the world who attempts to sell you any other pills or ointment which will be injurious to your health.

WILLIAMS PIANOS

Entered by the best authorities in the world.

5000 SOLD IN MONTREAL

21 STYLES TO CHOOSE FROM.

So's Agents for Central Canada,

WILLIS & CO.,

1824 Notre Dame Street,

(NEAR M'GILL STREET)

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE VOICE OF THE CHAMBER.

One among many of my girls begins

her letter to me in this way: "I am in

need of advice," and because there are

many who seem in the same sad predic-

ament, I choose to answer her on this

page. My dear girl, no man of

honor ever continually visited a girl

called of love and yet said that he did

not think of marriage. If he does not

think of marriage he ought not to

visit of love, and the sooner your

acquaintance with him ceases the better

it will be for you. The man you expect

to love should expect to make you his

wife, and you cannot afford to listen to

protections of never-dying affection

from men who do not propose to put you

in that most honorable of all positions—

the position of a wife. I wish I could

make you understand how dangerous

it is to wish I could get near enough

to each one of you to put my hand on

your shoulder and look in your eyes, and

say, "Take care! Women whose lives

have been those of shame and sorrow

and their first a mutation in this way

and tell them what this man has said to

you. Hear what they say, and see what

they think and if they are the honest

hearted men I believe them to be they

will tell you I do. Listen to no

word of love that is not followed by the

suggestion of an early marriage. But,"

says a dear little maiden, "we can't get

married yet; we have got to work to

make a home, and that is what we are

trying to do. You are not the girl I

am speaking to. Oh, my heart,

Everybody knows you expect to marry

the man who is devoted to you, and

everybody knows that it is just a ques-

tion of a little self-denial and a little

waiting before the day will come when

you become mistress of a home as well

as a heart. It is the girl who is in doubt

as to what she ought to do. It is the girl

who is listening to the voice of the

chamber, and for whom I fear so much,

that I am talking to, and I ask her to

write in letters of fire on her brain and

her heart just these words of warning:

"The love that does not mean marriage

is a disgrace even to call love."

YOU WANT WORDS TO GIRLS.

Are you sitting quite quietly watching

the old year as it fades away and the

new one as it comes in. You think of

all the joys and the sorrows that have

come to you during 1890, and of your

hopes and ambitions for 1891; you be-

lieve just as you did a year ago—that

you will make a great resolve that the

year shall be better and your life nobler

and more useful than it was last year.

Now do this. Don't make the big

resolutions. Think, hope and pray what

you want to do in its place, make a lot

of little resolves that each one of which

will in time tend to make you reach the

goal you desire to.

Resolve to think a little less about

yourself and a little more of the comforts

of others.

Resolve to be less quick of speech and

more certain in action than you have

been.

Resolve not to let the wicked little

demons of envy enter your heart, and

make you bitter and fault-finding.

Resolve to consider those of your own

household; the inclination on the part

of too many of us to reserve our virtues

and our graces for those outside, and this

is all wrong.

My dear girls, you had better blush

when, as good daughters and good sisters,

than talk all the time of yourselves

as bright talents and great beauties with-

out any home talent. I like that word

home; it is perhaps in a different sense

from the one you give it. It means

belonging to the home, and as the

home is the place where love and charity

should abide, so the talents that belong

to it are best worth possessing. God

gives every one of you and give you

some day a home of your own. It may

be in the new year. It may be in the

years that are far off, but if it never

comes, just remember that the talent of

making a home may be yours, and even

though you can only exercise it in a

single room you must not bury it and

count it of no value.—RUTH ASHMOLE,

in "The Ladies' Home Journal."

THE KITCHEN.

INEXPENSIVE DISHES.

Many a dish that has a fanciful name

is, after all, not expensive. Yesterday,

writes Mrs. E. S. Allen, I had a chicken

broccoli for dinner. I saved one quart

of the water in which the chicken had

been boiled, after removing the fat, and

therefore made the soup for to-day's

broccoli. It is called "Potage a la

chicken," and is said to be Queen Victoria's

favorite soup. "It is made as follows:—

Remove the fat from one quart of the

water in which a chicken has been boiled.

Season highly with salt, pepper and

celery salt, and a little onion if desired,

and then put on to boil. Mash the yolks

of three hard-boiled eggs fine, and mix

them with half a cup of bread or cracker

crumbs soaked until soft in a little milk,

chop the white meat—if some is left from

the chicken—until fine like meal, and

stir it into the egg and bread paste. Add

one pint of hot milk or cream slowly,

and then rub all into the hot chicken

broccoli. Boil five minutes; add more

salt if needed, and if too thick add more

cream or milk, or if not thick enough add

more fine cracker dust.

"And here are these 'Sardines Can-

apees' which you have enjoyed. There

are cheap varieties of sardines which

taste very well indeed. It was out of a

box of these that I made the following:

Mix the yolks of hard boiled eggs with

an equal amount of sardines rubbed to a

paste; season with lemon juice and

spread on thin slices of delicate toast.

Put two pieces together and cut in nar-

row strips."

"Here is a dish we might have had

which is excellent though inexpensive.

It has a fine name, but none too fine for

the dish, which is 'Crackons a la Creme.'

For this dish split butter crackers, and

spread with butter, salt, pepper, mustard

and cheese. Put them in a buttered

pudding-dish, cover with milk, and bake

20 minutes. Omit the mustard, pepper

and cheese, but prepare in the same way,

and it is then called 'Cracker Brevis.'

"It is a wonder by the way, that more

housewives do not make Welsh Rabbit,

of which gentlemen are so fond. For

four slices of toast it takes the following

quantity: One quarter pound of good

cheese, one quarter cup of cream or

milk, one teaspoonful of mustard, one

half teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of

cayenne pepper, one egg, one teaspoonful

of butter. For a treat this is certainly

not expensive to have occasionally.

"When cooking the most ordinary food

be particular to serve it as nicely as possible.

Even that common vegetable, the

carrot, may be made into not only an ap-

petizing but a very attractive dish. I

sometimes cook carrots this way: Wash

and scrape well and lay in cold water

half an hour, then boil until tender in

salted water. When soft, chop fine and

mix with a little cream or milk

with butter, pepper and salt to taste.

Then press into common kitchen cups,

which must be first heated in the oven;

then turn out on a flat dish and serve.

"This stoved fruit that we have had

is a kind that is not half appreciated yet.

It is the evaporated fruit, which is

generally sold at 25 cents per pound.

Now a quarter of a pound makes a good

sized dish. These peaches are almost

equal to the fresh ones. I first washed

them well, then I covered with water

and let them soak overnight. I then

drained this water off and poured boiling

water upon them, and stewed them

slowly, adding plenty of sugar to make a

rich syrup. Another way is to stew

them in the water that they have been

soaked in overnight, and that is apt to

make them richer. Of course you see

that this evaporated fruit, when rightly

prepared, swells up and resumes almost

its natural size, so is good to use in place

of the canned fruit."

"Listed" as the broker says, at "300

Doses One Dollar." Hood's Sarsaparilla

is always a fair equivalent for the price.

"DISTURBED IRELAND."

Queen Elizabeth's Day and Ballroom's

Day.

There has recently been issued from

the Government Stationery Office, Lon-

don, the Calendar of the State Papers

Relating to Ireland, of the Reign of

Elizabeth. From October, 1592, to

June, 1597. The period with which this

volume deals, and with the events of

which the documents contained in it are

connected, is one of the most interesting

in the history of Ireland. In the words

of the present publication—

"The Spaniards, surprised and mortified

at the overthrow of their invincible

Armada, were making up their minds to

wipe out the disgrace to the best of their

ability. * * * The King of Spain, hearing

of the disasters that had happened

to his forces, was preparing to bring

all the resources of learning, counsel,

prudence, enterprise, and wealth to his

command to bear upon Ireland in the

hope of wrenching it from the powerful

grip of England's Queen."

Among the most notable of the actors

of whom we catch a glimpse in the pa-

pers contained in this volume is the Pri-

nce of All Ireland, Dr. McGowan, (recte

MacCaugham). This prelate was a

scarcely

AND COURAGEOUS MAN,

one versed in the ways of courts, as well

as devout and devoted in the cause of

religion. He had returned to Ireland

straight from the side of the Spanish

King. It is impossible to doubt that he

brought gold from Madrid and steel from

Madrid in plenty, and it is absolutely

certain that he brought promises of further

support that had it ever been really

given, would have ensured the freeing

of Ireland. The times were such as un-

deniably called for vigilance among the

chief men of the English. They fully

realized the fact, and consequently had

their spies thickly

SCATTERED THROUGH THE LAND.

Sir George Byngham was Sheriff of

Sligo, and brother of Sir Richard Byng-

ham, Governor of Connaught. On Janu-

ary 23rd, 1598, he wrote to his brother,

the Governor, telling him that—

"One James O'Creagh came lately out

of the North, from Hugh Roe O'Donnell,

where, as he said, he saw seven Bishops.

Some of them he named unto me, and

other some he could not name. But the

chiefest among them was the Bishop

McGowan, whom the Pope hath made

Lord Primate of All Ireland. They were

in great council for two or three days

together, and have made some great

disputes of certain letters, which shall

be sent out of hand, and James O'Creagh

said, by Bishop O'Healy, to the Pope

and the King of Spain."

There was no "Crimes act" 300 years

ago, and no Royal Irish Constabulary;

but the English in invaders had methods

just as efficacious for their purpose as

those provided by "shadowing" and the

shovel of Resident Magistrates. The

letter last quoted proceeded to indicate

some of these. It went on—

"The Primate himself landed at Dro-

gheda, and staid there two or three days

after his landing; all which I have

COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder

IS PURE, HONEST GOODS. Will do MORE WORK for SAME COST than any other composed of equally safe Ingredients.

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY GENUINE.

THE POOR IN IRELAND.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.) The declaration concluded: "Now those who think that we who can obtain the services of poor law inspectors, school inspectors, relieving officers, resident magistrates, the police and other residents in localities affected, and who already are officially responsible for the relief works far exceeding anything that charity is likely to effect, to those who think that we are better equipped for carrying out this work than persons not having these advantages we offer to undertake the management of the distribution of any funds entrusted to us. We believe that money so spent will be well spent."

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Daily News says it publishes the appeal of Dublin Castle in behalf of the Irish poor with mixed feelings of satisfaction and shame. While most anxious not to check the flow of charity, it cannot refrain from recalling the ignominious manner in which a portion of the Tory press threw upon its repeated warnings concerning the potato famine. The response to the appeal from the Castle, it says, should be fullhearted and immediate, but the letter, it adds, demands from every thoughtful Englishman a serious examination of an answer to the question: "Why is the Irish Government dependent upon charity?"

DUBLIN, January 5.—The Freeman's Journal says: "The Earl of Zetland, viceroy of Ireland, and Mr. Balfour, chief secretary, have begun to pass around the hat to obtain funds to purchase food and clothing for the suffering portion of the population of Ireland. It is their intention to make the removable police magistrates the relieving officers who will distribute the contributions forwarded to the castle in answer to the appeal of the viceroy and chief secretary. Dublin castle for the present is to be fortified into a sort of drygoods store with a soup kitchen attached. Mr. Balfour now thinks he sees a favorable chance of cutting into the popular feeling, but the country will be disappointed if the indignation of the people fails to find unequivocal expressions. At the distance so bad as to be for the action of the Government, then it is by the Government that it ought to be relieved and not by the begging bowl. The Express refers to the significance of the fact that at the winter assize cases of agrarian crime are tried without exception with the witnesses and jurors discharging their duties in a courageous manner. This salutary change, says the Express, is effecting objects for which the law exists, and is redeeming the character of the Irish juries."

BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT.

A HILITENOUS STORY.—The Truth Hidden in the Secret Archives of Two Great Nations. LONDON, Jan. 3.—The following account of the circumstances which brought about the resignation of Prince Bismarck is published by the Times and vouches for its accuracy.—France now begins for the first time to understand the cause of Bismarck's fall and circumstances, unknown till of late, which accompanied it. All these revelations are such that the ex-Chancellor's bitterest enemies hardly venture to discuss what a shadow he cast in his descent from power. The iron rule of Bismarck had been an obstacle and an embarrassment and a cause of irritation to everybody and a constant difficulty in the despatch of public affairs. Lately, he had seen none of the ministers of whom he was the chief; had listened to none of their objections and gave positive and definite orders as if the opinion of his associates in the Government were of no value. He was almost unapproachable and received only those whom he invited round him. He tolerated no objections, listened with a condescending smile which condemned beforehand the ideas submitted to him by his young master, the Emperor. He even ceased really to work, while complaining bitterly of the slightest decision that was made without consulting him and yet professed himself overwhelmed with labor whenever documents were sent to sign. He had become a terror to all who were obliged to come near him. Nobody ventured to contradict him. Even the Emperor saw him but occasionally, either because His Majesty was afraid of disturbing him or of irritating him. At last the moment came when his pupil—now his master,—confronted the fact that he was not master, but only chief-servant. The long restrained imperial discontent broke into open quarrel on a minor question and poured forth in such a torrent that the Chancellor, taken by surprise and disconcerted, suddenly said: "Then I can only offer Your Majesty my resignation."

HORROR AND SURPRISE, the aide-de-camp had been sent to demand his written resignation. The Prince, very uneasy, made the lame excuse of not having yet drawn it up and deferred the matter till the morning. Next morning the aide-de-camp reappeared. This time Bismarck was calmer, but again made the same excuse, saying that before preparing a written resignation he was bound to pay a visit. Accordingly he did pay a visit, which, incredible as it may appear, we can vouch for, was to the Empress Frederick, at which in a panic at his fall, this man, who but the day before had been the great chancellor, now stopped before her whom he had so long humbled and explained the danger to the empire involved in his fall and the fatal consequence which the young Emperor risked in thus overturning the founder of the Empire. He begged Her Majesty to intervene and prevent the disaster to Germany and the remorse that the sovereign would feel at this unmerited humiliation of his most faithful servant. The Empress heard him out. She saw, humiliating himself before her, the man who had hated implacably her husband and herself, and who had sown distrust between father and son. No doubt she enjoyed the spectacle of seeing at her feet this bitter enemy, now dismissed by the very son whom he had reckoned on making his tool against her, and, in a single sentence, becoming an empress, a mother and a woman, she returned to this cringing diplomatist all the insults he had cast upon her. She said: "I much regret being quite powerless. I should have been extremely glad to intervene with my son in your favor, but you so employed all your power in estranging his heart from us, making his mind foreign to mine, that I can only witness your fall without being able to ward it off. When you are no longer there, my son will perhaps draw nearer to me, but then it will be too late for me to help you."

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The United States Government, it is rumored, will put seven more revenue cutters in Boling Sea next season.

C. M. B. A.

The Association begs the members of the order to read carefully the discourse of the Rev. Father Ludovic de Besse of the Capuchin order on "Popular Credit" with a view to considering the establishment of workingmen's banks.

This Lordship the Bishop of Nicolet has formally approved the principles and working of the C. M. B. A., and authorized the establishment of branches in his diocese.

The United States Government, it is rumored, will put seven more revenue cutters in Boling Sea next season.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Cure Sick Headache, Cure Headache, Cure Constipation, Cure Biliousness, Cure Indigestion, Cure Nausea, Cure Dizziness, Cure Sleeplessness, Cure Nervousness, Cure Irritability, Cure All Disorders of the Liver and Bowels.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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

ACHE

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

USE FERRY'S SEEDS

BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST. D. M. FERRY & Co's Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL for 1891 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers. It is better than ever. Every person using Garden, Flower or Field Seeds, should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Largest Seedmen in the world.

CONSIGNMENTS

Monday Morning's Sale

CARPETS

OPENED THIS DAY, will be marked and placed in Consignment Department for

THOMAS LIGGET'S

1884 NOTRE DAME STREET (Glenora Building, Montreal)

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Items of News From All Parts of the Globe by Sea and Land.

The tombs of six Popes of ancient days have been discovered at Rome. Mr. Thomas Murray, ex-M.P., has been appointed sheriff of Kent.

A syndicate of capitalists has offered the United States Government \$14,000,000 for Alaska.

Farmers in Western Alberta think of starting their ploughs if the warm weather continues.

A convention of South Norfolk Reformers, held at Port Rowan, renominated Mr. John Charlton for Parliament.

W. A. Winfield & Co., confectioners and biscuit manufacturers, Montreal, have failed, with liabilities of \$55,000.

U. S. Treasury officials say the loss occasioned by consular agents' doings in Canada amounts to \$1,000,000 for the past year.

Wm. Degan, the New York consumptive, who has been under treatment by the Koch system at Berlin, has shown signs of improvement.

Jean Desbois, the inventor of the system of conveying messages by carrier swallows, has been arrested at Roubaix for assaulting his wife.

Dan, Wiman & Co. report that the business failures in Canada in 1890 numbered 1,847, with liabilities of \$18,000,000. In 1889 the number was 1,777, and the liabilities \$14,000,000.

A bulletin issued by the Department of Inland Revenue gives the result of an analysis of mustard purchased in various Canadian towns and cities. Of 137 samples analysed 79 were adulterated.

James Mullet and Daniel Delaney, convicted participants in the Phoenix park murders and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, were discharged on Monday from the penitentiary at Downpatrick.

Mr. Daniel Curran, aged 108 years, died at his home in Lima, Ohio, last week. He was in full possession of his faculties till the last. He leaves a brother in Bellefontaine who is 100 years old. He was born in Ireland, but had lived on this continent 75 years.

With the opening of the New Year the first Catholic periodical ever produced in the south of the Dark Continent made its first appearance. Its title is the South African Catholic Magazine, and its place of publication Cape Town. It is the official organ of the hierarchy.

The latest distinguished convert who has been received into the Church is the eldest son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. It is announced that the Hon. William Gibson has been admitted into the true fold by the Rev. Walter Stapleton, S.J., at the Church of St. Aloysius, St. Giles's, Oxford.

St. John Thompson has authorized to the purchase of a photographic apparatus for the public service of Canada. It is claimed that this new invention will faithfully reproduce the image on the retina of the eyes of the dead, say of murdered persons, thus proving valuable in identifying murderers.

The governments of Portugal and the Congo State have signed an agreement providing that in case of their failure to delimit Angola by direct negotiations they will appeal to the Pope, and that in the event of his being unable to effect a settlement the question will be submitted to the arbitration of a friendly power.

About four o'clock on Friday morning the citizens of Lachute were roused by the fire bell to fight a most disastrous fire. The fire originated in Mr. C. Geiger's store, which was soon in a blaze, and before it could be prevented several houses were burned down or damaged. Five were burned to the ground, and only three of them were insured. This is the most extensive fire that has ever occurred in Lachute.

Last week while playing in a snow house at the Tete du Pont barracks, Kingston, the heavy ice not fell in, burying beneath it Victor Drury, son of Major Drury, and Mary Cotton, daughter of Lieut. Col. Cotton. The little girl was rescued in a semi-conscious condition and much bruised. She told of the little lad's mishap, and after seven minutes he was rescued. Artificial respiration had to be resorted to and he now lies in a critical condition. He is only five years of age. Nearly half ton of snow and ice was heaped upon him.

Bishop Frappet, at a reception which he gave on Friday to the clergy of the diocese of Angers, France, made an address in which he declared the campaign of irreligious Frenchmen against the church, although now less glaringly conducted, was still continued. The form of the government he said, had nothing to do with the matter. He was of the conviction that Catholics must organize not as a party, but under the direction of the bishops, and "wrest from freemasons and the thinkers the rights and liberty of which they have been deprived."

A prisoner just released from Downpatrick prison gives the following account of the daily occupations in goal of his fellow prisoners who belonged to the "invincibles": Joseph Mullet supervises the book-binding department and has charge of the prison library; McCaffrey works in the laundry; Fitzharris, Lawrence and Hanlon pass the time in attending to business in the tailoring department; O'Brien and Maroney are interested in the workings of the shoemaking department; Dan Delaney is the feature of the carpentering department and James Mullet does odd jobs about the prison.

Mr. William Wainwright, formerly assistant manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, is promoted to the position of assistant general manager. Mr. Sergeant, the new general manager, has not yet taken possession of the private office of Sir Joseph J. Hickson, nor has he made any changes in Sir Joseph's staff of clerks. Mr. J. J. Cunningham, of the general offices, Montreal, has been appointed assistant general freight agent. Mr. A. H. Harris is to be district general freight agent, with office at Hamilton, vice Mr. R. Quinn, now European traffic agent, and Mr. Charles J. Haigh has been appointed through traffic agent, Detroit, vice Mr. Harris, transferred.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritability and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.

KNABE PIANOS. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. BALTICORE, 22 and 24 First Baltimore Street. New York, 146 Fifth Ave. Washington, 817 Market Space. WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents, 124 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

"PERSIAN LOTION" TRADE-MARK. For softening the complexion, imparting to the pores the most delicate of a cream, for removing the marks and spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions.



The PERIAN LOTION is a pure and beautiful preparation for softening the complexion, imparting to the pores the most delicate of a cream, for removing the marks and spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions.

Bermuda Bottled. "You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." But doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money. "Well, if that is impossible, try SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL."

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL. I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold I have cured with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the fish-phosphates which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Seaboard wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine. SCOTT & BOWNE, N. Y. City.

FURNITURE!

For the Finest and Best assortment of FURNITURE in Montreal, go to the reliable House of Renaud, King & Paterson, (Successors to Wm. King & Co) 652 Craig St. Montreal. JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, 17 College Street. Telephone 682

Must Come In.

HALIFAX, Jan. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Howley arrived to-day from St. John's Nfld., and says that many leading men of both parties there look upon confederation with Canada as inevitable, and are shaping their course accordingly. Annexation with the United States is out of the question. The people are still very bitter over the way that they are being treated by England, and if the rights and properties of colonists are interfered with in the spring the manhood of Newfoundland will assert itself. If the action of the colonists involves a casus belli England and France can fight it out between themselves. There is a financial stringency at St. John's and the Government will have to meet the Legislature with a big deficit. The financial conditions, as well as the unsettled fishery and French shore questions, will make the question of confederation a live issue at an early day.

Municipal Elections.

TORONTO, January 6.—The municipal elections here have in some degree inaugurated a revolution which it is hoped will ere long rid the city of the species of Tammanyism so long held sway in her borders. A long list of reforms has been decided on. The council of the future will consist of twenty-four members from each of the six municipal districts, which will run north and south from the lake to opposite the city limits. The term of office will be for two years, and members from each district retiring annually. The number of council will be reduced to four and an alternation can only serve on one committee. Mr. Clark, the Mayor, has been re-elected, but by a largely decreased majority.

Mr. Thomas Berkeet was elected Mayor of Ottawa by a large majority; Mr. George Taylor of London; Mr. J. W. Liddell of Cornwall.

What Our Contemporaries Say.

THE TRUE WITNESS comes to us in a new dress. It looks bright and airy and we notice that it is standing by Parrnell too. The old paper is as popular as ever.—Quebec Telegraph.

THE TRUE WITNESS, of Montreal, the veteran Catholic Journal of Canada, has done a new and great thing for itself by the purchase of an all-around improvement. Many a brilliant editorial pen has been connected during the past quarter of a century with the TRUE WITNESS. It is only necessary to mention the names of Clark, Murphy, Kirwan, Fleming and O'Leary—writers of such varied and strong gifts that they both charmed and commanded an audience. We wish the TRUE WITNESS every success.—North-Western Witness.

Archbishop Duhamel.

OTTAWA, January 5.—His Grace Archbishop Duhamel and Rev. Father Routher, vicar-general, returned from a three months' visit to Rome and other European cities to-day. The archbishop and the vicar-general were met by a large number of clergy from the archdiocese, as well as private citizens. On Monday afternoon a reception was held at the residence of the archbishop, and the guests of the city waited on the archbishop and presented him with addresses welcoming him back to Ottawa.

Montreal Mayoralty.

Mayor Guerin desires the announcement made by a morning paper that he was about to retire from the mayoralty contest. His health is recovering rapidly. He intends staying in the field and anticipates that he will be re-elected.

IRISH NOTES.

A man named Groves, parchment maker, was found burned to death recently in a lane in New Ross, Dublin. His sister stated that she had been visiting him in the United Ireland office, to take possession of the premises on behalf of the opponents of Mr. Parnell.

Recently the house of a man named Kelly, Whitehall, about two miles from Ballymore, Co. Wick, was destroyed by fire. Kelly and his wife and ten children, and an old woman eighty years of age. Every thing in the place was consumed, and the family made their escape, but this morning it was found that the old woman was suffocated.

Recently, owing to the rough weather, the people of Clare and Inishark Islands could not take time to their starting lands, and the result was that the shandlers in appeal to Mr. Horne, R. M., who, by his influence with the authorities, might prevent the services of the English shandlers from being at the quay. The application was made, and Mr. Horne immediately wired, and obtained the desired privilege for the poor people.

Mrs. Sara Irwin died at her son's residence, at Lisburn, in the valley of the Donaghadee, at the age of 60 years. She was born in Drumbarney, between Droghda and Omagh, and was one of seven sisters and a brother, all of whom are now dead. Her maiden name was Miss Sara Gibson. She was twenty-five she was married to Andrew Irwin, of Lisburn, near Castleblair, who died about 1845, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Irwin is survived by one son and two daughters out of a family of eight children.

A very imposing ceremony took place recently at Mohill, when Miss Helena Costello, daughter of Mr. W. Costello, T.C., Rathfriland, entered into religion under the name of Sister M. Angela. The Bishop of the Diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, officiated. Among those present were: the Rev. Father Donohue, P. P. Mohill; Rev. Father Allen, P. P. Rathfriland; Rev. Father Kelly, do; Rev. Father Cassidy, do; Rev. Father Murphy, Rathfriland. The brother and sister of the young religious were also present.

A horrible murder was discovered recently at Farranmore, a place about five miles from Wicklow. The victim was a widow named Lyons, who kept a small shop, and who, it is stated, had 2500 on the premises at the time. The body of the unfortunate woman was discovered in a pool of blood, and with the head completely severed from the body. The murderer is supposed to be a tramp, but has not yet been apprehended. The police are actively on the lookout for him. It is stated that all the money has been carried off by the murderer.

A familiar figure in Wexford passed away by the death, recently, of Mr. Charles Kelly, of Comarquet. Mr. Kelly had attained the venerable age of ninety-two years, and had lived in Wexford since 1825. He was thoroughly acquainted with the history of the county, and his various peculiarities were constantly the subject of attention. He wore golden tresses in his hair, and was shaggy as a bear. He had a very singular appearance. Many years ago he used to ply his trade in a disused upon carriage in the Bathing. Mr. Kelly is the subject of one of Miss Kelly's best stories, which are the most excellent series—Here and There Through Ireland.

The death is announced of Sister Mary Joseph Leahy, a native of County Tipperary, at Springfield, Wyanberg, Cape Colony, South Africa. Sister Leahy went to Cape Colony with Monsignor Fagan (now of King William's Town) in 1861, and entered the Dominican Order. In 1863 she made her profession, in the presence of the Most Rev. Dr. Griminy, and was placed in charge of St. Bridget's Mission School, Cape Town, where she remained until August, 1880, when she returned to her native country and many of her pupils were so influenced by her teaching and example, that they embraced the religious life. No less than twelve entered the Dominican Order at Cape Town, and King William's Town. In August, 1880, Sister Mary Joseph went to Wyanberg, and there she continued to assist in St. Mary's and St. Ann's schools till she was called to her heavenly home.

Mr. Tener, accompanied by twenty Emergencymen, armed with rifles and revolvers, proceeded to the Clarendon estate in Woodford, a couple of weeks ago, to evict a number of tenants. The work was done in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, but the tenants were taken by surprise; but as soon as the news had spread a crowd assembled. On reaching the house of Thomas Anderson, the tenants were ordered to disperse, and a few sturdy young fellows armed with pikes, poles and blackthorns, with the result that they had been continued to close quarters with the gate of the Clarendon Castle, and the anxious was Mr. Tener to get the tenants to break away from their combination, that he offered one man a large sum of money to demand document which he produced, not to disturb him; but Kane, like all his fellow-tenants to whom similar offers were made, refused. In all, nine families were evicted before the assistance was organized. It is said that proceedings for assault will be instituted against the men who so promptly put an end to the present eviction campaign.

Carsley's EARLY CLOSING

To notice personalities by advertising is breaking a rule to which we adhere very closely in the past; but remarks of our good friend and neighbor are so encouraging that we cannot forgo expressing satisfaction at the completion of one of our first converts from the old hours system, who with many others used to keep hands working from 9 to 11 every night in the week, except Saturday which was later still. If as successful with those we are now trying to get to close early, we shall be fortunate. However, the present late hour men are really merciful to their employees as compared with what our friend and others used to be. We have nothing but good to say about our neighbor, and hope he will never return to the very late hours he at one time was such a slave to.

S. CARSLY.

Begin in Earnest

Our Annual Cheap Sale has begun in earnest. Customers are delighted with the bargains.

TEN to HALF PRICE

The discounts during this month's Cheap Sale vary from 10 per cent to half price.

S. CARSLY.

READ! READ!

Every piece of Silk in the store is reduced in price. Every piece of Dress Goods in the store is reduced in price. Every Mantle, Jacket, Ulster, Dolman and Russian Cloak is reduced in price for the Cheap Sale.

TO SPEAK PLAIN!!

To make it—The reductions this Sale are general throughout the store in every Department and they are large and sweeping.

S. CARSLY.

Early: Monday.

Store will be opened early on Monday morning and every morning of the Sale.

S. CARSLY.

CLAPPERTON'S Spool COTTON

Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market. Clapperton's Spool Cotton breaks, never knots, never ravel. Every spool is warranted 300.

S. CARSLY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775. Notre Dame Street MONTREAL.

Carsley's COLORED