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PRICE 5 CENTS.

J. J. CURRAN'S

ON UNRESTR CTED RECIPROCITY.

AnArgument not tobe Controverted

We give below an extract from Mr. used at that time. He says: Curran's great speech at Ottawa on the Unrestricted Reciprocity question. We regret we have not space for the whole speech, but we give the salient points. Mr. Goldwin Smith alone attempted to meet the argument of Mr. Curran, and his reply was mainly abuse of Montreal Centre's eloquent member, on the ground .

that he is an Irish Nationalist :-Mr. Speaker.—Strange to say, on a question of this kind, which involves such mighty interests, we have not had one appeal to history. Not one parallel has been cited from the history of the past at least on the floor of the House, though it was done in some parts of the country. Now, I think this is unprecedented. When any great movement of this kind was proposed in any deliberathe assembly in the world, something has been done to show what have been the results of like movements in the past. Not to weary this house with examples, I shall merely draw your attention to the great speech delivered by the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone in 1886, when he introduced his Government of Ireland bill. On that occasion he went over the whole such c remustances, going from Norway and Sweden down to Austria and Hungary, and showing by historical paralle's

which must be familiar to all; but I shall opposite may say. Canada is not a beggarly country: Canada is not a country that is reduced in any way to great straits. The people of Canada today are in a fairly good condition at any rate. We have no medicancy here to speak about ; we have no people in the throes of despair. Every honest man

by an honest day's labor can earn that honest day's pay. (Cheers.)
Sir Richard Cartwright—How do a million native born Canadians leave

who wishes to earn an honest day's pay

Canada, then? Mr. Curran-I am going to tell the will allow me. I am going to point out to him that a million native Canadians would never have left Canada if Canada had had the good fortune to adopt the National Policy ten years

BEFORE WE DID. (Cheers.) There are three French Canadians in the United States to every one of any other origin, and the great majority of those went there, taking their wives and families with them, to work in the factories, and they have remained there and form a very large portion of ing at the doors of our neighbors and the industrial population of the United asking them for free commercial inter-States. That is the reason those people course. That commercial intercourse there, and if they have gone since the adoption of the National Policy, it has been because that notice the structure of the National Policy, it has been because that notice the structure of the National Policy, it has been because that notice the structure of the National Policy, it has been because that notice the structure of the National Policy, it has been because that notice the structure of the National Policy is the structure of the National Policy in the National Policy is the National Policy in the National Policy in the National Policy is the National Policy in the National Policy in the National Policy is the National Policy in the National Policy in the National Policy is the National Policy in the National Policy in the National Policy is the National Policy in the National Policy in the National Policy in the National Policy is the National Policy in the National Policy in the National Policy is the National Policy in the National Policy in the National Policy is the National Policy in the National Policy in the National Policy is the National Policy in the National Policy in the National Policy is the National Policy in the National Policy in the National Policy is the National Policy in the National Polic been because that policy has not enabled this country, even to the present day, recover from the soup kitchen policy of hou gentlemen opposite. (Cheers.) But, to continue my argument. I am quoting ence, and her industries began to prosper from I called the continue of the period, Ireland obtained her own legislative independence, and her industries began to prosper although it is making great strides, to

from Lecky's history : match consideration for the weaker nation. It provided that the land tax should be so arranged that when England contributed £18, 169, or rainer less than a fortieth part, that in consideration of the heavy English debt by which the taxation of the whole Island would be increased, an equivalent of about £499,000 should be granted to Scotland."

Sor MERELY RECIPROCITY

which was equal to six years of the anmual revenue of Scotland, both from ex- in natural products, but to a large extent cise and customs. Now, I contend that there is no parallel whatever between the case of Canada and the case of Scotland at the time of union; but I think I can

tent by the influx of American capital and by the opening of their market to us, are merely repeating here the arguments lrish Parliament in order to induce the people to give up their national autonomy, and become comercially as well as politically united with England, and enmen falling from the

Lil's Of CASTLEREAGH
himself; and I think the spirit of that unfortunate statesman, no doubt, in a very tropical region just now, must be notheralling them for physical region for physical region for physical region in the physic upbraiding them for plundering and plagiarising his ideas, and not giving him credit for them. (Great cheers and laughter). "The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation," by Barrington, sets forth,

used at that time. He says:

"At present, it must suffice to state the abstract points on which the arguments of Government for annexiation were tomuced, and those by which they were so ably and unant-swerally refuted; first, the distracted state of the Irish matter, secondly, the great commercial advantages of the union, which must eventually enrich frehand by an extension of its commerce, the influx of British capital, and the confidence of England in the stability of its institutions, when guaranteed by the union. Thirdly, the Government pressed with great zeal the example of Scotland, which had so improved, and became so rich and presperous after its annexation; a precedent which must ensur from a similar incorportion.

(Cheers). Those are the very advant-

(Cheers). Those are the very advantages which are set forth by hon, gentle-men opposite, to be derived by us from unrestricted reciprocity. The enormous amounts of capital that would flow into the country from the more wealthy people with whom we are asked to have that unrestricted reciprocity. What does Mr. Barrington say further:

"The second ground of argument used by the supporters of the union' great commercial advantages, appeared more fallacious. Its deception was too palpable to deceive the most ignorant of the people."

In the same way, the argument used here in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, history of Europe. He took every based on the same supposition, is too country and showed how such a measure parably deceptive to hoodwink even the as his had been carried under such and most ignorant man in the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Barrington goes on to

and Sweden down to Austria and Hungary and showing by historical paralle's what they might expect to realize from the measure he had laid before the house. We have had nothing of that kinfthere, Mr. Speaker; but throughout the country, when these gentlemen were talking commercial union, although they deny it now, there was a parallel sought to be drawn between the position of Canada and the United States, and the position of Scotland and England at the time of the Scotlish union. Is there a gentlemen in this house who has not read their speeches, and who does not remember this argument having been advanced not only by Mr. Goldwin Smith but also by the hone, gentleman who has proposed this resolution? (Cheers.) I do not think it necessary to detain the House very iong in discussing a question which must be familiar to ali; but I shall take this opportunity of showing that

Therefore, there is no parallel there is no parallel whatever between the two c ses. Whatever hon, gentlemen say, in the first place, with regard to the composite may say Canada, gentlemen composite may say Canada. day. say, in the first place, with regard to the comparison and the parallel I am about to draw, the contiguity of Ireland to England and that of Canada to the United States. We have, in the second place, a similarity as regards population. There were their something over 4,000,000 in Ireland, and we have 4,000,000 to 5,000,coll people in Canada to-day. In the third place, the Irish Parliament had adopted the protective tariff, just as we have adopted the protective tariff of the National policy; and we have the other point, that the people of England de sired

TO MAKE TRELAND A SLAUGHTER MARKET hon gentleman in a few moments if he for their goods, just as the people of the United States desire to make Canada a shoughter market to-day. I contend that we have more ground for parallel. We have in the history that preceded the union of England and Ireland, exactly a parallel case in the conduct of England towards that country as compared with the conduct of the United States towards us. For years the people of Ireland were anxious to have free commercial relations with the people of England, just as for years the people of Canada were knockand England refused to have commercial intercourse with Iroland until 1827, when by the aid of the volunteers and the polience, and her industries began to prosper by the adoption of a national policy for the protection of her home industries. (Cheers.) These industries were thus brought to the highest state of perfection. On the other hand while the United States could not pass laws which would have operation in this country, they did pass legislation which was intended to effect us in a most detrimental manner.
They abolished our first Reciprocity treaty, the Elgin treaty, Our hon.
friends opposite sent the late Hon.

NOT MERELY RECIPROCITY

in our manufactures as well; out the Americans refused to have anything to do with him. They later on refused to minds of his hearers the sentiments of fund of £8,000 handed to O Brien and renew the Washington treaty, and last, renew the Washington treaty, and last, but being raised but not least, as an evidence of the spirit but not least as the spirit bu that actuates them in their dealings with that actuates them in their dealings with the entertain towards the Empire for all the statement on the subject. The Parnell-liberties which they enjoy;—deployed ites rely on O'Brien to clear them of the I think I shall be able to show that these their mentanges and liberties which they enjoy;—deplored ites rely on O'Brien to clear them of the hon, gentlemen who have been going intercourse, thus showing that a large

about the country asserting that Canada is in the position of Scotland at the time of the union, and that this country would be benefitted to an enormous exall those points so completely as to dely sever the ties which bind us to the contradiction. (Cheers). Now, we have mother country, and held that it would in Canada to-day certainly as large a be base ingratitude on the part of Canada as the McCarthy nominee with Mr. that were adduced by Castlereagh in the rish Parliament in order to induce the expect to have in the short time during which the National Policy has been in force. I would ask what was the effect in the past of the national policy upon Great Speech at Ottanea Thomas of the national policy upon in the past of the national policy upon the Great Speech at Ottanea Thomas of the Irish people during the existence of the Grattan Parliament. I will take my quotations from the Loval Repeal association of the Irish proposed in the Irish people during the existence of the Irish quotations from the Loval Repeal associations at the Irish people during the existence of the Irish people du Piowden's historical sketch of the Irish quotations from the Loyal Repeal assonation at the time of the union, he will ind the ipsissima verba of those gentlepresented to the people of Ireland in these words :

Later on, he proceeds to state in a general way that which I shall endeavor to prove from the statistics I hold in my hand—that from the year 1782 until the manufactures improved and increased. her people daily became more prosperous, and her gentry and nobility became enriched by the prosperity engendered on every side. What were the particular branches of trade and commerce that were specially benefited by this national policy in Ireland? I shall begin by ist, entitled the woollen manufactures. It treats of the early woollen manufactures ance of voters in an agricultural country tures of Ireland, and shows what I have already pointed out, that the jealousy of the neighboring country was angued.

In city and town populations are for him, the farmers—the great preponder ance of voters in an agricultural country like Ireland—are against him.

Mr. Balfour's subscription list in aid of

parliament was called upon to re-

Ireland? The report goes on to say:

"After the glorlous era of 1782, when, by an unparalleled effort of national energy, freiand had shaken off the shackles from her trade and achieved her legislative independence, the rapid advances she made in commercial and manufacturing prosperity are undentably recorded. In ten years after, there was found to be in the city of Dublin sixty master clothiers, having 1 10 floors suggest in the making of broadcloths, 100 in the making of eastmeres, and employing 5,000 persons on these fabrics. A stronger proof of the prosperity of these times and of the deep interest which England has or ought to have in Trish prosperity cannot be adduced than the fact that, although home manufacture was thus extensively promoted, the market of England had to be resorted to for supplying the demand arising from the latter condition of the people. In 1782, the quantity of broadcloths imported into Ireland was 362,80 yards, and in 1700 the quantity of broadcloths in ported was 653,80 yards. Meantine, the lostering guardlauship of the Irish Parliament was constantly devoted to the encouragement and protection of the native manufactures. In 1755 they granted a sum of £5,380 to be expended in distributing looms, carding machines and other implements, and the establishment of woollen markets, and a further grant of £1,650 was made to pay apprentice fees with children to manufacturers. Other extensive grants were periodically made for the encouragement of cotton and silk manufactures.

And so on down to the end of the chapter. When we come to the particular places in which these industries sprung up, and where thousands upon thousands of people, under the national policy which was then inaugurated, found em-ployment, and found plenty and prosperity for the country at large, we find that in Dublin:

"It is ascertained from authorite documents that in 1800 there were in Dublin 31 master manufacturers in the woolen trade, and these 31 master employers kept 1,122 looms busy in the making of broadcloths, druggets and cassi meres; and the total number of hands em-ployed in all branches were 4,938."

What was the result, only a few years ufterwards, of that unrestricted reciprocity between the two countries, with all the barriers removed? They had been forced, as we are now asked, to go into unrestricted reciprocity with the neighboring nation. There was a protective policy in England at that time, as there is one on ther other side of the line now. They were solemnly assured that all the wealth of England was to be poured into their lap, and their manufactures increased,

THEIR TALL CHIMNEYS.

raised still higher to the skies, and to still greater prosperity throughout the What was the result?

"There are not more," he says, "than 250 woollen weavers employed in Dublin and its vicinity, and their average earnings for the last three years amount from 8s to 15s per week, making allowance for periods of idhness. At present—that is in 1849—there are not more than twelve master manufacturers, and the aggregate number of persons employed by them 62, in all branches."

"At the period of the union there were in Dublin thirteen master manufacturers, having 109 looms, which gave employment between weavers, spinners, dyers, helpers, etc., to 72; individuals."

number of manufactures and as varied a to tax, at the instance of a foreign country, the products of that nation whose flag waved over them and was the pledge of their liberties. THE IRISH SITUATION. The Balfour Subscription-Some Happy

Sarcasm—The Discussion of the Questions at Stake.

A Dublin letter says: Just at the moment when Irish public attention is directed to the immediate settlement of the quarrel, fresh subjects of disagree-ment have sprung up, and the split and occupied the platform which had seems as far, if not further, from closing been erected for the speakers. The up than ever. The Parnell leadership committees, which have sprung up in many towns, are vigorously protesting against his retirement, and influenced by in a very concise form, the arguments treaty of the union, Ireland increased in these, it is assumed, Mr. Parnell has reprosperity, her commerce largely ex- considered his intention to retire. The tended, her agriculture augmented, her strength of mind and vigor of body which he has shown in the struggle to hold his place, has excited a good deal of admiration even from those opposed to him; and certainly the charge made against the soldier in the comic courtmartial, "Drunk and refusing to fight," cannot be tevelled at him. He is pretty certain, however, to be beaten finally; for, whilst

the neighboring country was aroused by the great progress Ireland was making, and it gives here an extract from the lidders of the lords, stating that the growth and increase of woolen mannactures in Ireland had been and would be ever looked upon

WITH GREAT JEALOUSY.

And they asked that this may be the octored and the property of the address delivered by the Public Orator was a masterpiece of pure Latinity. Occasionally the students—at Latinity. Occasionally the students—at scalp wounds and were otherwise bruised. haws having had their effect, the National lent of any university in the world—parliament was called upon to re- broke the solemnity of the address by establish those industries, and what did such interjections as "Do you understand the national policy do for the people of Ireland? The report goes on to say:—
"After the glorious era of 1782, when, by an you." but in the main the proceedings passed off with due academic dignity. It was necessary to introduce the word "Golf," of which the Chief Secretary is an enthusiastic player, and it formed a name in the visitor's book. Next morning another Canadian, also visiting Scotto Latinize this somewhat stubborn monosyllable. He did it pretty well, however; he called it pila scotica, and compared Mr. Balfour very favorably with old Meccanas, who, instead of playwith old Meccenas, who, instead of playing the delightful game, went, during his leisure hours, walking around a circus for amusement; at which happy allusion Trinity's thousand students sent up an enthusiastic acclaim. Mr. Balfour made a very happy speech in the wind up, in which he said: "I can assure you

your predecessors have rendered not merely to Ireland, but to the world of icarning-a world not confined to the bounds of one particular locality—are known to every student of literary and scientific history." Needless to say, the students, if criticalistic before, grew frantic in their applicance now, and it was with some difficulty that the college dons could prevent them from unharnessing journals look, however, with much disfavor on those proceedings, and ironically report to day: "Dr. Balfour left Kensington for London yesterday evening." Talking of irony, it is not to be supposed the present unlucky split is not without its comic side. It is the custom of our weekly journals to issue cartoons, prepured at very considerable expense and by excellent artists, and these are used in the political battle now raging with great effect. The first vote Sir John Fope Hennessy, the recent elect of Kil-kenny, gave was in favor of the Tory in-terest. The Freeman, which strongly

opposed Sir John, came out next week with a cartoon in which the scene was depicted. On one side were Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Justin McCarthy, the

THE LEADERSHIP.

London, February 20.-No great head-

way has been made during the week in

the question of the leadership of the Irish party. The Parnellites are omin-ously quiet. The McCauthyites are in

the fore with meetings and preparing for war. Beginning in Ireland Sunday Par-

after him.

ormer leading the latter, by a halter aslened to a ring around his ankle, to the lobby to vote; on the other Lord Salisbury, accompanied by Sir John, going into the opposite one, Sir John turning at the last moment to make a graceful and smiling salaam to his proper and natural leader, who looks agonizedly

Then the wool combing business employed a host of men in a separate manufacture altogether. The carpet manufacture was a most prosperous industry.

Harrington, to confer with O'Brien. The request has been referred to Mr. Balfour, who will not accede unless there is reason to suppose the conference would further embitter the quarrel between the fac-tions. Harrington has been secretly communicating with O'Brien since the latter went to Cloumel and has placed him in possession of the facts in regard to the fund dispute.

Dennas Mesmary 23.—Messrs. Healy and Kenny net with a mixed reception upon their arrival at Carrick-on-Shannon priests made futile attempts to pacify the people. When the procession of McCarthyites arrived on the ground they were assaulted with stones and sticks and forty policemen were unable to control the opposing factions. Mr. Healy thereupon adjourned the meeting to a chapel. There he said their opponents were unable to meet them in a fair argument and resorted to violence. If Mr. Parnoll did not yield to the Irish majority in the English Parliament what would be do in the Irish Parliament? At this point the Parnellites outside began hooting and grouning, but the noise was not sufficient o drown the voices of the speakers. Mr. Healy continuing asked why Mr. Parnell did not resign his seat and found a new party; Mr. Parneli told them to beware of the Saxon smile. Why did he not beware of it himself; and also of Mrs. O'Shea's smile? When at Boulogne they were willing to accept Mr. Dillon as

A Strange Story. In the following story of a Canadian's personal experiences in this country one lay last week trath once more (says the Daily News) celipses fiction. A citizen of Montreal, Mr. John Mitchell, staying at an Edinburg hotel for a day or two on ings, and chatted pleasantly of their holiday experiences. Mr. Houliston related that he had come to this country to set out on a voyage round the world in the Empress of India, one of the new steam-

mentioned the meeting of the morning. "How very strange," exclaimed the lady of the house; "surely I have just seen an account of that gentleman's death in the evening paper." This was the fact. Mr. Houliston had gone to meet his lawyer friend, had gaily mentioned his meeting with the Montrealer, and had been asked to wait a few moments while that friend looked over some correspondence. the carriags horses and drawing him The next minute a heavy breathing home to the Castle. The Nationalist startled the lawyer, who, looking up, saw Mr. Houliston expire in a moment He had died from heart disease. To Mr. Mitchell's singular and sad associations with his fellow-Canadian is to be added another. The ship by which he this week crosses to Canada carries with it the body of Mr. Houliston.—Edinburgh Scotuman.

Huntingdon Dalvymen.

The Huntingdon Dairymen's convenion last week was the most successful in the history of the association. The attendance was large, the hali at the afternoon and evening sessions being crowded, and the latter continued until cleven o'clock, sure proof of the deep interest of the listeners. Professor Robertson was the leading speaker and sustained his reputation. Other addresses were made by Mr. Yuill, of Carleton Place; Mr. Thomas Brown, of Petit Cote; Wm. Ewing, of Montreal; D. M. McPherson Dr. McCormack and Secretary Barnard. Mr. Ness presided.

Quobec Elections.

QUEBEC, February 21.—Some of the friends of Mr. M. A. Hearn, the Liberal candidate in Quebec West, are very indignant at Mr. Owen Jurphy, M.L.A. for the division, having given his support to Hon. Thomas McGreevy in the present struggle, but no one who is at all ac. quainted with the relations that have existed weavers, spinners, ayers, neipers, etc., to 72/1 (continued on Fifth Page.)

A Just Comment.

The Rev. J. N. Marcchal, cure of Noter Dame de Grace church, at High Mass on Sunday, in commenting on the pastoral letter of His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, adverted to the full measure of liberty which all classes in Canada enjoy under the powerful protection of Great Britian;—inculented into the minds of his hearers the sentiments of affection gratitude and loyalty which entertain towards the Empire for all the School handed to O'Brien and that any one should dream of annexation

The Rev. J. N. Marcchal, cure of Noter Dame de Grace church, at High Mass on Sunday, in commenting on the pastoral letter of His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, adverted to the full measure of liberty which all classes in Canada enjoy under the powerful protection of Great Britian;—inculented into the minds of his hearers the sentiments of affection gratitude and loyalty which entertain towards the Empire for all the sections are now regretful that a least of the sentiments of affection gratitude and loyalty which entertain towards the Empire for all the statement on the subject. The Parmell-liberties which they enjoy;—deplored that any one should dream of annexation for some years past between Mr. Hearn and

SAME POWERS

At the Spring Hill Coal Mine.

TERRIBLE SCENES OF SUFFERING.

SPRING HILL MINES. N. S., February -The greatest calamity that ever befel a Cuadian colliery occurred here yesterday afternoon, when between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and fifty lives were lost. Not until to day was the terrible nature of the ontagtrophe realized, and at the lowest esti-mate one hundred and twenty lives arelost and sixty or seventy heart broken widows and nearly three hundred helpless little children are thrown upon the ten-der mercies of the cold world. The Spring Hill colliery is the largest in Canada. It was opened up about fliteen years ago. It is located six miles from the main track of the Intercolonial railway, and on the line of the Springhill and Parisboro railway. Fully two thousand hands are employed in and about the mines. Its output exceeds half a million tons per annum. The property is owned by Montreal and English capitalists, largely supplies fuel for the Intercolonial railway and controls the market along that road as far west as

Quebec. The mine was hitherto supposed to be free from gas and has been singularly ree from fatal accidents. But dangerous bodies of gas seem to have made their appearance of late, as the mine was examined a week or two age by a

COMMITTEE OF WORKMEN.

It was also decided that the naked lights. previously used in the pits should be re-placed by safety lamps. The deputy government inspector, Mr. Madden, was sent for last week and made a thorough examination of the property, completing his inspection only a few hours before the catastrophe happened. Nearly one thousand hands went down in the bowels of the earth to work yesterday morning. There are four slopes about a quarter of a mile apart from each other, but all are connected. The explosion occurred in the east slope, and it is supposed at a point known as "Nos. G and 7 balances." These balances are fully half a mile in depth from the surface. There are two miles of workings in connection with this slope.

It is estimated that one hundred and lifty men were at work in the immediate vicinity of the explosion, which was not a great way from the bottom of the slope. The immediate cause of the disaster may which he said: "I can assure you that no henor that has ever been conferred on me has touched me more nearly, or more deeply, than the honor which I have received at the hands of the collegenuthorities. Gentlemen, the history of Trinity College is bound up with the more splendid traditions of the Irish nation. The services which never be known, but it is likely that it plosion succumbed a minute later by inhaling the first breath of the

DEADLY CHOKE DAMP.

The news spread through the town like wild fire, and the most heartrending seenes which followed may be imagined, but not be described. Requisitions were sent to adjoining towns for medical and other assistance, which was promptly on hand and volunteer relief parties from the coal mines at Westville and Stellarton, one hundred miles distant, arrived on special trains during the night.

As soon as it was safe to do so local volunteer relief parties descended the slope and the scenes of wreck and carnage which met their gaze will never be forgotten. The mine was a complete wreck. From among the debris eleven men and boys, still alive, but badly mutilated, were dragged out and sent to the surface. For some of them death speedily put an end to their sufferings. The dead bodies of others could be seen, but owing to the dangers attending the work; of rescue a great deal of time was consumed in getting at them. During the night, however, great progress was made and by noon to-day some seventy-five. bodies had been recovered. A good many of the men working in the pit beyond the point of the explosion escaped by running through the connections with other slopes.
[Continued on eighth page.].

Lord Salisbury's Luck. NEW YORK, February 23.—A special cable to the Herald says: Lord Salisbury's link must begin to surprise himself. His critics and orponents are vanishing from the field. Gladstone remains in London, but I understand his attendance in parliament will be fitful. "We shall not be able to do anything against the ministry this session," he remarked to a friend of mine the other day, "There is no weak position open, and our forces are too much scattered. Something may occur. At present we can only wait and look on. Yet the Old Man continues in buoy ant spirits, the life of every dinner party of ant spirits, the life of every dinner party of social gathering at which he is present. Fits lioutenants are less cheerful, Mr. Morley being in the dumps, and Sir William Harcourt sully and disgusted. Both sections of the Irish party. and disgusted. Both sections of the Irlab particles in the discount of the Irlab particles and the sections of the Irlab particles and the sections of the Irlah section of the section of

为16.00m以及16.00m。

IN MEMORY OF FATHER VINCENT,

Sweetly he sleeps, His labors done Who up life's steeps, By the paths the Saints have trod, Led men to knowledge and to God, Faith's vict'ry won.

He needs no stone To mark his grave, His deeds are known-St. Michael's walls will ever stand A monument sacred and grand His name to save.

He sowed the seed, He nursed the shoot In time of need, Until proudly it reared its head. A mighty tree with limbs o'er spread With richest fruit.

Not mine the lot Its shades to seek, Thrice hallowed spot; But as a child I knew that face Beaming with light and love and grace And sweetly meek.

Not mine-woe's me-The lot to glean Fruit from that tree Of knowledge pure, of faith divine— By other paths I sought that shrine, Oblation clean.

But a score and ten

To the days when

Years I look back

A brother dear—in peace he died— Sought in his youth the good priest's side And loved him then. And if mine eyes Could span the space Measureless lies Tween this life's cares, and leve and peace

Beyond the grave, that ne'er shall cease. In sweet embrace Within that bright And sinless land Where comes not night.

Methinks I'd see pupil and priest Sharing the joys of love's glad feast At God's right hand. H. T. McPinilius. Montreal, Feb., 1891.

THE "WILD MAN" REVIEWED.

A Trenchant Criticism of Mr. Goldwin Smith's Inconsistencies. The Review has steadfastly maintained its reputation as a non-political paper, and no line of partisan politics ever crept iato its columns. That attitude of independence The Review is not likely to ibandon on the eve of a general election; and for this reason, and especially in view of the political circumstances of the hour, we are prevented from commenting at any length upon the recent address delivered by Professor Goldwin Smith on public affairs in this city, in which that gentlemen dealt with certain questions of party and political issues. Our purpose in making reference to the subject is merely to call the attention of our readers to the remarkable freedom of speech and license of opinion which Mr. Smith, who, when it suits him, can be unsparing in his criticisms of others, can himself, on occasions, indulge in.

Mr. Smith devoted a considerable part of his address to ar swering the question: What is Loyalty? "It is not wonderful," he said to his hearers, "that you consequences extending in certain contingencies to being sabred by some territic warrior in the street. What is perhaps of more practical importance is that we venture to think that to many of our readers these opinions coming from Prefersor Goldwin Smith will seem surplistersor Goldwin Smith will seem surplise seem surplis years ago Mr. Smith himself in the newspapers and on the platform in Toronto chanted many a hymn to loyalty. In the days of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union of Toronto, an organization mainly composed of North of Ireland Orangemen, and of which Professor Goldwin Smith, if we are not mistaken, was the president, that gentleman did a good deal to extol the virtue of loyalty, and to accustom the public ear to such words as "treason." "secession" and "sedition." "treason." "secession" and "sedition." We say that at the time that Mr. Gidstone submitted in 1885 his Home Rule measure these were the epithets with which those who sympathised

with the trish cause and welcomed Mr. Gladstone's efforts, were met, and which, in Canada at least, were used by no one more unstinually than by Professor Goldwin Smith himself. Of his consistency all that we can say is that for a man who is now so very sensitive apparently of adverse criticism in his own case, he can be singularly tree in his aspersions of others.

Mr. Smith made it evident in many portions of his address that there is a certain liberty of speech regarding loyalty allowable to an Englishmen, that would be flat treason, if, indeed, not blasphemy, in an Irish subject. Take for example the following passage: "Sunday after Sunday," said the speaker, "we soleninly pray to God that Her Majesty and Her Majesty's representative may be enabled to govern us well. Let Her Majesty or Her Majesty's representative presume to do a single act of government against the wishes of the Tory Prime Minister; the wishes of them yet a single ish or the feeting might again whether Grant these with the United Kingdom. Then let either of them veto a single job or the feeling might, arise whether Great bribe, and we know what would be the Britain ought to retain the responsibility

In the remainder of his address Prothat for himself he was wholly in favor of ontcome of our development, political union with the United States. Thope and steadfastly believe," he said "that some day the schism will be healed, that there will be a moral union, which alone is possible, of the American colonies of Great Britain to their mother country, and a complete re-union with the hearty sanction of the mother, of the whole race upon this continent. Great Britain will see at last that she has no real interest here but amity and trade. The unity of the race, and the immense advantage of a settlement which would shut out war from this continent and make it an economical whole, will prevail." Mr. Smith, seemingly, does not take much account of the aspiration of young Candians, which surely is an inspiriting and noble one—to build up here along the north banks of St. Lawrence and in the rich regions of the north and west a vigorous Canadian nation. But we are convinced that the sentiment is none the ess a powerful one.—Catholic Review.

NEW CHURCH

At Point St. Charles Dedicated By Hi-Grace the Archbishop.

Another proof of the continuous and permanent growth of Montreal was given on Sunday morning, when the dedication ceremonies of the new church of St. Charles took place. Ten years ago there was hardly any number of French-Canadian Catholics at Point St. Charles, now they need a church of their own, large enough for three thousand worshippers. The new church, which is on Centre the clouds and the shamed stars drew the clouds the contract their agent faces. Chinnereth Another proof of the continuous and The new church, which is on Centre street, near Island, although not finished, was dedicated by His Grace Archbishop Fabre. A procession was formed at the presbytery, composed of the boys of the Sacred Heart, the St. Charles court at gates. Fabre. A procession was formed at the presbytery, composed of the boys of the Sacred Heart, the St. Charles court of the Catholic Order of Foresters, escorting the members of the chief court, at the head of whom was Mr. G. A. St. Amour. grand president, and the officers of the St. Jean Baptiste society as escort of the ecclesiastical dignitaries. His Grace the Archbishop was accompanied by Rev. Father Reid, chaplain of the Providence Dear and Dumb asylum; Rev. F. Latul lippe, chaplain of the Good Shepherd; Rev. Fathers F. Martin and Lippe, of the Archbishop's palace; Decary, P.P., of St. Henri; Payette, P.P., of St. Lin; of St. Henri; Payette, P.P., of St. Lin; a word of Scripture to justify it. All that F. Picotte, of St. Cunegonde; A. Seguin, P.P.; F. O'Meara, P.P., of St. Gabriel; F. McGuiness, vicar; M. Leelere, A. Provost, and Castonguay. The church, which has four hundred pews, was crowded, not even space being left in the asless. When the property of insanity, or perhaps epilepsy. No moral taint was understood. But for cession arrived the seats reserved for the societies and ecclesiastics were soon filled, and the ceremony of dedication of was performed by His Grace Archbishop

local St. Jean Baptiste Society, Mr. O. last at the cross and first at the sepulcine. Corbeille, read an address of welcome to She witnessed His dying agony; she was hop on his safe return from the cry, by its effect on nervous persons. Rome, thanking him for the work he had done while at flome, and for the many rock; on the first day of the week of questions vital to the interests of our people." Further on, he said: "There certainly is something peculiar about this virtue. There is a species of it, at all events, which very happily coincides all events, which very happily coincides all events. The head are some with self interest. The loyal are something like the Puritan saints, who deemed it there religions duty to inherit the earth. Conquerors and oppressors, for instance, always call submission bounders and varieties treason. Again to the completed, but the services will not be interrupted while the work is going the completed, but the services will not be interrupted while the work is going the completed, but the services will not be interrupted while the work is going the complete of the clurch. The building is 226 feet long, with loyalty and patriotism treason. Again, loyalty seems, unlike other virtues, to find a home in breasts in which no other virtue can dwell." Aside from any questional fine it is finished about \$150,000 will founded with the nameless one whose have been expended on its construction. have been expended on its construction. tion of their correctness or incorrectness The old chapel will hereafter be used as

Don't Feel Well.

And yet you are not sick enough to consult a doctor, or you refrain from doing so for fear you will alarm yourself and friends-we will tell you just what you need. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will lift you out of that uncertain, un-comfortable, dangerous condition, into a state of good health, confidence and cheerfulness. You've no idea how potent this peculiar medicine is in cases like yours.

As Viewed in England.

Losbos, February 19.—The annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce was held last evening. It was a brilliant affair, being attended by members of the Government, legislators and by the foremost of England's merchant princes. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the Board of Trade, in responding to the teast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," referred at length to colonial matters. He said he believed that there was a general desire in the British isles and in the colonies for a closer union between the parent state and her offspring. He was convinced that if any colony was so ill-advised as to give any foreign na-tion a differential tariff against the United Kingdom it would be a serious blow to any advance in the direction he had indicated and would not be easily recovered from. It might even be injurious to the connection between such colony and result. Yet we presume to believe that of affording protection to such colony in her foreign affairs if British manufac-With what a storm of indignation, nay we not ask our readers, would an position than the foreign competitors.

the colonies was impossible. He did not 'cast out. fessor Smith dealt with the question of see a way to attain it at present, but he canada's political destinies, and declared would recommend the chambers of commerce of the mother land to devote at- of eastern verse, but it would have been what he conceived to be the inevitable tention to the matter and endeavor to more noble in him to have shown that so

> Kincaid St., Brockville, Ont., Jan. 11, 1889. "I was confined to my bed by a severe attack of lumbago. A lady friend of mine sent me a part of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which I applied. The effect was simply magical. In a day I was able to go about my household duties. I have used it with splendid success for neuralgic toothache. I would not be without it." Mrs. J. Ringland.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE.

A Very Common Error Once More Pointed Out.

Sir Edwin Arnold, says the Catholic Times, in his new poem, "The Light of the World," published to-day, perpetuates and amplifies the long standing libel upon Mary Magdalene. He causes her to speak as follows:

"I lived, in all this land, the boldest, worst, Who braided up her hair the harlot's way: That beauty Nature gave me I abased, selling it with a loveless heart to win Wealth and rich raiment, and the knees

And wild mobs claimored round the palace gates,
White, in these arms, Casan's drugged satrape dreamed.
Practor and Procurator. Nay! hear all!
Not Latins only, no, nor Greeks alone;
Nor Jew, nor Indunagan—for my name,
My golden infinity, grew cast and west;
Till Rome and Athens heard, and Tyre and
Crete
And Cyrress, and the Isles, and Media.

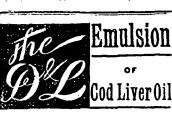
Crete And Cypress, and the Isles, and Media. Not less than Magnal and Tiberias. Talk of the Mirtam of Galiles. The harlot with the long, black, braided hair,'s

It is true Sir E. Arnold can plead tra dition for the customary view of the Magdalene, but that is all. There in net a word of Scripture to justify it. All that some reason which it is difficult to trace. common opinion has confounded Mary Magdalene with the "woman which was a sinner," who, as Jesus sat at meat in this new place of worship was com-menced. The benediction of the church the house of the Pharisee, washed His feet with her tears and wiped them with Fabre, assisted by Rev. Fathers Reid and the hair of her head; but there is not Latulippe, and Rev. Father Brissette, the slightest evidence of such identity, vicar of St. Charles. After the benedic- is there anything more cruel in history What is Loyalty? "It is not wonderful," he said to his hearers. "that you wish just now to get all the information you can about loyalty. The air is full of loud profession of it, and still louder denunciations of disloyalty. The suspicion of disloyalty evidently entails serious consequences extending in cortain conone. After the service the president of the unto Him of their substance." She was

"Mary to the Saviour's tomb Hastened at the early dawn; Spice she brought and sweet perfume, But the Lord she loved had gone."

It was Mary Magdalene who first spread the news that the Lord had been

sins were forgiven and who went her way in peace: the great artists, Guido, Coreggio and Canova have accepted the for fallen women have been named after the Magdalene, and her very name has becor e a cuphemism for a reformed prostitute; and now Sir Edwin Arnold,



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expression of this sort be visited if it fell He thought Mr. Howard Vincent's reso- in the most widely advertised poem of from the lips of an Irishman or Catholic.
But seemingly the profession of such sentiments is a luxury permitted in Canada only to distinguished members of St. George's Societies, and ex-presidents of Irish Loyal and Patriotic organizations.

He thought Mr. Howard Vincent's resolution for a colonial conference to debate the century, throws another stone at the best means of forming a British woman. "out of whom went seven collection was not a practical proposal, devils." It would seem as if seventy but the question ought not to stop there. It did not follow that, because differential revenge for nineteen hundred years things were impossible, that a commercial zollverein between Great Britain and following heart from which they were following heart from which they were cial zollverein between Great Britain and ful loving heart from which they were

It is true Sir Edwin Arnold giorines would recommend the chambers of com- the repentant soul with all the imagery formulate suggestions in the hope of far as we know, she was never guilty of gencies of poetry, for making her outrical in wickedness the transactions of Mary. the Egyptian.

THE CHURCH AND SOCIALISM.

The Catholic Clergy of New York Discuss the Problem.

New York, February 20,-The second session of the quarterly conference of the Catholic clergy of the archdiocese of New York was held yesterday in the school hall of St. Patrick's Church, in Mulberry street. The archbishop presided and furnished quite a sensation by his remarks, and the Rev. Nicholas Russ, S. J. acted as moderator. The case of Albertus, the moderate socialist, came up for discussion. Father Russo explained why the suppositious ease of Albertus had been chosen, in view of the notoriety that had been given to it. This

case of Albertus had been chosen, in view of the notoriety that had been given to it. This notoriety had been due directly to some facus bors of that conference. Father Russo then proceeded to say mything but complimentary things about priest-ingeneral whogay cartleles of that description for publication. He then reiterated his statement of Thesday that the circunstances of Albertus case were actual facts that had been brought to his attention, and not a story that had been "cooked up" for the occasion with a view of assailing the moderate rocialists. He said further that the Archbishop knew nothing whatever about the case until after the papers had been sent to the priests, therefore he could not have the stigated it; but he did not by any means imply that he dui not have the power to do so if he felt so inclined.

Rey James McMahon, pastor of St. An in w's Church, in Duane street, and the Rey James T. Mediovern, of the church of the Amutucation. Broadway and list street, read papers on the subject. They maintained that Albertus was wrong in his opinion that the alvence of the abolition or property of individuals in hind was a political mat too anocchesiastical nather. They supported their opinion on the ground that property in hand too anocchesiastical nather. They supported their opinion on the ground that property in hand too anocchesiastical nather. They supported their opinion on the ground that property in land was a question of modals and not of politics. No one has any more right to deprive a man of his hand than of a pocket-book. The contessor who condemned Albertus for his opinion was, in their judgment, perfectly justified in doing so. The confessor was also right in condemning the doctrine of the modern socialists, because, while the clurch had not explicitly denotineed the theory by a brieforball, it haddone so impliedly by holding acquiring and soling land, thereby facility admitting that the right of individuals to property in land was a soling land, thereby facility admitting and soling land, t

The absolution given by him was invalid, because the Archbishop had made a reserve case of it.

Ine new, Joseph F. Shochau, of St. Agas Church, in East Forty-infrd street, at the conclusion of the reading of the papers, asked in members of the Single Tax Club came under the reservation. That is whether a priest could give them absolution, or whether the priest would have to receive special permission from the Archbishop todoso. The moderator decided that the single tax advocates did not come under it, because while the Church did not believe in their theories she did not condemnit; there was no scandal arising from it as in the case of moderate socialists. The reservation was against the scandal rather than the doctrine of the moderate socialists. No more questions were asked, and the conference was about to close, when Archbishop Corrigan arose and made a few remarks.

He reviewed the history of the moderate socialists and the decisions that had been rendered on their cases by him elfrand also by the Holy See. He intimated that If any priest should act as did the second conference, and it came to his knowledge, that priest would be suspended. His Gince also hinted that the less those present had to say to reporters what happened at the conference the better.

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The proprietors of The True WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE have pleasure in announcing that it is their intention, iterature, to offer for open competition a number of valuable prizes to the pupils of the Catholic schools of the Dominion.

This competition will be open to pupils of schools of the Dominion other than those in Universities and tinishing

The prizes will be given for the best original story on some subject relating to the religious, domestic or general history of Canada, early settlements, pioneer efforts, mission work, etc. As far as practicable competitors must confine themselves to incidents connected with their own locality, but this is not abselutely compulsory.

Competitors need not confine themselves to the literal truth, but they may indulge in some romantic embellishment of their stories so long as they are based upon local, general or historical fact.

Rules for Competitors:

The stories must be submitted in the andwriting of the competitor.

They must not exceed two thousand Each MS. must be enclosed in a blank

heet of paper of the same size as that on which the story is written, half foolsay size; endorsed with the title of the story; that of the writer; his or her school; county or city; teacher's name and address, and an endorsement by the 536 to 542 Craig Street. teacher certifying that the story is in the handwriting of the pupil.

Manuscripts must only be written on one side of the paper.

All Stories for competition must be mailed not later than May 1st, 1891, after which the competition closes. The Stories will be submitted to competent judges, who will award the prizes. The names of these judges will be announced later on.

Blank forms for intending Competitors, and all other imformation regarding our Prize Competition, can be had by applying at the Office, 761 Craig Street.

THE PRIZES.

The Prizes will be divided as follows City of Montreal

2. Dominion Prize.

3. Provincial Prize. 4. County Prize.

5. School Prize,

MONTREAL CITY PRIZE. The first prize will be given for the best story selected from those sent in from the schools in the city.

DOMINION PRIZE. The second for the best story selected

rom those sent from the various counties in each province.

PROVINCIAL PRIZE. The third for the best story sent from the provinces generally.

COUNTY PRIZE. The fourth for the best story from

any of the schools generally. SCHOOL PRIZE. The fifth for the best story from the

schools generally.

These prizes will be as follows: 1. (CITY PRIZE)—An excellent Upright

2. (DOMINION)—A Gold Watch, name of winner and conditions under which is

was received, engraved. 3. (Provingial)—A handsome Silver

4. (County)—Three volumes History of Our Own Times (McCarthy). Ireland, Past and Present. Life of Leo XII. 5. Cyclopedia of Literature.

SECOND PRIZE LIST.

Prizes will be given in accordance with the same classification for the second best stories, and a third class will also be □ given.

EXTRA PRIZES.

A special extra series of prizes will be given for the best story in the same grade written by children under twelve years of age, to be duly certified by their teacher.

There will consist of a series of value able books. Subscribers will be good enough to note

further announcement in our columns Mexico on this subject.

THE CELTIC CROSS.

Through storm, and fire, and gloom, I see it Firm, broad, and tall—
The Critic Cross that marks our Fatherland,
Anid them all!
Druids, and Danes, and Saxons vainly rage
Around its base;
It standed shock on shock, and age on age.
Size of our scattered race.

O, Holy Cross; dear symbol of the dread
Doath of our Lord,
Around thee long have slept our martyr-dead,
Sward over sward;
Anhundred Bishops I myself can count
Among the slain;
Chiefs, Capinins, rank and file, a shining
Of God's ripe grain.

The Recreant's hate, the Puritan's claymore,
Smote thee not down;
On headland steep, on mountain summit hoar,
In mart and town;
In Glendalough, in Ara, in Tyrone,
We find thee still,
Thy open arms will stretching to thine own,
O'er town, and lough and hill.

And they would tear thee out of Irish soil,
Thegulity fools!
How Time must mock their antiquated toil
And broken tools!
Crasmer and Cromwell from thy grasp retire,
Haffied and thrown;
William and Anne to sap thy site conspired—
The rest is known!

Holy St. Patrick, Father of our Faith,
Beloved of God!
Shield thy dear Church from the impending scattle.
Or, if the rod
Must scourge it yet again, inspire and raise
To emprise high,
McLike the heroic race of other days,
Who joyed to due!
-T. D. Metice.

OLD ST. PETERS

AND THE GROUND AROUND THE VATICAN.

The Remains of St. Peter-The Deaths of Two Apostles - "O Happy Roine Rose Purpled With such Blood."

CONCLUDED.

There are representations of the first or old Basilica of St. Peter, built by Constantine the Great, on medals of the Re-naiscence Popes. St. Lawrence extra across gives an idea of it. On a medal before me I see the seven arched vestibule of two stories, a window above each meh. Behind rises the lofty gable of the contral nave. In splendor the early central nave. In spannor the carry basilica even exceeded the present. It was called variously "Most Augustus Basilica," and "Limina Apostolorum" [Timeshold of the Apostles). A vast square cloister or portico formed the apostles of the the charges as yields and bases. ploach to the church, so tichly and beau-ifully decorated, and having at each center a sparkling fountain, that the people called it the Paradise. Within the church the walls were covered with mosaic pictures on gold ground; the may and aisles were divided by pillars taken from Pagan temples. At the midpoint of the cross-nave was the high atar, over Peter's tomb. From the earliest period it was called the Confession. The space was surrounded by twelve large spiral columns of white models are each of which was the silven marble, on each of which was the silver statue of an Apostle. These columns were bought from the ruins of Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem by Helena, the mother of Constantine. There is nothing incredible in that, and the columns are still in St. Peter's. Two in each plaster of the dome form door posts a the galleries above St. Andrew, Heiena. Veromen and Longinus. Other two can be seen more nearly, and their size observed, in the Sacrament Chapel. One Temple, is kept enshrined in a small chape within that of the Picta. mo a c of the first apse had the figure of Christ in the midst, with Peter and Pau on either band. The heads of these

TRADITIONAL PORTRAITS

are still preserved in the Vatican. Besides the Chair of Peter, which was al-ways regarded as a relic and never used by any of the succeeding Bishops of Being, Constanting placed a marble throng in the Tribung, to be used by the Pomilf on solemn occasions. Each Pope Pomilf on solemn occasions. Each Pope same time with Lance and the Volto We had of a marvelous candelabra, which stood in front of the Confession, having 365 lights, made of gilt metal and set with precious gems. The most sacred relies preserved in St. Peter's from the carliest ages are the wood of the True Cross, the Lance, and the Volto Santo, or impression of the Saviour's face upon the handkerchief of Berenice of Veronica. Volumes of disquisition have been written about the name Veronica; most authorities seem to conclude that it applied to the relic (true image) and not to the woman who came forward on the road to Calvary to offer a mementary re-lief to her divine and suffering Lord. On the other hand, as Veronica is composed that this august relication of Good Friday in the crowd. When she received back the handkerchief she found it bore the exact image of His face, torn with torns and marked with blows. Astonished and consoled by the possession of such a treasure, Berenice kept it carefully in the finest case she could make of such a treasure, Berenice kept it carefully in the finest case she could make for it. Pontius Pilate having sent exact reports to Rome of the miracles wrought by Jesus Christ, Tiberius sent messengers to Jerusalem to ask Him to cure him of an infirmity. They arrived soon after the Crucifixion, when there were the conflicting reports of His Resurection, the Jews asserting that the disciples

HAD STOLEN HIS BODY.

The belief in the virtue of whatever

and silver-guilt, and covered with glass. It never seems to have been lost sight of.

During the Dark Ages it was kept for a fit from the good showing it has made. in which the true image lay, locked with back to Canada. thirteen locks—one for each region of Rome. It was in St. Peter's in the twelfth century in a chapel of its own with ten lamps burning before it day and night. Sundry early French and English absorbed mention having seen this lish chroniclers mention having seen this precious relic—for instance, Mathew of Westminster. The Popes prohibited any copy to be made of the Volto Santo under pain of excommunication. Two off er postgritte of our lord on lines there. portraits of our Lord on linen were esteemed authentic by the Church. One was the handkerchiel He sent to Abgarsus, King of Edessa, concerning which there are many interesting traditions; the other the cloth wrapped around his face and head in the sepulchre, which the disciples found folded together "in a place by itself" (St John, xx, 7). This also bore the likeness of Christ.

VARIOUS PLACES

claimed having possessed these portraits at different epochs; but it would lead me both. The true image was kept sometimes for safety in the castle of St. Angelo; the Church of Santo Spirito (of the Saxons) also had the honor of guarding it during repairs of St. Peter's. At the second jubilee, in 1350, the Pope, being at Avigon, commanded the relie to be exhibited in St. Peter's, when the crowds who rushed to behold it were so great many persons were trampled and crushed to death. Berenice or Veronica never was canonized; but the Roman people called her a saint, and the name to this day frequently given in bap-

According to tradition, Longinus was the Roman soldier, who, with his lance, traditions of the affective Freemasonry pierced the Saviour's side; he became a of the Continent." Archielent Croke christian, and suffered marty idom at Cesarea in Lappadocia. The lance was buried, with the cross and other instruments of the Passion, in the place where the Passion in the admission of the Archbishop Croke, who, like the Primare, supports the attitude of Archbishop Walsh, maintains that "that the real and only issue to be tried" is "whether Mr. Parnell, having the Premission of the Archbishop Croke, who, like the Primare, supports the attitude of Archbishop Walsh, maintains that "that the real and only issue to be tried" is "whether Mr. Parnell, having the Premission of the Passion o Empress Helena found them. It was set in a wooden cross and placed in the portieo of the Church of the Holy Sesulchre at Jerusalem, where the Venerable Bede mentions it was an object of deep interest to faithful pilgrims.

After Jerusalem fell into the hands of the Saracens, the lance was secretly transported to Antioch; again brought back to Jerusalem in 1099, from whence it was removed to Constantinople. Emperor Constantine V divided the lance in two pieces, presenting the point to

Charlemagne.
Baldwin II, fifth Latin Emperor of Constantinople (1261-72), being in need of money, gave the point of the lance to the Republic of Venice in pawn. St. Louis IX of France redeemed the relic from Venice, paying the loan, and caused it to be placed in Paris with the crown of thorns in the chapel he

BUILT FOR THE LATTER. The rest of the lance remained at Constantinople, jealously preserved among the imperial treasures, with other relies by Mohammed II. The grand master of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Aubusson, obtained this portion of the lance from Bajazet II, and sent it with other relics to Pope Innocent VIII in 1492. The lance was landed at Ancona, and brought thence in procession to Rome. It was received by Pope Innocent at the Flaminian Gate (Porta del Popolo), and he carried it to St. Peter's sank down in tears, unable to sing Mass,

which he deputed to Cardinal Della

Santo myself to the portions now preserved in sr. Peter's. The old basilica does not be stay away from the meeting alto-scen to have possessedone. Urban VIII gether. in 1720, took some fragments of this great relie from Santa Croce, in Gernsalemme, and from Santa Anastasia, placed them in a silver cross adorned with precious stones, and consigned the whole to the

Gregory XVI, in 1833, caused the larger portion to be placed in a new relarger portion to be placed in a new re-liquary, and since then, that alone has been exhibited. It is thus described in the above work by a person favored with a close inspection: "When Pope Gregory XVI, on January 18, 1838, be-stowed upon the basilica two precious reliquaries for the wood of the holy cross, he ordained that the larger one should be shown in future with the lance and be shown in future with the lance and the lillo Santo. This larger fragment, which had been long in the Pontifical sacristy, has on one side engraven the image of the crucified Redeemer pierced with four nails, and eleven figures in basof both Greek and Latin words, the meaning may have been found in the name of Berenice, and Latinized. Tradition says Berenice was the lady who was healed by touching the bern of our Latinized.

> Cold in the head is alarmingly pre-valent at this season, and if permitted to run unchecked is certain to result in catarrh. Nasal Balm will instantly relieve the worst case. Try it.

Canada at the Jamaica Exhibition.

Mr. William Davidson, of the firm of Marlatt & Armstrong, of this city, has received a letter from his brother, Mr. Joseph Davidson, of Kingston, Jamaica, had touched a divine person being common to the heathen, inquiries were made for some object. He had had about His person and Berenice, or Veronica, was induced to travel to Rome with her miraculous square of fine linen.

Tiberius was healed at the sight of the sacred image, and commanded that a statue of Christ should be placed among the gods. Veronicalived safely in Rome until her death, before which she consigned the sacred image to St. Clement. [These details are from the Ambrosian Breventy]. Those who have seen this relie say it could not have been painted. It is enclosed in a costly frame of crystal

century in the Pantheon for greater se- The boot and shoe and tweed exhibits are curity, that church being in the heart of being sold now, and in Mr. Davidson's Rome, and still possessing the metal-box opinion there will be little left to take

THE IRISH BISHOPS

On the Present Situation and Strained Relations of the National Leaders,

Lord Salisbury's caustic speech at Cambridge and Mr. Parnell's defiant throwing down of the gauntlet to the priests in the recent reference to the Kil-kenny contest, says the Catholic Times, have still more sharply accenturted the situation and widered the breach between him and the ecclesiastical forces arrayed against him. The Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, the learned and revered head of the Irish Church, addressing a very large congregation of St. Patrick's Dundalk, on Sunday, strongly denounced the separating of morals and politics as savouring of pagani m. He expressed his belief that the present crisis was a punishment inflicted upon the country for having disregarded the advice and warning of the Holy Father who, on his (Dr. Logue's) last visit to Rome, displayed the greatest solicitude about Ireland and spoke most affectionately of the Irish people, so tamed for their love of purity and who, he hoped, would not be false to their glorious traditions, and for the sake of political expediency countenance one who had thumpled them countenance one who had trampled them under foot. Archbishop Walsh, in a recently published letter inveighs, against "conducting a campaign in open disregard of the principles of morality" relegated to "only a second place in public affairs," which he characterises as "not unworthy the traditions of the affairs is Resemusous. been convicted in of en court of a most heinous offence, rendered disgraceful by all the circumstances that surround it, is a tit leader for the Catholic people of Ireland!" His Grace adds: "I take this opportunity of publicly stating that, on the occasion of the meeting of the Irish Bishops, and for days after it, I had not seen or read Mr. Gladstone's famous letter which is supposed to have given rise to the convenient cry of dictation. The real issue for me, and not merely the main one, was Mr. Parneli's scandalous misheliavior, and the gross breach of Christian morality of which he was conessedly guilty. Such, also, was the view of this painful subject taken by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and, indeed, for that matter by the Irish hierarchy at large, the Irish clergy and all intelligent practical Catholies throughout the comry. The Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bisho, of Ardagh, preaching at Longford, on Sunday, said: "To accept as our leader a convicted adulterer is in some measure to condone his crime, to make our country in some measure a sharer in it, and to expose her to those dreadful punishments which the Almighty in His jus wrath inflicts upon a nation for the crimes of its rulers." Referring to the efforts being made to separate the people from their priests, he reminded his hearers that they had often been led to triumph by patriotic Bishops and devoted elergy in the past, and that their motto should be "The priests and the people for ever." The Most Rev. Dr. McRedmond, Bishop of Killaloc, addressing the congregation, on Sunday in the ing the congregation, on Sunday, in the that against which Jesus leaned when calling attention to the beauty of the like the same shrine with the Volta would be no dissension amongst them next Sunday on the occasion of Mr. Par-Volumes have been written upon the node's visit to that town, and added that frue Cross. I must is this place confine all who loved morality, and to see it

> Dull headaches, dimness of vision partial deafness, constant hawking and spitting are a few of the symptoms of catarth. Nasal Balm is the only certain cure known. Give it a trial.

A Hint from the Holy Sec.

Pants, February 19.—The Figure says Bishop Freppel, the well-known clerical member of the Chamber of Deputies, who is on a visit to Rome, has handed to the Pope a letter signed by Due De La Rechefoucauld, M. Paul De Cassagnac and 45 members of the Right in the Chamber of Deputies in support of their contentions and has had two audiences with the Pope on the subject. His Holiness declared himself to be in a better position than any one else to judge as to he best course to follow, and since he Accepted the Republic, he saw no reason why any Catholic, even a Bishop, should reject it. On two points, he said, no misconception was possible. These points were, first, that the Government must be acknowledged, and, second, that the Church must hold aloof from political

O'Brien and Dillon.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—William O'Brien and John Dillon were transferred to Galway jail at daylight this morning. The prisoners were taken from Clonmel in a carriage. Though secrecy was observed the inhabitants of Tipperary got wind of the affair and assembled in crowds at the Tipperary railroad station and enthusias tically cheered the members of Parliament as the latter's train stopped for a few moments in their midst. On arriving at the Galway jail Mr. O'Brien was placed in the hospital and Mr. Dillon was locked in a cell.



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The Church and People.

ROME, Per mary 17.—In a letter, dated January 28, Ordinal Gibbons acknowledges the receipt of De Kurtin's "Valuable pamphlet discussing with so much ability social questions which should deeply concern every friend of humanity well as the social econoniists." The Cardinal rejoices that Christian philanthropists, in addition to many prelates under the leadership of the Pope, are laboring to mitigate the hardships of labor. The toiling masses, he says, should be practically convinced that they possess the sympathy of the church. If ministers of religion are to continue to exercise a salutary influence over the workman and to keep him within the bounds of moral duty they must convince him of their sincere affection by earnest efforts to better his material con-



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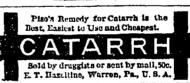
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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1891.

that the Hon. Mr. Flynn is making a most successful run in Quebec County. His return ought to be assured and his presence in the House of Commons will be of the greatest value in a representative sense.

subscribers to the Irish Famine fund, will read with interest the letter published elsewhere, from His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, acknowledging the reecipt of the subscriptions raised for the Irish famine sufferers. There is need for further assistance, and we trust that Senator Murphy will be the recipient of | additional moneys.

M.P. next week, in the House of Commons upon the effect and results in Ireland of that "unrestricted reciprocity," which our Liberal friends would force upon this country. Mr. Curian, in this remarkable speech, entered in a philosophic manner into fields of criticism, as a rule avoided by the average partizanpolitician. We feel sure that a dispassionate consideration of this speech will do more than anything else to controvert the false theories with which the champions of the Opposition herecles are trying to deceive the electors.

cause for refusing to consider a settle-The battle fought the other day with the Venerable Marguerite Bourgeois, of Osman Digna is a striking example of the Congregation of Notre Dame and also the great work of internal organization of Laval on whom the title of venerable in Fgypt since the occupation. For has been conferred. His Grace also remerly the Egyptian soldier did not fers to the case of the Venerable Marie amount to much. His heart was not in Margnerite-the Widow Youville, foundhis work, and, as the pay was rarely ress of the Grey Nunnery of this city. forthcoming, military service was de- Mention is also made of Monsieur Jean to build up the Dominion, and the de- of senators and congressmen who by tary life is rather courted, and Sir. F. of St. Sulpice, whose works are now be. Grandlas for the future national great leys, the Wimans, the McAdoos, the Grenfell's victories have established the ing investigated before the Sacred College fact that the Egyptian soldier can, preparatory to his beatification, and the sacred the fact that the Egyptian soldier can.

A Poor Policy.

The Government has recently issued a circular to the effect that there is still in hand a large quantity of the seed barley imported for the use of farmers. This fact is not an encouraging one. If the members of our "banshee party" were to lecture our agriculturists on the need of a little more attention to their own God to make us pass under the agis of Interests instead of telling them false the British Empire, affairs were provided for what? To gratify the disaghoods as to the condition of the country. they would be doing better service. This we had they are as complete as chance of obtaining seed at a low rate of In the shadow of the flag which shelters a species of cereal which will always us-protecting rather than dominatingcommand the highest price in Europe. to an unlimited extent, is one which the lowest type of common sense should have commended itself to the cultivator. But, unfortunately, the truth has to be told and everything in the way of evidence has abundantly proved that in too many cases the farmers are not alive to short period, the country has been their own interests. Mr. Wood's, Agricultural Commissioner in Ontario, that I takings brought to light a sad neglect of elemen- prosper without interference; that the tary principles. The evidence before the construction of churches and the admin- most repulsive and whose Janus-faced for Canada that there have of late been absolute that there have of late been absolute that the construction of churches and the admin-Ottawa committee showed the same istration of church property are placed conduct has earned for him the contempt ism barns strongly in the national heart want of energy in the promotion of good cultivation and high classes of stock. More recently a large agricultural implement manufacture has stated that his two best agents are "rust" and "ret." and that the wilful waste by farmers, caused by neglect of their implements, causes them annually enormous loss, The question is an important one undoubtedly. But for this apathy, when the fine t seed in competition, can be ob-

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1891.

OUR readers will learn with satisfaction that the Hon. Mr. Flynn is making a most successful run in Quebec County. His return ought to be assured and his presence in the House of Commons will be of the greatest value in a representative sense.

OUR readers generally, as well as the subscribers to the Irish Famine fund, will read with interest the letter published elsewhere, from His Grace the Archaishop of Tuam, acknowledging the recipt of the subscriptions raised for the rish famine sufferers. There is need for urther assistance, and we trust that make the forman generally the slaughter market for the manufactures of the country of the Canadian Pacific railway is far away the largest buyer of manufactured articles in Canada; it buys dry goods and groceries is well as locomotives and ears; it buys aftry goods and well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as fort as well as lotes and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods as well as rails and spiles and millinery goods and such as all millinery goods and such articles in well as lotes and millinery goods and such articles in well as lotes and millin States.

All of which would be had for the Canadian Pacific railway, as well as for the country at large; and this is my excuse for saying so rough.

uen. I am not speaking for the Canadian Pacific ELSEWHERE we give the masterly speech of Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., and not a nation, mistake should be made.

Important Pastoral Letter.

The pastoral letter of His Grace the Archbishop, promulgated last Sunday, comes at an opportune, time. Like his most reverend brother of Halifax, he raises his voice in warning when he sees that an insiduous attempt is being made to alienate the people from duty to thenselves, their country and their sovereign. Comment is unnecessary. His Londship's burning words speak for then, signal triumphs of the campaign in view selves. The Archbishop premises that of the hosts arrayed against him. he has for the third time visited the tembs of the Apostles, and refers in This French will very soon have little heartrending terms to the present deplorab'e position of the Holy Father, ment of the Newfound and tishery ques surrounded with enemies and his liberties tion on account of the British occupation curtailed and threatened still more. He of Egypt, for recent events point to the then refers to the preceedings which have possilifity of the withdrawal of the been in progress for the bealification of army of occupation to Cyprus, where the Venerable Matie de l'Incarnation, they will be within easy call if required. | foundress of the Ursulines of Quebec, and tested. Now all is changed. The mili- Jacques Olier, founder of the Seminary properly led, cope with all local opposi- case of Mensigner J. J. Lartique also, tion. The continuance of British milis The work on the new Cathedral is also nothing. Our growing industries are to republic. The educated and independent nothing. tary occupation will therefore be unnecessary.

Income were some on the signaticant welcome
be rained, and the same condition of the same condition of the co Europe. The letter then proceeds to re-duction and suffering. Our by some of her own renegate children, for to local questions at present disturb-

brethren," the Mandement continues, to terminate this letter without informing you with what satisfaction we often heard your position in this pro-vince appreciated abroad. When, after a series of grievous disasters, it pleased dentially arranged so as to assure us a we enjoy a precious liberty, sanctioned preserve intact our laws, our institutions, our language, our nationality, and, that fathers of families can give their children a Christian education in the schools of their choice; that within a under the protection of the laws, without being subjected to any odious control, and, finally, that the church, thus independent in its action, can display the our neighbors do not share in them) and

constituencies, and, in his own scathing style, making manifest the fallacies of unrestricted reciprocity. Now, however. it is evident that all the energies of the opposition will be directed to defeating him, if that can be accomplished, by fair means or foul. Boasts are made of the amount of money to be spent, and if the standard-bearer of the opposition in the district is of no great weight, the desireof the leaders to annihilate a formidable foe may be judged from the fact that Hon, Mr. Laurier has twice spoken against him, Hon, Mr. Anglin was imported all the way from Toronto to dole at his ponderous eloquence, Mr. Premier the constituency, and the whole force of the Opposition at Ottawa and of the local for the same purpose. All of which has convinced the electors of Montreal Centre and more particularly Mr. Curran's own fell-w-countrymen that he is not one of these political nobodies that may be a lowed carte blanche, and that it is of the highest importance he should be again returned to right the good light and reference the good light and reference the should be again returned to highest importance he should be again returned to highest the good light and reference the good light and r large majority, will be one of the most

A Few Last Words.

Before the next issue of THE TELL WITNESS will be in the hands of our readers, the evening before the general? election will have arrived. Never probe-surer of the fund. bly before has a general election becfought on so narrow an issue or bas the question been so clearly defined and shorn of any side theories open to disc of deliberate and in too many cases in simplicity, and the veriest child can see that the country is face to face with, we American press to the higher order of the question of the destruction of Canada... the mullification of all the labor of years with the wild delusions of a certain type "We do not wish, dear Christian them, whose manufacturers, already swamp out all our juvenile but fast maturing industries. Our rights, our of a general election, it adds that "many laws, our great dormant national wealth. American journals see in this action anto regain possession of a trust five years seem to see the thim's thou dost not. tenure of which showed them to be result of this sacred and inviolable liberty Mr. Laurier affects to lead in advocating. "is to overwhelm both the popular senti-Take off the two leaders, and it will be ment against annexation and the Canaseen that there is not one solitary promi-dian spirit of independence." nent man who dares to advocate this warms us that unless Canadians are on overspread with religious edifices; treasonable scheme. Their sole ally is the water they "may be sold at auctor that parochial and other under takings are founded, develop and deadling in the matter has been man wholly denoted. Fortunate it is Mr. Erastus Wiman, a person whose upon which, it alleges, Mr. Erastus Widouble dealing in the matter has been man wholly depends. Fortunate it is of all who have read his fulminations on and that the instinct of avarice and sonly dear brethren, are precious advantages, party, declines even to run for Parila-peculiar to this land of ours (for even our neighbors do not share in them) and the preservation of which you ought to value at a high price. These boons you have hitherto been able to retain, thanks to the Divine Providence which watches over the mission of our people; thanks also to the goodwill of a power which accorded them voluntarily in return for sentiments and acts of perfect by alty, the lawful homage of which you have not ceased to render. May we, dear Christian brethren, remain faithful to our traditions and our duties in this respect, so as not to expose our country to the loss of a settlement so much in its respect, so as not to expose our country to the loss of a settlement so much in its respect, so as not to expose our country to the loss of a settlement so much in its respect, so as not to expose our country to the loss of a settlement so much in its respect, so as not to expose our country to the loss of a settlement so much in its respect to a section of the double-dyed villainy of the continuous department of the loss of a settlement so much in its respectation. ment under the bannels of the anti-

ployees to vote in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. "What," he asks, "in the name of common sense has Canada to gain by it? Thousands of farms in the New England States are albandoned; the farmers of the middle States are all complaining and those of some of the Wester States are suffering to such extent that organized relief is necessary. The manufactured receiprocity, and declares their future and most of them are reducing their output, working on short important and seeking orders at absolute occurs that they may keep their best work men together. We are infinitely better off in Canada. We have no abandoned farms and no distress anywhere; and there is work for everybody who is willing to work." Proceeding, he adds that if Canada was suffering nothing would also and dolument proposition. The summing against him was inspired by all they such a course, and adds.

The Canadian remindered received the summer of the remarks be truly said his pointers a well as becomptives and care; if hays pins and no distress anywhere; and there is work for everybody who is willing to work." Proceeding, he adds that if Canada was suffering nothing would be gained by such a course, and adds:

The Canadian remindered received the summer of a contractive of the course of the summer of a contractive of the farms and no distress anywhere; and there is work for everybody who is willing to work." Proceeding, he adds that if Canada was suffering nothing would be gained by such a course, and adds:

The Canadian remindered received the course of the summer of a contractive of the farms and no distress anywhere; and there is work for everybody who is willing to work." Proceeding, he adds that if Canada was suffering nothing would be gained by such a course, and adds:

The Canadian remindered received the course of the summer of a contractive to the farms and the contractive of the farm of the remarks the truly said his opportunity. The course of the summer of the remarks the remarks the remarks the remarks the remarks the remarks the rema duty to their children and those to come after them. They are the trustees for their descendants of this fair country. o full of hope and promise, and we feel well assured that on the 5th of March they will inflict such a crushing defeat upon the political tricksters and domestic conspirators, who dare to pose as a party. as will for ever consign them to obsentity, leaving only the story of their wright and his crew.- Corrette, shame as an unpleasant recollection.

Irish Famine Fund. We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter of the Most Rev. Dr. MacEvilly, Archbish of Tuam, Ireland. Mercier and his ministers are stumping acknowledging receipt of the C4LDs re-the constituency and the whole force of mitted to His Grace by the Hon. Senater Murphy, treasurer, on the 22nd ultimo. which was reported in our columns at the government at Quebec are set in motion time. It may be noted that His Grace is taking a most judicious mode of dis- and successfully tinished in a very short tributing the funds that have been sent

St. Jarlatu's, Tuan, Feb. 8th, 1891.

I remain, Very faithfully yours, John MacEvillay, Abp. of Tuam, Trelated

Hon, Edward Murphy, Senator, Montreal, Canada.

Further subscriptions are solicited, being much needed, and we shall acknowledge with pleasure any that may be addressed to us, or they may be sent to the Hon, Edward Murphy, of this city, tree-

An Impartial Critic. It is refreshing to turn from the mass cussion. The situation is startling in its tentional missepresentation of the position of Canada and the hestility displayed towards her by the greater portion of the will not say the danger, because we have criticism. It is true that of this there is faith in the sense of the electors, but with unfortunately very little, but what there is of it shows very clearly that the mind of educated America is not in accord literation of the hopes and aspirations of Tesent," to its great damage, the Unite! with all its misery and sinering. Only by some of the leading papers of its ing the public mind, and His Grace writes:

"We do not wish, dear Christian of the state people," as Mr. Mowat calls, proceeding in Canada might be them, whose manufacturers, already studied with profit by many journalists laboring under overproduction, went 1 on this side of the line. Having parameters out all one invanily but for mised that Sir John Macdonald has submitted his policy once more to the test would be handed over to the American; other of the numerous signs towards anpointed political ambition of certain upper to their practice the advice of worthy sons of Canada and enable them. Shakespeare, "Like the scurvy politician The Review is, however, not thus blinded or disingenuous enough to misreprewe enjoy a precious liberty, sauctioned wholly incapable of administering sent its own convictions. It allows that by solemn treaties, which enables us to Now, let the electors choose which side the "commercial spirit" plays an important our laws our institu most commends itself to them. Who and part in the contest and also that the Hons, our language, our nationality, and, are the supporters of the policy which object of the conspirators against Canabove all, our holy religion. It is as a are the supporters of the policy which dian independence under the Empire. the watch they "may be sold at auction abundant proofs that the spirit of patriotthe subject. The Liberal party is in resold greed on which the domestic and volt against the suggestion. The Hon, foreign enemies of the country mainly majesty and pomp of its worship. These, dear brethren, are precious advantages, party, declines even to run for Parias spirit of greed," the Review continues: Goldwin Smith has mentioned other circum-

press of the United States generally would approach the consideration of the between Canada and the Republic infas calm and considerate a manher as the paper from which we have quoted. Our neighbors across the lines would then at least not be deceived and the true relative positions of the two countries be understood by them. They would also prove good reading for those misled by the organs of Messrs, Cart-

CAUGHT.

A Curious Customs Mystery Solved-Four Arrests Made.

firm of L. H. Boisseau & Co., who do a large business as importers of staple and laney dry goods, under the name of Boissean Freres, at 235 and 228 St Lawrence street, bought of Foster, Porter & Co., of Lendon, Eng., a quantity of dry goods. When the goods reached Montreal one of the cases which was marked L. Pl. B. & Co., in a diamond, was sent to the Outcome Examining warehouse by Mr. Owen Smith, the Customs efficer in charge at the receiving point, for examination. The goods reached the house on February II and were received in good order. The value duty tail was good order. The value duty paid was $\xi 44-13s$. The package was passed and was ready for the owner to take to his store. On the 13th of the present month a young fellow fairly well dressed, whose name is George Dennery, went to the examining werehouse, accompanied by a carter, and stealing a ticket off the file. signed it with the name of Geo Burke, while representing himself in the enploy of the owner of the goods. The case was delivered to him and he gave a receipt for it. Nothing was thought of the matter until two days after when a genuine clerk from Messrs. Boisseau Freres came to get the goods. The man who has the delivery of goods in the Examining warehouse told him that they had been sent to the firm already, but when they found out that they had been imposed upon and the case stolen, the matter was placed in the hands of Messis, Grose and Carpenter. They inmediately went to work to get at the betplacing the matter, and succeeded in in the workshop and the remainder of placing the culprits in the police count the machinery will be placed in position that George Democy with a femal who makes that George Democy with a femal who makes are coming see up to the machinery will be placed in position next month. The masonry on the Me placing the culprits in the police court and phenomenal progress, if the Oppess what may be termed, in Bostonian Denney, with a friend who goes by the Donald physic building will be completed in Bostonian before the neighboring state of William Taylor, conceived the education of the metable of the neighboring state of William Taylor, conceived the education of the weather allows and will be completed to the state of the neighboring s the customs. The two loaf around the scriptions towards the endowment fund saloon of F. Desormiers, 194 Beaudry are coming in well and the amount to street. After stealing the case of goods they went to the saloon keeper and told him they had a thing be could make a stake out of. The saleon keeper, noth, crosity have arrived and are proving of ing loth to make a dollar, told them to great value daily in class work. bring the case to his place, which they did. Then being desirous of disposing of their spoil, Taylor went to Benjamin Dielet, of the firm of Jolicear & Dielet. dry goods merchants, at 1203 Ontario street. Drolet, when approached, went the saloon, and saw the goods, which the thieves wanted to sell him for \$75. After a long argument, he bought the case for Sol, but made an agreement membered that the present fine large building that the goods should only be removed was constructed only three years ago. During from the saloon at night, which was the first year only one hundred and fifty pupils dence. Messrs, Grose and Carpetater got attended the Institute, and this number has on to the trail of the facts and vesterday Taylor made a confession before heriga Desnoyers vesterday morning, and has since been accepted as Queen's evidence. The case will come up for examin tion this morning in the Police Court, where not only will Taylor be a witness for the Crown, but the carter who took the goods from the warehouse to the saloon will also give evidence.

Arrested.

which more than half are boarders. The lasting was started with the approbation of Mgr. Fabre, for the purpose of antording a first-class commercial education, and as an offset the present classical colleges in the city. The comprising as it does, besides logic, metaphysics and philosophy, hand surveying, civil control to the saloon will also give evidence.

Arrested. arrested all four of the parties implicated.

Arrested.

Detective Carpenter has succeeded in rresting a young man named William Lamothe, who some three months ago left Montreal, leaving behind him his note for \$800, which he had discounted at the Merchants Bank. When the bank came to collect from the endorser he deg our c'ared it a forgery. Lamothe was ar-this rested in Philadelphia, and consented to return after some persuasion. An attempt is being made to settle the case cut of court, the young man's connections being very respectable.

Interesting Fishes.

sentiments and acts of perfect loyally, the lawful homoge of which you have not ecased to render. May we, dear to the case the three cased to render. May we, dear the trained confusion and ultimate annexation. The venerable Fathers of the Church have traised their voices in warning that have thus far appeared in connection with the elections is Mr. Van Hormeon to the Universal Proposition of the distribution of the distrib A meeting of the Natural History

the fish is occasionally captured in figh ing for halibut. It is not used as food but is valued for the oil from its live, and the skin when dried is used as a rasp for dressing wood. A number of details were given as to its habits and its distriwere given as to its matters and its distribution in the Arctic sea and North Atlantic. It is locally known as the "dog-lish," a name, however, applied to other species. A specimen of a Ray, captured at Little Metis, was also exh bited, and referred to the species described by Mitchell as Raia Erinaceus and new regarded by some as identical with Rain eglantina of Lacepede. Remarks were also made on various food-lishes now taken in the Lower St. Lawrence at Metis and other places.

Forty Years a Convict. Tononto, Feb. 23.—A special cable to the New York Herald dated Dublin,

Pebruary 22, says: Forty years ago Richard Bourke Kirwin was a popular member of Dublin society and moved in the best Castle circles. His wife was a leader in a fashionable set, and both entertained largely and were well receivl, though rumors were current that there was some domestic disagreement arising out of Kirwin's too great pariality for another woman. One day in mid-summer in 1852, Mr. Kirwin, accompanied by his wife, went sketching at Ireland's Eye, a beautiful spot on the sea coast not far from the city. He came back in the evening, greatly agitated, without his wife and told the following story : He said that after sketching for some time his wife proposed that they should go across to a little island and bathe. This they did, and he declared that his wife, venturing beyond her depth, was caught in a current, and despite his efforts to rescue her, was drowned. The woman's clothes found on the island seemed to corroborate the story. He subsequently married the woman with whom his name The officers of the Canadian Secret was associated, and this caused sus-picions. The body of his wife, which Service Agency in Montreals headed by Messrs, Grose and Carpenter, have found had been washed ashere and buried the clue to a mystery that has been b was exhumed, and there were found marks on the throat which wildering a good many people for some time. The case was eleverly worked up led to to the belief that the unfortunate woman had been strangled and time. On the 15th of January last the thrown into the sea. Kirwin was arrested and tried in 1852. He was found guilty and sentenced to death, but owing to the evidence being entirely circumstantial and to influential petitions, the death penalty was commuted to penal servitude for life. For nearly forty years the once fashionable pet of Dublin socie wore the convict garb, and, last week, old, broken in hearth, with all those whom he knew passed away, with the very country itself changed, especially politically, he was released. His freedom will be a greater punishment than if he had been allowed to end his days on Spike Island, where so many of his years

The Ancaster Murder.

OTTAWA, February 23---The Government have issued a proclamation offering a pardon to any persons or person, other than the actual murderer, who give such information as will lead to the acrest and conviction of the murderer of Mr. John Heslop, of Ancaster, near Hamilten, who was murdered on January 27, This proclamation has been issued upon the suggestion of Mr. Mowat, and may induce some one of the accomplices to give such information as may lead to the detection of the murderers.

McGill's New Buildings.

The new science buildings at McGill are expected to be in complete readiness when the session of 1891-92 opens next September. The boilers are being set up quired will soon be raised. The Renleaux collection of models purchased in Germany through Mr. McDonald's gen-

Rev. Cure Dubuc.

At High Mass in the Church of the Sacred Heart on Sunday, Rev. Cure Dubue announce that he would shortly leave the parish.

Mount St. Louis Institute to be Enlarged It is stated that the Mount St. Louis Institute will have to be enlarged owing to the large number of pupils now attending. It will bere, been increased to four hundred and fifty, of which more than half are boarders. The in

A "Red Hat" Rumor.

Rumor has been busy these recent days with the affairs of the Boston archdlocese. It has all but given Archbishop Williams a red hat. But this is something of which nothing definitecan this is something of which nothing definite above said at the present time. It is possible, of course, that the Pope, in recognition of the archbishop's jubilee, may honor him in appointing him a cardinal, and public opinion would be unanimous in declaring such honor worthily conferred. The latest Roman advices, however, state that it is not thought probable in Rome that any cardinals will be created at the next consistory, which was to have been held about the middle of this month, but which has been postponed to a later day.

The McGreevy Cases.

QUEBEC, Feb. 20.-In the Superior Court, here, to-day, Judge Routhier rendered judgment in a somewhat memorable case—that of

是一种。 1170年的日本中的基本的中央企业的企业的企业。11

Rolian and Dominion Organs.

The largest and most varied assortment of fine instruments in Canada. Grand, Square and Upright Planos in natural

Grand, square and a pregnet rands in maural goods.

Parfor, Chepel, Pedal and Automatic Organs,
I do not claim, as mostly every one else does,
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ale.
Planes to rent.
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Full value allowed on old instruments.

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Satisfaction guaranteed.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Second-hand instruments at all prices, some Second-hand instruments at all prices, some genuine bargains nearly new. Always some genuine bargains on hand. Second-hand Organs and Pianos from \$20 and

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worty you, nor do I force instruments into
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your houses.
Please apply directly at the store, where you may be assured of polite attention and conation. on cannot come personally send for illus-

UNANSWERABLE.

J. J. Curran's Great Speech at Ottawa.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

They go on to say that the result of this unrestricted reciprocity with England, this commercial union with England, had affected the trade so much that it could hardly be said to exist at all. That was many years ago, 1840, and to-day it does not exist at all. In regard to the stuff and serge manufacture, they

That is, at the time these reports were

That is, at the time these reports were printed. Then they say:

"Another Leanch of the wooden trade was the flaunch manufacture, the principal seaf of which lay in the county of Wicklow; and it four-shed to such an extent as to induce the Earl of Fitzwilliam to creet, at a cost of £3,59, at extensive market place in the town of Rathdrum, which he called Plaunel Hall, solely for the exhibition and sale of this article. There were twelve flars held annually at Rathdrum, which he called Plaunel Hall, and at least fair was from 1,600 to home sale of this article. There were twelve flars held annually at Rathdrum, and the average number of pieces exhibited at each fair was from 1,600 to ment to at least 1,900 looms, and, allowing for preparatory processes, many thousand persons. In some years after the Union, the manufacture begin rapidly to decline. It was secretained that in 1823 there were only 400 homes at work 3,00 in 1826, 200 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 homes at work 3,00 in 1826, 200 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 homes at work 3,00 in 1826, 200 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 homes at work 3,00 in 1826, 200 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 in 1820 homes at work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 in 1820 homes at work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 in 1820 homes at work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 in 1820 homes at work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 in 1820 homes at work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, 150 in 1828, 150 in 1828, 150 in 1828, 150 in 1827, 150 in 1828, 150 in 1828, 150 in 1827, 150 in 1828, 150 in 1827, 150 in 1828, 150 in 1828, 150 in 1827, 150 in 1828, 150 in 1828, 150 in 1827, 150 in 1828, 150 in 1827, 150 in 1828, 150 in 1828, 150 in 1827, 150 in 1828, 150 in 1829, 150 in 1828, 150

"In 1883 there were only two master manufacturers left who were employing 356 persons. The trade is now completely gone. The extensive factory of Mr. Lyons is converted into a bleaching green," as the result of this commercial

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)-That is what

and we may hope that Canada will guard

"About forty years ago there were in Jain-grick more than 1,000 woollen weavers, who were in constant employment, and in the en-joyment of confort and independence. At present there are not seventy weavers in the city, and even these are scarcely able to pro-vide a scanty subsistence."

In regard to Bandon it says :-

In regard to Bandon it says:

"This town was famed for its manufacture of candets, cord and stuffs. The cambet trade was originally the staple of the town and neighborhood, and flourished about fifty years ago. The manufactured article was almost entirely exported to Lishon, from whence the most remunerative returns were always made, producing over £100,000 a year. In 1855 a small mill for spinning woodlen yarn, used in the manufacture of a fabric called Welbore, had been creeted in Bandon, but the number of hands employed in it is inconsiderable, and the demand not sufficient to enable the proprietor to kep the concern regularly at work. The village of Emnishean, about seven miles west of Bondon, gave employment at one time to several combers; at present there is not one in the place. In fact the only branch of the woolen trade in existence in this district is that of frelze for the country people."

The whole of the great industry, the

The whole of the great industry, the finer work which gave employment to the skilled hands, had entirely disappeared at the time of these reports. In Kilkenny:

the time of these reports. In Kilkenny:

"At the period of the union, there were no
less than 50 manufacturers principally enguged in the manufacture of blankets, for
which fabric Kilkenny gained an unrivalled,
character. These employed among them all
323 cours, and in the various processes of the
woodlen manufacture there could not have been
less than 5,000 aftogether employed. At present there are not more if an 100 employed. In
1800 there were 40 of the iooms engaged in
making superfine blankets, then technically
called 'twelve-quarter blankets.' But such
was the effect of the union that in three years
afterwards everyone was thrown idle, and has
sluce remained so. According to the returns
appended to the revenue commissioners' report above referred to, there was in Kilkenny
in 1822 twelve master manufacturers, employlag among them 925 persons. The merin
factory produced superfine cloths, which sold
so high as from 26s. to 34s, per yard. The
value of cloths made at this factory has
reached 190,000 in one year."

These were the industries which were to

These were the industries which were to be more progressive and more prosperous under the political and

COMMERCIAL UNION with England.

"Carriek-on-Suir was famous from an early period for its ratteens and freizes, having large

others. He says:

"However, immediately after the union, advantage was taken of a want of a domestle legislature, and influence was put to work whereby the standing order for obliging the milliary on the Irb-h establishments to be clothed here, was not only evaded, but in a short time totally resembled, and supply thrown open to the competition of overnowering B 1 bin capital and machinery. Mr. Mnore retired; his streeds of tollowed his example, and from 181 to 6 0 persons were, by that step, immediately thrown out of bread. He needs this the maintageties of Carrick presented but a slekiy and faded existence. The amount of capital then invested exceeded 250,000; at present there are but 10 persons partially employed, and the wool-combining business has already altogether disappeared."

lowing testimony :

That has been the effect of unrestricted reciprocity with a great market and a rich coantry, in so far as the woollen industries are concerned. The cotton manufacture in Dublin was exactly in the same condition. We find that the same results have happened with regard to cotton industry in Ireland from the effects of unrestricted reciprocity. The condition of the cotton manufactures in Dublin at the time of the union was as follows:

"The mass of human massery which fell under the provisions of this charily to relieve has been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 per

"There were fifty-five moster manufacturers engaged in the fabrics of cords, calleos, checks, shaws, rustians, muslins, dimittes, etc., an several of them also combined the business of salarity and several of them.

several of them also combined the dustaess of spinning.

"There were from forty to fifty minor manufacturers, keeping from five to ten looms going, as undertakers for the large manufacturers. The total number of looms kept in work by the foreigning are computed upon the most accurate account to have been 8,000, and the number of operatives to whom they gave bread in the various processes was apwards of 14,000."

Now, these people were

ALL WIPED OUT.

In calico printing the same result took place, and I want to point out particu-"We find that at the period of the Union there were in Dublin twenty-five master manufacturers, having 1,120 hooms, which gave employment to an equal number of weavers, and about the additional operatives, being 1,190 period to certain manufactures. What happened with regard to ealico printing? The calico printing was an important industry. printing was an important industry. They tell us:

"There were 2,000 calleo looms at Babriggan at full work, making calleos for printing. There were also from 400 to 500 cord looms in that town and the adjoining parishes of Ardeath, Clomboy and Garristown. There were several eminent manufacturers here. Now there are only 26 kooms employed in Babriggan, and the average earnings for each does not exceed six shillings per week."

That was the result at the time this book was published. They had been reduced down to that extremity, end now I am Nova Scotia says.

Mr. Curran—We shall see what this book says as to unrestricted reciprocity, what took place in the silk manufacture, an industry that was carried to the an industry that was carried to the against the same thing. (Cheers.) To highest perfection. The tale given here go on to Limerick it says: and ought to cause serious reflections to those hon, gentlemen who are advocating unrestricted reciprocity for Canada. By a report made at the time it appears that in 1775 the artisans of the various classes

employed NUMBERED 5,840.

employed

"In some years afterwards the trade suffered a very considerable depression, which arose chiefly from the general use of mustins; but it was afterwards revived and the imports of raw silk nearly doubled. At the time of the union, after various flactuations, we find its condition to have been as fallows:
"There are 72 master manufacturers, engaged in various fabrics of broad silk, tabbinets, velvets, silk waistcoatings, handkerehiefs, crapes, persians, lining silks, modes, sarsenets, etc., and ribbons. The custom was to give out the materials to the weavers, who weve it in their own residences, the members of their family assisting in the preparatory operations. Besides the foregoing employers there were innumerable minor undertakers, then termsd 'Chamber masters,' having from two to six or eight looms, and among the entire there could not have been less than 2,500 broad looms. In the ribbon line there were from 800 to 900 single hand looms, and 200 engine looms. In the ribbon line there were it east 1,500 people employed; in the broad silk line, at least 5,009. In both not less than 6,500 persons were employed. The fourth report of the Irish Revenue contains/sloners/slate the number of bonns in 1835 at 1,500, and the number of manufacture account taken, the number said to have failen to 537. In 1835, by the report on hand loom weavers, they were stated at 405, 412, 310 on broad silk, 250, viz.; about 170 on tabbinets and tablereas, 30 on velvets and 32 on ribbons. At the present day the whole number of broad looms in actual work is 250, viz.; about 170 on tabbinets, and the residue on velvet, waisteoating and serges, together with ten or a dozen ribbon looms. There were besides, within the year subsequent to the Union, seven proprietors who earried on the business of silk throwing, and who gave employment to 230 females, carning from 2s to 7s per week. Some years ago, large capital was expanded in establishing silk throwing mills in the Index of the little and of this business of silk throwing mills i

ly experienced the bonaty of Parliament up to 1796 or 1797, in nurturing these manufactures. Even the fine descriptions of cloth were made here with a success, it is successful. He goes on to give the same tale of wor with regard to trust industry as to all the others. He says:

"However, immediately after the union advantage was taken of a want of a domestle legislature, and influence was put to work whereby the standing order for obliging the military on the 1rbh establishments to be clothed here, was not only evaded, but in a short time totally rescinded, and supply thrown open to the examptition of overnowering b 1 bin capital and machinery. Mr. Moore retired; his successor tollowed his example, and from 189 to 60 persons were, by that step immediately inrown ont of brend. Henceforth the manufactures of Carriek presented but a slekiy and faded existence. The armound capital them invested exceeded 55,000; at present there are but 100 persons partially employed, and the wool-combining business has already allocatine distance and supply already allocatine distance and surpless and minute of England."

That is the conclusion of this report,

That is the conclusion of this report, In Roserea, they were exactly in the effect upon the minds of every hon, gen-same condition, the same condition.

And so it goes on. Mr. Crotty was examined before the Assistant Inquiry commissioners in 1834, and he gave the following testimony: and, if these were swept away the farmers would prosper, that great wealth would tumble into their lap, and that the agriculturists of freamd, and all those "Six years ago 1,000 persons, of whom 600 or 700 were females, were employed by me in Roserea or its immediate neighborhood. The hemales span the worsted, and the near combet and wove the wood; the latter earned is six day at combing and about 1s that day at wear ing; the women could not make more than 11d a day; but even this small sum being well applied, and for the most part to their own cooling, had a marked effect upon their apparance in general; all are completely destinate and the husbands are wandering about looking for work."

That has been the offect of upvestricted.

"The mass of human misery which fell under

spectors.

"The committee were reluctan thy obliged to lay aside immunerable cases of distress, which were entirely out of their power to relieve, and early in the spring was numbers of the artificers in the branches of trade above alluded to, were seen in the streets in the despeatance. Their appearance exhibited evident proofs of poverty and starvation."

Another report says:

"Even the employers themselves felt, the depression; and many were involved in the common ruln—they could hold out no longer. The Roomkooper's Charity was at last obliged to be resorted to, and applications were numerous from persons who had heretofore been in very contortable circumstances."

Another report says:

Another report says:

"There have been local causes of distress which operated to increase our numbers considerably, pressing with peculiar severity in 1825 and the immediately following years. About this time a very serious, and in its progress at least, a very distressing change was taking place in many important manufactures in the city. These manufactures had given employment to multitudes in Dublin, and although many families have emigrated to England to obtain work, yet they have let behind them multitudes, more particularly females, deprived of their usual mode of employment."

"It is not for this committee to follow these manufactures through the different gradations as they fuctuated, or as they declined; this committee has simply to put forward facts, and it does so when it states that of forty-five establishments that had been emagged in the woollen manufacture (in 1851) all, with the exception of twelve houses, and their dependencies of human labor, had crased to exist; and that in the summor of 1828, of what Bitle that remained of those who derived their maintenance from those manufactures—3,249 persons in the silk trade, 1,360 of the cotton trede and 1,833 of the woollen trade, making altogether 4,151 persons—were all out of employment, and in the extremest state of destintion."

We have it upon the authority of these

wards there was not a vestige or small or industry. The flamed manufacture also gave employment to a class called finishers,"

And they were wiped out as well as the rest. I may quote to you from Cork and its vicinity to show that there were forty-lour employers in the year 1800, engaging 57, looms, and, allowing for operatives of various classes, the number of attives of various classes, the number of the cotton trade is entirely wiped out. In 1799:

they count not made, and of the little own, and in order to get rid of the people were sought to be induced to change their fiscal policy along with their political status, not less than 150,000 and status, not less than 150,000 their people who were directly making their living and acquiring a competency out of the nanufactures of the country. But, as I said a moment ago, the people of the own, with their political status, not less than 150,000 their people who were directly making their living and acquiring a competency out of the manufactures of the country. But, as I said a moment ago, the people of the own, and in order to get rid own, and in order to get rid of the people who were directly making their living and acquiring a competency out of the nanufactur stricted reciprocity the people would have the wealth distributed among them, and the agricultural classes would benefit largely by the change. Now, what was the result in Ireland? I find it was described as follows:

"The number of agricultural laborers in Ireland is computed by the Poor Law Commissioners, at 1,170,000, and they assumed that one-half of the e, being 55,000, are out of employment for thirty weeks in the year; and as these have 1,800,000 dependent on them, the two Lumbers make 2,850,000 persons to be provided for thirty weeks in the year."

I do not wish to read at greater length the reports upon this point; but we have in this volume evidence that must convince any man who has the slightest regard for the teachings of history, and when we read this tale of woc it should be one of warning to the people of Canada when they are told that the only thing they have to do is to go into commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity with our great neighbor alongside of us. (Prolonged cheers). The industries of Ireland and everything connected with Irish Frosperity

WAS ENGULFED

in the prosperity of the larger nation; and we are to be told after the experience of the past, after what we have seen in this country, when Canada was made a slaughter market for surplus stocks of manufactured goods on the other side of the line-are we to be told, does it require any one to tell the people what would again be the result if our markets were thrown open? Why, the result would be what it was fermerly only in a more acute degree. It may be said that that misery which came upon the people Ireland could never prevail in this Canada of ours. But such a statement cannot be made in my presence; I have seen what can result. (Cheers). I have seen in Montreal with my own eyes strong men and willing men, with good stout bearts, who were willing and desir us of carring their living, forced to go to the soup kitchen and there ask for that charity which they were obliged to accept to their humiliation. We have seen men who have been earning previous to the advent into power of hon, and there are the seen to be a second to the advent into power of hon, and the second to the advent of here are the second to the advent of the second to the secon within the last six years they campaged upwards of 2nd females. The initis are now stient."

In the hosiery the same result took place, and we have now at the end of this report the remarks made by the great O'Connell by whom these reports were dedicated to his fellow countrymen. He says:

"Political economists have been much puzzled to fix upon tangible reasons for the wide-

to the advent of the Opposition to power the workingmen of the country had been holding mass meetings to establish hours of labor and get larger pay. They claimed they should work only eight or nine hours a day, and yet afterwards when hop gentlemen opposite had assumed the reins of power and the hon-member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) directed the fiscal policy of the country, these workingmen were to be seen going about saying: "For God's sake give us work for any number of save our wives, children and ourselves from starvation." That was the result. It is all very well for the hon, gentleman opposite to tell us that the question of unrestricted reciprocity has sunk down deep in the hearts of the people. But I can tell the hon, gentleman opposite "About 18.6 The manufactures became centered in the hands of a few moster manufactures, and one of them employed beyond 20 persons; about three or four hundred more inny bave been engaged by others. This trade continued to flourish till the period of the peace, and soon after 1915 began to decline."

Pennum here. But let us find that so long as the mover of this resolution is in public life never again will the people accept from him the fiscal gospet that is to lead them to salvation. (Great cheers.) And now that we have heard from one hon, gentleman opposite and from another, what has been the burden of their song? Has it been one of hope, of aspiration? Why, no. It has been a wail, and that wail has been echoed and re-echoed from one mouth to another all along their line until finally the people of this country, listening to their wail, grown weary have nicknamed the banshee party of Canada.

Mr. Curran resumed his seat amidst prolonged applause.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Several thoroughbred horses were poisoned at Celbridge, County Klidare. Signor Magilani, formerly an Italian Min-ister of Finance, died on Saturday. The Earl of Albemarle is dead. He was one of the last surviving Waterloo officers.

Angus Polson, one of the ploneer settlers of Kildonan, Manitolia, died on Saturday. A fire in a Brooklyn apartment block on Saturday night caused the death of six per-

Mrs. Prowse, a Hamilton woman, hanged herself on Saturday in all of mental aberra-tion.

The steamer Queen of the North Sea was sank by collision in the English Channel and seven of her crew were drowned.

The directors of the Chicago World's Fidr have decided to abandon it clake from scheme and concentrate the fair at Jackson Park. The President has nominated ex-Governor Poster of Onto to be Secretary of the Treasury in succession to the late Secretary Windom.

The remains of tien, Sherman were interred in Calvary Cemetery at St. Louis on Saturday with full military honers, an immense number of people being in attendance. Dr. D. C. Leitch, of Dutton, Ont., who had been suffering from insominia, attempted to in-dince sleep by the use of chloroform an Hook too much, with fatal results.

too much, with fatal results.

A commission has been appointed to initiate a system of credit advances to aid farmers hampered by the stagnation resulting from prohibitive duties on imported farm machinery.

Mr. James Hill Hunter, M.P.P. for South Grey, died of infimumation at his home in Durham, Sunday, after a very brief liness Mr. Hunter was a native of Renfrewshire, Scotland, the date of his birth heing July 56, 1835.

The schooner Veterau, itial sailed from Glou-cester, Mass., January 7, on a haddock trip to George's bank, has never been beard from and her owners fear she is lost. She carried a crew

of 12 men.

A. M. Macrea, who is alleged to have run away with \$21,000 of Loan Society funds from St. Culhurines a few months ago, has been located at Ruenos Ayres, Argenthic republic. An effort will be made to extradite him.

A disastrous flood is prevailing at Holbrook, Ark. The Little Colorado is very high, over-flowing its banks in places and changing the channel. The railroad is washed out in several places, causing the track to be moved and trains delayed.

Owing to the cessation of the allowances from the National league the tenants evicted from Lord Claurleard's estate at Portumna for taking part in the plan of campaign have settled separately with the landlord and have been reinstated in their old places. The Healyltes have resolved to maintain the evicted tenants until the general election, T. P. O'Connor will resume the work of the American mission with Mr. Abraham J. Kenny and Mr. Flynn, while Messrs, Sullivan and Cox will make a similar tour of Australia.

Mrs. William McCormick, of Pelec Island, died on Friday; she was 19 years old. Mrs. McCornick was the mother of Hehildren, non-under six feet in height. One of her sons, who is living on Pelec Island, weight over 35 to 140, he is said to have 30grandehildren and three great grandemates.

Rev. Father Roussin, who has been connected with the parish of Si. Hearty for some years past, and is well liked by all classes, is leaving the district in a few days to take up his residence at Valleyfield. His removal will be much regretted by his friends, who intend making him a suitable present on the eve of his dearture.

his departure.

The Paris Temps says the visit of the Empress Frederick betokens a relaxation of the tension in the international situation. The grouping of the powers, however, the paper continues, is unaltered. Hayonets still glisten in the sun, and the presence of royalities will not weigh a straw in the balance on the day when war is let loose.

when war is let loose.

A Mrs Herty, keeping a hotel on Notre Dane street, Montreal, has been living apart from her husband for sometime past, and finding him on a saintrday in a bouse on Elizabeth street hard words followed, when the woman drew a revolver and shot herself through the shoulder. Fortunately the wound was not serious, and she is doing well.

A despatch received at London from Mal

serious, and she is doing well.

A despatch received at London from Valpurnish says a Government steamer has arrived there from Africa, where she landed troops. The steamer was pursued by the rehelships Husear and Esmeraida and had a narrow escape. The insurgents have captured the steamer Cosino. Three regiments have be n sent to protect Taena. The Government is sending fresh froops to recapture Pisagua. The intest news from the rebel squadron is that the insurgent vessels are scattered along the coast, but Valparaiso is not in a state of blockade.

United States Marshal Baker and two democratics are sentered along the coast, but Valparaiso is not in a state of blockade.

t but Valparaiso is not in a state of blockade.

United States Marshal Baker and two depities have arrested Robert and William Graves and W. Mather on charges of conveying Chinamen from Canada and smuggling opium. On December 21 they made a perilous and nearly total trip across the St. Lawrence from Kingston with Chinamen and some values that were suspiciously heavy. They were assisted to shore by residents of Sacketts Harbor, They have made a number of these trips successfully, and it is believed have been making much money in their dealings with Chinamen and in opium.

It is announced that the Prince of Welland.

in oplum.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales will visit I reland the coming summer. The Earl of Zetland, the Lord Lieutenant, and Chief Secretary Raifour are understood to have urged the Prince to make the visit with the view of giving encouragement to the Industries of the country. The Princess of Wales is reported to be assiduous in the attention she pays to the Zetland-Baifour fund for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. The Princess and her daughters have sent countributions of ciching to the fund and have also solicited subscriptions for the same cause.

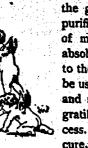
A Meteor.

QUEREC, Feb, 23.—About four o'clock this morning a remarkable meteor, recembling a huge ball of fire and emitting sparks, passed over the city, and seemed to tall with a dull report on the otherside of the St. Lawrence, in the direction of the Chaudlere River, Levis.

To Correspondents.

A. BRIEN.-Hoffman's Catholic Directory for 1891 gives the following names of priests of the distinguished name of BOOK and JOB PRINTING 20 TO A description, at THE SHEEP VIPAGES.
Office 1751 Craigation

Spring Humors, whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted pimply, or blotchy, whether of the skin, scalp, or blood, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, are now speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the Cuticura Remedies when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. The almost miraculous cures daily effected by them prove this. No statement is made regarding them not warranted by the strongest evidence. They are, in truth,



the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times. They are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most sensitive, and may be used on the youngest infant and most delicate invalid with gratifying and unfailing, success. Cuticura, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most

intense itching, burning, and inflammation, permits rest and sleep, soothes and heals raw and irritated surfaces, clears the skin and sealp of crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the only medicated toilet soap, is indispensable in cleansing diseased surfaces. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood and skin purifier, and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities, and thus removes the cause. Hence, the Cuticura Remedies cure every humor of the Spring, from the simplest facial blemishes to the worst case of scrofula. Sale greater than the combined sales of all others.

100 Diseases, so Illustrations, too testimonials. A book of priceless value to every sufferer, Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 75c. Cuticura Soap, 35c.; Cuticura Resolvent, \$1.50 Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Pimply Blotchy Skin, ends with shapeless nalls, are prevented and cured by Cutiourn Soap, incomparably the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, while rivalling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. The only medicated willet map, and the only preventive and cure of inflammation and elegging of the yeres, the cause of pimples, blackheads, rough, red, and oily skin, and simple humors of infants and children. Price, 350,

Loxnox, February 23.-In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Morley asked whether the operations now being corducted by the Egyptien army around Tokar meant the eventual reacquisition of the Soudan. Sir James Fergusson, political secretary of the foreign office, said the orcupation of Tokar was found necessary in order to revent Suakim from being harnssed and its trade interregted. No further advance would be made into the interior

Thanks.

St. Jour's, Nild , Feb. 21.-At a meeting of the committee appointed to act on behalf of the citizens of St. John's, in relation to the question of French treaty rights in this colony, held on the lath of January last, it was resolved; That this meeting desires to express its grateful appreciation of the interest taken by our ful appreciation of the interest taken by our feliow-colonists of the Dominion of Canada, in our behalf, for their manifestations of sympathy with us, in the hardships of our position, and for the active and valuable support and assistance afforded us by the press, the various Boards of Trade, and other exponents of public opinion and semilment throughout the heminion; and the committee recognize in this sympathy and co-operation a source of strength and hope to sustain and encourage the people of this colony to further persistent efforts in the future.

Fatal Collision.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.-There was a collision at 7.10 o'clock this morning in the railway tunnel in 4th avenue and 8th street, between two nel in 4th avenue and 84th street, between two passenger trains. Some of the cars took fire after the collision. It is supposed a number of people are killed and injured. At least six have been taken from the wreck dead or injured. Shortly after eight o'clock the body of a woman burned to a crisp was found. The engineer of one of the trains had one of his legs burned off. Another man, an employee of the railroad, was also badly burned. The injured were taken to the Presbyterian hospital. The engineers are under arrest.

The "Empress of India.

LONDON, February 24,-The C. P. R. arounddie-world steamer "Empress of India" ar rived at Port Said on Sunday morning on time The passengers disembarked for thire and the Pyramids, while the stemmer is coaling and going through the canal. The steamer will wait at siez until the passengers arrive there, and then leave for Colombo.

Powderly to Resign.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., February 21.-It is said hat at the next meeting of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, Mr. Powderly will ender his resignation and retire to private lie. His physician has warned him that an-other attack, such as he had at Omaha, would be fatal. He has twice been stricken with be fatal. He heart discuse.

The importance of a pure condition is

universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure Maid. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or

keeping the blood in

other ford lamor is heredited and transmitted the frenerations, causing untold suffering, and the time commutate poison and germs of disthe air we tive from breathe, the food There is W2 981, 01

w's drink. nothing. nothing winsively proven more conthan the positive power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh. neutralizes

the acidity and cures the acidity and cures resemnatism, drives cut the germs of malaria, blood polsoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Barsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full infor-

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO.. Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

AUGUSTO DE MULLER. Hought directly from the Wins Growers, Tarragona.

\$1.50 per gallon, 40c. bottle. Imported and sold by

DeCARY FRERES, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, St. Lawrence Warehouse, Corner Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence sts.



"Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each "superior to the Remington," (?) have discarded both and find the Remington superior to either, SPACKMAN & CO., Ottawa Buildings, 248 St.

WM. H. HODSON,

Architect and Valuator

45; St Antoine Street.

MONTREAL.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIAPOS Now on sale at

C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS.

2268 St. Catherine Street. OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received as part payment. Planos and Organs sold on easy monthly payments and lowest prices for cash; orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable work men employed.

Telephones, Bell 4168. Federal 1200.

Mention this Journal.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. DIVIDEND No. 109.

The Stockholders of La Bangae cu Peuple are hereby notified that a Semi-Argual Dividend of THREE PER CENT, for the last six months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the Office of the Bank on and after MONDAY, the SECOND MARGINERS.

on an arter allowed, the second from the The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 28th February, both days Inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier.

Montreal, 20th January, 1891.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stock-holders of La Banque du Pcupie will be held at the Office of the Bank, St. James Street, off MONDAY, the SECOND MARCH next at THREE o'clock, P. M., in conformity with the lith and Irth clauses of the Act of Incorporation. By order of the Board of Directors,
J. S. HOUSQUET; Cashior
Montreal, 80th January, 1891.

PERSONAI. DETECTIVE WORK-OKAL legitimate nature in criminal and civil buildness promptly attended to by the Canadian secret Service, the only Agency under Government patronage. Reliable correspondent in principal cities. Skilled Agents sent to all points. All correspondence strictly contained in the correspondence strictly

PART II.-THE WHIMS OF PLUTUS.

CHAPTER III. CHESTNUT HAIR.

In the lapse of years Cahill had grown at the tapse of years Canni had grown stout and redder than of old. He had passed the period since his visit to Killard with Mr. Hey wood in his former desultory manner. By this time people had unanimously come to the conclusion that his father must have found the that his father must have found the office of bailiff to Lord Clonmore more profitable than any one could have supposed, saved a large sum of money, and left his son to Christopher. If the popular estimate of the man had altered, it had altered for the better. He paid his way, offended no one, and if he had vices, who has not? and there were others as had as he in the town. He was friendly and cordial to all, and all were more or less friendly in manner to him, but few regarded him with cor-

Up to a certain point no one could be more communicative than he; beyond that point it was impossible tomake him utter another word. He spoke much and well of his neighbors, and rarely allowed their reputations to be assailed without raising a protest. He discussed general topics with freedom, and a species of dull common sense. But somehow he seemed to take only an assumed for the demand for any stake that thing but science. The idea was novel, interest in most of the people and affairs might be demanded, and that he had the and he could not make up his mind off around him, and rarely sought compower to lay. panionship or was leager to hear news or from the hearts of others.

this feeling of estrangement. Frequently he would disappear for two or three

On one subject alone by could be thoroughly roused into active interest. No mention, however slight, of either the Bishop's Island or the Lame's failed to stir him. At times when either was alluded to, his wandering eyes would, for a moment, fix themselves on the speaker; he would question without commenting or expressing an opinion of any kind. In the interval between Mr. Heywood's first visit to the village and his consent to go a second time, in com-pany with Cahill, no fact of any interest had come to light about David Lane. The solitary man dwelt on his island, holding less intercourse than ever with slight diminution of good feeling appear-ed to have arisen in the heart of the deaf to hold them in good esteem. mute towards Tom; and attrough the latter spoke of his friend in the old loyal. enthusi istic manner, David Larre appeared less anxious for the society of his companion.

The evening before Cahi'l intended his lodgings earlier than usual. As a and Cahili dismissed the ear, a rule he did not get home till eleven, or of their return was uncertain. later; this evening he little canelle, a Having taken some refreshment, common dipt one, at a little after nine. Calull proposed they should walk up the He had reading to do befor going to literature, he was anxious to be at work,

The room was a moderately comf rtable one, and served him as a sitting and arm. bed room. It contained a calinet, old fashroned sofa, painted weeden a wepested bedstead, a small square table, and a few chairs. The carpet did not cover all the floor; the bare places were clean. Altogether, the apartment scenned much batter than a reason of m

tations, forming a rough semis irele. He

memory by reading it once more. It took The two men continued to mount quite two hours to get through it, for siowly. Mr. Heywood was much distoiten be paused and leaned his head on tressed. His breath came shert, and he his hand until the clear dame of the leaned heavily on his companion. At no more than an account of the parchase of the Bishop's Island by the older David to it and said:

"Lane, and a few remarks of "William Caball" thoronton. Cahail" thereupon.

Cahall" thereupon.

The narrative did not differ in any material point from that of Mrs. Cantislion told to young Martin. There was some additional detail as to the manaer in which old Lane wrought upon the former Lord Channone to sell him the rock, but for all practical purposes, the two accounts were identical. The brief comment attached by William Cahillone Cahillone Canting the rest, sir; the road is very steep, and there's something in the air that makes my blood feel like lead."

Ah!" the philosopher sighed, in resulting and panting. When he had recovered a little breath to faigure, but such is not the real comment attached by William Cahillone Canting in the air that makes my blood feel like lead."

Ah!" the philosopher sighed, in resulting and panting. When he had recovered a little breath responsible cur exhaustion to faigure but such is not the real comment attached by William Cahillone. We are neither of us old or interest of the real comment attached by William Cahillone.

The tust take a rest, sir; the road is very steep, and there's something in the air that makes my blood feel like.

Ah!" the philosopher sighed, in resulting and panting. When he had recovered a little breath responsible to all the real comment attached by William Cahillone. We are neither of us old or interest of the real comment attached by William Cahillone. We are neither of us old or interest of the real comment attached by William Cahillone.

The tust take a rest, sir; the road is very steep, and there's something in the air that makes my blood feel like.

misd why the ou'd man got about the one arises from the pure sea air rapidly he offic, fisher, hawkin', mines, wood, oxygenating the blood, burning out the water, an foreshore rights but in orders clear out or carron, as the chemists call

This was, however, the passage which had fascinated young Cahid. He had often heard the story from his father's truch chance of any one living too fast it lips, and never unaccompained by this supposition. Hence his intenst in the Lanes and their landed property.

During the lifetime of Willam Cahill a "My dear friend," replied the philoso-

great number of farms on Lord Clongreat number of farms on Lord Clon-more's estate had fallen out of lease, and in the tenants' desire for renewals old in the tenants' desire for renewals old Cahill had profitted a good deal in the way of gifts of conciliation. He had acquired enough money to leave his self to death in a short time."

"Between us and all harm:" ejacut direw from the vine party, stating traction of minimum and schemers, and almounted his intention of running as an independent supporter of Sir John Marchamber full of it you would burn your donald and the Conservative policy. Mr. Yeo is the second som of the late Hon.

"Between us and all harm:" ejacut. son independent, and the son had retained his independence by living like a gentleman. Into this life had en-tered one consuming curiosity and one desire. He would have parted from half the savings of his father to learn the true history of Lane's desire to purchase the rock; he would have given all his money for the rock itself, and as far as active hope could enter into one of his sluggish

nature, it possessed him to own the Bishop's Island, with right to all that was on it, under it, around it and above it. To attain this he would have faced almost anything, for, added to the dim notion of masses of shining metal, to his mind there hung a mysterious, occult air of superhuman power around the Island, and him who did or might possess it; and although outwardly he willing smiled at the idea of its owner having dealings with Darkness, inwardly he wordered how matters really stood between the Lanes and the Invisible.

If he would have risked all his fortune to possess that barren rock, he would not i have shirked the contemplation of still vaster stakes, supposing he only knew

When he had finished his reading he gossip. It was his reticence and want of placed the manuscript in a new envelope. I panion. He sat above him, and, come griping or discomfort attending their use, active interest that kept him renote of size similar to the former one, and quently, his face looked towards Killard. Try them.

Try them. Another circumstances added depth to his feeling of estrangement. Frequents by he would disappear for two or three ays. On his return he never, to a soul. days. On his return he never, to a soul, the envelope. When this was coal, but bedimmed the interior view, and to judge would breathe the name of the place still soft, he beat the envelope and made by the expression on the old man's face. where he had been. He would say, in replay to questions, that he "had gone on" of town on basiness." Not another word could be extracted from writing-case, he undressed, mattering to

As the two gentlemen of Cloumere went As the two gentlemen of Cloumere went on their way to Killard, a heavy lealen sky hung over the dry, brown downs, Not a breath of wind stirred the brittle, short grass. Not a bird sang in the ling, "When men are very curious about Ganada. heavens. A depressing warmth stag-nated between the clouds and the earth, "It looks and feels like thunder," re-to find out where the girl is, suppose some sky with dissatisfaction.

There are symptoms of the presence | out about her? the mainland, and but solden; receiving of electric fluid in large quantities, and the had taxed his imagination prodig-visits from his only friend. Tom the of imminent disturbance," returned Mr. hously to create this hypothesis.

Fool. Since the expulsion of the boy a Heywood, looking at the clouds as "A little girl," muttered the old man, though he knew too much about them as though he were alone, and had put

Somehow, neither the philosopher nor his companion seemed proof against the depressing influence of the atmosphere, and the journey was accomplished almost once more.

setting out for Killard, he returned to arrived. They drove straight to Casey's, I wandering attention. and Cabili dismissed the car, as the date

vidage towards the southern downs. bed, and although no great student of The ascent was steep, and the old man Took'e, so that it took a little while, even though Cabile left the aid of his

Edward Martin's nouse was the most southerly of the village. It erowned the southern crest of the downs, and no other vesterday at a large public meeting withhouse was near; but from it all the vil-Altogether, the apartment scene of much better than a person seeing Cahi'em the streets of Cloumore world have y for him. The most curious eye could be a however, discover a book or new-raper. Manuscript was his delight.

When he had belted the death of the opens of tree cabinet and produced a small leather writing case. This is unded, and from an interior pocket of it to k out a large envelope, scaled with red way, stamped with an irregular row of indentity. The leads are inland was an unevent.

The bandscape inland was an unevent looked at the seal with great care, and trid plain of yellow mess. Looking from appearing satisfied, tore open the caves the shore, the eye passed, somewhat gallepe.

dy, from tangles of predigious columns. The envelope contained a long strip of shattered and confounded, yawning paper, made up of several shorts of ording chasnes of treacherous gleon, and rar-

feeble candle grew dull and red, and tolk length it became obvious to Cabill the ed larguidly over a huge black carropy of old man could get no further without soulf. Yet there appeared nothing about rist resting. By the wayside lay the struse or intricate in the writing. It was maintained of a ship wrecked on the

Pactiverience, tissue enough to climb " they've could make it clear to me this devotion. Our present inconvenihe found a mine on the island, which is an associativing us of that most use-would account fur his wantin' to buy it, foliar directionating solid. When people an other things besides."

pher, in the calm tone of infallibility.

the place they keep the gas for Clonmore, a period of thirty years. Mr. Yeo is a but no one is likely to want to live there, very prominent Prince Edward Island except a fool."

but let that pass. You raise an interesting question by your indirect supposition that a person of unsound mind is Executive council. He was first elected more likely than a person in sound ment to the House of Commons on the Island, tion that a person of unsound mind is tal health to run a risk. You would find it hard to prove that."

"Maybe so; maybe so," assented election of 1883, 1878, 1882, and 1887—Cabill heedlessly. Then suddenly he seemed to take a lively interest in the lit is utterly impossible, a New Brunsquestion, for he asked, with animation, Tell me, Mr. Heywood, would you number of Liberals who have been think a man a fool supposing he was panic-stricken by the defection of Silas willing to run a great risk to satisfy his Alward, the Miramichi Advance and the

every conceivable risk to solve questions Glazier, one of the biggest lumber that have arisen to them, or to prove merchants of Sudbury. Not only the their theories, or to make discoveries,"

the vague yearnings of a nebulous im- thought it possible to stir the depths of favor of Mr. Wilmot, and the electors are agination he would not have recoiled be | curiosity in the human | breast with any- following them in flocks.

awaty

"That's the seal the like of which no one cise has; and 'tis easy to be sure it's face. The eyes shore and gleamed with Imbroken, for I can try if the scal fits it a strange, started light. The month I have any suspicious.

Next morning broke dull and sombre, side, the body snooped forward.

marked the young r man, regarding the one stole her away from home and sky with dissatisfaction.

He had taxed his imagination prodig-

part of Cahill's question to himself.

in silence.

Aye, suppose a little girl, agreed to was late in the forenoon when they Cabill, desirons of captivating the other's

Yes, one would risk much." These we als came like the former ones. (To be Continued.)

Politics in the Lower Province.

Orrawa, February 198-A desputch received here, says that dames Yeo, for eighteen years the Grit member for Prince county, Prince Edward Island,

drew from the Grit party, stating that its self to death in a short time."

"Between us and all harm!" ejaculated the listener, somewhat dubiously.

Yeo is the second son of the late Hon.

James Yeo, of Porthill, P.E.L., who came hated the listener, somewhat dubiously. Of course, I know no one could live in held a seat in the Provincial assembly for very prominent Prince Edward Island "The two fluids are quite different; He sat in the Prince Edward Island Legislature from 1872 until the union with Canada, and also held a seat in the entering the Dominion in September, 1872. He was re-elected at the general

It is utterly impossible, a New Bruns-wick despatch states, to count rate the mind about a thing that was a trouble to Fredericton Gleaner. Word comes from him?"

All parts of Grit defection. The latest "Certainly not. Men of science run and most prominent is that of Senator Senator, but his son Arthur, ex-M. L. A. "And is it only men of science do such and Parker Glazier, another son, have things?" Calall's attention was now! thrown over their life-long allegiance to the game and the wager on the other side.

In his dull, sullen soul there lay a dim vision of vulgar grandeur, and to gratify

"Well, I don't know," He had never addressed big Conservative meetings in

and he could not make up his mind off and disorders caused by a bilious state and.

Cahill now fully fronted his com- Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain.

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his skill in preserving and waxing Flowers in their NATURAL FORM, by an improved process, through which the original Flowers are em-balmed in Color and Bloom, that it is difficult to believe the Flowers are not freshly plucked.

CHERRY PULMONARY SYBUP

a strange, startled light. The mouth percent is the hands fell nervously to the bady snooped forward.

In his desire to push the conversation, Tahill saw nothing of all this, or attributed in the streets.

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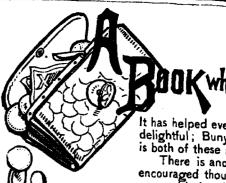
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together one below the office, so as to the yellow waters ground the rocks merinake a strip three or four need in length, chiessly, to the broad, gray expanse of The document was govered from top to ocean and the lowering sky that, resting bottom with close writing, and signed heavily on the horizon made that it is a bottom with close writing, and signed heavily on the horizon, made the line "William Cahill." This was Christopher where sky and water touched seem like Cahill's favorite manuscript, it fact his the lips of the Universe compressed and only one. He had read it at least a huns sterm, restraining a voice which would dred times, but as he was going over to shake the heavest from their pillared Killand in the morning, and the matter indichts and their shake the heavest from their pillared Killand in the morning, and the matter indichts and their shake the heavest from their pillared Killand in the morning, and the matter indichts and their shake the heavest from their pillared Killand in the morning, and the matter indichts and their shake the heavest from their pillared Killand in the morning, and the matter indichts and their shake the heavest from their pillared Killand in the morning and the matter than the morning and the matter than the matter than the matter than the morning and the matter than the matter Killard in the morning, and the matter of the manuscript concerned that neighborhood, he thought he would refresh his memory by reading it oncomes. It was not to be the manuscript concerned that neighborhood, he thought he would refresh his above.

NO BETTER REMEDY FOR

LIST OF PRIZES.

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TICKET, ONE DOLLAR.

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Tickets can be obtained until FIVE o'clock P. M. on the day before the Drawing. Orders received on the day of the Drawing will be applied to next Monthly Drawing. Deswiege take place on the second Wednesday of every month at 10h o'clock A.M., at Head Oilise, SI S., Jamos Street, Montreal Canada.

It is affered to redoom all Prizes in cash, less a commission of Five per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

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WHEEL OF NUMBERS - Within the interior of this wheel are one hundred thousand are all brass tubes. Each inh. commons agreet number from No. 1 to No. 100,000, corresponding with those numbers on the tickets, 100,000 being issued.

WHEEL OF PRIZES - In this wheel are the Prizes similarly printed and contained in

DRAWING OPERATING - The wheels are revolved before the public. A young boy draws our a text from the wheel of numbers; in the meantime another boy draws ont a tube from the wheel of pizes. The charman calls out the number first and the prize immediately after, and number thus winning the prize. This operation is repeated until all the prize are drawn out.

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The series of fifty numbers on each side of the numbers drawing the three largest prizes will be entitled to the 3th Approximation Prizes. For example: if ticket No. 31,246 draws the first pittled to a watch worth \$25.00. If ticket No. 281 draws the second capital Prize, shose tickets no cold of the series of the entitled to a watch worth \$25.00. If ticket No. 281 draws the second capital Prize, shose tickets numbered from 31 to 31 inclusive will each be entitled to a watch worth \$15.00. If sicket No. 280 draws the third large Prize, those tickets numbered from 51,258 to 51,358 inclusive will see the entitled to a watch worth \$10.00.

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REMARKS.

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The Manager keeps nor gister showing to whom the tickets are sold. The prizes are pid directly to the actual bear true presentation of the ticket, and not otherwise. It will therefore be because to write if the ticket is lest. Neither the numbers of the tickets nor the names of their purchasers are registered, for the very good reason that lottery tickets are liable to frequently change bends. A great care must be taken of the tickets; if they are lost, the actual bearer may present them and essent the payment thereof, which the manager cannot possibly refuse. Please are didn't keep your tickets in cood order, so that every suspicion as to their identity be

After the drawing please go through the afficial list to see if you have drawn something. If it contains your number, then you have drawn the prize marked apposite that number. 22 Lists published by newspapers are not official, and are liable to contain mistakes. Strictly cash pasment is required for tickets, it is needless to sek any on credit.

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HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

When Father Carves the Duck.

We all look on with anxious eyes, When father carves the duck, And mother almost always sighs, When father carves the duck, Then all of us prepare to rise, And hold our hijs before our eyes, And note our oros perore our eyes, And be I repaired for some surprise When father carves the duck.

He braces up and grabs a fork, Whene or he carves a duck, and won't allow a soul to talk, Until he's carved the duck, The fork is jabled into the sides, Across the breast the knife he slides, White every careful person hides From flying chips of duck.

The platter's always sure to slip, When rather carries the duck, And how it makes the dishes skip Potatoes fly amuck!

Totatoes ny arrides.

The squash and cabbage loap in space, We get some gravy in our face, And father utters Hindoo grace Whene'er he carves the duck.

We then have learned to walk around The dining-room and plack From off the window-sills and walls Our share of father's duck, While father growls and blows and jaws, And swears the knife was full of flaws, And mother jeers at him because He couldn't carve a duck.

-Boston Transcript.

THE KITCHEN.

Cabbage Soup.

Slice the half of a cabbage, omitting the coarse leaves, and fry it with a good sized piece of butter (according to the quantity of cabbage). Let it commence to turn yellow, then wet it with water, season with salt and pepper and let it boil three-quarters or one hour, till the ablage is done. On serving pour the some over pieces of bread that you have placed in your some tureen. The flavor of this semi-may be improved by the addition of sweet herbs to the boiling

Lobster Soup.

Boil two lobsters, and when cold, open them, take out the meat—the soft fat and the coral-cut the meat of the claws and tail into small pieces and put them into a stew-pan, together with the fat and part of the coral also cut small; season with cayenne and salt; add two season quarts of good, staunch veal broth. Make all very hot, and sprinkle the remaining coral, rubbed line, over the top and serve. Canned lobsters will also

salmon with Oyster sauce.

For this dish canned salmon may be used, providing that it is what is called the "middle cut, fat and juicy." Serve it hot with the cyster-sauce poured over To make the sauce, use either the mice of the oyster, or water with plenty of butter, and pepper and salt; thicken with thour; when this is at the boiling point drop the oysters into it and let them simmer gently for five minutes, then come to a boil. A pint of oysters is the right proportion for a can of

A Good Kitchen.

One of the most important, if not the most important, things in a household is a well-ordered kitchen. There are instances-and by no means rare oneswhere houses, seemingly complete in everything else, lack this, not for the want of sufficient means to have it, but simply from an unpardonable ignorance of its importance. A kitchen of course to be well-ordered must be well-furnished, by which we mean, there should be a sufficiency-there need be no extravagant profusion-in the quantity and variety of utensils necessary to prepare whatever dishes may be attempted, with success. It is just as impossible for a cook to work well without the proper tools as it is for any other workman; and the expectation that it can be done, however skillful the cook may be, will in all probability end in nothing but disappointment. But there is another point, too, to be considered without which the kitchen—no matter how perfect the lutterie de cuisine-cannot be well-ordered. We allude to cleanliness. We were recently invited to examine what the owner of the house was pleased to call a model kitchen, and we must contess we saw enough there to prevent our disputing its right to the title. A more cleanly and completely appointed cuisine could not be imagined. Everything was so handily and systematically arranged that a temptation which we could not resist came over us, to take an inventory; and before our host was aware of what we were at, we had completed the task.

giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Cantor's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please shall see what you'll think of them when you HARSH PURGATIVE REMEDIES are fast

The Girls,

The joy of a man's house is frequently his girls. They are the sunshine; when they are not there, the light is turned to darkness. It doesn't matter how many boys you have or how proud you may justly be of them, they can't fill one girl's place. The boy is a tearing, noisy fellow: he bruises the paint, breaks the glass, and tears his ciothes. It is what you expect of him when he is small, and what you have whether you expect it or or not; when he gets older, you know that he will soon be away, and like the bird will be leaving the nest as soon as his wings are grown. He will go to school, he in a store, learn a trade, or something that will take him off as a pleasure and vex you with anxieties for his whereabouts, his habits, and his welfare.

There is dauger in impure blood. There is safety in taking Hood's Sarsabarilla, the great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.



Less House-Cleaning Less Annovance

More Comfort

Such is the experience of women who use Pearline for housecleaning, and the degree of health and comfort is largely due to the way they use it. Directions for saving labor on every package. Delicate women can clean house by its aid; children will be a help, and husbands will never know the work is going on—out of the way, and they will be ignorant of it. It is bosh to say that Pearline hurts the clothing, the paint or the hands. Numbers of people clean their teeth with it; many babes have been washed with it from their birth; the most delicate of laces and linens have been subjected to the severest of tests. Everything washable, and everybody who must do this work, is benefitted by reason of the use of Pyle's Pearline. It's the modern soap. You'll know it and use it sooner or later. Your grocer keeps the goods.

Beware

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering initations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline."

IT'S FALSE—they are not, and besides are dangerous.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

DUTCH LULLABY.

Wynken, Blynken, and Nod one night Sailed off in a wooden shoe-Sailed on a river of crystal light Into a sea of dew;

Where are you going, and what do you wish?" The old moon asked the three;

We have come to fish for the herring That live in this beautiful sca; Nets of silver and gold have we!" Said Wynken, Blynken,

And Nod.

The old moon laughed and sang a song. As they rocked in the wooden shoe, And the wind that sped them all night

long Ruffled the waves of dew. The little stars were the herring fish That lived in that beautiful sea; Now east your nets wherever you wish-Never afeared are we;" So cried the stars to the dishermen

three: Wynken, Blynken, And Nod.

All night long their nets they threw To the stars in the twinkling foam, Then down from the skies came the

wooden shoe, Bringing the tishermen home; Twas all so pretty a sail, it seemed

As if it could not be, And some folk thought 'twas a dream they'd dreamed Of sailing that beautiful set;
But I shall name you the fishermen

three: Wynken, Blynken, And Nod.

Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes. And Nod is a little head,

Is a wee one's trundle bed. So shut your eyes while mother sings Of wonderful sights that be, And you shall see the beautiful things,

As you rock in the misty sea Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen three:

Wynken, Blynken, And Nod.

An East Indian Story.

"So, my boys, you want me to tell you a story about soldiers and fighting, eh?" said old General P—, pulling his This is most essential, for what kind of a long grey moustache reflectively, as his dimer may be expected from the cook nephews came crowding round his armwho dishes it up amidst a chaotic mass of dirty saucepans and dishes that have been neglected from the previous meal?

We would be expected from the cook neglected from the previous meal? The previous meal? The previous meal? sure enough—a good deal too much to be very fond of it, I can promise you, young people—and what I think about fighting is that it's one of those things which are much better kept in their place. When somebody comes and wants to hurt you or anybody that you're fond of, of course you must defend yourself; but when the fighting's done by two brothers in their own home, it doesn't seem quite so natural."

Here he looked meaningly at two of the boys (whose faces bore visible traces of a recent "set-to"), and both, as they met his glance, began to look rather foolish. The General resumed: "I'm

you've heard it.
"Now, I should tell you that our regi ment had been ordered up into the Hills to take part in a war in which we were then engaged with the Goorkhas of Ne paul. When we got fairly up into the Hills, it was decided to repair a ruined hill-fort, which the enemy had abandoned, and leave there some stores and a number of sick and wounded in charge of a small party, while the main body went on to scour the passes and cut off

went on to scour the passes and cut off some Goorkha plundering parties which had been doing a good deal of mischief. "Well, it happened that among those who were left behind to garrison the fort were our friends Brown and Jones; and very sulky they were to think that while their comrades were lighting, they would be left behind to do nothing; for, as the fort stood on the brow of a high cliff, so steep that there was only one point at which it could be climbed at all, they never thought there could be any chance of the Goorkhas attacking it; but in

what with this dull, do-nothing life in

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT, the fort after the excitement of their march, all the garrison, officers and soldiers alike, were as cross as two sticks: and the worst of the whole lot were our two precious lieutenants. Messrs. Brown and Jones. They hadn't learned then what they found later on—that instead of its being a fine thing for a man to get angry at every chance word, and keep thinking that everybody means to insult him, its the very smallest and meanest, and most babyish thing that he can possibly do. Depend upon it, boys, any man who can't keep up his dignity with-out quarrelling about it has no dignity worth keeping up. But these foolish lads hadn't the sense to see that; and so, having once begun to quarrel, they kept on getting worse and worse.

"At last, one night after dinner, Jones got so savage at something which Brown had said to him, that he turned round and snapped out:

"Upon my word, I never met such a sulky, illeonditioned bear in all my

ife!"
"' Perhaps you're right,' said Brown, getting angry in his turn, "for I notice that a bear generally has a monkey chattering and grinning beside him.'"

"In those days, boys, when duelling was in fashion (which it is not now. thank God), two brave men would go out to kill each other just for a few rude and silly words like these; and those about them, instead of trying to check their folly, would encourage them and spur them on in every possible way. So, of course, these two young fools thought that because they had lost their temper and been rude to each other, they were bound to mend matters by fighting a duel and blowing one another's brains out, forgetting that their lives belonged to their country, and not to them-

"The duel had been fixed for daybreak the next morning, at a spot just outside the fort; and Lieutenant Brown, who had not been to bed at all that night, having a good many things to arrange in case he should be killed—was just writing the last of half a dozen lete suddenly beard, or though he heard, a strange sound amid the darkness of the valley below, like the patter of rain upon withered leaves.

"The next moment there came hoarse challenge from one of the senti-nels: 'Who goes there?' and then fol-lowed the bang of his musket, the report being instantly answered from the heart of the gloom by the yell of the Goork ha war-cry! The enemy were upon then

"I need not try to describe the fight that followed. It was all like the confusion of a troubled dream-guns banging, bullets whizzing, men falling, flashing fire and whirling smoke, savage faces and tossing arms looming dimly through it like ghosts, and everywhere a crash and din, and commotion, and rushing to and fro, as if the end of the world were

eome.
"Five times the Goorkhas came fiercely on, and five times they were beaten off again. But each of those assaults cost the besieged almost as dear as the besiegers; and when the fifth attack melted away, and the setting sun broke through the rolling clouds and dust, Jones and Brown found themselves standing alone among the dead. Every man of the garrison, except their two selves, had been killed or wounded, and they were left to defend the fort single handed against the whole Goorkha army!

"The two doomed men looked at each other; but before either of them had time to say a word, the enemy were

upon them once more.

"Jones brought down the two foremost Goorkhas with his pistols, while Brown-who had been loosening with a bayonet a huge mass of masonry that overhung the slope just where the old wall joined the new one—gave it a tre-mendous heave with his shoulder, and sent it crashing down right into the midst of the swarming assailants as they came yelling up the ascent. The few of them who escaped turned and fled, and the fort was saved again!

" As the last of the enemy vanished into the thickets, Jones turned to his companion, and said in a whisper, the first words that had been spoken between them that day:

"'Is there any chance left for us?
"'None," answered Brown, grimly.
The next time they come on, they must force their way in; and the moment they do, I mean to set bre to the powder, and blow up the whole place. Better that, anyhow, than surrender it to the Queen's enemics, and let our poor wounded fellows full alive into the hands of these cruel foes. We'll all die together, like Englishmen; and may God

have mercy on our souls!"
"'Amen,' said Jones. 'But look here,

old fellow-we two musn't die as encmies, after having been friends so long. Shake hands, and say you forgive me; it

provoked you as I did. Good-bye, old boy—God bless you!"

"The steps and voices of the returning

Goorkhas were already heard below, and Brown, with a lighted fuze in his hand, was just stooping over the train of powder communicating with the magazine, ready to blow into the air the fort and all that it contained, when Jones gave a sudden start, lifted his head as if listening, and then, clutching his comrade's outstretched arm said hoarsely :

"'Hold hard, Harry! don't you hear? That's the sound of distant firing, if I ever heard it yet!

"So it was, sure enough; and the commotion which was instantly visible n the ranks of the Georkhus showed that they, too, had heard and understood that dull, distant rumble. The wave of wild figures and glittering weapons that was surging up the rocky slope paused, wavered, and then obbed sullenly back into the valley below. Louder and nearer came the far-off crackle of musketry and then there broke shrilly through it a sound which the two forlorn men had never expected to hear again—the blast of an English bugle sounding the

"We're saved!" shouted Jones, snatch-

mand. Thank God?"

"Saved, indeed they were, as if by a miracle at the very last moment. The relieving force had come up to the rescue just in time, and an hour later the two last survivors of that doomed garrison stood amid their old comrades once inc. \$4.00(a.4.75; extra, \$4.10(a.4.35; superson stood amid their old comrades once inc. \$3.75(a.84.10; fine, \$2.25(6.3.50; city) strange.

cagerly:
Oh, I'm so glad they made it up at the last! Wasn't Jones a brick?" "I think I like Brown the best, though," said a girl's voice. "Don't you, Uncle

Henry "Well, I mustn't say anything on that point, answered the General, with a smile, "for it happens that Lieutenant Brown's real name was Henry P-

and that he was no less a person than There was a moment's pause of silent amazement, and then all the children

cried out in chorus: And the other man, Lieutenant Jones? What's become of him?"

"He is now my brother-in-law, and your respected papa, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Berrington," said the General, laughing; and here becomes to send you all off to bed."

Memorial of Papal Arbitration.

In the Borgia Museum in Propaganda the studious visitor to Rome may witness the sign of Papal arbitration defining the limits of the contending powers, made 400 years ago. The Borgian or Ribero map, the beautiful work of Don Diego Ribero, of Seville, in spain, who There is, in fact, no change in the general was geographer to the Emperor Charles position of affairs, buyers and sellers be-Y., is considered to be the earliest map ing as far apart as ever. of the world in existence—an earlier one of the world in existence—an earlier one in the same collection being incomplete. It was begun about two years after the discovery of America, and was not finished until 1529, the delay being caused by the desire of including the latest discovery of that years remarkable, period in ed until 1529, the delay being caused by the desire of including the latest discoveries of that very remarkable period in the history of geographical research and increased knowledge of the continents of North and South America. It is drawn upon parchment seven feet in length and three in height, and many of the mames are heautifully written in letters of gold, while rich colors—blues, greens, vermillion—are freely used. What renders it especially worthy of note here, apart from the great interest it arouses, is that it bears a Spanish inscription which, translated, reads: "The which is devided into two parts, according to the agreement made by their Cathelic Majestics of Spain and King John of Portugal, in Fontesilla, A. D. 1494."

Addres FAUL CONRAD, REW URLEANS, La almost any reasonable offer in order to make sales. No business was done above the increased by business was done above the head for the week closes.

Butter.

This market shows no particular clarks the bid selection of the Unit Course, but and three in height, and many of the many of the many of the many of the desire of the later than the clarks of sold and sold of sale with an easy tended into two parts, according to the agreement made by their Cathelic Majestics of Spain and King John of Portugal, in Fontesilla, A. D. 1494."

This reasonable offer in order to make sales. No business was done above the make sales. No business was done above the make sales. No business was done above the make of 2c is predicted before the week closes.

Hutter.

This market shows no particular than the later than the later to the many of the flowing in good demand at full figures but lower grades continue that full figures but lower grades a continue to the ful which, translated, reads: "The which is devided into two parts, according to the agreement made by their Catholic Majestics of Spain and King John of Portugal, in Fontesilla, A. D. 1494."

This recalls the historial line drawn across the earlier map, referred to already, by the hand of the Pope Alexander VI., when arbitrating between the two powers. It is noticeable than the line of demarca-tion is described exactly on this as on the earlier one, with the addition that on each side of the foot of this line is a flagstaff with the Spanish flag towards the west and the Portuguese towards the east. It is no less strange that this is the identical map which was recently consulted in determining the rights of the contending powers concerning the possession of the Caroline Islands.

Of all the treasures of the Vatican

Library—and they are unparalleled in any other collection-the most important is, perhaps, the famous Bible of the fourth century, written in Greek according to the Septuagint version, and known by the name of the "Alexandrine Vatican Codex." This work is now being repro-duced in fac-simile under the direction of the learned Greek scholar, Rev. Giuseppe Cozza Luzi, Abbot of St. Basil, and Vice-Libarian of Holy Roman Church. The accuracy of the reproduction of this precious MS, is evident, seeing that it is a prototype of the original, showing the texture of the parchment on which that original is written, with the actual condiion of the ink, whether dark or faded, he marginal marks of notes, and, in fact, all the accidents and signs on each three-

columned page, just as in the famous original. The New Testament has already been published at a cost of 250 francs. The old Testament, and now to appear was all my fault."

"'Not a bit of it!' cried the other, in three parts, will cost 800 francs to heartily, as he held out his hand; 'it subscribers, 1,000 to non-subscribers, was all mine, and Pm very sorry to have Such a work as this is invaluable to

ceclesiastical colleges. The Regesto—a species of chronicle and record book—of Bernard I., Abbot of Monte Cassino, has just been published by the illustrious sholar, Fr. Anselm Caplet, of the Order of St. Benedict. The documents in this work show the places where more ustic property was situated; the provision made for the service and decorum of churches, the names of abdioceses, to civil Governmentof cities and towns dependent of Monte-Cassino, because by the Legislature for Monte-Cassino. bots, deeds relating to the monastery, to besides most in teresting particulars concerning the wars between Guelphs and Ghibellines etc. - P. L. Connellan, in Boston Pilot.

IF YOU HAD TAKEN TWO OF Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

COMMERCIAL.

Grain and Flour.

The market maintains a quiet, steady ing the smoking match from his friend's feeling with a stiffening tendency as rehand. Thank God? feeling with a stiffening tendency as regards values. Business, however, is stiff

son stood amid their old comrades once more, snatched from the very jaws of the grave."

As the story ended, the young listeners drew a long breath of relief, and a boy in the centre of the group called out eagerly:

"Oh, I'm so glad they made it up at line, \$3.75(a \$4.10; fine, \$2.25(a \$5.00(a 0.00; strong bakers', \$5.00(a 0.00; sup rine bags, \$1.75(a \$4.10; extra bags, \$1.90(a \$2.00; strong bakers', \$5.00(a 0.00; strong

There is a good enquiry for oats, which are being held firm at quotations. Other grains are quiet. We quote:—No. 1 hard Manitoba, 80.00; No. 2 do., \$10 \$1.02; No. 3 do., 90c(a02c; No. 2. Northern, 91c(a03c; feed do., 60c(a 61c; noss 75a to 66. peas, 75c per 66 pounds in store; Manitoba oats, 45c@48c; Upper Canada do., 49c@50c per 34 pounds; corn, 72c@ 73c, duty paid; feed barley, 50c; good malting do., 60c@65c; rye, 60c@62c.

Provisions.

The local provision market has been without any special new features, a fair jobbing trade being done at quotations. Canadian short cut, per brl., \$15.00 (@ \$16.00; mess pork, western, per brl., \$14.50 (@ \$15.50; short cut, western, per brl., \$15.50 (@ \$16.00; hams, city cured, per lb., 10c @ 11c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 10lc @ 11le; lard, Canadian, in pails, 81c @ 8le; bacon, per lb., 9c @ 10le; lard, com. refined, per lb., 74c @ 74c.

Dressed Hogs.

This mraket continues duit. A small obbing trade has been done at \$6(a \$6.1)

ETTH.

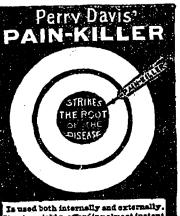
The receipts of eggs continue in excess of the demand, and dealers are accepting

but little scope for business in this line, and little new to note. The tone remains as firm as ever as far as holders are concerned, and our quotation or finest is a purely nominal one, as there is very little to be had here, and if a respectable line was under consideration an dvance would have to be made.

Finest late made, 00@101e; finest stock, 10c@101e; Medium grades, 91c@ 91c; cable, 53s.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.-Bilious affections, with all their concomitant annoyances, induced by atmospheric changes, or too liberal diet, should be checked at once, or serious consequences may ensue. When any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his bend dizzy, accom-panied by a disinclination for all exer-tion, physical or mental, he may be quite sure that he is in immediate need of some alterative medicine. Let him at once send for a box of Hollowny's Pills, a mild course of which will remove the symptoms, and speedily renew his usual healthful feeling. If the bowels be irritable, Holloway's Ointment should be diligently rubbed over the stomach and iver every night and morning.

Most newspapers persist in printing marriage notices, despite the anti-lottery law.—Houston Post.



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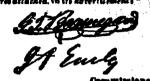
INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

incorporated by the Legislature for Min Charitable purposes, its franchise made the present State Constitution, in 1879,

In GRAND EXTRIOR DINABL BRAWINGS the Blace Sent-Angualry (June: And Bedonaber), and its GRAND SINGLE AFFRENCE. BEAMWARG take place in cash of the other ton months of the year, and and all drawn in public, of the Academy of Bures. New Original, La.

PANKO POR TWENTY YEARS POR INTEGRITY OF THE DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES. Attented as follows:

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P. W. WALMSLEY, Pres. Coulsts to Her's Bb PIERRE LANAUE, Pros. State National Sank. 4. HALDWIN Pers. New Orleans Mat's Sanki CARL MORN, Pres. Union National Sant.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Prirams,

TUESDAY, March 17, 1891. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

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mounting to......\$1,064,800 Price of Tickets Whole Tickets Twenty Dollars: Haives \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2;

Twentieths 61. Club rater, 55 fractional tickets at \$1, for \$60. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENT.
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Househola Medicine ra ks amongst the leading n cessaries of Life:

These famous Pills purify the BLGOD and soft most wonderfully set toothingly, on the STUWAGE, LIVES, KINEY and WUWEL, INVING one, entargy and vigout to those great "AIN SPRING: FR LIFE. They are one index by recommended as a never felling remedy in the case a where the constitution, from whatever cause, and the constitution, from whatever cause, and case a where the constitution, from whatever cause, and as a wind of the constitution of the second constitution of the constitution of the constitution as for all access and as a GENERAL FABILY AEXDID, NET are presented.

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

Bad Legs, Ban Breasts, Old Wonteds, cores and Utcers This is an infallible remedy. If effectivity raisbed of the neck and cho is, as sait into mear, it one signature of THEOAT, llubtherits, Drouchitis, Coughs, Oodes, and article and Article and the second remains of the property of the prison of the prison

Gout, Rheumatism,

ind every kind of SEIN DISEASE, it has never himown to fall.
The Pil's and Cintment are manufactured only at 583 OXF RD B'REET, LONFON ally and externally.

Consider the process pain.

Civilized world, with directions for use in almost term in language.

The Tra's warms of these m dion's are registered in Ottawn. Hence, snyone throughout the high in language.

Ottawn. Hence, snyone throughout the high in language term when my keep the American counts fully and externally.

Comparison of these m dion's are registered in Ottawn. Hence, snyone throughout the high in language.

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Sold Everywhere at 250. A BOTTLE, the Pots and Bozzes. I the didn't the pots and Bozzes. I the didn't the language.

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COOK'S FRIEND

Baking Powder

Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

(Continued from First Page.)

AWFUL DISASTER

AT THE SPRING HILL COAL MINE.

An Explosion of Gas Causes Enormous Loss of Life-Terrible Scenes of Suffering.

All night long the work of recovering bodies proceeded, and the entire population seem to have remained around the mouth of the slope all through the dreary hours and the drenching rain witnessing with awe the arrival of every corpse. The tension among the spectators was something awful, and as the bodies of the victims were recognized by their friends the lamentations of women and children that rent the air was

SIMPLY HEARTBREAKING,

and tears rolled down the cheeks of men who never cried before. The loss of life exceeded that of any mining disaster in Canada. The list of the dead and missing, so far as can be learned, is as follows: THE DEAD AND MISSING,

so far as can be learned, is as follows :-John Hunter, Laughlin McKinnon, Stephen Ruston, James Conway, Thomas Fletcher, Donald Campbell, John J. Mc-Donald, Lashrus Gutheo, Alexander Vance, William Carrigan, John Francis, Vance, William Carrigan, John Francis, William Hyde, James Miller, Senco Norman Melecod, James Morris, John Carmichael John McKinnon, "First" Rory B. McDonald, William H. Turner, Samuel Legere, Joseph Pitt, John D. Campboll, Richard Murphy, Peter Hannager, Sanuel Dawson, Thomas Rogers, Robert McFadden, Herbert Armishaw, William Carmichael Thes. Hallett William Carmichael, Thos. Hallett, Ernest Mott. Roger Foills, Malcolm Nicholson, William Kent. Wm. McGilliv-ray (2nd), Reid Carter, Frank Fletcher, Malcolm Nairn, Neil McPhee, Hiram

roof and other obstructions and debris on the levels. Two horses pinned in by timber were killed to put an end to their misery. About six horses were killed A gang of men saved twelve horses in the pit. Daniel Beaton, a fourteen-yearold hero, bravely risked his own life to save his brother who was budly wounded. He carried him out and got him to the surface. Another little chap named Jarvis had presence of mind enough to get under a slot and cover his face. He escaped with some slight burns.

The present company has had posses-

sion of the mine for about six years. It has recently spent a large amount of money in improving the appliances for

WORKING AND VENTILATION.

Only naked lamps were in use up to the time the property was taken over, the Goleen, was released from the county mine being considered a perfectly safe jail on January 24 after undergoing a one. As a matter of precaution, how-period of seven months' imprisonment ever, the management had lately intro- for alleged "intimidation" of the Rev. duced safety lamps wherever there was dr. Hopley, rector of Goleen, and a cer-considered to be any danger of gas form-The company was also very strict, ing. The company was also very strict, the remembered, arose out of the eviction indeed, almost severe, in its enforcement of a Protestant tenant named Bayley, for of the rules and regulations for the prevention of accidents.

The collery is owned by the Cumber-land Railway and Coal company, a large proportion of the stock being held in Montreal. Two of the directors, Mr. Robert Cowans and Mr. Huntly Drummond, left Montreal by the first train for the scene of the accident to look after the management of affairs.

IF YOU HAD TAKEN TWO Of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Reep a vial with you for occasional use.

Hersel, and art cert flocke, fi.M., who presided, sentenced Father Crowley, for his defence of Mr. Bayley and "intimidation" of Rev. Mr. Hopley, to three terms of one month's imprisonment with hard labor, to run concurrently, and a 761 Craig street.

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IRISH NOTES.

cidence of a me interest that the former enthusiastic receptions and was present-chief, preceding the one who just shot ed with a number of addresses. It is chief, preceding the one who just shot himself, ended his life by deliberately taking a dose of poison.

A few days ago Lond Dufferin delivered an eloquent lecture on the conspicuous part played by Irishmen in the building up and administration of the British Empire as Governors, Premiers and Ministers of the Crown. Almost every Ministers of the Crown. Almost every Colonial Ministry has a large Irish element in its composition. Look at the latest Government formed in Great Britain. New Zealand is now governed by a Ministry with two Irishmen at its head—the Hen. John Ballance, Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Hon. P. A. Buckley, Chief Secretary and Attorney-General. But in Ireland the Government has use only for an land the Government has use only for an event struggling to the top of the tall pole. land the Government has use only for an anti-Irish Irishnian.

We regret to hear, says the London Star, that Michael Davitt has been con-fined to his bed, during the last eight days at Land League Cottage, Ballbrack, with a severe attack of bronchitis. His

A tailor named Patrick McNamara, known as the "Fashioner," died lately in a garret in an old house in Coach Office Lane. Ennis, where for forty years he lived in the greatest of privacy and seclusion, earning the scanty living he afforded himself by "jobbing." He was about 70 years of age and unmarried, and living the deserved tribute to the Irish about 70 years of age and unmarried, and living the deserved tribute to the Irish and living the living transfer to the Irish and bed was made up partly of straw and pieces of cloth and selveges, and so wretched and penurious was he that he denied himself the common necessaries of life and alone he much be seen as the nations upon the face of life and alone he much be seen as the continuous training the nations upon the face of life and alone he much be seen as the continuous training training to the continuous training tra did all his domestic work himself. His of life, and when he would come out at night to buy a "half-penny dip" he would beg a few matches with which to light it. Jority of the Irish people, I can say it With all those failings he was an intelligent man, full of wit and anecdote. On his person was found a deposit receipt far £204 and 17s 4d in cash. The only surviving relative he has is a niece in America, who is the inheritor.

The Rev. M. McPholin, of Newry, in a speech at that place on January 23, said: "Our cause is full of hope. Some people—and for this class I have the greatest contempt-believe that Irishmen are unfit to rule their country. I say the Hayden, Neil McLeod, James Nairn, every walk of lite—political, professional, John D. McEnchren, Samuel Mukle, commercial and ecclesiastical—and sureevery walk of lite-political, professional, Earnest Brainbridge, Andrew Carmichael, Jude Casey, William Burchill, Allan McKinnon, Robert Clark, John Mitchell, William McKee, A. J. McKay, George Wood, Donald McKay (2nd).

John F. McNeil, Alexander Campbell, own sphere—to march shoulder to be should b John F. McNeil, Alexander Campbell, own sphere—to march shoulder to paniel Lockhart, Angus McKinnon shoulder together, firmly, wisely, agree-faward by a law of us, on our own responsibility. John Williams, Joseph Tattersall, Philip B. White, Daniel Finlayson, Hugh Robertson, R. A. Sherlock, James Overs. Clarence Carter, Charles McNutt.

who are missing but have not yet been recovered. The dead are still coming out. Searching parties are organized and go under ground every hour.

When the searching party entered the pit immediately after the explosion their progress was greatly retarded by falls of roof and other obstructions and debris on the levels. Two horses pinned in by the losses have been so heavy that a head badly cut and the body covered large additional sum will be required with blood. There was a large hole in misery. About six horses were killed if the fishermen are to be placed the back of the head as if made by the outright. A mule was found on one of the slants with both hind legs blown off.

In a porition in which they can kick of a boot and other marks of viother slants with both hind legs blown off. I make a living for themselves, and lence, but there was no evidence of robfor this purpose Sir Thomas Brady has bery. Deceased was about thirty years made an earnest appeal. In county of age and worked for his brother, who Sligo a sum of about £400 or £500 had a farm on the town line about half a more is needed, and there is also a very great necessity for aid in county Galway and other places. We need scarcely dwell on this. The urgency of the case Chapman and another man named Baxwill be evident from the fact that Sir ter, and they spent the evening drinking Thomas Brady has thrown himself heart together. Baxter is said to have left the and soul into the effort to obtain subscriptions while the advisability of supplying that been made, the fisher fold with nets and lines cannot be questioned. Without them they are in peril or starvation.

> The Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley, C.C., of be remembered, arose out of the eviction whom a but was erected on the hand of a man named Donovan, opposite Rev. Mr. Hopley's residence. A charge of drunkenness was brought by the police against Donovan, and the Rev. Mr. Hopley was a witness, and the alleged intimidatory language was contained in three speeches delivered by Father Crowicy in Golern chapel-yard, shortly afterwards, with reference to the eviction and the prosecation. There were three police witnesses, and Mr. Cecil Roche, R.M., who presided, sentenced Father Crowiey, for

further period of six months as a bail prisoner. Father Crowley is in good health, and is still determined to A shocking suicide is reported from Galway. The chief of police of that place killed himself by shooting with a revolver, owing to the fact that he was seriously charged with having been concerned in the recent rows between the soldiers and the police, in which a number of persons were injured. It is a coincidence of a me interest that the former stated that Father Crowley has been premoted from the curacy of Goleen to the chaplaincy of the Convent of St.

Maria of the Isles. Bartholomew Sullivan, of Ballyheigue, has been hanged in Tralee Jail for the murder of Patrick Flahive at Glenlea, Bally heigne, on August 30, 1886. About half-past 7 on the morning of the execuboys and old women. About five minutes past 8 o'clock the black flag went struggling to the top of the tall pole that was accepted in front of the init and that was erected in front of the jail, and it was then known to those outside that Sullivan had niet his death.

The Arklow correspondent of the Irish Times says: "Messrs. Hollowes and Harrison, after Divine Service recently, intention on leaving England was to proceeded opposite the Catholic Church visit the West of Ireland to investigate and held half an hour's service. Imness, but the journey is only postponed until the great patriot is better. Mr. Davitt's family has been singularly unfortunate in their attenuat to reside England. Before Christmas his three shask found the roadway blocked by children were all seriously ill from croup three thousand people. He forced his and bronchitis, nor did Mrs. Davitt es- way into the crowd; but for the police children were all seriously in trong and bronchitis, nor did Mrs. Davitt estand bronchitis estand bronchi ing the Protestants were singing hymns through the streets. Great excitement prevailed. Colonel Miller, County In-spector Cruice and Inspector Sharpe were in charge of forty police.

Mr. E. Vesey Knox, the Protestant Catholic peasant: "The Itish people, without it partaking of the nature of a heast—of all nations on the face of the earth, the Catholic peasantry of Ireland have the clearest record in this matter; and if there was any nation that was entitled to throw a stone, it was they. Many things have been reft from our people. Cruel laws and cruel Govern ments had taken from the Irish peasants much of the world's goods. They have, unhappily, sometimes taken more; I would not deny that they have, to some extent, deprived him of those economic virtues of thrift and industry; for what was the use of them when all their work and saving went to enrich the Irish hand-lords? But there is one thing which no cruel law has been able to take from our people, and that is the just pride and pleasure the Irish peasant feels in the purity of his humble home."

Mr. O'Reien Writes a Letter.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, writing in the London Robertson, R. A. Sherlock, James Overs, Clarence Carter, Charles McNutt. Robert McNeill, Henry Livingstone, John Crawford, Henry Livingstone, John Crawford, Erastus Hayman Jessie Armishaw, James Sharples, John Boyd, Alonzo Buda, Willard Carter, Joshua McNeill, Boys killed and missing: Thomas Morrison, Henry McLeod, James Pequinot, Alexander Bunt, Samuel Furbrow, David McKey, Bruce Ryan, Peter Reed, David Watt, Eraest Chandler, Murderth Ross, James Johnson, Henry Wry, Howe Simmonds, Geo-Martine, Fred. Smith, Arthur Anderson, Fred. Dillon, Joseph Dupee, James McNey, Roger Ernest, John Duna.

The list contains the names of several who are missing but have not yet been growered. The dead are still coming to many has an interest in and a hope in the benefits accruing from a well-governed and provide for the emergency or even to the benefit secreting from a well-governed tountity—every man and his tamily and friends, every town, every town, and his tamily and friends, every town, every town, every parish, can hope to benefit by it. Let us then go forward, bearing aloft our flag, free from spot or stain, and protesting the invisible samily of judicial rents. They spent the greater part of the session of 1886 and softly of the many covers and link and planted from spot or stain, and if we form the interior of the flag free from spot or stain, and protesting the invisible samily of judicial rents, which lord stain, and protesting the invisible samily of judicial rents, which lord satisfactor part of the many form and protesting the invisible samily of judicial rents, which lord satisfactor part of the part of the province and fill flag the province

town and cannot be found. No arrests

Count Jacini, a senator who was a colleague of Cavor and Ricasof, in an article in the Neuva Autologia, a leading review, outlines the National Conservative programme as follows: An imaggressive foreign policy, a ministrative decentralization, the territoral question in Rome to be a matter of home policy, independence of the Vatican to be settled by international neurralization of any locality in which the Pope may eject to dwell, the Dreibund not to be renewed unless. Italy ceases to guarantee Germany in the possession of Alsace-Lorraine; and in the event of war between Germany and France, the conflict to be localized, and Austria and Italy to intervene only to prevent the victor from endangering the equilibrium. The article is exciting much attention in political circles.

Curtain Stretchers. Lack Curtain Strotchers: 12 ft. \$2.50; 14 ft. \$3.60. Cothes Horses, Paste Boards, Rolling Pins, &c., at L. J. A. SURVEYER'S, 6 St. Lawtence Street (lafe of Notre Dame Street.)

Night in the Australian Bush. How close darkness trends upon the heels of speeding light in the bush! It was but a moment ago that the westering sun cast long shadows of the gaunt, gray gum trees ever the bure, gray ground; it was but a moment ago that you saw the laughing jackass dart himself down upon the envenomed jackass dart himself down upon the envenomed stake, a shadowy arrow flighting headlong from the treetop where he hides, armed with a long, tancelite heak and feathered of himself. You saw his flight but one moment ago and now it is too dark to see the nervous, balancing flutter of his noiseless wing as he returns with his victim; but you know that he holds the writhing, deadily curse of the land, for you hear the patter, patter of the cold offal as if drips under the crisp, dried leaves and the roots of shredded bark which the tree has shed upon the ground. Then you hear his shrill cry, a crazy laugh, the rancous he, ho! ha, ha! as of some boozy yokel when he sees his brother yokel silp and slide. Thus he laughs from time to time, waking the cockatops to almost human screaming of discontent. How quickly night succeeds day in the bush, where there is no twilight! When last you looked you saw one lone malla on a hilitop stand against the sun's copper disk like a huge tattered umbrella. Look again, and you see the Southern Cross in the deep purple sky. It's on one side now. When the night has half sped its shadowy course you'll see it stand erect the symbol of the faith, and at its foot you'll see the sheen and shimmer of Magellan's clouds and the solemn shade of the black hole where no stars flicker—a void in Immensity. The sun has set. End your's days tramp, lonesome traveler on the wallaby track. It is not safe to travel further with not a ray of light to guide you. There is a little water left in this billiabong. You can pick up twigs enough to make a fire; unshing your bluey and do a camp. Throw down your blanket on the ground; it will take no dampness from this baked and thinkly soft mappensity from a croiched slick, throw in the tea and let it boil. What good ealing damper is for a hungry man when its good; how it cloys upon the taste, how it shicks to the ribs when its a sod! Yet 'tis casy to make damper. A shallow hole scooped in the ground; line it with a piece of cloth; springle in will knear; throw the snake, a shadowy acrow flighting headlong from the treetop where he hides, armed with

food of thousands of Australian wanderers. The tea is boiling in the billy take it off to cool, sit by the little flame of your fire for cheer, break your damper, sip your tea.

WHATQUEER DIRD
is this that comes stulking out of the darkness, has servened him from sight? Will no hesitation be stalks up to you in the circle of firelight, as to an old and tried friend. His body is about the size of a fowle; likelegs are long and crooked, with corns upon the toes, and buntons on the knees; his feathers are awy; his needs is long and sender, and two bendy black cyos glisten at the base of a long beak. He comes up close beside you and stands on one leg; then he put the hidden leg down and draws the ridiculous length of the other up about his faccical person. You still do not regard him as he crams his head towards your lace and says; "Hisse-38-38" Faugh, the lift smells had? But do not neglect him, Give him of your damper to cat, stroke his clumsy head. He is the Native Companion, and to you, if you but pet him, he will be this night a fellow most to be desired. Staffyour pipe with blackstrap and light it at a coal; roll yourself in your blanket and sleep, for you must make a start just as soon as ever the sun throws lis first red ray athwart the salt bush plain. Your fire is slinking but you are better off without it. Through the clear air you hear the yelp and how lof the dingo running down a kangaroo. Your lire goes entirely out, for these gum trees do not very long keep a cond allye, and as the last aronate whilf of its light expiring smoke udugles with the last put of your pipe, which has been bubbing and stewing in its bowl for the last firm, born the last firm and your downy cars are flied with the sweet tones of vester belts fringing here and ringing there, far in the northern distance, softly sounding along the southern plains, borne in clear and strong ou the faint wind of the west and coming low and faint down the wind toward the east and the morning. So sleep wearled one! Sleep, for your ears have heard t

Capital and Labor in the United States. Pittishing, February 19.—The Pennsylvania company, which operates the Pittsburg, Fort Way's and Chicago; Pittsburg, Cincinnatiand St. Louis; Cleveland and Pittsburg, and the other leased lines of Pennsylvania west of Pittsburg, has refused the demands of 5,000 conductors, brakemen, engineers, firemen and baggagemasters. The advances demanded word a amount to \$55,050 per year. This amount, capitalized at 3° per cent, represents over \$19,00,000, or more than enough to double track the Northwest and Southwest systems between Pittsburg and their Western and Southern termini, or almost enough to build and equip a competing line between Pittsburg and Chicago. The sharcholders of the Pomsylvania company have had no dividend on their investment in cight years. The Pittsburg, Cincinngtl, Columbus and St. Louis raftway company have never had a dividend. The demands must, therefore, be refused. Capital and Labor in the United States.



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OPENED THIS DAY,

will be marked and placed in Consignment Department for

Sale

THOMAS LIGGET'S 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET

(Glenora Building, Montreal.)

AWILDSCENE.

CARTER'S

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

Headache, vet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this amoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end these who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



The Best Remedy

in this world, says J. Hofhert of Syracuse, N. Y., is Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, because my son who was partially paralized three years ago and attacked by fits, has not had any symptoms of them since he took one bottle of the remedy. I most heartly thank for it.

Prejudiced, yet Convinced.

So. Norwalk, Con., May, 1890.
Although I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Toolo with a certain projudice, it has done me so much good that I must thank him for it, because now I can sleep sgain. Since the terrible catastrophe of the Johnstown flood, where I lost five members of my family, terrible fictions occupied my mind, so that I was since quite despondent. But now I come to myself again, and attribute this to the good effect of the Toulc.

Box 357.

B. CUNZ, Pastor.

Our fumplifier for squarms of moveus di-Our First platet for said the distance, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine iree of charts from us.
This remedy fact these prepared by the Reverend Pastor Robit, of Fort Wayne, Ind. for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction beds.

KOERIS REBICINE CO., CUICIGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.
Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bettles for \$5.

In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist, 113 St. Lawrence street.

PERSIAN LOTION"



For wherening the complexion, imparting or preserving its rosey line, or removing freekles, the mask and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other craptions.

other cruptions.

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

When the skin is beant by the Sun, the PERSIAN LOTION promptly restores its freshness, and rosey hue, by adding a teaspoonful every morning to the water used for the toilet. The PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respectable Iran stores in the Dominion, at 50 cents per bettle. Heware of imitations.

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



Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites

of Lime and Soda
is without a rival. Many have
gained a pound a day by the use
of it. It cures CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA. BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DIS-EASES. AS PALATABLE AS DULK. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 60c. and \$1.00.

JOHN FOSTER, Sanitarian, Practical PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER. TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER, 17 College Street. Telephone 2582

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

February Cheap

Special Sale of Trimmi gs during the mainder of this month. Braid, Jet and H Trinimings, O naments and Sets, all red for the Cheap Sale.

BRAID TRIMMINGS, 5c PER YARD BRAID TRIMMINGS, 5c PER YARD BRAID TRIMMINGS, 1le PER YARD BRAID TRIMMINGS, 15c PER YARD BRAID TRIMMINGS, 2c PER YARD

And all prices up to \$1.40 per yard. The largest assortment of Braid Trimming n the Dominion at

S. CARSLEY'S.

FEBRUARY CHEAP SALE

Great Bargains in the Trimming Department for the remainder of this month. Do no miss this opportunity.

And all prices up to \$9.65 set.

BEAD GIMP TRIMMINGS, 91c YARD BEAD GIMP TRIMMING, 10c YARD BEAD GIMP TRIMMING, 15c YARD

And all prices up to 310 per yard.

Special line Bead Sets, Black and Colored, a \$2.59 set, regular value \$4.95 set.

S. CARSLEY

FEBRUARY CHEAP SALE

Dress Fringes, at 5c, 10c, 25c, 35c and 59c a yard and all prices, up to \$5.60 per yard.

Bead Dress Fringes, at 33c, 40c, 50c, 65c and 5 yard, and all prices, up to \$1.00 per yard. At splendid assortment Black Silk Ruching ranging in price from 5 ic to \$5.00 per yard.

S. CARSLEY

FEBRUARY CHEAP SALE

Steel Trimmings, all reduced.

Steel Ornaments, all reduced. Steel Sets, all reduced.

Gold Braid Trimming, all Widths Silver Braid Trimming, all Widths.

Black Silk Ornaments, in endless variety

Jet Ornaments, the largest assortment in the Dominion, prices from 6c to \$8.00 each. In fact, for Trimmings of all kluds we give the best value and carry the largest assortment, so do not waste time, but come direct to head quarters, viz.,

FEBRUARY'S CHEAP SALE

MEN'S TWEED SUITINGS MEN'S OVERCOATINGS

Cloth of every description greatly reduced

S. CARSLEY.

FEBRUARY'S CHEAP SALE

MEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR MEN'S WHITE DRESS SHIRTS MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS

All greatly reduced during this cheap sale. S. CARSLEY.

FEBRUARY'S CHEAP SALE

MEN'S FLANNEL SHIRTS COY'S FLANNEL SHIRTS MEN'S OVERCOATS

All at sweeping prices during this month. S. CARSLEY.

FEBRUARY'S CHEAP SALE

big bargains this month.

Men's Cardigan Jackets must all be sold at

S. CARSLEY.

FEBRUARY'S CHEAP SALE

MEN'S NECKTIES BOYS' NECKTIES

must all go this month to make room for the New Spring Goods.

FEBRUARY'S CHEAP SALE

MEN'S WOOLLEN GLOVES MEN'S KID GLOVES Men's Gloves of every description to

deared out at low prices.

S. CARSLEY

FEBRUARY'S CHEAP SALE

MEN'S WOOLEN SOCKS MEN'S CASHMERE SOCKS

MEN'S MERINO SOCKS All must go to make room for new Goods S. CARSLEY.

FEBRUARY'S CHEAP SALES

MEN'S COLLARS AND CUFFS MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

MEN'S BRACES All to be sacrificed during this Great Oh

CARSLEY