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VOL. XL., NO. 21.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1889.

THE STABLE OF BETHLEHEM.

Written for the San Francisco Monitor.

BY ELEANOR . DONNELLY.

Open and wide to all, are these old palace portals—
The very beasts have found their way therein.
Amid the thronging Angels, would you seek for mortals?
Behold, the Virgin without stain of sin,
And Joseph, her chasts spouse!—Thrice blessed pair!
They kneel before the Babe in wordless prayer!

The happy stars shine in upon His stall; keen wind blowing from the fields and mountain pastures, Deepens the rose-tint in His visage small;

And bids His hands on Mary's bosom glow, Like soft, pink blossoms on a drift of snow!

Kneel and addre Him! Briog your hearts, like stainless lies, To cast before His darling, dimpled feet!

Soon shall the shepherds from the dusky hills and valleys, In simple faith around His manger meet;

And stately Kings, on wondrous quest intent, Shall bring their gifts from out the Orient.

So unpretentious in your majesty!

As your beginning, even so shall be your ending
Upon the open heights of Calvary!

A fountain, free to all beneath God's heaven,
Wherein all sinners may be cleaned and shriven?

Here is the well-spring of those spatkling, saving waters—
Here, in the heart of Mary's Blessed Boy!
From out the Saviour's fountains, O earth's sons and daughters,
Ye shall draw graces with exceeding joy:
And, with the Christmas Angels rapturous, sing:
GLORY AND HOMAGE TO THE NEW-BORN KING!

O Love, so free so royal, yet so condescending-

The sweetest, fairest Babe e'er seen! Thro' ruined rafters,

There is no ante-chamber in this royal palace,
There are no waiting rooms of haughty state—
No chamberlain austere, no courtiers puff'd with malice,
To shut us out from where the King doth wait—
The new-born King, unscepter'd and uncrown'd,
In swaddling-bands of lowly linen bound,

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

"The Vitality of the Church a Manifestation of God."

The Truth and Harmony of Her Teaching-The Catholic Doctrine to the Genius of Our Government.

From a discourse delivered at the inauguration of the Catholic University at Washington, November 14th, 1889, by Father Fidelis, C. P. -- James Kent Stone.

"Not unte us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory; for Thy mercy and for Thy truth's sake, lest the Gentiles should say: Where is their God?" [Ps, 113; 9, 10]

My Christian Priends and Fellow-Country

This is a day for us, not so much of effort in the initiation of a great work, but rather of wonder and thanksgiving, whilst we con-template the things which the emulpotent God has done for us and among us. It is ours to gaze upon the evolution of God's plan, becoming intelligible before our eyes. It is ours to stand still a moment, to stand like the rescued people of old, and behold what God hath wrought. We have been brought out of the land of bendage.

My friends, the only hope for humanity is that there is somewhere in revelation a mani-festation of God in time, a coming in of the Infinite into this world of ours.

You believe in a God, do you not? I speak to those here present who may not be Catholics. Yes, I know you do, though semetimes you may have been tempted to doubt Him. Better an infinite personal spirit, directing all things in spite of apparent centradiction and imperfection, than a blind impersonal force, whirling us enward we know not whither. blaterialism is too degrading a doctrine, to be held by men conscious of the dignity of their ewn spiritual powers; it could find an advocacy only in these baser passions of our nature which would rise up to dethrone spirit, and with it truth and right and moral responsibility. Yes, you believe in God; you believe in Him rather than know Him; and this belief has been to you a solace in the midst of much that is dark and perplexing. It has gone before you, like a pillar of fire and cloud—of fire by night and cloud by day-brighter, more distinct, in the darkness of silence and sorrow that shuts out the landscape of this world, yet still there amid the activity of active life, an obscure, mejestic column, pointing toward heaven. But if you believe in God you cannot doubt that He has given as a revelation-aye, and more than a revelation—that He has come to the rescue of his creatures, and supplied them with a remedy for their ills. Being such as we are, to hold that Ged made us and then abandoned us would be to increase a bundredfold the intellectual misery of our situation. Plate's "vreat hope" that a God would come and give us "some surer word" than that of human speculation, is only the lafty expression of that mute instinct wherewith the human race looks upward with-agonizing desire for help and for redemption. Either the Oatholic Church is God's agency set in operation and maintained by Him for the calvation of mankind or else there is no hope from God -nothing but confusion, and struggle, and blind alarm, and ultimate despair.

Thinking men are everywhere socing thisthis selemn alternative; and nowhere are they seeing this more clearly than in this great country of ours, where, by the sweeping away of the old forms of thought, intellectual activity has been stimulated into a beldness and accuracy hitherto unknown among the multitude. Nevertheless there are, unfortunately, many whom this alternative is driving off into the blankness of negation, into the darkness and cold. And why? Simply because they started in life with a presumption which rules out the claims of the Catholic Church-a presumption instilled into them insensibly from the first opening of their reason, namely, that the old Church has been tried and found wanting; that she was sighted at the bar of history and human experience and condemned centuries ago. Of Protestantism as such I cannot stop to speak. It has had its day and is passing, as all human systems of philosophy or religion must surely pass. It was an illogical effort of the human mind to put itself in possession of revelation without the aid of any authority, and all such fallacies are exposed in the end by the inexerable logic of time. But these clearheaded men of whom I speak, though not Protestants themselves, are the descendants of Protestants, and they are suffering from the mistakes of their forefathers; they have inherited what has been well called Protestant tradition. And they form a large portion, and, let me most willingly say it, some of the best material of this our republic. To such as these as well as to my Catholic brethren,, I would address myssit.

The work which the Catholic Church has done in this country during thecentury which we are here bringing to a close, is the same which she has done in other ages and in other lands; but she has done it in a new way, and in her own way. She has taken held of new conditions of things and adapted herself to them; and the result of her work is a struc-ture distinctive and typical of the age and country in which we live, and differing from anything which has preceded it, as truly as the Church of the Middle Ages differed from the Church of the Fathers. And, mind youfor this is the point of all my discourse-sho

hers, she mas not thwarted or orippled, but rather appropriated and vivided all that is beet and noblest in our national charac-

CHRISTMAS TIMES.

Thoughts which Each Passing Year will Always Recall.

We are here again, "Old Father Time" says to us. Yes, we answer, but you are making us older. What if we do? is the reply, which seems, at first, barsh to us, but we are not given time to think over it. Our good angel, whom God bas appointed over us, is guarding our thoughts. He, sweetest friend, though unseen, of our life, is placing before us pio-tures which so charm our every faculty that we forget the rush of years which are whiten-

ing our heads.
We are forgetting everything which may cause a shade of sorrow's disappointment to wrinkle, for even a moment, the lines of our face. The smile of joy with which youth brightened our first days of life is with us, and the hearts and faces of our father and mother, sister and brother, and others-

many, so many of whom are now no more.

Somehow, though we sigh when we think of these of our own, we are not lenely. Thoughts so sweetly consoling come into our hearts concerning them. Parents, they taught us first of the Infant Jesur, and now comes to our mind an expression, which burst from the lips of a little one so dear to ur. She saw, for the first time, a crib and the figure of Mary and her Child, the Infant Jesus, and cried out, "It is God and His mamma!" No one could better give voice to our faith's expression to our love, even now, though we have spent a score of years at God's altar, than this innocent, pratting child of a few years ago. It was a volume, in one expression, from a soul whose baptis mal innocence was yet fresh and untar-

OUR PIRST CHRISTMAS MASS.

The first we heard, or among the first. We may so easily and do go back to our parents, and what they said and how we prayed, taught by them, to the Infant Jesus. Oh our hearts were warm then. The world, cold and cruel to innocence was then a dark unknewn to our little minds. The one sigh which we give now is of forrow for forget-ting the promises we then made to the Intant Jesus. We neard the "Venite Adoromus," and we loved it then and we love it now with the freshness of your first love for it. It broke eut frem the organ loft, and its strains went all through the church, from point to point, and it was everywhere-now up and now down, now here, now there; and it went out came in again, and everywhere " Venite Adoremus," and it swelled and grew stronger and all the while sweeter as it came and rested before the very altar.

SALUTING AND ADDRING JESUS IN THE MOST BLESSED SACRAMENT.

We thought then all the time of the Cris and the Manger, of the Infant within it, o: Mary and Joseph and of animals which were with them. The "Gloris in Excelela" of that day was a new revelation to us, for we were told of the angels and their songs, and we wondered if the angels were with the choir we were hearing, and were wishing, oh, so much, that we could see and hear them. We were waiting for the sermon of the priest. good, kind and beloved by his flock, and were trying to think what he would say to us of the one thing with which our whole self was filled, the Infant Jesus. Would he say things we knew, or would he tell us new things of our love which would make our hearts bigger and greater !

The Gospel was read, and we waited to count the number of times he said things we loved to hear of the Infant Jeans. It almost seemed to us, then, that a good sermon would be to say often and only "Infant Jesus." Oh, how our hearts danced with joy all that day! We hailed with the delight of youth's strong love our parents when they awoke us, and we laughed and talked of the day that was before us. On our way to church we oried out to every one the Christmas saluta-tion, and, coming home, we forgot everything to make merry all whom we met with the "Peace on earth to men of good will." And now we look back, and yet we can see the smiles with which our parents greeted us on all that day, and we think of the thoughts which they put into our hearts, and then, looking up to heaven we think our thoughts are with them above, and this is why our recollection of them in these times brings to us joy and not sorrow.

These are some of the thoughts that are with us now, and our minds are with the children about us. We want them to enjoy God's greatest gift to earth, the proof of His love for man, His only begetten Son, the Infant Jesus. Let us go back to our first-love, and regret only the times we have parted from it. Let us go to the Crib, and think, while kneeling in front of it, over the thoughts which came into our minds on the first Christmas we recollect, and this Christmas will profit us. If the thought for our dead rush into our minds and the tear for their sweet memory begins to moisten our cheek, let the prayer for their soul to the Infant Jesus dry it. - S. S. M., in Catholic Columbian.

THE NATIVITY.

Alluding to the Birth of the Infant Saviour St Bonaventure, in his Revelations, gives the following brisf but beautiful account of that event of greatest importance to the whole human race throughout all time as well as all Eternity.

"The expected hour of the Birth of the Son of God having come," says St. Bonavenhas done this, not by any prudent forethought, ture, "on Sunday, towards midnight, the not by any cunning adaptation of policy, but Holy Vivgin, rising from her seat, went and simply because she is a living torce, capable decently rested herself against a pillar she of auting in all times and in al places, so that found there. St. Joseph, in the meantime,

she has become American without ceasing an instant to be Catholic; and, on the other hand, in endowing us with all that is truly attens for her. But at length he arose and hers, she case not thwarted or orippied, he diligently spread it at our Lady's feet, and then modestly retired to another part, Then, the Eternal Son of God, coming forth from His Mother's womb, was without hurt or pain to her, transferred in an instant, from thence to the humble bed of hay, that was prepared for Him at her feet. His Holy Mother hastily stoeping down, took Him up in her arms, and tenderly embracing Him, laid Him in her lap. Through instinct of the Holy Ghost, she began to wash and bathe Him with her sacred milk, with which she was most amply supplied from Heaven; this done, she took the veil off her head, and andowed with reason. They were sensible, that through the inclemency of the season, and His poor attire, the Blessed Infant stood In need of their assistance to warm and cherish Him. Then the Holy Virgin, throwing herself on her knees, adored Him, and rendering thanks to God, said: "My Lord and Heavenly Father, I return thee most cor-dial thanks, that thou vouchesfeet of thy bounty to give me thy only son; and I praise and worship thee, O Eternal God, together with thee, O Son of the Living God, and

mine. "St. Joseph likewise paid Him adoration at the same time; after which he stripped the ass of his saddle, and separating the pillion from it, he placed it near the manger for the Blessed Virgin to sit on, but she, seating herself with her face towards the

A MINER'S CHRISTMAS.

How the Yule Tide is Celebrated Up in the Rockies.

Stog" Dances-In the Lonely Cabins Where Two "Pards" Are Shut in fer Months by the Snow-Flowers from Loving Letters-"Home, Sweet Home."

Imagine a point in midair about two miles above New York city, and you have the elevation at which over 1,000 miners in Colorada spend the holiday season. They wrapping Him in it, carefully reposed Him in are shut in by snow and ice, and for months the Manger. Here the Ox and the Ass, to come they will know as little about what kneeling down, and laying their heads over is going on in the busy world as though they the Manger, gently breathed upon Him, as if were sailers on some vessel frozen up for the are shut in by snow and ice, and for months to come they will know as little about what is going on in the busy world as though they winter amid the teebergs of the Artic regions. Early in the fall, before the snow files, they are housed in on some of the lefty peaks of the Rocky mountains, and not until May or June will they again mingle with their fellow

> It is often the case that some one of the to often the case that some one of the boys is a good fiddler, and Christmas night he will rosin the bow, tune up the old fiddle, and with alternate "pards" for girls the boys will dance and make merry.

But there are those who are not as fortunate as the miners who are shut up in the big mine for the winter. There are the lenely cabine, far up on the mountain side, many miles distant from human habitation. Here three or four men are snowbound together for the winter. Often there are just two "pards," crib, made use of that homely cushion only to lean on. In this posture the Queen of Heaven remained some time immovable, keeping her eyes and affections steadily fixed en her to eastern homes, and wender what the loved

ters to the boys out west. One found a rosebud, another a violet, another a daisy, and then another rose was found in a mother's letter. Withered and faded were those tokens from the old homes, but never did men value flowers more than we did that withered bouquet.

"Cant some one say grace," said one of the bove.

No one volunteered. "The closing lines in my mother's letter," said a boyish fellow, "might do." "Read them," was the response that came

from all. Heads were bowed around that frugal Christmas board, and the young man read:
"God bless you, my son, and God bless us all."

I then looked up and saw tears on the cheeks of weather beaten faces .- Denver Cor. St. Louis Globe Democrat.

A CHARGE REFUTED.

Speedy Backdown by Mr. Meredith. TORONTO, Dec. 19-The following open leters explain themselves :

THE PALACE,
KINGSTON, Dec. 18th, 1889.

To W. R. Meredith, Esq., Q.C., M.P.P.:
DEAR SIB,—The public journals of this pro-

vince report you as having made the fellow ing reference in your speech on Monday night in the Grand Opera House in London: I take from a newspaper published in the city of Kingston, addressed, it is true, to the

readers of the paper, but arising out of matters that engage the attention of the province; the words are used by a newspaper, but to some extent, I apprehend, by the gentleman who presides over the Arch-Episcopal See at Kingston: "Holding, as we de, the balance of power between the two factions, we are, if only true to ourselves and to the orisis about to come upon us, independent of either, and can dictate the terms upon which one or other shall receive 'our support.' "

May I take the liberty of requesting you to inform me and my fellow-offizens of Ontario by what authority you publicly attribute to me the authorship of the foregoing extract from a Kingston newspaper, which you were pleased to interpret to your auditors as revealing "A great danger to the State,"
"One of the dangers of modern civilization," "One of the greatest evils we have to contend with in parliamentary Government,' and "against which both parties should cry unite, unite against a common enemy.'

I have the more very respectfully,

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, I have the honour to be, dear sir, yours

Archbishop-elect of Kingston, TORONTO, Dec. 19th, 1889.

My Lord Archbishop : I have the honour to acknowledge the recelpt of your letter of yesterday containing a quotation from the Empire's report of my recent address to my constituents at London, and requesting me to inform you and your

fellow citizens of Ontario by what authority I "publicly attribute to you the authorship of the extract from a Kingston newspaper," which I read to my audience. Taking the report as it stands, I do not think it open to the construction you seem to place on it, or fairly read to do more than

indicate the speaker's opinion that the newspaper in question from its position and surroundings might not unreasonably be taken to express your sentiments upon the matter in hand, and that certainly was the full extent to which I intended to go, and, as I believe, my words went.

A public man cannot safely, as you know be held responsible for the verbal accuracy of every line of an extended report of his utterances, however correct, in the main that report may be.

Limited as I have pointed out the inference was not, I thought, an unfair one. The newspaper in question is by many understood to be in your confidence at least, and one would hardly have thought that so important a statment would have appeared in it without your approval, or if it had appeared without that approval, would have been permitted to remain before the public without at least some effort on your part to modify if not to

withdraw It. I am very much gratified to find from your letter to me that you do not approve of the sentiments expressed by the writer of the paragraph in question, (for that I take to be your view, else the inquiry you make of me would be an idle one) and I am pleased to find and shall have great pleasure in justice to you as well as in furtherance of the principles for which I am contending, in publicly stating in my future addresses that I have the weight of your great authority with and against me, on the important question which forms the sub ject of this correspondence.

I have the honour to be, Your Grace's obedient servant, W. R. MEREDITH. The Most Revd. the Archbishop (elect) of Kingston, Kingston, Ont.

PAX.

A happy Christmas tide to every one, Though from the festal board some guests are

gone. And yet, not gone, for to each vacant place There cometh one who hath an angel's face. And there is left a store of life and love, Links which units us here to those above. Happy Christmas-tide, and let the poor Turn with a thankful heart from every door. If in our hearts there's strife with kin or friend, For Jesus' sake let the contention end. So, ere the year is hidden 'neath its pall, Thank we the Lord, to be at peace with all,

It is from our own hearts, and not from an outward source, that we draw the lines which color the web of our existence.

He is not worthy the name of a poet who would not rather be read a hundred times by one reader than once by a hundred.

There are two difficulties in life; men are supposed to spend more than they can afford, and to indulge more than they can endure.

GUILTY, BUT NOT GUILTY.

McDonald, the St. John Poisoner, will Spend the Rest of Uls Days in an Insane Asylum.

ST. JOHN, N. B., December 22 .- The Mac-Ras murder trisl is over and William J. Mc-Donald will spend the remainder of his life in a lunatio asylvm. Mr. Weldon's speech in the prisoner's behalf Friday night occupied five hours and was a very powerful argument. But the case against the prisoner proved too strong. Solicitor-General Pugeley's address yesterday morning swept away every vestige of plausible defence and the Judge's charge, while impartial, told heavily against Mo-Donald. Both the counsel for the Crewn and the defence touched upon the question of insanity, and Judge King pointed out the law relating to it. The jury were out a little over five hours, and returned a verdict that the prisoner was not guilty of the crime charged. but expressly stating he was not guilty be-cause insane, which being interpreted, means that ne did the deed but was not responsible. Judge King expressed a full concurrance in the verdict, and the prisoner was remanded

McDonald manifested no emetion, H, slept well last night, eats heartly and tale; about the case with the utmost coolness. He will probably be confined in the provincial lunatio asylum, which is located here.

KNEELING AROUND THE CRIB.

The Mission of the Infant Jesus is to Save un From our Sins.

We are young again, and our thoughts are of the Intant Jesus. We draw a picture in our minds—it is of a lonely h liside stable and the beasts and their food, and Jesus and Mary and Joseph are in it. It is a shelterin name, but for Joseph are in it. It is a shelterin name, but for years cold winters, as now, have blown through it. Perhaps, for seasons, it was thought of only for the ruin about it. It is the first Christmas, and to night there is no place on earth that has so much joy in it. A father and a mother and a Babe are there, but the infant is the God of all creation. Before Him, in heaven, the mighty angels tremble in awe, but here on earth who heeds the cry of the shivering Babe. He is a King born for the redemption of Lis people. is a King born for the redemption of Lis peo-ple, but they have forgothen the time of His coming. They should know of it, they have oft and oft been told of it, but because of the world,

they will not think of it.

We have, like the children about us thought, yes so often, thought all this over. We have wished so often that we could have smiled on the Infant in the manger. So often have we said: "Ah! I would have knelt there with Mary and Joseph and my thoughts would have hear and Joseph, and my thoughts would have been of God and His mother."

We gazed at the crib and the little image in is.

We gazed at the crib and the little image in it.

We let our eyes wander from one figure to
another, but our heart was with the Infant,
Mary, and Joseph.

Everything that was there, yet ever so
humble, did but teach us a lesson. We looked
and loved and looked to love and did not tire,

and we sighed, yes, but it was when we left The crib and its sweet little figures are a help

to us. We would be lost on Christmas day without them. They seem a history of our life, and our joys and our tears are numbered by them.

As we grow older, the first lessons we learned of the crib grow sweeter. We know so much the better the love of our parents who taught us. The questions we asked and the answers that were given are amongst the dearest memories we have with us. We live with them over and over again with each Christmas God gives to us.
Old! sure these oft-told stories are always of
our youth, but the children grow old who forget
them. We smile and grow happy with the
children about us. If a sigh come to us all this day, it is because we have so often forgotten the promises of our youth. But then we chasten the tear of sorrow with the prayer-" Infant Jesus, bave mercy.'

We think of the shepherds, and the angels from heaven, and iwe call them to our aid when we hear the Venite Adoremus.

When we were young we thought. "What is Christmas in beaven?" and the older we grow the more our hope for it makes us fear to lose

We think blessed are the bakes who died in their innocence and we almost envy them. But God did not will us to die in our youth, hence vain regrets are not in our minds. He knew how we would fail, yet He loved to let us live and the why is with Him. It is not our duty work alone, God works with us. Bu my life has been ever evil and how will I effice it?

Just think of the joy that is in heaven when one does penance. Remember that David sang: "My iniquities and sins are always before me. A contrite and humble heart O God! Thou wilt not despise."

It is a time of the year for us to think over life. What if the thought frighten us! then let it for the future deter us from transgession, and let our contrition be deeper.

No matter what we have done, what we have

been, we are still children of God and He loves us with the eye of His mercy. If we have wandered into the desert of life, let the Wise Men bring us home to say: "We have come to adore Him." We have nothing to fear from

Jesus, Mary and Joseph.

What if we say: "O Mary and Joseph! we are the cause of the cries of the Infact." The tears of our contrition will but relieve the sorrow of their hearts.
When we kneel to plead at the crib for mercy

and strength, Mary and Joseph will plead with

And what of the augels! for on this night And what of the abkers: for on this night they brought glad tidings of joy to men of good will. And we, poor we, we will good but we do evil. But, even we, may and will be changed. Sure our prayers and our tears for the evil we have done will make the Infant Jesus say through the months of His priests "Thy sins are forgiven thee."—S.S.M. in Catholic Colum-

Thomas A. Edison's latest achievement has been the invention of a light by which pictures may be seen at night with nearly all the advantages of daylight. It is so used to illuminate "The Angelus" at the Barye exhibi-

German chemists have discovered in the cocoanut a fatty substitute for butter, and it is being produced in large quantities at Manheim. One factory turns out 6,000 pounds per day. worth fifteen cents a pound,

A white Christmas, a lean graveyard. Other sayings connect Christmas with

A green Christmas indicates a white Easter.

warm Christmas, a cold Easter.
Easter in snow, Christmas, in mud. Cristmas in snow, Easter in mud. Its influence on the crops during the ensu

ing year is set forth in other proverbs : If windy on Christmas day, trees will bring forth much fruit. If it snows on Christmas night, we expect

good hop crop next year. Christmas wet gives empty granary and barrel. "If on Christmas night," says a German proverb, "the wine ferment heavily in the

parrels, a good wine year is to follow. Somewhat uncertain is the prediction that If at Christmas Ice hangs on the willow.

clover may be out at Easter. The proverb that follows is somewhat cb-If Christmas finds a bridge, he'll break it;

if he finds none, he'll make one.

Nor is this one very clearly expressed Wet causes more damage than frost before than after Ohristmas. An English proverb tell us : If fee will bear

man before Christmas it will not bear a mouse afterwards. A German saying declares that : The shepherd would rather see his wife enter the

A Policeman's Terrible Death.

stable on Christmas day than the sun.—Ex-

change.

WINDSOR, Ont., Dacember 19 .- Policeman G. W. Hunt met a sudden and horrible death to day at Walkerville. He was crossing the Grand Trunk tracks opposite the watch house, near Walker's store, as two freight trains approached from opposite directions. In endeavoring to dodge the train going west, the east-bound train struck him, knocked him down and ground his head into a horrible mess. The unfortunate man was formerly a member of the Windsor fire department. He moved to Walkerville a short time ago and became a member of the police

Christmas Proverbs and Predictions 1 ones there are doing. It is at these heliday A green Christmas makes a full graveyard. | times that the prospector and wanderer longs for the old associations of home and the dear faces he has not seen for years. For months they have undergone many hardships and privations, been through hairbreadth escapes and thrilling adventures, and yet in the Christmas time all the tenderness and love that comes with thoughts of home is in their hearts. In the mining camps of the Rocky mountains I have heard little groups sing "Home Sweet Home" on Christmas eve. How each felt it! It was not sung so much, as it was the melody each felt in heart as he thought of home. It was sung in that dreamy kind of way, showing that the thoughts of all were far away, and each one was thinking as well as singlog, and that if a tear did steal down some grim visaged face, there was no thing unmanly in it, was there?

I was writing about the lonely cabin. The scene there is not always one of merry making at Christmas. Of those two who dwell there alone, far away from all contact with the world-gold hunter ascetics-one may be sick. If you could force your way through that wilderness of snow, lift the latch gently, for it is never bolted, you will find one nurse-ing and keeping faithful watch by his sick "pard." It may be a son watching by the cot of a father. Why is that old man braving all these hardships? Aye, there is the mortgage en the eastern home. If they find the precious vein by spring, next Christmas will find that old home free from debt. Mr. Banker, could you witness such scenes as these, as I have done, you would tell the old man that you would be a little easy about the interest on "that ar mortgige," that has troubled him so long.

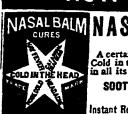
One Christmas I spent up on the mountain side with two or three others, and there we had our holiday dinner, and it was a whole some meal, but wanting in those delicacies that a mother or wife an best prepare. A

We all wished the same.

"Get our your old letters," said one. We all know what that meant, for many a flower from the old house finds its way in let-

snow storm was raging along the mountains, but with our cheerful fire and warm cabin, we cared nothing for it. "II we had some flowers for the wish

table," said ane of the boye,



CATARRH

A certain and speedy cure for cold in the Head and Catarrh

SOOTHING, CLEANSING. HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrin, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT. Beware of imitations similar in name.

44 -eow

Reflections Concerning the Great Religious Festival.

The day that commemorates the Birth of our Divine Lord is the festival of humanity, and the day that brightens our lives and floods this world with light and beauty. Obrishmes is the day of days, the feetival of the Nativity of the Prince of Peace. It is then that the glory of Immortality dawns upon our earth-laden hearts, and we look forward to that period when the pain and serrow of life shall have vaplehed forever. We exclaim with one of Eren's gifted sons:

"Hail glorious day which miracles adorn, Hail glorious day in which mankind did view The Saviour of the world and new; Hail glorious day which deines man's race Birthday of Jesus, and through Him of Grace."

How this auniversary carries us back to that some in Bathlehem which we delight to meditate upon and to keep green in our memories. In the manger reposes the Infant Jesus with the tender Virgin Mother and St. Joseph keeping watch above Him. Shapherds gladly kneel beside the Child with the Bride of Christ. And when we enter the celestial glory about His head. While with shouts of triumph and noise of drums and trumpate came the Eastern caravans, bearing their sifts of myrrh and frankingense, and other precious things. Angels with golden wings float among the clouds chanting the "Gloria in Excelsis." Peasants are everywhere seen approaching to present their simple offerings to the new-born Child. While the sweet, they may count all the vanities of this world fresh, pure voices of children intone selections of postry and prose appropriate to the OCCARION.

Time will not allow to speak of the many keautiful customs in Catholic countries associated with the Christmas holidays. Suffice it to may that the levely legends of the day, the stories, the songs, and the half fairy-love that gathers around it, are but so many ways of manifesting our love for our Blessed Saviour -they are the natural signs and symbols, the flowers and fruit of Christmas. Pernape many of our people are not aware that Protestantism attempted to abolish the commemoration of this ever glorious day.

In June, 1647, the English Parliament abolished the observance of saints' days and the like balm upon the wounded spirit. Let us three grand festivals of Chrismas, Easter and Whitsuntide, "any law, statute, custom, truth of Ohristianity, and the hand extended constitution, or canon to the contrary in any-wise notwithstanding." Likewise, the Paritans, who broke the Crucifix as an idolatrous symbol, cut down the pictures of the saints, and sought to abelish the observance of this day so dear to Catholic hearts.

setts enacted that "anybody who is found observing by abstinence from labor, feasting, or and like the God she represents, dispenses any other way, any such day as Christmas neace and blessings throughout the world. day shall pay for every such offense five shillings." It is hard to realize that people purity, and within the hearts of her children, making any pretensions to Christianity would amid all their trials, there reigns a peace rothlessly mutilate the statute of Jesus and which the world cannot give; the arm of the Mary, destroy the pictures of the saints, and Almighty sustains them, they possess that Mary, destroy the pictures of the saints, and silence the organs in the churcher. But what four fenalics, what narrow and intolerant bigots must they be who seek to destroy all observance of the gay commemorating the limit of the Saviour of the world. We do not manifest our love and respect for a dear likes only the presence of Jesus in the limit of the presence of Jesus in the not manifest our love and respect for a dear friend by destroying his picture and commanding all over whom we have authority to refrain from all demonstrations of love and respect on the anniversary of his birthday. This is, as we all know, not a proof of love, and from it we may learn a solitary lesson. It teaches us what sad mistakes poor misguided people make, and into what gross errors and follies they are led by their insane hatred of God's Church. Whenever I think of Protestantism, and reflect seriously on its sifting phases, its divisions and struggles, it slways brings to my mind those unhappy souls represented in heathen mythology, as wandering back and forth, up and down the banks of the river Styx, and never finding rest. Poor misguided enes, in vain will you seek, outside of the Catholic Church, for that Faith, Hope and Charity which will bring calm delight to your minds and peace to your souls. Always speculating, ever theorizing, not willing to take God at His word, and find rest and peace in the Ark of Safety He has provided for you, but preferring to be "tessed about by every wind of doctrine," well may you be compared to those unfor unate, restless souls, wandering in darkness on the banks of the Styx.

If, however, we have to look back upon

the Massachusetts of 1659 with regret and trembling kness before the throne of God, sadness, we can point to the Massachusetts of 1889 with joy and gladness. Then, the courts for us. So long as we are true chil-Puritans gave Christmas no quarter, nor did dren of the Catholic Church we have nothing they give any to the Catholic Church with to fear, the Eternal God has set our feet upon which it was identified, but now, there is, perhaps, no portion of our country where the practiced. Handsome Oatholic Churches adorn the cities and towns of the State, and blind fanaticism and error are giving place to enlightened Christian piety. No sincere student of history, who is seeking for the truth, can study that of New England with

What tender memeries, what happiness. what perfect love and devetion to Jesus and us the virtues which shene so conspicuously Mary, Christmas should bring to every Oatholic heart. The Lord of Lords over human nature takes to free us from sin and mercy! the King of Glory in a rude manger lies. All should, indeed, pay homage at the Birth of the Holy Babe of Bethlehem. Hall glorious Virgin, Mother of our Lord, through whom came endless life to our fallen race.

"All generations shall call thee blessed."
By thy dear Son, we are Redeemed and made to the should be an analysis our every grief! She who, for the benefit of the consequences of sin, eternally and without ceasing! Mother of Sorrows and of Compassion! Blessed Mother, whose tender, loving heart, has felt every pang which rends the hearts of thy children and therefore sympathizes with our every grief! She who, for the benefit of

even inanimate objects seem to give sapres-sion, as it were, to ove and adoration to the human ingratitude, ignominy and crueltp, and

world's Redeemer. And to the Faithful, liv- | can therefore scote the anguish of her chiling in a steadfast hope of eternal life, what place on earth is comparable to the Catholic Church on Christmas merning? N other pot on earth can bring us so near to Heaven. On that happy occasion, with our hearts turned to harmonies of the Saints, as we hasten to meet our Lerd in the Blessed Sacrament, we feel in our very souls that the Catholic Church is the Gate of Heaven.

A holy peace is on the beautiful stone faces of the statues, and mouths seem parted with mute Houseness, the eyes of our Blessed Mother seem to grow more tender, and a peace not of earth, lies upon the features of the Saints; the altars send forth a great golden glory; the triumphant notes of voices and instruments seem to be caught up again unapeakable and full of glory.'
into the great final hosanna of heavenly gladEvery day brings us more lio!

Car holy religion opens the human heart to imbued with that spirit of giving the heart the Holy Eucharist! and life to help others of which the Supreme This year, 1889, Sacrifice of Christ is the type. Rich in hubut united by a common tie, and actuated by some noble impulses, we should to a high Christan character add resistless faith and energy. We should love the Church with all our hearts and obey her veice as the voice of God. Let us remember how that precious Savieur, whose Birth we celebrate on Christmas, loved His Church and gave His Life for it. The Redemption of Man is the great work of this world, and everything elso must be subordinate to that. For this great work Jesus Christ became man, and God continues it through His Church. The Catholic Church is the centre of the world, and the conversion of the world the great work of the Church. She regards not the obstacles to be overcome, since in her dwells Irresistible Power, Undying Vitality, Wisdom all-Comprehensive, Love all-Embracing. We are to love, honor and obey Her as the Church and every knee is bent and every head is bowed, we should bury all pride, envy, hatred and jealousy, and render to God the supreme adoration of our bearts, which is so pleasing to Him and which He receives only

Happy, indeed, should be all true children of the Church founded by Jesus Christ, and as mere nothing compared with the privileges they enjoy as Catholic Christians. The labored efforts of infidels and heretics to escape the judgment of God are of no avail. There is but one Ark of Safety, and peace and joy can only belong to the true disciples of Jesus Christ found therein. We should rejoice and give thanks to Almighty God that we are followers of Jesus Christ, and not followers of Luther, Henry VIII., Calvin, Wesley or Mormon Smith, as the case may be. Iruly we have reason to be thankful for the gift of Saving Faith in Jesus our Beloved. Let us help each other in our bearing of His Cross, and remember that the encouraging word of a friend in the trials of this life, are also remember that Charity is the central to assist others in their journey through this vale of tears is ever welcome. Let our prayers be united for the conversion of the world,

in His true Church.

In the Catholic Church the Divine example of Jesus Christ is embodied. She heals diswound, meets every sad and cruel disaster, The glorious blessings of his Saviour's grace. non-Catholics only knew the happiness of one who believes in the Real Presence, how they would sigh for that Faith.

With our Heavenly Father's care, the love of Jesus, and the prayers of the Biessed Virgin, if we are true Catholics, we have nothing to fear. We know that the Mother of our Divine Redeemer will ever intercede, for us if we look to her with confidence. Let the world assail us, we have only to fly to our Holy Mother, to the Sacraments, for con-solation in all of our trials and afflictions, They who are for us are far more powerful than they who are against us, and when for-tified with the Sacraments of the Church, the hostile powers of the world, the flesh and the devil, joined and arrayed in all their strength againts us, are powerless to injure us. The wings of the most petent of heaven's high Hosts are opread over and around us to hide us beneath their shadow and to enfold us in their protecting embrace.

For each of us prayers are floating upwards like clouds to the Throne of God, from the many precious hearts of his chosen servantsfrom the loving, faithful hearts of the poor, the despised and the hidden of this world, are rich in the wealth of heaven. Numbers of heary-headed Saints are bending their and lifting up their hands to heaven's high a rock. He has opened to us the door of his Church, we have entered therein, and He will

Would that all might learn to leve thee, the truth, can study that of New England with mest perfect creature created by God, next out being impressed with the irresistible power of Ged's Church to combat error and dispel darkness.

Trinity. Would that all might acknowledge thee to be the Immaculate Mother of God. Pray for us and be our Mother still. Teach in thy life, and at last may we see thee in all thy glory above, where we will join in praising Him who saved thee from sin, and rescued Birth of the Holy Babe of Bethlehem. Hail glorious Virgin, Mother of our Lord, through whom came endless life to our fallen race.

"All generations shall call thee blessed." By thy dear Son, we are Redeemed and made Children of God.

As the festival of the Nativity appreaches how our hearts warm with love to our Divine how our hearts warm with love to our Divine with His Blood, calmly acquiescent for our parts while for eight years, and after felt every pang which rends the hearts of thy children and therefore sympathizes with our every grief! She who, for the benefit of her adopted children, walked with more than mortal Mother's love and firmness, side by side with her Divine Son, in the path marked with this Blood, calmly acquiescent for our years ago, I have had but two very mild attacks, sake with all theolroumstances of all the agonix forms and therefore sympathizes with our every grief! She who, for the benefit of the children, walked with more than mortal Mother's love and firmness, side by with her Divine Son, in the path marked with this Blood, calmly acquiescent for our years ago, I have had but two very mild attacks, sake with all theolroumstances of all the agonix firms and interest the leading physicians of the country they could give no relief, but advised an ocean voyage, even this, however, did not improve the trouble and my condition became daily more hopeless. I was about this with her Divine Son, in the path marked with more than mortal Mother's love and firmness, side by the advised to try Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I freely etate that since uning it, three while formerly I had an attack every week.

dren who are subjected to its scorobing fury. Let the arrogant disciples of the false and human philosophy of the day, the " wise and prudent" of this world, from whom the mys-teries of heaven are "hidden," and who therefore fancy, in the darkness of their miserable blindnes and unbelief, that there are no such mysteries-let all such, in the pride of intellects untaught of the spirit of God, ancor at what they are pleased to call the "delusion" of Catholics, because they glory in their Cross and are devoted to the Holy Mother of God. We can well afford to yield them that contemptible satisfaction, while we return thanks to God for the priceless gift of Oatholic Faith, and our spirits rejoice in "joy

into the great final hosanna of heavenly gladness which sounds from where all human goodness of God in permitting us to be nower is forever lost. Tender notes are heard numbered among the elect race of Jesus from afar off-sweet, pure and holy-like the | Christ. Every day we find something more music of celestial throats. The Saints gaze down with smiles upon their lips, and wandering back and forth, among the light and not been so merciful and enlightened our the golden glow of the altar, comes the souls? What should we do without the Gloria in excelsis, and "hymne of joy pro- Sacrament of Penance? How could we exist claim through Heaven the triumph of a soul now if the Sacrament of the Altar, the forgiven. Then, indeed, we can fully real. Bread of Angels, was taken from us? Oh, ize what a glorious thing it is to be a Catho Blessed Sacrament, what were the world without Thee! What a weary waste, what an endless journey to Heaven it would be ! its noblest impulses. At such a time charity What a gift of faith was that when Jesus should reign in our hearts. We should be taught us to believe in His Real Presence in

This year, 1889, will soon be added to the irravocable volume of the Past, all its man sympathies and affections, as in all j.ys and sorrows, pleasures and pains, all livine aspirations, the sunshine with which its changes buried in the great tomos of the Ged bathes the world should shine into our past. How many hearts have been filled hearts and be reflected in our lives. We should with new joys in the course of the year so not be moved by separate and selfish purposes soon to close? How many have gained Heaven? How many have lost it? Ah! that is the one great object of life—the purpose for which God created us. If that is gained every-thing is gained—if that is lest all is lest. We should ponder well on these trathful lines of

"Go wing thy flight from star to star, From world to luminous world, as far As the universe spread its faming wall; Take all the pleasuses of all the spheres.

Our object should be to employ the coming time as we now wish we had the past. If each of us fulfills his duty the next year will bring with it less sin, and more glory to God. Every Catholic knows that we possess that precious treasure, without which time is long, life is all dreariness, and eternity is misery without a hope of change. Let the years gliding by find each of us leading a useiul, pure, Christian life. If we are ever to realize the dreams of boy-hood, the hopes and aspirations of youth, the visions of honor in the dawn of man-hoed, we must live in the continual practice of Christian virtue. God and country have duties for us and claims upon us. Let us so live as to gain the reward which crowns old age with peace and happiness. Let us be regular in attending to our Curistian duties, remembering that the aspirations of our better nature will be refreshed as often as we repair to the Fountain of Truth and drink of its living waters. May we enjoy a happy Christmas, and may we be among the happy band who keep the Falth, so that when life's fitful dream is over, we may enter into the joys of Heaven and realize how beautiful are the souls whom God has glorified

W.M.C. in San Francisco Monitor.

THE CROSS.

Quaint though the construction be of the following poem, yet never has the story of the Cross been told with more truthful simplicity:

Blest they who seek, While in their youth, With spirit meck. The way of truth,

To them the sacred Scriptures now display, Christ as the only true and living way, His precious blood on Calvary was given In 1659, the general Court of Massachumation to the grave. She binds up every And e'en on earth the child of God can trace

For them he boas His Father's frown, For them he wore The thorny crown, Nailed to the Cross, Endured its pain, That His life's loss Might be their gain. Then haste to choose That better part, Nor e'en dare refuse The Lord thy heart, Lest He declare "I know you not."

And deep despair
Should be your lot.

New look to Jesus who on Calvary died
And trust in Him who was there crucified.

THE RESULT IN STANSTEAD.

Hon. Mr. Colby Elected by Increased Majori-ties—The Figures in Detail.

STANSTEAD, Que., December 18 .- The elections throughout Stanstead to-day passed off very quietly, less than two-thirds of the nominal vote of the county being polled. The adverse majorities against Mr. Colby, the Conservative candidate, in polls usually against him, were greatly reduced, except in North Hatly, the home of Mr. Le Baron, the Equal Rights candidate; and in most instances were changed to majorities for the Conservative candidate. In Mr. Le Baron's own township Mr. Colby's vote exceeded the Equal Rights vote by 57, and in every other township the Colby majority was very large. The results, in detail, are :-

	Colby.	Te Raton
Ayers Flat	48	28
Boynton		22
East Hatley		45
North Hatley		78
Kateville	80	8
Way's Mills	52	16
Stanstead	75	18
Magog No. 1	78	5
	96	5
66 66 3	94	15
Rock Island	83	17
Coaticooke No. 1	82	13
" " 2	91	9
** ** 3	44	17
" " 4		22
Barnston " 1	69	16
" 2		6
" " 3.,		1 5
North Barford	73	6
South "	98	13
Smith's Mills	51	9
Dîxville	37	. 48
Georgeville	43	′ 36
Manser's schoolhouse	33	29
Fitch Bay	41	62
-	1591	558
Majority for Mr. Colby		1.033

Griffin's Corners vote missing.

CHICAGO, October, 1887. I, the undersigned, O rchwenck, suffered from a nervous trouble for eight years, and after CONRAD SCHWENCE, 1445 Montana St.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvelious work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

NEW YEAR'S NOTICE.

Show your regard for your friends on No Day by giving them a drink of

PALATABLE, WARM and NUTRITIOUS. The Most Healthy Winter Beverage.

ENGLAND'S FUTURE QUEEN.

The Young Woman Who Will Probably Wed Prince Albert Victor.

I hear from a high English source, says a Paris letter to the New York Tribune, that the Princess Feodore of Schleswig-Holstein, who did the Eiffel tower the other day, chaperoned by her elderly maiden aunt, Amelie, of the same house, is in all liklihood the coming Princess Albert Victor of Wales. She is a sister of the German empress and a niece of Prince Christian, the dull old husband of the best of Queen Victoria's daughters, is going on 16, looks a good sort of girl, and is almost pretty. But she is not likely to improve when the bloom of youth departs, and she wants winsome graces. Evidently she has not come to her full height. When she does she will probably be as tall as her imperial sister.

The Queen would like to secure her the crown of Great British, because she is descended from her majesty's mother, the duchoss of Kent, whose first husband was Prince Lainingen. Princess Feedore has been a great deal here with a party of aristocratic English friends, some of whom are connections of her aunt-in-law on the maternal side, Countess Gleichen. Count Gleichen abandoned his high-born German status to marry Laura Seymour, and is a professional scalptor, high in the queen's favor. Against German etiquette she has been latterly styling them both serene highnesses. An objection to the proposed royal match is that the young lady's mother is in the madhouse. There is already more than a touch of insanity in the royal family of England.

The Future of Cities.

We can draw no reliable inferences for this age beyond the present century as to the growth of cities. The growth of cites of this century is without parallel or precedent in previous ages. Rome reached a population variously estimated from 500,000 to 2,250,000 (say 1,000,000), and was the only great city cent. The average annual rate of increin Europe according to a modern standard. between 1861 and 1881 was 2.39 per cent.

Alexandria with a population of between 500,000 and 1,000,000, was the one city of the first rank in Africa. Jerusalem was alone in Asia. In the Middle Ages there was no city of great size. London 300 years ago was much smaller than Boston; 200 years ago it had 670,000 people—less than Chicago claime. It was not until the American Revolution that Lenden was as large as Philadelphia is to-nay. Fitty years ago it did not equal present New York and Brooklyn. In 1880 the population was 5,500,000. The growth of European cities during the present century has been marvellous. While huncentury has been marvellous. dreds of square miles in Scotland have been depopulated the cities grow. Three Scotch men out of every four live in the city. In 1881 England and Wales had 60 per

cent. of their population in cities, and the rate of increase the last two decades has been two and a half times greater for the city than for the rural population, and this despite the former reason for the existence of cities, which has disappeared in the security from savage beasts and bands of robbers, and while railways and telegrams have modified the loneliness and desciation of the country home, and while the appreciation of the attractions of mountain, field and wood has greatly increased. The present is the age of great cities, the future will be the age of greater cities. While Belgium has increased 11 per cent.

in population, its capital, Brusselis, has gained 20; the increase of the capital of Danmark to the increase of the whole country as 2 to 1; in Sweden that of its capital is as 4 to 1, and in Norway as 10 to 1. With a stationary population in Prussia, the increase in Berlin is 25 per cent., and the same in St. Petersburg and Russis, and in France and

In the last 120 years preceding 1800, London increased in population only 50 per cent. or cna half of 1 per cent. In the eighty six years since 1800 it has increased 500 per cent. The average annual rate of increase

LEARNING TO BE AN ORATOR.

The Art of Public Speaking an Acquirement rather than a hatural Gift.

It is encouraging to young speakers to know that there never has been and never will be, such a thing as a "born crater."

There has never been an instance of an orator becoming famous who did not apply himself assiduously to the cultivation of his art. Many even had to overcome great physical infirmities that rendered it almost nopeless for them to adopt the career of a public speaker.

The best known instance is that of Da. mosthenes, who passed some months in a subterranean cell, shaving one side of his head so that he could not appear in public. He there practiced with publics in his mouth to overcome a defect in his speech, and gestionlated beneath a suspended sword to rid himself of an ungraceful movement of the shoulder. Even then he was hissed from the bema in his early efforts, but he perseveredthe world knows with what success.

When Robert Walpols first spoke in the House he paused for want of words and continued only to stutter and stammer. Curren was ed only to stutter and assumer. Curran was known at school as "stuttering Jack Curran," and in a debating society which he joined as "Orator Mum." Every one will also readily recall Disraelt's tailure when he rose to make his maiden speech. Cobden's first effort was also a humiliating failure.

But one should not conclude from these instances that every speaker who breaks down is sure to blossom into fame subsequently. We have been queting the exceptions to the general rule. More frequently speakers' mishaps are like that of the Earl of Rochester.

"My Lorde," said he, on one occa-sion, "I-I-I rise this time, my Lorde, I-I-I divide my discourse into four branches. Here he came to a woeful pause, and then

he added :-"My Lords, if ever I rise again in this house give you leaf to cut me off root and branch forever.

Many of the hest orators have, even to their latest efforts, felt a tremor on rising to speak. Erskine said that on his rising to speak for the first time he should have sat down in confusion had he not felt his children tugging at his gown. The Earl of Derby, "the Rupert of debate," always knew when he was going to speak well by his nervousness on rising. This was also a characteristic of Canning

At a dinner given by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool he was so nervous before being called on to speak that he had twice to leave the room to collect his thoughts. This may have been, however, owing to the comparative novelty of his position.

Many an orator outside his accustomed haunts is completely lost. Lord Eldon said he was slways somewhat nervous in speaking at the Goldsmithe' Dinner, though he could talk before Parliament as though he were addressing so many rows of cabbage plants. Mr. Cobden, speaking of Lord John Russell,

"On the boards of the House of Commona Johnny is one of the most subtle and dangerous of opponents; take him off these boards and I care nothing for him.

To few was it given as to O'Connell to succeed equally with all audiences. Before he entered the House he was declared to be a mere "mob orator;" but in 1830 he was returned, and in 1831 he was recognized as a leader. Whether in swaying a multitude on hillside, appealing to the more educated assembly in Parliament, or in persuading a jury in a court house, he was equally at home.—Gentlemen's Maga-

MRS. LANGTRY

Has a Decided Leaning Towards the Catholic Church.

When approached on the subject of her reli-

gious views, Mrs. Langury dictated the following for publication:—
"I accept in full the Christian faith as contained in the Apostles Creed. I cannot imagine
anything more dreadful than to be in a state of
unbelief; to feel when some great joy or happiness comes that there is nothing more powertul or greater than a human being to turn to, to give thanks or to ask help. For my own part my belief in prayer is thoroughly a part of my life. When I am in doubt of the success of my daily work I do not hesitate to go down on my knees in my dressing room and ask the help of God in the work I have undertaken.
"What church? Of course I was born in the

Church of England, my fasher, grandfather and great-grandfather all having been Deans of the Jersey. But I must confers to a decided leaning towards the Catholic Church. It has also ways seemed to me to so thoroughly understand poor humanity—to so perfectly grasp the truth that special temptations surround each individual and that where there is no special grace in one withstanding them, there is a great victory

one withstanding them, there is a great victory for another in conquering.

"Then, too, I have always felt a great tenderness toward a belief that made the Mother of God the chief among other women, and I cannot but accept as a truth that she watches and prays for all living women. I like to give the best of the beautiful things in this world to the best of the beautiful things in this world to the service of God—I want the flowers to send forth their perfume in His honor, the sweetest music to sing His praises, and the loveliest colors in pictures and in fine cloths to decorate His house. Religious authors? I only care for one, and that is dear old Thomas-a-Kempis. You know now what I believe, and I say, 'God help the woman who has no faith!'"

She Wanted Delay.

Adorer; As we are to be married in Janmary, should we not announce our engage-Sweet Girl: No, no; not yet, not yet.

"My own, I would not hasten to make known the sweet truth to all the world were not the time so short. Can you not bring yourself to acknowledge your betrothal with out further delay?', 'No, no. Wait, I beg of you."

"But why, my shrinking little angel?"

"Wait until all the Christmas presents are in, or half of them will be held back for wedding presents."—New York Weekly, Success always attends our preparation for

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and c sts, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

MM. LAOROIX, JR.,

MM. LAGROIX, JR.,
Successor of MDME. DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mignonne st., corner St. Elizabeth st. tf

The soul never assents to sin, and weeps with the angels when the form in which it dwells violates the sacred obligations thus imposed upon it.

It some persons were to bestow one half of their fortune in learning how to spend the other half, it would be money extremely well laid out.

All Wool Socks, 2 pair for 25c. BE SURE TO CALL AND SEE US BEFORE BUYING.

Corner McGill and Notre Dame Streets. Cyflass Cyflass IMPORTANT NOTICE!

On account of the widening of Notre Dame Street, we must vacate this Store by April 30th, 1890; therefore, every dollar's worth of goods MUST BE SOLD by that time. We give you

THREE DOLLARS FOR ONE!

If you favor us with a call.

You never saw such Bargains!

WE OFFER UNTIL SOLD THE FOLLOWING;

MEN'S STRONG TWEED OVERCOATS, \$3.50, well lined. MEN'S BEAVER OVERCOATS, twill lined, \$475, former price \$8.00 MEN'S CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS \$5.00, marked down from \$8.50 MEN'S SCOTCH TWEED CAPE OVERCOATS, from \$8.50 up. worth

MEN'S GENUINE IRISH FRIEZE ULSTERS, \$8.50, regular price \$13.50 MEN'S HEAVY TWEED SUITS, \$6.25, selling regularly for \$10.50. MEN'S PEA JACKETS. \$3.50, good value at \$6.75.

MEN'S STRONG CANADIAN TWEED PANTS, \$1.25, worth \$2.50. 1.000 BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS, \$3 00, well worth \$5.00.

BOYS' TWEED WINTER SUITS, \$2.00, great value for \$4.50.

twice the price.

BOYS' PEA JACKETS, \$2.75, genuine value for \$4 50. A \$5,000 Bankrupt Stock of FURS selling at 50 cents on the dollar.

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

OUR GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Is replete with Bargains, Novelties and remarkable values.

SCOTOH ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, \$1.25. Greatest Bonanza in the City.

GOD SAVE YE KINDLY.

BY AGNES COULDING. What land can boast of such a greeting
As dear old Ireland's hearts can give?
What home can know of such a meeting
As even in her cabins live?

Though poor are many of her homes,
A blessing and a welcome mildly
She gives to e'en her greatest foes
In that sweet prayer, "God save ye kindly." Is greets you at the old half-door,
So oft with hearts of care and sorrow,
For loved ones who, in days of yore,

Knew naughs but of a bright to morrow. But now away in foreign lands
Their hearts with hope are fondly heating,
To see their childhood's home once more And hear the dear old Irish greeting. To see the dear old cot they love, The ivy all around it twining,

The birds sing sweetly from above,
And gentle breezes softly sighing. Oh. may we see our old home soon Where God's sun ever shines so brightly, And may we hear in welcome tune Our old friends say, "God save ye kindly."

PARNELL AT NOTTINGHAM.

The Irish Leader Speaks on the Great Question of the Hour.

Repressive Irish Laws Will Never Pacify Ireland-Mr. Balfour's Policy Strongly Criticized-The Government and the " Times."

LONDON, December 17 .- Mr. Parnell. who is to speak in reply to the speech recently sold the Christian Soldier at a handsome promade by Lord Sallabury, at the Conservative fir. During the next five yours and conference at Nottingham, arrived in that baif he was manusing enter of the Indepenthe rallway station when he arrived and he was greeted with mingled groans and cheers.
The meeting which he addressed was a The meeting which he addressed was a large one. He declared there never had been a movement of such magnitude to the constry which was so comparatively free from crims as the Land League movement. He depict of the home rule movement, he issued to be death. He was the nuther of several works, among which was "Milliam Lloyd Garrison and His Times"—Bester, 1880. His wife, Mary Arr, was rected as a large one. The object of the home rule movement, he win regard to her industrial condition. Continuing, he said manufactures might be developed to such an extent as to take the strain off the land and enable the people to look to other means then farming for gaining a living, but tan idea was not tensble that Iroland could be governed by England's pro-modely her industries. Iciahmen, themselves must promote Irish industries by builting harbors, clearing out the channels of rivers and reclaiming waste lands, not at the expense of the English exphequer, but of the Irish exchequer, or best of all, through the ciling of local and individual outerprise and with private capital. BALFOUR'S WASTE OF MONEY.

Mr. B. Pour's plan of making railways through improverished districts was a valu expenditure of money. Home rule aimed at national regeneration, and this implied the regeneration of the industries and the industrial and commercial spirit of the people. If home rule were granted it would not discourage the rich people of England from promoting industrial developments, but the money would be judiclously and advantageously employed instead of wasted, as now, to maintain in power a government of fraud and trickery. Expenditures of that sort would enable Ireland to get and to keep her head above water, and so increase and develop the qualities of her people, that she would be no longer an exhibition for the wonder and scorn of the nations of the world. (Cheers.) Belefly referring to the Parnell commission, the speaker said he believed the judgo's report would not discredit the national movement.

THE GIGANTIC TENANTS' LEAGUE. Mr. Parnell devotes the speech he made to-night to the Tenants' league. He said this was by far the greatest and most powerful. peaceable movement ever organized in Ireland or any other country. Although Ireland was guilty, she was not appeared. She did not submit. On the contrary, the people's dislike of the Government was tonfold more intense for the experiences of three years of coercion; but the country, though it dil not yild, was trangall because of the faith it had to the conserved of Mr. Gladatous that a miumphant Liberal party would

soon give it he begodimate freedom.

Mr. Parnell would not say that it would be Impossible to govern Ir land by mare coercion. but Ballour's mixture of apprecion and consti tutionalism would never succeed. Bulfour had made soveral mistakes; among those was that he had neglected to provide for arresrs in rent. This had led to the firmation of a new agrarian movement, which would sweep Ballour and his prope away as chaff is swept before the whirl win.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE "TIMES." The Government had nothing to ne ashamed of in its connection with the Times : doubless it would gratify curiosity by making known the truth about the matter. The country wanted to know how far the Government had gone in a course so mean and so thoroughly contrary to the English spirit as to attack men from ambush and by the use of such disreputable instruments. He knew the letters were forgeries, but he would rather have died than have accepted the vindication the Government offered him. The Parnell commission, instead of trying the original indictment, had tried the Irish nation and movements of the Irish party.
Mr. Parnell, upon the conclusion of his

engagements at Nottingham, will visit Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden.

PARNELL'S RECEPTION IN LIVERPOOL. London, December 19 .- Mr. Parnell was received with a public demonstration at Liverpool. In his address he exhorted Lanca shire to rally in the next election to the assistance of the grand leader of the Liberal

At a banquet at which Mr. Parnell was entertained to-night, a cheque for \$17,500, the sum of the proceeds of the Liverpool Ten ant's Defence fund, was presented to him. In thanking the donors he said he thought he was fairly entitled to beast that he was the first Irishman who had been so trusted by Englishmen who had started this subscription before Sir Charles Russell had won a victory for him. He again declared that the object of the Home Rule party was to secure the industrial development of Ireland. Why should the promoters of a plan of campaign that kept agitation free from orime be treated as criminals? Earl Spencer's coercion was directed at real crimes, but Balfour's was only against shopkespers for refusing to sell. Irishmen had had in times past some justification for heatility to England, but now they entered joyful and hand in hand with English Liberals in the battle which, he trusted,

Was very near. Catholics and Social Affairs.

A very important move has just been made by the Catholics of Blackburn, England. They have banded themselves together in an organization called "St. Anne's Cathelic Re- ber 18th.

gistration Society," which has for its consti-tution and laws the principles enunciated in the Holy Father's Eucyclical on the " The Onrietian Constitution of States," as explained by his Lordship Bishop Vaughan in the

"Manual of Cathelic Politics." Though just a few weeks in existence, the new organization has accomplished at least a part of its mission. A compromise has been effected with the executive of the local Library Association by which the Catholics will have two representatives from St. Paul's Ward en the Town Council. A good bagin ning is half the battle .- Liverpool Catholic

BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 11 -- Oliver Johnson, the veteran ed. or and abolitionist, diad vesterday of some, at his home, 81 Columbia Hoighto. Oliver Johnson was born in Peacham, Vt., December 27th, 1809 and served his apprenticeship to the printing busi-

An Old Abolitionist Dead.

ness in the off m of the Watchman, in Montpelier. In 1830 he went to Boston and became an editor and proprietor of a new paper called the Christian Soldier, which he devoted to the cause of the abolition of slavery, which led him to the notice of William Garrison, and from that time he became Garrinon's licutement, taking an active part in organizing the abolition movement in the Fanenii hall meeting in 1835. Mr. Johnson became most enthusiastic in his work, so that his paper became the organ and obtained a large circulation. From this time out his history is simply that of the abolition party ic New England and he personally participated to all the exciting scenes attending the enforcement of the fugitive slave law in Boaton. During the war he was the great friend of the soldiers, and was the cause of greatly stimulating the relief that was sent to the front. The close of hestilities saw his missica in the cause of the slave ended, and he city to-day. There was a great crowd at dent, resigning at the end of 1870 to become euitor of the Weekly Tribune. After two years service he resigned, in the letter part of 1872, to become man ging editor of the Chris-

THE CLIME OF BETHLEHEM AND ITS LESSON.

lecturer on anatomy and thysiology of women. San died in Now York on June Sth,

" Have ye heard the wondrous story, Told by shepherds from the plains, Of the landscape filled with giory Ringing with angelic strains. Tester eve, while they were keeping S.I. no vigels o'er their flocks Safely on the meadow sleeping, Sheltered by the circling rocks.

" So begins the tale they tell us, Far more strangely runs the rest, (An! what evil fate befell us That we lost their vision blest?)

As the sudden light streamed o'er them Fell they prostrate " sere afraid,"— But an angel stood before them, And the glory seemed to fade To a silvery, suftened splendor.
And, from out its halo-ring

Came his words divinely tender:

"Fear not! idings glad I bring Unto ye! In manger lowly, On this love illumined morn, Christ, the Lord, Messiah holy, Earth's long-promised King is born.

Rise! and seek your God and Brother,
Flower of Jesse's royal stem!"
Swift they sped—and, "with His Mother"
Found the Babe of Bethlehem. In a stable mean they found Him Laid the lowly beasts beside. And an angel throng around Him

Surging like a boundless tide!

This the wondrous tale they tell us,— Ah! what evil fate befel us, That we heard no seraph-strains?
That no angel, robed in glory, Shone upon our darkness sad " And revealed to us the story Of Mesciah's coming glad?"

"Twas because we closed each portal, And with angry, scornful din Drove our Infant King Immortal From our warm d and lighted inn. Therefore, comrades, we have lost Him-Therefore, evit fate betel-And, of pangs our coldness cost Him

Shall all tuture ages tell! Fenr struck ones might thus have spoken, Who, from homes of Bethlehem Blindly spurned the richest token Of their Father's love for them. Ave! so. (whelmed in shame and sorrow,) light those churlish townsmen grieve. When the tidings of the morrow

Showed their crime on Christmas Eve. Men of Bethlehem ! unenlightened ! Knowing not what Guest ye spurned, Yet, perchance, all conscience-frightened, When the wondrous truth ye learned; Ah! can Christians with your pleading Far more guilty act excuse, When they, His sweet claim unheeding,

Shelter to their God refuse?

"When have we our Saviour driven From our midst?" they, startled, ory-List! Eternal Love bath given To that question stern reply ! 'Lonely, homeless, unprotected Still My brethren oft ye see-When these "least ones"

Then, too, ye neglected Me!" Ah! these words of doom remember, When resounds the Christmas chime, And the cold and bleak December Brings the blessed Christmas time !

In each lone, unsheltered stranger See that homeless Babe Divine-And from out His lowly manger, (Now a love-illumined shrine,)
Each shall hear His tender greeting:— "With thee shall thy Lord abide Not alone through rright days fleeting Of the hallowed Cornstman-Tide, But through fadeless years Eternal In My Heart thy home shall be; For, My brethren thus befriending, Thou hast e'er befriended Me !" HABRIET M. SKIDMORE (Marie),

San Francisco Monitor.

A \$2 Washing Machine Free. To introduce them, we will give away 1,000 self-operating washing machines. No washboard or rubbing required. It you want one, send to the Monarch Laundry Works, 25 Pacific Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Nothing makes one so indifferent to the pin and mosquito thrusts of life as the consciousness of growing better.

AN INSURANCE CLERK'S GOOD FOR-TUNE.

Ree Grant who is employed in the Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company, held one-twentieth of ticket 63,856, which drew the first capital prize of \$300,000 in the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company on tue lote of October. He colleated the money through Adams Express Company .- Hartford (Cenn.) Times, Novem.

AFTER THE TRIAL.

How the Prisoners Take Their Conviction and Their Hopes.

Scenes in their Prison—Probabilities of a New Trial-Chances of a "Squeal"—The Jury Room Trouble.

CAICAGO, Ill., December 18.—The con-violed Croain morterors row that the suspense of the trial and waiting for the vertice has passed away, have taken heart of grace again, and look forward with hope to the possibilities of a new triel. They will not be take to additet till a motion for a naw trial shall have been passed upon by the Supreme court, and this process will consume a year or more. There was a sound of weap-ing in the visitors' cage of the idil to-day. The friends of the four men called on them and deplored their fate. Mrs. Caughlin leaned against the iron bars and school as though her heart would break. See kept her handkerchief to her eyes and weps while her tall husbend whispered through the wire screen such words of comfort and consolution us he could command.

Iceman O'Sailivan's sister paid him a visit, and she wept quite as biccorly as Mrs. Coughlin over her brother's fate. She was accompanied by her husband, and here, as in the case of Coughlin and his wife, the person whom fate had struck the hardest was the one who was uoing the comforting. Kunza's aweetneart and a lady friend visited nim. He was jocose and tried to cheer them up. He had almost recovered from his lachrymose condition, and evidently enjoyed the company of his lady friends. Barke was all alone. No one called to see him, and he did not seem to feel hurt at his isolation. He was the same cool chap he has been since the trial opened, thowing a

wonderful nerve. The State Attorney still thinks the desire to save Begge dominated all other purposes in the mind of the obsticate jaror. Notwithstanding the feignedly acgry protratations of the jurors that nothing unpleasant took place In the jury room, it is a fact that Sunday eight Mr. Calver called to the bailiffs who were on guard in the autoroom and demanded protection from his fellow jarors. Ho was mformed that the buildfulac no right to inter fore with the actions of the jurers. From just what sort of dreaded injury Mr. Calver desired to be protected dots to: yet app ar, as the ball IIs are leath to disbust the affairs of the juy room evon now,

SULLIVAN WON'T BE INTERVIEWED. A visit to Alexander Sullivan's chice by two repareers was not productive of much clormanon. On being caked what he brought of the vordice, Mr. Sailivan replied : "I do not wish to be interviewed. I have nothing to say.

The second reporter repeated the question in a slightly different form and Mr. Sallivan replied :- "I have answered you once. I know no other way in which I can say it in English. If you know of any please consider

Speaking on the probability of a motion for a new trial, Mr. Ingham said .- "That might be advisable if only the question of retrial were to be considered. But there would be a great difficulty in securing a competent jury. It would be hard now to find men who had not formed an opinion."

Attorney Donobue said he would move for a new trial for O'Sullivan and Kunze. He could not see how the jury could have found Kunze guilty of manslaughter when he was tried for murder. He could only be tried a second time on the charge of manslaughter, and hence could not be tried again with the

other defendants. After reflection the representatives of the state are not so sure that perhaps the verdict of the jury was the best that could have been rendered. One of those connected with he prosecution said :-- " At first I thought the imprisonment sentence would shut eff a 'equeal,' but now I think it will not. You one Dan Coughlin's wife and child must be aken care of by the men who are responsible : a Coughlin's position. If Dan ever gets is men his head that his little family is being my locted i think he will 'equeal.' Neglect of their victims' families is characteristic of the triggered. Von will remember that one or one charges brought against there, along with that of embezzling the funds, was that tney allowed the widow of Mackey Lom inney, who was killed on the Thames, to starve. I cannot imagine how any man can consent to have his whole life waste away in a penitentiary in order to shield scoundrels who arged him on to commit crime for their benefit. Coughlin must see by this time that there is no patriotism or principle actuating the men who plotted Dr. Cronin's murder.

NO GLORY FOR FRANK WOODRUFF. Frank Woodraff will not be given an opportunity to pose as the centre figure in a sensational trial. He will be tried as a common horse thief. When he heard this he became frenzied with rage and cursed every one connected with the State Attorney's office. He might, however, he tried as an accemery after the fact for throwing the State off the

scent so long with his lying stories. O'Suilivan's friends, who seem to have labored under the impression that he would be acquitted, fare now awaring vangeance against various triangle men, among whom is a prominent Irish politician, who they claim, got him into the trouble and then failed to get him tout of it. O'Sullivan is now being poned as a dups, but one who could give valuable information should he desire to "equeal." Strong efforts will be made to induce him to do so, though the State insists upon first knowing what he has to confess before holding out hopes of exacusive clemency.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it free to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John street,

It costs us more to be miserable than would make us perfectly happy.

MONOPOLIES AND COMBINES are a source of menace to the public welfare, and should be stamped out. So should catarrh. Mr. J. Duncan, Maple Creek, N. W. T., says :- Nasal Balm has done my

catarrh good, more than all the numerous

remedies I had previously tried combined. I

have improved so much that I believe one

more bottle will completely cure me. When certain persons abuse us, let us ask our selves what description of characters is it they admire; we shall often find this a very con olatory question.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Klines Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

A man often regrets that he did speak on certain occasions; very seldom that he did not



FIVE

MILLIONS

HOW CAN THE LONG

BE THE SHORT and yet be the shortees letween given points. the St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba Raisway has over 3000 miles of road; maggnifand managed, it is one of the greatest railway systems of this country; for the same reasons it is the travelors favoris the travelers in Minneste to all points in Minneso ta, North and South
Dako ta and Montana.
It is the only line to Great Falls, the inture manufact-uring center of the Northwest; thing center of the Northwest; to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers choice of three routes to the Coast. Still this the shortest line heaven St. Paul, Minneapolis, Parge, Winnipeg, Cookston Monkret (Coast). ton, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wampelon, Devil's Like, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the l'acific Coast, Vancouver, Ta-coma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco will be remembered as the delight of a life time once made through the wonderfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the cold-reeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country Minne spolis & Mani-toba Rallway, Write to F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn, for maps, bears and guides. It you wants freefarm

accept FORTUNE! t h

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in a fovely land.

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

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRANO SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, ut the Academy of Music, New Orlenna, La.

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

"We do hereby certify that the supervise thearrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiane State Lottery Conpany, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached. in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Sanks and Bankers will pay all rizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which mas

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisla ta Nat'l Bt. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

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

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES.

1	PRIZE OF	20,000 18	20,000 [
2	PRIZES OF	10,000 arc	20 000 I
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	420	TOTAL TIMES	2,

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Rumber. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, as.

or M. A DAUPHEN, Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued y all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft r Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REWEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognised in the highest Courts; thorsfore, beware of all imitations or anonymens schemes.

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

The beautiful Christmas devotion of the Crib sprang from the simple-hearted plety of the gentle St. Francis of Assisi, and now that tae growth of the Third Order is increasing so, succuraged by the parronage of the Holy Father, Lee X.II., the devotion is likely to

become more general.

At first the shepherds and poor people were the only ones to assist at it; now the rich and the noble, as well as the poor and humble, crowd around and with burning love offer the

of joy coursed down his cheeks, and the only word his lips could utter was the sweet name of Jesus.

And the Divine Child Himself came to those who showed such love for Him, and was seen in the arms of the saint, corcasing and careased, even as He had been on a the past ten years, and is now prepared under the Remains Hight long ages before in the arms in direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE those who showed such love for Him, and of His Bessed Motner. From that hour the CO, Chick . saint only spoke of our Lord as the "little Rabo of Betniehem."

THE MEANING OF CHRISTMAS. A Few Instructive Particulars that Should

be Read by All. "Carletman somes from Christ's Mass.

hortened into Christmas, or from Christ's Feast, foast taing Mass from that comes also Michaelmas Day, and other English names of the feastso f the Church during the Vear.

The first Mass is said at midnight ; for tradition tells us that it was the hour of His birth; the second is said at the twilight hour, for then the shepherds came to adore Him, while the third is said in the day that its brightness may figure the glories of the God-

Such is the greatness of the mystery of this day, that the clergy say three Masses; these three Masses are to henor the three Persons of the Most Holy Trinity. The first is to give glory to the Father for sending His Sen to be born into the world, the second is to glorify the Holy Ghost because he formed the body and soul of our Lord in the broast of the Virgin, while the third is to praise the Son for becoming Man.
Sometimes with the Christman voices min-

gled a glad noise of laughter; for, happil, life is not all made up of partings, and pas sions, of disappointments and fallures. It has its moments—and, thank God, there are many of them!—its moments of happiness, when skies are blue, and birds sing on the bough, and our human sympathics are kindled into quick life by the costacy of the sunshine. So the holidays of life send their mirthful voices to blend with the deeper and mere serious sounds that compose, in our later age, the burden of our Christmas song.

At the second Mass a remembrance is made of Anastasia, a Roman lady, who, converted on Christmas Day, excited the wrath of Publius, her husband, because of her kind-ness to the poor and imprisoned Christians. At last she was burned alive under the reign of Diocletian. The church dedicated to her name was built on the ruins of her house, and that is where the second Mass of Christmas is said in Rome. The Preface of Christmas is said on the day of the feast at the three Masses. During the three Masses of to-day we pray that He who was born the Saviour of the world as He is the author of our divine birth, He may be also the giver of our everlasting birth in Heaven.

LET ALL REJOICE.

This is a Special Time to be Properly Dis-posed to Receive Divine Grace.

Ever since the origin of Christianity, this Christmas season has been looked upon as one during which each member of society should, as far as possible, be pre-eminently joyful and happy. Christmas Day has no meaning if it be not a day of notable rejoic

It is a time to be happy in the real meaning of the word. Your ever friend, as a consequence, wishes you a Happy Christmas. As the shepards heard the voices of the Angels, on the first Christmas morn, saying rejoice and be glad, for this day is born to you a Saviour ; so can we hear, in spirit, the same joyful strains and respond to them accordingly.

Yes! Be rejoiced that the day commomorates the coming to earth of Him who, alone, could redeem the world. In our joy, let us not omit to open wide the door of our hearts, an a welcome to Him whose birth is on that day signalized.

SING "TE DEUMS"! With the dawn of every Christmas morning the pious Catholic recalls to his mind and the memorable scenes which took place as Bethlehem. These call forth their lessons of love to God, of humility and of obodience.

In consonance with the spirit of the happy time, Holy Church puts the best adorment upon her alters. The brightest flowers are displayed, and her pricess are clothed in their richest vestments.

Two thousand years before the rude crib of Bethlehem was sanctioned by the presence of the Infant Redeemer, Abraham saw His day in spirit, and was glad. The patriarchs and prophets all rejoiced in anticipation. Let our joy and thankeglving he sincere at d fervent.

HAIL, FOUNTAIN OF GRACE ! There was a tradition that, at the time of Christ's birth in Bethlehem's gretto, a fountain in Rome poured forth a stream of oil which lasted an entire day. This miraculous display is taken to be a figure of what Christ the Redeemer does for all of us, if we have the requisite disposition.

Heaven is a fountain of exhaustless grace. and from that fountain are constantly flowing endless streams of blessings in inconceivable mercy and goodness. In these days, the "Root of Jesso," the "Son of David " is a "sign to all the people," a sign for the guidance of all the children of men." leading bem into the way of salvation. Let not our coldness or sudifference place a barrier in the way of that measure of divine grace which will be liberally accorded to us if we are only properly disposed to receive it.

Concerning the Ears. The thin angular ear is said to denote bad tem-

per and cruelty.
Small and thin ears usually denote delicacy

and refinament. As age increases, the ear becomes more angular and marked.

People with musical tastes generally have large and prominent ears. Abnormally large, thick cars are associated with a sensual and coarse nature.

With a sensual and coarse nature.

Great philosophers and statesmen have been noticed to have large and sloping ears.

The ear of the great Napoleon was rather small, well formed, and with a curved lobe. The Marquis of Salisbury's ear is massive and well proportioned, and has a sloping position.

Me. Gladstone's ear has a curved hanging lobe, ites close to the head, and has a sloping position.—Pall Mall Gazette.



Dance, Nervousness, Hypochoniria. Melancholia Inebriety. Sicepiessness. Weakness. CURED AFTER THIRTY TWO YEARS.

MILWAUREE, it by 25, 1887.
REV FATHER KORNEY—I sum accessfully acquainted with a min way (in the year 1878, then forcy four years of acc) some or cod to take borneys of their hearts to the Infact at Bethlehem.

It was in the year 1223, in a lowly stable on the mountain of Gateo, Italy, that the first Crib was seen. The poor came, and St. Francis sang the Gospel at Mass and tried to preach about the Babe of Bethlehem. But this heart was filled with costatic love, tears of inv conceed down his cheeks, and the only

REV. PATER AEGIDIUS. Our PAMPHLET for entherers of nervous disease will be sent FIRE to any a tilries, and POOR resticute over also obtain this medicing FREE of observe for a us.

IN MONTREAL

By E. LEONABD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence Street. Agencs: B. E. MCGALE, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO T. LYONS, c.r. Bleury and Craig streets; Picault & Contant, cor. Notice Dame and Bosecours streets; S. Lechance, St. Catherine street. Price, \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or aix bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, Drummondville, Que.







Having recordly purchased the ontire stock of wateres of the Bankrupt firm of Weldom, Richards & Co., consisting of colid gold, eilver, and gold-filled cases, we shall offer a persion of the entire lot at prices never before heard of in the Watch trade. Among the stock are 8,180 American Make stem winders, in soild gold-filled Cases, which we shall sell singly or by the dozen to Private partles or the trade at the unheard-of low price of \$8,50 each. Each and every watch is guaranteed a perfect time-keoper, and sacts watch is accompanied with our written guarantee for five years. Think of it if A genuine, Stem-winding, American Hovement watch, in solid, gold-filled cases and guaranteed for five years, for \$8,60. These wanting a first-class, reliable time-keoper, at about one-third retail price, should order at once. Watch speculators can make Immory by buying by the dozen to sell again.

Solid Gold Watches at \$8.50.

These watches must be sold, and as an inducement for you to order quickly, we will sond to each of the first one hundred, ordering from this advertisement, a solid, 14k. Gold Watch worth \$50. provided \$3.50 is sont with it corder. Elegant, \$0.11B ROLLEB GOLD OHANING of the latest patterns, for \$1.00, \$8.00, \$8.00, and up. ORDER AT GNOE. Be one of the first and get a solid gold watch for \$2.50. All are stem-winding, eleganity inished, and guaranteed perfectly satisfactory in every way. Send money by registered letter or P. O. order as ear risk. Watches and chains sent as felt by registered mall to any address, provided 25 cents extra is sent to pay post-

Dec. 11&25

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive ourse in from three to five days, and at the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus affilted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all drugglats.

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada, Charges prepaid. Eand for circular.

PFIEL & CO.

155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa

tion of our Subscribers to the labels attached to their heartily. paper, which indicates the time their subscription is paid to, and request those in arrears to remit without furin advance, \$1.50 Country All accounts have been amount promptly.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Osuntry.....\$1 00

and \$2 (Oity) will be charged. TO ADVERTISERS.

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TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best advertising mediums in Canada.

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WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 25, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25. Christmas Day. THURSDAY, Dec. 26, St. Stephen. FRIDAY, Dec. 27, St. John. SATURDAY, Dec. 28, The Holy Innocents. SUNDAY, Dec. 29,St. Thomas a Becket. MONDAY, Dec. 30, St. Sabnurs. TUESDAY, Dec. 31, St. Sylvester. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, Circumcision.

A Merry Christmas.

With this issue of the TRUE WITNESS is ushered in that most beautiful of the festivals of the Cathelic Church, the nativity of our Divine Redeemer. We have arrived at that political warfare. Yet, despite all these adpoint in the Ecclesiastical Calendar when joy and gladness should predominate in every of Equal Righters turned out to assist him househeld. During the past year treuble, (Dr. Davidson, G. W. Stephens, Mr. Harper, misfortunes and death must have overtaken many of our readers, but with that only routed, horse, foot and artillery, by to refrain from taking any part in the discuschristian resignation which should be over a thousand votes, but he actually lost sion of this question. We have been anxious to inherent in every Catholic breast, they have been reconciled to the will of God. trusting in Kis Providence, persuaded that He doth all things well and that at the end and thereby incurring the confiscation imhe will welcome all his chosen ones into the happy kingdom prepared for them, and will glerify them with the crown of everlasting re. ward. In the birth of Jesus every one should forgotten. Mr. Colby, very unwisely, we find great joy and consolation. He came down from Heaven for us and for our salvation. He lived to teach us the way to life. He died to expiate our sins. He arose from the grave and went back to Heaven to be the joy of the gone into the fight with his usual viger, there | that notwithstanding the practically unanimous saints for all eternity. And now He says to His people. "I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, although he be dead, shall live. And everyone that liveth and believeth in me shall not die forever."

What mere beautiful promise could our Divine Redesmer offer us? And with what eagerness should we not hasten to manifest our appreciation of the inestimable good He has done for us by visiting the lowly orib and tendering him at this feative season, through the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist, our offerings of love, homage and gratitude. The wise Magi of old visiting the poor stable at Bethlehem showered upon the new-born Redeemer of mankind the rarest gifts of gold and jewels but far more acceptable to the Infant Jesus on this, the anniversarv of his nativity, will be the offerings of loving, contrite and grateful hearts, burning with a holy desire and determination to do good to all men that has been filled with bright, sober and intelliours may be the reward prepared for all the gent citizens whose lack of a sufficient early blessed, to one day sing with the angels in education has handicapped them in the race Paradise "Giory to God in the highest and for position, wealth or henor; it is not surpeace on earth te men of good will,"

season and see if there is not some little work | eagerly deveured by them in their commendof charity which we could indulge in. The universal expression of good wishes among elementary education. The best indication Ohristians, accempanied by little acts of the popularity and justification of the legisof kindness and consideration, are an lation is readily to be found in the largeness of mamietakable evidence of the perpetuation the attendance at the different schools. The of that joyous spirit inseparably associated young, frivalrous and unbearded youth, with with this auspicious event. May there not the older and more experienced middle-aged tainly all will admit that he is fully the peer of be some enemy to forgive, some alienated man, sit fraternally side by side with the gray. any of the Honorable Premier's colleagues. A friends to reconcile; some real sacrifice to haired and aged citizen listening attentively make for the welfare of a neighbor? If the to the instructions of their worthy teachers and epirit of benevolence takes hold of us, and if developing day by day the knowledge and we let its gentle ministrations fall upon the acquirements they have long sought after. serrowing, the sick and the needy we will as. The message boy, the mechanic, the laborer suredly have peace; we will indeed partake of and the tradesman are there to be found in the true spirit of the holy season, and make happy harmony tegether. There is no breach Christmas, far ourselves, a day of recom. of discipline to disturb the dissemination of

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS support they have given us in the cause of Catholic journalism. We desire that they may be long spared to enjoy the benefits of We would draw the atten- this life; we pray that they may be enabled to participate fully in the joys of this holy season, and we wish them, one and all, most

"A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS."

The Test.

On the day Mr. Colby made his speech on the disallowance of the Jesuita' Estates Act ther notice. The subscrip- in the House of Commons, the Daily Witness, tion rate is only \$1.00 a year assuming to speak in behalf of the Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec, stated Country and \$1.50 City, if that he had outraged the feelings and paid in advance; if not paid trampled upon the convictions of the class in whose name he had undertaken to speak in the legislature of the country. It was there and \$2 City will be charged. and then announced that on the earliest occasion Mr. Colby should be made to feel that he could not speak as he had spoken with mailed, and we hope those impunity, and that the voice and votes of who are indebted to us for the Protestants of Stanstead would teach him a lesson that would not only punish him subscriptions will remit the for his gross misdeed, but serve as a warning to ethers who might be tempted to follow his example on any other occasion. Hardly a day passed from the delivery of the speech, until it was announced that Mr. Colby had obtained a periolic in the Dominion Cabinet, that the "only religious daily" did not level at him its deadliest shafts, and seek by every means, fair and foul, to asperse his character and render him edieus to the Protestants of his constituency. When, at last, the day of trial had arrived, there was no possible back out for the clique, who have insolently adopted the name of Equal Righters. They had ignominiously retired from the field in Breme county, where they were certain ef a crushing defeat, yet they said they could have carried the constituency if they had wished. Such childish pretensions could not be invoked in the case of Stanstead county; they had to face the music or sneak into oblivion. Therefore, they unfurled their banner. Under what circumstances? Let the Daily Witness do the speaking as to their candidate: "He was a strong, upright man, an honest, successful merchant, a prosperous farmer, active and consistent as an abstainer and prohibitionist, a thereughly trustworthy man." Certainly no better candidate could have been chosen in so far as personality and qualifications are concerned. Every one knows what a mighty factor in a political campaign a good popular candidate is, whatever his pelitical creed; but when with the ordinary qualifications the other attributes of merchant and farmer and prohibitionist, as well as a conscientious abstainer, are brought into play, the dullest can comprehend how manifold were the advantages of Mr. Le Baron, who was chosen to annihilate Mr. Colby. There is one thing that our contemtemporary forgot, or purposely omitted. Mr. LeBaron was also an eld-time Liberal, with strong family and party connections in the county, and a claim upon many, owing te vigerous party services through long years of vantages, and the fact that the whole array etc., etc.) on the day of election, he was not We have up to the present deemed it our duty officer, not having polled nearly the half of power with the good wishes, and in a measure | a Canadian in heart, soul and sympathy. He the number of votes cast for his opponent. posed by law upon those who needlessly and recklessly rush a constituency into a political contest. Another circumstance must not be think, announced before the election, that in the event of the Equal Righters placing a candidate in the field, he would stay at home and take no part in the election. Now, had the hon, gentleman bestirred himself, and is not the alightest doubt that his majority opposition to Mr. Mercier's Government of the would have been two thousand instead of ene. Be that as it may, the battle has been fought and won; fought on the ground chosen by the Equal Righters, against the

The Night Schools.

man whom they had vowed to destroy, but

who can now despise them, as he always did.

On the day after the contest, the article of

the Daily Witness was even more idiotic than

the effusions of that journal usually are. Mr.

LaBaron reading his own political ebituary,

in the account of how beautifully the fanatics

been politically born.

were feiled, must have wished he had never

A visit to the night schools throughout the city during the past week has disclesed the wisdom of the Quebec Government in this, their latest legislation. For years Montreal prising then that the crumbs thrown out to Let us look around us then at this hely this class should have been so quickly and able desire to achieve a theroughly good that information which all the pupils hunger triumph in a not over certain constituency.

under no particular obligation to attend the schools, yet he fully realizes also the value of the gift which he is allowing to escape from his grasp if he neglects to accord that assiduity to his studies and punctuality to his attendance which they deserve. The uneducated and peerly educated class have not been slow to appreciate the rare gift presented te them. The principals in the various schools inform us not only of a thoroughly large and unexpected attendance nightly but assure us also, that they experience even less difficulty in imparting knowledge to the evening than to the day scholars. After careful censideration, however, this should not appear surprising, having taken into account the eagerness with which the night school classes apply themselves. But it should be a particularly gratitying reality to Hon. Mr. Mercier and his cabinet, who inaugurated the schools, to find such zeal, eagerness and attention to work manifested by the pupils in attendance. In order to the says :better convince themselves of the result of their legislation the majority of the members of the Quebec cabinet visited all the night schools during the past week. In each class. reom they were accorded a warm reception and at several of the schools were presented with addresses, all of which bubbled ever with expressions of gratitude to the honorable Premier and his colleagues for the valuable gift which their timely legislation had placed within the grasp of the pupils. In order to demonstrate his appreciation of the alsority with which they took advantage of the night schools Premier Mercier offered to Brother Arnold, of St. Ann's night school, a fine gold medal to be presented at the close of the term to the scholar proving most assiduous in his studies, and this worthy example was followed by Hon. Jaz. McShane, at the Sarsfield school, where a similar premium was offered. That the members of the Cabinet were delighted with their visit goes without saying. The beaming faces of the scholars reflected well the pleasure of their hearts, their en thusiasm and applause showed their keen appreciation of the honor conferred upon them by a visit from the Quebec cabinet and the addresses told in beautiful words of the heartfelt gratitude experienced by the scholars for the priceless benefit bestowed upon them.

Mr. Mercier's Opportunity.

For some time there has existed a very widespread feeling among the Irish Catholic population of this province that in the matter of representation they were not fairly treated by the administration at Quebec. Again and again has the Hon. Mr. Mercier professed his desire, nay his anxiety, to have an Irish Canadian among his colleagues in the Ministry. But notwithstanding these protestations, that important element of our population is still without a spokesman in the Cabinet.

That even on the part of the most sincere of the Provincial Premier's admirers, his most faithful followers among our fellow-countrymen and co-religionists dissatisfaction at this state of affairs is becoming more and more pronounced, it would be idle to deny. It has formed the theme of leading articles, and provoked communications more or less severely criticizing the action or rather inaction of the Prime Minister in more than one of our Catholic contemporaries. thanks to the votes of a very large proportion, if not, we believe, even the majority of the Irish Catholic electors of the Province, and one who professed to be sincerely desirous of recognizing their claims, a reasonable time within which to carry out his oft-repeated promises. We felt that it was but fair that the Provincial Premier should be allowed to choose the moss favorable opportunity for recognizing the claims of our co-religionists.

Our patience, however, seems to be treated as a waiver of our claims. While we have seen Protestant minority in the Province, so determined was that gentleman that his Cabinet should contain a representative of that element that he not only found that representative, but sought and found for him a constituency. For this determination the Premier deserves and has our commendation. We cannot, however, but contrast his conduct towards our Protestant fellow-citizens with that he adopts towards that portion of the English-speaking minority who are his own co-religionists.

For his neglect of our claims it has been desmed quite a sufficient defence that the Premier had not at his disposal in the Legislature a fitting Irish Catholic representative, or, at all events that the only one he deemed fitting had resigned the portfolio bestowed upon him. When our Protestant fellow-citizens sent no representative to the Legislature in accord with Mr. Mercier, that gentleman sought one out in private life, and sent him to solicit the votes of a constituency with all the prestige of a Minister of the Crown.

Both the constituencies which are recognized as belonging to the Irish Catholics have sent to the Legislature supporters of Mr. Mercier-One of them has been unseated, and is again seeking the suffrages of the electors. Would it not be a graceful act on the part of the Premier to enable Mr. Owen Murphy to present himself in Quebec West, with the same advantages that were bestowed on Colonel Rhodes when he consented to be nominated for Megantic? In Mr. Murphy the lrish Catholics of the Province would acknowledge they had a fully qualified representative in the Government, and cerstaunch Liberal, he deserves well of his party. How then can it be that Mr. Mercier does not avail himself of this golden opportunity of ful. filling his promises of doing justice to his Irish Catholic supporters? Mr. Murphy's nomination as a Minister would make his election a virtual certainty. The occasion presents itself when, by doing an act of justice, Mr. Mercier can secure to himself and his party a political we desire to express our appreciation of the and willingly for his own personal advance. issue of our paper this question will be answered, of Balfour was received in ominous silence, ishment,

ment. He understands theroughly that he is Should it be in the negative, we shall be compelled most reluctantly to admit that our faith in the promises of Mr. Mercier and his professions of intention to do our people justice has been very much shaken.

Northwest Complaints.

The venerable Bishop Grandin has published a letter addressed to his Eminence Cardinal Taschereau and the Bishops of the Prevince of Quebec, asking their powerful influence on behalf of the Catholic halfbreeds and Indians. It is alleged that great injustice is being done them by the agent of the Department of the Interior. It is to be determination on the part of the State's athoped that the matters referred to will be closely leoked into by the authorities at the earliest moment and the prospect is that such will be the case, for Le Courier du Canada, published in Quebec, one of the organs of Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, speaking of the letter of Bishop Grandin.

"It contains touchingly eloquent complaints and a statement of facts of extreme gravity. It cannot be read without emotion. As regards the conduct of the Indian department, we call the attention of the responsible parties to the facts set forth. Such acts, if true, cannot be too vigorously denounced and punished. And the least that can be demanded is that a prompt remedy will be furnished for such crying abuses and just grievances. Once more, we call the attention of the Minister of the Interior and his colleagues to this important document. Mr. Dewdney has been Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, and, on the occasion of his appoint ment as Minister of the Interior and the Indian Department, he was the recipient of the most effusive expressions of sympathy from Mgr. Grandin, the Rev. Father Lacombe, &c. The ime has come to ascertain how much these tributes contained that was genuine as far as he was concerned and whether they were not delivered at the wrong address."

Hon, Mr. Dewdney will do well to look into the complaint of the good Bishop, who was his best friend in the days when he needed some one to endorse his elevation to the eminent position he now occupies.

Mr. Meredith.

It is conceded on all sides that Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, put his foot in it when he delivered his London speech last week. Far better for the hon, gentleman to have remained all his life in opposition, enjoying the respect of all classes for high-minded liberality, than to have succumbed to the lash of the Hamilton Spectator and the Mail and entered the ranks of the anti-Catholics. Mr. Meredith, no doubt, expects to sail into power on the wave of fanaticism now passing over the Sister Province, but he will find out his mistake on the day of the next general election. He has deliberately thrown his Catholic supporters overboard, and whilst the bigots amongst Hon. Mr. Mowat's supporters may not like the Catholics one whit more than the fanatics in the other camp, they will not desert their party, and Mr. Meredith will before many months find himself at the head of a clique insignificant and despicable. Lucky Mowat! Misguided Meredith!

Archbishop Walsh.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, speaking the other day in that city gave exin every loyal Catholic heart. He said he had all his life endeavored to create a Canshis deposit in the hands of the Returning | give to a Minister who assumed the reiss of | dian priesthood, racial of this soil. He was told his hearers they should inculcate in their boys sentiments of patrioticm, for this is their to what he styled the unprincipled, ignoble and wicked crusade, now being preached against the Catholic minority, in Ontario, and expressed his confidence in the sense of justice of the majority of the people of that province. Archbishop Walsh is now a power in the sister province, and under his paternal sway, there is no doubt that in a very short time, not only the difficulties that have exsisted amongst the Ostholics of Toronto, will be things of the past, but his concillatory spirit will have a wide spread effect amongst all classes in restoring friendliness of feeling between Catholics and Protestants.

Sarcastic but True.

The Catholic Record, of London, Ont., has the following bit of quiet sarcasm at the expense of the parties concerned :-

"The Orangemen of North Hastings are up and doing. L. O. L. 624 recently mer, and a very strong resolution containing many fierce whereases" was thrown to the breeze. Condensed it would read something like this:
Whereas,—Mr. Mowat found the separate

chools inefficient. Whereas,—He made them efficient.
Whereas,—We don't want them at all, and they must be abolished. Therefore be it resolved,-To hell with the

Pope.
The resolution was signed by David Fuller, W.M., and C. H. George, R.S. Official copies were ordered to be sent to the Mail, Orange Sentinel and Mr. Meredith. We beg to submit the following resolution for the consideration of

Whereas,—Catholics have separate schools.
Whereas,—They intend to keep them.
Therefore be it resolved,—That we consider the agitation for their abolition nothing more nor less than the playing of a desperate game by disgruntled and famishing politicians to

gain possession of the Ministerial leaves and Reckless politicians who wish to scramble into power by miserable subterfuges cannot be better dealt with than by poking a little fun at them, and thus exposing their game. Appeals to Trace or religious prejudices are equally as

MR. BALFOUR is under a cloud just new, He is reported to be engaged to the daughter of Sir Charles Lennent, the strong and active supporter of the Giadetonian pelicy, and he will neither affirm nor deny the rumor; conse-

in all the Provinces.

while those of other statesmen were significantly cheered. Peer unfortunate, even his own friends are becoming disgusted with him.

possibility of capital punishment that, when the original trial jury has fixed the penalty at imprisonment, a second jury cannot inflict the death penalty. This will account for the torney and his associates to resist the metion

ture. He is now having an iron building constructed at Hawarden for his library of ly hasten the time when the last vestige of 16,000 volumes, and although this engresses lished forever, and Canada become either an independent republic or part and parcel of these manages to devote a little time also to the arrangement of his immense atere of letters and papers. He is truly a wonderful man.

A DECISION was recently given in the United States courts that unless the clothes which he makes fit, the tailor need not be naid. Although this may at first sight appear bard en "the ninth part of a man," still it is but To enumerate the Catholic judges past and just that the party falling in his contract to present in the highest courts in the Dominion perform a job satisfactory to the party of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan was elected to the chief second part should be made to suffer. The justiceship of Prince Edward Island; and no usual number of gramblers against tailors; one will maintain that any lawyer's Catholicity would be a bar to his attaining the chief justiceusual number of gramblers against tailors, misfits will find in this dicision a fruitful subject for reflection.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION Double Christmas Number is a charming souvenir. Its delicately colored cover encloses a wealth of stories and ictures that are intensely interesting to reader of all ages. Some of the features are, mas in a Wagon," by J. L. Harbor, a story of pioneer life in the Rocky Mountains; "A Double Decker," by Mrs. Frank Lee, a story for the boys, and another for the girls, entitled "Beth's Memorial Stocking," by Mrs. H. G. Rowe; an interesting description, by Emory J.
Haynes, of the famous "Minot's Ledge Light;"
Arabella B Buckley's "Sleep of Plants, and
What it Means; "Attacked by Cheyennes,"
by K. L. O F. Wolcott, a story of wild western life; "A Christmas Night's Sensation," b Clinton B. Converse, and "Alice's Christmas, both fresh and appropriate to the season; high beneficial editorials on "Thoroughness" and "Stanley's Return," with a beautiful page for the very young children, together with anec-dotes and bits of fun, combine to make a complete treasury for the whole family.

Certain newspapers are announcing a series of articles on the Civil War, by Lord Wolseley, which it is said, "will appear in an American Magazine." They have appeared. They were begun in the May number of the North American Review, and are concluded in the December number of that periodical. More than this, they have been comprehensively reviewed by Gen. James B. Fry, in the same magazine, and have been noticed by almost every paper in the country.

Donahoe's Monthly Magazine, for January, 1890, is a superb number. There is a portrait and biographical sketch of one of the leading Catholic merchant princes of the country, Joseph J. Donohue, the Napoleon of Commerce The second article is delivered at the Catholic Congress by the silver-tongued Demosthenes of the country, Daniel Dougherty, with an excel-The interesting and her Neighbor are concluded. The great Sermon of Archbishop Ryan, at the Centenary in Baltimore, is given at length. The platform of the Catholic Centenary is given entire. A complete Christmas story by the author Bonny Dunraven is given complete, together with many other articles too numerous to mention. The Juvenile department is enriched by the Christmas Crib, contributed by L. W. country. On the same occasion he referred Reilly. Now is a good time to subscribe. One dollar for six months-two dollars a year. Address Douahoo's Magazine, Boston,

The Owl, a magazine published by the students of the University or Ottawa is to hand, and is in every way a credit to the college. It contains an interesting account of the inaugura tion of the University, and the unveiling of a monument to its founder, Father Tabaret. Great care has been taken in the preparation of the illustrations, and the editorial work is of a high standard.

The National Magazine for January announ ces two new and valuable departments—"Biblical Literature" and "Pedagogy"—with Rev. J. C. Quino, Ph.D., and J. S. Mills, A.M., President of Western College, as editors. Agricul-tural readers will be especially interested in the new "Institute of Agriculture," described in this number—a part of the University Extens-ion System of the National University of Chicago, whose non-resident or correspondence under graduate and post-graduate courses have met with such favor. Other articles are by Prof. E. A. Birge, of the University of Wisconsin, and emment specialists. Published at 147 Throop street, Chicago, Ill. Subscription, \$1.00 per year. Sample copy, 10 cents. Three cash prizes of fifty dollars each for the best essays on "Our Common Schools," "Sudy of the Bible," "How to Keep Young Men on the Farm," are announced.

"THE VOICE." a copy of which is to hand, contains the usual amount of interesting religious matter. With its December number it concludes the sixteenth year of its existence. It has pros pered well during this long period and we can heartily wish it long life and increased circulation during the incoming year. The subscribers of The Voice enjoy numerous advantages which it might be well for us to quote at this particular time in the hope that those whose names do not yet adorn the list will lose no time in subscrib ing to this cheap and important magazine. "There is a Mass every mouth for all subscrib ers, to obtain for them the grace of a happy death. On this, many seem not to set a suffi-cient value; but it is certain that nothing is more valuable in this world than a happy death. If after all the vicissitudes of life and struggles for salvation. God, by the five pleeding wounds of His Son, so often offered for us, grants us th grace of a happy death, of closing our eyes to nisery and sin, to open them in the purest bliss, what a blessing. In this Mass are also included the intentions made known to us. Besides this. these intentions are prayed for every morning by a priest at the altar, and recommended to the prayers of the pious faithful. Another Mass is said in the month of January for the repose blameable on the part of the Ins as of the Outs of the souls of our subscribers departed the foregoing year. Apart from these precious advantages all receive a monthly magazine for their families. The Voice. which is only 25 on yearly." Address, Rev. James Brown, Hamilton, Bermuda.

President Harrison has transmitted to the United State Senate the extradition treaty with England referred to in his annual message. By its terms the number of extraditable offences is largely increased, the most important addition quently all the dames of the Primrose League being that of embezziement, so that if the treaty To our readers and friends, young and old, for. Each and everyone works independently Will be avail himself of it? Before the next recent grand meeting of the league the name she have hitherto secured immunity than

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION

We reproduce the following article from United Canada, the organ of the Catholics of the Archdiocese of Ottawa :--

The impression in some quarters that, if
the condemned Crenin suspects are accorded
a new trial, a chance remains of having the
death penalty imposed, is erroneous. The
Supreme Court of the United States has already decided that in a case involving the
to show that the revolution in Brazil has had in to show that the revolution in Brazil has had its effects on Canada

effects on Canada.

"These words may not," is says "have any special significance, but they seem to indicate that the force of Brazil's example has not been wholly unfelt by a certain section of the Canadian people. Whether Brazil's action will so influence Canada as to hasten the downfall of the sham royalty with which the latter country is at present burdened is another question, the made for a new trial.

GLADSTONE'S extraordinary vigor shows that his increasing years have not effected it in the least. While his interest in politics atill absorbs a large portion of his time, he setill finds a few moments to devote to literazollverein would be very likely to set Canadians so thinking more seriously, and might materialmonarchy in this western world would be abo-United States.

These words had not been long penned when a new light dawned upon our contemporary.

The light came from our esteemed contemporary.
The light came from our esteemed contemporary
the TRUE WITNESS, in one telling paragraph.
"There is only one Oatholic in the Senate of
of the United States! That is a remarkable
statement. We have in our Dominion Senate
a score and more of Catholics, and as for Irish
Catholics, Murphy, Smith Powers Salik Catholics, Murphy, Smith, Powers, Sullivan, Donahoe, Scott and others are names indicating that we have an abiding place in that quarter. ship of the supreme court of Canada, provided his qualifications were equal to the position."

This remarkable but unquestionable exposition of facts by our Montreal contemporary draws from the Republic the subjoined sensible observation : "The truth of the matter is that, although in

many respects Canada is behind this country, in the matter of liberability and fair dealing with all classes of her citizens, our northern neighbor is away shead of us. And this is true not alone of the matter referred to in the above quotetion, but in other things, also. Cauadian Catholice are, for instance, far more justly treated in regard to schools than their American coreligionists, and it is no wonder, therefore, that the Catholic prelates and priests of the Dominion look askance at the proposition to annex their country to this, knowing as they do, the injustices and prejudices with which American Catholics have to contend, and the manner in which a certain section of this country's population seeks to discriminate against every Catholic who is pro-posed for a position of trust or emolument. Of course there are fanatics and zealots in Canada as well as in this country, but it is to the credit of our northern neighbors that they pay little to the ravings of these classes of their population, and do not permit them to influence public opinion in the shameful manner they are allowed to do in certain localities in this

country,"

For the information of our esteemed contemporary we may state that there is not to our knowledge any public opinion in Canada in favor of annexation. The Canadians are a free, happy, self-governing nation concerning whom a word amount of ignorance prevails amongst our enlightened and hospitable neighbors. The Catholic Church has nothing to gain, and perbaseonic Courcin has nothing to gain, and perhaps much to lose by aunoxation. She does not, of course, fear it, but as God's representative, teaches her people due submission to the just law and well-balanced constitution they now enjoy. The example of Brazil can have and actually has no effect upon Canada. The two countries are wholly dissimilar, and Canadians have no desire for a volcanic republic on the have no desire for a volcanic republic on the South American plan. We admire our American neighbors but their country is, in truth, in many respects inferior to our own. anxious to cultivate the closest possible trade relations with them, but they will never force or hurry us into political union by exclusive commercial regulations. Republican institutions are as yet only a trial in North and South America. It may not be long before impartial judgment will be pronounced on their workings. May that judgment be satisfactory say we. But however satisfactors it proves, in can never obliterate from the honest affections of thousands of Canadians their deepseated love for constitutional monarchy

DOM PEDRO NOW A PAUPER.

Banished, His Property Confiscated and Allowance Stopped

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 21.-An execuvive decree promulgated to-day fixes the date of the general election for September 15, and the meeting of the Constitutional Assembly for November 15. By the same decree the ex-Emperor Dom Pedro is banished from Brazil, together with the members of the royal family. he Vicount de Ouro, Preto and his brother Carlos Alfonza, and Senator Martino, governor of Rio Grande do Sul, charged with treason as the leader of the movement for the secession of that state, is condemned to transportation.

The decree recalls and cancels the grant of 5,000,000 milres to Dom Pedro and suspends his allowance in the civil list. Besides pressing his allowances the decree orders the confiscation of his property and forbids the return of the Imperial family to Brazil for two years. The city is tranquil.

LISBON December 21.—The news of the pro-

visional government's action in issuing a decree suppressing the allowance to the ex-Emperor, forbidding the return of the Imperial family to Brazil, has been with held from Dom Pedro by the advice of his physicans. LONDON, December 21.—A private despatch

from R:o de Janeiro states that Marshal da Fonseca, chief of the provisional Government of Brazil, is dying. The question as to who will succeed him is engaging serious attention.
It is believed the change in the ministry which would follow his death would lead to serious

complications,

The Brazilian legation here announces that the illuess of President da Fonseca is not

LISBON, December 22 .- Dom Pedro and the ex Empress of Brazil to day bade farewell to the Queen and Dowager Queen, and started for Coimbra. The Duke of Oporto and a number of Brazilians witnessed their departure. The ex-Empress was deeply moved.

He Killed All His Family.

NILES, Ohio, December, 22,-This community was startled this morning by the discovery of horrible butchery. The victims are Charles Shelar and wife and three children, and the crime is supposed to have taken place early in the morning. When the deed was discovered all five bodies were stiff and cold, with their throaths cut from ear to ear. Shelar and his wife were lying together across the foot of the bed and the three children were in different parts of the house.

Shelar was a mill man and had steady em-ployment, but of late drank heavily, and it is rumored he and his wife did not live happily together. The weapon used was a raror and was purchased by Shelar Saturday. The street in front of the house was densely packed with excited people to day.

Mayor Armstrong and several civic officials of Sale Lake City, Utah, have been arrested on the charge of extensive frauds.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarsers of the Globe.

Cardini Gangibauer, the Archbishep of Vienza, is seriously ill.

Monsigner Labelle blessed the new church of St. Jovite, in Terrebonne county on Thurs-

It is expected that the great Basilion of the Sacred Heart at Mentmartre will be entirely reefed in by next June. The Bishop of Linz has promised a large

sam of money for the logadation of a Catholic University at Salaburg.

Rnv. Abbe Jeseph Pleasis Belair, cure of St. Jeseph des Cedres, died at the presbytery at that place on Thursday. According to the recent statistics from the

propaganda in Rome, there are no less than 218,000,000 Cathelles in the world. Eight priests of the Society of Jesus and one lap brother have arrived in India as a

reinforcement for the Bangal mission. At a mission given by Jesuit Fathers at Altoens, Pa., a few weeks ago, ten Pro-

testante were received into the Church. New York claims to be a Catholic city, 925,000 of its citizens being of that religion.

There are more Irish there than in Dublin. The Osservatore Romano gives au official denial to the report that Mgr. Satolli has been entrusted with a political mission to

At St. Joseph's convent, Dabaque, Iowa, recently, eighteen young ladies were received into the erder of the Sisters of Charity,

Bishop Hennessy has assigned four Ali Hallows' priests to duty in Dubuque, Iewa. They are Rev. Fathers O'Connor, Convery, O'Reilly and Kelly.

A pilgrimage, consisting of Italians from all parts of Italy, is going to Rome next February to visit the tomb of St. Peter and pay homage to Pope Lee.

The Capuchin missionaries at Assab Bay are founding a Christian colony for liberated slaves on land granted for the purpose by the Italian Government,

Cardinal Furstenburg, Prince-Archbishop of Olmutz, has just consigned to Jesuit keeping the national sanctuary of SS. Upril and Methodius, with its dependencies at Vehelard.

The Austrian Bishops assembled lately in Vienns, under the presidency of Osrdinal von Schonborn, to discuss the school question and the position of Catholic interests generally in the Empire.

Father Joseph de Bonnio, t of the Society of Jeans, one of the editors of the Etudes Religienses, and a well-known writer on philoso phical and scientific subjects, died last week in Paris, aged fifty years.

A successor to Mgr. Van Steichele, in the Archbishopric of Munich-Freising, has been appointed in the person of Mgr. Thoma, Bishop of Passau. He was born in 1859, and ordained at Freising in 1853.

On the spot where the Blessed Jean Gabriel Perboyre was martyred, in China, a chapel has been erected by the care and efforts of Mgr. Carlassassee, Franciscan Bishop and Vicar Anostolic of Eastern Hou-pe.

The Holy See has appointed the Very Rev. Theodore Dalhoff, S.J., Vicar General of Bembay, to be Administrator of the arch. | gaged." diocese, pending the nomination of a successor to the late Archbishop Porcer.

St. John's College, Washington, D.C., in charge of the Christian Brothers, was recently dedicated by Cardinal Gibbons. It is a handsome structure. A statue of Blessed Da La Salle was also unveiled on the occasion.

The Ursuline Nans of East Morrisania. N.Y., are going to build a new convent. It will be a handsome structure of brick and territories were so divided into electoral disstone, with a frontage of 250 feet and a depth of 168 feet, and will cost a quarter of a

million. Cardinal Haynald, Archbishop of Kaloska, Hungary, on the celebratien of his golden jublice in the priesthood, gave five million florins for charitable purposes. His Eminence is known, far and wide, as great bensiactor to

the peor. Hon. Mr. Mercier has, according to La Justice, received a letter from Rev. P. Auderledy, the General of the Society of Jesus. in which the latter congratulates and | St. Vincent's Rome, St. Mary's Orphan Asy felicitates the Premier on the acttlement of lum, S'. Mary's Hospital. Little Sisters of the Jesuits question.

The Catholics of the Center party in the Austrian Reichsrath have formed a separate party organization, with a programme demanding liberty for the Church, denominational schools, and direct representation in Parliament of the rural population.

Rev. W. H. Reed, of Pittaburg, is one of the new Catholic colored priests in the United States. Three years ago he was sent to the Propaganda by Bishop Phelin to continue his ecolesiastical studies. He was ordained recently and will return to Pittsburg.

Very Rev. Denis O'Connor, D.D., President of Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont., has been appointed administrator of the diocese of London, left vacant by the translation of Bishop Walsh, to the Archiepincopal See of Toronto, until a new Bishop is appointed.

The Countess of Ravaesworth, on Thursday, the 18th Nov., opened a bazaar and sale of work at St. Augustine's Catholic Schools, Darlington, the object of which was to raise funds to enable the Sisters of Charity to carry on their work amongst the children.

In Madagascar, the Vicar-Apostolic reports that there were 1,649 baptisms of adults, 4,229 of children, and 46,111 communions during 1888. The number of children attending the Catholic schools is 15,819. In all Madgascar there are 28,571 Catholics and

80,563 catechumens. The first regularly commissioned Catholic chaplain in the United States Navy, Rev. Ohas. Parks. entered on the duties of his office recently. / Catholice outnumber the Protestants in the United States army and navy and yet Protestant chaplains have meno-

pelized the office up to date.

Last week Most Rev. Archbishop Gross, of Oregon, cenferred the sacred order of deaconate upon four Redemptorist students in the college chapel at Illchester, Md. They were Revs. James Feeney, Quebec, Canada; John ation a little more difficult for England to Meler, Switzerland; Francis Marion, Mont. handle, France is extremely jealous of Engclair, N. J.; Conrad Kraus, Kraus, Baitimore, Md.

The deaf-mutes of France are pre paring to celebrate the centenary of the Abbé de l'Egés the inventor of the deaf and dumb alphabet, who died on December 23rd, 1789. They have presented a petition to the French Parliament asking to have his remains placed in the Pantheon.

His Eminence Cardinal Manning has consented to become a vice-president of the Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee, and has nominated Canons Murnane and Johnson to sit on the Executive as representatives of the Catholic Total Abstin-

ance League of the Cross.

glous recruits was so long stopped by the hulturkampf that the foreign clergy cannot be dispensed with. It is in the colenies in-variably that these anti-clerical patriots run with the hare, having hunted energetically with the hounds at home

Herr Windtherst made an important speech in the German Reichstag recently. He criticised the Colonial policy of the Government, especially with respect to the treatment of the natives. To carry divilization to Africa, he said, was only possible by means of missionaries, but in order that they could work with success, the Congo treaty accorded equal right to all denominations, should be observed by the Government.

The New Preparatory Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, for young men aspiring to the priesthood, will soon be built. Toirty-seven acres have been purchased near Mt. Wash ington, on the Cincinnati, Georgestown and Portsmouth Railroad, overlooking the Ohio River. It is to be one of the best classical colleges in the West, and is to fit the studeats for the studies of Philosophy and theology at the higher Seminary on Price HIII.

A hundred negro boys, baptised Catholica In Uganda, who were slowly burned to death last year for their isith, by King Muanga, will shortly be beatified. The first process is begun. It is satisfactory to know that Muanga has been deprived, by some other potentate, of all his dominions; and still more satisfactory—supposing him o be a responsible soul—to hear that he has fled to the missionaries and demands instruction in Christianity.

Rev. Father Shanley, Blahop-sleet of North Dakota, is having a car built in which to make his spincopal visitations. Spare beds and accompilation for strangers are so scarce in his district that he finds it necessary thus to imitate the actors, and find himself a bed and shelter. The Bishop's traveling car is to be a chapal on wheels as well as an itinerant house, and he expects not only to hold service in it, but to have it the social meeting place of the more scattered members of his

flock. The Prince of Wales will preside at a bannet at the Hotel Metropole, in London, on January 13, supported by the Dukes of Norfolk and Fife, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, the Lord Mayor of Lon-don, the Rothschilds and a host of notable physicians, besides other men of talent and prominence. The purpose of the banque is to furnish occasion for appealing to the public to promte a national leprosy fund for the alleviation of this disease and the protection of

the public. From Australia comes a letter to the Catho lic Congress from Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, who says :- " At this side of the Pacific Ocean, we are endeavoring to follow, at a distance and in an humble way, the giant strides that religion is making in the United States. Every triumph of the Church with you is a triumph with ue, and each step in advance in your glorious Church is a model for us to imitate at some future time. Should age, and strength, and lessure permit, I hope some time to pay a visit to the United States, in the ranks of whose clergy I recken so many friends of my earlier years. In the meantime I beg to assure you that the heartlest and best wishes of the Australian Church are with your Congress and with all the admirable works in which it shall be en-

Blahop Grandin of St. Alberts, in the Northwest territories, has sent a letter to Cardinal Taschereau, in which he declares that an effort is being made to drive the Catholics from the Northwest, and appeals to the dioceses of 'the Province of Quebec for aid. He accuses the Protestant officials of exerting undue influence in favor of the Protestant schools and of impeding the work of tricts as to prevent the French from ebtaining representation in the house of commons. In conclusion he asks the bishops of the Province of Quebec to divert from the United States the exodus of French Canadians to the Canadian Northwest.

Cotharine Fox, of Philadelphia, who died recently left an estate valued at \$30,000, of which she bequeathed \$1,000 each to the Society of St. Joseph for Educating and Maintaining the Poor Orphan Children, and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; \$500 each to the Poor and conference of St. Vincent de Paul, of the Immaculate Conception Church ; and \$100 to the same Church. Two thousand dollars are left in trust to a niece, and upon her death the principal is to be equally divided between St. John's Orphan Asylum, Society of St. Joseph, St. Vincent's Hospital and the Little Sisters of the Peor. With the exception of a few small private bequests, the balance of the estate is left to the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo.

Toe New York Court of Appeals has just handed down a decision in the case of Silas D Gifford, as assignee, against Archbishop Corrigan in favor of the plaintiff. The action was brought by Gifford, as assignes of J. M. Masterson, for the forclosure of a mortgage against certain property which, while virtually owned by the Father Mathew temperance organization, was vested in Archbishop Corrigan in accordance with the well known usage of the Church, that the bishup may hold title to all Church property in his diocese. The sum realized in the sale not being sufficient to pay the amount due, the Archbishop was called upon to make up such deficiency, which he refused to do, claiming that having acted only in a representative capacity he could not be held liable. The docision of the court is significant as determing the responsibility and extent of such title. The Archbishop is obliged to pay the deficiency. This special issue had never been decided before, and its solution in this form now will suggest new phases of episcopai responsi-

FRANCE'S JEALOUS EYE.

Upon England's Pretensions in East Africa-Portugal Will Arbitrate.

New York, December 19 - A London special says that France and Spain are giving their moral support to the Portuguese pre tension in Africa, and this makes the situlish authority in Airlea and would not be displeased to see it cartailed. In view of the strength of the Republican party in Portugal and the encouragement it has lately taken from the revolution in Brazil the Monarchical party is afraid to give the people any additional cause of discontent with the ministry and the general temper of the nation is re ported to be set in favor of maintaining the African claims at all hezards; that anything that would run counter to it would make trouble. If England were to propose arbitration it is believed the Portuguese G wernment would accept this solution of the difficulty, but Lord Salisbury seems distoclined

to make concessious. LONDON, December 19 .- The Admiralty,

ployment of fereign (French) missionaries in straining of relations between England and German colonies. To this the Cathelio press. Pertugal regarding the possessions in Africa, casily retoris that the supply of German reliand hespital stores for the Meditorranean and channel squadron from Lisbon.

A private despatch from Rio de Janeiro states that fresh disorders have broken out there and further complications are feared. Lisson, December 19.—Barros de Gomez expresses his readiness to consent to arbitrate the dispute with England.

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

The French Government has ordered three new ironalads to cost \$2,400,000.

The barque Tenley Castle has been wrecked at Holyhead. Eleven persons were drowned. It is reported that France and Russia have assented to the conversion of the Egyptian

France, acting in accord with England. will recognize Hippolyte as President Hayti

Fresh disorders are said to have broken out in Rio de Janeiro, and further complications are

Magconda, the chief of the natives in the Shire river district, has accepted Portuguese sovereignty. Malietoa has been proclaimed King in Samoa, and has been formally recognized as such by

the consule. The Parnell Commission have finished their

report, but it will not be published until Parliament meets. The American Legation at Washington is

ressing the Porte to proceed vigorously against Mouses Bay. Another plot against the Czar has been discovered, and a number of military officers in St.

Pereraburg have been arrested. It is reported a deficiency of two million lires (\$400,000) was incurred during the administra-tion of the late Syndic of Rome, Duke Tor-

lonia. A Portuguese South Africa Company has been definitely constituted at Libson to develope the possessions of Portugal in that country.

Twenty Catholic churches in the Russian province of Kieff have been closed by order of the governor of the province. No reason was given for the act.

The Portuguese Government has ordered that two gunboats be built for service on the Nambesi river and two smaller vessels for use on

Lake Nyassa. The Italian Chamber of Deputies have passed the bill depriving the clergy of the direction of all charities. The Vatican organs vigorously

condemn this measure. The British tank steamer Ferguson, from Philadelphia to Kowen, was burned to the water line Thursday. One man was killed and four injured. Loss, \$15,000,

The trial of the libel case of the Earl of Euton against Ernest Parke, editor of the North London Press, has been adjourned to the next session of the London court. Many emigrant engineers in conference in

Berlin favor the scheme of connecting Berlin with the sea by a canal to the North Sea, rather than by a canal to the Baltic. Advices from the interior of Africa state that King Uwanga, who was driven from Unganda

some time ago by a revolt headed by disaffected chiefs, has conquered his kingdom. Emile Roux, one of the directors of the Prefecture of the Seine, was shot and killed in his office at Paris Wednesday by M. Regoda, his ormer secretary, who had a grievance.

Lord Dangan, who recently settled out of court a suit for breach of promise brought against him by Phyllis Broughton, the actress, for \$7,500, was married last week to Lady

Nevillo. A French and Belgian syndicate is about to build a railway from the lower Congo river to the French Congo passessions, with the object of working the copper district of

The Council of the London Chamber of Comfavor of creating a permanent committee of cap-Italiats and representative workingmen to arbi-

trate labor disputes. In reply to a deputation of French fishermen from Newfoundland, who complained of their sreatment, the French Minister of their sreatment, the French Minister of Foreign affairs said that negotiotions were in progress with England upon the sub-

iect. The steamers "Leerdam," bound from Amsterdam to Buenos Ayres with four hundred passengers, and "Gan Quane Sia," bound from Calcutta to Hamburg, collided with each other in the North Sea Wednesday and both sank. All of the crew of the two vessels were

The French Chamber of Deputies has decided against giving countenance to a measure declaring amnesty for Boulanger and his condemned associates. It also voted against giving amnesty to surjkers guilty of violation of law. The election of M. Laur, Boulangist, has been nullified by the Chamber.

The municipal authorites of Riga at their meeting on Wednesday conducted the proceedings in the Russian language instead of the German, in accordance with the order recently issued by the Czar. This was the first time t Russian language was used at a meeting of the council The Mayor and three councillors withdrew from the meeting and the municipal secretary resigned because the ukase was en-

forced. As a result of the secret examination in connection with the West End scandal before the magistrate of the Bow street police court, London. Monday last, summoness have been issued tor the arrest of a solicitor named Tailor, and an interpreter named De Galo, for conspiring to defeat justice. It is understood that Newton furnished funds to enable Hammond, the proprietor of the Cleveland street horror, to escape

A case of smallpox is reported in the township of Colchester, about two miles from Essex Centre, Ont.

It is said that Silcott, the Washington defaulter, has passed through Winnipeg for the coast, and detectives are after him.

Le Canada, Ostawa's French Conservative daily, prints an editorial repudiating Mr. Meredith and declaring in favor of Hon, Mr. Mowat. The Inland Revenue division of Three Rivers

has been raised by the Dominion Government from the sixth to the fifth class, this meaning a general increase of salaries, dating from the lat f January next. Over 3,500,000 bushels of grain passed through the C. P. R. elevators at Owen Sound.

Ont., during the past season. Of this 1,500,000 was American grain and 2,000,000 from the North West. Mr. Prior. M.P., for Victoria, B.C., made satisfactory arrangements with the Minister of Customs whereby American steamers will be allowed to carry freight without detriment to Victoria's interests.

The Toronto Board of Works at its meeting on Monday last voted in favor of Alderman Fleming's motion that a clause should be put in every civic contract making it compulsory for contractors to pay their laborers not less than fifthen cents per hour.

The last Parliament voted \$17,000 for the extension of the Intercolonial railway along the harbor front, at St. John, N. B., provided the city secure the free right of way and access to corporation and private property. The City Council have agreed to grant such right of

countered fearful weather in the passage, a con-stant gale, with seas running at great height and breaking over the ship in torrents, prevailing A life boat was carried away, and other slight damages sustained.

The Dominion Government commissioners who have been investigating the burning of the steamer Quinte, as Deseronto, by which five passengers lost their lives, have suspended for twelve months the certificate of Captain Christie, master of the steamer. Thos. Short, the engineer, was suspended seven months

Mrs. Colin Campbell returned to Ottawa on Mrs. Colin Campbell returned to Ottawa on Wednesday. She begged for a reconciliation with her husband, which was refused, and she returned to Boston. Mrs. Campbell has sent a message to the papers asking that the report that the is living with Mr. O'Connor be contrational. She states that she is living request. diesed. She states that she is living respect-ably in the States with relations of her

A Winnipeg lumberman who has explored the whole northern region states that the Government has lost three million dollars in timber dues alone since 1862 through fires set by Indians. He says one hunJred million dollars would not cover the amount of timber destroyed by fire between Lake Dauphin and Lake Winnipeg. The Indians set the fires to drive game and signal friends.

Mr. Curran, M.P., waited on the Minister of Marine at Ostawa Wednesday to urge that a retiring allowance be granted the members of the Montreal Harbor Police, recently disbanded. Hon. Mr. Tupper said that while he had no authority to grant any sum of mony to these men he would bring the matter before his colleagues wish a view to asking Parliament for an apporpriation for the purpose.

AMERICAN

There are one hundred cases of influenza at Kanas City The epidemic is steadily increasing in New York.

Timothy J. Coe, one of the best known hotel proprietors in New York, shot and killed himself Thursday night.

Abner Nash, 100 years old, died at Harring ton, Vt., on Tuesday. He fought in all the principal battles of the war of 1812. Hammond, who is wanted in London to testify

n the notorious West End Club soundals, is at Seattle, Wash., guarded by detectives. A gigantic organization has been formed to construct ships on the Calumet river, South Chicago, and six hig steel steamers will soon be

on the stocks. Governor Toole, of Montana, Thursday, sent his message to the Senate and the Democratic House, at Helena. The Republican House was

gnured by the Governor. The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of W. G. Frye, of Maine, as consul general at Halifax, and Chas. R. Pope, of Missouri, as consul at Toronto.

John Oulver, the Cronin trial juror, has be gun suit against the Chicago Revald, claiming damages of \$25,000 on account of an article concerning him published in last Sunday's edition.

Detective Palmer and Flynn, Patrolmen M. Ahern and D. Cunningham and Station K-eper Kelly were removed from the Chicago Police Force. Thursday, for their actions during the Cronla trial.

Five children, of Fort Recovery, Ohio, on their way home from school on Monday here attacked by a vicious dog and all developed symptons of hydrophobia, with but slight hopes of their recovery.

Captain Webster, an Englishman, superintendent of LeBlanc mine, near Pachuca, Mexico was waylaid and stabbed to death Wednesday while passing through Santa Gertudes canyon The English minister is investigating the matter.

Advices from Brazil state that in many parts citizens were tearing down all emblems and coats of arms having any connections with the Imperial party, and all streets and avenues which bore names akin to royalty are changed to conform with republican ideas.

On the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, near Watsenburg, Col., a long freight train broke in two and the rear portion overtook the front portion on a down grade, wrecking eight cars of lumber and seven cars of cattle, killing or mangling nearly all the animals and causing the death of two men and the injury of others.

In the House of Representatives, at Washoduced a bil for the construction by the Federal Government of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. Mr But-terworth, of Ohio, introduced a bill for full re-Ciprocity between the United States and Canada. Mr. McMillen, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of State to notify the Republic of Brazil of its regognition by the United States.

----ENLARGING A MONASTERY.

The Quarters of the Trappist Fathers at Oks to be Extended.

Father Joseph, secretary of the Trappist monastery at Oka, is at present at the Hotel Dieu, where he intends spending a few days for the benefit of his health. He will afterwards undertake a collecting tour throughout the various parishes of the diocese of Montreal, in order to obtain funds for the enlargement of the monastery at Oka, such enlargement having become necessary in consequence of the increasing number of manks and novices. It is a well known adage that "use is second nature," but of its truthfulness Father Joseph affords one more proof. So accustomed has he became to sleeping on his plank bed at the Hotel Dieu he could obtain no rest. The beds were too softand he had to request to be permitted to have a plank before he could obtain rest. In connection with the monastery there may be mention d what, perhaps, is not generally known, that the monks have some twenty hove whom they instruct in agriculture. The lade are also taugh to read and write, etc., by one of the monks. Most of the boys are orphans, and the fathers report that their conduct is excellent and their interest in agriculture great. There seems every probability that they will make excellent farmers.

Hacked Into Mincemeat,

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 .- Sixty knife wounds were inflicted here last night on Max Mantwell in the basement of his own house. He was literally out to pieces. His head scarcely hung to the body, which was mutilated almost from end to end. While the tragedy was in progress the victim's wife and three children were less than fifty feet distant. The family resided in the upper flat of a two storey house. Mantwell was a laborer. His wife says he went dewn-stairs to a closet. He had not been gone long when she heard strange noises, but attached no importance to them, and only remembered the circumstances when, after two hours, her husband's absence began to worry her. The murder is a mystery.

At two e'clock this merning Brune Ebeling was arrested on suspicion of being the man who hacked Mantwell into mincement. The Mantwells did not live happly tegether. Ebeling boarded with them, and it is said his attentions to his landlady were strongly objected to by Mantwell. Ebeling when arrested protested his innocence and claimed to be able to prove an alibi. He says his acquaintance with the Mantwells is of long standing and that the husband never objected to his attentions to Mrs. Mantwell.

O'Brien Can't Have a New Trial. LONDON, Decembre 21.—The motion for a new trial of the action for damages brought by William O'Brien against Lord Salabury for slander has been dismissed. Mr. O'Brien charged that Lord Salisbury accused him of inciting to murder and robbery. The ground on which a new triel was naked was that the jury who The National Zeitung complains of the em- as an act of precaution in view of a possible rived at Hahfax Thursday from Liverpool, an instincted.

CRONIN CASE SENSATIONS.

Jurer Culver Writes a Letter of Defence to the Papers-Crouin Sot a Bynamiter.

Chicago, December 22 .- Juror John Culver, who held out against the infliction of the death penalty in the Cronin trial, sends to a paper here a long statement in answer to published strictures of his conduct. He says in part :-

When I was swern in to try the case in which I was empanuelled according to the law and the evidence, I had no idea I should be required to satisfy popular clamor, and I now think jury trials have become the veriest farce if it is in rue to demend of tridical of the sure design and the demender of newspapers or public opinion or be denounced, and his action attributed to the most detectable of all corruption-bribery, his religion decided and even his wife and family dragged into it to enhance the sensational. Among the natural fruits of this passionate and clamerous treat ment on the part of the newspapers alluded to. I class the numerous published interviews of persons not sworn to try the case, and the conduct of Judge Longenecker in stepping out of the sphere of his dubies as prosecuting officer and assuming that of censor of jurors when, for sooth, their verdict happens not to be in accordance with his desires, and the many obscure threatening letters which myself and my wife have received.

That there was a foul conspiracy to murde Dr. Cronin, and that he was foully mursered, was the unnesitating verdict of every juror, but if it is true that there are counter secret societies, as some of those litters indicate, plotting doubt to jurors that don's find their verdice according to the desires of the members of the society, to what a pass have we come and in what a perilous position stand our courts of justice ? If I am to be the next victim of these fiends I shall have nothing to regret except that the law made it my duty to be a juror in the case and that the scate of the public feeling is such as to make it possible that such an outrage can be committed upon one who has endeavered to discharge his duty to the best of his

ability.

A number of abusive, obscene and threat ening letters which Culver has reneived since the verdict was rendered are also published

THAT FATAL CRONIN REPORT. Evidence was adduced before the coroner's ary which enquired into the cause of the death of Dr. Cronin that he had been expelled from the Clan-na-tiael on a charge os treason. The charge was made by Daniel Brown, a policeman. Daniel Coughlin was a member of the trial committee which expelled the doctor. The charge of treason was based on the reading of a report of a committee appointed in Dr. Cronin's camp to investigate a report from the district delegates in the Clan-na Gael convention of 1884 to the camp. Dr. Cronin's committee charged the conven tion with making unwarranted charges in the assertion that he was a dynamiter. The fol-

lowing are extracts from the reports :-But what concerns us more than aught else is the disclosure that the governing bodies of the X.R.B. and V.C. are not working unitedly, but are pursuing widely different policies. We find that \$123,000 has been paid to the R.D., which, of course, means the American members of that body, and that is the portion which " favore ac-tion." What are we to understand by " favoring action?" Is it the policy of explosion, of senting large sums of money on failures? Is it the scattering of mortar, stone and brick, the breaking of windows and the maining of innocent men, women and children, among whon are vour own race travelling on railway trains standing at railroad stations? Are these the lefty heights to which the organization aspires? If, however, this is not the policy, what is it, and on what has the money been expended ?

WHY BROULD DYNAMITE BE USED We think this subject is deserving the earnest

consideration of every member. We must seriously ask ourselves whether we are prepared to support a policy of this kind as against the better judgment and in defiance of the wishes of the men by whom we know that it is claimed in the report that the concessions that have been made to Ireland since the Inauguration of this policy? What has Ireland received in the shape of remedial legislation that was not passed or that was not within the probabilities before dynamite was set to tearing up railroad ties and breaking window panes? Must the labors and achievements of the Parliamentary party, and rob splendid agitation of the Irish people be robbed of a portion of their glory, and the success due them be attributed to them instead of to this new policy in order that it may obtain any consideration at the hande of our people We know, as a result of this policy, that the Irish residents in England are looked upon with hate and suspicion and threatened with dismissal from their occupations, that English ministers and newspapers are seeking a plausible pretext for a recewal of the terrible Crimes act which has ground the very faces of the people of Ireland, and they are finding that pretext in a liglicy that scatters death and ruin in the streets

BENTIMENT ONE THING RESULTS ANOTHER. We are told that if a certain one of these ex plosions had proved successful it would have cost the lives of two of the most valued Irish members of Parliament who were stopping at an hotel near by. We know that the men here who start the ball a rolling will not feel the horrors of the Coercion act as they will be brought home in a spirit of vengeauce to the people of Ireland. In spite of all this, in disregard of the fact that this policy has never been submitted to the judgment of the camps singly or in district convention, we are told by the report that the new governing body has been instructed to pursue the course laid down for them by their predecessors. Do not understand us, brothers, as being opposed to striking blows at England. Luke every person with Irish blood in his veins we feel a throb of pleasure at any occurrence that burts her pride or weakens her strength, but sentiment is one thing, results The question which we are to con sider is whether the sentimentimental pleasure is purchased at too great a cost, whether another mode of warfare cannot be carried on that will involve less danger to our own people and to innocent persons, and be more effective in crip-

pling the ancient enemy. SECRETS OF THE JURY BOOM.

Mr. Bontecon, one of the jurous in the Oronin case, says a statement of all that transpired in the jury room will be prepared in a day or two. The statement will be signed by eleven jurymen. He said:—"I am thoroughly disgusted with the jury system of this state. I hope this case will stir up such a commetton that it will end in a change of the law. The jury system sompelling unaiumity of opinion in a case is simply rotten."

Mr. Bontecon gave some interesting reminiscences of his nearly three months of jury service "The baliffs kept pretsy close to us all the time," he said "but occasionally things hap-pened that should not have; for instance I was allowed to so home and see my wife several times. On one of these occasions a prominent man managed to get close enough to me to say without the baliff hearing it, 'Now do your duty and hang every one of 'em.' On another occasion another friend of one of the jurors, who got close enough, said to him. 'If you don's hang'em all, we will give it to you.' Now, of course, we ought not to have heard that, but it did not influence us one way or another, but it gave us an idea of the feeling outside. But it

One hour gained by rising early is worth one month of labor in a year,



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WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. VERY REV. C. BEAUDRY, C.S.V. PROVINCIAL OF THE CLERICS OF ST. VIAYOR IN

CANADA.

The third Provincial of the Clerics of St.

Visior in this country, Very Rev. Cyril Beaudry, C.S. V., is a native of Canada, born at St. Paul, County of Johntte, April 16, 1835. He received his early education at Assumption. College, and, after pursuing a brilliant course of classics at Joliette College, entered the Grand Seminary of Montreal, where he completed his theological course and was ordained priest Dec. 20, 1857, by His Lordship Bishop Bourges of holy and prous memory. He was immediately appointed curate in the dioc-se of Montreal and labored in that position with great zeal and earnestness. In 1857 Bishop Damers visited Canada to appeal to the pricate for volumeers to aid him in the work to which he had been assigned, there being only a few priests in his district. Father Bandry, devirous of devoting hunself to missions, set out with His Lordship Bishop Demers, and reached Victoria, Van-conver Island, in 1858. He struggled manfully to afford the scattered Catholics the consolations of their religion, but the difficulty of travel and communication made it no easy task to reach them. The arduous duties of the active mis single the argume duties of the active ma-sionary life proved too trying even for his vigor-ons constitution, and after three years of as-siduous labor his health was so shattered that he had to retu n to Canada to recruit Ho sought rest in his cherehed Alma Master (Juliette College) to obtain the care and rest that his broken down constitution required; where his enlightened plety, ardent charty and regularity were a a wree of edification to all its inmates. In the cosning your he was stationed as curate at the Jobette parish where his ministry was marked by success. In January, 1864, he entered the Community of the Clerics of St. Viator at Johnton After a terrent novitiate he was appointed President of the well known constitution of the order and the executive body with a waste of funds. Dr. Cronin read the report which he had propared. What purports to be a copy of that report is made public here. Its objectis to refute that made public here. Its objectis to refute that the waste of the important charge of the was assigned to the important charge of he was assigned to the important charge of rector of the Infant Jesus Church, Mile End, Montreal--a yast field of labor for his real--where he displayed all the powers of administration and organization. After discharging, with marked success during four years, the ministry for the benefit of the souls placed under his paternal solicitude, he was transcreed to Jolietto College to resume again his arduous dinies as President of that far-famed institution of learning. His zeal, virtue, prudence and high cultured mind and heart showed his fitness for more responsible duties than had hitherto been assigned to him, and in 1880 he was summoned to a higher appointment by being relected Pro-vincial of the Clerics of St. Viator in Canada. He zealously undertook the direction of the Community assisted by the Very Rev. Fath r Charles Ducharme, C.S.V., whose biography will be a fisting subject for my next communica-tion. In a word the Rev Father Provincial has been, and still is, the fac totum of Jolliette College, having rebuilt it both intellectually and materially The magnificent chapel attached to Juliette Collegeand dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, is a standing monument of the saintly Provincial's love for the Divine Heart

Bourget College, Rigaud, P. Q.,

December, 1889

Ourlous Figures on the "Surplus." The weight and bulk of gold and silver coins now held in the United States treasury to m the subject of much inquiry among people of a mathematical turn of mind, one of whom has ascertained that the gold alone weighe 601 tone of 2,000 pounds, and that the silver weighs 8,000, tons. Corded along the high way, as wood is corded, the gold would make a wall 4 feet high and 4 feet thick for a distance of 335 feet. The silver, it similarly packed in a solid wall, would extend 4,248 feet, or about five-sixth of a mile. If packed in carts, a ton to each cart, the procession would be nearly 33 miles long, of which distance the carts containing gold would cover two and one half miles, and the silver ladened carts a fraction over 302

miles .- St. Louis Republic. A very useful invention, tending to lessen the possibility of accidents in factories, is now being extensively adopted in England. The breaking of a glass, which is adjusted against the wall of every room in the mill, will at once stop the engine, an electric current being established between the room and the throttle valve of the engine, shutting of the steam in an instant. By this means the engine was stopped at one of the mills recently in a few seconds, and a young girl whose clothes had become entangled in an upright shaft, was released uninjured.

The New York Health Board admits that the Russian influenza has reached that city. Dr. Cyrus Edson, who has charge of the Cintagious Disease Bureau, also predicted that the disease would spread. The coctor says the disease, which most people are inclined to attribute to the atmosphere, is really caused by bacteria. These germs of influenza were diffused through the atmosphere and were not brought over by steamships. Therefore, Dr. Edson says, the idea of isolating victims is ridiculous.

The Emigration Commissioners of New York referred to the Treasury Department at Washington the case of Mary Devereaux, a pauper immigrant from Ireland, who gave birth to a child the day after her arrival at Castle Garden. The Commissioners thought she should be sent back to Ireland. Secretary Windom, however, has decided otherwise. He holds the child is a citizen of the United States, the mother is the natural guardian, and it would be unwise to eparate mother and child.

A very simple method of indusing sleep in cases of persistent insomnia, and one that has succeeded where many drugs have failed, is simply to administer a moderate amount of warm liquid food before the patient goes to bed. This diverts the blood from the brain to the abdominal organs, and takes away the cerebral

While you are meditating revenge for a real or fancied injury, the devil is meditating another cord around your soul.

excitement that precludes sleep.



IF WE KNEW.

Could we but draw back the curtains That surround each other's lives, See the nake t heart and spirit, Know what ap it the action gives, Often we should find it better. Purer than we ju tgo we should-We should love each other better If we only understood.

Could we judge all needs by motives, See the good and bad within, Often we should leve the sinner All the while we leathe in an, Could we know any powers working To c'erthriw integrity, We should judge erch other's errors With more patient charity.

If we knew the care and trials, Knew the effort all in vain. And the nitter disspoolatment, Understood the less and gain. Would the grim, external ronginess Seem, I won ler, just the same? Would we help where now we hinder ? Would we pity where we blame?

Ah I we judge each other harshly, Knowing not life's hidden force; Knowing not the front of sction Is less turbid at its source, Seeking not amid the evil All the golden grains of good ; Oh ! we'd love each other better

If we only understood.

- Woman's Works.

LADY KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER X.

BASSANTYNE'S DEMANDS.

The guardians of the young Lady Kildare remained for an hour or more in close conversation with Mr. Wedburn, Sir Russel's lawyer, but the result of their private conference differed in no way from the other. The three gentlemen were equally convinced of the justice of Redmond Kildare's claims, but determined to proceed with the investigation as agreed upon, but merely for form's sake. The proofs which the new Earl had submitted in support of his claims were deemed incontrovertible.

The two guardians were united in thinking Nora's engagement to Lord O'Neil a wi'd folly, from the consummation of which the girl must be rescued, at whatever cost Sir Russel, grim and stern as he was, was honest to the core, and he believed. Nora would thank him at some future day for preventing the sacrifice of herself to a man who was not only poor, but burdened with debts. Michael Kildare expressed a similar sentiment. The two also agreed that with Redmond Kildare was desirable for the Lady Nora, and resolved to use all their in the same and authority to further such all their in fluence and authority to further such alliance.

These views the guardians imparted to the young heiress in a private interview, held with her in the pretty sea-perfor after their own conference had ended. They then repeated their promise that she should not be disturbed in her possession of the casale for the next fortnight. at the end of which period they would return, hoping to hear that she had decided to accept

the new suitor.
Subsequently Mr. Michael Kildare saw his young kinswomen alone, and in broken todes assured her of his love and sympathy, and of his care and protection in the future. poor young Lady Nora clung to him in her

storm of sorrows as to a firm support.
"I have no reason to complain, Michael,"
she said, smiling up at him through her tears.
"If I had lost a fortune, I have learned how
true and steadfast are my friends. You and
Kashleen are 'friends in need,' and 'friends

indeed '! ... Michael Kildare kissed her sweet brow softly and tenderly, as the seal of his promises of devotion.

"You know how clannish I am, Nora!" he said. "The old saying's true: Blood is thicker than water." And so it's through thick and thin I'll stick to you, my darling, my Lady Nors! But I could wish that you would look kindly on the young Earl. He has a good heart, and he'll make you a happy and a rich

But Nora shook her little head wilfully, while her young face grew grave and almost stern in its expression.

Think it over during the next two weeks You may change your mind, Nora. I won't bother you now, while your trouble is new to

He kept his word, saving not another word

about Redmond Kildare or the desired mar-

riage.
The guests remained to dinner, which was served at five o'clock. Directly after dinner their horses were brought to the door, and they mounted and rode away on their journey to Dunloy, whence they were to proceed by rail to

Redmond Kildare made one of the party, and Kildaro Castle was left to the peace and quiet-ness that usually enveloped it.

The step sisters drew a great breath of relief

when they found themselves once more alone. They watched the departing horsemen until they had disappeared down the elm-arched avenue, and they then tied on their broadbrimmed hats and went upon the rocks, where they remained a long time in conversation and

The sun was setting at last when they re entered the castle. They went up to the small sea-parlor and sat upon the balcony, and watched the lurid glow of the sunset upon the waves while they strove to plan their future. They were thus engaged when old Shane intruded upon their solitude, bearing a visitor's

card upon a small salver. A gentlemen to see the Lady Kathleen," he

said, presenting to her the card.

The Lady Kathleen's face changed as she took up the bit of pasteboard. It bore upon its surface, written in a bold and regular hand, the name of her deadly foe—Bassantyne!
"You may show the gentlemen up, Shane,"
she said calmly. "Shay! Take him into the

she said calmly. drawing-room— At this juncture the door was pushed oper

widely, and the visitor stood revealed on the threshold. hreshold.
"Pardon my boldness," he said, coming for-ard howing and smiling. "You can excuse

ward bowing and smiling. "You can my impatience, I know, Kabhleen!" He fixed his bold gaze on Lady Nora. The Lady Kathleen made a gesture to Shane to withdraw, and the old servitor obeyed.

"And this is my young step sister in law l, suppose?" exclaimed Bassantyne, his caze deepening into admiration as he surveyed the love-ly, saucy little face. "She makes you look to your laurels, does she not, my proud Kathleen? Be so good as to introduce me!"

And a sing " said Lady

"Nora, darling," said Lady Kathleen, "be kind enough to 'eave us. This man is no associate for you."

Bassantyne scowled like a demon but Nora,

paying no heed to him, went out; into the corridor, taking care, however, to remain within call, though beyond earshot of ordinary con-

"So I am not good enough to be introduced

to my wife's step sister!" ej-culated Bassantyne insolently. "Ah, well, go your own gait, Kathleen. 'Its a long lane that has no turn,'

Kathleen. 'Its a long lane that has no turn,' and I'll be even with you yet!"
"What do you want here?" demanded the Lady Kathleen, her blue eyes flashing.
"Ah, now you are vour old lovely self!" exclaimed Bassantyne, flinging himself indolently into a chair. "Do I need an excuse for coming to see my own wife? Kathleen, I love you a thousand fold more than I did in the old days. Your accordul, disdainful air is just what is

She met his gaze unmoved.

Your accornful, disdainful air is just what is needed to give life and spirit to your blond beauty! What a dash I could make at the German baths with you at my side! Your blond beauty would bewilder men so that I could easily win from them their fortunes!"

"Your are still a gainbler, then?" asked the Lady Kathleen scornfully.

"Your are still a gainbler, then?" asked the fickle, you know. She don't always smile on the devotees, and one day I'm rich and the next.

She met his gaze unmoved.

"It makes no difference what the name was," to be known by his name. I Lord Tresham dropped her hand.

"I cannot understand, Kathleen," he said hollowly. "You hate the man, yet you take betray me. I think I'll be going. If you can spare me ten pounds, Kathleen, I think I'll borrow it."

The Lady Kathleen scornfully.

"Yes, I am a soldier of fortune, and the jade is fickle, you know. She don't always smile on the mystery to you. I can only say that him, A few minutes later he took his departure.

I'm poor, and so rous this world away! Heigho !" But you sold me last evening that you were

"Did I! I must have been drawing on the future, or possibly I meant to imply that a man with such a wife as you is rich! But, pecuniarily and presently, I am not overburdened with

money."
"But you would sell yourself for it as readily

as ever, I suppose :"
"How well you know me! Yet I could desire a greater delicacy of expression, Kathleen, Anything that I have or am which is marketable I should be glad to convert into money. "No doubs. And besides being a gambler, what are you?"

"Anything you choose," said Bassantyne rly. "I learned a variety of trades out in airly. "I l Australia—" "To which you were sent for twenty years as

a punishment for counterfeiting! You were gone but seven years. How came you to return before the expiration of your term of sentence ?" "I ran away. I wrote an obituary notice of myseif, last year, and had it put into a Melbourne paper, and sent to you. I fancied it might please you and the rest of my friends. I was hired out to a farmer as his servant, and managed to escape into the bush with a confederate, and some months later we made our way to the coast, found at a small port an English trading vessel that was short of hards, and hired out on board of her. We worked our passage back to England. You notice I wear hong beard, and have darkened my aklu. They make sufficient dieguise, I think!"
"They greatly change your appearance!"

"I thought so, and it is necessary they should. The police are looking for me in England, so I'm not safe there. You see, before I left my 'master,' in Australia, I took the precaution to help myself to money out of his hoards. I lost a good deal of it at cards in London, while I was looking for you. I had hard work to find you-"

"You must have had, considering the sort of people to whom you addressed your inquiries," said Lady Kathleen, with haughty scorn. "Gamb'er, counterfeiter and runaway con-

vist..."
"And husband of proud Lady Kathleen

"I wonder how you dare tell me all your story—how you dare confess to me that the police are looking for you! How do you know that I shall not betray you?"

"You dare not! I don's trust to your love,
but I do trust to your pride! If I am ever ar-

reated, I shalt proclaim myself your husband."
The Lady Kathleen's face fell.

"What has become of your confederate!" she asked, "He may be tray you."
"Not so! I never lose sight of him. Be-

"Not so! I never lise sight of thin. Besides he is in equal danger. The police want
him also? He is at present acting as my valet
over a Baliveastle. He's a rough fellow—not a
gendeman like one!"

"So you are a gentleman! The information is
surprises me!" exclaimed Lady Kothleen ironindly. "I didn't know a man could be a gambles, a counterfeter, a convict, and a gen-theman all at once?"

Bassactyne's swort chack floched.

"I suppose Lord Tresham is your ideal of a gentleman!" he succeed. "He's in a fine frenzy, is his for shir. He's been visiting these months at Glon O'Neil, I hear, and counterfeiting a great friendship for Wild Larry, as they call the begariy young for t, as a cover to his come shinol you. And to day no doubt, he's off to see the lawyers. Much good will they do him?"

"We won't discuss Lord Tresham."

But wo will, if I choose to?" interposed. Bassautyne's swort chank thashed.

"But wo will, if I choose to!" interrupted
Bassantyne, scheling. "If I wish to talk of
my wife's lovers. I shall do so!"
The Lady Kathleen's face blanched.
"That is all over," she said. "Tresiant may

be my friend, but no longer a lover -

Unless the police will be kind enough to nab me and return me to Australia," interposed Bas sutyne grimly. "But to come to pusiness. I and my friend want suelter and hiding. There's no knowing at what minute the police will get on our track. I want you to receive me at Kildare Castle as your guest. No one would look for two escaped convicts in

"It's impossible! I can stay here but a fortnight myself. A rival claimant has arisen who will take the Kildare estates from the

Lady Nora."
"Whew! What is she to do?" "I shall provide for ner. When Redmond "I shall provide for her. When Redmond at him pitcously.

Kildare comes into possession here, Nora will "Don't tento; me, Barry," she whisper. Singers. His long beard had been crimped and beave. I shall take her to my own house, unless ed. "It's all over between us now—all over long wavy noing upon his breast. His hands her guardians should refuse

her guardians should retuse—
"Ab, Yes! Your 'own house?! What place so fitting a refuge for your fugitive husband? I know your old house, Kathleen, and I must go there as your husband! In that way I shall escape all discovery! Our marriage must be roclaimed. The name of Bassantyne has never been dragged into my troubles. In fact, I haven's used it in over ten years. It was only chance ravealed it to you, Kathleen, as you remember. Basentyne is an honest, respectable name, and it won't hurt you to wear it. I'll have the notice of our marriage in the Belfast papers as soon as possible!"

I can't consent to this -" "I don't ask you to live with me on friendly terms," said isassautyne doggedly. "Let Lord Tresham think and plan as he will, you and I know we are honestly married, do we not?"

Yes, answered Kathleen, almost inaudibly "Then it is proper for us to live under the same roof. Of course you feel bal about Tresham and all that, but this is no time for sentiment. We have to face a hard necessity. If you refuse to shelter me, you give me up to the police, and yourself to ignoming and sor-Shelte me as I demand, and I solemnly promise not to obtrude my attentions upon you, or to molest you in any way. I know my promise isn's worth much, but I will keep this one! Will you make this bargain with me

"It is worse than death!" "I don't doubt it cuts deep, Kathleen-you are so infernally proud! But you'll have to come to it !"

"I cannot. The affair is hard to manage."
"Not at all. I am an old lover that you knew in France. True enough that, Kathleen!

We have loved each other for years. I came to see you at Kildere Castle; we renewed our vows; and made a moonlight flitting of it over to Scotland Simple and romantic! And we shall go over to your pleasant country house for our honeymoon. How natural! No one can wonder. No one can cavil. We will have our separate rooms at your house, but the world will think us the happiest couple the sun shines on! This has got to be done, Kathleen, and you have got to do your share in it naturally!" It was a bitter draught to the Lady Kathleen.

For some minutes she turned away her face and sat in silence. But apparently she recognized the fatal necessity for obedience, for at last she said in a husky voice:

"Well. It shall be as you say. Put the
notice in the Belfast papers. I will shelter you.
But remember that though we seem friendly to
the marriage all over Point Kildare. The chap-

each other, it is but a diemal pretence! And don't dare to talk to me of love! The word sickens me when it comes from your lips? Bassantyne drew a sigh of relief as he thank-

ed her, and promised to observe her commands. " How soon will you be ready to leave Kildare ?" he asked.

"Not under the fortnight. You must stay where you are till then. I cannot have you here. There will be danger for you here too, with the lawyers coming and going. Mr. Wed-burn is a keen lawyer, and may guess some-thing of your secrets. Keep in hiding till we leave here."

"And meanwhile I will visit you every day."
"By the way," said the Lady Kathleen, what is the name under which you were transported? That of Lord Kimsley. Bassantyne started, shooting a sudden glance of suspicion at the Lady Kathleen.

She met his gaze unmoved.
"It makes no difference what the name was,"

Lady Kathleen, in horror, when he had gone. "God pity me! Poor, poor Barry!" Bassantyne went down to the spot where he had left his small boat on the beach, and an

evilly exultant smile lit up his swarthy face.

"So I have provided a safe retreat for myself!" he muttered. "Kathleen fears me, and
it is well! The police may search the whole
realm in vain, while I rule in her house as master, and control the strings of her purse. And se to making love to her, I'll see about

waste away and drop off, leaving me an interest ing widower with plenty of money. By Jove! There's an idea! I wonder if I couldn's make is work !" He pushed off his boat, stepped in, and sailed away, a strange deep thoughtfulness, that was

full of sinister meaning, obscuring his features.
"It will be one of the two!" he said to himself at last in a whisper. "She'll become loving and tender after a little, or she'll leave me a widower and the heir to her fortune! I wonder which it will be !"

CHAPTER XL

BASSANTINE SEEKS SAFER QUARTERS.

The days drifted by at Kildare Castle, after the visit of the guardians of the Young Lady Nora, and, despite the girl's heavy cares and auxieties, every day had its share of sweetness

and joy.

This was not to be wondered at, for Nora's over, Lord O'Neil was a daily visitor at Point

There was another daily guest, Nicol Bass-antyne, but the young nobleman rarely encount-ered him, the Lady Kathleen's husband choos-ing to conceal himself from observation, and ending hours in lounging alone in the park

On the day subsequent to the departure of the Lady Nora's guardians and that of Redmend Kildare, Bassantyne took occasion to an nounce his marriage to the Kildare chaplain, tenantry, and servants.

And on the fourth day thereafter appeared in the Belfast papers, under the caption of 'Ro-manuc Marriage in High Life," an announce-ment of the union of the Lady Kathleen Connor, of Ballyconror, Wicklow, daughter of the late Lord Connor, and st-p-daughter to the late Evrl of Kildare, of Kildare, Castle, to Mr. Nicol Bassautyne! The announcement stated that the marriage was a hasty Scottish one but the engagement of which it was the finale had been of long standing, the Lady Kathleen having plighted her troth to her galland suite that a vou cannot listen to my protestations of love without pain, I must not utter them. But I shall devote my life to watching over you unseen. Should you ever need help or comfort or a fair-all watering plighted her troth to her galland suite. ing plighted her troth to her gallant suiter some years before. It was understood that Mr. Basantyse had spent some years in India, whence he had recently returned, and where he had ac-

cumulated a handsome fortune.

It is needless to state that this florid notice had been written by Bassantyne himself, and that its insertion had been liberally paid for.

On the day after the publication of this announcement Lord Tresham arrived at the martle, riding in hot baste, and demanded to see

the Lady Kathleen. He was shown into the great drawing room, on told Shane hastened to summons her lady

ship. Lird Tresham looked haggard and worn, as if he had known days of anxiety and mights of sleeplessness since the night of the fatal marrings between the Lady Kathlee, and her mys-

terious enemy.
Norvous and restless, he strode to and fro the long and ground apartment with a quick stride. His eyes looked almost wild in their expression. His mouth was drawn into an expression of settled anguish.

Presently the door opened and the Lady Kathleen slowly entered.

How she had changed during the past days! She looked thin and wan and woeful. There

were dark lines under her beautiful azure eyes, and her face was almost ghastly in its pallor. But unaterd of the quick and nervous restlessness which characterized Lord Tresham, her manner was calm and cold, as if her sorrows had turned her to atone. Lord Tresham stretched out his arms to

her.
. " Kathleen!" he said, in a hellow voice.

Kathleen made a swift movement, as if to obey his call and sprang to his embrace. But, remembering herself, she recoiled, and looked up at him piteously.

Lord Tresham's face darkened. He drew from his pocket a Belfast paper containing the an-

nouncement which we have described, crumbled it to his hands, and torsed it on the table fierce That is true, then? The fellow is your old

suitor, and you have acknowledged him as your husband? Fool that I was, to believe in the love and honor of a woman !' The Lady Kathleen shrank further from Lord Tresham, as if she had received from him a

inortal hurt.
"I—I have seen the notice," she said, in a tone scarcely above a whisper. The paper was just brought to me. My marriage was acknowl-

edged by my consent."

"It was!" Lird Tresham's eyes blazed, while his face grew stern in its white avguish.

"O Kathleen! till this moment I have trusped I thought the announcement was that vou. villian's work. And it is only a few nights since you told me that you loved me. Love! you never knew the meaning of the

The Lady Kathleen put up her hand, as if to

The Lady Kathleen put up her hand, as it to defend herself from an actual blow.

"Dn't, Barry!" she pleaded. "I do not love this man who is my husband—"

"Not love him, Kathleen, you love me?"

"Yes, Barry. Oh, God help me! I do love you," she answered, with a wailing cry.

Lord Tresham's dark face lighted up with a glow like suchine. A great joy glowed in his atormy eyes. He moved toward her swiftly and impetuously, and seized in his strong, fevered clasp her cold and trembling

"O Kathleen! You love me!" he cried, in a tremulous voice. "Then there is hope for us yet. I have been closeted with the Belfast lawyers these four or five days. I told them the whole story; that the marriage was the result of a base, vile fraud, the man succeeding in his schemes only by personating me. It seems that a Scotch marriage is a queer thins. When you said you took this man to be your wedded husband, you took the man under any and every alias, and were married to the man despite the alias. So some of the lawyers contend. But others say they think the marrage can be broken, especially if you have refused to acknowledge the man as your husband from the

lain and the chaplain's wife have called to wish me joy," and her sweet voice became broken, while her eyes flashed in a sort of stern horror. "And that is not all. The tenantry kindled honfires the night before last, and set the chapel bell to wringing; and they came up to the castle, and - and Bassantyne and I went out on the balcony while they cheered us. And Bassantyne made a speech. Oh, it was terrible!
You see it was too late."

The glorious sunshine faded from Lord Tres The glorious sunstitue takes from Leve ham's face and eyes.

'Kathleen," he cried, with a fierce and sudden jealousy, "you have deceived me, after all! You have received this man as yourflusband! You love him, or you would not have

thus acknowledged him. 'I acknowledged him because I was com pelled to. But he is nothing to me. I have and loathe him. And yet I am compelled to be his wife in name, to speak of him as my husband,

"And I am tied to this man!" thought the which I gave you a hint. Had I known that Bassantyne lived, I should never have con-sented to marry you. I thought him dead. I read a notice of his death in an Australian paper

a year ago."
"Then he was an old suitor of yours?"
"Yes."

"What is the mystery between you and him?" cried Lord Tresham passionately. "Tell me, Kathleen. Let us share the secret together.

Perhaps I can help you—"

"It is impossible!" returned the Lady Kathleen despairingly. Had he been dead I could
never have told you, Barry. And now that he
lives, I dare not!"

Lord Tembers took a hurried turn about the

Lord Tresham took a hurried turn about the room, struggling with a fierce agitation. Presently he came back, and said: Kathleen, I trust you still. I know that

those blue eyes of yours mirror a pure and noble soul. But how dark the whole case looks. You cling to a man you hate, and deliberately wreck

your own life and mine—"
"Yet it is better as it is," said Lady Kathleen, lifting her pale face, with a desperate
smile on her quivering lips, to his. "Suppose
we had been married and he had come back!
Oh, Barry, you know not what you have escaped! Your proud old name remains unsullied, and your heart is spared a deeper anguish than it now knows. And I-heaven only knows the terrors, the awful fears, the constant appre-hensions, I would have been called to endure! Better that the blow should fall sharply as it

fell."
Lord Tresham uttered a groan.
"It seems to me," he said, "that I could have borne any sorrow if you had only been my wife. Kathle-n, is it all over? Will you not apply for a divorce?"
She shook her head sorrowfully.
"I cannot!" she answered. "And if I did, a divorce would do me no good. I could not marry you. No. Barry, you must leave me to

and shrubberies, or else accompanied by the marry you No. Barry, you must leave me to man who had escaped with him from Australia, and who was now serving as his valet.

—but only in name! He has no claims upon my love or tenderness. He will go with me to my home in Wicklow, and we shall bury our-selves from the world. And you must forget

me!"
"Never!" cried Tresham passionately. "You are the one greatobject of my life. I know that you love me. I know that you are in the power of a villair. If you ever needed a friend in your life, Kathleen, you need one now I mean to be that friend. I will not intrude upon you; I will not force my attention upon you. I will remember that as you cannot listen

The tears flooded the Lady [Kathleen's eyes. The chivalric tenderness of her lost lover went to her soul. His terrible despair almost broke her heart. The stony calmness of the few last ays was broken up, and a passionate grief filled

her being.
"Barry," she said brokenly, "truest and tenderest of lovers. I must not permit this sacrifice of your life to me. It is better that you have me utterly I have brought all my sorrows on myself. Leave me to bear them alore. Do not cause me the added anguish of knowing that I have wrecked your life also." Lord Tresham, coming near, took her hands

again in his.
"I am not utterly hopeless, Kathleen," he said, more calmly than he had yet spoken. "I shall seek to deliver you out of this source into which you have fillen. As you refuse to fell me the mystery which links you and this villain Baseantyne together, I must, as I said once of fore seek its solution moself. And I shall be faithful to you unto death, Kathleen.

He was standing beside her, still clasping her cold hands, still looking with eyes of passionate sorrow into her despairing face, when the drawing-room door opened and Nicol Bassantyne came swaggering in.

He had come over from Ballycastle a little

earlier than usual, and had entered the castle with the air of an honored inmate. In bruth, he had come to demand of Lady Kathleen that be should be domiciled at Kildare until his departure with her ladyship for Ballyconnor.

As u-ual, Bassantyne was elegantly dressed, but the style of his attire bordered on loudness, his velvet waistcoat having a brilliautly colored flowered pattern, and his handsome black scarf being richly embroidered in gold thread. A diamoud pin gluttered in his shirt front, and a diamoud single part of the state of th diamond ring sparkled on one of his little were delicately gloved, and he carried a carved

vory walking stick, He halted just within the door, opening his eyes widely as he regarded the pair he had so foully wronged.

Ah l' he said smoothly, although his eyes

glittered with a dangerous light. "This is a pleasant speciacle for a fond husband's eyes! riad I less confidence in my lady wife, or were I inclined to jeslousy, I might fancy that Kathleen was coquetting with her discarded

Lord Tresham's face flushed. He let fall Kathleen's hands, and confronted Bassantyne with imperious sternness.

"I will repeat to you the substance of what I was saying to the Lady Kathleen," he said, with something of threatening in voice and manner, and with a look in his dark eyes before which Basantyne qualled. "I know that a dark future lies before her whose fortunes have been so fraudulently linked to yours, and I have vowed to myself to protect her should she need protection, and to aid her should she need aid. warn you, Nicol Bassantyne, that my eye will be upon you. Should you attempt to wrong or harm this unhapy lady, the hand of vengeance will be swift to tall upon you."

(To be continued.)

MY DAUGHTER.

My little daughter grows apace: Her dolls are now quite out of date; It seems that I must take their place We have become such friends of late. We might be ministers of state. Discussing projects of great peril Such strange new questionings dilate The beauty of my little girl.

How tall she grows! What subtle grace Doth every movement animate: With garments gathered for the race She stands, a goddess slim and straight,

Young Arcemis, when she was eight Among the myrtle bloom and lancel— I doubt if she could more than mate The beauty of my little girl.

Leaving the lines nore delicate, Till in her features I can trace Her mother's smile, serene, sedate. 'Tie something at the hands of fate To watch the onward years unfurl Each line which goes to consecrate The beauty of my little girl.

The baby passes from her face.

Lord! hear me, as in prayer I wait, Thou givest all; guard Thou my pearl; And, when Thou countest at the Gate Thy jewels, count my little girl.

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Sr. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889.

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Very sincerely yours,

G. H. Grannis,

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

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MENTION THIS PAPER,

171 Queen Street West, Toronto.

Ren would think better of "famy" Women if they understand better the gentler sex-Literary Women as wives-Bachelors and Benedicts.

The Light of Love. As flowers, by their wealth of bloom, Will shed a gladness o'er the room, And waken e'en December's gloom
To cheerfulness and light, So through the darkness of de pair, That round me gathered everywhere, The touch of love, so soft and fair, Shed forth her radiance bright.

And as upon a stormy day, The clouds will hasten far away, When golden sunneants dance and play, Up in their robes of night. So gentle Love will reign supreme If aching hearts but own her "Queen." And shadous come but as a dream Across her hearthstone's light.

Literary Women as Wives.

I have often been surprised how deep-root ed to the general impression that literary women make but moderate authence as wives and mothers. It is certain that the facts do not substantiate this belief. Let any one take the roll of American literary women, and name will follow name that represents all that h b at in w.fen. od and purest in motherhold. No one, for example, would say that Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been a failure as wife r mother, in educating three daughters, the one more talented than the other. Marion Harland offers another instance in her perfacily-regulated home and family. Anna Katharine Green finds no difficulty in being ene of the most loving of mothers, and a model wife. Mrs. Croly ("Jenny Jane") never found that because she followed literature she could not be the power fer good she is in her home. Where can one find a wife more loving in the remembrance of her husband than is Mrs. Custer ? Could any woman be sweeter or more devoted as a wife than was Harriet Prescott Spefford. And so, might I go on through an almost interminable list. Mary J. Holmes Jessie Benton Fremont, Mrs. Alexander, Rebecca Harding Davis, Mrs. Admiral Dabigun, Augusta Wilson, Grace Greenwood, Louise Chandler Moulton,—all these, and many more are typical of the brightest and most harmonious domestic firesides.

Bachelors and Benedicts,

Mrs. Frank Laslie says married men, as a rule, have a speculative, absent-minded ex pression upon their faces, as if they were mutely pondering over some intricate do meetic or commercial affair. They generally have an air of arriers passes, so to speak, and it is not, to my mind. the fullest expression of happiness the haman ince can

The bachelor face, on the other hand, has its own handwriting of ili-success. It is apto wear a bored expression; a look of is life worth the living ? or else a cynical indifference to this and every other question outside of his own material comforts, which is very painful to read upon a young man.

An unmarried man grows selfish, narrow and material almost un a mutter of course, for life in its early days presentes an elasticity like what the medical mon tell us belongs to the human stomach. If one eats a good deal and varied food, the stomach embraces and assimilates it all; if one outs too little, and that only of concentrated food, the stomach contracts, grows rigid, and is no longer capable of more than the most limited

Moral :- Put a good deal into your life, and your life will be able to make good use of it, and to nourish the inner man, the unseen and immoral Ego, to the best advantage.

We cannot supersede nature, although we do try very ardently and obstinately to

Men and women were intended for each ether; they were intended to marry and to become parente. The human race is to be carried on, and the waste places of the globe are yet to be peopled; and this great sweep of the circle of infinity is not to be clipped out and thrown aside by the architects of Bene-

A Poisonous Practice.

If housekeepers everywhere would start and maintain a crusade against the sale of undrawn poultry in the markets or by farmers it would work a most wholeseme hygienic reform. It is a vicious practice, an abuse in fact, that people have endured, as they have many other abuses, because there is no remedy except in concerted action er legislation. It is impossible to keep undrawn poultry even a few hours, without the beginning of putrefaction from the effects of the gases from the undigested food in the "crop" and intestines. The longer it is kept, the more of the poison goes into the flesh, and in the majority of cases the poultry that reaches the kitchen from the market is actually unfit fer food. Housekeepers could well afford to pay a larger price to have the poultry dressed immediately upon being killed—they pay for much weight that is thrown away, as it is, besides having left a mass of polsoned flesh. It is urged that some people prefer the flavor of undressed poultry, but that fact only makes the matter the more alarming, since it indicates that we are cultivating a taste for putrid meat.-Can we not have a reform !-Good Housekeeping.

The Fussing of Wemen.

Men generally laugh at what they term "fussing" on the part of women, or, in other words, any mention before them or discussion of household duties. And yet all is to be perfection, particularly the "cuisine"; the "Julienne soup" is to be worthy of a French cafe, the "cotelettes a la soubise" irrepro-achable. It is true that they retain their privilege-as Englishmen-of grumbling; but that is, as a rule, all the help they are willing to give a woman in domestic matters. Till people have a thing themselves they alwave underrate the labor that it requires to do it efficiently. "It looks so easy, it cannot take so long," is said as often by men and women as by children. The next time that Lady Clara Vere de Vere goes to Ascot, it might add to her experiences of life if she were on one occasion to pack her own boxes. She would, perhaps, by means of that experience better understand the look given her by her maid (of indignant mortification) when she decides at the last moment to change ber traveling dress for one that is reposing at the bottom of her trunk. The law of the Medes and Persians will not suit an English household—a system that works well for a few months is not necessarily good for all time. A change of household often involves to the woman as much trouble and annoyance as a change of Ministry to a country. Nor must it be believed that because a household is numerous and a woman has many servants under her command she can, to quote the vulgar phrase "be quite a lady," loll on

a sofa all day, and read a novel. "Too many cooks spoil the broth," and often, with their discussions, recriminations, and quarrely, much more time is lost and

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN, wasted by the cooks than was required for the actual making of the soup. John Stuart Mill, in his "Subjection of Women," speaks of the many and various dulies of a woman and compares her life "to an interrupted sentence." Many women mak b n ath the freeting burneon of daily communiplaces and trivial duties. Lim Lytion, in one of his novels writes: "How many Hampdens and Milrons are killed by the almosphere of a drawing room!" How usny more Brontes and "George Eduts" are destroyed by the load of conventional life! Nobedy looks on a woman's time as sauren. Who ever heard of a woman's study to any country bones? A man may be the mest bugolic of mortals, or only bappy in the company of his dogs and gamekeeper. yet coursely confere upon Smoked meats are steady under a fair local and the private apartment the colline or "atudy," country enquiry. and his leteure to always considered sacred. insufficiency is no longer considered a mark of ladylike refinement. Even Princerses in these days would not becausidated musicians if they could not play better than the Princess of Hans Anderson's story. The knowledge of what is really good in art or music no longer belongs to a cotorle. - The Nineteenth Century.

Varieties.

A Philadelphia young woman has blinded herself temporarily by staring at an electric

Mrs. Cieveland has taken up a new fancy in dressing her hair. She now parts it on the loft side.

When a woman gets angry you can generally depend on her saying frankly what she thinks-or, at least, what she thinks she thinks just then—Somerville Journal.

It is supposed to be bad form in New York for men to wear flowers in ther buttonholes at dances nowadays, and girls going to their first balls have only their fans to carry.

"Americans are bright, smart, Intelligent people," cays an observant Swedish lady, "but they care unthing for health. They lavish it, and when it is gone they lavish money for pills."

Try a bundage of but salt outside the face for neuralgia; fill the mouth with hot salt in case of toothache; put a little hot salt in a piece of musico, and then put it in the ear for a second or two whom earache is trouble-

Madame Patti has given orders to have built for her on her estate at Craig y-nes, Wales, the prettiest private theatre in the world. Although it will seat only about one hundred and fifty people, it will be as com-plete in all its dotatle as the largest operahouse. It will be fluished next spring and Henry Irving will declicate it.

A Modera Minerva

She was deep in ev'ry science 'neath the sun,
(O, indeed 'swas fun)—

Cosmogony, Geology,
Philology, Geology,
Geometry, Photometry —
But 'twas the saddest story to confess, She could not sew a button on a dress!

She would spend a day or two upon a rhyme,
(What a high old time!) Threnodes, Epudes, Poems, Proems, Lyrics Pyrrhics-But ev'ry time she went a thing to buy,

She surely would be cheated on the sly Ev'ry language ever written she would try, (See could speak, oh my!) Illyriau, Iberiau, Hebraic, Chaldaic,

Indian, Atrican—
But when, ye gode, her cooking I recall, I'm bound to state she could not cook at all.

And I? Oh. I don't count for much, you see (Do not, pray, mind me) -Wandering, pondering, Shaking, quaking,

Tolling, mothing—
I have to stick to her through thick and thin. I've married her-that's where the joke come

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We hope our roaders will not forget to send for the Bazase tickets, in aid of this huly and apostolic work. Tickets 25 cts each, h book of 5 noketh \$1.00, address Revd. Dean Wagner, P.P., Windsor Out.

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MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 6,962 bbis, against 11,462 bbis for the week previous. The market is quiet but steady at a slight gain in the value of strong bakers, choice brauds of city having sold at \$4.80, and we quote \$4.60 to \$4.80. In straight roller further sales have been mentioned at \$4.50 to \$4.60, al though it is claimed that stocks cannot be replaced at the inside figure. Hard spring patents are quoted firmer at \$4.90 to \$5.10 with sales at within that range. Dealers here state that owing to the later advance in the price of Manitoban hard wheat, flour is bound to sell at higher prices before long. In advancing prices, however, care will have to be taken that Ameri can flour is not allowed to monopolize the market by the changes.

Prices here are quoted as follows:—
Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Patent spring

\$1.90 to \$2.05.
PRAS —Receipts for week 11,481 bush, against 10,089 push the week previous. Prices here are quoted at 670 to 68c per 66 lbs. Sales were made in the Stratford district last week at 5720 per 60 lbs f.o.b, but the market has since declin d, and prices there are now quoted at 56c to 571c per 60 lbs. Corn.—The market is dull and prices are

mere or less nominal at 50c to 51c per bushel duty paid.

OATS.—Receipts during the past week were 16,550 bushels against 42,852 bushels for the week previous. A little steader feeling has been experienced during the week with sales of choice Jpper Canada cats at 31c to 31½c per 32lbs, and Lower Canada have been placed at 30c. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The market is dull, with sales at \$1.90 to \$2. per 100 lbs as to

quantity.

OATMEAL, &c.—The market is quiet at about former quotations. We quote:—Standard in bbls \$3.85 to \$4.10, and granulated, \$4.10 to \$4.30. Rolled oats, \$4 to \$4.50 per bbl. Pearl barley is selling at \$6 to \$6.30 per bbl, and pot barley at \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas are quiet but steady at \$3.70 to \$3.90.

May Free The market remains steady.

MILL FEED.—The market remain: steady with sales of Ontario bran reported at \$13 in car lots, but holders are now asking \$13,59. Sales of city bran have been made at \$14.00 delivered. WHEAT.—Receipts during the week were 33,-396 bushels, against 37,502 bushels for the week previous. The sales are just reported of about 27,000 bushels of No 1 bard Manitoba wheat at 1, and about 13,000 bush of No 2 hard at 90c. Bablet.—Receipts during the week were 10,020 bushels againts 852 bushels the week previous. Sales of car lots of malting barley have been placed at 48c to 53c, choice pale Upper Canada having sold at 55c to 57c per 48lbs. Feed barley, 40c to 48c.

BUCKWHEAT .- The market is dull and prices easier at 35c to 40c per 48 lbs.

RYE.—Here prices are nominal at 50c to 58c.

MALT.—Sales of small lots of choice Montreal to \$5.75 for draft. Dry cod is quiet at \$4.50 per OO. Holly, Mich

wasted by the cooks than was required for male have been made at 800 to 900 per bushel, the actual making of the soup. John Stuart | bus contracts are being filled at 700. bus contracts are being filled as 70c.
SEEDS,—American red clover is quoted as \$3 60 to \$3 80 per bushel of 60 lbs here. Tim-othy is offered at \$1.30 per bushel of 45 lbs for

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—During the week some house nave experienced a little better move ment in pork, sales of new Causda short cut mess being reported as \$14 to \$14.25;per bbl, one good ared los being placed as shade below the inside figure. In western pork there have been sales of short cut clear as \$13.25 to \$13.50, with barrels at higher prices. Chicago moss is quiet at \$12.50 to \$12.75. In lard there have been sales of western in pails at 8 c for good sized lots.

our last report at \$5.75 to \$5.80 for choice bright hogs, but anything the alightest faulty have sold at \$5.60 to \$5.65. A car of good light hogs was bought in the west costing \$5.72\ laid down here. Jobbing lots run all the way from \$5.75 to \$6 per 100 lbs. The weather is very much against business, and a car load of alightly discolored hogs was offered yesterday as low as \$5.50. On the other hand holders west of Toronto are asking \$5.60 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs f. o. b. The market is very dull, with a downward tendency, owing to the shockingly bad weather for handling. Packers will probably take hold shortly, proving prices will warrant their doing so.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER —Receipts during the 'past week were 1,673 pkgs, agains:, 1,646 pkgs for the week previous. The market is exceedingly dull except for good choice fall ends of Townships and Morrisburg, which tell to the local trade as 200 to 22c. In creamery there is only a local demand at fairly steady rates for finest grades, of latest makes. There are no round lots changing hands, and no improvement in demand is looked for until after the holidays. The medium grades are

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

ROLL BUTTER.-The receipts have fallen off during the past few days, a better demand has been experienced, but in order to effect sales very low prices have to be accepted. It is very difficult to get over 16c for fine rolls, although a few choice lots have realized 17c. A lot of Western rolls in bris was sold as low as 12c but the quality was only medium.

CHEESE.—Receipts during the past week

were 508 boxes, against 3,642 boxes the week previous. The exports during the past week ending December 14th were 6,966 boxes by the Dominion steamer via Portland, for Liverpool, 2,222 boxes by the Cunard steam via Bostom for Liverpool, and 1,409 boxes t the Warren Line via Boston for London, making a total of 10,537 b xes, against 21,404 boxes for the cor-responding week last year. The market is quiet and a characteristically waiting one for this season of the year. No movement of any importance is now looked for until after the holidays. The only sale reported to us this week was that of a carload of finest October at 10 c to 10 c per lb. The market is slightly inclined to the easy side, but holders appear to be confident of ultimate results being more favorable after the turn of the year, and are of course not anxious to dispose of goods.

Finest September and October 101 to 102 Medium...... 9½ — 10½

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Ecos.-Receipts during the past week were 803 pkgs. Very few eggs are being exported, but the market remains firm at 18c to 20c for good to choice limed, and at 16c to 17c for poor. medium stock at 19c to 20c. Guaranteed new laid eggs are firm and in demand at 28c to 30c. BEANS.—Market quiet; choice white mediums \$1.85 to \$1.90, but car loads are quoted at \$1.55

MAPLE STRUP, &c. - Syrup sells at 50c to 81 per tin as to quality, and maple sugar at 7c to 8c per lb as to quality.

HONEY.—Extracted, 10c to 11c as to quality.

HAY, &c.—The market is steady. No. 1 pressed hay \$10 to \$10 50, good qualities \$9 to \$9.50, and inferior \$6 to \$6 50. Pressed straw, \$4.50 to \$6.25 as to quality.

BEESWAX.—Market quiet, with a few sales at

25c to 26c per lb.

GAME.—Partridges are steady at 55c to 65c; vension saddles are reported at 11c to 12c per lb and of carcases at 7c to 8c.

DRESSED POULTRY.— Receipts are increasing,

but under a fair demand all choice stock is out under a lair demand all choice spock is taken at outside quotations. Turkeys, 9c to 10½c; chickens, 7c to 8c. Geese sold at 7c to 8c, and ducks are steady at 9c per lb.

Hors—The market remains firm for all really

choice parcels of Canadian, which are held at 14c to 15c, last sales of which were reported at 14c. Medium to good 1889 hops are quoted at 10c to 12½c and old at 5c to 7c. Pacifics are steady at 20c to 21c duty paid, and German at

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The market continues quiet, locally, APPLES.—The market continues quiet, locally, with a few round lots changing hands at \$2.50 to \$3 for good to choice varieties. Poor, small guarled and spotted fruit has sold at \$2 to \$2.25 per bbl. On English account we hear of sales of fine Western truit over the cable at \$2.85 to \$2.90 f. o. b. here. The stocks in the city are estimated at 25,000 bbls.

DRIED APPLES.—Market quiet at 6c to 7c per

DRIED APPLES.—Market quiet at 50 to 7c per bb as to quality and quantity.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Quotations are 10c to 11c for new and 8c to 9c for old.

ORANGES.—Valencias at \$4.50 to \$5 per case and of Floridas \$3.25 to \$3.50 per box.

Jamacia \$4.50 per bbl and Jaffa \$3 to \$3.50 per box.

The market is quiet.

LEMONS.—In fair demand at \$1 to \$3 per box as to quality.

as to quality.

Bananas — Yellow, \$3 per bunch.

Cranserries. — Business quiet at \$7 to \$9 per

bbl for the principal offerings.

DATES.—Are selling at 51c to 61c per lb.

NUTS.—Grenoble walnuts, 13c to 15c per lb.

GRAPES—Almeira \$5 to 86 per keg, and Cata-

whas at 50c per small backet.
Prans—California fruit \$5 per box.
Figs—In 1 lb boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb boxes 11c to 15c, and in bage 5c, in 10 to 20 in boxes
11c to 15c, and in bage 5c to 6c per lb.
POTATOES.—A good business has transpired,
and sales of car lots of good early rose
have been made at 70c to 75c per bag, smaller lots 80c to 85c.

ONIONS.—Canadian, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bbl. Spanish 65c to 75c, as to quantity and quality.

FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—A car of Lake Manitoba frozen white fish has been received by the same firm which imported the last car, and sold at full prices. The fish are now held at 61 per lb. full prices. The fish are now held at 6½ per lb. Fresh tommy cods were received on Tuesday last, sales of which started at \$2, then receded to \$1.75 until \$1.50 was the ruling price. The decline was owing to the warm and unfavorable weather. A lot of fresh frozen herring was received sales of which are reported at \$1.50 per 100. Fresh cod and haddook 3½ to 4c per lb. Fresh lobsters 6½ o 7c per lb.

Oysters.—Trade is quiet with sales at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per lb for ordinary to good, and at \$4 to \$4.50 for hand picked.

to \$4.50 for hand picked.
SALT FISH.—Green cod is in slow demand at

quintal, Labrador nerring, \$3.75 to \$4. New Sea trout, \$9 per bbl, and \$4.75 per half bbl. British Columbia salmon, \$10.50 to \$11.50 per

bil, and Newfoundland \$12 to \$12.50.

Oils, —Newfoundland Gaspe cod oil 3Sc to 35c, and Halifax at 31c. Steam refined seal oil has been bought up by one firm at 46c to 47c and is now held at 50c to 52c; cod liver oil dull; Newfoundland 55c to 60c.

CANNED F18H.—Canned lobeters 86 80 to 87.

Mackerel quiet at \$5 60 to \$5 80 per case. SMOKED AND DRIED F18H.—Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.25 per box; ordinary kinds, 90c to \$1. Pure boneless fish in 25 to 40 boxes at 3½c to 4c per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS.

In this branch of the trade business keeps dull ; in fact, dealers state they have not seen it so flat for some time past, and no improve-ment is looked for until about the middle of We quote:—
Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$14.00 to \$14.50; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$12.50; has pork, Western, per bbl, \$12.50; ham, city cured, per lb, January. The demand has been almost nil, and few sales have been effected, which is no doubt cline. We quote 4c, 3c and 2c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, tanners paying 1c more. Lambekins are steady at 75c to 80c, and calf-kins at 5c to dealers and 62 to tanners.

RAW FURS.

Beaver and otter are in fair demand for the local trade, and good prices are paid for prime skins. There is scarcely any enquiry for bear, lynx and skunk, and prices are declining. In other lines there is virtually no change to men tion. A few lots of mink, skunk and muskrat are coming mand realizing within the rarge of quotations which are for average prime skins. Extra size or quality are worth more, damaged or unprime skins proportionately

lower.	
Bear, per skin	12 50 — 15 00 6 00 — 8 00
Fisher Fox, red Fox, cross	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Lynx Marten Mink	$ \begin{array}{r} 300 - 400 \\ 100 - 125 \\ 100 - 125 \end{array} $
Muskrat Otter Raccoon	0.50 - 0.75
Skunkaverage	0 50 0 60

"The Art of Proposing."

The Dublin Nation recently devoted much space to the discussion of the best way to "pop-the question." A correspondent of that paper gives the following account of how an Irishman proposed: "Jenmy Boyle, of Glencullen, approached Mary's cottage one evening thirty approached Mary's cottage one evening thirty years ago, and standing on the threshold said: 'God save you, Mary!—is there any one at home?' 'There is, Jemmy,' quoth the collecn—'my mother is at home, but she's laid up with the rheumatics.' 'Well, Mary, said Jemmy, 'I have come only to see yourself. I have to tell you,' he added, with a breezy self-complacency, 'that I'm goin' to get married, and as there's a bargain in me, I'd like a friend would get it. Will you have the bargain, Mary?' red. Will you have the bargain, Mary?"
'Well, Jemmy!' ejaculabed Mary, blushing reay
red, but not losing her self-possession, 'I
know you're a bargain and as you're gein
so cheap, I may as well take the chance of havin you.' After this laconic engagement they joined hands, and in a few days afterward because and wife.". The Nation correspondent adds, with a pride that bearays his identity, " that marriage was not a failure."

Words are things; a small drop of ink (talling like dew) upon thought, produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think.

You can't prevent the birds of sadness from flying over your head, but you may prevent them from stopping to build their nest there.

It is not the height to which men are advanced Good held fresh are quoted at 22c to 23c, and | that makes them giddy; it is the looking down with contempt upon those beneath.



Health

The Nature of a Disease Told on Sight.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE

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

CERTIFICATE.

CERTIFICATE.

May 4th, 1887.

For twenty-one years I was afflicted with dyspepsia, kidney disease, enlargement of the liver and heart disease. I also suffered from constipation; in fact, it is to this same constipation that I may attribute all the abovementioned diseases which afflicted me during twenty-one years. Several physicians attended me, but all pronounced my case incurable.

me, but all pronounced my case incurable.

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

80 German street, (in yard).

We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula.

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

MM, LACROIX FILS,

Successor to MDMR. DESMARAIS, 1263 Mignonne St, cor. St. Elizabeth.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode rate prices.

We would request everyone to inform them-selves regarding us before paying us a visit so that they may be the better satisfied.

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

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY! How Lost! How Regained.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE A Scientific and Standard Topular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, nostpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. It. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and acorps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of dentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE. No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

FARMS and MILLS SOLD land e tebanged. Free Catalogue, B. E. CHAFFIN & CO., Bichmond, Va 19 - 13

MOTICE.

The Society called "Society Bienveillante de Notre Dame de Bonsecours" at Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, to obtain amendments to its charger and to the Act an ending the same for the following

purposes:
1. To render and make transferrable the life rents due by the Society to the widows of the deceased members thereof 2. To validate the transfers already made of

such rents.

3 To permit to the Board of Directors of the and Society to tak from the reserve fund the sum of money required and necessary to redeem the said rents. 4 To grant to the Board of Directors the

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

other amendments of a less importance
JEAN P. MARION, 20.4

STATE OF JOSEPH DUBEAU—DAME SCHOLASTIQUE MAURICE, widow of JACQUES DUBEAU, her sons CHARLES and JACQUES DUFEAU, all of this city, hereby give public notice to all the interested heirs of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was drown ed near Shelter Island, New York State, during August 1886, that they will petition, on the 20th day of February, 1893, one of this District Superior Court Judges, in Chamber, at the Court House of Montreal, at 10:30 a.m., to grant for their own and exclusive benefit letters of verification of the heirs. All interested parties are hereby notified to oppose the said petition, on or before the said date, if they judge con-

Montreal, October 17th, 1889. DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS. Attys. for Petitioners, 1668 No're Dame street.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 733.—JANE McIN
TOSH, of the city and District of Montreal
wife common as to property of John McCowan
of the same place, clerk, duly authorized to
ester en justice, Plaintiff;
vs.

JOHN McCOWAN, of the City and District of Montreal, clerk, Delen

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this matter this day. Montreal, Nov. 30, 1889.
GREENSHIELDS, GUERIN & GREEN-

SHIELDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA - PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SU-PERIOR COURT, No. 1931. DAME MARY

SARAH FARRELL, of the City and District of Montreal, wite of THOMAS CONNOLLY, of the same place, Cabinet Maker, and duly authorized for the purposes of this suit, Plainuff; The said THOMAS CONNOLLY, Defend-

An action for separation as to property ha

been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 28th November, 1889.
DOHERTY & DOHERTY.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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

f which the public is hered, 1889.

Montreal, December 3rd, 1889.

COUTLEE & LAMARCHE,

N.P.

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

JOHN LYNOH, of the City and District of Montreal, Yeoman, Plaintiff,

THOMAS CONRAD, of the same place, fitter. Defendant. On Plaintif's motion, by his Attorneys, Messrs. Doherty & Doherty, the Defendant is

ordered to appear within two months.

Montreal, lith December, 1889. CHAS. BONACINA Deputy C. C. C.

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," Cuties Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prevas

WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply with reference to BENZIGER BROTHERS, 36 and 38 Barclay street, New York.

FRRE, I Pack Beautiful Hidden NAME CARDS, Art Album, Whistle Ring, Cull Buttont, Watch chan, Dominoes, Checker Board, Ches Board, For and Geres Board, Nine Men Morts Board, Game of Forium, I new Parlor Games, 275 Album Verses, 50 new Riddles, Game of Letters, samples of new style Envelope, Photograph, 811 Krings and Gold Class Cards and others, all only 18c. For Card samples Free, ALLENS CARD WORKS, New Haven, Counc. 2I - 2

TO BUSINESS MEN .-- If you desire to

extend your business, secure some of the first-class advertising space new being offered by the publishers of "THE TRUE WIT-NESS." First-class positions guaranteed to all advertisements sent in between now and the first week in January.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BREIT-PURCELL-Nov. 21, at the Pro-Cathedraf Marlborough street, Dublin, John Brett to Elem youngest daughter of the late Patrick Purcell, Rose Inn street Kilkenny

city,
Chowley-Ryan -Nov. 20, in the beautiful new church at Sarafield's Rock, Baltyneety, by the Rev. Michael Ryan, P.P., Patrick E. Crowley, Ballinabinch, Cashel, co. Tipperary, to Johanna, eldest daughter of Michael Liun, Ballingerts, Living, Ballingerts, Living, Ballingerts, Living, Co. Physics of Michael Ryan, Ballingerts, Living, Co. Phys. to Johanna, eldest daughter of Michael 12-an, Ballyneety, co. Limerick, sister to Rev. Denis Ryan, Rockhampton, Queensland, and grandorece to the late Rev. La urence Bourke, formerly P.P., of Killinnule, co. Tipperary. OGARIY—RYAN—Nov. 21, Michael Fogarty, voungest son of the late Timothy Fogarty Lisheenatagart, Loughmore, co. Tipperary, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Ryan, Coolatogal, Borrisoleigh, co. Tipperary.

GORE—FEELY—Nov. 21, at St. Audon's Roman Catholic Church, High street, Dublin, William Gore, of 33 Thomas street, [Dublin, to Jane, second eldest daughter of Hugh Feely, 45 Bridgefoot street, Waysen—Nov. 21, at St. Mary's,

RENEEDY—KAYANAGH—Nov. 21. at St. Mary's, Booterstown, John Alexis Kennedy, St. Mary's road, to Maud Josephine, second youngest daughter of the late John Kavanagh, Esq., Temora, Booterstown, county Dublin. LOUGHEAN—CORCORAN—Nov. 15, at the Roman Catholic Church, Skrane, Francis, only son of Francis Loughran, P. L. G., Tullykane, to Jennie, second daughter of James Corcoran,

Trevitt.
TALLON-MCENTYRE-Nov. 18, at the Church of the Visitation, Fairview, Dublin Patrick Joseph, youngest son of P. Tallon, 27 Constitution Hill, Dublin, to Henrictta Rose, only daughter of Thomas McEntyre, Esq., C.E., 4 Esmond terrace, Fairview Strand,

DIED.

BRENNAN-Nov. 25, at his residence, 31 New Row, South, Dublin, Martin, eldest son of

Now, South, Dublin, Martin, eldest son of Owen and Elizabeth Brennan.

BROE-Nov. 26, at his residence, Holborn Mount, Hull, Yorkshire, John Joseph Broe, Celbridge, co., Kildare, aged 56 years

BYRNE-Nov. 26, at his residence, 15 Belview, Dublin, John, eldest son of the late Morgan Burne, millwright of Dublavia of Wickley. Byrne, millwright, of Dunlavin, co. Wicklow. BURKE-Nov. 24, at his residence. 14 Upper Sackville street, Dublin, John Burk, in the

67th year of his age.
BRADT—Nov. 23, of gaugrens of the lung, John Brady, classical teacher, Ballyjamesduff, co. Cavan, aged 45 years

Syung-Nov. 19, at her residence, Southfield, Ballintubber, Bridget Byrne, in her 65th COOKE-Nov. 23, at Dublin, Charles Cooke, Theatrical Manager, and Irish Comedian.

OREMIN—Nov. 26, at his residence, William street, List wel, Maurice Cremin.

CARBERRY—Nov. 15, at Laxon Hall, Stamford, the Right Hon. George Percy Partick

Baron Carberry.

Campion - Nov. 28, at the residence of her mees, Mrs. O'Brien, 2 South Earl street, Dublin, Mrs. Kate Campion, of 44 Benburb

COLLINS -Nov. 10, after a protracted illuess,

Collins—Nov. 10, after a protracted illness, Mrs. M. Collins, relict of John Collins, Inchreigh, Dunmanway, co. Cork.
D'Ancy—Nov. 28, at Kilcronev, Bray, Matthew Peter D'Arcy, Eq., J. P., D. L.
Doylk—Nov. 24, at his residence, Stratford on Shaney, county Wicklow, Michael Doyle, in the 75th year of his age.
Dowling—Nov. 24, at the Mater Misericordize Heepital, Dublin, Edward, third eldest son of Edward Dowling, of 17 Lower Gardiner st., Dublin, car proprietor, formerly of Brittae. Dublin, car proprietor, formerly of Brittas,

County Dublin, aged 26 years
Unyle-Nov. 23, as her residence, Winetavern,
Stratford, co. Wicklow, Mrs. Eliza Doyle,
relict of the late Thomas Doyle, aged 74 years, DALTON-Nov. 22, at his residence, Lad lane,

Bacgot street, Dublin, Michael Dalton.

Davis—No. 25, at his residence, Trim, Richard
Davis, builder, father of the Rev. Win. J.

Davis, builder, lather of the Rev. Win. 3.
Davis, C.C., Ratoath, aged 74 years.
Doylk—Nov. 24, at his residence, Stratfordon-Slaney, co. Wicklow, Michael Doyle, in
the 76th year of his age.
Finkgan—Nov. 26, at his residence, Rosemount,
Thos. R. Finegan, of 61 Old Kilmainham, late of Drogheds, aged 51 years.

Gartler-Nov. 26, at 50 South Mall, Cork,
Juseph C. R. Gartley, Dental Surgeon.

HANLAM—Nov. 25, at his residence, 156 James's st., Dublin, James Haslam.

Kelly—Nov. 27, at St. Peter's Phibsboro', Dublin, Rev. James Kelly, C.M.

Kergan—November 26, at her residence, 3 Great Britainst., Dublin, Mary, wife of John

Keenan. Krauns-Nov. 6, at Portarlington, Michael

KRARNS-Nov. 6, at Portarlington, Michael Kearns, aged 59 years.

Law-Nov. 24, at 7 Brighton square, Rathgar, Dublin, Edward Law, aged 72 years.

McNamara-Nov. 25, at Macroom, Catherine, wife of George McNamara.

McCare-Nov. 28, at Church street, Cavan, Francis Joseph, youngest son of John McCare, C.P.S., Cavan.

Morrin-Nov. 16, at 25 Brown street, Weaver's square, Dublin, Edward Morrin.

McKinney-Nov. 24, at 36 Tvy terrace, Londonderry, Patrick J. McKinney, late of the Telegraph Department. G.P.O., Dublin.

Mitchell-Nov. 24, at her residence, 186 Clonliffe road, Mrs. Catherine Mitchell, relict of the late Patrick Mitchell, of Dublin.

the late Patrick Mitchell, of Dublin.

NOLAN—Nov. 23, at his residence, Mountloftus,
Goresbridge, county Kilkenny, John Nolan,

Goresbridge, county Kirkenny, John Notal, in the 85th year of his age.

O'NEILL—Nov. 23, at his residence, Glasthule, Dublin, James O'Neill, member of the Bricklayer's Society, aged 67 years.

O'SULLIVAN—Nov. 24 at Baggott street Hospital, Dublin, Teddy J. O'Sullivan of Kenmare, late of Pimm Brothers and Todd & Burns, Dublin.

Dublin.
O'TOOLE—November 22, at the Mater Miserie cordine Hospital, Dublin, Mr. Joseph O'Toole. PAYNE-November 14, at Ballaghadereen, Eleanor, daughter of the late Thomas Payne, Esq., and sister of the Honorable Grorge Thomas Payne, of Natchez, Mississippi, U.

PURCELL-November 22, at 37 Westland row, Dublin, Ernest, infant son of Daniel Purcell

Dublin, Erness, infant son of Daniel Parcen, solicitor.

RYAN—Nov. 11, at his residence, Rathkeale, county Limerick, James J. Ryan, after a short illness, aged 32 years.

TIMMONS—Nov. 23, at his residence, Foster terrace, Ballybough road, Dublin, Richard Timmons, late D.M.P.

REILLY—November 19, at 16 Kenmare Parade, M. C. Dublin, Cabbering (Kanja), younge.

REILLY—November 19, at 16 Kenmare Parade,
N. C. R., Dublin, Oabherine (Katie). youngest daughter of Joseph and Theresa Reilly.

SCANNELL—November 12, at Crossroads, Kenmare, county Kerry, Mary relict of the late
Daniel Scannell, aged 60 years.

SHERIDAN—November 15, at Marshill, Crossdoney, county Cavan, Mr. Patrick Sheridan,
third son of the late Mr. James and Catherine
Sheridan, aged 26 years.

SHEEHY—November 15, Joremiah Sheehy
student of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth,
in the 20th year of his age.

in the 20th year of his age.
Sinnorr—November 17, at Crofton road, Kingstown, William, the beloved husband of

Mary Sinnott. Todl)—At 19 Rugby Road, Belfast, Arthur Todd, aged 86 years, formerly of Sandy-mount, Dublin. MHELER—November 20, at the Mater Miseri-cordiæ Hospital, Dublin, of typhoid fever, the Rev. Joseph A. Wheeler, O. P., in the 44th

waren, Dublin, Thomas Waters, late of Lower Baggot street, aged 82 years.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE's Butternut Pills.



This Powder never varies. Amervel of purity trength and wholesomeness. More economical shan the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, chort weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold cally in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER OO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

MINERS FAC S STARVATION. An Order Which Reduces the Wages of 25,000 Coal Miners.

SCHULYKILL HAVEN, Pa., D-cember 19 .-The news that reached here yest-rday toat the twenty-five thousand cost miner- and mine laborers throughout the Schuyikill coal regions who are now at work have been ordered on three quarter time on and after next Monday has cast a gloom over the entire region controlled by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company and other companies. All through the autumn and winter the coal-miner has had bid luck upon bad luck. Still suffering from the effects of the "long stilke," with debts contracted for the necessities of life still unpaid, his wages were reduced to four per cent. below the regalar basis. Then came the heavy autumn floods, which drowned out the collieries; mild weather continued, and the coal trade was worse than had been known for twenty years. Summer prices prevalled at tide water, with a sharp outting and shading of circular prices; stocks at the markets increased and there

were no sales. The miles of sidings along the railroads from the mines to the ses were crowded with loaded care. Colliery after colliery shut down, repair work was suspended, thousands of men the liberties we have won by encouraging an were thrown out of work and new all those who have been left at work as long as was possible have been ordered on three-quarter time. This is regarded as only a precurser of what is to follow, and it is a foregone conolusion that the miners will be very soon ordered on half time and there may be a complete and total shut down before long. In the Shamokin district thousands of men are out of employment and there is no knowing when they will be re-employed. Those who had work during the summer were obliged to labor at very low wages, owing to the sharp competition of the Huns, Poles and Italians. If mine. a and laborers averaged \$20 a month they were doing well; the men had large families, it cost every penny to live, many ran in debt, and now on the eve of Christmas they are penniless and without credit, because at many stores the rule is spot cash or orders from the miner.

VERGING ON DESPAIR.

Between Treverton and Mount Carmel It is estimated that there are 7,000 men and boys idle. Individual collieries are shutting down in all directions, and the operatives, having no money anead, are in a state of mind verged on dispair. The foreign element is already tramping about the regions begging for bread. The miners and mine laborers who are citizens and taxpayers are silent and gloomy, unable to help themselves. With thousands upon thousands of tons of unmined coal at their feet they have no work.

Unless cold weather speedily sets in, the anxiety, suffering and distress will be still greater. New England has stopped buying for the winter; the West reports that it is filled; the Middle State dealers say they want no more coal and it is for these reasons the miners are told that the collieries must shut down.

Very many men in utter desperation are leaving the regions. It is reported that at Treverton at least a thousand men have left for other sections of the State to secure work. Many have been driven away by actual hunger, and having large store bills already they have no more credit. The same story is told of many another mining patch in the Schuylkill coal regions. The coal barons prefer to keep the coal under ground rather than continue the men at work, because trade must not be demoralized. The coal carrying companies say they had rather make less in tells for carrying the coal to tidewater than mine the coal which they cannot now sell. Between these two millstones the miner and mine laborer are being ground to pieces.

MONONGAHELA MINERS HOPEFUL.

PITTSBURG, December 12.-A general resumption of work by the miners of the Monongahela valley is look for by the first of the year. A number of operators have conceeded the demands of the strikers. The strike was inaugurated some weeks ago, and affects five thousand men.

ELECTRIC WIRES HIS PYRE.

A Workman Broiled to Death on Two of the Deadly Wires.

TOLEDO, O., December 17 .- This morning Robert S. Dalton, a painter employed by the Lake Shore railway, went to the top of the train shed to measure a skylight for repairs. Me was missed a couple of hours afterwards and the foreman climed to the roof to investigate. He was horrified at seeing the body of Dalton lying on his back across two electric light wires and the smoke curling up from his burning clothing and flesh. The odor fairly sickened him, and seeing that Dalton was dead he at once descended to the freight office and telephoned to have the current shut off so that the bedy could be removed. It presented a horrible spectacle. The face was black, and from the mouth flakes feam had fallen over his face and on the roof. The left arm, which was fearfully burned about the elbow, was drawn up close to the side, the elbow bent and across the breast were burnt two strips about three inches wide, where the man had touched the wires. Dalton was a sober, in dustrious man, aged 40. He leaves a wife and ohild.

Behring Sea Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 17 .- Secretary of the Treasury Windom has decided to refuse the renewal of a lease to the Alaska Commercial company, which since 1879 has had a monopoly of the Alaska seal fisheries to the exclusion of all other seal hunters. Secretary Windom has decided to throw the privilege open to general competition, and will advertise for bide preparatory to letting tution and admired its people. They should see lease to the highest bidder, crany cominculate in their boys sentiments of patriotpany which will give the largest sum and guarantee to the government. By an act of lountry. It was true, he said, that an un-

the last Congress the secretary was authorfized to renew the lease of the old company, or o give the privelege to whom he pleased. As the Alaska company had a big and influential lobby here to effect the passage of the law to leave the entire matter with the secretary, Mr. Windom, with due caution, decided to risk no charges of favoritism, but choose to give every bidder an even chance.

OAUTIOUS CASTELAR.

A Revolt in Spain Now Would Precipitate a Terrible War Throughout Europe.

NEW YORK, December 18 .- The World's cor respondent at Madrid had an interview with Senor Castelar on the effects of the Brazilian revolution in Europe. He said the Bazilian revolution has created an enormous impression in Spain. "Though we knew it must happen some day or other, it came on us at last as a complete surprise. We are delighted that the movement was so successful, yet in the present state of affairs in Europe this very suddenness bears with it the threat of danger to the cause of Democracy. It is not prudent that the great Conservative states of the north of Europe should be alarmed by the sudden burst of demo-cratic republicanism, for if any great disturbance of the status quo were to result from the influence of events in Brazil monarchial governments, especially Germany, might make it an excuse for attacking France, which is the centre of democratic inspirations. That is why I hurried home to use my influence in modifying and calming public opinion in Spain. There is certainly an infection in the example set in Brazil for the national impulse on the part of all Liberals is to move rapidly in the direction of a republic. But therein lies the danger. The ardent and im-pulsive are for going forward at once, taking advantage of the profound impressions created on the public mind, overturning existing order and re-establishing the republic. No doubt this could be dene without violence, but would it be wise? The immediate effect of the proclamation of a republic at Madrid would be the overthrow of the Portuguese monarchy. This is certain, but its effect on the monarchies might be disas-trous. With France, Spain and Portugal estab-lished as republics, the duration of the king-dom of Italy would not be long. The effect of the Brazilian revolution has already caused grat alarm at Rome and the establishment of three republics in Europe would in all probability decide the German Government to declare war at once to prevent social revolution from overwhelming the German Empire. The French republic would be held responsible for the spread of Democratic ideas. A terrible war might begin which might destroy all that has been gained and throw us back for generations. No, we must have peace. Cur triumph must be effected by argument and discussion; then the result, though perhaps slow, will be certain and permanent. I certainly will not endanger excitement which might envoke the reaction at home and expose Europe to a horrible war."

Castelar declared he was glad the wretched house of Braganza had been driven from Brazil. "I am delighted," he said, "to see Dom Pedro wandering about Europa without a crown or throne or country. Every Spaniard will re-joice. It is a long delayed vengeance, but it has come at last, and after all their scheming and ambitious platting the House of Braganza has fallen, never to rise again. We Spaniards cannot forget the terrible injuries inflicted upon our country by the selfish ambition of this same House of Braganza. They it was who first divided the peninsula, and by separating Portugal from Spain inflicted irretrievable damage on both countries. Then again, for their own selfish interests, they separated Brazil from Portugal. Now Brazil has Criven them away with no more ceremony than if they were disgraced domestics. But what amuses me most are the shricks of the English press over Dom Pedro and his expulsion. No boubt the English have reason to be sorry for the downfall of the Braganza tamily. In them they have lost friends and allies and serviceable tools, but the people of Brazil and above all the people of Spain have cause to rejoice. Yes, it is Spanish vengence and we hall the Brazilian Republic with enthusiasm and delight.

WAS MR. GOWEN MURDERED. Strong Suspicion That the Wealthy Lawyer's

New York, December 18.—A Washington special says that Cassius M. Clay Anistett, of the Treasury Department, who was some years ago district attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania, does not agree to the theory that Franklin B. Gowen committed suicide at Wormley's hotel. He was prosecuting officer at the time the Mollie Maguires were tried in Pennsylvania, in which Mr. Gowen took such a prominent part Mr. Anistett believes that Mr. Gowen fell a victim to the vengeance of the survivors of those prosecutions. "I have for the last four years spent most of my time at Wormley's hotel in Washington," he said, "and I was at Wormley s when the dead body of Mr. Gowen was found. I said then, and I say now, that I do not believe Franklin B. Gowen died by his own hand. I will give my reasons. Wormley is a colored man. He has all the superatition of his race. When he was told that a man was dead in his house he had but one thought, that was to get the dead body out of Wormley's by the specifiest possible pr cess. No examination was made, and nobody knows whether the windows were fastened when Gowen was killed, or whether the murderer escaped through the transom or down the fire escape. I myself believe Mr. Gowen was murdered, and that whoever murdered him had ample time and opportunity to escape. I was a prosecuting officer at the time the Mollie Maguires were tried. Twenty of these men were hanged. Many others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 10 to 15 years. Some of these men have been released within the last two years. That oaths have been registered by some of these men to kill Gowen many people believe. He knew this. He was as brave as a lion. Even if he did buy a pistol he did not buy it to defend himself. It was not Mr. Gowen's habit to keep his room door locked. His letter to Col. Itaac Wister shows he expected to be in Philadelphia Friday evening last to meet his friends of the Biological society. Had he not intended to be there he would certainly have sent Col. Wister a telegram. No telegram was sent. When a man kills himself in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred he grasps the revolver in his hand and falls. If death ensues instantaneously the weapon is firmly grasped in the suicide's hand. Nothing of the kind happened in this case. The drop light was knocked off the table. The pistol was several feet distant from the dead man, and the best information we have inclines me to believe there were no powder marks on the face of the dead man. Mr. Gowen's whole life gives emphatic denial to the assertion that there was anything in his nature which would lead him to perish by his own hand. Strangest of

Moore, superintendent of the police of this city, and policeman Cross, the officer who first saw Gowen's dead body, had a consultation last night in regard to the affair. The policeman gave a detailed account of everything connected with the tragedy. Mr. Lindon has instructions to make a thorough investigation.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S PATRIOTISM

all things is the fact that there was no inquest

held after so startling an occurrence in the very

Detective Lindon, of Philadelphia, Major

heart of Washington."

Address on Catholic Education. TORONTO, December 19. — Archbishop Walsh delivered an important address at the De la Salle Institute this afternoon on the subject of Roman Catholic education. He said he had all his life endeavored to create a Canadian priesthood racial of the soil. He was a Canadian in heart, soul and sympathy. He admired the country, admired its constiinculoate in their boys sentiments of patriot lem and love of country, for this was their

in Upper Canada at this moment, but he had full confidence in the sense of justice of the Ontario people and believed that this wave of fanaticism would not sweep them into any act of injustice against the minority. He could not forget the noble sentiments ex-pressed by Hon. Mr. Blake, who said that the Protestant mejority of Ontarie should treat the Catholic minority not only with justice but with generosity. He heartily approved of those words without, he added, saying whether he embraced Mr. Blake's polition or not.

A TOWN NEARLY WIPED OUT,

Petroles. Pa., :Visited by a Disastrous Fire. Petroles, Pa., December 22.—A fire broke out here at 3 o'clock this morning at Klingen-smith's grocery when a strong wind was prevail-ing and burned along both sides of Maine, Ar-gyle and Fairview streets, destroying practically all the business houses and many residences.
The fire plugs were filled with mud and no
water could be had. Little or no effort was
made to fight the fiames, which spread over this prosperous little oil town with frightful velocity. It was a l the sleeping inhabitants could do to get out with their lifes and wearing apparel. Nothing of value was saved from the burning district. Fortunately no loss of life is reported, and no one was seriously hurt. The total loss will range between \$85.000 and \$100,-The thickly settled portion of the town on the north side of Main street, between Argyle street and the offices of the United Pipe Line, including the latter, and on the south side from the bank, which is still standing, to Fairview street, is destroyed, as well as the buildings to the cemetery. About forty buildings were consumed. The loss to the merchants is very heavy. They saved neither buildings nor stock and it is believed that in most interest them were nearly the first property. stances there was very little, if any, insurance. The buildings were generally frame and the insurance was so high as to be almost prohibitory. Petrolea has been ravaged several times by fire and flood, but this is the most disastrous visitation in its history. Its present population

PORTUGAL'S TIME HAS COME.

The Republican Party Decides that the Monarchy Must go,

LISBON, December 20.—The Republicans here have decided to issue a manifesto to the effect that the time is favorable for abolish-

log the menarchy.
LISBON, December 20.— The Marquis of communication of Portugal has been presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It calls upon the Portuguese Government to repudiate the action of its agents in the Zambesi river and demands the restoration of the alatus quo as it existed before the recent expedition of Serpa Pinto.

LISBON, December 20 —The Portuguese Government is agitating for the holding of an international congress for the settlement of the questions which have arisen from the dispute between Portugal and Great Britain concerning their respective possessions in Africa, as it prefers to accept European opinien to English dictation.

A Romantic Story.

A life of Signor Crispi is appearing in the Revue Internationale, and the author relates the following curious story of the Italian statesman. In his youth, it appears, Signor Crispi fell in love with a young lady, who warmly returned his affection. Parents and guardians, however, would not give their consent, and the young couple were separated. Seeing no hope of marrying the man of her choice, the lady entered a nunnery. Nearly half a century has passed since that time, and still the statesman and the nun have changed so little in their feelings towards each other that the Italian Premier has no firmer friend than the aged sister whom he loved in his youth. One cannot his heart for a nun should persecute the religious Orders as the Italian Premier has persecuted the monasteries and convents of Rome.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

The Landlord's Convention. Dublin, December 19.—The Dake of Abercorn presided at the Landowners' convention here to-day. He denied that the combination of the landlords was intended to hamper tenants and that not a six-pence of the convention funds had gone to such a purpose. The convention adopted resolutions declaring that the retention of the landed class was a necessity for Ireland and protesting against any measure making the sale of land compulsory. It also agreed to provide and advance meney to enable landlords to buy out the interests of

Parental Gloom.

Boys and girls are often spoiled by parental gloom. The father never unbends. The mother's rheumatism hurts so she does not see how little Maggie can ever laugh. Child-ish curiosity is denounced as impertinence. The parlor is a parliament, and everything in everlasting order. Balls and tops in that house are nuisances, and the pap that the boy is expected to relish is geometry, a little sweetened with the chalk of the blackboards. For cheerful reading the father would recommend "Young's Night Thoughts" and Harvey's "Meditations Among the Tombs.' At the first chance the boy would break

BAZAAR

Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph, &

WINDSOR, ONT.

N. B.—This Coupon, with money,

is to be sent by Registered Letter to

REV. DEAN WAGNER.PPR

WINDSOR, Ontario.

Name of Purchaser:

P. O. Address:

principled, ignoble and wicked crusade was | loose. With one grand leap he will clear the being preached against the Catholic minority catechism. He will burst away in to all riotous living. He will be se glad to got out of Egypt that he will jump into the Red Sea. The hardest colts to catch are those that have a long while been looked up. Restraints are necessary, but there must be some outlet. To high a dam will overflow all the meadows.

A FIENDISH PARENT KILLED.

One of His Herribly Tortured Sons Brains Him with an Axe.

Sr. Louis, December 19.—A terrible story of barbarous torture is told by the children of George H. Guenther, who was killed yesterday by his 17 years old son Emil. The story is corroborated by the police. Guenther had a chamber of horrors in his house, in which he chained up his children naked to pests, boys and girls alike, and tortured them in a horrible manner. Charles Guenther's story is corroborated by his married sister, and both state the boy Emil suffered in the same way. Charles Guenther says:-"I left home after one period of slow torture that made me desperate. It was in 1884, and after I ran away, when the facts came out and the whole thing was printed in the papers. I had done something that my father did not like. He made mego up-stairs with him to a room in the back part of the house that was seldom used. He shoved me in and came in himself, and locked the door behind him. Then he brought out chains and when I caught sight of them I set up an outcry, but no one heard me, or if they did they were afraid to come to me. Then my father begon so bind me with them. He put them en my hands and bound my feet with them, I thought he had finished then, but taking up another one he fastened it around my neck and fixed it so that I could hardly move my head. Then he left me. I suff-red fiendish tertures theu, but I was compelled to submit to more, however. After the lapse of a few hours I heard him coming up the stairs again. He opened the doer, and when shoot him while he was in custody, and also no stepped inside I noticed he had a bottle of that it is false that Marausju, the Imperial whiskey in his hand. He released me from the chains, and compelled me to strip from head to foot until I stood nude before him. Then he chained me up, and the most horrible thing that could ever be endured then ensued. He took a good sized pin and began pricking me with it from head to foot, until I was bleeding all over almost. Then he took LISBON, December 20.— The Marquis of the whiskey bettle and held it for a while, Salisbury's note in response to the recent leaving me to surmise what he intended doing, and increasing my anguish doubly by the anticipation of the terture to which I was to on subjected. Then my father wet his finger from the bottle and rubbed over what seemed to me every sere he had made on my body He did not rub it all over my body at once but would rub over a small space until all the stuff had been rubbed in, when he would wet his finger again and again on another place. The pain was torrible and excruciating. I must have fainted from it, I think, for I remained in that room all night, chained up, and didn't know anything until the next morning, when my slater released me. I

> rested." The boy Emil, who ran away at 15, three years ago, returned home yesterday, and, with the memory of the awful tortures he had endured still fresh in his mind, brained his father with a hatchet.

was laid up for three days, and then ran

away and told the police, and he was ar-

SCOTT ACT OPPRESSION.

The Charlottetown, P.E L. City Council and its Remarkable Resolutions.

ST JOHN, N. B., December 19 .-- The City council of Charlottetown, P.E.I., is not by any means a Scott Act body. The act is law in the city. The other day a woman was convicted of selling liquor and sent to jall in default of paying a fine, whereupon the City the aneddote is true; but it is almost incon-ceivable that one who had a tender place in his heart for a numerical management of the control rank with the most fervid utterances of the most renowned patriots, has passed the fol-lowing earnestly-worded, heart-breaking protest:-

Whereas, woman in all ages, savage and civilized, has been an object of love, affection and respect; and

Whereas, a woman in this city has been imprisoned for a breach of an enactment not supported by public opinion and contrary to British freedom in the property of British freedom in the tish freedom, justice and liberty: and

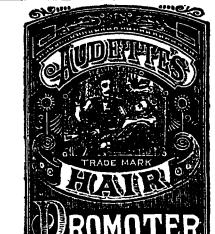
Whereas, the breach of said enactment consisted in selling an intoxicating beverage free ly used by all classes, from Her Most Greeious Majesty the Queen, who is Head of the Church and Defender of the Faith, to the humblest of her most loyal and most dutiful sub jects; and Whereas. The various legislatures in the

British dominions, exercising authority dele-rated to them from the people, legalize the importation and manufacture of such intoxicating beverages by imposing thereon a specific charge: Therefore resolved, That in the opinion of

this council, imprisonment of a woman for breach of an enactment destructive of indioreach of an enactment destructive of individual liberty, opposed to the spirit of the age and denounced by theologians and moralists of the highest standing, is an act worthy of the days of the Star Chamber and Jeffreys.

Brazil Defles Europe.

LISBON, December 19.—A telegram from Senhor Barbosa, Brazilian Minister of Finance, is published denying the assertions in the manifeste recently issued to the prople of



Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The AUDETTES HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the Scalp and removes Dandruff; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER
is a cool and refreshing lotion; is unsurpassed as a dressing and especially adapted for children.

This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and a tonic.
The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals. Sold by Druggists, 50 cts. per bottle.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor,

1538, and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal. Brazil by Viscount De Ouro Preto, lately Im perial Prime Minister, Barbosa declares the Viscount is a caluminator. Dr. Barbosa says says it is not true, as alleged by Preto, that s platoen of infantry was held in readiness to Dom Pedro. He was dismissed by the republic because he betrayed the army and the country. Barbeza says Preto's manifeste is designed to deceive Europe. Brazil detests Presto and the restoration of the monarchy is absolutely impossible. The diplomats and Republicans around Dom Pedro used him as a tool in the accomplishment of projects which his unbisesed judgment could never have approved.

A DEFI TO ALL EUROPE. The claims that certain European States may interfere in the concerns of Brazil, Barhoza says, are mere's ridiculous. The con-tiental policy of the Western Hemisphere on the subject was seen in the history of Mexico and the virtue of that policy it is a simple fact that Brazil is in off naive and defense alliance with all America. National properity is increasing on a grand scale. A commission has heen appointed to draft a constitution and electoral laws and the provisional Government will in a few days decree religious freedom and civil marriages. Absolute tranquility evists and the financial situation is aceured.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Dec. 21ss were 108; left over from previous week, 41; total for week, 149; shipped during week, 38; left for city, 65; sales for week, 17; on hand for sale, 29.

The horse trade during the week has been

very dull, owing to the holiday time, and buy ers of lumbering horses are waiting for snow. We have on hand for sale some very fine workers and drivers; have also been advised of several car loads to arrive from the West early in the week. American buyers are expected after the holidays, and a good trade is looked for.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending Dec. 22st, 1889, were as follows:—
Cattle. Sheep, Hogs. Calves

762
Over from last week. 26
Total for week. 788
Left on hand 535 30 535 30

of the week. The receipts were large, consisting of a number of first class beeves for the Christma-Imarket ; these were all quickly taken up at fancy prices, varying from 4c to 5c, and those of poorer quality from 3c to 4c. The improvement in prices did not hold as well as might be expected, and Thursday's trade was

decidedly slow, several owners rather than sell at a loss holding over till next week. Sheep and lambs steady at from 3½c to 5c. No improvement in the hog trade.

We quote the following as being fair values:—Butchers good, 4c to 42; Butchers' Med., 34c to 32; Butchers Culis, 24; to 3c; Sheep, 34c to 44c; Hogs, \$4.50 to \$4 60; Calves, \$8.00\text{200}



Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street New York, 148 Fifth Ave. Washington, 817 Market Square. WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Bazaar in Aid of Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph, Windsor, Ont. On the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th January, 1890. LIST OF PRIZES TO BE DRAWN ON JANUARY 18th. 1890.

LIST OF PRIZES TO BE DRAWN

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

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

3—His Honor Mayor Twomey, Windsor, \$25 in gold.

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

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

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

7—Benziger Bros., N.V., a fine old oil painting, the Guardina Angel.

125—Peters, watch-maker, Windsor, \$10 gold.

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

28—Lassaline Brothers, undertakers and furniture, Windsor, a ratan arm chair.

29—Thomas Bourke, dry goods merchant, Windsor, a silk umbrella.

30—Mrs. John Montreuil, Windsor, \$5 in gold.

31—Francis Girardot, tobacconist, Windsor, a beautiful 29—Thomas Bourke, dry goods merchant, Windsor, a silk umbrella.
30—Mrs. John Montreuil, Windsor, \$5 in gold.
31—Francis Girardot, tobacconist, Windsor, a beautiful mearscheum pipe.
32—A large photograph of Leo XIII., framed.
33—Mrs. J. Davis, Windsor, ornamental parlor lamp.
34—M. McCarthy, wood dealer, Windsor, \$5 in gold.
35—A beautiful wax cross, under glass.
36—William Lyons, Esq., Windsor, \$5 in gold.
37—Marshall Brothers, grocers, London, caddy of tea.
38—A beautiful crown of sea shells.
39—Young Ladies Society of the B V M, \$5 in gold.
40—Knights of St. John, Windsor, a beautiful divan.
41—Third Order of St. Francis, Windsor, \$5 in gold.
42—Michael Manning, Esq., Windsor, \$5 in gold.
43—Dennis Dumouchele, saddler, Windsor, a commodious satchel.

ian Angel.
8-Alderman Patrick Egan, Windsor, \$10 gold.
9-R. Beullac, Montreal, framed Madonna of Murillo

toilet set.
14—Dr. Joseph Reaume, Windsor, \$10 in gold.
15—St. Mary's Academy, Windsor, grand sofa cushion.
16—A nice table cover, crazy work.
17—Mr Joseph, Druggist, Windsor, an elegant lady's manicum and toilet set.
18—St. Joseph's Academy, Amherstburg, wax cross under glass. glass.

19—Dennis Rocheleau, merchant tailor, Windsor, \$10 in

19—Dennis Rocheleau, merchant failor, Windsor, \$10 in gold.
20—A large oil painted photograph of Leo XIII., framed; brought from Rome, 21—W. J. McKee, lum. mer., Windsor, \$10 in gold.
22—Mrs. Jos. Kilroy, Lincoln, Neb., U.S., a case of oxydised silver.
23—A sofa cushion, crazy work.
24—Wm. Hanrahan and Geo. Baby, Windsor Bottling Works, \$10 in gold.

TICKETS, 25 Cents.

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

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

45—A fine collection of sea-shells.

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

47—An ornamental table lamp.

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

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

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

52—Wichael McHugh, barrister, Windsor, \$10

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

53—Drake & Joyce, furniture, Windsor, parlor centre table.

Etc., etc., etc., etc.

BOOK OF FIVE TICKETS, \$1.00.

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

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

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

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

A BOUT PRESENTS!

The amount of money spent standally in Holl. day presents in Montreal is enormously large.
To this there can be no possible of justical if the
goods or articles are carefully and weely elected.

HOW TO SELECT.

In deciding upon what to present to a relative or friend try and think or a certain what article they are most in need of. By so doing you find what will be most acceptable.

APPRECIATED!!!

To give an article that is very accep able and thoroughly appreciated is to afforc an equal pleasure to both the receiver and giver.

WHAT TO GIVE.

What can be better for a X mas Present for a little girl than any of the following articles:
A pair of KID GLOVES or MITTS, from 550 to \$1.15.
A LACE COLLAR from 450 to \$2.35.
A fancy PINAFORE, from 500 to \$2.35.
A FUR CAP, from \$2.65 to \$2.85.
A FUR BOA, from 18c to \$1.60.
A SILK HANDKERCHIEF, from 20c to \$1.15.

Half-doz. CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. A presty SASH, from 60c to \$5 S0
A Ready-maie DRESS, from \$1.25 to \$11.25.
A pretty CLOAK, from \$2.45 to \$17.50

PRESENTS FOR BOYS. A pair of KID GLOVES or MITTS from

55c to \$1.15. A FUR CAP from \$2 35 to \$8. A SILK HANDKERCHIEF from 10c to 50c A neat TWEED SUIT from 1.80 to \$12. A WARM OVERCOAT from \$1 65 so \$2 05. A pair of OVERSTUCKINGS from 35c to \$1.20.

A pretty NECKTIE, 5c to 40c.

doz. COLLARS, from 75c to 90c.

PRESENTS FOR LADIES. A stylish FUR BOA, from \$1 20 to \$2.50.

A pretty FUR CAP, from \$3 40 to \$12.65.

A good FUR MUFF, 90c to \$12.

A LACE COLLARETTE, 35c to \$2.20.

A box of HANDKERCHIEFS, \$1 to \$1 50.

A pair best KID GLOVES, from 38c to \$5.

A pair KNITTED SILK MITTS, \$1.25

VERY HANDSOME PRESENTS.

A Black SILK COSTUME for \$20.00. A Colored SILK COSTUME, from \$20.00 to **\$2**5.00.

A Braided CLOTH COSTUME, from \$14.40 to \$27.00. A SEALETTE JACKET, from \$12.00 to 239 00 A SEALETTE DOLMAN, from \$20.00 to

A Fur lined DOLMAN, \$19.20 to \$85 00
A Fur-lined CIRCULAR, \$19.00 to \$72.00
A Dressy MORNING WRAPPER, from

A Dressy MORNING WRAPPER, from \$3.85 to \$21.95.
I doz. pair KID CLOVES, from \$2.20 \$8.50.
I doz. HANDKERCHIEFS from \$1.24 to \$5
A Good BEAR BOA, \$7.00 to \$27.00
A Stylish WINTER BONNET, from \$1.50
to \$22.00

A Good Silk UMBRELLA. from \$2,50 to \$13

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN. A pair FANOY BRAUES, from 15c to \$2. A pair Lined KID Gloves, from 95c to \$2.25. A Silk SOARF or TIE, from 15c to \$1.00 A box of COLLARS, from \$1.59 to \$2.10. A box of CUFFS, from \$2.25 to \$3.00. A pretty Silk Handkerchief, from \$2.25 to \$3. A good SILK Umbrella, from \$1.50 to \$18. A nobby WALKING STICK, from \$1.00 to

A FUR COLLAR AND CUFFS, from \$19.35 to \$28.00. A FUR-LINED COAT, \$56.00 to \$96.00 A box LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Initialed, \$1,50.

HOME PRESENTS.

A pair RAW SILK CURTAINS, from \$1.15 A pair LACE CURTAINS, from 50c to \$21.50. A pair ROMAN STRIPE CURTAINS, from \$1.00 to \$17.50.
An EIDER DOWN QUILT, from \$6.55 to

A handsome PIANO COVER, from \$2,35 to A pretty TABLE COVER, from \$2.15 to \$18.00.

A neat ORGAN COVER, from \$3.00 to \$3.75. A fancy SIDEBOARD COVER, from 60c to \$1.45. A dozen TABLE NAPKINS, from \$1.00 to \$7.00. A SOF A or CHAIR CUSHION, from 65c to

A TEA COSY, from \$1 20 to \$1.45. Etc., Etc., Etc.

SURE TO PLEASE SURE TO PLEASE SURE TO PLEASE

BUY YOUR XMAS PRESENTS
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AT S. CARSLEY'S AT S. CARSLEY'S

AND THEY WILL BE AND THEY WILL BE

SURE TO PLEASE SURE TO PLEASE TO PURASE TO PLEASE SURE PLEASE

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1775, 1775, 1777,

NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN