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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 11, 1891.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

PRIESTS IN POLITICS.

THEIR DUTY WHEN MORALS AND TRUTH ARE CONCERNED.

To Direct, Guide and Counsel the People as to Their Right Course.

obsolutions, and all of these, produces the hustings with their outraged and harmony, and harmony is held together by strength, and strength springs from the courage to obey, to suffer and

Disobedience begets disorder and hence disunion and final dissolution. In disorder there is weakness and in weakness cowardice, whence springs the inability to obey, to suffer, and to

Disobedience is unnatural and debasmg: e.g., the domestic animals are endowed by the Creator with sufficient inginet to enable them to yield obedience to man and live among themselves in harmony. The animals not needed by man are bereft of sufficient instinct to be trained so as to be relied on as a help to man. The tion and the eagle will forever skulk away from human habitation and seek their pray by stealth and rapine; the horse and domestic fowl will stay around the farm yard and feed from the hands of their master. The former are wild robbers, the latter are tame and bedient friends.

The man of reason is guided by virtue and looks up to heaven as his true tome, which he seeks to attain by noble and well directed acts; the man of passion is guided by sentiment, and aims at nothing only what the whim

The humble man has for his guide the spirit of God and propels his will, aided by supernatural grace, towards the attainment of an everlasting prize-the man of pride knows no higher guide than his own little candle of thought and with feeble efforts, his will reaches after bubbles which dissolve as rapidly as his heart

can grasp them. To act against the law of God is to be umatural and that which is unnatural is a menstresity. To be born a monster physically or mentally is not criminal on the part of the subject; but to act knowingly against the natural or positive law of God is to be a

SPIRITUAL MONSTER.

The spiritual guides of the people in Ireland and Germany knowing these subtime traths and understanding their duty owards their people, enter into the politics of their native land. They will not be brushed uside by the threats of foes nor the bribes of false friends. Their prudence is of that cast which nerved the signers of the Declaration of Independence to pledge their "lives and sacred honor" to take up the sword and follow the standard of their country; not of that sickly prudence which shirks duty and quails before the shadow of defeat. prodence of the French, the Italian and Mexican priests has lost for them in great measure the religion of God and deprived them and their blind-folded people people the inestimable blessing of religions free loan. These stool by while wieked men assumed the prerogatives of Godand incower1 produce and feeble pro-tests shamefully allowed the boon of true iberty to be wrenched from their hands.

this country and in Europe who are con-tinually caying down clerical interference. At one time we find the elericals abused for silence, at another for interwhenever they happen to strike in accord with that class' feelings.

It should be remembered that there is some good in all creatures. There are certain devils too high-minded to tempt people in some sins. The devil of intelhappy home of the married couple, to be tempted by the meaner order of imps. Lucifer will have nothing to do with a man who corrupts the heart of a mother and brings about disgraceful divorce.

And, as there are various orders of devils, so we have various grades of men. In the red-handed anarchist you can find as generous impulses as in the heart of a saint: the only difference is that in the former the passions are misdirected, while in the latter they are bent toward their proper end. Passion is not vice: it is only when it is allowed

to turn against the AUTHOR AND SOURCE

of its being that it becomes vicious. But all men need to be under the contiol of right reason, and right reason is nothing more or less than the Divine Law. Conscience is the eye of the soul that sees the true issue of right reason and admenishes man in his duty, to shim evil and do good: Still Conscience itself needs a guide; and this guide is the Kingdom of God-the Church of the living God-which Jesus Christ has permanently and indestructibly established. Now this Kingdom is Concreted in the Hierarchy and obedient people who pos-sess the faith of Jesus Christ and are haptized. The duty of the Hierarchy is to promulgate and enforce the Divine Law and the corresponding duty of the people is to obey these baws. No government can possibly exist without these

prudence, until the enemy of God and man swept away from beneath their feet

Obedience is the highest test of cour-all liberty and Divine order. Better by far for modern Italy, and France, if their witness the soldier in the field, the son under his father's command, the bishop to the Pope, the priest to the bishop, and the people to the priest! ligious principles, and went fearlessly to

Were this so, the bold and impudent tyrants of infidelity could not trample out their manhood and sacred rights and make them appear, as they really are, to the world a whining, whipped; trembling

BODY OF SLAVES, ruled by a few men whom Satan had boldly led on until he planted his dark standard above the fairest lands the sun shines on. This, I assert, could never have been accomplished, had the spirit of the priesthood in the Fatherland and Ireland, animated the Hierarchy of France and Italy.

Let those who want no priestly interference in Irish politics, remember that God is above man as His Kingdom is above earth. Liberty without religion is slavery; and far better is it to suffer temporal wrong than to voluntarily embrace species of freedom, like that of France, which has its counterpart and comple tion only in the infernal regions of Beel-

Rome and the Roman collar which men cometimes so contemptuously scoff at have a far higher signification than they get credit for; the one means Catholic Christianity and the other the trained

officer of Christ.

Before the shock of death all things must fall but these alone conquer death and carry their banners in triumph to tloat in the breezes of the eternal hills! In this country, whose constitution as far as it goes, is in full accord with the spirit of Christianity, the officers of Emmanuel confine themselves to their peculiar calling in the sacred pastures of their flocks; but it must be remembered that it was their opposition to religious intol-"priestly interference in erance, their polities" that won for Catholics religious freedom. The Church is the mother of liberty, and it is only in the midst of freedom that she rejoices in ner native dignity. Those, therefore, who oppose her are not friends of universal freedom; and those who would set her counsels and wisdom aside in politics, where morals and truth are necessarily involved, would deprive her, if they could, of one of her divine missions. The supreme court of the United States was wise and evidently guided by the spirit of God when it declared that Christianity was a fundamental part of the constitution of this country.

Hence those who rail at Catholic Chris tianity involve themselves in a serious breach of privilege and clearly expose themselves to the charge of disloyalty to The their country.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS

The more a mirror is polished the better it will reflect the light; the purer a soul is, the better will it show forth the rays and brightness of Diving love.

Many seek the enjoyment of intelligence, few are simple and pious at heart; There is a certain class of men both in the former desire knowledge, the latter his country and in Europe who are conjunity and in Europe who are conjuncted to the conjunction of the conjunction selves in Him.

A union with God is accomplished in three ways: by conformity, uniformity, ference, but sometimes they are lauded and by deiformity. Conformity is an whenever they happen to strike in accord entire subordination of our will to the divine will in all our works, and in all the incidents that happen to us, willing and accepting all that God wills, no mutther how repugnant it be to nature. Uniformity is a direct alliance of our will lectual pride will scorn to approach the with the divine will, by which we not impure man. He leaves the fornicator only will all that God wills, but we will and the adulterer, who sneaks into the it solely because God wills it, rejoicing in all that God wills, because it is agreeable to Him. Deiformity is a transformation in which our will becomes one with that of God: the human will is no more felt within us, but the divine; and it desires nothing but through the Uncreated Will, being transformed into it.

It seems to me that some writers are disposed to lay undue stress on the amiable and tender qualities of Mary and of holy Christian women without dwelling sufficiently on the strong and robust points of their character. The Holy Scripture in one place pronounces a lengthened eulogy on woman. What

does the Holy Ghost especially admire in her? Not her sweet and amiable temper or her gentle disposition, though of course she possessed these qualities, for no woman is perfect without them. No; He admires her valor, courage, fortitude, and the sturdy virtue of selfreliance. He does not say, "Who shall find a gentle woman?" but rather "Who shall find a valiant woman? As things brought from afar and from the uttermost coast is the price of her." It is only heroic virtues, or virtues practised in a heroic degree, that the Church

canonizes. This compassion which we feel for every being that suffers, God must feel for us in a superior degree; His heart cannot be less merciful or less compassionate than ours. God in Holy Scripture seems to glory that His mercy surpasses all His works. If He did not hear and the people who obey. Here again the wife to the proposition of the colony, approximately the virtue of Obelience.

Conscious of the imperative duty of obedience to regularity constituted authors.

During one of his missions in the proposition of the colony, approached the colony, approached to the defence, representation of the colony, approached to the defence, representation of the colony, approached to the defence, representation of the defence, representation of the defence, representation of the colony, approached to the defence, representation of the defence of the defence, representation of the defence of

thority the Pastors of the Kingdom of among you, of whom his son shall ask most retired room. He himself rose at attitude is the same as Sir John Thomp-

cestacies, ravishments, and spiritual consolutions. It consists alone in thinking, saying, doing that which is in conformity to the will of God. This union is perfect when our will is detached from everything, attached but to God in such a manner that it breathes but His pure will. This is the true and essential union that I ardently desire, and continually ask of our Lord.

the chapel of Notre Dame at Neuilly, France, at the consecration of Mgr. Louage, Bishop of Decca, in Bengal. He was assisted by Mgr. Thomas, Bishop of Adrianople, and Mgr. Dubouin, Bishop of Raphaule. Mgr. Louage was formerly provincial superior of the order of St. Croix in Montreal.

Episcopal Resignation.

It is stated that Monsignor Langevin, Bishop of Rimouski, who has been in failing health for some months past, has resigned his See and has been succeeded by his Coadjutor, Mgr. Blais. Mgr Tetu was the bearer from the Cardinal's Palace of the necessary documents from Rome entrusting Mgr. Blais with the episcopal charge of the diocese.

A Papal Letter.

Rome February 8 .- The Pope has finshed an exhaustive study of the educational question in the United State, and is preparing a letter to Cardinal Gibbons on the subject of Bishop Ireland's discourse. The Pope is satisfied with Car-dinal Gibbon's statement. The Pope has forbidden Catholic papers to comment on the fall of Premier Crispi, and believes the ex-premier will return to power owing to the influence of the dreibund.

The Right Prevails.

of the Roman Catholic bishops and priests, which were suspended in order to force the hierarchy to recognize the May laws. These funds have now accumulated to the amount of £800,000. Last year the Government proposed to pay the interest of this sum to the Roman Catholic bishoprics, but the Centre party refused this offer, and injudges the object of the League's circular judges the object of the League's circular party. down. party has gained a great triumph.

St. Fordinando, Magantic Co.

The Provincial of the Brothers Charity of Montreal paid a visit to this place last week and our very energetic parish priest, the Rev. L. Gagne, is very much occupied at the present time in making arrannements for building an addition to the college here. The building as it stands now is five stories high eighty feet long and forty wide. The two additional buildings they intend putting up this year will be somewhat larger. One of them will be one hundred and ten feet long by eighty wide, and six stories high, and the outer will be the same size as the school building already finished. This is the fourth year since the opening of the college here. There are eight Brothers of Charity teaching, besides a professor for music and Latln. The everincreasing member of students has made the new building necessity. The beauty of the place, situated as it on the shore of Lake William, brings many city people here who are glad to send their chil-dren to the college, as tuition and board are remarkably cheap.

The Church and the Negro.

The Rev. J. F. Regis Canevin, of Pittsburgh, Pa., well known for his labors in the cause of total abstinence, lectured. recently in the hall of the parish of the Holy Trinity, Pittsburgh, before a large audience of both white and colored peo-ple, on "The Mission of the Cathelic Church to the Colored Race." We quote the concluding passages of his admirable discourse :-

the concluding passages of his admirable discourse:—

"The Church says to the negro: Look beyond politics for the lifting up and advancement of your race. The decalogue and the golden rule are bright in your home. Your salvation is not an Iridescent dream. The darkened intelligence may be led to the light of the knowledge of God; the strong animal passic is may be subdued; hearts deflect by evil at lardened by sense of wrong may be cleaned and the whole man reformed and sanctified by truth and grace. Such is the mission of the Catholic Church to the negro race. Her Founder died upon the Cross for all men. Every soul of the negro race is as dear to the Sacred Heart of the Divine Crucified as the soul of the white man. That one Church of all nations can solve the negro problem without injustice to the weak or danger to the peace, happiness and order of Ainerican society.

"She instructs the children, she elevates woman; she teaches man to be content with his lot; to be soler, honest and industrious. She teaches that true dignity does not consist in accident of birth, color, wealth, or social station, but in virtue.

"She inculcates those lessons of self-restraint, chastity of thought, and word, and accion, which enuoties human life and preserve society. That Church speaks the same words of truth to the negroes of this nincteenth century, as to the Africans of the second century, and her mission is to speak with autholity, for she was sent by Jesus Christ to preach His Gospel to overy creature and to baptize all nations; and to the Church He said: 'He who heareth you; heareth He; and he who despiseth you, despiseth Me.'"

St. Anthony and the Infant Josus.

thority the Pastors of the Kingdom of God must watchfully guard their flocks and sound the note of warning whenever they detect on the horizon of the political world in which they live, anything that many bring contrision, dishonor, sin or slavery to their country. Better by far that the Hierarchy of France had joined with the people in days pest, than to have remained in pious and misdirected prudence, until the enemy of God and produced the shall ask a fish, will he reach him a stone? Or if he shall ask a fish, will he reach him a stone? Or inding that see how the holy preacher midnight to see how the holy preacher passed the night. Quietly approaching the house of Landon passed the night. Quietly approaching passed the night. Quietly approaching served the latter to accept a restance of the latter to accept a residency to their country. Better by far that the Hierarchy of France had joined who ask Him."

We deceive ourselves greatly if we think that union with God consists in prudence, until the enemy of God and produced the stone of the political breach him a stone? Or inding that the shall reach him a stone? Or anada, most retired room. He himself rose at midnight to see how the holy preacher inding to see how the holy preacher. Quietly approaching the political passed the night. Quietly approaching the stream of Justice of Canada, would be were the latter to accept a residency and the nick of Justice of Canada, would be were the latter to accept a residency and the night to see how the holy preacher inding to see how the holy preacher. The sould be were the latter to accept a residency and the night to see how the holy preacher inding the server desidency. Anthony's room, his eyes were designed to the Government of the United States in the Behring Sea displayed to the unidinght to see how the holy preacher inding to see how the holy preacher inding to see how the tion of the Divine Infant. The pions host, having secretly adored God Who had so honored his abode, retired from the scene, his soul filled with happiness at having been permitted to give shelter to the saint. The next morning St. An-thony, who had earned from the Infant Jesus that the apparition had been seen by the owner of the house, called the host and earnestly entreated him not to divulge what he had witnessed. Thus in most of his pictures and images St. An-Mgr. Fabre officiated on January 11 in | Child in his arms to commemorate this miracle.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

No Promise of a Settlement-Harrington's Appeal Not Approved.

DUBLIN, December 8 .- The Freeman's ournal says the Boulogne conferences, though productive of a hopeful feeling, are as yet without a final result. The unsettied questions do not refer to Parnell's retirement, or to Liberal demands that his retirement should be permanent. Parnell, according to the paper meant what he said in the committee soom of the House of Commons, namely that he would retire from the leader-ship on receiving certain assurances. The Journal says: "If the retirement is not real enough to satisfy the English Liberal press they must put up with it."

LONDON, February 9.—In a letter to the chairman of the Irish leadership committee of Dublin, Mr. Parnell says: I regret exceedingly to inform you that the prospects of a settlement are less promising than they appeared at the beginning of last week. I shall continue, however, to do everything in my power to reunite Ireland while sateguarding national interests. I trust your com-mittee and similar bodies will not relax exertions on my behalf."

Dublin, February 9.—Several Irish A bill has been introduced into the Archbishop Walsh, have written letters Prussian Diet by the Government to to the clergy of their dioceses in opposi-provide for the restitution of the salaries tion to Mr. Harrington's appeal to the members of the National League to reorganize in view of the coming general elections. Archbishop Walsh advised clerical members of the League to combat such Parnellite "packing" by refusing

upon having the capital paid which is similar to those issued annually The Government has now comby the League. Mr. Harrington says he plied with this demand, and the Centre informed Messis. Dillon and O'Brien before issuing the circular that in consequence of the co 'qpse of the American tour he had determined to ask the League branches to help evicted tenants. Mr. Harrington advises the archbishop not to commit the priests too hastily to a policy which will lead to two hostile camps in every parish.

The Chinook Bibles.

I once listened to a missionary, a good man, says a writer in the Academy, narrating to a group of Indians the weird tale of Christ's betrey dand Peter's donial of his Master in a free paraphrase of the apostolic narrative:

Petn yaka," this was the conclusion. mitlite copa piah, & kie temss Klotchmann elita tyhee leplet wawa, ,nika tillikum okok Jeses. Peta wawa, hyou silex, 'nika wake i kmtux yaka, mika wake kumtux mesika pilton wawa.' Alkie moxt elita wawa kahkwa okok, pe Peta wawa hyou, (hyas musacnie,) 'niku helu kumtux yaka.' Alkie tenass kel-lakala wawa kahkwa okok (here the preacher crowed like a cook and clapped his hands to his sides/three times) he Peta mamook lapote polityou cly."

The literal translation of this passageand the entire address was in much the same style—is:

"Peter he remained at the fire. By and by a little woman, a slave of the chief priest, said: 'You are the friend of this caus.1 Peter said, plenty angry, I do not understand you. I do not know your foolish talk. By and by two slaves spoke like this, and Peterspeaking plenty dams (very bad), 'I know nothing about hira.' By and by the little bird spoke like this (crowed), and Peter opened the door and plenty cried."—Boston Republic.

A Notable Case.

Halifax, February 9.—The suit of Baird against Walker came before the Sapreme Court at St. John's, Newfoundland, on Saturday. This case is of greatest importance to the Colony. The plain-tiff is the owner of several lobster factories on the so-called French Shore which were closed by orders of Sir Baldwin Walker, commander of Her Majesty's ship Emerald. Baird was in fact engaged in asserting the illegality of the modus vivendi between Great Britain and France in which struggle he had the sympathy of the entire colony. On Saturday Sir James Winter, ex-Attorney-General, appeared for the ptaintiff and made a splendid argument. The crowd in the court room could not restrain from applauding as he made the effective points. The excitement, which had been pretty well worked up during Sir James Winter's addressed reached fever heat when Sir William Whiteway, Attorney-

yer than Sir Wm. Whiteway. The populace in discussing the situation allege that Sir William Whiteway, while in England for the purpose of settling the French Shore difficulty in favor of Newfoundlend must have received. foundland, must have received a commission to defend the case brought against Sir Baldwin Walker, and also that he must have the promise of the governorship or other equally important office. Excitement over this latest incident in the French Shore trouble is intense and threatens to become serious.

A College Burned.

LENNOXVILLE, Que., February 5 .- The Bishops College, Protestant University, took fire at 2.50 p.m. and was a total loss. The college buildings consisted of three separate buildings, the main building containing the dormitories of the stu-dents of the Faculties of Arts and Divinity; the lecture rooms and the professors' quarters, the chapel and the graumar school building. Although three distinct buildings, these structures all stood close together, making a very imposing pile. The buildings were of brick and situated on a picturesque site near the junction of the St. Francis and Massawippi Rivers. The College had a private fire engine and other apparatus, but although the students and villagers fought manfully it was quite impossible to keep down the flames. The professors and students worked hard, but their

task was hopeless. The original building was built in 1845 and in 1857 the chapel was added, the dining hall and dormitories being built in 1861. In 1874 fire visited the institution and the main portion of the building, three stories in height, with basement and mansard roof, was re-crected in 1875, when improvements were made on the whole institu-

Leopold and the Workmen.

BRUSSELS, February 9 .- King Leopold received a delegation from the Work-men's Council of Industry today. In a speech he said he had decided to plodge his support of the demand for universal suffrage. He had the cause of the working classes greatly at heart, he said, but not being a dictator he must leave the suffrage question to the nation. "Workingmen are wrong,' he added, "in considering themselves a separate class. We are all Belgians in different grades, and all workmen." The delegates replied that the workmen had been made a separate class by being refused the right of voting. They trusted the King would assist in conciliating the classes in order to prevent any unfortunate occurrence.

The Formation of Character.

"The danger from our own will," says Cardinal Manning, "is this: It is our will that determines our whole destiny. You know brethern, the difference between the features of your face and your countenance. God made your features. but you made your countenance. Your features were his work, and He gives to every man his own natural face—all different from each other and yet all of one type. But the countenance of men are far more diverse even than their features. Some men have a lofty countenance, some have a lowering countenance, or a worldly or ostentations, vain glorious countenance, or a scornful countenance or a curning and dissembling countenonce. We know them by their look. We read men by looking at their faces not at their features, their eyes or lips, because God made these; but as a certain cast and motion, and shape and expression which their features have acquired. It is this that we call the countenance. And what makes this countenance, the inward and mental habits; the constant pressure of the mind, the perpetual repetition of its acts. You can detect at once a vainglorious, or conceited, or foolish person. It is stamped on their countenance. You can see at once on the faces of the curning, the deep, the dissembling, certain corresponding lines traced on the face as legibly as if they were written. Well, now, as it is with the countenance, so it is with the character. God gave us our intellect, our heart, and our will; but our character is something different from the will, the heart and the intellect. The character is that intellectual and moral texture into which all our life long we have been weaving up the inward life that is in use. It is the result of the ha. bitual or prevailing use we have been waking of our intellect, heart, and will. We are always at work like the weaver at a loom; the shuttle is always going, and the woof is always growing. So we are always forming a character for ourselves."

A Priest's Death.

Conk, February 9 .- A despatch from Rathcormack states that the parish priest of Castle Lyons, Father Ferrier, lied Saturday in a league hut erected in 1881, when he was evicted from his parochial residence for non-payment of

A cablegram received by Ald. Rainville, on Saturday, announced the death, in Paris, of his brother, the Hon. Judge Rainville. The deceased was born in 1839 and was consequently in his fifty-second year. He practiced successfully Land or agreement agreemen

A GREAT SUCCESS.

ST. PATRICK'S CATECHISM CONCERT

A Varied Programme Admirably Givens The Andience Kept fara Countant State of Pleasure-The Performers.

An entertainment took place on the 5th inst., in the Vice' armory, under the auspices of St. Patrick's estechism. The hall was literally packed. The stage was tastefully decorated with flowers and plants by A. Martin of "Elmwood" fame. The ushers did their work must satisfactory. The city press was lavish and still not exaggerated in preising the entertainment. In everybody's opinion it was an unparalleled success. "From it was an unparalleled success. From therise of the curtain, says the Gazette, until its fall the large audience was kept in a constant state of pleasure watching and admiring the talent of the little peo-ple who contributed to the performance." From the Star we learn that "the songs and choruses were catchy and ably rendered, the declarations symposhetic or humorous, and the instrumental music of a high order, while the enthusiasm of the immense audience was unbounded."

Rev. M. Callaghan opened the programme by remarking that he deemed as personal compliment the reception which was given him on appearing. He was under the impression that the entertainment which was in preparation would have several. beneficial effects. It would furhours in the most enjoyable way. It

would stimulate talent and raise the standard of tuste. It would show the re-sources of our youth and bring into relief the advantages derivable from an educational training. Among the resitations given were:

"MacLaime's Child," by W. T. Hayes;

"Playing Drunkard," by A. MacCabe;

"Which is Mother of the Chick," by Chs.

Fleming; "The Angel and Child," (Longfellow), by Ethel Irwin; and "The Palace of Gondeferus," by Flora Lovell.
Three wonderful little creatures, whose ages average but 6 years, brought down the house with their selections. Little Linda Conway sang "I'm so sky," Jimmy Dean declaimed "Splish-Splash," and Alice Moriarty "The Lost Favorite"

The Wheeler brothers astonished the audience with the significant of the second second

dience by their whistling and harmonica playing. Master Fred O'Connor excelled on the last instrument. Mas Maggie on the last instrument. Miss Maggie McAnally looked a most graceful picture and interpreted "Hearest Thou" (Pinsuti), in a charming style, while Roswell Murphy, a son of one of our most prominent Irish Canadians now residing at Kingston, rendered "Marguerite" in a delightful way, for which he was deservedly encored. Geo. Parks sang two songs very acceptably, Professor Sullivan contributed the 7th Concerto of Beriot on the violin and Professor Parker greatly pleased the audience with his manipulations of the banjo. Miss Mary Drumm proved by herplaying a leading pianist. Two gifted children, Lizzie Wall and Blanche Verret, of Quebec, played a military march on. the piano. The cheruses were "Sweet Birds are Singing." Agnes Heelan and Georgiana Haetwell, soloists, and "If the Waters Could Speak as They Flow," Master McCaffery, soloist. Professor Fowler appeared different times at the piano and considerably improved all that.

he accompanied. One of the principal attractions was a sensational sketch entitled, "The Bonnot Fake for the Year 1900," The young ladies who distinguished themselves in the respective parts which they took were: Maggie Drumm, Annie McCall, Lottic Kearns, Maggie Sullivan, Mary

Markum and Katie Hanley. We congratulate the reverend director of St. Patrick's cathecism upon the unqualified success which his entertainment obtained, more especially as we are aware that everything was under his in-spiration and management. His manner of regaling the public is deserving of the highest eulogium and the most generous patronage.

How Girls Should be Educated.

To inaugurate an economical fashion is well, only let it be one of prevensolute dependence, good for nothing, sel-tish in her aims and exacting in her demands, is a sin against her and against society. To begin at her birth to econo-mize and retrench in every department for the accumulation of money that this monstrous perversion of her life may be accomplished and maintained is grotesque and heathenish. Girls thus trained will fail of attaing a high order of woman-hood. Their sims will be petty, their ideals low and nothing very excellent can be expected of them in wifehood or motherhood. While we carefully guard whatever is womanly in her daughters, let them be trained to more of fibre and of firmness. Educate them to sel-denial, if pecuniary circumstances demand it, and not to self-indulgence. Accustom them to be of service in the household, to regard economy as praiseworthy and even heroic, and to add to their accomplishment a practical knowledge of work, and the possession of some fucrative vocation or industry by which they can support themselves. Such girs, when portionless, will carry to their husbands downes in themselves. North American Review.

ROME INTERNATIONAL

AND NOT MERELY NATIONAL.

The Spiritual Centre of the World and must be kept Neutral and Independent.

Twenty years of United Italy have proved that the Italians are not united. Anyone who was accustomed to visit Italy twenty years ago, and especially anyone who lived in Rome, would know, by observation of the Italian mind, that "Roman" and "Papal" were synonymous. The same truth holds good in the present day. An Italian capital which ignores the Pope, or an Italian nation which suffers the Pope to be ignored, is an anomaly as great as the Jerusalem which ignored its Saviour, and preferred a thief before its Heaven-sent Redeemer. Almost all the distinguished statesmen, of the world are now beginning warmly to recognise this truth. And so, too, are the best class of journalists. It was a bold statement of Senator Rossi a short time ago (quoted in almost every Italian journal) that the Catholic element was totally absent from the Italian Parliament, thirty millous of Italian Catholics being unrepresented, and the Catholic Church therefore being ignored. But what is also "unrepresented" in modern Rome is the Catholic mind of the whole Catholic Roman Church, the Catholic will and the Catholic instinct of two bundred millions of human hainess who hundred millions of human beings, who have as much right to be heard as Italian robbers. Just as a few proud Jews, "Scribes, Pharisees, hypocrites," in the days when Jerusalem slew its King, ignored the whole mind of the devout world, which had looked for, and which world, which had looked for, and which still ardently desired its Messiah, so the few proud and infidel Italians who now govern Rome ignore the devout instincts of Christendom. Rome is not, and never was, the capital of Italy; it is the capital of all Christian civilization, just as once it was the capital of all heathenism. No historic fact stands out in the life-timed two thousand years, like the fact that the capital of the pagan world was chosen by God to be the capital of the Christian world. The history of all Christian civilisation is not collateral with but identical with the supreme pontificate of Godk vigars; who from the tificate of God's vicars; who, from the day when St. Clement took refuge in a tall it shall grind him to powder."

Napoleon the First had to confess this; the faithful have taught the Divine the faithful, have taught the Divine truths to mankind.

Now take three aspects of this question and see if it be even possible to dispute the righteousness of the cause of all good Catholics; first, the natural right, then the spiritual right, then the right which may be called that of fitness. It is true may be called that of fitness. It is true close of the nineteenth century, of the that each of these rights derives an additional obviousness from its contact up in the Vatican, because, were he to with the obviousness of the other two with the obviousness of the other two; but this is because the fitness of

THE DIVINE PLAN

or institution would necessarily be its conspicuous characteristic. The natural right—that of twelve centuries inheritance—would go along with the spiritual right, that of headship; the natural and the spiritual right being demonstrated by the fitness which twelve centuries have proved to be divine. We may apply the word fine to the fitness; for Christian history has made it clear that, take away the independence. and you take -would go along with the spiritual word one to the fitness; for Christian history has made it clear that, take away the independence, and you take away the salutary action of the Popes; you take away all that they did through the Middle Ages for the pacification of both the world and the Church; you take away the organizations, centred in Rome, which for centuries have been the Rome, which for centuries have been the and most august potentate in the world. nurseries of Christian missions, together with the patronage of the fine arts, of every branch of the highest Christian education, of civilization in its purest, divine sense. The fitness thus shines out as conspicuously as the snight number of the Propaganda home. out as conspicuously as the spiritual unity which is assured by the independence hindered by the usurpation. Apart from such details, there is the scandal of the vicars to enjoy what is the oldest mon-archy in Christendom; the three claims, power in Rome, which sets itself up spiritual, natural, and fitting, being separate and yet perfectly blended. If we take each claim separately, it is as indisputably urgent as when allied with either one of the others, or with both. For the spiritual right, though not avarying the Head of the Church as its spiritual right, though not exercised by the natural right, is operative at least practically through that right; and Pope Pius IX. went so far as to excommunicate those persons who took away from him by force the natural right. The first terming the Head of the Church as its "subject" is like the inversion of the Divine and the human laws; the spiritual being rendered subordinate to the temporal; God's vicar being ruled and governed by a usurper—A F him by force the natural right. The fit- and governed by a usurper.—A. F. ness was that characteristic of the divine plan which stamped it as the divine appeal to common sense; all men seeing that Catholic unity, both in divine teaching and in Catholic practice, must necessitate the independence of the Church's head. In the first six centuries when there were no Christian empires, there could be little alliance between the two powers in the world, the spiritual and the mouarchical or the secular; but when such alliance became possible, antagonism became also possible; and henceforth the Popes must be independent, to be able to resist such antagonism. More than twenty times in twelve centuries have the Popes been subjected to the temporal antagonism of princes; Leo XIII, is at this time so subjected; and common sense might tell the world, just as it tells the Catholic Church, that antagonism must be raised by independence. 'It is impossible," said the Italian statesman, Massimo d'Azelio, "to make, or to desire to make, the Eternal City our capital." Why impossible? Because the capital of Italy would be the capital of a civil power, which would (and does) oppress

THE SPIRITUAL POWER. Thus fitness, without the argument from the natural right, and without the argu-ment from the divine appointment of the temporal power-as indicated and vindicated by twelve centuries of stability, by the universal concurrence of the Catholic world in the affirmation of the Pontiffs on the subject and by the direct teaching in our own time of Pius IX. and Leo XIII.—would of itself suffice to teach us that the spiritual power, being divine, must spiritually control civil powers by independence. The mission string, and children, in this bitterly cold of the Church being to the civil powers, and through them to all the Catholics in the world, that mission can only be ea-

mans and the Italians. (1) The enormous majority of Italians and of Romans detest the present infamous usurpation; (2) Rome itself is unsuited for a capital, because of the conflict between the spiritual and civil power; (3) Florence Catholic Christendom and the monuments of the mighty, pagan past; (5) Rome is not now inhabited by Romans, but by Italians who are as foreigners and who are so treated, and who take a purely commercial interest in the new capital; (6) the government of Rome is now despotic and is also bankrupt, nor is it popular with any class of the population of Rome is now despotic and is also bankrupt, nor is it popular with any class of the population of Rome is now despotic and is also bankrupt, nor is it popular with any class of the population of Rome is not now inhabited by Romany young and helpless ones who are unable to earn their 1-and-2-pence per day road making. 'What these old people do without their sons and daughters?' I said one day, when we were speaking of the emigration of young and strong. 'They mostly cries after their 1-and-2-pence per day road making. 'What these old people do without their sons and daughters?' I said one day, when we were speaking of the emigration of young and making. 'What these old people do without their sons and daughters?' I said one day, when we were speaking of the emigration of young and making. 'What these old people do without their sons and daughters?' I said one day, when we were speaking of the emigration of young and making. 'What these old people do without their sons and daughters?' I said one day, when we were speaking of the emigration of young and making. 'What these old people do without their sons and daughters?' I said one day, when we were speaking of the emigration of young and making. 'What these old people do without their sons and daughters?' I said one day, when we were speaking of the emigration of young and making. 'What these old people do without their sons and daughters?' I said one day, when we were speaking of the emigration of young and it was a speaking of the emigration of young and strong.' They mostly cries after the people do without their sons and daughters?' I said one day, when we were speaking of the emigration of young and strong and the p is it popular with any class of the population; (7) the general tone of Rome, and of Italy, is deteriorated, morally and intellectually; so that there are now two camps, the Catholic and the infidel camp, each cordially disliking and even repudiating the other, so that Italian and Roman harmony is departed. This is the purely natural state of the case. It was inevitable, it was foreseen, it was the reply.

"If you want to see utter, complete, absolute destitution, which can hardly be equalled in any part of the civilized world, you have only to pick your way amongst the many streams, over the low stone walls up to the village of Cashleer. On the bare north hillside there are thirty small cabins, so poor, so remote, so cut off from the sources of progress, that the stranger, as he stoops to peen was inevitable, it was foreseen, it was that the stranger, as he stoops to peep

which is repugnant to all parties; which financially has reduced the country to insolvency [Italy is now the most heavily taxed country in Europe]; which socially has split up the concord of Catholic Italy; which artistically has lowered the polycone it has completely destroyed value—as it has completely destroyed the charm—of that Eternal City which other countries to trust a power which is a perpetual and religious usurpation? Spiritually, naturally, and in the fitness of things, Rome is the mother city of Catholic Christendom, of the unities of religion and philosophy, of the preservation of what is Christianity conservative from the rude attacks of time and of human change; it is that one only city in this world where the harmonies should rest in worldly peace, because the discords should be kept out by the temporal power. No wonder that the great historians, Protestant as well as Catholic, have all preached to this world: "Leave King Umberto is now daily confessing it; and all Europe now feels, though it is slow in making confession, that, in the playful but significant language of Monsieur Thiers. "All who dine off the Pope will be certain to die of indigestion." The monster scandal, in this up in the Vatican, because, were no to show himself, he would be insulted—not by "Roman Catholics," but by those "foreigners" in Rome, who are Italians only as some fanatics are Englishmen—is as disturbing to the good feeling of every "gentleman" in Europe as it is to the conscience of every good Catholic in the world. As the Prussian Protestant. Dr.

Marshall. A CRY FROM CONNEMARA.

An English Lady Describes the Situation of the Irish Peasants There.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison sent the following communication to the Transcript on Jan. 29; Miss Sophy Sturge of Birmingham, England, is the daughter of that eminent Quaker philanthropist, Joseph Sturge, whose statue the city preserves, and of whom Whittier has written so beautifully. Moved with sympathy for the suffering poor of Ireland, she has made he home at Detterfrack, Galway, and devotes herself to teaching the women and children the art of fancy basket-making, the baskets finding a ready market in England.

Miss Sturge is a believer in work and

not in almsgiving, but the present misery of the people on the west coast of Ire land, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, forces her to appeal for im-mediate aid to friends in England and America. "It is seven months," she she writes, "before the new potatoes can be ready. We fully realize the demoratization of relief, but we cannot let the people starve, or even half starve, which

In the islands of Achill, Clare and Innisboth the children are crying for bread, and Clune, Cashleer, Glenagimla and other villages there is no fuel, all the turi being saturated by the incessant rains. The only potatoes left are about the size of marbles. The have no money weather, are going about half naked.

The priests are cheerfully co-operating with Miss Sturge, and every case of need consen win the concurrence of the civil will be carefully investigated. Let her powers, of whom the Popes must be, therefore civilly independent.

Now take the concurrence of the civil will be carefully investigated. Let her describe the picture of her surroundings.

"There is snow on the Concurrence of the civil will be carefully investigated. Let her describe the picture of her surroundings." Now take the purely natural views of the case, and, first, as regards the Roacross the begs. A few weeks back there

came a change in the white-faced, underfed children. They were just a little more silent, a little more white, that was all-but it meant that the scanty store of potatoes was gone, and the shadow of hunger had fallen. The government has begun relief works, not an hour too soon,

was inevitable, it was foreseen, it was foreknown. So that, from a purely, worldly point of view, every statesman might ask: Why continue

AN ANOMALY

which is repugnant to all parties: which them from actual starvation, there are numbers of old and sick and young who must be dependent on poor-law relief or private charity. One of these was heard to say the other day, 'If we are worthy, God will provide.' We are sure there are many who would wish to return, to them and to their country, the beautiful Irish parting salutation, May God win

It will give me great pleasure to receive and transmit contributions, or they may be sent direct to Miss Sturge, Letterfrack, Galway, Ire.

Mr. Garrison's address is 132 Federal street, Boston.

Not One in Ten

Of the people you meet day to day has perefectly pure, healthy blood. The hereditary scrofulous talet afflicts the large majority of people, while many others acquire diseases from impure air, improper food and wrong indusgences. Hence the imperative necessity for a reliable blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates every impurity, and gives to the blood vitality and health. It cures scrofula, sait rheum, humors, boils, pimples, and all other affections caused by impurities or poisonous germs in the blood. All that is asked for Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it be given a fair trial.

What is Cloture f

"What is a cloture, papa?" asked a little boy. "Cloture, my boy," answered his Walnut street sire, "cloture is what your mother means when she tells me to shut up."

This is the parliamentary explanation of the much talked of rule: In case of a debate becoming tedious four Senators may call for the question, or the same number may at any time

Competition.

move for the previous question.

In order to ascertain the views of chemists throughout Great Britain as to which of the remedies for outward ap-

St. Jac	obs Oil	3	84
Ellima	n's Embrocation	1	72
Hollov	yay's Omtment	• • • •	32
Allock	's 1 iasters		19
	Liniment		
	Killer		
Vaselin	ne		4
Cuticu	F8		2
Scatte	riug		\mathbf{s}
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T_0	otn1	6	35
****	1 4-2-4-1 - 0	11:	

The man who tries to be a Christian without making any change in his habits canses the devil no uneasiness.

Ladies who suffer from foul breath, the result of catarrh or cold in the head can obtain speedly relief by the use of Nasal Balm. It never fails. Try it.

To know that God stands between us and every danger gives the sweetest peace any soul can ever know.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS-These world-renowed remedies are confidently recommended to miners, navvies, and all who have to work underground, or where noxious atmospheres exist. The minute particles of coal or metal which permeate the air in such faces tend to block up the lungs and air-tubes, giving rise to bronchitis, asthma and palpitation of the heart. In Holloway's remedies will be found a safe and easily used medicament, for the penetrating properties of the Ointment relieve the local congestions and the mildly laxative effects of the Pills cause the liver to act freely, and the breath to become unembarrassed, by early restort to these remedies many a serious illness may be averted, and soundness of heath maintained.

The Church is full of people who do not know the meaning of the word "given" from actual experience.

People who boast that they never did any harm are generally those who haven't done much good.

JOHNSONS LINIMENT ANDDYNE LINIMENT ESTABLISHED Unlike any Other.

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Dr. I. S. Jousson & Co.—It is skrty years since I first learned of this new celebrated remedy for the common life of life—Johnson's Anodyne Limment; for more than forly years I have used it in my family 1 say unusked by you'l regard it one of the best and safest remedies that can be found, used internal or external, in all cases it is claimed to rolleve or curr.

O. II. INGALIS, Dea. 3d Eaptest Ch., Rangor, Maine. Should have Johnson.

EVERY Mother Anodyne Limitment in the binson for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonslittis, Colic, Cuts. Bruises, Cramps and Pains. Delays may cost a life. Relives Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, \$2. Expresspaid, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

What Some People Eat.

would be better suited for a capital, indeed it would be one of the finest capitals in Europe; (4) the whole world, when it "goes to Rome;" does not go to see the King of Italy, it goes to see the lonne of Catholic Christendom and the monuscript of the mighty pages past: often necessary to confine the children to prevent their running out to eat earth immediately after a fall of rain. The Otomac tribe of earth-eating Indiuns knead the earth-a true potter's clayinto balls of five or six inches in diameter, which they roast by a weak fire until the outside is hard. They remoisten them when they are required as twelve years among them, one of them would cat from three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a quarter of this peculiar food in a day.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and ther forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Serving riches, instead of making riches serve you is the most piteous of all poverty. It is slavery.

In South America the inhabitants eat everything, even scrpents and lizards, says the Gentleman's Magazine. Humboldt has there seen even children drag enormous centipedes out of their holes and crunch them up. Puppies are choice food on the Missouri and Missisterial and Missisteria and in Egypt the came!. The Chinese taste is for cuts, dogs, ruts and serpents, while bears' paws and birds' nests are dainties. But the Pariahs of Hindostan have still stronger stomachs, for they contend with dogs, vultures and kites for putrid carrion. The nearest approach to this remarkable taste is afforded by the inhabitants of Cochin China, who prefer rotten eggs to fresh ones. At Terracine a guest will be asked whether he prefers a land or a water cel. In the West Indies a large caterpillar found on the palm trees is esteemed a luxury, while the edible nests of Java swallows are so rich and dainty that the ingredients of a dish will cost as much as £15. A curious taste prevails in many parts of the world for clay. According to Humboldt, it is caten in all the countries of the torrid zone; but the practice is also observed in the north, as hundreds of cart-loads of earth containing infusoria are said to be annually consumed by the country people in the most remote parts of Sweden, and in Finland a kind of earth is mixed with bread. This latter custom is more civilized than that observed by the women on the Magdalena river, who while shaping earthen vessels on the potter's wheel, put large lumps of clay in their mouths. In the same place it is food, and, according to a monk who lived

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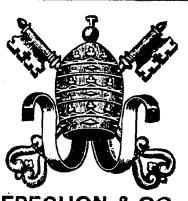
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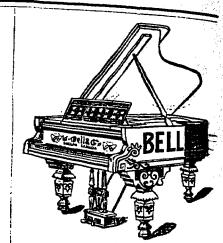
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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

MINISTERS SPEAK AT TORONTO.

An Exposition of the Governmental Position-A Plain, Unvarnished Tale for the Public Approval.

The dissolution of Parliament has been followed by stirring activity in political circles, and the work of organization circles, and the work of organization goes actively on. The campaign was formally opened in Toronto on Friday night at a largely attended meeting, at which the government was fully represented. The first speaker was

Hon. Mackinzle Bowell,

Minister of Customs, who, after apologiz-ing for the unavoidable absence of Six Jacobanda promised that he ing for the trial range diserter of Sit John Macdonald, promised that he would John Macaonaca, promised that he would come to Toronto and address an andience similar to the present one. Mr. Bowell immediately took up the question of that unrestricted reciprocity would in-eviably lead to the severance of the tie evitation dead to Great Britain. He deplored the tendency of Sir Richard Cartweight and others to depreciate the decreased. (Applause.) Since the adop-tion of the National Policy more goods had been imported for consumption from less. The tendency of this was to cement could help they would not allow a Senator to be sent from Ontario to the legislative halls at Washington. (Loud applanse).

sir John Thompson. for the provinces amounting annually to minister of justice, was unable to speak about \$25,000,000, the total expenditure minister of justice, was analyse to speak about \$25,000,000, the total expenditure for fally five minutes, while the hall range that had to be met being \$35,000,000? with a Queen city welcome. He was in splendid trim and hisaddress was fistened largely by direct taxation, which would them calmly and reasonably on the great issues of the day. Sir Richard Cartwright, he said, was like the man who went out to fish with a gun; overywhere he went he met with no success where he went he met with no success them are the met with no success them are the met with no success the messlves from an honorable and instance of the met with no success them are the met with no success the messlves from an honorable and instance of the met with no success the messlves from an honorable and instance of the met with no success the messlves from an honorable and instance of the control because he had not adopted proper dependent career as a nation to give methods. He then dealt with the questional themselves to a sister republic. (Loud methods. He then deart with the question of reciprocity, and claimed that Sir applause.)
Hon. John Carling, John's Government had made every possible effort in times past to secure a discontinental free trade, etc.

It was not true that they spring the elections on the people because of overthe parliamentary term, so that they deemed it advisable to submit their an Government with the endorsation of the Canadian electorate to back them up. The policy of reciprocity which Sir John country should be plled down. (Applause.) With regard to the attitude of the American press in this campaign it would be found to be against the Conservative party, but they did not appeal to the sentiments of the United States. They appealed to their Canadian fellowcitizens, and if they endorsed their appeal they would ask openly and fairly for a fair interchange and a treaty creditable to both countries, and if the effort was successful it would not be necessary to send a Senator from Ontario. (Loud applause.)

Hon. George E. Foster.

minister of finance, was the next speaker, and he, also, was accorded a very hearty reception. He spoke of the doleful speeches which the leaders of the Liberal party were making up and down the country to the effect that the progress of the country had been arrested, etc. He "Loyalty" delivered by Mr. Goldwin Smith, in which that gentleman advocated the abolition of the office of Governor-General and practical annexation, receiving therefor the endorsation and thanks of the Young Liberal club and the Gb be newspaper. (Applause.) Turning from questions of ruin and retrogression, he would call their attention to the fact that the credit of Canada stood to-day higher than ever before. In 1888, when they wished to secure a loan, they obtained a rate of three per cent., the lowest rate ever granted to a colony. (Applause.) They were to-day paying a fraction less than 3 per cent. on the national debt, and had lately reduced it by about we and had a lately reduced. it by about one and a half millions. He gave figures to show that financially the people of Canada were better off to-day A heart that can keep we than they were under the financial to give cannot be happy.

management of Sir Richard Cartwright.
(Applause.) "Retrograding," he said,
"why, the country was going forward
with leaps and bounds. (Applause.)
The savings of the people amounted last
year to \$199,000,000, which was not avery good indication of ruin or retrogression. One most astonishing proof of the progress of this country was the fact that they had added in the Canadian Pacific railway 5,600 miles of railroad, and so far from traffic on the Intercolonial or Grand Trunk railways being lessened thereby both these lines had quadrupled their traffic receipts. During of England there had been no tremor of such pressure in this country. Why

Because the banks were well managed. Yes, but more, because the condition of he country was sound right through." (Applause.) He referred amusingly to which she enjoys to-day. At that time the committee of leaders of the Liberal a profound depression hung like a pall the committee of leaders of the Liberal party and their policy of many names. over the whole country, from the Atlan-The latter had no right, for they had no tic ocean to the western limits of the John Middless an andience come to Toronto and address and addr such would be given, for of the members of the Cabinet Mr. Blaine was the only to the mother land. He read extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. Cartwright, and in clever, forcible terms rewright, and in clever, forcible terms restrict the mother land, he said, had increased, while that with the United States had decreased. (Applause.) Since the adors stricted reciprocity, which proposed a discrimination in favor of American had been imported for consumption from Great Britain than before and trade with the United States was correspondingly similarly from statements and a discrimination against Great Britain. He also quoted similarly from statements and a discrimination against Great Britain. similarly from statements made by Hon. more closely the relations existing between this and the mother country. The people of this country, he said, were happier, more prosperous, better off in happier, more prosperous, better off in the tariff. Last year the revenue of goods coming into Canada from the nappier, more prosperous, better off in every way than the people across the line. They were going to keep Canada for the Canadians and as long as they could help they would not allow. yearly loss consequent on the adoption of commercial union would be about \$18,000,000. Would economy make up this amount? Would it provide \$10,-

to with almost breathless interest. He did not come before them, he said, to carry them away with a brilliant outburst of oratory, for at that he was but the sale of oratory them away with a brilliant outburst of oratory, for at that he was but the trade policy of the Liberal to carry them are the sale of indifferent, but he desired to speak with party meant absorption into the United

(11A),(11A) for interest on the debt, subsidies

sible effort in times past to secure a discussion of the question of reciprocal relations between the two countries, but were not fairly met by the American Government. No measure of reciprocity had ever been given to Canada by the Liberals, he said. They were not going to admit any dependence upon the United States for a market. Canada had its ships and merchants enterprising United States for a market. Canada had its ships and merchants enterprising enough to find other markets and show the United States that we are not on our knees, as Sir Richard Cartwright would have them believe. His allusion to self-appointed emissaries to Washington was greeted with a great outburst of laughter which was repeated when he alluded to lished an experimental farm at Ottawa which was repeated when he alluded to lished an experimental farm at Ottawa the vacillating policy of the Liberal and experimental stations in the differparty, its successive advocacy, of com-mercial union, unrestricted reciprocity, able to assist and advance the agricultural interests of the country. Canada's cheese occapied the proud position of monopolizing the British market, which tures to Mr. Blaine on the reciprocity was superior to the United States or any passion. Mr. Blaine, when approached on this question, said that he could not ento gain the same success for the butter, ter into a discussion of the question until after March 4 next, when the life of the present Congress expires. They did not wish to go to Mr. Blaine as the end of the preliminatory term, so that they expertness in this direction. He pointed out the assistance afforded by the Govpolicy to the people and go to the Ameri- erament for the introduction of tworowed barley and the development of the cattle trade with the old land

He denied that the United States was would discuss next March didn't mean that they would give up control of their tariff or any action inimical to the mother country. Their policy, further, would not introduce direct taxation, nor would it mean the sacrifice of the National policy, or that, for the benefit of American below, the impurities of the States did not went their careals than these of the United States, so that if the United States did not went their careals than would it mean the sacrifice of the Entional policy, or that, for the benefit of American labor, the industries of the States did not want their cereals they country should be plied down. (Apcountry should be plied down. (Apcountry should be plied down.) A year ago they only applicable of the American labor, the industries of the States did not want their cereals they could feed them to the pigs and monopolize the hog market in Britain (Laughter applicable). A year ago they only and applause.) A year ago they only sent 95,000 head of cattle to the old country, while last year the number had increased to 125,000 and would still correspondingly increase (Applause.) One would think, he said, from the state-ments of Sir Rich rd Cartwright and others that the farmers of Canada were in a deplorable condition. This was not so. No happier or more prosperous class could be found anywhere, while from atticles written in the press of the United States it could be seen that farmers on the other side of the line were struggling under heavy mortgages which they had no prospect of ever raising. One of the most pleasing sights he ever saw occurred a short time ago in his own city of London, where the school children unitedly elevated the British flag over their Central school. Such a sentiment should be encouraged instead of deprecated, and they would build up a prosperous nation on this continent. (Loud encourage)

applause.)
Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P. for Centre Toronto, gave a rousing address, taking oyalty to Canada for his theme. He called ou egreat enthusiasm by his humorous 1emarks. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to the hon. ministers who had come from Ottawa to address

them. Hon. Frank Smith, in seconding the resolution, made a happy address and Lieut-Col. Denison made a few remarks. The resolution was carried with great enthusiasm. The audience dispersed at 10.45 to the strains of the National

Anthem. A heart that can keep when it ought SIR JOHN MACDONALD

APPEALS TO THE ELECTORS.

His Policy in the Past has Produced Presperity for Canada-The Only Hope for the Future.

Sir John Macdonald has issued a comprehensive manifests, upon the political situation, to the electors. Having referred to the past record of himself and the party he leads he recalls the period the recent pressure in the money market when in 1878 he again assumed the direction of the government. He says:
"When in 1878 we were called upon

to administer the affairs of the Dominion, Canada occupied a position in the eyes of the world very different from that dians were fast sinking into the position of being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the great nation having a fair reciprocity treaty; but we will not consent to open our markets to you while yours remain closed to us." So we inaugurated

try underwent a change. Stignation and apathy and gloom—aye, and want and misery, too—gave place to activity and enterprise and prosperity. The and enterprise and prosperity. The to direct taxation for the privilege of miners of Nova Scotia took courage, the manufacturing industries in our great centres revived and multiplied, the termor found a market for his produce.

The manifesto concludes with an farmer found a market for his produce, the artisan and laborer employment at good wages, and all Canada rejoiced under the quickening impulse of a new-found life. The age of deficits was past and an overflowing treasury gave to the Government the means of carrying forward those great works necessary to the realization of our purpose to make this

country a homogeneous whole."
The "stupendous work," the Canadian Pacific, is then alluded to as the next great piece of policy on the part of the administration. He proceeds: "During all this time what have been the atti ing all this time what has been the atti-tude of the Reform party? Vacilating in their policy and inconstancy itself as regards their leaders, they have at least been consistent in this particular, that they have uniformly opposed every measure which had for its object the development of our common country. The National Policy was a failure before it was tried. Under it we could not possibly raise a revenue sufficient for the public requirements. Time exposed that fallacy. Then we were to pay more for the home manufactured article than we used to when we imported everything from abroad. We were to be the prey of rings and ot monopolies and the manufacturers were to extort their own prices. When these fears had been proved unfounded we were assured that over-competition would inevitably prove the ruin of the manufacturing industries and thus bring about a state of affairs worse than that which the National Policy had been designed to meet. It was the same with

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The whole project, according to our opponents, was a chimera. The engineering difficulties were insuperable; the road, even if constructed, would never pay. Well, gentlemen, the project was feasible, the engineering difficulties were overcome and the road does pay. Disappointed by the failure of all their predictions and covinced that nothing is to be garned by further opposition on the old lines, the Reform party has taken a new departure and has announced its policy to be unrestricted reciprocity, that is (as defined by its author, Mr. Wiman, in the North American Review of a few days ago) free trade with the United States and a common tariff with the United

States against the rest of the world."
Sir John then proceeds to review some of the consequences of this policy and adds: "There is, however, one obvious consequence of this scheme which nobody has the hardihood to dispute, and that is that unrestricted reciprocity would necessitate the imposition of direct taxation, amounting to not less than fourteen millions of dollars annually, upon the people of this country. This fact is cle arly set forth in a remarkable letter addressed a few days ago by Mr. E. W. Thomson—a Radical and free trader—to the Toronto Globe, on the staff of which paper he was lately an editorial writer which, notwithstanding, the Globe, with characteristic unfairness, refused to publish, but which, nevertheless, reached the public through another source. Mr. Thomsou points out, with great clearness, that the

LOSS OF CUSTOMS REVENUE levied upon articles now in this country from the United States, in the event of the adoption of unrestricted reciprocity, would amount to not less than seven millions of dollars annually. Moreover, this by no means represents the total loss to the revenue which the adoption of such a policy would entail. If American manufacturers now compete favorably with British goods, despite an equal duty, what do you suppose would happen if the duty were removed from the American and retained, or, as is very probable, increased, on the British ar ticle. Would not the inevitable result be a displacement of the duty-paying goods of the mother country by those of the United States, and this would mean an additional loss to the revenue of many millions more."

Electors of Canada, I appeal to you to consider well the full meaning of this proposition. You—I speak now more particularly to the people of this province of Ontario—are already taxed directly for school purposes, for township purposes, for county purposes, while to the Office, 761 Craig street.

provincial Government there is expressly given by the constitution the right to impose direct taxation. This latter evilyou have so far escaped, but as the material resources of the province diminish, as they are now diminishing, the Local Government will be driven to supplement its reserved derived from the control of the con ment its revenue derived from fixed sources by a direct tax. And is not this enough, think you, without your being called on by a Dominion tax gatherer with a yearly demand for \$15 a family to meet the obligations of the central Government? Gentlemen, this is what unrestricted reciprocity involves. Do you like the prospect? This is what we are opposing, and what we ask you

CONDEMN BY YOUR VOTES.

Inder our present system a man may largely determine the amount of his contributions to the Dominion exchequer. The amount of his tax is always in direct proportion to his means. If he is rich and can afford to drink champagne he has to pay a tax of \$1.50 for every bottle he buys. If he be a poor man he contents himself with a cup of tea, on which there is no duty. And so on all through the list. If he is able to afford all manners of hyperical by payors he presented the second of the secon all manner of luxuries he pays a large sum into the coffers of the Government. If he is a man of moderate means and able to enjoy an occasional luxury, he pays accordingly. If he is a poor man his contributions to the treasury are reduced to a minimum. With direct taxation, no matter what may be the pecuniary position of the tax-payer—times may be hard—crops may have failed— sickness or other calamity may have are perfectly willing to trade with you on equal terms. We are desirous of tax collector comes and exacts his tritax collector comes and exacts his tribute. Does not ours seem to be the more equitable plan? It is the one unler which we have lived and thrived and to which the Government I lead pro-

You all know what followed. Almost as if by magic the whole face of the councilled upon to determine resolves itself into this, shall we endanger our posses sion of the great heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers and submit ourselves

earnest appeal to the electors to stand fast by the traditions of the past and the institutions which have caused Canada to attain her present high position.

COMMERCIAL.

The grain market on the whole is very quiet. We quote: No. 1 hard Manitoba quiet. We quote: No. 1 nara mantona, 190c@92e; No. 2, Northern, 91c@93e; feed do., 60c@61e; peas, 75c per 66 \$0.00; No. 2 do., \$1.00@\$1.02; No. 3 do., pounds in store; Mantoba onts, 45c@451c; Upper Canada do., 48c@481c per 84 pounds; corn, 72c@73e, duty paid; feed barley, 50c; good malting do., 60c@65c; rve 60c.

Flour.

The flour market is quiet and un-changed with a jobbing business doing at steady prices.

at steady prices.

Patent spring, \$5.20@\$5.50; patent winter, \$5.00 @ \$5.25; straight roller, \$4.60@4.75; extra, \$4.10@4.35; superfine, \$3.75@\$4.10; fine, \$2.25@3.50; city strong bakers', \$4.90@5.00; strong bakers', \$4.90@5.00; strong bakers', \$4.75@5.25; superfine bags, \$1.75@\$1.90; extra bags, \$1.90@\$2.00; fine bags, \$1.50 to \$1.60; oatmeal, and the bags, \$1.50 to \$1.60; oatmeal, and \$1.50 to \$1.60; oatmeal, and \$1.50 to \$1.60; oatmeal, \$1.50 to \$1.50 ard, per bag, \$2.25@\$2.30; oatmeal, granulated, \$2.40@2.50; oatmeal, relled, **\$**2.40@**\$**2.50. Provisions.

The provision market continues without eventual change The demand con-tinues very fair for pork. Canada short cut is especially enquired for. Trade on

bri., \$15.30 (@ \$10.00 ; stort cht, western, per brl., \$16.00 (@ \$16.50 ; hams, city cured, per lb., 10c @ 11c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 10½ (@ 11½c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 8½ (@ 8½c; bacon, per lb., 9c (@ 10½c; lard, com. refined, per lb., 7½c @ 7¾c.

Dressed Hogs.

There is a better feeling in the market and holders are stronger in their views; but quotations are unchanged at \$6@ \$6.10 for car lots and \$6.25@\$6.40 for smaller quantities.

The egg market is easier. Canadian fresh are coming forward in very tine condition and are selling at 23c, the few held fresh which are coming in selling at The market has been well cleaned 20c. up of limed stock and dealers refuse to quote large lots, single cases selling at 20c@21c. The demand is large. Butter.

The market remains unchanged, as far as finest description are concerned, but medium grades, worth 16c or thereabouts, have an unsettled tendency at present Export enquiry is falling off and the supply is large, while the local call is small. We quote:

Finest creamery, 23c@24c; fine creamery, 21c@22c; choice dairy, 11c@22c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 16c@17c; western dairy 141c@15c. Cheese.

The cheese market is unchanged and very steady. Little additional business has to be reported. Holders are not urging matters at all and some lots, have, it is claimed, been temporarily withdrawn.

Prices are expected to go up.
Finest late made, 101@104c; finest stock, 94c@10c; Medium grades, 94c@94c; cable, 51s.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism. will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1891.

The Montreal Elections.

The Liberal Association of Montreal has held its preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing for the coming contest and selecting its candidates. If the want of harmony exhibited is any indication of the feeling of the opposition all over the country then it would appear that so far from the Government having to encounter "an opposition party" or the "Liberal party," it confronts merely a divided host, a heterogenous mass of conflicting opinion. One of the leading Liberals of this city, Mr. Edgar Judge, has declared that the proposed trade arrangements advocated by Sir R. Cartwright and his friends are of a character such as no true Liberal can endorse and has cast himself adrift from the party of which he was a local leader. His defection is very significant, and there is little doubt the great mass of true Liberals, in fact any thinking man, must see how unpatriotic and detrimental to Caninto effect, would necessarily be. Party the opposition save Sir R. Cartwright and Mr. Laurier support the proposed surrender of our affairs into the hands of the Americans. Mr. Blake has never supretire in disgust from the arena of politicians with whom he is surrounded and with whom he can have no possible sympathy. Mr. Mackenzie has openly expressed diametrically opposite views. And so we might go on reviewing the Liberal ranks, vainly looking for more than some two or three leading members of the party who have pronounced their adhesion to the pernicious doctrines of Sir R. Cartwright, Mr. Humbug Wiman and their creatures. We give elsewhere extracts from the appeal to the electors by | may be attributed to them.

Money and Credit.

the veteran premier. Those simple but

forcible words are so convincing that it is

uneccessary to do more than refer our

readers to them.

Amid the interminable dreariness of political discussion there is one subject the consideration of which is likely to have an educating effect on the general public. Perhaps it is owing to the fact that every one now and then feels the pinch of monetary or business depression, for which he cannot account, that questions of finance attract more attention in these days than at any former position. Labour 1 to particular of the particu have an educating effect on the general period. It is natural also in a commercial, money-making age that such questions should be more interesting than Britain and America a profound disturb for dealing with new and builling conditions. The leading question, however, that of currency. A financial panie followed by severe stringency which seriously affected all the avenues of commerce. and which still continues, though somerelieve it, point to some potent under city many a poor person is half ruined values so highly. I it be true, what sire that their best men should have the lying cause. It having been ascertained by the demands of undertakers. It is may we expect should Mr. Laurier attain | conducting of whatever arrangements business of the worlderedit is the factor to an extent twenty or thirty times as to say that the clergy generally discourthat as the change at Quebec has left us questions may have to be decided. great as that of actual money. He des age showy and extravagant displays at unrepresented, a change at Ottawa business, as business had already been re- In Bordeaux, we are informed, there is a to set himself right on this question. At that it is over. The new council can now guaranteed to be so, would bring big stricted largely by fear of such legisla- society known as the Bona Mors, which, all events we certainly think it is the settle down to business, and it is to be prices in Ireland at present. tion. By natural selection gold has be- besides its devotional character, has its duty of the Irish-Catholic Liberal mem- hoped they will do so in a business mancome the stan lard the world over. buriat branch. To this each member bers of the Loca Legislature, to whom ver without loss of time. Aldermen have

their currency, gold is the ultimate standard, because, as Mr. Atkinson has shown, prices depend upon what the excess exported brought. Furthermore it has been ascertained that there has never been so much gold available for commercial purposes as now. What, then, has been the cause of the trouble? Commerce, properly speaking, has flowed with its usual volume in the usual channels. Any disturbances that have occurred were caused, not by commercial troubles, but by an excessive expansion of credit, whereby vast amounts of capital were sunk in permanent works. The disappearance of this capital had a crippling effect on the ordinary tradsactions of commerce after unduly stimulating them. Hence the whole difficulty. Yet the money thus expended went into circulation only to be hoarded on account of the fear created by the sudden collapse of credit. But now that there is a recovery from the panic and its immediate effects, it is seen that there is plenty money. All that is needed is the restoration of credit.

The Stage.

We are glad to note that the Catholic papers in the United States are commencing to give some attention to the subject of the theatres and theatrical performances. In another column will be found an interesting and instructive article on the subject from the Catholic Union and Times. It will be well if the whole influence of the Church is brought to bear upon the purification of the stage, for a more fertile source of vice, immorality and demoralization could not | ter for the Liberals of the division not to | magic pen, against her rightg and his be found. As far as possible it seems as though the higher moral and elevating drama is systematically ignored. The reason may be that the direction of theatres in the hands of people of a grade which is more qualified to judge and apadian interests such a policy, if carried than the intellectual. Then there is the greater need of a censor, and no better may be a good or bad thing, but there is one thing certain, that on the hearts of the people are stamped the words "Canada First." When Canadian interests are imperilled, from whateversource they may be, then it is evident that the people will let their party Shibboleth go and stand up at all hazards for their country. The defection of Mr. Judge and the discorder and division witnessed at the Liberal meeting are all alike wholesome signs. It cannot have escaped the notice of the public that none of the "great men" of the opposition save Sir R. Cartwright is greater need of a censor, and no better censor could be found than the Church and its priests. In Montreal the walls of the presentative Montreal Montreal alive to the interests of Montreal alive to the interests or Montreal meet in the was the member who piloted nearly all the seems as though our people were to be perpetually inundated with the lowest and most vulgar and corrupting of the vile trash which occupies the theatres in the United States. It is time this was stopped. Even in New York, where the taste of the people seems to be almost as depraved as it is in Paris, one journal has found it to be its duty to raise the danger signal. A notorious woman is danger signal. A notorious woman is about to commence a series of performances there in a play which is simply abominable. There is something terribly ported it and is now apparently about to startling when a leading journal has to warn the people:-

"This is a play against which woman in par-ticular should be warned. It contains two scenes which are not only shooking to the nerv-ous system and grossly offensive to all persons of true sensibility, but which might, under cer-tain easily possible circumstances, inflict irre-parable injury upon persons yet unborn. This consideration is by no means an idle one, and it ought not to be ignored."

This speaks volumes so far as the par ticular play is concerned but our press might raise a similar warning with reference to half the so-called dramas which are produced in this city,

Funeral Reform.

column entitled "Our Social System," in | in face of the pledges again and again which he makes certain comparisons be- made by the Hon. Mr. Mercier, and his tween the consequences arising from the professed determination to do our people extreme wealth possessed by some, and justice, one is at a loss to account for the the extreme poverty suffered by others, absence of an Irish-Canadian among his In a recent number there appears the following:-

It is not of course necessary to dwell upon the fallacy of the proposition. Any one can see that the recipient of £500,000 those of ordinary politics. But there is per annum might be buried, or burnt, also a higher reason. We see in Great half a dozen times at a cost of £40,000 without materially incommoding the ance among financiers, an evident unlestate, while a lesser sum than £4 might certainty in the application of old possibly almost break down a poor methods, and a striving to find means working man. But there is a point in Protestant followers in Ontario, has in- in pending Dominion election campaign, connection with the subject which deserves careful consideration. The need Irish Catholics, the Protestants must of the Treasury Department at Washing downwards, in which the donors' mames with which financiers have to deal is of funeral reform is one which is just have a representative in the Liberal ton would be regarded on this side of the now attracting some attention, and Cabinet. In view of the Federal election line as a happy incident in the progress although we believe there is a society in existence, with a branch at Ottawa, having for its object the abolition of funeral in this explanation of Mr. Mercier's neg- tions between the two countries is apwhat modified, in spite of all efforts to abuses, we hear little of it. Here in this leet of those Irish friends whose votes he proaching, and both peoples should dethat lack of money was not that cause, it true the latter say that they cannot con- the goal of his ambition at Ottawa? may be proposed, in order that a just, seed potatoes for distribution in the had to be sought elsewhere. Mr. Edward | trol the demands of those who, very | Atkinson, the American economist, pro- naturally, desire to do the greatest honor representation in the Dominion Cabinet fesses to have found it in the shrinkage to the remains of their departed loved is recognized. Under the Conservative sent regime at Washington may not last of credit. He points out that in the ones, But at the same time there is an administration in the province it was precates all attempts at inflation as like famerals, but some further and syste would have a like effect? ly to still further impair credit, and stop matic plan for simplicity is necessary. It might be worth Mr. Laurier's while the civic election campaign is the fact

There are no cheap tinsel ornament, no needless trappings and suits of woe. The and alleluias which accompany a Chris-Rich and poor alike belong to it and it Benches. Can be tell us why the Liberal attracts all as it is in no degree a charit- Government at Quebec is liberal to all able organization but an order.

Montreal Centre.

The three Conservative candidates for the city are now known. There seems no doubt that Sir Donald Smith will contest the west, and a better choice could event which we trust will not escape the not be made. In the east Mr. Lepine attention of the electors. When the late again presents himself and has the support of the Trades and Labor Council. inform our readers that the candidate is Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., the brilliant and gone no change since. But if there is universally respected member during the one thing that Mr. Smith dislikes most past two Parliaments. Of his election | heartily it is the Catholic Church and | by an overwhelming majority, if opposed, her priests. For these he has the most there can, of course, be no doubt. But it would be only right and a fitting | name causes him to turn pale. Now, compliment and acknowledgement of his services to permit him to be elected by acclamation. That is the general opinion, and it has been expressed by the president of the Liberal association, the Hon. P. Mitchell, and other prominent Liberals. Opposition to him can her rights in Quebec wiped away. He only be factious, and it would be far bet- has written with all the force of his offer it.

A Compliment.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Daily Witness, which, as is known to those who read it, is a strong Grit preciate the lower class of performance organ, pays the following high compliment to our respected member for the Centre:

question of protecting young women against the undue influence of employers."

The paragraph contains also abjections to Mr. Curran's course in matters relating to policy on which the Witness holds decided views; but generally the opinion expressed is just and correct, as our readers will, one and all, allow.

The Liberals and Irish Catholic Representation.

We have had occasion to refer more than once in the columns of TEE TRUE rovince, in persistently ignoring the claims of the Irish Catholic population to representation in his cabinet. Such conduct would be remarkable in any Premier, in view of the action in this re-Mr. Davitt in his Labor World has a gard to previous administrations. But colleagues. It used to be said that there was no Irishman in the House whose abilities entitled him to the position. This was somewhat severe on Messrs. to have even the semblance of being well founded.

We have heard it whispered, though English-Protestant minority, and that with which their Irish-Catholic fellow-Under the present regime our right to

burial is all it should be and all that is not in a position to solve the mystery. there is demonstrative are the prayers Assuredly, however, Mr. Fitzpatrick must classes but the Irish-Catholics? Mr. Fitzpatrick has the floor.

A Dangerous Champion.

The active interference in the present elections by Mr. Goldwin Smith is an described a character which has underdeadly hatred, and as for a Jesuit, the very the prime motive for Mr. Goldwin Smith's earnest advocacy of change and revolution in Canada is the hope that the freedom and liberty the Church enjoys would thereby be destroyed. He would like to see her separate schools in Ontario and graceful but savage denunciation of the act of justice recently done the Society of Jesus, published in the Mail, did much to set in motion the wave of fanaticism known as the Equal Rights movement. When Mr. Smith then poses as a friend of those who would destroy the National policy and surrender Canada and her buted a number of requisition papers of rights to the neighboring Republic he Sir Donald Smith to be filled. These does it with a purpose which far underlies the surface. This fact is deserving the attention of the Catholic electors.

BEYOND doubt should the threatened retaliatory recommendations of the Interstate committee at Washington be adopted by Congress against this country a serious state of affairs will result. Montreal more than any other Canadian city will have reason to complain, for the effect on the St. Lawrence route must necessarily be very depressing. It has been suggested that the proposed embargo on Canadian vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal and visiting American ports on the lakes can be averted by the Dominion Government abolishing the discriminating charge on American vessels passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. This proposition seems fair enough and its adoption would be welcome to the merchants and shippers of this city. The railway question is quite different, and involves matters of the greatest interest. Retaliation against the Canadian roads and may possibly necessitate legislation on our side in the direction of assimilation to the American Inter-State law, or been proposed by Mr. Dalton McCarthy and it is not improbable that the railway companies which have hitherto opposed the change may find it to their interest to adopt a principle which has worked well in the United States.

SENATOR SHERMAN is mentioned as likely to succeed the late Mr. Windom as Secretary of the United States Treasury. That his appointment, at the present McShane and Murphy. But since the advent of Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick into be no doubt. The admitted soundness of for the Centre, Mr. Cockburn; for the the Legislature, that excuse has ceased his views on financial questions, and his liberal opinions regarding matters of trade and commerce, would be accepted by the people as assurances of honesty in we hardly like to give the rumor cred- national financing and broad interpretaence, that the secret of the marked con-tion of national obligations. His adtrast between the treatment given the vocacy of the principle of reciprocity and expressed friendliness to this country would help along the proposed negotiacitizens are expected to be satisfied, is tions for freer trade relations. As this that Mr. Laurier, with an eye to his question now constitutes the great issue sisted that whatever became of the the presence of Mr. Sherman at the head that is upon us, it would be very inter- of affairs. It is evident to the most esting to know ust what truth there is casual observer that a crisis in the relamutually satisfactory and permanent West prices have gone up, and even at settlement may be arrived at. The prebeyond another year, but during that time the most important international

PERHAPS the most gratifying feature of come the stan lard the world over, buriat branch. To this each member bers of the Loca Legislature, to whom which have been arrested for buying grain which had been stolen from railway cars by legislative enactments to regulate Christian burial according to the safed some explanation of his conduct, to know what is expected from them. by boys.

methods laid down by the rules of the to communicate that explanation to The coming year is likely to be one of order. Every thing is plain, but rever- their countrymen. Mr. McShane is per- the most important in the history of the ent, and the members, as in duty bound, haps too busy with his municipal honors city, and much of its future prosperity see to the placing of the remains of their and municipal duties to have time to will depend on the wisdom with which departed friend in its mother earth. give to this question, and Mr. Murphy's its affairs will be conducted during that correspondence on the subject published time. Montreal may now be said recently would seem to indicate that he to be going through a process of transformation during which a character will be imparted to it that may last be able to throw some light upon it. At for ages. The present council has thus tian funeral. Something like this in the time of his election we never doubted an opportunity for stamping the impress Montreal would be a good institution. that his seat would be on the Treasury of its genius on the city. That genius, speaking in the abstract, may not be highly Æsthetic, but it can at least be prudent and economical, without perniciousness where great permanent improvements are required. It is not the spending of money that is likely to be objected to, but the manner in which it may be spent.

It seems perfectly clear that the Mercier Government are going to throw Lord Beaconstield referred to that eccen- themselves into a struggle against Sir John's Government with all the ardor tric person as a "wild man who went up and determination with which they en-In the centre it is hardly necessary to and down abusing men and things," he tered into the last Provincial elections. Mr. Tarte, in his paper to-day, admits this to be certain, and it is believed the fact will be officially announced by Mr. Mercier himself at. Montreal to-night. Mr. Tarte adds that after making all his calculations he remains of the opinion that the key of the general election and the situation will be the Province of Quebec.—Ottawa Correspondence.

No wonder Mr. Blake is retiring. The first speech he made in the Local Legislature of Ontario on taking the premiership, after the downfall of Sandfield Macdonald, contained a strong and de- conference had passed important resolu-Macdonald, contained a strong and determined protest against the interference tions (which the speaker passed in review) and he believed the time had elections.

Junior Conservatives.

The Junior Conservative Club met on Monday afternoon, Mr. F. C. Henshaw, the President, in the chair, and ratified the action of the Committee of the Club in nominating Mr. J. J. Curran and Sir necessity for working hard, and distriwere immediately taken up by willing volunteers. Mr. Hall, M.P.P., gave some suggestions for the working of the committee, and it was finally decided that the committee proceed with the work of organization, these gentlemen being added to it: Messrs. W. J. White, Bacon and Lonergan. Another meeting of the Club will be held at five o'clock this afternoon, when the committee will

Mr. Blake's Retirement.

Ever since Mr. Blake returned from England two years ago it has been pretty generally known that he would give no countenance to Sir Richard Cartwright's iscal policy. He at first regarded it with speechless amazement; he now leaves public life regarding it with speechless disgust. His withdrawal destroys the last hope of Sir Richard to carry the main body of Liberal electors with him. Consider what the event signities? It signifies that Mr. Blake is so loval to his former associates that he prefers to retire silently rather than make a massacre of them by telling what strance, while he was out of the country. pelled to pass and repass every day to go Witness to the—to say the least—extraordinary conduct of the Premier of this will greatly affect their through traffic

Retaliation against the Canadian roads ordinary conduct of the Premier of this will greatly affect their through traffic than come under the imputation of have down and the suburban train going outing cruelly exposed them. We can all wards on the opposite track. Just as it understand that the man who has once had passed Herbert bobbed under the led a parliamentary party, is not free gate and made a rush for the other as private electors are, to speak against side, but had just stepped over the more retaliation. The former has already | the party if he thinks its representatives have been wildly misled. - Toronto World.

Toronto Rumors.

Toroxto, February 6.—It is understood that Hon. Edward Blake has decided not to run again in West Durham and that it is his purpose to abandon public life for the present, if not forever. He has not made known his reasons for retiring at the present juncture. The Hon, Wilfried Laurier visited the city yesterday and left again last night for East, Mr. George Tait Blackstock or Mr. Emerson Coatsworth. Ald. John Shaw is mentioned for East York, as is Mr. Charles H. Ritchie, Q. C. W. H. P. Clemont, of Parkdale, will probably oppose Clarke Wallace in New York.

The Irish Famine. A Dublin letter says that the subscriptions for relief of distress come in apace perhaps the most prominent thing in connection with it is the large sums given anonymously. If it were necessary to prove mhat a rich country England is, it would be sufficient to point to are hidden under initials, or the all-covering "Anonymous." The immerse majority of the contributions come from England, and the donation of such sums under the shield of anonymity argues an acquaintance with well-filled purses, only equalled by the owners' generosity. Curiously enough, the difficulty is not now to get money, but to get potoatoes. In consequence of the great demand for that supplies cannot be lad. of Scotch importers have declined an order for 500 tons, and the Liverpool Journal of Commerce announces that 1000 tons have been ordered from Canada for one district. If the tubers in Canada are good and plentiful, enterprising men should make some money by their speedy transhipment to Ireland. Seed certain to be sound and reproductive, or

A LIBERAL CONCLAVE.

Mr. Mercier Explains His Position-Res. sons for Interfering in the Federal Elections.

A Liberal meeting was held on Mon-A Liberal meeting was need on Mon-day night at the Bonsecours market and was numerously attended, not fewer than 2,500 persons being in attendance. The Hon. Mr. Laurier, who was expected, Hon. Mr. Laurier, who was expected, was absent. The representative mean present were the Hon. Mr. Mercier, Hon. Messrs. Robidoux and Garneau, Mr. Henry Starnes, M.L.C., and some others.

Mr. Mercier announced his intention.

of taking an active part in the campaign against Sir John Macdonald and his Govagainst Sir John Macdonald and his Government, and in support of Mr. Laurier's policy. Mr. Bauset, president of the Club National, who presided, introduced the Premier. Mr. Mercier having announced that he had considered it his days to nostrone his trip to Europete. duty to postpone his trip to Europe to assist his chief, Mr. Laurier, stated that he was not there in his capacity as a private citizen, but as Premier of the private citizen, but as Premer of the province, surrounded by his colleagues of the ministry. He believed that as a rule provincial governments should abstain from interfering in followed politics as the Dominion Comfederal politics as the Dominion Government should abstain from inter-fering in local politics, but the present crisis was one in which they were obliged to interfere as the interests of the Dominion were at stake. His excuse for this interference was what he called the invasion of provincial rights by the Federal Government, and although it might surprise Mr. Chapleau he believed their interference was justified. The premier then proceeded to recall the doings of the conference with Outplean in the processing conference with Outplean in the processing the conference with Outplean in the conference with the conferen interprovincial conference at Quebec in 1887, and worked himself up into a fine passion at the refusal of Sir John Macdonald to send a delegate thereto. That come to affirm those resolutions and to show the Government of Sir John Macdonald that the provinces meant what they had there expressed. He laid especial stress upon the resolution concerning the provincial subsidies, and after explaining the need of increased revenue for the provinces. bec's share of which would be \$400,000 Donald Smith. Mr. Doherty urged the per annum, stated that the Liberal party fully endorsed the resolution, and if returned to power would carry out its terms. He repeated the resolution in favor of unrestricted reciprocity adopted by the conference, and announced that as also the Liberal policy. They were loyal to the Queen and the British Crown, but they wanted to sweep away all barriers to commerce. The question had nothing to do with political union. Donald MacMaster, J. Bronson, J. H. The provinces had since endorsed the Walker, H. A. Tabb, J. H. Wood, Baynes, action of their representatives in the action of their representatives in the conference and intended to teach Sir John that they meant what they said. He had submitted this policy to Mr. Laurier, his chief, and he had accepted the resolutions of the Inter-provincial conference and had pledged himself to carry them into effect if he came into power. That very day Mr. Laurier had telegraphed him as follows:—"I accept the declaration as the expression of my policy."

Speeches were also made by Messre. Robidoux, Garneau, David and others.

The Fatal Level Crossing.

A sad accident occurred last Friday at the Canning street railway crossing, Montreal. Little Herbert Whittet, nine years old, whose parents reside at 1130 St. James street, left home at the usual hour he thinks about the scheme which they to attend school, and on reaching the idopted, against his advice and remon-railway crossing, over which he was comsecond rail of the track when he was struck down by the engine of the inwards St. Laurent train. Many people were standing at the gates at the time and saw the accident, but could do nothing until the train had passed. The first to rush to the boy's aid was Mr. Wm. Paterson, headmaster of the Royal Arthur school. He picked up the senseless and bleeding body of his scholar and carried him to the gatekeeper's shanty, where it was seen that his head had been terribly crushed. The poor little fellow died a few hours after the occurrence of the accident.

A Memorial Volume.

Premier Mercier has caused to be prepared a magnificent volume, by Des barats, of all documents relating to the Jesuit Estates question, together with the Premier's speech on the question-It is a magnificent work and does the greatest credit to the work of the printer, binder, and publisher. The volume contains portraits of the Pope, Father Turgeon, and the Premier. A copy of it, printed on satin, is to be forwarded to the Holy Father.

The Mayor of Montreal.

The Hon. James McShane was enstalled in his office as Mayor of Montreal on Monday with the accustomed ceremonial. In the evening the Mayor and Mrs. McShane held a reception which was very largely attended. The Victoria Ritles band was present and discoursed all the popular airs from Vive la Can-adienne down to "Annie Rooney," incidentally throwing in a higher class of music. The chief of police had a large number of men on duty, under command of Sub-Chief Lapointe and Sorgeants L.ggatt, Proulx and Lemay.

Tortured.

LONDON February 7 .- Two delegate of good Polish families now here reportt at the Russian authorities in 10 in. , ave revived the practice of the question by torture, when it is desired to extort information from pris ners. At a analy the special tribunal tried he condemned 46 "suspects" without perm ting them to call with sees or to employ counsel. Before starting for the prison in Centra Russia the prisoners were no ge . Wale under the torture of the "question" s well known teacher, Ladis is consecrt, became a maniac unfering brought on by the want of alesp.

Rolian and Dominion Organs.

The largest and most varied assortment of inelastruments in Canada. Grand. Square and Upright Pianos in natural Grand. Square and Upright Pianos in natural woods. I do not claim, as mostly every one else does, I do not claim, as mostly every one else does, I do not claim, as mostly every one else does, I do not claim, as mostly every one else does, I do not claim, as mostly every one else does, I do not claim, as mostly every heavy the honor of heing patronized by nearly have the honor of heing patronized by nearly keep and sell instruments which I know to be reliable, and which, therefore, I can wond for and nully guarantee.

Every Instrument sold as represented, or no sale.

Planos to rent.
Planos to rent.
Planos to rent.
Artistic tuning and regulating. Repairing.
Artistic tuning and regulating. Repairing.
Full value allowed on old instruments taken
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Second-had instruments at all pr ces, some
second-had instruments at all pr ces, some
nearly new. Always some genuine bargains
on hand.
Second-hand Organs and Planos from \$20 and

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may be assured of polite attention and con-ideration. If you cannot come personally send for illus-trated catologue.



NOTES OF THE WEEK.

King Humbert has accepted the resignation of Signor Crispi. The mills shippers around Chicago

have organized into a trust. The rice crop in Siam has failed and a

famine will probably result. The silk trade in Japan is in a very

had way. Last year the merchants lost over \$25,000,000. The Marquis de Brives has settled \$640,000 upon Cardinal Lavigerie, the

Archbishop of Algiers. The ways and means committee of the Chicago World's Fair will ask Congress

for aid to the extent of \$5,000,000. It is stated at Quebec that Mr. Mercier has borrowed a million dollars from the

eredit Foncier, Montreal, at 51 per cent. It is now stated that King Humbert has summoned Signor Crispi's minister of war, Lieutenant-General Vial, to form

Mayor Drennan was nearly drowned on Saturday night by his horse and sleigh breaking through the ice, while he was returning from Wolfe Island in a

A reciprocity agreement between the United States and Brazil, which has the approval of President Harrison, has been signed, and will go into force January 1,

A number of farmers in the vicinity of Hagersville, who were dissatisfied with the Millers' Association, have erected a distmill of 85 barrels a day capacity.

A dynamite explosion occurred at Montpellier, France, on Wednesday, by which nine soldiers are expected to lose their lives. A number of artillerymen charging a mine when the charge exploded.

Two thousand Arnauts in the neighborhood of Drenitsea, Roumania, have revolted and set fire to the Government building. They now threaten the town of Pristina, and the officials of that place have taken refuge at Mitrovitsea.

The Toronto wholesale dry goods firm of Boyd Bros. & Co. have notified their creditors of a desire to get an extension or go into liquidation owing to financial difficulties. Most of the creditors are foreign. The liabilities are unknown.

About 2000 conscripts on Wednesday paraded the streets of Manoge, in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, as a demonstration against compulsory service in the army. They sang the "Marseillaise," and fastened to their caps cards inscribed: "Down with the blood tax."

Sir Charles Tupper announces that the capital of the Nova Scotia Steel and Iron Company has been largely increased, and that the company will go into the work of smelting. A company of English and Scotch frommasters has also been formed to operate in Nova Scotia.

Prince Rismarck recently, in receiving a delegation from Aix-la-Chapelle, is reported to have said he saw no reason to abstain from expressing his views on public affairs, especially since he saw the attempts which already had been made on different sides to undermine the firm fabric of the empire.

the Bryant Company, of London, Eng., and several Quebec banks, in matters arising out of the bankruptcy of Days & Co. Judgment was in the favor of the Quebec Bank, and against the Union Bank and Banque du Peuple.

The Court of Appeals rendered judgment at Quebec in the famous case of the claimants of the seignory of Mingan vs. the Quebec Government, relative to the ownership of the district between the river Agonish and the Straits of Belle Isle. The decision of Judge Routhier, in the Court below, which was in the Government's favor, was confirmed.

The McCarthyite Committee of Dubtirely Parnellite body.

Dr. Bankin, a well-known English in-

his remedy for anthrax. The remedy heels and violet stockings to the public the skin.

stroyed.

On Monday two brothers named Cour deer hunting, when one of them shot and wounded a deer and ran to kill it with a knife. As he was doing so his brother to probably \$1,000 000. knife. As he was doing so his brother perceived the deer, but did not see his brother. He fired the shot, which unfortunately, struck the unfortunate man in the abdomen, going through the body and coming out on the opposite side The young man managed to walk with his brother's assistance eight miles before they could reach the first house, where they got a horse and sleigh to take them to River du Loup. The victim died on Wednesday.

day, Chancellor von Caprivi, replying to a question, said that the coming year would be for the German colony in Southwestern Africa a year of trial. The Chancellor added that he believed it to be desirable to wait for the expiration of that experimental period before it be decided to abandon the colony—a contingency which certainly caused the Government and approvance. ment embarrassment and annoyance. Herr Windthorst, the Centrist leader, favored the retention and continued support of the colony by the Government. Herren Richter and Bamberger, leaders of the Liberal party, opposed this view to hold these offices. It provided that and argued in favor of the abandonment no Catholic should be entitled. What is of the German colonial enterprises in the Catholic's legal position? Before the Southwestern Africa.

The death of Mr. Thomas G. Ralston, of St. John, N.B., is announced. He died in St. John, N.B., on Feb. 6. He was a great favorite among the boys of thirty years ago at school. In the Prince of Wales Rifles Drum Corps, in the lacrosse field, and in the ranks of the commercial men, his genial spirits have since then marked him out as specially companion-able. He took great interest in athletics and was an admirer of lacrosse and running men. He was with the Montreal Club's Company in the European team, and his death will leave another vacant chair when the annual dinner comes round again, held as it is every year. The funeral took place from the residence of Mr. W. G. Pullan, 121 Shuter street, Montreal.

A Remarkable Rescue.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., February 9.-The wildest excitement was caused nere today by the rescue of three men from the flooded mine at Jeansville, where they had been imprisoned since last Wednesday. The three men rescued said that when they heard the flood coming they made for an incline. When they found it they cut the vein and climbed up its almost perpendicular passages, they placed a place of timber picked up in their retreat retreat across the opening of the tunnel and climbed upon it. Their feet rested in the water below, but soon The mill has just commenced oper- after its gurgling sound indicated it had gained its highest altitude. They sat on that piece of timber three inches wide for over four days. Behind them was an immense body of loose coal held in place by a small piece of timber, and fearing to dislodge it, they dared not even rest

they were in absolute darkness with hardly enough room to hold themselves upright. Rincer was able to keep his head but boih Cragel and Shelank at times became crazed. Cragel imagined he saw a mine car and jumped into the water to ride upon it. He was rescued by Rincer. Shelank was more easily managed, although he was sobbing constantly. Thursday the men lost track of time. The first welcome sound was the "plunk" of the pump and then they knew work had commenced towards their rescue.

The Emperor William.

LONDON/ February 10.—The state of the Emperor William's health is exciting most serious apprehension in Court circles in Berlin, but it is high treason to mention the subject. There is reason to fear that the painful ear malady from which the Emperor suffers is threatening to become cancerous. Considering His Majesty's family history there is something most ominous in the official announcement that at the recent military banquet the usual speeches were dispensed with in consequence of the Emperor having been advised by his physicians to avoid speaking as much as possible in consequence of an affection of the throat. Almost the same notifi-Judgment has been given at Quebec in three of the cases tried last fall between the Brenze Creation was made in the case of the Emperor Frederick just three years ago.

Cardinal Simor. The death of Cardinal Simor recalls a peculiar Hungarian custom incident to coronations, to which he conformed when the present Kaiser of Austria was formally enthroned over the eastern half of his dual empire. On such occasions all and the bishops of the Kingdom, dressed in full Episcopal costume, follow the Monarch, on horseback, from the castle at Pesth to the Cathedral at Ofen. The spectacle certainly adds to the beauty of the ceremony, but it is a cruel usage; for many of the prelates are not accustomed to horsemanship. Even the most per-The McCarthyite Committee of Dublin has issued a circular for the purpose of counteracting the appeal recently made by Timothy D. Harrington, M. P., to the members of the National League in Cork to recognize in view of the in Cork to reorganize in view of the drums and the thunder of cannon, if encoming general elections. The cumbered with long cloth of gold vest-flet and the cumbered with long cloth of gold with a cumbered with long cloth of gold with toming general elections. The McCarthyite circular warns the members ments, cope and stole, with a mitre in met to allow the league to become an enlieu of the velvet cup, and a heavy ivory tirely Parmally. and gold crozier, set with precions stones. More than one rider, on this restigator, who is studying the Koch method at the Hygienic Institute, Berlin, has disclosed the nature and method of

consists of proteid matter extracted from and it was whispered among the latter the spleen of the rat with the aid of 50 that several of the Bishops had caused per cent. of glycerine, the extract being themselves to be strapped to their saddles, precipitated with alcohol. When used it in order to avoid any ignominious falls. At their head rode Cardinal Simor, on a superb Arab horse of milky whiteness. The Marquis of Bute, who is Mayor of A dazzling diamond cross of inestimable Cardiff, Wales, gave a grand banquet to value and of a great beauty which had celebrate the opening of the steel works just been presented to him as a souvenir just founded there. An electric light of this ever-memorable day by his Sove-burst during the banquet and ignited the reign, glittered on his breast. He sat costly decorations. As the fire could not | his horse in such a noble manner, and his be prevented from spreading the 400 whole appearance was so grand and imguests succeeded in making their escape, His Lordship behaving with much coolness and courage. The fire was subdued were the "eljens" which were shouted after the hall had been partially dein his honor. Of Cardinal Simor's immense fortune, one-third is bequeathed to the canons of Gran; one-third to the beron, of Cacouna, were out in the woods | Cardinal's sister, and one-third to the

RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES.

Mr. Gladstone's Bill Concerning the Viceroy of Ireland Defeated.

London, February 5.-In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the bill to remove religious disability, and said: "When we undertook by this bill to remove from Veducsday.

In the German Reichstag on Wednes- which are are a discredit to us, we hoped it would be necessary to spend only a whether the Roman Catholics are legally disabled from holding the offices of Viceroy of Ireland and Lord Chancellor of England. The Catholic Relief Act did not impose in so many words disability act of 1829 every subject was entitled presumably to hold any Crown office, but Catholics were debarred by the Test

> Mr. Gladstone added that he and a number of good lawyers, including the Chief Justice, were not aware that there was any disability except the Test Act, which was repealed in 1863. It was contested whenever that repeal effectually qualified Catholics. Parliament, when it repealed the test act, had no specific intention to open those offices and it was therefore his duty not to be deterred from prosecuting this bill, the object of which was simply to remove an anomaly which was supposed to exclude, and per-baps did exclude, certain of the Queen's subjects from holding certain offices. If the bill was read a second time he pro-posed to move that it be passed through committee pro forma, reserving that the substantial action be taken after the report of the bill from that committee. The bill, Mr. Gladstone said further, did not affect the succession of the Crown, because the Crown was not open to competition. The Home Secretary, he added, s himself a Catholic, and he stood as near the Sovereign as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and nearer than the Viceroy of Ireland. Yet nobody disputed his right to hold his office, and he (Gladstone) knew of no obstacle against a Jew, Mohammedan, Hindoo, or non-reli-gious person being Chancellor of the Ex-

The Right Hon. William Henry Smith, the Government leader, asked why Mr. Gladstone's speech was made now instead of during the many years he had held

Mr. Gladstone retorted that he had de-

livered similar speeches in 1867. Mr. Smith replied that Mr. G They kept a light for a few hours, but then was in opposition and that, moreover, in their lamps gave out and they were in also have desired and they are the second and they are the second and they are the are they are the they are the are they are they are they are they are they are they are th the Government did not intend to advocate the abolition of all the remaining religious cheeks such as prevented the Chancellor or the Sovereign being Cathonics. Catholics did not demand the bill. Mr. Smith opposed the bill because it applied to two persons only and moved that it be read for the second time six months hence.

After further debate Mr. Gladstone's motion for the second reading of the bill now was rejected, 256 to 223.

New Senators.

OTTAWA, February 8.—At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet Joseph Tasse, ex-M. P. for Ottawa, was appointed senator for Mille Isles division, vice Rodier, de-ceased, and Hpyolite Montplaisir, retiring M. P. for Champlain, senator for Shawinegan division, vice Ferrier, deceased.

What It Meant.

It was only a scrap of paper, but the perusal of the words upon it brought light into the darkness and hope to the breasts of those who were watching at the bedside of a man who lay unconscious, slowly passing away from the earth. This paper meant the difference between poverty and competence, between a lite of comparative ease and a long, bitter struggle against adverse circumstances. The man of whom we write had been in the prime of life, robust and healthy, but while driving he was thrown from his carriage, and falling upon his head received such injuries that he was carried in a dying state the home he had lett a short time previously. He was a kind and indulgent parent, he spent his money freely, keeping right up to his income, was a popular man amoung his neighbors. It was a bitter blow to the family to see the father of the household thus stricken down. In looking through papers found in his pockets a receipt for the last premium on an insurance policy for \$10,000 was found, and as he had never said anything about carying the policy, the joy of the wife and chi.dren on the discovery can be imagined. How much it meant to them! If he lived he could easily pay debts incurred in furnishing the best medical advice, and if he died there was money enough coming to pay these charges and still make provision for the future. That scrap of paper was a silent witness to the love of the husband and father of his family and showed how he had paid a generous

If Little Babies

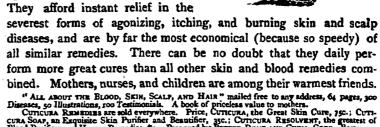
Could Write Letters

WHAT a host of grateful testimonials the proprietors of the Cuticura Remedies would receive. How their little hearts would overflow in ink! They know what they have suffered from itching and burning eczemas and other itching, scaly, blotchy, and pimply skin and scalp diseases before the Cuticura Rem-

edies were applied. Parents, are you doing right by your little ones to delay a moment longer the use of these great skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies? Everything about the

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Remedies invites the confidence of parents. They are absolutely pure, and may be used on the youngest infants. They are agreeable to the most sensitive.



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(4)

RELIGION OF THE ORIENT.

The religion of the Japanese women must appear very complicated and confused to their little gidly brains, when even the most learned priests of their country lose themselves in their cosmogonies, their symbols, their metamorpho ses of gods in that millenary chaos upon which the Buddhism of India has so strangely foisted itself without destroying anything. The most serious cult seems to be that of their deceased ancestors. These shades or familiar gods possess in each household a perfuned altar, before which the living pray long at morning and night, withou', however believing absolutely in the immortality of the soul and in the persistence of the human ego as understood by our Occiden-

tal religion.

To the religious contradictions which baffle we must be added superstitions as old as the world, the strangest or the gloomiest, and fearful to listen lo at night. Beings half gods and half ghosts haunt the black darkness; at crossways in the woods stand ancient idols gitted with singular powers; there are miraculous stones in the depth of forests. And to have an approximate idea of the faith of these women with small oblique eyes, one must reduce to chaos all that I have just said, then try to transpose it into giddy brains that laughter prevents most of the time from thinking, and that seem at moments to have the heedlessness of the brains of birds.

The Theatre from a Catholic Point of View.

The Catholic Review is right in giving as much attention as possible to theatrical criticisms. Whether it is right in giving so much attention to the personality of actors is a matattention to the personality of actors is a matter which the brilliant editor on that journal is entirely capable of settling for himself. A Catholic paper should make its interests as wide as possible. The day when the august occupant of the editorial chair could cut out dive or six columns of a sermon by Fra. Burke, write a few more on the prospects of home Rule and the wickedness of Victor Emmanuel, and then disport himself for the rest of the day, is gone by. The Catholicity of a Catholic editor no longer protects him from the performance of all the duties of his position. People no ionger take in Catholic journals as a matter of faith, as it were. Competition has stopped all that. What they want is interest and the advantage of seeing all current ovents judged from a Christian point. When a paper assumes the character of a religious tract, it ceases to interest anybody except tract distributors. There is no use ignoring the forces that go to make up civilization, even though those forces are not all good. We cannot pretend that electricity is non-existent, because case est folk are occusionally killed by touching electric wires. Similarly, the theatre has done harm in its time; it does harm to-day. Nevertheless, it has done much good, We owe, in fact, the beginning of the dram a in English to a good man, the Abbott of St. Albans. And only a few months ago the world rushed to see the greatest Christian drama of the century at Ober-Ammergau. The drama is a factor in modern life; so is the novel. One might as well leave "all the best times to the devil" as Ignore the beginning of the world rushed to see the greatest Christian drama of the century at Ober-Ammergau. The drama is a factor in modern life; so is the novel. One might as well leave "all the best times to the devil" as Ignore the beginning of the world rushed to see the greatest Christian press to do combine them both. The christian press ought to keep an eye on the theatre, as well as on the novel. Unfortunately, there are not many plays on the stag ter which the brilliant editor of that journal entirely capable of settling for himself. A

THE AMERICAN BOOKMAKER, Howard Lockwood & Co., 126 and 128 Duane St. New York,

The January number of this periodical has reached this office and is full of interesting and instructive information for printer, bookbinder and publisher. The publishers of the journal propose to present their subscribers with a compendium of printing and bookmaking, a strictly technical work of great value.

God's greatest desire is to give Himself to us. The real soul of sin is to oppose His wish.

Edith: "It's little things that tell in this life." Alice. "Well you'd think so if you had two small brothers, as I

"No news is good news," perhaps. But you can't make an editor believe it.

Not Approved.

LONDON. February S .- Advices received here say the moderate papers of Rio de Janeiro disapprove of the treaty of commerce recently arranged with the United States as being distinctly disadvantageous to Brazil.

To sin against love is the basest of all sins. Love is the Ten Commandments in solution.

keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or

· The importance of

other foul humor is heredited and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disthe air we ease from the food breathe,

the water There is we drink. nothing elusively proven than the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases

of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood and

malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full infor-

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-OUR-W

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR THE

Young Folks.

The proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS and Catholic Chronicle have pleasure in announcing that it is their intention, with the object of interesting the younger members of the Catholic community in literature, to offer for open competition a number of valuable prizes to the pupils of the Catholic schools of the Dominion. This competition will be open to pupils

of schools of the Dominion other than those in Universities and finishing The prizes will be given for the best original story on some subject relating to the religious, domestic or general history of Canada, early settlements, pioneer efforts, mission work, etc. As far as

practicable competitors must confine themselves to incidents connected with

their own locality, but this is not absolutely compulsory. C impetitors need not confine themselves to the literal truth, but they may indulge in some romantic embellishment of their stories so long as they are based upon local, general or historical fact.

Rules for Competitors:

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

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

sheet of paper of the same size as that on which the story is written, half fockcap size; endorsed with the title of the story; that of the writer; his or her school; county or city; teachers name and address, and an endorsement by the teacher certifying that the story is in the handwriting of the pupil.

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

All Stories for competition must be mailed not later than May 1st, 1891, after which the competition closes.

The Stories will be submitted to competent judges, who will award the prizes. The names of these judges will be announced later on.

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

THE PRIZES.

The Prizes will be divided as follows

i. City of Montreal

2. Dominion Prize.

4. County Prize. 5. School Prize.

MONTREAL CITY PRIZE. The first prize will be given for the

best story selected from those sent in from the schools in the city.

DOMINION PRIZE.

The second for the best story selected. from those sent from the various counties in each province.

PROVINCIAL PRIZE.

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

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

These prizes will be as follows:

schools generally.

1. (CITY PRIZE) -An excellent Upright 2. (DOMINION)—A Gold Watch, name of winner and conditions under which it

was received, engraved. 8. (PROVINGIAL)—A handsome Silver

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

SECOND PRIZE LIST.

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

EXTRA PRIZES.

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

eacher.
'There will consist of a series of valuable books.

[Subscribers will be good enough to indefurther announcement in our columns on this subject.]

Near the city of the sun, Stands a woman's lonely dwelling, Sphinxes guard the threshold-stone Carved with signs beyond my telling.

walt."

She fell bound to display hospitality after the manner of her mother, and made a meritorious but fattle effort to dust the chair with her frock in flett of apron; but by no means at her disposal could she succed in getting at more than an inch of the sent of the chair.

"I'm not big enough sir," she said ruefully, "put some other morning, when I'm big, you'll come—won't you, sir?"

"Perhaps, my dear child. Perhaps." He poited her disordered hair and sat down.

"But, indeed, when I'm big, I'll do it like mother, i know how. Bon't you come?"

"I'f I can, my child. If I can you may be sure I will." He had not been thinking of her willingness to do him the service; but he had been wondering where he should be when she was "big." "How beautiful," he thought while the child had been speaking, "are some of the spurit of charity in the little child. When she is grown up how will it bowith her? Will she be like her mother, as good and full of faith as we can expect to find here below; or will she be forward, and raise her eyes carelessly to "Father often sits like that," broke in the

Henven?"

"Father often sits like that," broke in the little maid quite freely. She had no awe of lim.

"Like what?" he asked with a start.

"Asleep with his eyes open."

"Mayee!"

"Mayee!"

"I wasn't asleep, my dear. I was only think ing."
"Then I wish father wouldn't think. It

"Then I wish harder trightens me." And it frightens me, too," thought the priest with a shielder.

After some time he said, "But, Mary, you are not all alone in the house? I su't some one stoving here?" are not in acone in the noise? Ish't some one staying here?"
"Oh, yes, str. John Lane. Father brought him here yesterday, and mother put him to sleep in the other room, and he can't speak, but can whistle like birds and make noises like the wind."
The tiny speaker seemed much impressed with the wonderfulness of all this, and, as she spoke, stared with her round blue eyes at the clergyman.

to each one of his neighbors without distinction.

"We'reall the same," he would say, "Where is the difference between us? I don't know out the man who seems worst, may be heter than the man who seems best; such matter, when they don't affect me, are no part of my business, but each man's own."

On the evening of that day, Ed. Martin went to sen as usual his wife had to go down to the village, and the two children were left awhile toge her. When she returned, she tothal dohn Lane sitting on a chair at the open door, and little Mary on a stool at his feet. A cloud passed over the face of the mother. The intrader had dissipated the likeness of home, and was a cold and durbidding impertimene. Her daughter ran eagerly towards her, and eaching her by the skirt cried in load, happy cheerful voice:

"Oh, mather; come, come!" dragging her in

it voice; "Oh, mother; come, come!" dragging her in

The mother started back and gazed in terror awhile at him, then catelling her own child in her arms she shook her, and pressed her almost savagely in her arms to the girl, who began to wishinger at the rough treatment and tingentle looks.

"Who taught him that? Wheat villain taught this child of darkness my child's mane for a first word? Who? tell me!

"I," marmared Mary, between sobs.

"You! you! you!" The woman seemed half frantic with superstitious terrors. "How dare you, miss! How dare you, you batchild! Oh! indeforme on the day that brought him to my house, to be under the same roof whits my think. Edward Martin, if evil comes of this, how will you answer me?"

"Mayee," repeated the boy, looking up with some slight awakening of interest. Trees people were becoming less shadowy to him by this time.

At the repetition of the strauge, thin, unfa-

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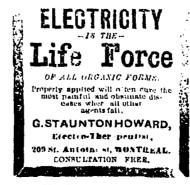
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ABUSES OF LANGUAGE.

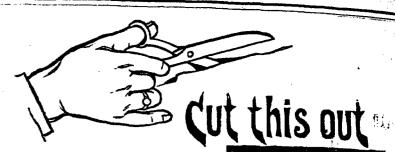
How Many Words Become to be Understood and Misuscal.

In a recently published article Mr. P. A. Freeman discourses on "Modern Abuses of Language." It is a curious study to trace out the formation of languages, and the changing of words from their orginal meaning, till they

The Light State of the Control of th



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NO DUTY ON CHURCH RELLS.
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Please mention this page.



CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY, TROY, N.Y., E.S.A., Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS. This Company is now making a Chime of 15 Bells weigh 30,000 pounds, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, 58 York Ci.v.

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TRUE WITNESS Office.

FEAST OF THE PURIFICATION.

Toward the Temple's shadow stealing
E'er the day's full glory breaks;
In its mystic silence kneeling, while her love its offering makes:

Like the smile of the Et rnal Like the same or the retermit Resting on her, bending low, Radiance, born of Jesus' presence, Lights her face with rapture's glow.

Eyes that mir or but His image Eyes that nurror one firs image weath those lids whose gentle fall Breathe of virtues fair that drew Him To her heart, so sweet their call.

Oh! the grandeur of her offering Oh! the grandeur of ner onering tool Elernal, though her son! Ah! the lowimess of Mary, Queen and Mother both in one.

Teach us, Mother, how to linger O'er this mystery of love; Bend our wills to sweet submission, Life's devotion let us prove.

Purify our hearts and spirits
With the fire of love divine; Taken from the heart of Jesus, Given by His Heart to thine.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Times Change.

A quarter of a century ago people spoke contempuously about teaching girls to sew in the public schools, and added: "The next thing temprocusly about teached: "The next thing public schools, and added: "The next thing we know they will be for setting up cook stoves in our school-rooms and teaching the girls to in our school-rooms and teaching the girls to make bread." That prophecy has been fulfilled, and the idea of teaching girls to be both practical and intellectual is growing so rapidly in the schools that soon the country will be filled with homes over which they will reign as household queens, girls who learned the art of cooking in the schools. It is a mistake to suppose that cultured women, as a rule, dispise cooking. In fact, a hundred years or more ago it was considered as somewhat of a test of a woman's insidectual ability that she should be able to write a "cook book." It is delightfully common to find peached away semong old books the ones which long dead aunts and grandsmothers filled with carriently culted recipes in their fine, cramped handwriting.

Take Time. It is said that a real English housekeeper never cares how much time she spends on anything in cookery that she wants well done. Too much haste makes waste of both time and much haste makes waste of both time and material in cooking. The pudding, the broad, the meat, are spoiled often for tack of due thought and consideration. Have the fire just right, the ingredients all at hand before beginning. The old adage that some people "never let their heads save their heels," is particularly true of many housewives. They will make half a dozen trips to store-room or pantry, when perhaps two would have sufficed if they had kept their wits about them. Some women run up and down stairs in the same heedless manner. It is well to make mental notes of what one wants, and to be as saving of the physical strength as, of overything else. That's one way a woman may keep herself young and beautiful.—New York News.

segment the cold dange that some people "need their heads are which a save their heads," is particularly and the same head to same the same head the same head to same the same head the same head to save the same head the same head to save the save

The chestnut is the most farinaceous and the least city of all nuts, and therefore it is the most easy of digestion, but it requires boiling or rossting to burst the starch cells and render it digestible. The chestnuts of Italy and France are much superior in size and perfection to their cousins, on account of the attention pald to their cuitivation, while ours until recently have been left in their wild state, altogether neglected and allowed to grow as they would. Now, however, they are being quite extensively cultivated, the nut proving equally good if not superior to the imported article. They are little used on our tables, though they make delicious desserts.

The I alian chestnut has had the preference in the hands of the confectioner over either the French or American, on account of its superior size and compactness; the American being small and the French divided into irregular pieces by the inner skin, while the Italian is generally in one solid piece, and not so liable to break while heing preserved in sugar. It is, therefore, preferred in the preparation of marrons glace and candied or caramolied chestnuts.

The chestnut, after being roasted or boiled, also makes a most delicious stuffing for roasted

nuts.
The chestnut, after being roasted or boiled, also makes a most delicious stuffing for roasted poultry or game. A nicely-roasted turkey stuffed with chestnuts is a grand dish, and not to be despised by either saint or sinner.

Hamburg Steaks.

Hambury steaks.

Take a piece of beef, from which you remove all skin, fat and sinews; scrape or chop the meatup very fine, but not as fine as sausage meat; season it to your taste with sait and cayenne pepper, then add a small scarlet onion and allittle garlic chopped very fine. Now wet your hands and mould or form the mass into small round steaks, about an inch in thickness; fry them in butter, first on one sldo then upon the other, and place them upon a hot dish and pour a hot tomato sauce over them, or serve them simply with the butter in which they were fried, poured over them.

Broiled Hamburg Steaks.

Or, instead of frying, place your steaks upon agridiron or double wire brolier, well greased, and broil them on both sides; place them on a not dish, and pour over them molted butter seasoned with sait and cayenne pepper. This mixture of meat is also often spread upon silees of bread, with butter in which a spoonful of dry mustard has been mixed, and used as a sandwich, or it may be served raw and cold with silees of Vienna bread spread with gilteleged butter.

MINDING ONE'S BUSINESS.

A Useful Discourse on a Much Neglected



Think of hanging up clothes in a rainstorm under an umbrella. To those who use Pearline it would not look half so absurd as it does to see a woman bobbing up and down over a wash tub, inhaling the fetid steam which

EILEEN AROON.

A Pretty and Romantic Story-An Old

Song and its Origin Explained.

FOUND IN HIE SORROW his impiration, for by the camp-fire An the woods of Offaly that night "Elleen Aroon"

his inspiration, for by the camp-fire an the woods of Offaly that night "Elleen Aroon" was written.

By forced marches O'Daly and his followers reached Wicklow a few days later. From thence, accompanied by his foster-brother Murtoghonly, he travelled to the castle of his enemy, "The Kavanagh" He reached the castle on the night when Elleen was about to become the unwilling bride-o Talbox.

The nuptial supper was already laid when O'Daly ontered the banqueting hall disguised as an Irish harper. The Irish bard in those days was always an honored guest in every Irish household, and O'Daly in his disguise was accorded a caed mille faithe.

He marked the traces of sorrow and suffering and bitter remorse on his beloved one's face. He was saked to sing, and then for the first time an Irish audience heard "Elleen Arooz."

"I know a valley fair, Eileen Aroon; I know a cottage there, Elleen Aroon;

Deep in that valley shade,
I know a gentle maid,
Flower of hazel glade,
Eileen Aroon.

"Is it the laughing eye.
Eileen Aroon?

Is it the timid sigh, Eileen Aroon?

Is it the tender tone
Soft as the stringed harp's moan?
Oh! it is the truth alone.
Eileen Aroon.

Who in the song so sweet,
Kilcen Aroon?
Who in the dance so fleet,
Elleen Aroon?
Dear are her charms to me,
Dearer her laughter free,
Dearest her constancy,
Elleen Aroon.

"If she should prove untrue, Elleen Aroon? What should her lover do, Elleen Aroon?

Fig with his broken chain Over the bounding main, Never to love again, Eileen Aroon,"

And Eileen Aroon recognized the voice of her lover in the disguised harper. This song that gushed from the poet's heart, bung with deepest feeling, touched a responsive chord in

her own.

It was an easy matter to whisper a word in O'Daiy's ear, for there was no su-picion of his presence in the stronghold of his enemy.

An hour later the Wicklow chieftain and the woman he loved, mounted on two feet horses, were speading to his home among the Wicklow bills. A Soggarth aroon was found to tie the knot that united them for life; and in every Wicklow peasant's cabin to-day you will hear the story of the love of Carroll O'Daiy and his Elicen Aroon.

The Curfew.

As in Old England, so in New England is the curfew still heard. In Boston the nine o'clock

bell was rung from time immemorial up to within a very few years. So, also, at eight o'clock in the morning and one o'clock in the atternoon. Muny Bostonians regrefully mis this good old custom; old; as is witnessed by

arises from the soiled clothing steeped in hot water. Poor thing; she's trying to make her clothes clean in the old-fashioned way of rub! rub! rub! which wrecks the woman; rubs the clothes to pieces, and is successful only by dint of hard work.

Now millions of women use PEARLINE just because it does away with the rubbing and the inhaling of poisonous steam. A delicate woman can do a large wash or a full day's house cleaning, if she uses Pearline. An ordinary day's work can be done in half a day by its aid; it makes a saving all around.

Costs five cents to prove it; your grocer keeps the goods; beware of peddled imitations. JAMES PYLE, New York,

fication, that they may indulge in idle gossip. This hurts no one save themselves. But there is another class of people who take it that they have been delegated to attend to the affairs, both spiritual and temporal, of their neighbors, and from the manner in which they discharge their supposed duties, we must conctade that their call was not received from on high. We find this class of moral censors always on the look-out for the little inthings—or what may seem to them failings—of their neighbors, and when they have discovered any they are in no wise particular about telling the exact truth about it. If they do not expressly exaggerate the faults, they tell them in such a manner as to leave everyone under the impression that the failings mentioned may be much greater than they really are. For example, they say, with an omineas shrug or shake of the head, this one or that one did or said so-and-so-something that may not altogether be to the credit of the person, though not by nay means bad in itself, yet leaving the ininds of the hearers open to the inference that there are other things at the tack of it that are still less creditable.

THE BUSYBODY

"Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing:
'Twas mine, 'tis his: and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filenes from me my good name, Robs me of that which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed."

Mind your own business, then; you will be happy; you will make others happy, and the world will be all the better that you live and

A Strange Tomb.

Lady Burton, widow of the famous traveler, who before he died embraced Catholieity, gives some particulars about the proposed interment of her husband's remains: "I have chosen my ground," she says, "cleven feet by nine feet. This is to be covered by a dark stone Arab tent. In the tent, above ground, are to be two slabs to hold two coffins and room for a small altor. Outside the tent, above the flab curtain which serves as a door, will be a marble cruciffx, under it a "Book of Life," on one side his name and death recorded, the other page blank. Under this book will be inscribed Justin McCarthy's beautiful sonnet, which embraces all his life." who before he died embraced Catholicity, gives

Grains of Gold.

It is not calumny nor treachery that does the nost harm in the world; they are continually most harm in the world; they are continually crushed and are felt only in being conquered. But it is the glistening and sortly spoken lie; the amiable fallacy; the particula lie of the historian; the provident lie of the politician; the jealous lie of the partisan; the merciful lie of the friend, and the careless lie of each man to himself, which darken and degrane our life.

The discontented worker who pines for wealth without being willing to labor for it wealth without being willing to labor for it regards the idieness in which it would caable him to live as the acmo of temporal happiness. He has no idea of money as a motive power to be applied in enterprises that give healthful employment to mind and body. All that he desires is to live a feather-like life—to loaf luxuriously. People who induige in such sensual longings do not know how much more glorious it is to tear affuence from opposing late by main strength of will and inflexibility of purpose than to receive it as a windfall of purpose than to receive it as a windfall officer is infinitely more satisfaction in conquering a fortune with brain and muscle than was ever experienced in obtaining or discipating the goldent store that some thrifter hand and accumulated.

Whatever be our temperament, we are tend-There would be far less trouble and vexation in this world were people generally to observe strictly "the eleventh commandment"—or in other words to mind their own business and let that of others alone. It seems passing strange that in this world, where everyone has enough to do during his natural life to attend to himself, some must take time to bother themselves about the affirs of others. That they are prompted to do this through motives of charrity we never could believe, but are of the opinion that every one so interesting himself is led to meddle with the affairs of others through idle curiosity, if not through malice.

There are many ways in which one can sin against "the eleventh commandment." There are many ways in which one can sin against "the eleventh commandment." There are many ways in which one can sin searching out little secrets for their own gratiing in one direction or the other according to

Joseph Josselyn, who visited Boston in 1668, and in his description says: "On the South there is a small but pleasant Common, where the galiants, a little before sunset, walk with their marmalet madams, as we do in Moorsfield, etc., till the nine o'clock bell rings them home to their respective habitations, when presently the constables walk their rounds to see good order kept and take up loose people." In many of our towns the curfew still rings out o'er hill and dale. In South America it is called the "Stay-beil"—toque de la queda—and after it was rung, at ten o'clock, the use of the streets was forbidden by municipal ordinances to the inhabitants of Quito and other Peruvian towns.—From "Bells," by E. H. Goss, in New England Magazine for January.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

Hunted by Wolves.

Perhaps not many people east of the Rocky Mountains have ever travelled on snow shoes. The Norwegian snow shocs, or skees, are the ones mostly used here. Going down a decline one goes at such a terrific rate of speed that one has to use a brake—this is, "ride the pole," which is general y a stick some eight feet long, which is belief in front in the hands, and then sat upon so it will plow in the snow, thus lessening the speed. On the 17th February I started from my cabin

On the 17th February I started from my cabin at the foot of Storm mountain to make a trip to the top to see if the fur-bearing animals were still out. It is only about ten miles to the top, and I reckoned that I could easily make there and back in a day. Packing a slight lunch I tied it to my belt and started.

When I had reached the top and looked it over I was surprised to find the sun just going down. Darkness fails very suddenly in this country after sundown, and I concluded to await the rising of the moon, which I knew would rise soon after dark, as it would be dangerous snowshoeing down the mountain side in the dark, for one could not keep the trail and would be liable to rush headlong against a tree or go plunging over the precipice.

trail and would be intole to rush leading against a tree or go plunging over the precipice.

Darkness folias I have never seen it before. Everything was obliterated. I sat on my snew shoes at the head of the trail waiting for the light of the moon. The silence was oppressive. All around me I could see the dim outlines of the snow-capped peaks, dark and sombre, rearing their heads toward the sky. I must have fallen asleep, but I awoke with a start at the cry of a panther coming from a path of green timber a short distance to the left. This was followed by the cry of a limber wolf, which was answered by another and another, until the hills resounded with their welrd howls. Soon gaunt shadows flitted from tree to tree all around me. The the awful thought burst upon we that I was surrounded by wolves, which at this season of the year are very hungry and flerce.

"I know a valley fair,
Elleen Aroon.
I know a cottage there,
Elleen Aroon.
Deep in that valley shade,
I know a gentle maid,
Flower of hazel glade,
Elleen Aroon."
Carroll O'Daly, a Wicklow chieftain of the sixteenth century, was the author of "Elleen Aroon."
Apart from the exquisite beauty of the melody and the tonching pathos of the words, it possesses an extrinsic interest from the romantic interest attached to its composition.

around me. The the awful thought burst upon we that I was surrounded by wolves, which at this season of the year are very hungry and flerce.

If I could keep them at bay until the moon rose I was safe, as I could easily keep away from them. As one came close I did a very foolish thing. Pulling my revolver, I shot him through the body. With a fearful yell he started to run, the blood pouring from the wound in a second and torn to pieces by his oompanions. Crazed by a taste of blood thewhole yelping pack charged upon me. It was growing light in the east where the moon would soon rise, but was still too dark to travel with safety; but I tarried not.

Hastly slipping my feet in the leathers of my snow shoes I started down the steep incline as if shot from a catapult. Down, down, down, down into the darkness I rushed at a headlong rate. A gaunt brute crouching near a tree sprang at of speed and passed harmlessly through the air ten feet behind me. On came the pack, but their cries became fainter and fainter, and I soon began to ride my pole and slacken my rate of speed, as I was passing close to the brink of a precipice and soon had a turn to make, which one caunotensily do with snow shoes twelve feet long. I stapped at the turn to await the rising of the moon, which soon came up, making it as lightas day.

I believed that the wolves had left to hunt some slower game. But that delusion soon suffered a rude shock. Soon the yelps commenced with redoubled fury, as they scented me, and came-closer and closer. I got on my shoes and waited, nothing loth to showing them again how easy it was to give them the slip. On they came, and as they got close I started out once more, but was horrlied to finithat at this place the decline was not great enough for the shoes to run themselves. I had forgotten until this time about this place. There was a bench about 5-t yards long, and from there the trail veered to the right, and for half a nile descended very nearly an angle of 5-degrees; then the angle was not quite so much but stil

A Maght Attack.

A two-years' life and the boundless interminable pampas of South American, laying out a railroad line on a perfectly level plain, would have caused death to the very asphyxis of enaut, had not incidents come from time to rouse us from the deadly torpor.

Our habitation was more odd than inxurious. As an omnibus, it may have borne the fashionable ladles up and down Broadway in their arduous shoping hours; but, long since discarded thence, it had come to be our office, parlor, kitchen and bedroom, or hay-waggon, as the case maight be. As we got further out on the plains, we had to make it also our ambalant fortress, with loop-holes for musketry, the increasing insecurity of life and property rendering this necessary.

The vaquero, or gauchos, are a set of Arabs to whom anything that glitters is a temptation not to be resisted. Adroit thieves, they were constantly prowling around, and it required encessing watchtulness on our part. They are once, he would murder his own father. Unfortunately, one of our party possessed a showy, silver-mounted article, half English and half Maxican, which, once seen by the gauchos, put all our lives in danger.

They slood wondering at us as we made our invasion into their solitary realm, where, the whole long year, they ride about, so solitary and slone and their wildenness of horms, that it is a wonder they do not lose the gift of speech. Of civilized life they know nothing.

Once a year they go to a ranch, or village, to remaive from their master fine three or four dollars that constitute their yearly wages; this buys him in article or two of dress, enough it was of wonder; our moving house was a wonder, our mathematical instruments, implements of likes long sentences.

witchcraft: but as the eye of each one restedon the saddle, there was a gleam of desire that boded no good.

At last we halted near a pool containing some hundred gallons of water, and in the dry season this unalluring liquid was a treasure, which we put under the guard of some of our laborers to keap off the cattle. The gauchos soon camb up, till five or six had gathered from different points, offering rude articles for sale. One of us unwisely showed a handful of small silver change. But we did not lot them approach our horses too closely; we knew them too well to allow them within arms' length. We had to warn them off constantly, and I at lenst began to have my misgiving.

After supper I left my companions seated around the fire, and strolled out, riffe in hand, scrutinizing all about. At some distance I came upon a gaucho, examining his horse's hoof. I asked him if his horse was disabled, and he pretended that it was; but I felt that it was only a pretext for lottering near us. On returning to the fire, I imparted my suspicions, and we soon decided on our course of action.

We had a musical member of our party, whose violin, if not handled with the skill of a l'aganial, served to relieve the tedium of our little circle. Its case was now to do service. It made the body of a figure which we dressed up like a sontinul who had sat down and fallen asleep. A cloak and slouched hat made the illusion perfect, We corraled our horses carefully, and put them under a watchful guard, then placed our sentinel, and retired within our fortress. At length the nearly imperceptible metion of the high grass announced the gauchos' approach. Then a hend peered out, and the whole body crept cautiously forward, keeping in the shade, though not so completely but that I recognized the gaucho of the lame horse. Five more followed, and, seeing the sleeping sentinal, one advanced, lasso in hand, to strangle him. As it whiredein the air, we gave them a volley; the formost felt dend, the crust dashed off with a yell, dragging, as the sup

CANADIAN NAMES.

Departure From Good Old Nomenclature and Ugliness in the New Ones.

A writer recently entered a well'tuned protest against the modern goths and vandals who setting aside the musical Indian nomenclature, evolve barbarous Euglish names for our cities, lakes and rivers. Yet in the Province of Quelakes and rivers. Yet in the Province of good hee, the process of desceration has not gone nearly so far as it has further West. We find on the Canadian Pache, for instance, that many of the stations between Callander and the Pacific Ocean have been called after politicians. Mr. Van Horne invented names for the summits of the Rocky Mountains. He named the four highest mountains after Sir John Macdonaid, Sir Charlos Tupper, Sir Geo. Stephen and Sir Donaid Smith. In Northern Ontario the Provincial Government has earned reproof from right-thinking men by naming several of the new townships after muchine politicians. The names of royal or viceregal lap-dogs favored by ultra-loyal settlers in the old days, are poetry itself compared such selections. In Lower Canada many of the names which strike the traveller as base modern inventions, are in reality corruptions. Only three centuries have clapsed since the mariners of St. Malo penetrated the Gulf of St. Lawrence, yet many of the rugged names they left upon the coast line have been tortured out of sense and meaning in the bee, the process of desceration has not gone CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

out of sense and meaning in the

CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

Their fond du baie, i.e., the extremity of the full, has become Fundy Bay or Bay of Fundy; l'anse au gris fond, the cove with the grey bottom, is now Griffin's Cove; Cap d'Espoir has been altered to Cape Despair; Pointe des Monts, the point of the cilifs, first into Dennon's Point and then to plain Devil's Point; Millos Roches to Mill Rush, and so on. In some instances the process of corruption has resulted in a double change. A suburb of Quebec, once known by the English as Shepherdville, from the name of a resident, became the Bergerville of the habitant, and the Beggarville of a later English generation. The enrily French explorers gave the name Lac als Renne, Reindoer Lake, to what is now, through corruption, Rainy Lake; and later on the French cranslated this into Lac a la Pluic. In some cases, however, the French are responsible for the corruption. Thus Bomerset, formerly an exclusively English district in Lower Canada, but now largely French, is becoming St. Morrisotte; Stannold is st. Folle; Meteni street is the Rue Metal; and so on. The original Indian names are, of course, not so readily corrupted. Megantic, the battle club; Batiscan, the horn; Cacouns, where there are porcapines; Maskinong, the ugly fish; Missisquoi, the big woman; Rumouski, the dog's home; Tomisconata, it is deep water everywhere; these and many other Indian names in Quebec still flourish in their burlly. Coming back to Ontario, such names as Brown's Corners and Smithville, and such importations as Guelph, Whitby, Prince Albert and the like, have no good reason for being. Much more beautiful and appropriate are Saugeen, the mouth of a river; Manitoulin, Spirit Island Oshawa, ferry him over; Toronto, looming of trees; Wanbuno, the morning light, etc.

in the first execution was not quite so much but sail very steep doesn't down a truit as a string to my cabia, seven miles it was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to the steep doesn't was life or death to get to life or death to life or death to get to life or death to get to life or death life or death to life or death li

Personal Liberty. vs.

Physical Slavery.

We are all free American citizens enoying our personal liberty; but most of us are in physical slavery, suffering from scrofula, salt rheum or some other form of impure blood. Hood Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier which dissolves the bonds of disease, gives health and perfect physical liberty.

"Very good, but rather too pointed," as the fish said when it swallowed the

Why does a busy editor resemble an industrious burglar? Because he dis-

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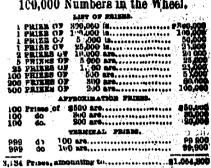
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ANTI-POVERTY SOCIETIES.

Much of the poverty and suffering among our working classes is the result if the alert and eager little minds of the of improvident and extravagant habits. While my sympathies are with the workingman, and I would gladly see his wages increased to the highest possible rate, vet I do not believe that he secures for himself all the benefit and comfort permitted there is good comradeship which ought to be derived from his present wages. I feel assured that in a majority of cases privations result from comradeship with a child. It keeps the the absence of economic habits, and the mind alert and the spirit sweet and presence of extravagance, rather than from the insufficiency of the present

We can find in every community men who live like princes when they have any money in their possession, and then as soon as they have spent all—for they never think of the proverbial "rain day" —fall back in the veriest poverty, mur-muring against their "bad luck." Other things being equal, the terms "good graceful life; and M. L. adopted the luck" and "bad luck." as applied to child, sent him to school, afterwards men, simply express the amount of their prudence and energy. We have to deal with the former.

A prudent man will join an anti-poverty society. I do not mean an organization based on the mistaken theories of Henry George, who favors removing taxes from the costly and magnificent buildings of the millionaire merchants and manufacturers, and placing almost the entire burden of government support on the shoulders of the families who are as a rule, among the hardest-workers, and poorest-paid class of toilers in America, but societies that will help the wage earner to live within his income, and at the same time save portion of his earning for future need, and thus disarm and defeat the great evil of

he stopped, and seemed about to descend. The crowd was in agony, as a life seemed almost lost, for every moment seemed an age. While this shivering fear seized every beholder, a voice from the crowd cried out, "Cheer him!" and a wild "Hurrah" of the inchoate, the darbarie; and a critic who has no dread of bot water which is say that as for as companies the companies that the companies of the inchoate, the darbarie; and a critic who has no dread of bot water phalamx under the standard of the Cross.

Hattons.

God does not ask where you have been doing. He with firm and loving hearts, in a solid phalamx under the standard of the Cross. seemed an age. While this shivering burst from the excited spectators. As the cheer reached the tireman, he started upward through the curling smoke, and in a few moments was seen coming down the ladder with a child in his arms. In the ladder with a child in his arms. The variable and is always to the ladder with a child in his arms. The variable and is the ladder with a child in his arms. down the ladder with a child in his arms. That cheer did the work. How much favorite source of inspiration is the art reception of the Sacraments of Penance of t can we help the brave ones who are struggling with temptation, or almost by design. In painting the attraction hels of Divine grace we shall obtain the fainting in their efforts to do good to others. Don't find fault with your brother in his trial, but cheer him. Give him a work that shall urge him on the gives the greatest range of color and that we be not religious enough. He brother in his trial, but cheer him. Give way; and if you cannot help him in any other way give him a cheer.

Children and Conversation. Among the most frequently denied rights of children is that to a fair share in the converssation. "Children should be seen, not heard," is one of the cruelest maxims of arrogant selfishness. If your child is courteous—and it is your own fault if it is not-why should he not have his little say and ask his curious questions concerning the subjects talked about at the dinner-table or in the sitting-room? He is hungrier for information than for his meals, and has as good a right to the intellectual as to the physical nourishment. And who are you that you should do all the talking, condemning him to cat in silence, or to sit mute while things that eagerly interest him are talked about? It is really not of much consequence whether you talk or not, but it is of great moment that he

portance to say at any rate, and it is said I would pay in time?"

shall talk.

only that absurd thing, your dignity, or that wicked thing, your nervours irritability, that prompts you to monopolize the conversation. The child, on the to say. He has his hungry question to ask. The world is all new and wonderful to him, and he wants to know about

it. You have said something which he does not quite understand, or which opens a new mental vista to him, and he wants to ask you about it. The asking is education to him in the art of wise and kindly, is education in other ways. He has a right to ask, and it is your duty to answer as carefully and fully as you can. His education, the exand Pastry are assured by its pansion of his intellect, the shaping of for the honor and glory of God.

his character—all these are involved in The great toe to the formation of a your recognition of his right to a share in the conversation, and they of importance not only to him, but to the community of which he is presently to be a part.

But aside from all this, the loss is great to you and to all who sit at your board children are repressed under a rule of silence. Their talk is amusing, interesting and often instructive. It is good for them and for their elders. It tends to jollity and good cheer. Where it is between parent and child, and there is nothing better for the soul of man than wrong about the man whose child is not

Story of a Draper.

A draper at Paris was moved to pity at seeing the misery and neglect in which a poor child in his vicinity was living. The father, who had been a widower for many years, led a very disapprenticed him to a carpet-manufacturer, and succeeded in bringing him up to America, where his good master had obtained an excellent situation for him necessarily cuter on the broad and slip-obtained an excellent situation for him in a commercial house in Mexico. Years had never heard anything of his benefactor. For some time his letters had shall become disciples of the evil one. been unanswered; and as he had realized a competency by his exertions and good conduct, he returned to France. On reaching Paris, some time clapsed before he was able to discover his benefactor; and when he did so, it was to mortal souls. learn that he had been cruelly tried by reverses of fortune, and was compelled disarm and defeat the great evil of poverty.

Beneicial organizations are public blessings. The member feels that he is now under obligations to save. He commences to practice strict economy Needless luxuries are given up—intemperance and "fast living" of all kinds—and soon the formerly discouraged to differ finels that the possesses three of the most priceless treatures—house, health, and a clear conscience, and all because of the economic habits made meressary by joining a properly conducted beneficial society. The member of such as society is sowing for a future harves—are with finely the society is sowing for a future harves—are windered in smoke, and the lower stories all aglow with flame, a piercing shirick told the startled frement that there was some one still in the building in peril A ladder was quickly teared until to the lower strict all aglow with flame, a piercing shirick told the startled firement that there was some one still in the building in peril A ladder was quickly teared until to the lower stories all aglow with flame, a piercing shirick told the startled firement that there was some one still in the building in peril to lower was quickly teared until to contend the string for the properly conducted benefit and my fortune has no clear to the strict of the factors of the lower stories all aglow with flame, a piercing shirick told the startled firement that there was some one still in the building in peril to the contend the strict of the factors of the lower stories and of mere was apped in smoke, and the lower stories all aglow with flame, a piercing shirick told the startled firement and the contend to the way appears to the strict of the stric to make a livelihood by selling old

American Taste in Art.

The realistic element attracts in all stages of artistic development, at least in all but the most technically cultivations.

| day, uphoid the cause of truth in social do that," generally means to take another step towards perdition. burst from the excited spectators. As might say that as far as concerns the we shall conquer. is not figure painting, which works by terms the pronounced real-the end. ism, or in genre, which combines realism picturesque effect the the minimum of drawing. To this obliquity of taste—I do not use the word contemptuously. but to imply a onesided vision—to this to imply a onesided vision—to this of well as a body, only earnest-minimum of the contemptuously. If we Catholics, as a body, only earnest-minimum of the contemptuously. obliquity of taste the arts of form and by tried to live up to the spirit of the design are under eclipse. Sculpture, the art of form pure and simple, in spite of the effects of a few able artists, does In conclusion let us remember that a not live among us, and is, I think, decadent abroad. Portraiture apart, the average American at home has eyes only for the graveyard angel or for Rogers' statuettes; the traveling American is called upon to admire the salacious or to eternal ruin. tortured realism of Falguiere or Sobin, or the inanities of Italian lace-carvers. If there is sculpture that attracts him, of having been born of Christian parents it is the animal sculpture of Barye or and through the regenerating waters of baptism made children of the One True applied to design, of of design applied to Church, the guardian and moulder of form if you will, made indispensable by true character,-J. M. J. in C.M.B.A. its ministry to practical wants, calls a paising admiration by its bulk or its ornament, when there is enough of either, but its essential qualities are under eclipse.

CHARACTER.

It is an axiom of truth that good character is necessary both for our spirit-ual and temporal wellfare. Good charother hand, has something of importance acter is something above the common, refined, generous, imbued with moral vigo.. Yet, how few among tis seek to

the common-place. How we might have bent, broken or uprooted the passions, expression, and your answer, if you be which have grown like so many weeds in the garden of the soul, modified the asperities of the temper, softened dislikes and striven as the main object of to nearly \$150,000. our existence to love our neighbor as ourselves, in the truth and in deed, and this

strong, noble individuality is self-love. It would be a difficult matter to state the hold of this passion upon the human heart. This can best be done by the individual who examines caimly and honestly his own heart. Any attempt at general definition would be apt to lead us astray.

way has district the Cinted Ringain a museum of antiquities" among modern nations. It is somewhat odd that the Norman French of Edward the Confessor should be the language of the legal voice.

If we are to hope for improvement in our own or our neighbor's character, we must pray for the more widespread pracall the other virtues.

We must declare perpetual war against our inherent love of self. Beware of being ensuared into the belief that our actions are perfection. Let us always remember that we are human; consequently, our actions will bear the impress of human frailty.

Our dear Lord while on earth rebuked clean. There is something radically this tendency of our nature more than wrong about the man whose child is not once. No doubt all true Catholics are wages to give them a comfortable sup-the best and most intimate friend he familiar with the history of Mary Mag-por-, dalen and the Pharisees. We should always bear in mind the rebuke of our Lord to the Pharisees on this occasion: ' Let be who is without sin cast the first stone at her."

Yes, only by the cultivation of the sweet spirit of humility shall we become noble. We are on the road to become truly great and good only when we distrust ourselves.

Practical humility is the law of progress. We cannot remain stationary. We must advance or recode. If we ailow ourselves to become the slaves of a good workman and a good man. In self-love we cannot progress; on the con-1839. Peter (for that was his name) went trary, blinded by this passion, we must morality and of good sense will become irksome to us, and will be cast aside. rolled on, and Peter was grieved that he Then humility will disappear from our hearts, innocence from our souls, and we

The more the spirit of self-sacrifice of William III. enters into our daily life, the nobler,

Rest assured, there is one thing absolutely necessary for the sustainment of man here below. It is religion, religion in its best and purest form, as it is found

Attack the growing materialism of the day, uphold the cause of truth in social

Be not afraid of being too religious, it

In conclusion let us remember that a practical religious spirit is to character as the sun is to day. Remove from our daily life practical religion with all its powerful influences, and we but have the broad way to anarchy, and, of necessity,

Then, let our lives be one unbroken thanksgiving for the glorious privilege

A Great Fire.

Offiawa, February 8 .- Ottawa was visited to day by one of the most disasnot, but it is of great moment that he all talk.

You have probably nothing of any impressented debtor, "Well," replied the persecuted debtor, "haven't I always from interesting the night watchman beautiful more in the persecuted debtor, "haven't I always from interesting the night watchman beautiful more in the night watchman beautiful more had left duty at J. McLaren's mills, New

Edinburgh, fire was noticed by a young mun who was in the vicinity to escape from the side of the building. He immediately gave the alarm. Before the but they have to keep up semi-royal owned by McLaren, nor on the mills, so that they are a total loss to him. Altogether the damage done will amount

Quaint Customs of Parlament.

John Bull has always an affection for the old ways. So persistent is he in keeping to the forms and traditions of the past that his French neighbor over the way has dubbed the United Kingdom " a of Parliament, but so it is. Whenever a all has passed the Commons, the clerk, before he forewards it to the House of tice of Christian humility, the source of all the other virtues.

Peers, writes upon it, according to the all the other virtues. curs." (Let it be sent to the Lords). If it is sent from the Peers to the Commons it bears the like indosement: "Soit baille aux Communes." (Let it be sent to the Commons). Should a bill pass both Houses it needs only the toyal assent to become a law. Here the Norman French appears again. The Commons, summoned by the usher of the black rod, are admitted to the bar of the House of Lords to hear the statement of her majesty's commissoners. When all were assembled the lord chancellor makes a sign to his assistant, who reads the title of the bill, and then says in a loud voice: La Reyne le veult." (The Queen wills it.) In the case of financial bins, the form is this: "La Reyne remercie ses bon sujects. accepte leur benevolence, et ainsi le veult." (The Queen thanks her good subjects, accept their grant, and so wills it.) For private bills the form is: "Soit fuit comme il est desire." (Let it be done as desired.) Sometimes, if the bill is of special importance, the sanction of her majesty is given in person. In such a case the Queen, seated on her throne at one end of the chamber, bows her assent as the clerk reads the title. She might in theory retuse it by her "veto," but in practice such a phease as "La Reyne avisera (The Queen will consider), which was formerly used as the royal veto, has not been heard in Parliament since the time

> An Old Landmark Gone. There has died at New Ross, Co. Wexford, recently, an old man named Keating, over a hundred years of age, who formed a curious connecting link between the old world past and the cultured and enlightened present. In the beginning of this century he carried the post between New Ross and Waterford, and in doing so was compelled to carry a pair of pistols

"No harm to do this, and no harm to

God does not ask where you have been



CURE

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

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

while others do not.

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

SARTER MEDICINE CO., Now York. Small Pill Small Dose, Small Price Austrian Bishoprics.

brigade had arrived on the scene the state. A return of the revenues of the flames had made so much headway as to Archbishops and Bishops of Austria and any all the efforts of the arrementoex- Hungary has just been circulated at tinguish them. As a consequence the Vienna, from which it appears that Carrise above the average to become wistr and more virtuous.

How many, when old age shall have come; must contempate with remores the opportunities wasted of rising above the common-place. How we might have company and the Eastern company Cracow, 140,000; the Prince-Bishop of There was no insurance on the himber [Salzburg, £35,000]; and the Bishop of Salzburg, £35,000; and the Bishop of Linz, \$25,000. All these sees posses vast estates, the value of which enormously increased of late years, but the Arch-bishop of Vienna, who has no landed property, gets only a modest stipend of £4,000 a year.

FATTHER NOTHING

The Best Remedy

in this world, says J. Hotherr of Syracuse, N. Y., is Pastor Kobaigs Norve Tonic, because my son who was partially guralized three years ago and attacked by fits, has not had any symptoms of them since he took one bottle of the remedy. I most hearthly thank for it.

Prejudiced, yet Convinced.

So. Norwalk, Con., May, 1890.

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

Box 557.

B. CUNZ, Pastor.

Our l'amphiet for suborers of nervous diseases will be sent true to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Paster Komir, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the just ten years, and is now prepared under his direc-tically the

ten yours, and is now proposed under the direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE OC., CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Price S1 Dec House. 6 Bottles for \$5.

FATHER MATHEW



THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST A NEW DEPARTURE!

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY Is a certain and speedy ours for intemperance, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors. The day after a acbauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of Fever, Dyspersia, and Toepidity of the lives, when they arise from other causes than intemperance. It is the most powerful and wholesome tonic ever used.

Sold by Druggists, - \$1.00 per Bottle. S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor,

1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal I took Cold.

I took Sick.

I take My Meals.

I take My Rest. AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON;

getting fat too, for Sootl's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT 42 UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

MLESH ON MY BONES THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I AR LITJUST AS EASILY AS 1 DO MILK." oo's Emulson is put though in Salmon to wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at so and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville. !

CONSIGNMENTS

CARPETS

OPENED THIS DAY,

will be marked and placed in Consignment Department for

Monday

THOMAS LICCET'S

1884 NOTRE DAME STREET (Gienora Building, Montreal)

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS and STRAMFITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER,

17 College Street. Telephone 2582

CARSLEY'S COLUMN. SPECIAL February CHEAP SALE

LADIES' COMPLETE COSTUMES from \$3.50 LADIES' COMPLETE COSTUMES from \$3.50 LADIES' COMPLETE COSTUMES from \$3.50 LADIES' COMPLETE COSTUMES from \$3.50

HANDSOME WALKING SKIRTS from \$5.40 HANDSOME WALKING SKIRGS from \$5.40 HANDSOME WALKING SKIRTS from \$5.40 With material for Waist

TAILOR MADE COSTUMES
TAILOR MADE COSTUMES
TAILOR MADE COSTUMES ALL REDUCED

S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL February CHEAP SALE

CHILDREN'S DRESSES FROM 50c CHILDREN'S DRESSES FROM 50c CHILDREN'S DRESSES ALL REDUCED CHILDREN'S DRESSES ALL REDUCED

JERSEYS JERSEYS ALL REDUCED JERSEYS JERSEYS ALL REDUCED BLOUSES BLOUSES ALL REDUCED BLOUSES BLOUSES ALL REDUCED

CARDIGANS ALL REDUCED CARDIGANS ALL REDUCED

REDUCTIONS TO SLAUGHTERING PRICES REDUCTIONS TO SLAUGHTERING PRICES REDUCTIONS TO SLAUGHTERING PRICES

S. CARSLEY.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT. New System in Dressmaking.

We beg to call the attention of our lady customers to a new system in Dressmaking which has lately been introduced in the department, and proving an admirable and gratitying success.

On a little more minute inquiry into the merits of this system, which has excelled all others previously tried, we find them to be, viz.:

1—A guaranteed perfection in fit. 5—A saving of material.
3—Unnecessary fatigue in fitting.

4-A saving of time and labor. SPRING ORDERS SPRING ORDERS

We have actually received several

Spring orders for costumes this week, this confirms our expectation of a rushing Spring Dressmaking trade. Mourning Outfits!

Bridal Trousseaux!

Estimates given at Reduced Prices during February Cheap Sale.

S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL CHEAP SALE

Colored Dress Goods.

COLORED DRESS GOODS, only 15c OLORED ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS only 19c COLORED ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS only 250 COLORED ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS only 30c

S. CARSLEY.

SPEGIAL CHEAP SALE Half Mourning Dress Goods Depart-

Black and White Check Dress Goods Back and White Striped Dress Goods Black and Gray Check Dress Goods

Black and Gray Striped Dress Goods Black and White Silk Warp Dress Goods Black and White Silk Warp Check Dress Goods Black and White Silk Warp Striped Dress Goods Black and Gray Silk Warp Check

Dress Goods Black and Gray Silk Warp Striped Dress Goods

S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL CHEAP SALE

Silk Department.

BLACK and GRAY SUMMER Silk only 30c yd. BLACK and GRAY SUMMER Silk only 30c yd. BLACK and GRAY SUMMER Silk only 30c yd.

BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILK BLACK AND GRAY FANCY SILK BLACK AND GRAY CHECK SILK At S. CARSLEY'S.

SPECIAL CHEAP SALE

Colored Cashmere. COLORED CASHMERE, 480

COLORED CASHMERE, 620 COLORED CASHMERE, 760 COLORED CASHMERE, 950 S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market. Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks,

never knots, never ravels, and every spool is warranted 300 yards. Always

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

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1765. 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

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