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VOL. XL., NO. 19.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1889.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

SUMMING UP.

Eloquent Arguments for Defendants in the Cronin Trial.

The Long Drawn Out Case Coming to a Close -The Mass of Evidence Carefully Picked to Pieces and Its Principal Points Laid Stress Upon - A Verdict Ex. pected Shortly.

CHICAGO, December 4. When Judge Mc-connell's court opened this morning, Mr. Donahos, counsel for O'Sullivan and Kunze, began his address to the jury. He first took up Kunze's case, arguing there was no apparent reason why he should conspire to kill Cronin and that the identifications of him were incom-plete and indefinite. Mr. Donahue then took up the case of O'Spllivan and discussed the alibi eridence from various points of view, drawing the conclusion that it was incontestably proved that O'Gullivan could have had nothing to do with the murder. The speaker then recurred to the case of Kunze, pointing out as evidence of his innocence that, though he anticipated arrest, he did not run away, and declaring that it was not shown that Kunze knew any of the defend-ants except Coughlin and O'Sullivan prior to

Mr. Donahoe then read from legal works definition of the term "Reasonable doubt," and a number of decisions touching circumstan tial evidence. Taking up the question of O'Sul'ivan's contract with Oronin, the speaker read the decisions touching criminal intention. This was to show that this circumstance could and be turned against O'Sullivan, because it had not been proved that O'Sullivan's intention was to use this contract to bring about Cronin's death. O'Sullivan, said Mr. Donahoe, had no right to commit this crime. He was not at odds taken into the account when making up the judgment. The contract was made openly and O'Sullivan freely confessed it and told all about it to whoever asked, even after the murder. Mr. is to whoever asked, even after the murder. Mr. Donahoe paid his compliments to the New York Herald correspondent, Clancy, saying Clancy had overacted the part when he imitated on the stand the trembling and nervous hesitancy of O'Sullivan when Clancy urged him to go to the station to identify Grouin's body. The speaker argued that nervousness and hesitancy were no evidence of trime. They were merely matters of temperament. Two or three times during his speech Mr. Donahoe referred to Mr. during his speech Mr. Donahos referred to Mr. Haynes, of the prosecution, in denunciatory or sarcastic terms. At the close of his address the court adjourned.

THE AEGUMENT BY MR. HYNES,

CHICAGO, December 5 .- When the court was called to order for a further hearing in the Cronin case to-day, Mr. Hynes, of counsel for the p osecution, took up the argument to the jury. He arrayed facts to show that the line of defence had been organized before the murder was committed. There was evidence of that in Begg's declaration that Cronin would turn up; in the sending of despatches to that effect that Cronin had been seen in Canada, and this de-fence was only thwarted by the discovery of Cronin's bud; which had not been bestowed according to the programme. In the presence of the dead body it could not be claimed that he had gone to Eogland to testify as a British apy against Parnell. But counsel for the defence contested the identification of the body until Croniz's clothes and his instruments were found. Then for the first time they admitted that

the identification was complete. If the clother had not been found perhaps the persons who sent the despatches would have been but upon the stand to bestify that they had seen Cronin alive after May 4, and so the detence had been reduced to the claim that it had not been proven that Oronia died of the wounds inflicted. The speaker reviewed the evidence of the medical experts to show that their evidence sustained the statement that he ience of the medical died of the wounds on his head. Here followed raview of the experts' testimony as to blood. Mr. Hynes next took up the alibi evidence in O'Sullivan's case and proceeded to show inconsistencies. He then said it was not necessary to claim that O'Sullivan was in the cottage when the fatal blows were struck. In fact, it was better that he should not be seen by Cronin on his arrival there, for Oronin had been told that he was out of town.

THE PARTY IN NIEMAN'S SALOON.

Mr. Hynes then analyzed the evidence con-cerning the time when the Hylands testified that they drank with O'Sullivan in Nieman's saloon and drew the conclusion that it could not have been on the night following the murder. The speaker next turned his attention to Coughlin, saying that not only did Nieman swear that he drank with O'Sullivan that night, but also that he was seen in that neighborhood by an acquaintance that afternoon. Both agreed that he wore a Prince Albert coat.

Mertes, the milkman saw a man at the Carlson cottage whom he believed to be Coughlin, it made no difference whether Coughlin or O'Sullivan were ever at the cottage or whether either struck a blow. The gravemen was the

conspiracy to murder.

Mr. Hynes analyzed the alibi to testimony for Coughlin given by his brother policemen, saying it was storng they should keep their knowledge to themselves till they came upon the witness stand and noting that, putting all their evidence together. Coughlin stood immovable before the station for two hours. Then he took up the matter of the man Smith, who drove the white horse, and declared that Coughlin, allowed the man to get away and pave a false description of him to Captain Sheack. If the story about Smith that he came from Han cook, Mich., was true, why was he not put on the stand. Mr. Hynes said no one, unless he was the veriest our, would remain concealed when a man's kindness to him placed that man under the accusation of the awful crime.

KUNZE'S GUILTY KNOWLEDGE.

Reviewing the circumstantial evidence against Kunze, Mr. Hynes outlined the belief of the prosecution that Kunze had guilty knowledge of the conspiracy, but took no active part in the tragedy. Mr. Hynes spoke of the lonely situa-tion of the Carlson cottage, and said that to connect anyone with entering it within a week of the murder, either before or afterwards, was to connect him with the crime. Concerning the knives found on Coughlio's person, Mr. Hynes expressed the opinion that Coughlin did not suppose he would be arrested, and thought his pocket was a safe place to hide them in. There was only one chance in a million that say man and then for the defense in treating of circum. one going would be found carrying two knives like those stantial evidence. The protecution treated it 480 feet.

in the order, that was opposed to the men that they were following, when they denied nearly every other statement of LeCaron on the stand; they were ready to accept the statement that they were epies and that Cronin was one of them according to Coughlin." The speaker then argued that the fact of the conspiracy and murder showed the truth of Cronin's charges. Before Mr. Hynes had finished the courted-

Senior Guardian Beggs' Position.

CHICAGO, December 7.—The usual crowd waited impatiently in front of the criminal court this morning for the doors to open for the Cronin trial. The interest of the public seems to increase daily, and not a one hundredth of those who desire to hear the closing arguments can be accommadated in the court room. Mr. Foster was to resume his address to the jury on behalf of Beggs to day. He said before the sourt opened that he could not say whether he would conclude his speech by the noon adjournment. At the close of Mr. Foster's speech the court will adjourn until Monday, when Mr. Forrest will close the case for the defence. Mr. Foster began the second division of his speech by an allusion to the "meeting which has now be-come historic that was held in camp 20 February 8," He said there was no principle of law more firmly established than that the burden of proof is on the State, and that the accused connot be compelled to prove his innocence. Referring to camp 20 Mr. Foster said :--

"Where is the agument, where is the as-sumption to establish in your minds the con ciusion that it was a conspiracy which originated in and was carried out by camp 20? Not right to commit this crime. He was not at odds one thing in all the evidence, not one believe, gentlemen, that a society composed of 380 members in the city of Chicago, composed ot such men as have appeared before you here, such men as Michael P. Brady, the lawyer; such men as John F. Finerty, the journalist; such men as have been present or have been compelled to come here by process of this court, and who testified that they were members of camp 20, do you believe that such an organization was corrupt? Do you believe such an organization as that camp has adopted and carganization as that camp has adopted and carried out a connected acheme for murder? Individuals may be dishonest, but societies never can be. The gentlemen are met with this proposition as a reply to every argument that they can make up. a the theory that that camp as a camp resolved upon the killing of Dr Oronin. It is false, it is unreasonable, it is unsupported by the testimony; it is untrue."

Taking up the question of the appointment of a committee in camp 20 to try Cronin, Mr. Foster denied that any such committee had

Foster denied that any such committee had

been appointed.

Mr. Longenecker-I say the motion was made and carried—made by Denis O'Connor.

Mr. Foster—For the appointment of a com-Mr. Longenecker-Yes, sir.

Mr. Foster-I deny it. Now I understand that suggestions have been made by Mr. Longenecker that a committee was appointed by Begga to try Cronin. I say it is a lie. No such committee was ever appointed. The wit ness is yet to be born who will swear that the object of such a committee, or of the appoint ment of such a committee, was murder. It is as false as hell, unsupported by a bit of evidence, and I challenge the whole record. Mr. Longenecker-1 only say that the testi-

mony was that a motion was carried.

BEGGS' BAD ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Foster-I know that a motion was caried. I have not falsified the record nor have I attempted to and it makes me mad, cool as my nature may be, when my client's life is jeo-pardized, to have men insinuate and interpolate n the hearing of the jury that there is evidence that a committee was appointed to murder Cconin. No adjective in the English language known to me is sufficiently strong to express my views and my sentiments when these harges are made, because it is false as hell.

Foster argued at length that Beggs, as senior guardian, had always counselled peace and unity, and then said:—"Hang him because he is a friend of Alexander Sullivan. I do not know whether he is a friend of Alexander Sullivan or not. I do know that Alexander Sullivan has been arrested in this case. I do know that he has been discharged under the evidence by one of the ablest and eldest jurists that sits upon this stole. I do know that his case has been presented to the Grand Jury and the bill ignored. I do know that the bonds under which was required to answer have been cancelled

and he is a free man. "Now, in the name of conscience and in the name of Heaven will they ask you to convict my client because he is the friend of another man whom they despise but against whom they can prove no criminal act? Hanz him for his friends! Now, I will not discuss the question whether he and Alexander Sullivan are friends or not. I don't know. For the purpose of the case, I don't care." This was followed by an argument as to the evidence. Concluding, Mr. Foster told the jury they must either find his client worthy of death or must acquit him. He said, "Jno. F. Beggs is the dupe of no man: he is the tool of no man. He stands forth responsible for his acts without a mitigating circumetance if he is guilty. Therefore I say to you in all candor and sincerity, you must de-stroy the life of John. F. Beggs, or else you must turn him free. Are you opposed to the execution of the death penalty. You and each of you have sworm that you were not, Are you waiting for a murder more atrocious. In the name of heaven where do you expect to hear of ne. I am talking sense now gentlemen. I am appealing to your reason, your judgment. If Beggs is guilty he must die. Shame to the verdict under the circumstances surrounding this case that would say, "" we will not terture our minds, we have not the moral turpitude to haug a man upon this evidence; but guessing, imaginary, speculating that he might be guilty, we will give him a term in the penitentiry upon upon general principles or upon speculation, Shame upon such a verdict as that. Humanity

can stand no such outrage perpetrated upon one of the members." Closing the Detence Argument.

Mr. Forrest then began the closing argument

of Cronin. Mr. Hynes then took up the alibi of Burke, and dissected the evidence of the salonkeepers, drawing the conclusion that it was inconsistent and insufficient. Mr. Hynes next reviewed "the triangle" and the fight in the camps of the Clanna-Gael.

Referring to the meeting of camp 20 on February 8 when the row took place about Cronin's having read the report of the "triangle" trial committee, Mr. Hynes said: "They were ready to accept the statement of LeCaron when it was leavelled against a fellow criminal, then a brother in the order, that was opposed to the men that till the adjournment of the court in read-Forrest occupied the remainder of the time till the adjournment of the court in readng from the legal works and making an ex-inaustive statement of the methods employed in

the application of circumstantial evidence:
MILWAUKEE, Wis., December 8.—Supposed relics of the Cronin tragedy have been discovered here. Here are the clothes thought to belong to the missing suspect Gooney and with them in a trunk were found four blood-stained andkerchiefs, a number of photos and a bundle of papers. Captain Schuettler, of Chicago, made the find acting on an anonymous letter from Milwankee that the articles were in possession of expressman Mooney, with whom the trunk had been left by a defaulting boarder, Schuettler left to-day with the letters and photographs.

CHICAGO, December 6.—At the opening of the Cronin trial to-day. Mr. Hynes resumed his address to the jury. He continued his examination of the defence of Beggs. He said the evidence did not show, as claimed, that Beggs was simply in an attitude of waiting and deprecating any discussion until the report of the committee to try the "triangle" was made. It was not merely that Dr. Cronin was pre-mature in his report to his camp. Beggs ob-jected against uncovering the alleged frauds at all. He announced himself a friend of Alex.

ander Sullivan and he wanted the investi-gation of the frauda dropped Mr. Hynes added on this point: "He insisted that there was no use opening old sores. that they were the enemies of Irish unity; that the men behind him, the men who had the power, as he says here, or the men who are the power, will in time realize the motives who are continually breathing disorder in their ranks and a day of punishment will come. I am very much dis-couraged at the present outlook and hope no trouble will result.

"He did not mean the trouble that had been going on in the camp or discussion of it. The trouble had a more significant meaning than the wrotole had a more significant meaning that the mere acrimony of discussion than debate and ventilation on the subject in the camp. People were talking to Boggs at that time about trouble. Of course, in writing to Mr. Spellman be would not disclose any more than his anxiety that Spellman should take some action and, as der the cover of that secret committee that had been already appointed, was to do its work.
Who was breathing threats of trouble into the ear of Beggs at that time?"

Referring to the acts of Coughlin and Beggs, Mr. Hynes said: "These men, who were determined to wreck Dr. Cronin, who were determined to have his life and silence his tengue, knew they could go around and breathe suspi-cions in the ears of men who they felt had the possibility of murder in their hearts. Another was the reason why Coughlin said that a confederate of Le Caron was among us." towards the prisoners, the speaker said: "I upon. If they were imposed upon I do not now what villainous means were employed for the purpose of producing in the minds of some of them that they ware dealing with a British soy. We will never know the history of their purpose until some putrid conscience shows torth its phosphorescent light in the dark shadow of the gallows and tells the inner truth from a man about on the verge of the grave. If the men who inspired the murder of Cronin believed him a spy they would have sent him across the water : but it was not the apy thay were They were endeavoring to cover up their own frauds.

A GRAPPIC PICTURE.

Mr. Hynes dwelt on the scene in the Carlson cottage, and continued: "Gentiemen of the jury-This savagery and brutality is palmed off on you as patriotism. Many a hot Irish act has brought calamity, suffering and shame to the face of the Irish people, but in all their history in the past, and in all they can make in the future, this will stand out as the one conspicuous monument of shame against the Irish people and upon the reputation and character of the honorable generosity of the race." Mr. Hynes graphically pictured the finding of the corpse. "The naked body of Cronin stripped, it was believed, of everything that could identify him; nothing upon him except a towel around his body that was probably used for the purpose of lifting his bloodybody reeking with blood. The other thing that was found upon him was the Agnus Dei, an emblem of his faith and of his religion, around his neck, and this indicates one thing, that the men who killed him had the same faith, for the emblem that they found around the neck of the man they murdered similar behalf to identify them? ply belped to identify them."

After vividly describing the actions of the murderers after disposing of the body, the speaker said:—"Oh, think of this man, O'Sullivan, with his knowledge when he was talking with Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, and when, as he says, he was drinking with his friends. When he went to his bed at night, leaving the lamp lighted in his room, did that ghastly picture of his dead friend, headmost in the sewer, his head beaten and battered with the blows that struck his life out, covered with blood, as he lay in the sewer. Ch, did the picture of that body in the sewer ever haunt him when he went to bed? Did the horror of that scene ever stir his soul to one moment of repentance, to make a clean breast of it as the last refuge of a guilty soul ?"

THE "TRIANGLE'S" RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Hynes scored Burke's flight and his "triangle of aliases in honor of the 'triangle' whom he was serving." He denounced the war on defenceless men and women in Great Britain and charged upon the "triangle" the sending of dupes to English prisons that embezzlements might be concealed. In a deeply impressive conclusion he asked the jury for a verdict of their conscience—a verdict their judgement would approve, the court ratify and God sanctify; to yindicate the law and commit the guilty to a just punishment.

[Continued on eighth page.]

During the Conemaugh flood, thirtytwo locomotives, some of them weighing 91,640 pounds, were tossed about like on behalf of the accused. He contrasted the corks, 23 of them being conveyed an avmethods used by the orators for the prosecution crage distance of 1,347 feet down attenuation than the for the defense in treating of circum-consigning 4.844 feet, the shortest trip being stantial avidence. The processition treated it. one going 4.844 feet, the shortest trip being

of the Confederate States, died at the real-dence of his life long friend, J. N. Payne, From the beginning of his illness Mr. Davis had insisted that his case was nearly or quite hopoless, though the dread of pain or fear of death never appeared to take the slightest hold upon his spirite, which were even buoyaut from the beginning of his attack. In vain did the doctors strive to impress up-a him that his health was improving. He steadily insisted that there was no improvement, but with Christian resignation he was content to accept whatever Providence had in store for him. At six o'clock last evening, without any assignable cause. Mr. Davis was selzed with a congestive chill which seemed to absolutely crush the vitality out of his already enfeebled body. So weak was Mr. Davis that the violence of the assault soon subsided for lack of vitality upon which to

From that moment to the moment of his death the history of his case was that of gradual sinking. Despite the fact that the end had come slowly and peacefully and after she had been face to face for hours with the dread reality, the blow fell with crushing force upon the selicted widow. As long as there had been work for either hands or head she had borne up bravely, and not until the sweet uses of her tender ministrations were lost did she seem to realize the terrible force of the blow that had fallen upon her. Knowing of a predisposition to heart affection the doctors were at once gravely alarmed for her. They promptly administered a composing draught, and at a late hour she was resting quietly. After death the face of the deceased, though looking slightly emaciated, showed no trace of suffering, more nearly resembling that of a peaceful sleeper than of the dead.

Messages have been received from many points, all expressive of respect for the dead and of sympathy for Mrs. Davie in her affic-

The news of the death of Jefferson Davis

caused a sensption among Montreal's older

MR. DAVIS' VISIT TO MONTREAL

oitizens, most of whom remember the celebrated Southern leader during his visit to this city after the close of the civil war. A reporter of the Gazette called upon Mr. John Lovell, who was the closest friend of the Davis family during their stay within one. He was in Richmond and when that our borders, and learned the following facto: city was captured was compelled to fise from It was in the fall of 1867 that Mr. Lovell first knew that Jefferson Davis' wife's family were residing in this city. At the request of the Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Toronto, Mr. Levell was kept for two years awaiting a trial. In called upon Mrs. Howell, mother in law of the 1867 he was released on ball, no subsequent ters, Mrs. Waller and Miss Howell, and two children of Mr. Davis, were staying in a boardinghouse on Viger square in somewhat straightened circumstances. Mr. Lovell did overything that lay in his power for them. The two children were placed in the Convent of the Sacred Heart and he secured a furnished house for the family on City Councillors street, just above St. Catherine. At this time Mrs. Davis was in Richmond, but after her husband's arcest she came to Montreal, when Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, as close friends of Mrs. Lowell, mut her, and in the course of their acquaintance in Montreal Mr. Lovell formed a very high opinion of Mrs. Davis, who was a very intellectual lady, and who, as, he said last night, probably largely infigenced her husband in his actions through life. Mrs. Davis also had with her her son, Mr. Jefferson Davis, jr., and for a while they lived at Lennoxville, where the boy went to school. He afterwards went back to the States, where he took a fever and died ; he was a most promising young man and had he lived would undoubtedly have made a name for himself. When Mr. Davis was allowed out on bail, the famous Herace Greely becom ing his security, he came on to Lennoxville to see his family. When he was returning to the States he came through Montreal, and Mr. Lovell had an opportunity of meeting him. On that occasion Mr. Davis introduced Mr. Lovell to an English friend of his, when the latter remarked, " I am a great friend of Mr. Davis, and I am going back with him to see him stand his trial, and the man who hurts a hair of his head will fall." His English friend, suiting the action to the word, opened his coat, when four pistols were ed. Another interesting incident occurred when Mr. Davis, in the course of conversation with Mr. Lavell, remarked, "Mr. Lovell, you are near enough to the States; den't get any nearer." Mr. Davis also de nied the story that he ever attempted to encape in woman's clothes as absolutely without foundation. The younges of Mrs. Howell's daughters is an author of some note in New York. Mr. Davis also paid a brief visit to Mentreal subsequently, and when he came here in 1881 about his work he stopped at the St. Lawrence Hall. While here after the close of the war it was noticed that he tried to be cheerful, but his face were a very sad expression. One of his brothers in law. son of Mrs. Howell, was in business for a time on St. François Xavier street. The Rev. Dr. Belch, a Southern clergyman who heartily sympathized with the Davis family, was a very warm friend of Mrs. Davis while she was in Mentreal, and shewed her many gernmendable acts of kindness. They also named among their other friends Mr. Fennings Taylor. After having gone to the States, Mrs. Hewell, the mother of Mrs. Davis, returned to Montreal in the winter of 1868-69, and died in Mr. Lovell's house, from whence her remains were taken across the lines. Mr. Lovell also had the good fortune

years of his childhood his father removed into the State of Mississippi and there the great Confederate leader grew up to years of manhood. In 1823 he entered West Point military academy and while there became acquainted with many of those who afterwards became prominent in the great struggle which was to come. Graduating in 1828 he at once went into active service fighting the Indians. In 1835 he resigned his communion and returning to his adopted state, Mississippi, became a cotton planter. Soon after his return, he met, wooed and married Miss Tayior, a daughter of General Zachary Taylor, afterwards president of the United States. In 1843 he became interested in politics. He was a strong Democrat and took a promiqent part in eccuring the election of Mr. Polk. In 1845 he was elected a member of Cong rees, and while there took part in debates on the tariff, the Oregon question, military affairs and the preparations for the Mexican war. When this latter broke out he resigned his seat in Congress, was elected colonel of a Mississippi regiment of volunteers and at once pressed to the front, joining the army of General Taylor, then encamped on the banks of the Rich Grande. He was engaged in the battle of Buena Vista and the storming of Monterey. It was in this campaign that he became acquainted with General Grant, then only a second Lieutenant

His "covereign state" tendencies, which

afterwards were so strongly shown in the rebellion, were evidenced at this time by his refusal of the rank of General of Volunteers from the President, Mr. Polk, on the ground that the appointment was one with which the Federal Government had no right to meddle, wa it belonged to the separate states. In 1847 he was elected a senator for Mississippi and in 1858 was elected chairman of the committee on military affairs and was distinguished by the energy with which he defended slavery and by his zealous advocacy of state rights. In 1851 he resigned his seat in the Senate to enter upon a canvaca for Franklin Pierce, who, on being elected Pre-sident, appointed Mr. Davis secretary of war. lo 1858 he was elected to the Senate, but in 1860 the election of Mr. Lincoln and the consequent seconsion movement caused him to withdraw. Then came the rush of the coming storm and when it broke Mr. Davis was, on February 4th, 1861, chosen provisional President of the Confederate States. He was inaugurated on February 22nd and was in 1862 elected President for six years. The great contest which was then going on made Mr. Davis' position anything but an enviable It, being captured only a few weeks later, May 10th, 1865, at Irwinsille, Georgia. He Drucoedings being released, he visited Europe and Canada, and on his return to the United States took up his residence at Memphis, Tenn., where he was for a time president of a life insurance company. In 1881 he published in two volumes "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." Lately he has resided at Beauvoir. Miss., where his family estates are altuated. He was 81 at the time of his death and died a comparatively poor man,

IRELAND IN LONDON.

The perusal of a volume under the above title has set us thinking of the enormous in-crease of the Irish in this island during the latter times, and the important and progressive stake they hold in the community. Irish may be accepted in a sense as synonymous with Catholic, and, if we consult the statistics, we find there were but 27,696 Catholics in England and Wales in 1699. Taking half of these as and Wales in 1692. Taking half of these as Irish, they formed but one-fourth per cent. of the entire population, or 1 in every 400. In 1845 the Catholics were 284,300, or 1.70 per cent. In 1881 according to the census papers, the Irish-born had risen to 562,734, or 1 in 46 of the population, and if to this be added the children of Irish parents it is estimated that there must be a quarter of a million of Irish— not in the island, but in London alone.

As a sad necessity of the circumstances under

which they were driven here, the vast majority of these immigrants are poor. In the metropolis, as we learn from the able compilation to which we allude, the occupations they chiefly follow are those of the unskilled branches of the tuilding trades, tailoring, shoemaking, domestic service, the laundry, and unloading at the docks —the work requiring strength, exposure, and perseverance. Many of the market gardeners in the west of the town are Irish, but there are

very few Irish bakers, cabmen or barbers.
The districts the humbler Irish affect—for they are gregarious and like to meet their own people—are St. Olave's in Southwark, White chapel, St. Giles's, Holborn, St. George's in the Chast, Stepney, Greenwich, Lambeth, West-minister, Marylebone, Poplar, St. Saviour's (Southwark), Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe. At St. Olave's in 1861 they were 1 in 6 of the population, they being there in densest proportion; at St. Giles, 1 in 9; at Holborn, 1 in 11, and at Greenwich, 1 in 16.

At one period the Irish who came across were accounted mostly as military or literary adven-turers. Now they belong to the great army of labour, not that there are not eminent soldiers and brilliant writers among our compatriots by the Thames. Too many of these we have no reason to be proud of, for they are something else or anything else often before they are "kindly Irish of the Irish." Not many o ancient race house themselves in Lane or canter their cobs on the tan of Rotten

The pictorial artists are not to the fore as in previous years—the epoch of the giants we may call it—for Irish names are not conspicuous in the Royal Academy. The painters seem to be losing the cunning of their touch, and the sculptors, where once we asserted a glorious pre-eminence, are few. But in the sister art of music lines. Mr. Lovell also had the good fortune to meet in Montreal Brigadier-General Fitz hugh Lee, nephew ef the fameus Centederate military leader, new Governor of Virginia.

JEFFERSON DAVIS CAREER.

In the death of Mr. Davis the world witnesses the removal of the most prominent remaining character of the great American struggle. He was born in Christian county, Keatucky, June 3, 1808. During the early clever men. This preponderance is owing to the Elbing.

substitution of the system of competitive examinsubstitution of the system of competitive examination for the old rotten rule of appointment by paronage, Some amongst them, also are weak members, belonging, as they do, to the haw-haw order of humaniarchitecture, which despises the musical broque, affects—at what a distance!—the ease and accent of the Piccadilly lourger, and are more interested in betting and billiard-playing than in the history and literature of their naive soil.

There are numerous Irish medical men in London, and brave, skilful, humans they are: ever ready for a call, and bringing big hearts and smiling faces to the bedasde of the sick, alt and smiling faces to the bedasde of the sick, alt honour to them. The lawyers are not very numerous, but among those who hall from the verdant sod are some of the lights of the Bar; acute, learned, and eloquent. The priests we to not attempt to pauegytise. They do not need it. We all know them. But this we may say without offence to their colleagues of other nationalities if the pleasant charitable under nationalities, if the pleasant, charitable, indef-atigable Milesian sugarths were removed from our midst it would be a bitter black day for

our midst it would be a bitter black day for Catholicity.

Here, as in America, the exile from the horse of the ruined abbeys and holy wells is the staunch prop and stay of religion. Look at the green-and-gold-scarved cohorts of the League of the Cross, five-and-thirty thousand strong, what a moral force they are with their thrift, piety, and temperance! Ninety-five per cent of them are Irish, and the most inspiriting melody to our ears, although at times it may be too boisterous for nice connoisseurs, is that of their boisterous for nice compliancing, is that of oneir eighteen brass and twenty-three drum and fife bands. We have a partiality for the Irish me-chanics and day-toilers, and why should we not? They are of our blood, and The Universe was their earliest exponent at the press, and continues to be their trusted champion. They are civil and generous, sparkle with native humour, and reveal a gleam of intelligence such a never lightens up the animal countenance of the guz-zling stupid Chawbacon. When it is recollected how they came here, despondent, penniless, beaten bown in the battle of life, what adverse opinions they have had to overcome, what trials and privations they have had to undergo, how pure of morals, how joyous of spirit and how nobly independent they are, it is a marvel

approaching the miraculous.
They lazy; they ignorant? Is maddens us when we hear such charges

made by the Rippant.

They ignorant? By the unavoidable circumstances of their training—there were no School Boards in their youth, and they have had to earn their bread almost from the hour they could toddle—they may be deficient in book-learning, but they know the tenets of their faith and their duties to their neighbour. They are honest as the sun, thath, and gently behaved when they are not cursed by the too prevalent fondness for strong liquor, and even for that made by the Sippent. wake the strong liquor, and even for that weakness they have the excuses to plead of open handedness and a love of society, of a shinahus and a merry dance.

The people who save and send back regular remittances to relatives in Ireland, the people who was have and send back regular remittances to relatives in Ireland, the people who come have sting under the lots are here.

who come harvesting under the hot sun here and tie the bulk of their wages in the corner of a pocket-handkerchief, that they may take it to pay the exorbitant rent of the do-nothing land.

They lazy! Give them constant employment and fair wages, and who can work better, aye, and laugh and sing as they stited or dig, pile up bricks, or carry heavy burdens, or drudge will-

We are proud of them, and we maintain in the face of all-comers that they are vigorous, industrious, pious, patriode, and bountiful, auxious to have their children well schooled, ever ready to lend a hand to a fellow-country-man in distress, and with purses freely unloosed

man in distress, and with purses freely unloosed to help any movement which they believe to be for the good of dear old Ireland.

Glory, then, to the Irish exiles in London, and not only there, but elsewhere throughout the foreign land, and shame on their detractors.

—London Universe.

An Opium Easter's Frenzy.

Sr. Louis, December 7.—Casper Clispy, a machinist, 27 years old, loved Mary Anson, aged 22, daughter of John Anson, also a machinst and co-worker of Olispy in the Missouri Facific railroad shops. Clispy and a confirmed oppum eater, and Anson had forbade him visiting his daughter. A few minutes before 6 o'clock this morning Clispy went to Anson's house while the family were at breakfast. Angry words passed between the men when Clippy drew a revolver and fired at Anson, inflicting a mortal wound. He then shot his sweet heart,
Mary, and her younger sister, Agnes, fatally
wounding the former and seriously injuring the
latter. All fell to the floor, and while they lay there bleeding the murderer placed the revolver to his own head blowing his brains out and

to his own near brown dying in half an hour.

Mr. 2. son was shot in the head and died about noon.

Mary was also shot in the head, but the ball glanced around under the scalp and made only a flesh wound which will soon heal. Agnes received a ball above the left temple which penetrated the brain and still remains there. She will undoubtedly die. Michael Anson, aged 15, grappled with the murderer and was shot in the wrist and hand, but the wound is not severe. Lillie and Maggie Auson, two other children, were not hurt. When Clispy entered the house he had a pistol in each hand. and, is it now learned, began firing at once and without other warning then using the word "Now." When Michael grabbed him, Claspy dropped one pistol and ran up to a b sloony on the second floor and there fired three balls into his head. It is said Clispy forced his absentions on Mary and when he found the did not care for him and that the family their marriage, he treatened to have blood.

Recent medical returns show an alarming increase in case of drunkenness among children, says a Berlin letter to the London Standard. A child of four and another of eight died a short time ago from the effects of drink. Four children became the victims of epileptic fits from the same cause. One child, a boy of five, took two or three glasses of brandy a day; a boy of four was accustomed to drink daily sixty to eighty grammes of cognac. In a large number of cases of nervous affections the origin has been traced to strong

Besides the new irenolad, the Twelve Apostles, the keel of which has just been laid at Nicolaleff, the Russian government intends to increase the Black Sea fleet by two moniters and a large torpedo oruleer, which have been built at the Schischan terpedo werks at No grande commence

WHAT IS GOOD?

"What is the real good"? I saked in musing mood.

Order, said the law court; Knowledge, said the school; Truth, said the wise man; Pleasure, said the fool; Love, said the maiden; Beauty, said the page; Freedom, said the dreamer; Home, said the eage; Fame, said the soldier; Equity, said the seer;

- Spake my heart full sadly: "The answer is not here.
- Then within my bosom Softly this I heard: Each heart holds the secret: Kindness is the word."

 JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

The Mission of Catholic Naw papers.

The Feeble and Insufficient Support They Receive—Some Prac-tical Suggestions.

This was the embject of one of the papers read before the Catholic Congress at Baltimere, by Mr. Geo. D. Wolff, editor of the live parishes, that their efforts were attended Catholic Standard of Philadelphia. It was a with but little success. Yet, difficult as the lengthy address, and the theme was handled work is, it must be undertaken, continued, in a very atle manner. Mr. Wolff made it and persevered in, until success crowns, as very clear that our Catholic people do not do success eventually crowns it, if it be thus cartheir whole duty in the matter of supporting Catholic papers. We give the following lengthy extract from Mr. Wolff's remarks. The subject is very important; and we hope the words of the learned speaker will not be strewn on rocks or on a harren soil.

44 That Catholic newspapers may even approach the realization of what we have been urging, it is necessary that a support far greater than any of them new receives be accorded them. Until this is done, and it is net done now, much that we have written will be entirely impracticable, purely visionary. Editors of Catholic newspapers and their assistants are notoriously ever-worked and underpaid. There are, among editors and writers for Catholic newspapers, men of eminent ability, sincerely desirous to de their full duty in their respective positions; men who in other parsuits or on non-Catholic journals might win their way to fortune and to fame, and yet who receive a meagre com-pensation. They are overworked, for no two or three men can properly and thoroughly do the work that is comprehended in an idea Catholic newspaper as we have sketched it. Yet the ideal is not emphatically not, a visionare or impracticable one.

"Were it necessary to give sharper point to what we have written, we might easily do it. We could name at least ten er twelve Protestant journal, which, as respects numerical strength of editoral staff, number of regular contributors and correspondents, scholarly work, careful thought, and painstaking, discriminating labor employed on them contrast most forcibly and favorably with even the very best of our Catholic newspapers. In the respects we have mentioned they are incomparably superior to almost every, if not every, Catholic newspaper in our country. It is unpleasant to say this; it is unpleasant to you to hear it; but unhappily, it is true.

SOME EDUCATED CATHOLICS TO BLAME. Whose fault is all this? Is is that of the

swer no. There are exceptions, but, as a pistol care. In the prisoner's pocket were two rule, we believe that the current supposition knives. The prisoner, when arraigned in court, is enterely false. The fault lies at the door of the Catholic public. And we believe that \$100, the return of which she had been unable our intelligent, educated Catholics are most to be secure. The husband of the dead woman, higher as regards this. They expend for Salvatore Varella, declares that the loan story expend for themselves and their families ten, twenty, fifty dollars on non-Catholic publications for every two to five dollars that they expend en Catholic periodicals or newspapers. Conyerse with one of these intelligent Catholics. He tells you that he is deeply interested in some movement in laver or against the Church. Hand him a Catholic newspaper, er monthly, or quarterly, which contains an interesting article from a Catholico writer et distinguished ability on that very subjectsay from Cardinal Manning or Cardinal Newman. He thanks you warmly; he will read it with great gleasure; not now; he has not time but soon. The article could be read in five minutes. It is placed on his table; perhaps it speedily finds its way: unread, to the waste basket, or it is labeled carefully, placed where it may be easily found; and then it is fergotten. Meantime he and his family consume hours every day in reading non-Catholic newspapers and periodicals, some of which contain things which every Catholic should sonscientiously abstain from reading. This is no fancy sketch.

A CLASS THAT REMAINS IGNORANT OF CATHOLIC MATTERS.

"As regards Catholic young men and young wemen, and Catholics of the less educated class, it is notorious that they spend dollars for sensational, trashy "story papers" and novels, where they spend five cents for a new fact. Catholic newspaper.

"There is still another class: Catholics who attend to their religious duties, who take a daily or weekly non Catholic paper for the sake of reading the 'news,' but who take no Catholic newspaper, no Catholic periodical or journal of any description; who are centent to be as ignorant as "a heathen" of all that is going on in the Catholic Church outside of their own parish, who hear and know nothing whatever of what is going on even in their own discesse, who know nothing whatever about what the Church is doing throughout our country, or in Europe, Asia or Africa: nothing whatever about the movements of its enemies, nothing whatever about what it is doing in defence of the truth and for the welfare of society, nothing whatever about its great charitable and missionary eperations. The Holy Father might be tortured or driven from Rome, and they would remain ignorant of it until told of it by some better informed fellew-Cathelic, or by some sneering, scoffing non-Oatholic acquaint-

SUBSTANTIAL AID THAT THE CLERGY MIGHT GIVE.

The Catholic newspaper press cannot be what it ought to be, and what it might be. until it is much more generally and generently sustained.

"Where are we to look for a remedy We reply unhesitatingly, to the Catholic clergy. Without their active, practical asclergy. Without their active, practical assistance, owners, managers and editors of Catholic newspapers will labor in vain to securs for their publications the support they ought to have, and which for the proper prometion of Catholic Interests, it is necessary for them to have. We have the good will ef the Oatholic clergy so far as general approval and desire for our success go; but these are not enough. We need, we require their carnest, active efforts to increase the circulation of Catholic newspapers in every one of

their respective parishes

"But all this will be only words in the air, unless it can be brought home to each parent and made practical in each heusehold. If the head of each Catholic family will recognize it as his privilge and his duty to contribute towards supporting the Cathelio press by subscribing for one or more Catholic per-lodicals, and keeping himself well acquainted with the information they impart, then the Catholic press will be sure to attain its rightful development and to accomplish its dostined missien,"

THE MISSION OF THE PRESS MUST BE FUL-

FILLED. "Who can reach the heads of Catholic families—reach them effectively? The Catholic press, using its best efforts, employing the most successful canvassers, cannot-we mean cannot without the active assistance of our prelates and clergy. Even with their assistance it will be a difficult task. We have the testimony of worthy zealous priests who energetically labored to increase the circulation of Catholic newspapers in their respectand persevered in, until success crowns. as ried on. For, until this work is accomplished the Catholic press of our country, to a great extent, will fall to fulfill its high mission; but when it shall have been accomplished, then will our Catholic periodical press become, as our Holy Father Lee XIII. urges it should strive to become—a most efficient and potent instrumentality for advancing the lighest interests of society and defending the Church."—Pittsburg Catholic.

NEW YORK'S LATEST MURDER.

Fatal Italian Family Quarrel in Which a Woman is Killed.

NEW YORK December 4.—Shortly after noon o-day a fatal row occurred among a number of Italians at the house No. 69 James street in the Italian quarter. Mrs. Antoinette Varella, aged 26, came to the house to visit her mother, Maria Cerease, and her sister Petraello Periso. A woman named Rounds Buquto was temporarily stopping with Mrs. Cerease and she, with her husband, Antonio Buquto, and her brother, Guiseppe Scanteno, were present when Mrs. Varella entered. In a few minutes the other tenants in the house were startled by loud words and ten shots being fired in rapid succession.
Antonio Buquto and Guiseppe Scanteno were seen to rush down stairs. A policeman soon arrived and found Antionette Varella dead on the floor, with a bullet through her heart. Maria Cerease was shot through the left elbow, while Petraello Periso received a bullet in the left breast. The injured women were removed to the hospital.

Asunda Buquto was found under a bed in the room where the shooting occurred. When prested she intimated that the shooting was due to a quarrel on money matters. The wounded women say the prisoner fired three shots. The prisoner's husband and brother are said to have fired the other seven shots. It is asserted that they were seen after the shooting with pistols in their hands. Policemen were sent in every direction looking for the two men. The police think the arrested woman fired the shot which killed Antoinette Varella. The owners or business managers of Catholic pistol could not be found, but a belt filled with newspapers? To the latter question we an The quarrel, he says, arose out of a is untrue. division of furniture in which both families were jointly interested. Mrs. Buquto is a large, well built woman. Her face is badly pitted with smallpox. She says she is a tailoress. The women at the hospital are not likely to

STANLEY'S CONDITION.

He Feels Like a Laborer Returning Home for the Sabbath's Rest.

LONDON. December 4.—Stanley has arrived at Bagamoyo. In a letter to the Herald, dated Mruwah, November 30, he says:—"I am in perfect health and feel like a laborer of a Saturday evening returning home with his week's work done, his week's wages in his pocket and glad that to-morrow is the Sabbath back over what has been accomplished I see no reason for any heart's discontent. Over and above the happy ending of our appointed duties we have not been unfortunate in geographical discoveries." Stanley recounts some of these discoveries, already made known, and says : "And right under the burning equator we have fed on blackberries and bilberries and quenched our thirst with crystal water fresh from snow beds." Stanley further says: "I always suspected that in the central regions, between the

He then remarks: "This has certainly been the most extraordinary expedition I have ever led into Africa. A veritable divinity seemed to have hedged us while we journeyed. It impelled us whither it would, effected its own will but nevertheless guided and pr tected us." The explorer then relates how the rear column discharged his orders to march from Yambuye August 17. 1887, the result being that three-fourths of them died of slow poison, their com mander was murdered, their second officer died of sickness and grief, while another wasted to a

skeleson and returned home.

LONDON, December 4.—The Stanley expedition arrived at Ubiki December 1. All the Europeans were well, with the exceptions of Commissioner Stevens, who has a very bad fever. The whole camp is in a state of perfect discipline. A party of German soldiers, under Lieutenant Schmidt, preceded the main body and chose a camp ground for each night. Stanley and his companians praise very highly the kind reception they have received from the Ger-

Berlin, December 4.-The Kaiser has telegraphed to Emin Pushs and Stanley an expression of sympathy for their hardships and perils. He congratulates them upon the fortunate ending of their journey and welcomes them back to civilization and home.

LONDON, December 4.—Oscar Dickson, the Gothenburg merchant, the generous patron of Arctic exploration, fifers to defray the expenses of a new expedition to the North Pole if Dr. Frishy, of Nansen, who command the recent Greeland expedition, will accept the leadership. Dr. Nansen is willing to commanded a polar expedition, but as he is an officer of the Norwegian Government he desires that Norway shall defray the expenses.

The Supreme Court on Trusts.

The trusts of the country have reason to dread the results of the decision of the Supreme Court of New York rendered Nov. 8th, austaining the action of Judge Barrett. of New York, in dissolving the North River Sugar Refining Company. The Court holds

writers and their work, and especially Cathelic be called, having for its objects the removal journalists. The Fathers of the Third Plenary of competition and the advancement of the Council of Baltimore have repeated that blessing. They declare that those of them who give themselves faithfully to the work, are worthy nounced as a criminal enterprise." The North of all praises and of the highest commendation River Company was such an enterprise, it is and that their memory will be held in bonediction. They desire that their numbers and their strength shall daily increase, They desire that the circulation of Catholic journals shall be greatly enlarged. But the same many associations besides trusts that exist marely to limit preduction and advance prices. merely to limit production and advance prices. All are alike inimical to the interests of the community which they rob.

AN OTTAWA BLOPEMENT.

The Husband's Riferts to Save His Monor-The Wife's Meartless Conduct.

OTTAWA, December 5 .- A rather startling story of demostic infelicity has been current in the city this last few days and rapidly gained in importance as it grew older. To day it is confirmed. The wife of a member of the civil service, has, says the Free Press, eleped with a well known man about town. The lady's name is given as Mrs. Colin Campbell. Her paramour is said to be Mr. Fred O'Connor, but his friends declare that his absence can be satisfactorily explained. They are known to have left town last Thursday. The deserted husband is lying seriously ill at home from the effects of the The facts of the case given by a friend, who states that he was an eye witness to most of them, are as follows :- The husband returned to the city early last week from New York where he had gone to seek medical advice. Immediately on his return he discovered things were not what they should be at home. During his absence for several weeks the paramour is said to have been a great frequenter of the house. The husband suspected from one or two incidents that came under his notice that the visitor was rather more intimate with his wife than was necessary. The climax came on Wednesday. On the evening of the day several friends including the two elopers, were at the civil servant's house playing cards and otherwise amusing themselves. The young Lothario on leaving for home was followed by the lady of the house. They were at the gate of the garden rather lenger than the chilly night made comfortable, and the husband went down to see to his wife's welfare. He overheard enough to discover the plans of the pair and saw the young man caress his wife before parting. There were other witnesses to this also. The distracted husband immediately endeavoured to save the honor of his name and . ramatic scene is said to have been enacted. The husband implored his wife to look well before she took a step which was bound to destroy their good name and ruin their home. Remonstrances were in vain and threats only angered.

The husband then procured a revolver and, blinded with passion and rage, attempted to save his name from disgrace by attacking the other party. He had sent a message to him saying: "If you ever cross my path I'll kill you." The husband went to the depot in search of the paramour, but failed to find. His last remonstrance was useless with his wife and the train steamed out of the station bearing her away, to the arms of her partner in flight, who is believed to have gene ahead. The husband, continues the Free Press, then went back to his house. Several letters have been received in Ottawa during the last few days from the couple. The husband was seen this afternoon at his residence. He was in bed ill. He preferred not to discuss the matter, but it was too true, he stated, he had several troubles just now in addition to this one, and it was a severe blow. He seemed completely prostrated.

Lieut. Stairs Heard From.

HALIFAY, December 5 -Letters were received to-day by several friends from Lieuten ant W. G. Stairs, the Hallgonian who holds an important position on Stanley's force in Africa. In one letter sent from Usambiro Mission station, Victoria Nyanza, August 30th last says . "I wrote you last at Yambu. ya. Our starvation periods, fighting fevers and other trials would occupy pages. You must read Stanley's letters to the English papers. Directly on leaving Yambuya some had bad fever. Then we got into terrible countries without food, and lost men at a terrible rate. Natives shot a great many. When, on December 16th, 1887, we reached Albert Nyanza, we had 170 out of 414 men that left Yambuya. We could not then connect with Emin, and had to return 120 miles west of Albert Nyanza. Here we built a strong fort, and I started back to a place 228 miles down the river, to bring up our sick, Meantime Stanley and two of our efficers went east to the lake and connected with the Pasha. Then our return march to Yambuya commenced. On April 12th the united expedition left Kavallis, on the Albert, fer the Indian ecean. Our numbers were then 1,175. Now, on reaching here, Ursala, we have about 670. We have made many important discoveries, one of the most important being Mount Rouangari, which all these 3,000 years has been undiscovered. The very source of the Nile is from snow-capped peaks. It is a wonderful sight. I went up ten thousand seven hundred feet, but was stopped by ravines 2,000 feet deep. Anchori and Albert Nyanza are new places to Europeans, at least beyond the mere names. There in Karagive we found the Urigi to be a large lake instead of the petty thing laid down on the maps. After a hard march of four months we reached here Ursalaia) and found Mr. McKay and Mr. Dreaks, of the church missionary society. We have been here three days and from these kind-hearted people received a most hearty welcome and rejeiced again in a cup of tea, with milk and biscuits. We fortunately found that cloth and beads for us had come up from the coast-enough to buy our way out to the coast. Everything has been stopped on its way inland by the Arabs, who made affairs assume a very critical aspect for missionaries and attacked whitee living inland. From here to the coast, should we have open roads, is four and a half months' march for this caravan. If the Arabs, however, oppose our progress, ne one can say how long it will take. Of our trials, suffering, etc., I have said very little, but so far our expedition has been an immense success. In spite of sneers, seen in some of the English papers, I hope we will emerge triumphantly to the coast. The Pasha we have, also Casati, the Italian, beside Egyptain and Turkish officers, soldiers, men, women, and children and convicte. We have no news from the ceast here for over one and a half years-and we are all in uncertainty. If pluck and determination

In another letter Stairs writes : "One of our greatest dangers has been from starva-tion in the immense forest between the Congo and the Albert Nyanza, which was thought to be an open, grassy country. In this forest we lost, out of 600 Zanzibaris, some 360, asso 16 Somali beys and about 40 Nubian soldiers. This was en route to the Pachs. The less of life since leaving the

can carry us through we shall reach the

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND Sticots had called there Sunday and drawn about \$72,000, Silcots to under bonds for \$50,000, his event-lies numbering about fif.

CRUCIFIXIO

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



Only Appliances -HAVING-

All diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Bels and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our Appliances are broughs directly in a contact with the diseased part.

They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence, as our goods can be applied at home.

READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:

REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belt and Actina. Senator A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street. cared of intermittent fever in tead days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis Sa., a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, 44½ Centre Street, coughed eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Actina. J. McQUAIG, grain merchant, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WEEKS, Parkdale, sciatics and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NELLES, Thesalon, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepaia, after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 57 Agnes Street, cured of sciatics in six weeks. D. K. BELL, 135 Simcoe Street, cured of one year's aleeplesaness in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actina. L. B. McKAY, Queen Street, tobacconist, cured of headache after years of sufferings. MISS ANNIE WRAY, Manning Avenue, music teacher, finds Actina invaluable. E. RIGGS, 230 Adelaide Street Weat, cured of catarrh by Actina. G. S. PARDEE, 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after all medicines had failed. MISS DELLA CLAYTON, Toronto, cured of paralysis after being in the bospital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelaide west, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FORSYTH, 18 Brant Street, reports a lump drawn from her hand 12 years' standing. MKS. HATT, 342 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cured of Bloom Poison.

"Venu Belt and Suppagators have sured ma of impostance of writes C. A. M. I. music

Poison. "Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J. McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. C. These letters are on file. MR. McCLINCHY, These letters are on file. Mr. McCLINCHY, These letters are on file. and legs, very bad case; laid up a long time. Many more such Catarih impossible under the influence of Actina,

Actina will cure diseases of the eye.

Send for Illustrated Book and Journal giving full list, Free,

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NO VINEGAR OR ACID USED.

 $\mathbf{W.~T.~BAER}~\&~\mathbf{CO.}$

171 Queen Street West, Toronto. MENCION THIS PAPER.

a thing could we bring in. Of course our poor men died like dogs and we whites were just about pagged out when we reached food."

Pure Politics. In Cardinal Gibbons' new book, "Our Christian Heritage," occur these striking santences:

The ballot is the expression of the will of a free people, and its purity should be guarded with the utmost jealousy. To violate that purity is to wound the state in its tenderest

point. The repeated cry of "election frauda" is one full of warning. In many instances, undoubtedly, it is the empty charge of defeated Convenants-which President Harr son attended partizans against the victors; yet enough re main, of a substantial character to be ominour. In every possible way-by tickets insidiously printed, by "stuffing" the box, by "tissue ballots," by "colonizing," "repeat ing" and " personation"-frauds are attempt-

ed. too often successfully, upon the ballot. It is the gravest menace to free institutions. Defective registration laws and negligence to secure the ballot box by careful legal ensotments, in part account for such a state of affairs; but the prime cause is that the better class of citizens so often stand aloof from practical politics and the conduct of campaigns. It is one result of universal suffrage that elections very frequently turn upon the votes of that large class made up of the rough and baser sort. To influence and organize this vote is the "dirty work" of politics. Gen: lemen naturally shrink from it. Hence it has gotten, for the most part, with general political machinery, into unreputable hands and from these hands issue the election fraud which thicken in the great cities, and gravely endanger our institutions. The ballot is the ready and potent instrument that registers the will of a free people for their own govern ment, and the violation of its purity leads directly to the point where there is either loss of liberty or revolution to restore it. We all remember what happened in 1876, when al leged tampering with election returns effected the Presidential succession, and a great cloud arose, and for weeks hung, dark and threatening over the land. It was a tremendous orisis. and perhaps only the memories of the recent war averted disastrous strife.

The privilege of voting is not an inherent or inclienable right, but a solemn and s sacred trust to be used in strict accordance with the intentions of the authority from which it emanates. When a citizen exercises his righteous judgment in casting his vote for the most acceptable candidate, or for a measure that will best subserve the interests of the community, he is making a legitimate use of the prorogatives confided to him.

But when he sells and barters his vote, and dispense of it to the highest bidder like s merchantable commodity, he is clearly violating his trust, and degrading his citizenship. The enormity of this offense may be readily perceived by pushing it to the logical consequences. If one man may sell his vote, so may the multitude. Once the purchase of votes is tolerated, or condoned or connived at, the obvious result is that the right of suffrage will become a mere farce, money and not merit will be determined not by the personal fitness and integrity of the candidate, but by the length of his purse.

We hall it with satisfaction that a more healthy public opinion on this subject seems developing, that reputable citizens appear disposed to bear an active part in practical politics, and that "reform," "a free ballot," "a fair count," are becoming, under the pressure, more and more party watchwords. It is a purifying tendency in a vital direc-

Emin Bey's Bad Luck. ZANZIBAR, December 5,-Emin Pasha has met with a probably fatal accident. Being nearsighted he walked out of a window by mistake and fell on his head, fracturing his skull. He now lies at Bagamoyo in a critical condition. All the doctors, except Stanley's "Our Holy Father has blessed Cathelic tien or arrangements, or whatever else it may forest for three weeks we lived on roots and saving Emin's life, but says that under the at the Treasury department showed that Canada.

fungi, and though we hanted and fished not | most favorable circumstances the patient cannot be moved for at least ten days. Emin misjudged the height of a balcony parapet, overbalanced himself and fell twenty feet. When found his right eye was closed and blood was issuing from his ears. His body was terribly bruised.

> The Ave Maria Sung for Presbytenana.

> The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript says :--"Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are here this week, and have drawn large houses. Their work is much admired. On Saturday it was an-nounced that Miss Emma Juch would sire Gound's Ave Maria at the Church of the Now, the Church of the Covenant is a regular true blue Presbyterian place of worship, where if anybody had taken in the meaning of the Ave Maria the deacons would have fainted dead away, and the pastor, Dr Hamilton, would have done likewise. nobody saw the comic side of it, and on Sunday Miss Juch trilled and warbled the Ave

> Terrible Fate of a Farmer and His

poking fun at them ever since."

Maria to the great delight of the congregation,

descons and minister. The wage have been

Son. Kingston, Oat., December 5 -A and tragedy has occurred near Gananeque. A farmer named Modeler owned a thriving farm near that town. Late last night the house (. frame one) was discovered to be on fire, the occupants being all in bed and asleep, at the time. The alarm was quickly given and everyone managed to escape from the burging building. The fire had gained a firm grip and defied all efforts to extinguish it. Mr Modeler seeing that the house was rulned, directed ail his attention to getting out any article of furniture that could be got at. With his fourteen-year-old son, he entered the burning house. They succeeded in taking out a good many things, and emboldened by success returned for a final trip, although warned that it was dangerous to do so, the fire having gained a firm hold on every part of the house. Mr. Modeler and his son had hardly entered before, with a terrible crash, the whole building gave way, and collapsing over them buried the unfertunate man and boy in an awful mass of fire and ruins. Their death must have been instantaneous, as the very weight of the falling tuber was sufficlent to crush their lives out at once. Mr. Modeler was much respected as an honest, hard-working and conscientious man, and his loss and that of his promising son will be much felt by his neighbors. He was a brother of Mrs. Miles Sinnott, of this city, and was well-known here. A wife and several small children survive him.

"Whitecaps" Threaten a Bishop. DYERSVILLE, Is, December 4.—Bishop Hennessy, in dedicating a large Catholic church here yesterday, in the presence of 6,000 people, read from the altar a letter which he had received, signed "Whitecaps" threatening his life if he dared appear at the ceremonies. The Bishop bitterly denounced the authors of the letter, pointing frequently at certain portions of the church as though indicating the presence of his enemies There are two factions in this church, which is located in an almost exclusively German parish. One faction desired Bishop Hennessy to place Father Brinkman in charge of the parish, but the Bishop sent Father Herr. This occated considerable dissatisfaction.

Gone With \$72,000.

Washington, December 5.-From present appearances Edward Silcott, cashier of the sergeant at arms of the House of Representatives, has fled, carrying off about \$72,000 of the funds entrusted to him. Silcott was trusted emyloyee. He was appeinted by Mr. Leedom when that gentleman assumed office six years ago. He had good business qualifiphysician, declare Emin's injuries will prove actions and soon possessed himself of the un\$50,000, his occurities numbering about fif-tests persons. Take is, however, an indemnity bend given to the sergence at-arms and Mr. Leviem, who is himself bonded in the sum of \$50,000, is directly responsible for the short-age. Mr. Levdom says he would have troughd Silout with any sum of messay. Mr. Leedom was just about to turn over his office to the newly elected sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Holmer, but this event delays the transfer. Mr. Leedem says it was within Silcott's power to have carried off \$166,000. This, hewever, would have changed the nature of the crime from embezzlement to theit and thereby have enhanced the representation to thereby have subjected the perpetrator to ex-tradition, even in Canada, whither it is rumored the missing man has fied.

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

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Successor of MDME. DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mignonne st., corner Sa. Elizabeth st.

nonne at., corner St. Elizabeth st.

Assistance has been solicited from the Do-minion Government for a dry dock proposed to be constructed at St. John, N.B.

Tre disagreeable sick headache, and foul stumech, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALR'S Batternut P.llm.

Three hundred French Boulangists under M. Leberiese will soon visit General Boulanger on on the I-land of Jersey,



Having recently purchased the entire stack of various the Bankrupt time of Weiden. Richards & Co., consisting solid gold, silver, and gold-illed cases, we shall offer a run of the entire lot at prices nover before heard on more watch trade. Among the stock for first American links atom winders, in solid gold-illed Cases, when we was said sell singly or by the dozen to private parties or the force at the unbearded low price of \$8.50 ench. Law, the case watch is guaranteed a perfect timeskeper, and new watch is accompanied with our written guaranteed for watch is guaranteed a perfect timeskeper, and new watch is accompanied with our written guaranteed however watch is guaranteed a perfect timeskeper, and new house of two years, for \$0.50. Those wanting a tirelease of two years, for \$0.50. Those wanting a tirelease of two years, for \$0.50. Those wanting a tirelease in the first production of the perfect of the

by buying by the dozen to sell again.

Solid Gold Watches et \$3.50. Solid Gold Watches at \$3.59.

These watches must by sold, and a an inducement for yot to order quickly, we will send to each of the disk one handred, ordering from this advertisement, a solid, 14.6 Gold Watch worth \$50. provided \$3.50 is sent with the order. Elegant, SOLID ROLLED GOLD CHAINS of the latest patierrs for \$1.00, \$2.00, \$8.00, and up ORDER AT ONOE. Be one of the first and got a colid gold watch for \$5.50. All are stem-winding, organity finished, and guaranteed perfectly satisfactory in every way. Send money by registered letter or P. O order at our risk. Watches and clishie sent satisfy by registered mail to any address, provided 25 cents extra tesent to pay position.

EUROPEAN WATCH Co., 87 College Place, New York

Dec. 11&25

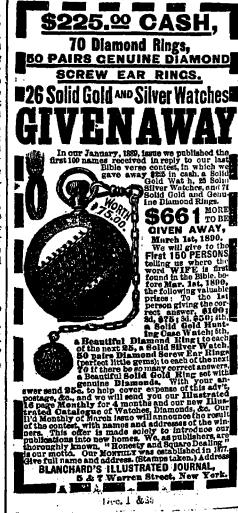
may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you have en to be a victim of this habit and wish to all yourself of all destront tests for library way can

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, at d. the community relifing cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus affected should be state to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggitts.

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

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THE MUNTREAL SONGSTER, Nos. 1 and 9. Just publisher. The most popular and cate ly nones. By mail, 5 cts. P. KELLY, Publisher. 154 . Antoine street, Montreal, THE NINETY AND NINE

There are minety and nine who live and die
In want, and hunger and cold,
That one may live in luxury,
And be wrapped in eillree fold;
The ninety and nine in hovels here,
The one in a palace with riches rere.

They toll in the fields, the ninety and nine,
For the fruits of our mother earth:
They dig and delve in the dusty mine,
And bring her treasures forth;
And the wealth released by their sturdy blows
To the hands of one forever flows.

SEASON OF ADVENT

The Three Comings of Christ Scient Ex ptained-Character of the Religious Service.

We are now in that hely sesson of advent. wherein all Christendem prepares itself by prayer and fasting, for the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of the Redeemer of Our esteemed contemporary the Truy Catholic Weekly gives the following in teresting explanation of this hely season : Ine name Advent, from the Latin word Adrentus, which signifies a coming, is applied to that period of the year during which the Church requires the faithful to prepare for the celebration of the feast of Christmas, the anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ, The mystery of that great day had every right to the hener of being prepared for by prayer and works of penance and had long been observed before receiving its presen. name of Advent.

We must look upon Advent in two differ ent lights; first, as a time of preparation, preparly so called, for the birth of our Savieur, by works of penance; and secondly, as a series of ecclesiastical officers drawn up fer the same purpose. We find, as far back as the fifth century, the custom established et giving exhortations to the people in order to prepare them for the feast of Christman. If we would penetrate into the profound mystery which eccupies the mind of the Church during the sesson, we find that this mystery of the coming, or advent, of Jeaus is at once simple and three-fold. It is simple, for it is the one same Son of God that Is coming ; it is three fold, because He comes at three different times and in three different

In the first coming," says St. Bernard, "He comes in the flesh and in weakness; in the second, He comes to spirit and in power; in the thirn, He comes in glory and in majusty; and the second coming is the means whereoy we pass from the first to the third." This, then, is the mystery of Advent. Let

us now listen to the explanation of this threefold visit of Christ, given to us by Peter of Bloir, in his three aermone, "De Adventu."
"There are three comings of our Lord: the first in the flesh, the second in the soul, the third in the judgment. The first was at midnight, according to those words of the Gospel: As midnight there was a cry made, Lo, the bridgeroom cometh i' But the first coming is long since past, for Christ has been on the earth and has conversed among men. We are now in the second coming, provided we are only such that He may thus come to us; for He has said 'if we love Him, He will come unto us and take up His abode with us.' So that this second coming is full of uncertanty to us; for who, save the Spirit of God, knows them that are of God? They that are raised out of themselves by the desire of heavenly things, know, indeed, when He comes; but whence He cometh, or whither terious and full of love, the third will be majestic and terrible. In his first coming Christ was judged by men unjustly; in his second, he renders us just by his grace; in his third, he will judge by all things with justice. In his first a Lamb, in his last a Lion, in the one between the two the tenderest of Friends.' (Apoc. xxii. 20.) The Holy Church, therefore, during Advent awaite in scars and with ardor the arrival of Jesus in His first coming For this she borrows the fervid expressions of the Propoets, to which she joins her own anpplications. These longings for the Mosslahe expressed by the Caurun are not a mere commemoration of the desires of the Jewish people they have a reality and efficacy of their own-an influence in the great act of God's munificence whereby he gave us his

The Church aspires also to the second coming, the consequence of the first, which consists, as we have just seen, in the visit of the Bridegroom to the Spouse. This coming takes place, each year, at the feast of Uhristman, when the new birth of the Son of God delivers the faithful from that yoke of bondage under which the enemy would oppress them. The Church therefore, during Advent, prays that she may be visited by him who is her head and her spouse; visited in the hierarchy; visited in her members, of whom some are living and some are dead, but may come to life again; visited, lastly, in those who are not in communion with her; and even in the very infidels; that so they may be converted to the true light, which shines even for them. The expressions of the liturgy which the Church makes use of for this loving and invisible coming are those which she employs when begging for the coming of Jesus in the the poverty, beggary, hunger and thirst, and flesh; for the two visits are for the same obflesh; for the two visits are for the same object. In vain would the Son of God have come, 1,800 years ago, to visit and save mankind, unless He came again for each one of us and at every mement of our lives, bringing to us and cherishing within us that supernatural life, of which He and His holy spirit are the sele principal.

DR. O'REILLY AND OOL. ATKIN-SON.

Shadowed by Detectives in Ircland and England.

The Dublin Freeman, of Nov. 16, thus describes the annoying police esplonage to Which Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, treasurer of the Irish National League of America, and Col. Atkinson, are being subjected in Ireland and England :

The Rev. Dr. O'Reilly and Colonel Atkinson, the two distinguished Irish-Americans who are at present in this country, have had a most annoying experience of the espionage of Dublin Castle and Scotland Yard since their arrival in Queenstown a fortnight ago. They were shadowed closely while in Ireland, the detectives following them even to Olongowes Wood College, where Col. Atkinson left two of bis sons last week. Since their arrival in London they have been handed ever to the care of Scotland Yard, and two of the emissaries of that department have kept them under perpetual surveillance, During the last few days Colonel Atkinson 'te several business calls to some of

sion to point out to the heads of these firms with some of whom he has had business and friendly relations for a number of years, the insulting attentions of which he was the reopposed at the hands of the Gevernment spice.
Dr. O'Rellly has had an equally irritating experience, and even in the hetel at which they are staying a descrive is constantly peeted, whose duty it is apparently to note what they eat and what papers they read.

A couple of days ago C-lonel Atkinson, determined to find out by whose authority

and for what reason he was subjected to this esplonage, suddenly turned upon the detective and demanded peremptorily the name of the official on whose authority he was soting. The destective, nonpinesed by this unexpected obalies on, blurted out that he was shad-owing Col nel Atkinson by the personal directions of Mr. Anderson of Scotland Yard. Colonel Atkinson disected the quivering detective to take nim to Mr. Anderson's presmos. The detective new took the lead and Colenel Atkinson shadowed him to Wnitehall place, where, on sending up his name Colonel Atkinson was informed, after some delay, that Mr. Anderson was "not at home."
The duty of seeing him developed upon Chief Inspector Littlechile, who received him with

his nanal courteey.

Colonel Atkinson saked why he was being followed by Government spice, and Mr. Littlechild, with a fine assumption of surprise, answered, "Why do you think there are Government efficers after you? Might it not be detectives for the Times or some private parties?" When Mr. Littlechild learnt that Colonel Atkinsen's informant was the detective himself he was completely taken aback, and seeing that further equivocation was futile said that it was "due to the enterprise of American journals, which had made certain etatements concerning the objects of their visit to this country." The statements which had roused the suspicions of Mr. Anderson were to the effect that Dr. O'Reilly and his companion had come to England to see Mr. Parnell in connection with the Oronin case Colonel Atkinson stated emphatically that no American journal has ever charged him or Dr. O'Reilly with complicity, however remote, in any criminal transaction of any kind, and added that the action taken by Scotland Yard on the basis of sensational canards in American papers demonstrated the close connection of the English Government with the Cronin case. He then left, and the detectives were withdrawn for a time; they have since resumed their operations, though in a less off: naive manner than before.

Ine suggestion of Mr. Littlechild that Colonel Atkinson was being degued on behalf of the Times, implying that it was the Times which was interested in watching his movements, not the Government, while, in realt:y, it was the Government detectives who were doing the work, supplied another not unimportant link in the chain of evidence which shows that the Government and the Times have been working hand in hand in these

THE LEAGUE OF THE OROSS.

Cardinal Monning's Talk on Children and Total Abstinence.

His Eminence, Cardinal Manning, in an address on the League of the Cross in the Church of the English Martyre, Tower-hill,

Manchester, said:
"I see before me I know not how many hundreds of boys and girls who are already members of the League. And the fathers and methers of these boys and girls are wise and good and loving in thus taking care that their children He goeth, no one knoweth. As for the third | shall grow up without knowing the taste of coming, it is most certain it will be, intoxicating drink, fer if they have not the most uncertain when it will be; for taste in their mouths they will not have the nothing is more sure than death, and liking for it in their hearts, and if they have patronize his schools. nething less sure than the hour of death. When they shall say, 'Peace and security,' says the Apostle, then sha'l or make companions of those who drink or bay, to be Administrated and security,' says the Apostle, then sha'l or make companions of those who drink or bay, to be Administrated and security are security and security and security are security and security and security and security are security as a security and security and security are security as a security and security as a security and security are security as a andden destruction come upen them, as the see drunken, but will grow up sober, temperpains upon her that is with child, and they shall not escape. So that the first coming temptation. Therefore, I give a blessing to was humble and hidden, the second is mye the fathers and mothers who are wise and loving and good in taking care of their children, and I hope that every father and mother who has a boy or a girl not yet a member of the League of the Cross will take care to bring them to your good pastors here so that they may take the pledge. I should desire every child to grow up under the influence of the Laague of the Cross. This very day I read in a book the statement that in pages Rome, before Christianity was introduced, it was contrary to the rule and law for a woman to drink wine, which was the only intoxicating drink they had. But now we Christian at the Belgian Court, or by special plenipoten-people have beer and spirits, and I know not tiaries. how many other intoxicating drinks, and Christian women drink them, a thing which the heathen women would not have done. What an example is that for you. I give a blessing to every member of the League of the Cross. I know that there are members whom we do not know because they keep quiet in their own homes. We cannot count them, but hundreds, and I hope and believe even thousands, belong to the League of the Oross whom we know nothing of. I ask you did you ever know of any drunken man or woman who did not come to a bad end? Or, do you know any drunkard's home in which there is not swearing, misery and sin? How. then, can any one doubt for a moment that drink is the root and bottom of almost all the ain and misery about us? Seventy-five per cent. of all the crimes of violence committed in this country come, directly or indirectly, through strong drink, and every doctor will tell you that three-fourths of the sickness, disease and madness in our hospitals and asylams come, directly or indirectly, from the same cause. And do you not know that the pauperlam in our workhouses come from the same source? Some little, indeed, of the poverty comes from old age and misfortune, and I honor that. But what is the cause of confirmed paupers but drunkenness? The majority of those in our workhouses would not be there if they had been sober. It is a wonder that any one can look at this deadly and devouring misery and not teel stirred up to stop men and women from taking intoxicating drink; it is most wonderful that all who know these tacts are not fired to do this.

Effect of Tobacco upon Boys

An experimental observation of thirtyeight beys of all classes of society and of average health, who have being using tobacco for periods raging from two months to two years, has recently been recorded by Science. I wenty-seven showed injury to the constitution and insufficient growth; thirty-two showed the existence of irregularities in the heart's action, disordered stomach, cough and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had in-termittency of the pulse, and one had conerimption. After they had abandoned the use of tobecco, within aix months' time one-half were free from all their former symptoms, and the remainder had recovered by the end of the year. - Boston Herald.

A \$2 Washing Machine Free.

To introduce them, we will give away 1,000 the Volks-Leitung, of Cologne, says "the Pope in the Volks-Leitung of Cologne, says "the Pope in the Volks-Leitung of The Mikado and the Willing to arbitrate the Irish question if the Acade temperature and the Volks-Leitung to arbitrate the Irish question if the Acade temperature and the Volks-Leitung to arbitrate the Irish question if the Acade temperature and the Volks-Leitung to arbitrate the Irish question if the Acade temperature and the Volks-Leitung to arbitrate the Irish question if the Acade temperature and the Volks-Leitung to Irish question if the Acade temperature and the Volks-Leitung to Irish question if the Acade temperature and the Volks-Leitung to Irish question if the Volks-Leitung to Irish question if the Acade temperature and the Volks-Leitung to Irish question if the leading houses in the city, and took occa. Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quar ters of the Ciobe.

There are about four hundred priests in Car dinal Manning's diocese,

Rev. Francis Carhucci, an apostate priest, bas publicly recented at Bari, Italy.

A Hindu Catholic is preparing a Bengali version of the "Imitation of Christ." The German Catholic workingmen's societies are organizing a great pilgrimage to Rome.

The new cashedral in San Francisco will be dedicated by Archbishop Kiordan Lixe spring.

The Bishop of Liez has promised a large sum of money for the foundation of a Catholic University at Salzburg.

The Cork prison authorities have desisted from the attempt to compel Father O'Dwyer to perform menial offices. The latest statistics of the Catholics of the world issued by the Propaganda place their

numbers at 220 millions. A Catholic Congress has been held in Saxony and has been attended by the well-known Catholic leader Dr. Windthorst.

Pather Pomphile, the brother of Father Damien, has been staying as a visitor as the French College, Blackrook, Dublin.

The Telugu Press at Nelsore has published Catholic prayer book in Telugu, with the im-primatur of the Archbishop of Melta. Father Barthet, of the Missions Etrangeres, formerly a missionary in India, goes out to Africa as Vicar Apostolic of Senegambia.

The Austrian Bishops have just held an im portant Conference at Vienna. One of the chief subjects discussed was the Education Ques-

The next Spanish Catholic Congress is to be held at Saragossa. It is expected that it will be even more successful than this year's congress at Madrid.

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

The Queen of Portugal gave birth to a son recently. The child was haptised the same day by the Patriarch of Lisbon, and received the name of John. Mrs. Holland, the wife of the Very Rav.

Francis Holland, one of the Canons of Canterbury Cathedral, has been received into the Catholic Church. Five novices and a sister of the Sisters of Ste.

Anne left their convent at Lachine last week for Victoria, B. U., where they will found an establishment of that community. It is a curious fact that the ambassador of the Turkish government to the United States

is a Catholic, descended from one of the old Christian families of the Levant. In the German Parliament the Catholic or Centre party is opposing the new anti Socialist law, which, if passed, would put enormous powers in the hands of every police officals.

The Hon. John Lee Carroll, Chairman of the Baltimore Catholic Congress, was, in 1875, elected Governor of Maryland by a majority of

12,700, which is large for the State. A pamphles has been extensively circulated at St. Petersburg recommending reunion with the Holy See as the only means of saving Russia from Socialism, Nihilism and ruin.

A society composed of ladies of New Orleans to be called "The Daughters of St. Margaret,"
has been organized to provide the proper outfit
for poor children about to make their First Communion.

A Catholic college has just been opened in Salt Lake City. The Bishop, Rt. Rev. Dr. Scanlan, is very zealous in the cause of education. Mormon youths as well as Catholics

The Holy See has appointed the Very Rev. Theodore Dalhoff, S.J., Vicar-General of Bombay, to be Administrator of the archdicess, pending the nomination of a successor to the late Archbushop Porter.

monthly reception in the Bishop's Palace. There was a large attendance of gentlemen and all were glad to see His Grace looking so well. Fifteen years ago Trappist monks planted

eucalyptus trees in the Roman Campagna. There are now several hundred acres covered with them, and malarial fevers have decreased amazingly, though they were before very com-

The International Conference on Slavory opens at Brussels on Monday, the 18th instant. All the European Powers, including even Turkey, will be represented by their ministers

The influence of the Bavarian Minister, Herr Lutz, has received another severe blow. A motion for the recall of the Redemptorists, ade in the Chamber by the Centre party, was carried by 81 votes against 74, though Herr Lutz opposed it.

Amongst the causes of beatification now pending at Rome is that of the Venerable Father Avila, the director of St Teresa. The Sacred Congregation of Rites met on the 19th inst to consider the proofs of miracles, and the cause is now far advanced.

At the beatification of the Blessed Jean Perboyre a brother and a sister of the martyr were present. The former is a priest of the Congre-gation of the Foreign Missions at Paris, the latter a Sister of Charity at Naples. Another brother is a missionary in China.

The Mayor of Croydon this year is a Catholic. He celebrated his election by paying off the debt of the Catholic church. Last Sunday he went in his official robes to hear Mass, and he was accompanied to the church by the Corporation, most of whom are Dissenters.

The new college huildings erected by the Jesuit Fathers at Riverview, New South Wales, have just been completed. The buildings have cost £20,000. They are lighted throughout by electricity, and are fitted with the most modern educational appliances.

Mgr. Sogaro, the Vicar-Apostolic of Central Africa, who formerly resided at Khartoum, but is now at Cairo, received last week messages from some of his missionaries who are prisoners in the hands of the Mahdists. They are well in health, and are not badly treated.

The Emperor Francis Joseph spent All Souls' Day at Meyerling. He prayed for some hours in the room which was the scene of the Archduke Rudolph's death last winter. The room is now a chapel, and the chateau has b en turned into a convent of Carmelite nuns.

The Civita Cattolica says that good progress is being made in preparing for publication the correspondence of Pius IX, with the leading politicians of Europe. These are expected to cause great consternation in diplomatic circles, as they will ruin the reputation of many a statesman,

On the 31st October a meeting 'was held in Manchester to consider the desirableness of promoting a memorial to the late Father Damien by helping the establishment of an institute in Belgium for training men for work among the lepers of Molokai. A resolution to aid the work was carried.

A statue of the Catholic explorer and coloniser, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, has been erected in Lincoln Park, Chicago. La Salle was the founder of Oréve Cour, the first civilised settlement in the territory that is now the State of Illinois. This is why Chicago pays honour to his memory.

A cable despatch makes the statement that

asked, it is extremely unlikely that he has thus expressed himself; and still more unlikely that the intelligence should come via Cologue.

Madame Mazery, a widow, sister-in-law of M. Eugéne Veuillot, has just taken the veil in the Congregation of Notre Dame.

The University of Fribourg, Switzerland, was mangurated Monday. An address was deliver ed by Monsignor Mermillod, Bishop of Lausanne and Genera.

A movement has been set on foot iniMoravis and Bohemia for the establishment of a faculty of Catholic theology in connection with the Uni versity of Prague.

Padre Francesco Denza, the distinguished astronomer who is in charge of the new Vatican The annual retreat of the Archbishop and the priests attached to the palace began last the permanent International Commission for night. Archbishop Oroke in sending a contribution

of £5 or the Mandeville Memorial Fund to the Very Rev. Dean O'Regan, P. P., V G., Mische stown, says John Mandeville may justly be ranked amongst Ireland's heroes and martyrs.

The oldest bishops in the Catholic church in America present at the Baltimore congress were Monsignor De Gaesbriand, dishop of Burlington, and Monsignor Loughlin, bishop of Brooklyn. Both were consecrated on the same day, October 30, 1853, by Mgr. Bedini, in the Cathedral of New York. It is confidently stated that Emile Zola's

efforts to become a French Academician will be fruitless. The members of the Academy have too much self-respect to admit a panderer to the vilest tastes to take this honor, which is enjoyed by the most refined intellects in France, many being fervent Catholics.

The Pope has received in solemn audience the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia. She brought with her an autograph letter from the Czar. It referred to the appointment of the Russian Bishops, whose names will soon be an accuracy. The Czar also stated that it would give him great pleasure to see the red hat restored to the Bishop of Warsaw.

The late King of Portugal, receiving, in almost his last moments of consciousness, the Sacraments of the Church, expressed with such touching humility his gratitude to the Cardi-uel Nuncio. "Thanks," be said repeatedly, with a smile, "thanks;" and he listened reverently to the delivery of the blessing sent to him by the Pope.

His Eminence Cardinal Manning accorded an interview recently to Mr. J. F. Edwards, the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. In response to the request, his Emineues most kindly gave personal souvenirs of his eminent predecessor, Cardinal Witeman, and of himself, which are to be placed in the Bishop's Memorial Hali at Notre Dame.

At the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, Bayswater, Miss Louisa Emma Carkett has been formally received into the Church by Father Luke Rivington, himself a recent acquisition. Miss Carkeet was an English Procestant, and had for many years identified herself with the Anglican or High Church section of the Established creed.

Vincennes Commercial-St. John's German Catholic church, on Main street, is soon to receive some substantial additions that will greatly add to its beauty. One tower will be erected about 165 feet high, while at the other from corner will be placed a tower perhaps 150 feet high. When these additions are completed it will be one of the nestest churches in appear ance in the city.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, is striving to bring about a settlement of the long standing dispute on the Gensharrold estate. With this object, his Lordship caused a conference to be held, which was attended by representatives of the parties chiefly interested, and at which a basis of agreement was arrived at as will, it is expected be approved by the Court now having charge of the property.

The French Government has made has made use of the Ferry decrees to disperse the Trap-pist community of Mont des Caltes, near Haze-bronck, in the Department of the Nord. The reason alleged for this step is that of the 65 monks only 30 are French, the rest being Dutch, Belgians, and a few Germans. The Trappists received only twenty-four hours notice of their expulsion from French territory.

Sunday being the first Sunday of the month, His Grace Archbishop Fabre held his annual in that town. He possessed one of the finest prithe Grace Archbishop Fabre held his annual in that town. He possessed one of the finest prithe bear sprang upon her to devour her, vate libraries in that part of Germany, and he has bequeathed it to the Archbishop of Cologne for the newly opened Theological "Convikt" in enough the newly opened Theological "Convikt" in the newly opened Theological "Convikt" in enough to the newly opened Theological "Convikt" in the newly opened Theological "Convikt" in the newly opened the connection with the University at Bonn .-

> A brief paragraph in a recent number of the Kolnische Volkszeitung announced that "two young Irishmen have matriculated at the University of Boon for the theological faculty." These two students are two ecclesiastics of the diocese of Salford, the Revs. James Rowan and Henry Chipp, who have hitherto been teaching as scholastics at St. Bede's College, Manchester and are now attached to "St. Bede's College on the Rhine," in Boon.

Rev. Father Anthony Foecker, pastor of St. Joseph's Church at Racine, died lavely, after an illness of several months. Father Foecker was a native of Bavaria, and at the time of death was somewhat over fifty years of age. His earlier education he received in Spire, Bavaria. On coming to this country he pursued his studies at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and at St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, being ordained a priest by Archbishop Henni, June 29, 1863.

During the recent electoral campaign in France M. Thevenet, the Minister of Worship, deprived 55 cures of their salaries for their action in organizing and encouraging the Catholic voters. One of the French papers, La Croix, has opened a subscription to indemnify the priests, and already enough money has been col-lected to pay them the first quarter of the very maderate allowances of which they have been deprived by this arbitrary action of the Govern-

Whilst the visitors of the Catholic Congress were shown over Baltimore many of them acwere shown over Baltimore many of their ac-companied by the mayor elect went to see St. Mary's Industrial School, which provides for 425 boys. A higher tribute it would have been impossible to have paid than was paid in a public wideress by Mr. Davidson, the mayor elect, to the Xaverian Brothers, who have charge of the institution. "Men who are willing to sacrifice earthly ambition with the end in view of being instrumental in preparing jewels for the setting of the Redeemer's crown."

On Sunday, November 19th, Mgr. Satolli, the Holy Father's special delegate to the Catholic Congress, dedicated a new church in Philadelphia under the title of St. Thomas Aquinas. It is one of the handsomest structures in the city. It is 65 feet wide by 176 feet long. The outside walls are trimmed with Indiana limestone. The other dignitaries pre-sent were Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D.D., Archbishop of Philadelphia; Right Rev. Francis S. Chatard, D.D., Bishop of Vincennes, and Very Rev. Mgr. D. J. O'Connell, D.D., Rector of the American College, Rome.

The Catholics of Oklahoma are not letting the grass grow under their feet. At Guthrie, the the land office, on the line of the Santa Ra Railroad, a church has been recently opened, making three in the berritory, one being in Oklahoma City, the other at Edmund. The church at Guthrie is attended by the Benedictine Fathers from the Sacred Heart Mission of Chactow reservation. The Sisters of Sr. Benedict from Creaton, Iowa, have established a school at Guthrie. At Norman, twelve miles south of Oklahoma City, a church is in course of erection, and will be ready for Catholic worship in a few days.

The Japanese Catholics are already making preparations or the due celebration of the Council which the Holy See has ordered to be held in Marit, 1390. This council will have an cation of the state of the stat

SOLID GOLD WATCHES FREE

LADIES' AND GENTS' SIZES CAN HONE JOURNAL is a beautifully printed and handsomely illustrated most Kach number contains instructive and cutertaining reading matter of a high or islories, posma, articles on flassy were, fashion mates, domestic seconomy, post stories, opens, articles on flassy were, fashion mates, domestic seconomy, post stories, other, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., tec. stories is distributed with it. The publisher which to it thousand are unburdents to it give away, absolutely free, a thousand granies Solid Gold Riess. Wind and watches (in order to get new subscribers and append), as stated in early the own paper. We warrant every watch to be solid gold, and to constain a day it mercures, Pall Jevechel, Fastest Lever. This is one of the grandest offers by a reliable publisher. How can we do this? is the quantion thousands of the advertishments will sait. We narrow, easily groups. Read: All papers of a reputation spend thousands of dallars in advertishing, to make known their p and increase their advertising patronage. Of course, no paper can make money casts, without advertising. Our point it, after we get a certain circulation, we command from \$1\$ to \$1\$ per inch for space in our paper from advertisers. Housands of dollars in advertisers, to say nothing about subscriptions. Rew are after a large circulation to push the circulation of our ARERICA JOURNAL until it reaches the top of the ladder. In addition to the above particulars of which appear in our paper, we have offered and given many other valuable premiums to subscribers, and we now add therefore the another grand offer to those who desire to receive this general or to the above particulars of which appear in our paper, we have offered and given many other valuable premium to subscribers, and we now add therefor the machine grand offer to those who desire to receive this general contained of obtaining a Solid Gold Walch absolutely free.

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To every person who cuts out this coupon and sends it is us, with \$1.00 MI, money order, postal note operating stamps, for one year's subscription to ANERICAN MORE JOURNAL we will send you should be received and societies and postpaid, by mail, the handsoone premium we illustrate here. It has Engraved iturating clear with pairest adjustment stam winding arrangement. Each one is convolving imprecised, regulated and tester before leaving the factory. We will send it in a nice satem-timed case, absolutely free and postpaid, as premium. Order as once, as this advertisement may not appear again. Address AMERICAN HOME JOURNAL, NEERO Building, Chicago, 111.

There is some hope that a colony of Sisters of Murcy will return to Buenos Ayres in South America. They established a convent in that city in 1856, but on account of the revolutionary party, the Holy See allowed them to leave it in 1880. The Archbishop, Dr. Anieras, has never been satisfied with their leaving, and he is con stantly writing to them to return Should all the necessary conditions be fulfilled, it is probable that the present Mother Superior of the Convent of Mercy, Mount Gambier, South Australia, Mother N. Baptist O'Donnell, who labored twenty-four years in Buenos Ayres, may return thitter, with a colony of her de-voted daughters, early next year. They were beloved in the Argentine Republic, and the

AN AWFUL STRUGGLE.

people have never been reconciled to their with

drawal.

A Mother's Awful Fight With a Huge Bear Over Her Child's Cradle.

A farmer of the county of Argenteuil tells

of an alarming adventure which happened to him last Saturday in la Gare, in rear of L . chute. Bears have been plentiful in tha have been killed by hunsers. Last Saturday GREENSHIELDS, GUERIN & GREENter, had a terrible meeting with an enormous bear. The husband was in the woode. She was occupied in placing her linen on a line : the yard, whon the formidable brute suddenly entered the house. A young baby was playing in its cracle with some toys, and an projung in its cracie with some toys, and an other child, aged S years, was playing in the snow and audocaly rushed towards its mother, crying out "A big dog is coming into the house." At the same time a small house dog barked and alarmed the mother. She seized an axe and rushed into her house, but had the presence of mind to say to the elder child. "Mount the ladder and hide yourself in the granary." The poor woman found herself face to face with the enurmous animal, which was almost upon the cradle Tae buar was bleeding from the shoulder and it seemed as if it had just escaped from some hunter. A desperate battle at once began between the woman and the bear, which raised itself upon its hin i leg. The mother struck the infuristed animal desperately with the little hatchet, Doring the conflict the cradle was overturned and the bany thrown out upon the floor almost between the pawe of the bear, but fortunate ly the little bey who had rushed to his mother's aid, seized the baby and carried it to the granary. The mother felt her strength priest of Minoritenkirche, Bonn, who has just died, was a brother of the notorious "Old Catholic" Bishop, Dr Reinkens, who still resides in that town. He represented the control of the c whom the noise of the struggle also

THE WORLD'S UNIVERSITIES

draw to the spot. The two dogs draggen

the bear to the ground and Mr. Leblanc

soon lodged a ball in its head. On examin-

ing the carcase of the bear it was found that

the brave mother had wounded the hear in

fifteen places.

The Wirst of an Interesting Series by Rev. James Callaghan.

The Literary Academy of the Catholic Young Men's Association held its usual week-)y meeting in their hall Wednesday evening. The Rev. James Callaghan began a very interesting course of lectures on "Universities." The first dwelt on was Oxford. Many intellectual stars bave, said the reverend gentleman, risen in this firmament of colence. To-day their light shines with great splender on the shores of every land. Some have brightened with wonderful effect the paths of religious controversy and reflected their rays upon many obscure questions after having dawned upon the horizon of Catholicity. Oxferd university, a papal institution in the middle ages, is a living proof of the intellectual brightness of an age which is styled by unfair historians, the "Dark Ages." It was established in 1205, and ever since no Englishman dares gainsay the world-wide reputation of learning which it has achieved. It numbers annually 5,000 students, possesses four great halls or edifices purposely fitted out for the students; a library of 200,000 volumes and 25,000 manuscrpts; comprises a great number of adjoining colleges, a theatre, a gallery of paintings, a cathedral remarkable for its exquisite Gothic architecture, an Episcopal See subordinate to Canterbury bridge," the rival university of England, will be treated on Wednesday next, the 12th instant.

Nine Tailors Make a Man.

The phrase that "nine tailors make a man" is said to have originated in the following incident:—"In 1745 an orphan boy applied at a fashionable tailor's shop in London, in which nine journeymen were employed. His interesting appearance opened the hearts of the beneing appearance opened the hearts of the bene-volent tailors, who immediately contributed nine shillings for the relief of the little stranger. With this capital he purchased fruit which he retailed at a profit. Time passed on, and wealth and honor smiled upon the young trades man, so that when he set up his carriage, in-atead of troubling the college of heraldry for a creat, he painted the following motto on the panel of his carriage door; Nine tailors made me a man.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS. From one end of the country to the other the press is making known the wonderful curative press is making known the wonderin current or properties of Nasal Balm, for catarrh and cold in the head. P. H. Munros, Perry Sound says:—Nasal Balm, has no equal as a remedy for cold in the head. It is both speedy and effective in its resuts.

An English syndicate he purchased eighteen breweries situated or owned in St. Louis, Mo., paying therefor £2,500,000.

Italy will have a stock of 40,000,000 smokeless cartridges by March.

of intr-ducing, officially, the Ohristian religion as the religion of the State. LA SCHOLASTIQUE MAURICE, widow or JACQUES DUBEAU, her sons CHARLES and JACQUES DUBEAU, all of this city, hereby give public notice to all the interested heirs of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was drowned now shelter than the service of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was drowned near Shelter than the service of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was drowned near the service of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was ed near Shelter Island, New York State, during August 1886, that they will petition, on the 20th day of February, 1890 one of this District Superior Court Judges, in Chamber, at the Court House of Montreal, at 10:30 a.m., to grant for their own and excitaire benefit letters of verification of the cation of the herrs. All interested parties are hereby notified to oppose the said petition, on or before the said date, if they judge convenient.

Montreal, October 17th, 1889. DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS. Attys. for Petitioners, 1608 Noire Dame street. 185

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

JOHN McCOWAN, of the City and District of Montreal, clerk, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this matter this day.

Attorneys for Plaintiff

CANADA - PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAD, SU-PERIOR COURT, NO 1931. DAME MARY SARAH FARRELL, of the City and District of Mentreal, wite of THOMAS CONNOLLY, of the same place, Cabinet Maker, and Guly authorized for the purposes of this suit, Plaintiff;

The said THOMAS CONNOLLY, Defend-

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 28th November, 1889. DOHERTY & DOHERTY. Autorneys for Plaintiff.

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

Montreal, December 3rd, 1889 COUTLEE & LAMARCHE,



"Besteure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a lar =c bottle sent prepast GRATEFUI - COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure plond and a properly nourished frame." — Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homosopathic Chemists, London England.

NAGES STEADY EMPLOYMENT \$2.50
PER DAY.
UNIVERSAL SUPPLY CO. Chicago, III.



TO PARENTS!

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrheea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

TO BUSINESS MEN.-If you desire to extend your business. secure some of the first-class advertising space now being offered by the publishers of "THE TRUE WIT-NMSS." First-class positions guaranteed to all advertisements sent in between new and the first week in January.

We would draw the attention of our Subscribers to the labels attached to their gravest apprehensions were, it was said, paper, which indicates the time their subscription is paid to, and request those in arrears to remit without further notice. The subscription rate is only \$1.00 a year if paid in advance; if not diot that his audience, en the ferthcoming ocpaid in advance \$1.50 will be charged. All accounts cause is progressing, and the friends of Irehave been mailed, and we hope those who are indebted to us for subscriptions will remit promptly.

AND OATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

Oeuntry......\$1 00 and \$2 (City) will be charged.

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A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 10c per line (minion) first insertion-10 lines to the inch-and fc per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on aprlication.

The large and increasing circulation of "THI TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best advertising mediums in Canada.

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WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 11, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Dec 11, St. Damasue. THURSDAY, Dec. 12, St. Cormac FRIDAY, Dec. 13. St Lucy. SATURDAY, Dac. 14, B'. Andrew Bobols. SUNDAY, Dec 15, St. Florence. MONDAY, Dec. 16, S. Aliue. TUESDAY, Dec 17, St. Olympias. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, St. Gatian.

Parnell's Popularity

It is gratifying to notice the daily increas ing popularity and influence of the trusted leader of the Irish Nationalist party. Even those previously most bitterly opposed to him have, since the collapse of the Times conspiracy, been won over to his way of thinking and now look upon him as a leader of men with a great and glerious future before anthor says: "deserve more pity than him. The London Echo thus refers to him : blame. They do not beast of their spiritual "Gradually, and year by year, the name of darkness and moral obliquity. They make Mr. Parnell becomes more and more notorious, if not more and more popular. Parnellism and Crime' is dropped forever, but the Special Commission is more frequently called 'Tne Parnell Commission' than anything else. Last week the Municipal contest in Edinburgh wat more intense than for many years past, and the fight was mostly between the ' Parnellites' and the ' Unionists.' The Edinburgh contest was characterized by a co incidence. The 'Unionista' won five neats from the 'Parnellites,' and the Parnellites' won five seats from the 'Ualoaists,' and so in one sense the political status quo has been maintained. But the chief element in the contest was Parnellism. And this in the heart of Midlothian? If the name continues to grow in this way Mr. Gladetone may have to look to his laurels in his own constituency. Mr. Parnell is only just one half the age of Mr. Gladstone. The present generation has witnessed many remarkable changes. Mr. Gladatone and the main portion of the party led by him changed their attitude toward Home Rule in a few weeks. What may we then not witness a few years hence, say during the next quarter of a century? There is no strong reason, now Mr. Gladstone has followed in Mr. Parnell's footsteps, that Mr. Parnell should not follow in Mr. Glaudstone's footsteps and become Prime Minister of Great Britain and Ireland. Why not? Mr. Parnell has the necessary ability, the necessary patience, and, judging from the Municipal contest in Edinburgh, he may get the necessary popularity,"

Home Rule.

Mr. Gladstone has been heard from lately, and he gives the most cheering hopes to his followers on the subject of Ireland's future. He says that in the event of a general election the Home Rulers would carry the country by a majority varying from 90 to 116. There is not much prospect, however, of the present coercionist government risking an appeal to the people until the last moment. They will oling to office as long as they possibly can. They know very well that the people of Great Britain will never endorse the unboly alliance of the Conservatives and Unionist | the year" in referring to the nomination, by Liberals. The latter Mr. Gladstone has the Democrats of Boston, of three men from just dealt with merotlessly. He has plotured the Republican ticket for School Committee, the rôle they are playing in language that thereby slaughtering deliberately those of Chamberlain, the renegade, has not been pears that the three Cathelies thus set aside bury, has been making a speech, in which, character who had rendered signal services, with the utmost gravity, he informed the This is intolerance with a vengeance, more empire and the world that the cause of Home superially as, the Pilot says, one of the Re Rule is dead, and that the people of Ireland publicans chosen "is a member of the Star

reported as having disappeared and that nobody could trace his whereabeuts. The entertained regarding him. Mr. Parnell has a very unpleasant knack of turning up, just when his enemies think he is farthest away. The London Times has some experience in that regard. And now he is on hand again, and he proposes to deal with Lord Salisbury and his recent speech. Mr. Parnell dees not speak very often, but when he dees he always has something to say, and we venture to precasion, will give his Lordship semething to think about. In the meantime, the good land may be of good cheer.

"Our Christian Heritage."

The latest book by Cardinal Gibbons, "Our Christian Heritage," appearing as it did by a happy coincidence simultaneously with the recent Catholic centennial celebration, is timely as well as interesting. "The Faith of eur Fathers" preceded this latest work by some years, and it, too, was a benediction and a been to Catholics and Pretestants. "Our Christian Heritage" consists of 50S pages and has the useful addition of an index. The book is very appropriately dedicated to the memery of John Carroll, the Patriarch of the American Church, and to our present prelates and clergy. In the book which appeared first, the Uardinal addressed non-Catholic Christlans with the object of showing that in the Oathelic Church could be found the true teachings of our Saviour. In the present volume, his aim is to demonstrate to non-Christians the absence of any conflict between modern science and the creed contained in Revelation. There is no controversial tene about the book. Objections urged by the self-constituted champions of science are negatived in a manner so temperate and so fair that no agnestic can fail to be mollified even if he be not convinced. Beginning with the existence, the omnipresence, and the Providence of God, the distinguished author goes on to treat, in his own masterly style, of man's moral freedom, free will, the immortality of the soul, eternal punishment, and other all important questions. The Cardinal makes it clear that the fundamental truths underlying Christianity are allausceptible of being demonstrated by unaided reason, but are made still more luminous by the light of Christianity. The book is essentially a discussion with Agnosticism. The author abandons all hope el influencing men " who will not learn lest their knowledge might compel them to do well; who trade in blasphemy, who glory in their infidelity and who earn for themselves a cheap netoriety by cearsely caricaturing every dectrine and tradition that Christians hold dear. It is simply a common-sense talk with the Agnostic rank and file who may be supposed to be in good faith; who as the no parade of their irreligion. They feel unhappy in their deprivation,"

It is idle, as the Most Rev. author holds, to approach such persons with arguments based on the divinity of Christ, the authority of Scripture, the authenticity of miracles. They deny all these things, or at least they do not admit them. It is time lost to commence an argument with promises which your opponent does not concede, you must go still further back until you stand on common ground with your co-disputant. From that foundation you may safely proceed to build up the fabric of logical truth.

Speaking of the dangers that threaten American civilization the learned author says : "If our govenment and legislature are permeated and fortified by divine revelation and Christian traditions, we cannot ignere the fact that they are assailed by five great evils : Mormonism and divorce, which strike at the root of the family and society; an imperfect and vicious system of education which undermines the religion of our youth, and the desecration of the Christian Sabbath, which tends to obliterate in our adult nonnlation the salutary fear of God and the homage that we owe Him. Our insatiable greed for gain, the co-existence of colossal wealth with adject poverty, the extravagance of the rich, the discentent of the poer. our eager and impetuous rushing through life, and every other moral and social delinquency, may be teached to one ef the radical vices enumerated above."

The Cardinal's success in this undertaking has been most complete, and we can bespeak for "Our Christian Heritage" a wide-spread and beneficent influence. The style is simple. clear and interesting and the argument thorughly convincing and conclusive. It is to be regretted, however, that funds were not at hand with which to create a cheap edition of such proportions that a copy could be placed in every household in the land. The handsome volume is published by J. Mnrphy & Co., Baltimore, at one dellar per copy.

Intolerance.

The Boston Pilot signalizes what it terms the most extraordinary political blunder of have no longer any desire for it. Such is the Chamber Committee which suppresses the tory step to annexation. Anything else we

all kinds of rumors have been set affoat about here there are Equal Righters who think Mr. Parnell, the great Irish leader. He was that their neighbors have no rights that they are bound to respect.

The Minister of Justice.

The Globs of Teronte recently published a scandalous attack on the Minister of Justice, in relation to the execution of the unfortunate man Harvey, who was hauged in Ontario for the brutal murder of his wife and two of his children. Such journalism reacts on those whe resort to it. Sir John Thompson stands pre-eminent amongst Canadian statesmen for his firmness in doing what his conscience dictates as being right. He is fearless of criticism and unmoved by applause. He is acknowledged to be the best Minister of Justice Canada has ever had, and those who know him best appreciate him most as a Christian gentleman.

The Immaculate Conception. This glorious feast of the Catholic Church was celebrated on Sunday last with all the dignity, display and selemnity worthy of the divine Mother of God. The festival is not of ancient erigin having been proclaimed as a dogma of faith by Pius the ninth of happy memory, as recently as Dec. 8th, 1854. The doctrine of the Immasulate Conception, which non - Catholics, means that taint of Original sin, committed throw." by our first parents and in which all their descendants are born, did not reach Marv. As a writer in one of our esteemed contemperaries remarks :- "She was begotten, like other children; her body still inanimate could

not be preserved from sin, for it is the soul which receives either grace or sin, not the body. Her soul the breath of God poured into the inanimate body, a distinct creation of the Almighty as all our souls are, gave that body life, and God's mercy did interpose was to be born of her, and for "His morite feracen," grace was poured into her soul at the very first instant of its being. Our childten are sanctified through baptism by which Original Sin is removed; St. John the Baptist was sanctified when yet living in the wemb of his mother, Mary was exactified earlier still-namely in the first moment of her conception. She received a gitt like that of Eve, created stainless. A Catholic is bound to hold that this doctrine thus defined was contained in the deposit of faith entrusted by Christ through his Apostles to the church, and that such was the case, the words of the prophetic books of the Old Testament, the Gospel of Luke, the writings of the Greek Syriac and Latin Fathers, the universal agreement of the Eastern and Western church,

tions, goes to prove. This doctrine does not only not derogate from the merits of Jesus her divine son; but magnifies and increases them because Mary's exemption from Original Sin was in view of Uhrist's merits or as theologians express it "based upon the actuality of His forseen merits," by which he redeemed the world; days for the benefit of his health. and therefore he was and is as well the Saviour and Redeomer of His Blessed

as well as constant tradition among all na-

It was meet and just that the flosh and blood which gave firsh and blood to the Godman, should never for an instant have been in the power of the devil, as it would have been if conceived in Original Sin. It was fitting an Almighty Supreme Creator that the casket containing the jewel His only bagotten son, should have been forever and from the beginning pure and limpid as chrystal, without flaw or stain, full of grace so that its very beauty attracted a God, and above all women He made of it His human dwelling place and called the peerless one "Mother."

President Harrison's Message.

The message of the President of the United States has been variously commented on, but all parties agree it is a most able state paper. An unfriendly critic says of it :

"As a state paper President Harrison's first message will take high rank among the many that have preceded it in the same interest. It is clever; it is well sustained; it is smooth; it breathes an apparent sincority and patriotism; it is fair to look upon, as magnificent defenses of error generally arebut back of it one whose mind is able to grasp political and economic truth cannot fail to see the wrongs which it is put forward to conceal and the menaces which it seeks gracefully to justify."

"The most important recommendations of President Harrison are: 1. The repeal of the tax on tobacco and on whisky used in the arts and manufactures. 2. The enactment of prohibitory and penal laws for the suppression of trusts. 3. The passage of a new and unusual law for the federal control of Congressional elections with a view to the voting of the negro in the South whether he comes to the polls or not. 4. The granting ot subsidies to ocean steamship lines. 5. The continuance of the policy of purchasing silver bullion and coining it into dollars which will not circulate, the retention of the fallen through the slippery condition of the protective tariff and the enlargement of the ground, but when she was nicked un they pension list.

There is, however, something of more interest to our Canadians in the message, and that is the reference to the fisheries difficulties in the Atlantic and in Behrings Sea. We candidly confess that the tone of the message on these subjects is not at all reassuring. It does not appear that the President has any intention to recommend a departure from the course heretofore pursued. will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Joseph their own men who are Catholics. It ap. Fortunately, if Canadians be only true to themselves they have their future in their heard from lately, but his chief, Lord Salis- for political opponents were men of high own hands. It is just as well our own people should understand that the United States will give us nothing that will assist us in our progress as a rival power on this continent. Commercial Union we might get as a prepara-

neighbors must be very blind, The United States want the continent; in fact, they would not object to the earth.

Balfour's Bribe.

The arch-tyrant Balfour is in sore straits. He s now racking his brain in a vara endeavor to devise some scheme whereby he can wean the Irish tenant farmers from their allegiance to the Home Rule cause, but, as in the case of his proposal to endow a Catholic University for Ireland, he will discover that the Irish people are not to be so casily blindfolded and tricked as he anticipates. His latest scheme is in the form of a bribe, a draft of which he submitted the other day to the Cabinet. Under his new land scheme, so it is said, Parliament will be asked, in the coming session, to vote between £7,000,004 and £10,000,000, with which Dublin Castle hopes to be able to deal with the Irish farmers, and this appropriation is only the forerunner of others that will subsequently be asked for.

As the Boston Pilot remarks: "It remains to be seen how the British people will consider this demand for such an enormous sum, especially when they reflect that the only use to which the money is to be put is to keep the present ministry in power a little longer. For there is not a single sensible man in England who imagines that Balfour's bribes are going to succeed in staying Ireland's demands for home rule, and it is ten to one that the secretary himself does not believe in the efficacy of his own so frequently misunderstood by policy, except in so far as it may ward off for the some years longer the impending Tory over

THE nomination for Stanstead will take place to-day at Ayera Flat. It is altegether probable that Mr. Colby will be returned by acciamation as the Equal Rights people have so far been unable to decide upon an opposition candidate, although several meetings have already been held. The Dominion Alliance are satisfied with Mr. Colby's answers to their questions as well as with his past record on temperance legislation, to have it sinless. For the sake of Him, who and will, therefore, not oppose the new Cabinet minister.

> A NEW YORKER says "the tower for the World's Fair should appropriately be 1492 feet tall, with a liberty pole 400 feet above that, making it 1892." But such an undertaking would cost like 60, which would make it 1952, and that would cost 2 much.

> Some idea of the liberty opjoyed by the Irish press under the present Balfour regime may be formed from the fact that the publisher of the Munster Express has been sentenced to two months imprisonment for reporting a meeting at which boycotting was advocated.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. J. H. Mongenais has been ordained leacon by His Grace Archbishop Fabre. Mr. John Brennan, manager of the St. Louis hotel, Quebec, is in the city on a short

It is understood that Mr. Honore Beangrand will leave for Colorado again in a few

of Ottawa, has been appointed prior of the Monastery at St. Hyacinthe.

Rev. J. G. Perrault, cure of Mandan, Dak., French Canadian, has been appointed chaplain of the Senate of D. kota. The French academy was crowned the work

of Baron Etienno Hulot, De l'Atiantique au Pacific, which contains a glowing account of Canada. Mr. Caston de Montigny, son of the R

corder, will, is reported, join General Charette in the latter's expedition against alavery in Africa next spring. St. Nicholas is the patron saint of children,

and the pupils of the Christian Brothers colebrated his festival on Friday by attending Grand Mass at Notre Dame.

The annual retreat of the ladies attached to the Cathedral congregation began on Sunday evening and will continue throughout the week. It is being largely attended.

Purglars entered Mrs. James Murray's clothing store the other evening and left, carrying off a new equipment each. They were kind enough to leave their old clothes behind them.

His Grace Monsignor Gravel, bishop of Nicolet, left Friday afternoon for New York, which he left on Saturday for Europe. Mgr. Gravel goes in search of better health, and will not return before the end of January.

Magistrate Champagne decided on Friday in the case of Tassier vs. McKinnel and Robertson, tiers saisi, that employers cannot pay their employes' salaries in advance in order to avoid seizures, but must pay whatever is due to the plantiff before paying the

The Union St. Joseph, of Luchine, has elected the following efficers: President, Hilaire Desparrois; vice-presidents, Octave Archambault and Dominique Leclair; recording secretary, Jean B Beaudola; corresponding secretary, Ferdinaud S. Donie; treasurer, Romulus Dabreuil; marshels, J. B Lasselle and M. Richer.

Sunday afternoon a young married woman named Hannah Cuddy left per home, at 317 Commissioners street, to go for a walk. On her way to Point St. Charles she was in the act of crossing St. Patrick's square when she fell to the ground. A number of people at once rushed to her side thinking that she had found that life was extinct. The coroner held an inquest when a verdict of " Death from the visitation of God" was returned.

Mr. J. A. McCarville, manufacturers' agent and commission merchant, of 76 Youge street, Toronto, has determined to open an office in this city. Mr. McCarville was estrblished in Montreal, in 1873, on Notre Dame street near McGill, but, in order to start business in the West, abandoned his estate here, showing such a large surplus of assets over liabilities that a meeting of his creditors passed a very complimentary notice to him. He has since been established in Teronto and it is only at the urgent request of his friends and others that he has decided to open a branch office in Montreal.

The Rev. J. H. Dorion, cure of Yamachiche, whose death eccurred on Sunday last, was born at Ste. Anne de la Perade. naving completed his classical course at be, and they were here to remain. They did Nicelet college, he was clevated to priest not ask any toleration, for they do not need it.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS stuff the Prime Minister of England hopes that people will swallow. In the meantime, that cutside the Canadian border as well as the people will swallow. In the meantime, that cutside the Canadian border as well as the people will swallow. The United to the vicarship of Kingtey. Two years after he was transferred ideas. They stood upon their merits, and all the distribution of the people will swallow. The United to the vicarship of Kingtey. Two years after he was transferred ideas. They stood upon their merits, and all the world would be with the people will swallow. The United the Canadian border as well as the people will swallow. The United the Canadian border as well as the people will swallow the people will swallow. The United the Canadian border as well as the people will swallow the people will swall swallow to Drummondville, and on the 5th of October, 1853, he was made cure of Yamachiohe, where he has since exercised his ministry without interruption. The rev. gentleman was a member of the Dorion fam'ly which has furnished so many distinguished men to this furnished so men to the men to this furnished so men to the men to the furnished so men to the men to this furnished so men to the men country and a brother of Sir A. A. Dorion, the late Judge Wilfrid Dorion, Mr. J. Bte. Dorlon, and Mr. Nere Dorlon, who have, in turn, all been leading members of our Par-

> A letter from St. Lucie de Doncaster, foot of the tree was a bottle of ordinary size, in which he found a paper, so old that the writing on it could hardly be deciphered, having, as far as could be made out, the following words :- " Here Is my body. To whoever may find it, at a distance of 125 feet from this tree, you will find souvenirs of me." On searching around the tree Mr. Poirier found a skeleten covered up with leaves and

which fell on Sunday last, was observed in all the Catholic churches of the in all with that solemnity due to such an important feast. The services were all of a Pontifical order, with rich musical settings and artistic decorations of the alters, which, in the majority of cases, were ableze with myraids of lights. All the churches were largely attended, especially Notre Dame and the Church of the Gasu. In both of these the music was most elaborate and was beautifully rendered. At St. Patnick's Gound's Mass was sung in the morning, Mr. E. Emblin being the soloist in the "Ave." At vespers Mr. J. B. Dupuis sang "The Palms," by Faure and Luzzi's "Ave," and the choir rendered Rossini's "Tantum Ergo," Mesers. J. J. Rowan, F. J. Greene and E. F. Casey being the soloist.

At St. Bridget's the services were of a particularly festal character. Archamt ault's First Mass was sung, with full orchestral accom-paniment, at the early morning Mass by the choir under the leadership of Mr. Bedard, the choir master of the mea's congregation. The soloists were Messrs. Lanouette and J. O. Couture, first tenors; Ernest Jadoin, J. Provost and J. Nolin, second tenors; Hormisdas Pellerin, bass ; Bordeleau, senior, and Auguste Couture, first violins; Brazeau, second violin; Pordeleau, jr., clarionet, and Guibord, barevenirg there was a solemn Benediction, and Mr. Hormisdas Pellerin rendered the "Benedicta" of L'Ambillate, with violin ac companiment by Mr. A Couture. The "Tantum Ergo" of Mczart, with full orchestra was also

At St. Anthony's church the feast was well observed. The altar was profusely decorated with numerous candles and not house plants. A most elequent sermon was preached by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly on the subject of the feast The music, as it always is at this courch, was of a very high order. Millard's Ma s in G was performed by the choir, and the choruses a treat to listen to: the solos were also excellently rendered by Messre P. J. Evans, Fanning, Foley and Kydd. There was a full orchestra under the leadership of Mr. A. P. McGuirk, the able director of the choir. Mr. W. Sullivan played a violin solo during the offertory with exquisite taste.

O. M. B. A. REUNION

At St. Joseph's Church-Father Dounelly Denounces Freemarous and the Equal Rights Association

If anyone were in doubt as to whether or not

the Catholic Mutual B nofit association were a flourishing organization, a glance inside the St. Anthony's hall on Sunday would at once have convinced him in the affirmative. Notwithstanding the unpropitions weather the building was crowded with members of the association. the particular occasion which had brought them together being the annual reunion of branch 50 of the C M.B.A. There were also present representatives from branches 26, 41, 74, 83, 84 and 87. The officers present from branch 50 were the president, Mr. F. McCabe; first vicewere the president, Mr. F. McCabe; first vice-president, Mr. A. Duggan, second vice presid-ent, M. P. Kehoe; secretary, Mr J. Farrell; and Deputies Finn, O'Brien, Tansey and Duclos. There were likewise among the assembly the presidents of the other branches named—Messrs. J. J. Kane (branch 26), P. O Riley (41), H. Butl-r (54), J. Coffey (64), J. A. U Baudry (83), P. Grace (84) and A Howiton (87) From the hall they marched to St. (87). From the hall they marched to St. Joseph's church, and as they wended their way along it was pleasant to reflect that so large a bedy of men were banded together with the laud-able object of mutual benefit. The large congrega-tion assembled within the edifice was addressed by the Rev J E Donnelly, who was the apiritual adviser to the first branch of the C M.B.A. organized in this city. The reverend gentleman spoke at some length on society organizations in general and the aims of the C M.B A in par ticular. He said that one of the marked characteristics of this nineteenth century was its pirit of organization; society was permeated with it, everyone recognizing the necessity for concentrated effort and a banding together to secure any particular object. In days of old organizations were formed for benevolent purposes, but they friled in that end which every man should have first in view-the immorta end—and they became simply political machines. One of them became vast in its power they (the Catholica) called it dreadful, It was what was called Freemasonry. It afforded a great example of what would be done by concentrated effort, for who would have thought some hundred years ago that Freemasonry would wield such a terrible power through the length and breadth of the world as it now did. It surpassed even the fundant hopes of those who organized it. It had done a great deal, who organized it. It had done a great deal, but unfortunately, not for good but for evil, and to day there was no a king in Europe who did not tremble before the power of the "International," as it was called. Witness, for example, the Czar of Russia, who trembles on his throne. Why? Because of the enmity sworn against him by the International, the leaders of which were all powerful over the leaders of which were oll powerful over its members. The leaders had only to command and the commands were obeyed. Having remarked that Freemasonry was an organization which could not be smiled upon by any good civizen, Catholic or Protestant, he went on to to state that the C.M.BA was organized for affording to its members advantages and benefits without the dangers or perils attached to the society he had just spoken of. He pointed out the rapid growth of the C. M. B. A., and then went on to say that we lived in an age when society springs rapidly into existence. We had seen one—the Equal Rights What was the and for which is was organized Very few people might be ignorant of it, but very few might be able to tell the real cause for it. The Catholics in Canada were not here by toleration they were here because they belonged to here, and because their forefathers first set foot upon the soil and claimed it, and because

their missionaries were the first to come and

shed their blood upon the s.il. They were here because it was the will of Golf than they should

ideas. They were not there to injure others, but take their (the Catholics) rights from them had no position here, nor could any equal rights association or any association of any other name which might have the same ideas have any right of existence. They (the Catholics) had no right of existence. They (the Catholics) had no quarrel to pick with them. They had a right to their Catholic faith, and so long as they were saunch and faithful to their religion to one had Country of Terrebonne, says: Mr. Felix Politier, farmer, has just made a singular discovery. While clearing his farm he noticed could say they were aggressive in the least. In some marks on the truck of a tree, apparent-the condition the reverend gentleman referred to the chief aims of the C.M.B.A.—first, the promotion of the Catholic interest among its mem

monon of the Cannolic interest among its mem-bers, and second, their social amelioration. Just before the close of the service Archbishop Fabre arrived, attended by Rev. Father Morrell and Rabeau, and he pronounced the benediction.

O. M. B. A.

a skeleten covered up with leaves and branches, and in such an advanced state of decomposition that no traces of violence could be found. It is supposed that the man had lain down under the tree, covered himself up as well as he could with leaves and shot himself. Mr. Poirier will make a further search as directed.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The Glerious Feast Appropriately Celebrated on Sunday last.

The feast of the Immaculate Conception, which fell on Sunday last, was observed as skeleten covered three and sunday last, was observed which fell on Sunday last, was observed.

Branch No. 113 of the C.M.B.A. was organg ized at Water.oo, Que., on Saturday, by Deputy T. P. Tansey, assisted by President Jer. Offey, of Branch 74, and President Jer. Offey, of Branch 84. The branch starts with 18 chartered members. The following officers were installed:—Spiritual adviser, Rev. J. C. Bernard; president, Dr. Phelan; lat vice-president, A. J. Savaria; 2nd vice-president, J. Simard; rec. secretary, J. A. Chagnon; financial secretary, J. R. Tartres; treasurer, P. Murphy; marehal, Charles Thibault; guerd, D Fontaine; trustees, A. C. J Beaulus and F. Clement (two years), W. R. Lefebvre, P. McCabe and J. J. Ryan (one year), Much credit is due to Bros. Thibault and Murphy for their active work previous so the organization of the Branch No. 113 of the C.M.B.A. was organ active work previous to the organization of the branch.

> The annual meeting of Branch 26, C.M.B.A. took place Monday evening in their hall on St. Francois Xavier street, President J. J. Kane rancois Aavier street, Fresident J. J. Kane in the chair. After considerable business of a routine nature had been transacted and several new members initiated, the following gendemen were elected officers for the coming year:—Spiritual adviser, Rev. J. Medard Emard; chancellor, J. J. Kane; president, J. P. Nugent; lst vice president, P. Mahoney; treasurer, T. J. Finn; recording secretary, F. C. Lawlor; assistant recording secretary, Wm. J. Scultion; financial secretary, Wm. Smith; marshal, John Lappin; guard, Wm. Palmer; representative to Grand Council, J. J. Kane; alternate do., James Meek; trustees, J. Lappin, J. L. Jensen, M. F. Nolan, T. J. White and J. Hamilton,

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. S.

Monthly Meeting on Sunday—An Eloquent Sermon by Father McCallen.

The monthly meeting of the above society was held at St. Patrick's Sunday afternoon. The roeeting was opened with religious exercises in St. Patrick's church; the assemblage was very large. After prayer, Rev. J. A. McCallen, President of the Society, preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon on the means that chould be employed to remedy the evils of in-temperance. The rev. speaker dwels forcibly upon the means that should be adepted, dwellung strongly on the necessity of union, for in union is strength. Membership in the society was advocated and the advantages shown. He also spoke on the history of the society, which he said would enter upon its 50th year in February next. After the sermon the pledge of total abstinence was administered to about twenty-five persons and the members adjourned to the new h.ll, where the regular business meeting was held. Hon. Edward Murphy pre

A large number of pledge cards were made out and eight new members were admitted to the benefit branch.

Arrangements were made for the social reunion to be held in the new hall on next Tuesday evening. Members who have not received tickets for the affair can procure them from the secretary or the assistant secretary.

The hon chairman made a brief address, and temarks in the interests of the society were made by B. Emerson, P. Doyle and others. Resolutions of condolence to the widow and family of the late Mr. Edward Lynch were ad opted, and after transaction of routine business

THE POPES REPLY.

To the Address from the Catholic Citizens of Ottawa.

OTTAWA, December 9 .- Archbielop Dahomel received to-day the reply of the right ness Pops Leo XIII. to the ran at actions of the Roman Catholic citizens of Ottawa in favor of the restoration of the Pepe's temporal power. It is as follows :---

Leo XIII.. Pope.

VENERABLE BROTHER,-Health and Appatolic Benedictico. The resolutions of loyalty and attachment which the presiding officers of the solemn meeting, held in the city of Ottawa, have now long since conveyed us, have given delight to our heart, every day heavily pressed by renewed sorrow. indeed are our cares and burdens lightened when we behold a most numerous meeting of Catholice in that very distinguished city, and within the very walls of that self same university recently by us erected, asserting in strongest terms the now violated rights of the Holy See, and witness these same rights most freely vindicated in a public assembly against the namies of our temporal power by the mouths, as well of the most notable among the clergy as of illustrious men of the cenate and House of Commons of the nation. There is, however, in there letters something beside that is most pleasing to us, viz, that in the wise inference to the subject there is added an allusion treating of the nature and force of that law whereby the Italian government, after having reduced the Soverism Pontiff to subjection, professed to protect his dignity and liberty, and also of the new measure, under pretences of restricting crime, lately ennoted against the liberty of the whole body of the clergy. Most gladly do we perceive these resolutions in universal attesta-tion concurring with others throughout the Catholic world, gravely condemning the unhappy and undoubtedly intolerable condition of the Holy See and the Church itself. Wherefore,we do as it is meet and accept with a grateful heart the determinations and protestations of our children. To you, venerable brother, we commit the task of raking in hand the communication the bask of wating in name the communication to them all of the good will of this Apostolic See. Meantime, we earnestly pray God to look with bounty on the church of Obtawa and her children combatting for the power and rights of the Roman Church and at the same time in pledge of our love, we bestow, with our whole heart, the Apostolic blessing upon you, venerable brother, the presiding officers of the Othawa meeting and upon all the clergy and faithful to your care committed. Given at Rome, near St. Peter's the 8th day of

September, A.D., 1889, the twelfth year of our Pontificate.

Mr. Justice Ross has granted a respite to the condemned man McMahon, the Essex, Ont., murderer, who was to have been hanged on December 13, and has fixed the date of execution for January 13. The learned judge states that his reas in for doing this was to give the Queen's beach time to consider a point reserved.

The Secretary of the Gladstone branch of the National League at Otrawa has just forwarded to Dr. O'Reilly a sum of \$1,270, subscribed towards the Parnell fund. This closes the sub-

News of the Wack. protection of the natives. This protect, it will be seen, accuses the British Government of being concerned in the slave trade.

EUROPEAN

Two thousand brass and iron bedstead makers have struck at Birmingham.

The dock strike at Bristol has ended. The strikers gained the concession they demanded The Government of Venezuela has restored the import duties on corn, rice, beans, peas, etc. The British Parliamdent is to be asked that the London police force be increased by 1,000

A famine is threatened in eight southern districts of India owing to a total failure of A palace conspiracy has been discovered at

Tanglers, and the Sulcan's brother has been put in prison. The new British ships "King Robert," from

Glasgow for San Francisco, has been burned off Cape Horn.

Egypt is now threatened with incursion by thirty thousand Bedouins, who have hitherto maintained an inoffensive attitude.

Prince Louis Bonaparte is visiting St Petersburg. He was granted an audience with the Czar and Czarina.

There are 28,000 persons suffering from influenza in St. Petersburg. The malady affects the people more or less in all towns in Russia. The condition of the striking coal miners in Westphalis is pitiable in the extreme, and it is said they must either emigrate or starve. The platform of a theatre at Aie-Ken, in the

province of Shantung, China, collapsed during a performance. Two hundred persons were The Rothschilds have promised to continue

their financial support to Brazil on condition that order and the union of the Brazilian States The Turkish Government has instructed its

delegates in the African conference at Brussels to oppose any intervention in the trade of Circassian women. A sugar mill in the village of Swoleriowes, Huagary, in which 1500 tons of sugar were stored, collapsed on Friday. Eight were killed

and many others were injured. The leaders of the insurrection in Crete, and all political offenders, unless they have already been tried and condemned have been

amnestied by the Sultan of Turkey. The epidemic of influenza is spreading at St. Petersburge Sir R. D. Morier, the British ambassador, and other members of the British

empassy have been attacked by the malady. The editor of the Waterford News has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for printing opinions contrary to the views of the

British Government, which is called intimida-The plans of the British Channel Bridge company of Paris contemplate the construction of a small harbor between the two banks of the existing midchannel, fover which the bridge is

A despatch from Massowah states that two native detachments under Captain Bottini have defeated Ras Alula and Mangaxia, tatally destroying the enemy's force in the T gre pro-

The returns issued by the British Board of Trade show an increase of imports of £6 080,000 and an increase of exports of £2,390,050 for the month of November in comparison with Novem-

Vienna is now snowed up again. Provisions are from 15 to 25 per cent dearer on account of impeded communications. The postal service is done on sleighs. Robbers are active in the country districts.

Mr. Henry L. Lawson, M.P. for St. Pancras. has announced his intention to introduce at the next session of the Imperial Parliament a bill to abolish the sale of liquor in one of the Parliament buildings.

All the coal porters of London will strike Wednesday in conjunction with the gas workers

The American artists, John Sargent, Alexander Harrison and Ridgeway Knight, have been appointed chevaliers of the Legion of

Honor in recognition of the merit of their work shown at the Exposition. Admiral Rarib Pasha sailed from Constanti-

nople for Crete yesterday. He is the bearer of the decree of amneaty, which is conditional only as it deprives the Cretaus of certain liberties or privileges which they now enjoy.

that the Government ought to show its readiness to propose a substitute for Mr. Gladstone's Irish bills. He still hopes for an agreement between the rank and file of the Unionists and the Gladstonians.

Baron de Penodo, Brazilian minister to England, has been dismissed and his name stricken from the diplomatic list because of his display of hospility to the Brazilian republic to a degree injurious to the States Senhor Itejuba has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Redmond on Tuesday presided at a

meeting of one hundred members of the Limer ick Tenants' Defense League. He said the League had brought the landlords to their knees and would deal the final blow that should crush the Smith-Barry syndicate and cripple the actions of the British Government.

An exciting debate occurred in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies at Brussels on Friday over the suspension of the administrator of pub lic safety, the minister of justice being de-nounced as a liar by Radical deputies. A mob that assembled outside the Chamber called upon the ministers to resign. The police charged on the crowd and dispersed them, making many

General Komarsoff, the Russian officer who commanded the forces of the Czar on the Turkestan frontier during the Anglo-Russian boundary disputes, has published a newspape article acqueing Austria of seeking to interfere with Turkey in her government of Armenia, Orete and other provinces and pointing out the danger of permitting further acts of a similar

The Merchants and Traders associations of Berlin has ahandoned the idea of sending a complaint to the Government against the American consul at Berlin modus vivendi having been arranged in accordance with which the consul will send the proposals of the merchants to the Government at Washington, and pending a reply will meet the desires of the associ-

ation in every way. Oscar Dickson, the Gothenburg merchant, the generous patron of Artic exploration, offers to defray the expenses of a new expedition to the North Pole if Dr. Frithy, of Nansen, who commanded the recent Greenland expedition will accept the leadership. Dr. Fritby is willing to command a polar expedition, but as he is an officer of the Norwegian Government he desires that Norway shall defray the expenses,

Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, Gondoliers," was produced at the Savoy Theatre London, on Saturday night. The performance was conducted by S:r Arthur Sullivan. There was a brilliant house. The opera is lighter and catchier" than "The Yeoman of the Guard, Gilbert's story is not the most ingenious he has written, but it is always droll and laughtermoving. Sullivan, also, has returned to his earlier and simpler style of composition.

In response to the protest which the British minister at Lisbon instructed to make against the Portuguese claim to ownership of Mashona land, Africa, the Lisbon Geographical society protested against the action of the English authorities in supplying the Lohengula tribe with rifles for the purpose of enslaving the natives of Mashonaland and demands that energetic measures be immediately taken for the oldest and most respected citizens, died ut

Two hundred thousand miners employed at the Treasury coal mines in the Soar district, Germany, have petitioned the Kaiser to intervene in their behalf. They complain that even the unmarried men cannot live on the wages they get now, as all things are very dear. They ask that a court of arbitration may be appointed. Several collieries on the Rhune have notified their customers that they are forced to interrupt delivery in order to keep a reserve against rupt delivery in order to keep a reserve against

contingencies. AMERICAN.

Driscoll & Powers, bankers and stock brokers, Boston, have failed.

Bishop Twigg, of the Roman Catholic dicess of Pittsburg, died at Altooms, Pa. Sunday. A fire at the Monongahela House, Pitteburg,

Pa., totally destroyed the building, loss \$100,000. Secretary Blaine has recovered from his attack of lumbago and resumed his duties at the State Department, Washington.

Reports from every county in the Southern States where cotton is raised indicate a total cotton crop for this year of 7,124,000 bales. Responses to the appeal for aid to the families

of the two Associated Press men who lost their lives in the Munneapolis fire already exceed

The appointment of a permanent receiver of the Union Bark of New York is recommended. The assets are \$246,899; liabilities, including stock, \$256,082. The annual meeting of the National Fishery

Association was held at Boston Wednesday. President F. J. Babson, of Gloucester, presi-The session was secret. Every branch of the Sahery interest throughout the country was represented. George Brown a farmer in Henry Country,

Ala., and his wife and three children were poisoned three days ago. Mrs. Brown and the children are dead and Brown is not out of danger. Porter Irwin, a neighbor, did the poisoning. He has fled.

The day express east on the Pennsylvania Railrond was wrecked near Greensburg, Pa., Wednesday. A switch had been left open and the express ran into a freight train. Buth engines were wrecked and several cars. Four train hands and several passengers were badly injured.

A malicious attempt was made several days ago to poison the faculty and pupils of the State Normal School at India, La. Poison was placed in the food, and Professor Z. H. Snyder, his family and the entire faculty of the sindents became ill. Fortunately none are dangerously sick.

Archbishop Corrigan denounces in strong language the story printed in the New York Herald to the effect that a gigantic Roman Catholic bank and trust company was going to be started in New York with a capital of \$100,-000,000 under the special banediction of the Pope.

Percey R. Haton, the defaulting cashier of the New York offices of the B. & Ohio Railway Company, who fied to Canada with \$6,000 of the company's money, and was taken back to New York on an indictment for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to the charge and was remanded for sentance.

John Johnson, Hanry Street, Maria Peters a and Asna Johnson were arrested at Brooklyn on Sunday for a violation of the sanitary code.
They are faith curiets, and Johnson is the
leader of the band. His family is sick with
diphtheria and so ries fever, and he refused to administer the medicines ordered for them.

Boulanger has been engaged to lecture in the passenger commissions east of Chicago, except United States and that he will deliver the first one in New York. which are permitted to pay commissions because they have to compete with the Canadian read. It was also agreed to abolish private stock CATR.

> The annual report of the Attorney-General Mil'er states that 5560 petition, representing 2835 vessels and about \$30,000,000, have been filed in the Court of Claims, Washington, under the act of January 20, 1885, kaowii as the French Spoliation act. The Attorney General thinks the above sum exceeds the amount for which Government may be found liable.

The New York Limited express, west bound Wednesday in conjunction with the gas workers who have notified the gas company that they will strike in one week if the company does not dismiss the "blacklegs."

The American action Alexander Alexander and Michigan Southern railroad, was wrecked at Dane Park, thirty-five miles east of Chicago, Saturday night. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch, The locomotive was totally wrecked, the three front cars being crushed to pieces. One railroad employe was fatally hurt and two others sustained

erious injury. Many thousand have visited the remains o Lefferson Davis, which are lying in state at the City Hall, New Orleans. Superriptions at At-lanta, Ga., for the fund for Jefferson Davis' family have already reached several thousand rivileges which they now enjoy.

dollars. It is proposed to raise \$100,000. Major
Mr. Joseph Chamberlain writes from Catro Shakespeare, of New Orleans, notified Secretary Proctor of the death of Mr. Davis, but receive answer that the Government would take no

Captain Healy, of the U.S. revenue cutter Bear, has reported to the customs officials at San Francisco that cu Sunday morning while c uising off the Faralon Islands to intercept in coming vessels and search for possibly conc-aled the steamer Gaelic passed him and en bered the port in utter disregard of his signals to lay to and be searched. Cappain Hearne, of the Garlic, will be called to account. He asserts that his ship was under the British flag, outside the marine limits, and no more subject to gearch than any other vessel on the high

The executive committee of the World's Fair at New York have revised and completed the bill to be presented to Congress authorizing the holding of the fair at New York. It provides that the tair shall be opened in 1892, and be continued so long as it shall be advantageous, subject to the supervision and under the auspices of the Government of the United States. The bill requires the President to make public a proclamation of the exhibition, sonding copies to the diplomatic representatives of all nations for publication in their respective countries and inviting them to take part in it.

CANABIAN.

Mrs. Chandler, widow of the ex-governor of New Brunswick, died at Dorchester on the 3.d inst., aged eighty-eight. She was widely known. Sir John Macdonald is confined to hed at Ottawa by a severe cold. He is doing well and is expected to be about again in a day or

While two young men named William Kennedy and Hiram Lymburner were hunting near Ayers Bay, One, the former shot and killed the latter in mistake for a deer.

Two Russians from Dakota arrived at Winnipeg on Saturday as a delegation to spy out land for a colony of about thirty families who propose going to Manitoba to settle.

The United States cousuls throughout Canada have been instructed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington to furnish them with a monthly report of Canadian cross in their

district.

Premier Greenway denied, in an interview at Winnipeg, on Saturday, that he ever promised to have a committee of the legislature applicant to deal with the question of increasing the outy on flour.

An emphasic denial comes from British Columbia of the report that the provincial delegation, now at Ottawa, were commissioned to ak the abolition of the tax on Chicamen enter ing this country.

The various societies under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church in Toronto marched in procession to Sp. Michael's cathedral Wadnesday evening, and there presented an addr as of Welcome to His Grace Archbishop Walsh The cathedral was crowded, and the proceed ings were carried out with brillians ceremontes

Henry F. Bronson, the head of the Bronson Westen Lumber Company, the proneer lumb r-man of the Ottawa Valley, and one of Oscawa's

A valuable seam of red bematite iron is reported discovered near Maisland, N. S. It is estimated that the ore will turn out 44 per cent of iron. The deposit is on the line of the Hants Central Railway.

Rear Admiral Heneage, commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, has been promoted to a vice-Admiral. He, therefore, shifts his flag from the mizzen to the fore on board his flag ship, H.M.S. "Swiftsure."

A woman living in Montreal, who alleges that the is the widow of the late John Spring, of Winnipeg, writes laying claim to a share in his property. Spring, shortly before he died, denied and repudiated the claims of the woman.

The Queen has approved of Col. Lay. as consnl general for the United States at Ottawa; Mr. C. R. Pope, as consul for the United States at Toronto, and of Mr. Guillerme Lawson, as consul at Halifax for the Argentine Republic.

It is stated in Ottawa that Mr. F. Beard, for some time employed in the Public Printing de-partment, will shortly be appointed secretary to Sir John Macdonald, consequent on Mr. Joseph Pope's promotion to be assistant clerk of the Privy Council.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy says he intends to bring up in the Dominion Parliament a question as to the appointment to the Quebec Post Office of Miss May bee, of Gananoque, and her auos quent recall owing to the provincial cry raised against her because she was an English speaking person.

The departmental order recently made with reference to the enjoyment of coasting privileges by the United States vessels on the Pacific coast has been rescinded, and the Dominion Minister of Customs has instructed the Inspector of Customs now at Victoria, B.C., to allow things by go on for the present as if the order had never

Hops MoIntyre, proprietor of the Waverley Hotel, Niagara, Ont., has absconded, leaving his wife behind him. His business is in a very bad shape. Claims amounting to \$5,000 have already been filed. Even the servants suffered in the hundreds. Eight hundred dollars will cover his assets. McIntyre's whereabouts is not known.

Dr. Montizambert, chief Dominion quarantine officer at Grosse Isle, in the Lower St. Lawrence, is in Ottawa. He anticipates that Asiatic cholera will reach Canada next year, and is urging the Government to adopt precau-tionary measures. He says the American Government is spending three million dollars to ward off an outbreak.

Municipal nominations were held throughout Manicipal nominations were field throughout Manitoba on Tuesday, with the following results: For Mayor—Winnipeg, Messrs. Pearson and O'Donnell; Minnedosa, James Jermyn; Rapid City, J. A. Ovis; Brandon, Andrew Kelley; Portage, James McLenaghen; Butte, J. S. Crawford; West Selkirk, F. W. Colcleugh and Robert Bullock.

the carwheels. He lay on the ground freezing and bleeding to death while the men were prying his foot out of the frog. He was removed to the hospital and both legs amputated. He died shortly afterwards.

The Temperance Colonization Company of Manitoba in 1884 apportioned free town lots and supplied lamber to build houses to the sattelers at valuation, with interest at 6 cer cent, until paid. There was a clause in the agreement by which the company might take peaceable possession after a certain time if the princioal and interest was not paid. Taking advantage of this clause they have now taken pos-session of the buildings owned by several settlers, and others will be dispossessed.

William Downey, Robert Mackay, John Anderson, Peter Rogers and John McInnis, seamen of the steamer "Gallina" at Halifax, complain bitterly of ill-treatment by the captain, and allege that the ship is unseaworthy. They from cold and hunger. They were supplied with only three hard biscuits a day and soup mode out of water of a muddy color and a taste from drinking it, and one is now in hospital.

In the Supreme Court, Ottawa, in the case of Chagnon vs. Normand, Mr. Gormully, Q.C., moved to quash the appeal for want of jurisdic bec election act, which provides that anybody guilty of corruption at an election shall be liable to a penalty which any person may recover in brought an action for penalties under this prosought from the decision of the Court of Queen's Beach affirming the judgment of such penalties. The appeal was quashed with costs.

Mr. Leitch Replies.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. Sir.-After a few weeks recuperation Mr. Murray once again ventures another vigorous article in defence of the charitable and virtuous editor of the Gleaner. The appearance of his to be a sa proof of Catholic liberlity. Prote tant introducts often deny the right of just criticitim to Catholics. Some effort to retute my letter in the Gazette was expected, but Mr. Murray studiedly avoids it. Not a new idea is advanced; his few political and religious mountebanks, who through shame no one will recognize, and whom all parties have discarded, are still his "best men." Well, let Mr. Murray love and admire them; there is no danger of jealousy. With what an ordent, innocent affection he can clasp them to bie bounn, the man for whom the Witness is too mild and the Gleaner just the standard of perfection. How naughty to deprive the Witness of the laurels to which it aspires by such a cruel reflection. Mr. Murray's ideas of journalism might astonish, were it not known that certain Europeau journals are devoted to the service of Satan; and a rebellion in Paradise is proof that the extreme views of to-day are not original. But Mr. Murray gets beside himself in his buasted consist n.y. After posing as the brave defender of the Gleaner, he admits that he knows has little about it, consequently he is ignorant of the question he is nandling; he was to be salightened. Let him examine the fire of that paper, and if his intellectual organ dues not come out charged with a heavier burden of bloodthirsty sectarian animosity than the confensed gall the first sentences of his letter manifest, he will be given credit for more reason than his letter gives evidence of. Murray's disease is habred of the Catholic Church for special privileges she enjoys. Her Divine Founder gave he special privileges, and the principal one is that the gates of hell shall not prevail against her. When Mr. Murray deaply distressed sedatives would be advisable. Since the days of Nero until now many have kicked against the Rock of Peter; enemies of the church will continue till the end of time. Mr. Murray confounds the political institutions of the country with Catholicity; such errors are of daily occurrence. Really, it is deplorably farcical to witness the agressive spirit of ignorance that animates little minds against the Oatholic Church. Much valuable time might be saved it certain writers would first become familier with the contents of a 5-cent Catholic neconism. . Not one of them knows the first rudiments of Catholic doctrine. A glimpse at Catholic litera are is as abhorrent as the sight f an add-r. But an thing from Edith O'Gorman. Chiniquy or Fulton is highly delightful, A.d still they shout "Protessant grievance," while in this province they enjoy far more than qual rights in offices of public emolument, and

Mr. Marray's acquiration of misrepresentation is accompanied with an "it," Right well he know the man. His dear doctor and amiable statesman are both guilty. The violence of sure language takes effect in the manifess that deprives freeding of speech, or attacks a vener-

in all the important positions of the country. They draw one third of all the school monies.

whilst they are entitled to only one seventh.

apoplexy at Ostawa on Saturday. He was 72 Church. Do we see a word of denunciation years of age. He left a fortune estimated at from a Protestant journal in our city, whose Catholic support is three-eighths or more? An other Protestant journal at first added inside to other Protestant journal at first added insult to herself so attractive to the sy who injury by comparing the venerable divine to a had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

> respectable Protestant journalist of Northern New York who has been a witness of Mr. Sel lars' conduct since his arrival in Huntingdon Then the public can judge whose opinion i worth the most-Mr. Murray, who admits he knows but little about the Gleaner. Here is the comment of the Fort Covington (N.Y.) Sun of Nov. 14th, on my letter, reproduced in full from the Montreal Gazette:—
> "As others see him—A few words regarding a

would be champion of civil and religious liberty—A pen-picture of what he has done and is doing. The Gleaner man again gleaned In compliance with the request of many sub-scribers in Huntingdon County, we reproduce the following letter, which appeared in the Montreal Gazette of last Thursday. Our extended acquaintage in that county, and pretty thorough knowledge of the sentiments of the people generally regarding the opinion in which Mr. Leitch's subject of criticism is held, warrants us in the belief that the pictur is in nowise overdrawn.

With the justice of this criticism an odd colporteur may differ, but that is business. My letter is still intace, and not a new Protestant grievance is enumerated directly traceable to the Church or Catholicity. Is the grievance incubator exhausted or may we look for a fresh

Nov. 6th, 1889. P. J. LRITCH.

THE JESUIT-MAIL CASE.

The Amendments to the Exception to the Form Argued before Judge Doberty,

Hon. Mr. Laflamme, Q.C., and Mr. R. C Smith, Q.C., for the Torago Mail made a ma ion before Mr. Justice Doherty in the Practice Court this morning, to be allowed to amend their exception to the form in which the Society of Jesus is suing the Mail for \$50,000 damages from an alleged libel published by that paper In support of the motion Hon, Mr. Laftanian said tast the Court of Appeal, in throwing our certain portions of the previous exception to the form, gave an outline of what would be allowed. Following the advice of that court he would file the following amendments: Instead of the general allegation that their rules incapacitated th Society of Jesus from becoming incorporated the defendants now say that the princiffs are so incapacitated "because all the members of their society have taken the solemn and per Brakeman Philip McInnis, aged 33, fell off a box car while shunting in Richmond yard, Halifax, N.S., Wednesday night. His foot caught in the frog and both legs were cut off by of their Society and to the Pope, which vows prevent them from exercising that freedom of will which is necessary to enable them to peform may of the necessary functions of a cor poration.

This same effect upon the person of ever Jesuit is also produced by the rules of their society. "The objects of the Society of Jesus are not provincial in the sense of the Act which purports to incorporate them, but extend

BEYOND THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

to the archdiocere of Ottawa in Ontario, and all portions of the Dominion of Canada and the British Empire and of the rest of the world." Another important change is the following: "Because the community rules of the Society of Jesus provide that the whole society shall be one and indivisible and absolutely such that the world of the Canada and a society shall be one and indivisible and absolutely such the court of the Canada and a society. ject to the control of the General and to the Pope, and that all the society's property shall be rested in and absolutely controlled by the General; and the members of the society and claim that the men's quarters were not fit for its property in this province are merely an inhuman habitation, and they suffered terribly tegral part of that indivisible society, the from cold and hunger. They were supplied greater part of which is outside of the British with only three hard histories day and come. Empire.

A further addition is:
"Because the Society of Jesus which the act (50 Vict. chap. 28) purports to erect into a c rporation is not in any sense provincial, and from its nature, essence, organization and constitution cannot be. That its members are scattered way, New York City. tion cannot be. That its members are scattered over the various countries of the globe, there engaged in the common object of the teaching and promulgation of the doctrines and principles already mentioned as incapacitating them for incorporation, under the absolute direction of the General and the Pope; and that between the members of that society there exists a solidarity and indivisibility that its on jects cannot be provincial within the meaning of

the acu of incorporation. Mr. G. Lamothe, for the Society of Jesus, replied that the judgment of the Court of Appeal simply implied an amendment in the plea, the merits of the case, and not in an exception to the form. Moreover, the proposed amendments were no better than those struck out by the Court of Appeals. If they were admitted by the Court, his clients would simply make an other application to have them thrown out, and bring the matter once more before the Court of Appeals, on the ground that they are not specific enough. Furthermore, a new fact was brought into the case, namely, the extension of the Society of Jeans as incorporated in the into the Province of Ontario. Province. Finally, how could an exception be filed now. ex months after the action was served, when the law distinctly said that any exception must

be filed within four months.

Mr. R. C. Smith replied that this was no new exception, but only the old one amended. His Honor reserved bis decision.

A Satisfactory Reply.

The sacretary of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance has received the following letter from the Hon. C. C. Colby in reply to the questions submitted to him by the Alliance :

STANSTEAD, December 6th, 1889, Mr. J. H. Carson, Secretary Dominion Al

liance: My DEAR Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your official letter submitting the usual test questions which the Alliance propounds to

In reply, I beg to refer you to my speeches and votes in Parliament which have been for the most part, if not always, in harmony with the views of the Alliance and for which I have received the formal thanks of branches of the

f refer you also to an editorial of the Mont-real Witness referring to a memorable division when I and some other supporters of the Government voted against the Government. In that editorial it was said that my name with some others deserved to be written in gold on the hearts of our constituents. As a Cabinet minister I cannot properly say

more. Respectfully Yours. CHAB. C. COLBY.

The Late Miss Theresa Gregg.

The church of St. Gregory, Vankleek Hill

One. witnessed a most solemn and impressiv ceremony on Thursday, the 5th iustaut announcement of the death of Miss Theress Gregg was a sad surprise to her numerous friends and acquaintances, although she had been ill for some time previous. Deceased contracted a cold eleven months past, which terminated in consumption, to the effects of which she succumbed. She was the seventh daughter of Thomas Gregg, one of the oldest and most distinguished Irish Catholic citizens. Death had been an entire stranger to that united and peaceful home until some days ago, when it took from the midst of seven loving and dutiful sisters the youngest and most blooming, at the promising age of sixteen years. The i church was crowded as a had never been before on any occasion of this kind, by the leading per able and inoffinitive dignitary of our Holy sonages of the place, as well as the numerous

schoolmates, who were granted a holiday, to pay the last tribute of respect to one who, by her genial and loveable disposition, made herself so attractive to thes who injury by comparing the venerable divine to a rabble of questionable reputation that is outlawed in the Protestant cantons of Switzerland, Protestant England, and in the leading Protestant cities of the world. On second thought it pursued a more commendable course. We feel confident the gentlemanly chief editor of that journal was not a party to the first article. To conclude, I will place beside Mr. Murray's opinion of the Gleaner man the opinion of a respectable Protestant journalist of Northern childhood, to be pous, submissive and united in order to prepare them for earthly dangers which lurk on all sides. He was a hotel keeper for 22 years, and it is needless to say be conductor 25 years, and it is needless to say he conducted such business with justice and integrity. He was proprietor of all the hotels in this place, and constructed the famous St. Lawrence Hall. We join with all in the expression of heartful condulence with her loving parents and sorrowing sisters. May her soul rest in peace. — Com.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The Christmas number of the Messenger of the Sacred Heart (Philadelphia, Pa.) has such excellence and variety of matter, together with many very beautiful illustrations, that we are at many very beautiful illustrations, that we are at a loss to know what in particular is most disserving of praise. "The Dance of Adoration" is a well-written and highly interesting account of a visit to the grand Cathedral of Seville on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. The little poem "Oft as Yule-tree Gleamings" is given in a very sweet and rhythmic flow which make, the reader areas. thmic flow which makes the reader regret when its mucic crasses. The biographical sketch of "Jenny C. White del Bal;" the sketch called "The Wreck of Christmas Eve;" and the story of a journey from "Lourdes to Poweylaun," are each and all admirable of their kind. The article on the great "Twelfoh Promise of the Sacred Heart" concerning the Communion of of the Nine First Fridays isentire, entisfactory and full of sound theel gical learning and com-mon sense. The "Kender" strikes a true key-note about one ducies of Catholics in regard to civil matters, and the advice given is supported by the plain and emphatic teaching of the Hely Fither, Leo XIII., on the same subject. The General Intention "Preachers of the Gospel" is an ingenious and very instructive treatment of a very old theme in a very original method.

With a bright and entertaining December number, the popular Mayasine of American History completes its twenty second volume. It is a noneworthy fact that no other periodical of the time is so carefully preserved by its readers for elegant binding as this literary and historic treasure, and in no library on this continens does a more valuable series exist for re ference, its corps of writers being unsurpassed. The frontispiece to the current issue is a fine portrait of Lord Broucham, and the opening paper by the edit ris a pleasing sketch of his early career, during the infancy of our Repub-lic, with vivid pen octures of his contemporaries and sucroundings, the establishment of the Edinburgh Review, and the marriage of its editor in New York Cay. The second illustrated paper is a "T ibute to He oper C. Van Voorst," the late eminent president of the Holland Society, by George W. Van Sielen The Beautiful Margaret Schusler," a charming historic bailed, from the pen of Judge Charles C. Note, of Washington. Curiously interesting is the article following of R. W. Shutleldt. "The Drawings of a Nav-jo Artist," illustrated with the Indian pencil; as is also the "Acrostic by John Quincy Adams," in fac-simile from Ella M. M. Nave, "The Sciota Purchase in 1797," by Colonel E. C. Dawes, of Cincinnati, and the "Private Contract Provisions in Ordinance of 1787," by Hon. W. Y. Cutler, are the most important contributions to the number: these are both ably written, and will doubtless serve to correct many errors in recent histories of Ohio. Joseph Hawley, the Northhampton States coan," is the theme of a scholarly paper by Charles Lyman Shaw; "Fort Percet, Wisconsul," is from T. H. K. k; "First Edition of the Bible printed in America," from Clement Furgeson, and "General Grant and the French," from Theodore Stanton, of Paris. This splendid magazine is stoadily exerting an educational and healthful infloence in all de-

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is amply ful

filling the promises made by the new manage-

ment. A high standard was set in the Novem ber number, but the December number, which just come to hand, does not fall below it and the announcements for the future show that noone who means to keep abreast of the times can affird to neglect this sterling publication. In the December issue the discussion of the sub ject of Divorce, which was begun in November by Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Potter, and Colonel Ingersoll, is continued by Mr. Gladstone, Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, and Senator Polph, of Oregon. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whose article on "Wealth" in the June number of The Review was the last article accepted by the late Mr. Rice, roturns to that subject, writing this time on "The Best Fields for Philanthropy." Colonel Ingersoll contributes Part I, of his answer to the question, "Why am I an Agnestic?" which the question, "Why am I an Agnestic?" which is written in his customary brilliant style. George Westinghouse, jr., of the Westinghouse. Electric Company, furnishes " A Reply Edison," wherein he contends that the alternating current is safer than the continuous current used by the Edison Company in electric lighting, and that wices can be put underground with entire safety. The Hon. Roger Q Mills outlines the "Republican Tactics in the House," and gives his reasons for b-lieving that the rules ought not to be altered. Karl Blind says "A Good Word for Jews," and Walter Damrosch, in "German Opera and Every-day Life," d.s. or Wagner's operas in this country popularity of Wagner's operas in this country. Marcu Harland writes earnestly on "The Ir spacity of Business Women." Lord Wolseley brings to a conclusion his series entitled "An English View of the Civil War," paying a joint tribate to the genius of Lincoln and Lee as the two commandng figures which that period produced; and General James B. Fry points out some of Lord Wolleley's errors of tact and judgment. "The New Method of Voting" is considered from various points of view by Senator-elect Saxton, of New York, the author of the Saxton Bill Governor Ames, of Massachusettes; Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, and General William Mahone, of Virginia. Among the Notes and Mahone, of Virginia. Among the Notes and Commen's will be found a suggestive article by George M. Towle on the application of the civil-service rules to "The American Consular Service," and in "A Chauce for Millionairee" Henry E. Rood advocates the endowment of a newspaper which shall tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and give all sides an equal hearing without regard to the demands of the counting room.

Typos to the Front.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, held on Saturday evening last, the following was unanimously passed :-

Whereas, Having learned of the unfortunate. aevere and disabling accident to which our much esteemed fellow-member, Mr. Creagan, has been subjected, and the fact that the serious natur

of the disability prevents him earning his living as a compositor; therefore, be it Resolved, That Mr. M. Creagan be presented wish an honorable withdrawal card, bearing seal and signature of M.T.U., 176, and Resolved, That an accepted cheque for fifty

dollars (\$50) from the Union, be presented to the fund for his benefit. Further resolved, That the secretary trans-

mit to Mr. Oreagan the foregoing resolutions; that a copy of the same be published in the city press, and also that the President and Secretary of this Union attend the next meeting of the 'Oreagan benefit committee" and pay to said

committee our subscription.
L. Z. BOUDREAU, President,
C. J. Maguire, Secretary.



FROM PIMPLES TO SCHOPULA NO PEN CAN BO JUST C TO THE ESTREM IN which the CUTTCURA SEMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agontzing, humiliating, it hing, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soar, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared fr mit, extornally, and CUTICURA RESCLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pinples to scrofula.

Sold every where. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 85c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the PUTTER DRUG AND CUIDMICAL CO., Boston, Mrss.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin 1824 prevented by Cuticura Soap.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cired by Curteura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster.

THEY TOOK IN EVERYBODY.

Two Montreal Lada Swindle the Cabinet Ministers and Many Others to Ottawa.

OTTAWA, December 5 -Two lade giving the names of Rabort Jackson and Goorge Anderton, lately from Montreal, where they say they lived on St. Antoin satre-t were accested here to-day on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. They have worked a now game very in reseasefully. Claiming to be collecting in add of a snowshoo clinb to be established in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph company, they vicited rearly all the Cabinet ministers, the banks and many leading merchants and other o't z ma and got subscriptions from each, Even the commissioner of the Dominion police was not unlited and in the goodness of his boart he helped to swell the fund. The Deputy Minister at Justice was a victim, and when he left town for a few days the coys called on the acting Deputy and got money from him, too. The ministers who paid were Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. Messrs. Chaploon, Foster and Tuppor. Sir John Thompson was applied to, and the story the boys told him was that it was a library for the mosaengers they desired to purchase. The Minister of Justice thought the story too than and wouldn't subscribe. The smoone collected is in the neighborhood of \$200, so far as known at present.

A FATAL NEW YORK BLAZE.

Four Killed, Many More Injured and \$250,-000 of Bamage Bone.

NEW YORK, December 7.-The National Line Steamship company's dock, at Pier 39, North river, took fire at half past one o'clock this afterno n and was burned nearly to the water's edge. Four blackened dead bodies were taken from the ruins. Many more people were badly burned, some of whom are likely to die. It was the most disastrous fire on the river from for some time. For two hours the fire resisted the efforce of nearly the entire lice department below Fourteenth street, and seriously threatened the adjacent piers. The steamship Holland, belonging to the National company, lay in her berth at the north side of the pier when the fire was discovered. By quick werk she was removed from her dangerous position and towed to the Jersey side. Exactly how the fire occurred is a mystery, but the officials of the company think that it was due to spentaneous

combustion amo g a los of cotton on the pier. The spread of the fire before it was discovered, an the confidence of the deck laborers that they could extinguish it without the aid of outside apparatu, gave the flames a fremendous headway. Before the m n were really aware of their danger the westerly end of the dock was a burning mass, and such of the laborers as es-caped had to flee for their lives. It was then that most of them were injured. Those who did not escape an that time were overpowered by the smoke and fell senseless and dying in their tracks. Three slarms were turned on their tracks. Three alarms were turn d on finally, and the fireboats were summoned. After strenuous efforts on the part of the firemen the firmes were subdued at 4.30 o'clock and the bedies of the four victims were conveyed to the morgue. The excitement of the crowd that surrounded the place had somewhat abated One young woman, however, made several attempts to enter the ruins in search of her brother, Willia Berry. For half an hour the attention of the spectators were divided between her and the policimen who were en-deavoring to soothe her. Finally she was ap-proached by a man who told her the boy was all right. She accouled his assurance with a look

of relief and turned away. KILLED AND INJURED.

The complete list of the killed and injured is-KILLED.

James Barry, watchman, 50 years old. Richard Johnson (colored), foreman, 45 years

old, married. George Baker (colored), 'longshoreman. Jos. Whalen, carpenter.

INJURED. John Hobson (colored), married, longshore-mon; badly burned, condition precarious. Samuel Diggs (colored), 70 years old, married, long-horeman; seriously injured.
Fred. Williams, aged 49, carpenter; badly

burned, but will recover. Hollock Kipp, clerk, severely burned, will re (Filbert Turner (colored), aged 32, 'longshore-

man; burned and cut, will recover.
Robert Wallace, aged 26, fireman; overcome by smoke, will recover.

John Thompson (colored), badly burned

about head and face and throat, condition precarious. Frederick Williams, burned about the hands

and face, will recover.

Robert Wallace, foreman engine company, 33, overcome by smoke, will recover.

Besides the above persons, who were taken to St. Vincent's hospital, there were half a dozen who were slightly burned about the face and hands. Among these were several firemen. There is only one person unaccounted for, one of the 200 employed on the pier, the elevator boy, James Maguire. It is thought, however,

that he got out all right and went to his home.

The loss cannot be definitely ascertained, but it

is thought will exceed \$250,000, which is fully

covered by insurance. Tae oldest newspaper in the world is King-Pau, or capital shout, which is published at Pekin, China. It first appeared in the year 911 and since 1312 has not missed a single issue. For the first few hundred years all the work on the King Pau was done with brushes. At present it prints three editions daily and has a circulation of 14,000

copies. St. Peter's, Rome, has a seating capacity of 54,000; Milan Cathedral, 37,000; St. Paul's Rome, 25,000; St. Sophia's, Constantinople, 23.000; Notre Dame, Paris, 21,000; Piea Cathedral, 13,000; St. Mark's, Venice,



For Coughs and floids is the mos reliaple Medicine in use.

MUST DIE.

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] Father, I know that I must die;

Father, I know that I must die;
I know not when or where.
Father, when my hour draws nigh,
O; deign to hear my prayer,
That prayer will then for mercy be,
My sins, alas I are great;
Here, Father, deign have mercy
Ere I reach the judgment seat.

There no mercy need I crave, The hour to pray is past; Here, dear Father, mercy have Ere yet the die is cast.

There the sinner trembling stands, Stands friendless and alone,
There, alas! with empty hands,
His time and talents gone.

A moment there how long it seems To that poor trembling soul Who less at a Orown that youder gleans,

Who lost her destin'd soul How sad, how sad, the sinner's fate! Let us avert his doom; Here father help us ere 'tis late

To reach thy Kingdom Come. J. LENIEAN.

LADY KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE NEW OLAIMART PRESUMES. The young Lady Nors was unusually silent as she rode slowly along the road that wound through Glen O'Neil and out upon the coast highway. There was ne gayety now in looks or manner, but instead a seft, breeding tenderness, a shy happiness, that deepened the exquisite beauty of her piquant little face.

Her sunny eyes shone with a radiant glad-ness now that contrasted strongly with their gleem of the earlier morning.
Shace was as slient as his mistress, and

Mrs. Kelly, only too delighted at being allowed to ride quietly, took good care not to arouse her young mistress from her reverle. The hounds were clamereus and noisy as ever, but their deep baying new and then was neither heard nor heeded by Lady Nora.

The little cavalcade was nearly an hour in reaching the drawbridge over the Kildare Out-off, after leaving Castle Ruin. The Lady Kildare aroused herself at this point and dashed over notally, the hounds baying loudly at her horse's heels.

She was about to turn into the wide avenue encircling the Island, and proceed homeward with her customary speed, when the old bridge-keeper moved into her path, intercepting her progress.

He was a white-haired old man, large of

face and of figure. He was one of the faithful retainers of the family, and the Lady Nora leved him as one loves the familiar landmarks about a cherished home, as well as his many virtues. He was a little bent with the rheu matism and with age, and now leaned heavily upon a massive blackthorn crutch. A soar across his ruddy forehead and a dis-

coloration under one of his eyes caught the attention of his young mistress.

"What does this mean, Dennis?" she de-manded, in surprise, reining in her horse. 'You have not been fighting ?"

The bridge-keeper came nearer to her, his features working with grief.

"It's that visitor at the Castle, my lady," he answered, in a choking voice. "He knocked me down with his fiet, and he struck me with his horsewhip-

The Lady Nora's brown eyes flashed with indignant fire. Controlling her anger with a strong effort, she exclaimed:

"What did you do or say to him to call forth such brutality ?"

"Oaly this, my lady. About half an hour after you went away, he came riding down the avenue on your horse Bombay, and says he, "Which way has your lady gone to ride? She turned
You needn't lie to me, you old beggar, but
She was sta

me--"
"You did not tell him?" "No, my lady. I refused to tell him, and then he fetches his whip down on me, and he jumps off the herse and knocked me

"The coward !" oried the young Lady Kildare, in her swift, impetuous manner. "The despicable coward! How dared he?"

"But that wasn't all, my lady," said the bridge keeper, still huskily. "He got up and mounted again, and said he hoped he learnt me my place. And he said I was to understand that Kildare was no longer under a weman's rule, but that it had a master ! And he said he was the master, that he was the Earl of Kildare, and I had got to look lively !"

A sudden paller drifted across the Lady Nora's face.

"He presumes i" she said haughtily. "But it is not true, my lady? pleaded

Dennis, terrified at her looks.
"I don't know, Dennis. He claims to be the son of papa's elder brother, of Lord Red-

mend Kildare. He will have to prove his claims. Don't distress me, Dennis," the girl added, as the bridge keeper uttered a grean. "I have so much to bear already!" Depnis repressed all outward signs of his

grief before the greater grief of his young

"It can't be true, my lady !" he exclaimed. "And any how the matter will be sifted, for Sir Russell Ryan and Mr. Michael Kildare have just arrived. Heaven send that this black-headed villain may be kicked out of this !"

The Lady Nora made no reply, but rode

The Lady Kildare had ridden some three fourths of a mile, half the distance from the bridge to the castle, when her land steward, or overseer of the estate, arose from a rock by the roadside, lapped by the sea waves, and approached her, bewing respectfully,

At the first glance at the everseer's stern, set face, the Lady Nora saw that something

"What is it, Mr. Mahon?" she said quiet-

ly. "My lady," said Mahon, bowing, "you have trees teld me yesterday that you wanted some trees felled and branches trimmed in the park, so as to give a vista, or opening to the north, and afford a view from the castle of the sea, through the park." Well ?"

"I was superintending the work this morning, my lady, when comes that man that's staying at the castle, and orders me t dismiss the men and let the tree: alone. And he said to was Earl of Kildare, and your ladyship only a poor dependent !"

"What then?"

"I knocked bim down!" said Mahon.
"And he fought me like a tiger. I drove him off, and he went muttering that he should dismiss me from Kildare-me, who have lived here from my boyhood !"

"You have not given up the work?"
"No, my lady," said Mahon, emiling rimly. "The trees are falling as fast as grimly. "The trees are falling as fast as it. But the man's earnestness startled me. and I made bold to intercept your ladyship before the the gentleman could complain to you of my inselence !"

Mahon," said the Lady Nora. "Go on with your orders. I have not abdicated yet. The stranger claims Kildare, as the con and heir of my uncle Redmend. His claim will seen be pronounced upon, but until it is I am mistress of Kildare !" Bowing, she pursued her course to the

castie. Arrived there, she dismounted at the steps and hastened to her own room, without see-

ing any one. Presently a low knock was heard at her door, and the Lady Kathleen entered her press nce.

"Come in, idear," said the Lady Nera wearly, filinging herself upon a low, luxurious silken couch. "I am alone!"
"Your very tired, Nora, darling," said the Lady Kathleen, approaching her young step-slater, and kneeling beside her. "Your guardians are here!"

" So old Dennis told me. They have gone up to their rooms, I suppose !"

"Yes. Sir Russel is looking very ill and very anxious. His lawyer is also here." and very anxious. His lawyer is also here."

'So much the better," said the
Lady Nors, "I have made up my
mind to fight for Kildare, if I have the
faintest ground of hope to go upon. What
do you think of my rival claimant, Kathleen? He has beaten old Dennis till the poor old man looks frightfully. He has quar-relled and fought with Mr. Mahon, and asserted his ownership to Kildare in the most valgar manner. My aversion to him has increased

to loathing." " And so has mine. You saw Larry?" "Yes: and-and Kathleen," returned Nora, blushing vividly, " he has offered me a home at Glen O'Neil. He loves me, and has

asked me to be his wife. And though I den't intend to marry him under some years, for I won't be a clog and incumbrance to him, yet I am glad to know he loves me:"

"I have known it all along," said the Lady Kathleen. "Did you see Lord Tresh-

"No ; he has gone to Belfast to consult the lawyers, and see if he cannot break the strange marriage," The Lady Kathleen's face glowed with a

great joy. "He has not deserted me, then," she said. "And yet it would be better for him if he

would. I cannot break this marriage, Nora. "Bassantyne has not been here this morn-

ing."
"No; but I expect him here every moment.
And He is liable to come at any time. And that reminds me that you will have scarcely time to dress for the audience with your guardians and Sir Russel's lawyer. I will leave von."

e went out. Lady Nors touched her bell, and soon after her maid, or companion, Alleen Mahon, the land steward's pretty daughter, made her appearance.

Her ladyable's toiler was then entered upon. The Lady Nora's pride had been stung by her rival claimant's proceedings, and she was determined to show to him that she had not succumbed to adversity yet, or wholly given over her belief in the justice of her own claims. Therefore she paid unusual heed to her attire.

She was fairly radiant when at last she stood before her long pier-glass and surveyed her reflection in the mirror.

Her small feet were inclosed in dainty, high heeled bronze slippers. Her dress was of bronze-hued silk, soft and thick, and with a peculiar golden gloss on its shimmering folds. It was worn long, with graceful tunio and sash. Her hair rippled as usual over her shoulders, and just above her forehead a coquettish, bronze-colored bew nestled among

her perfumed tresses.
"There, Alleen, I'll do," she said wearily. "My hair, eyes, dress and slippers are all of a color. I look like a 'Brownie,' as pape used

She turned from the mirror and went to

drawing room. Say to them I'll be down directly," she made answer. A minute later she set out to obey the sum-

In the wide corridor outside the door she encountered Redmond Kildare, the rival claimant, who was walking slowly back and ferth, evidently awaiting for her. He sprang toward her, offering her his

She declined the civility haughtily.

"I wish to escort you to the drawing-room, Lady Nora." he said.
"We are both about to appear before a tribunal which is to decide upon our respective claims to the proprietorship of Kildare. It is fitting that we should appear together in seeming friendliness, at least."

"I cannot teign a friendship, said the Lady Nora coldly. "And it occurs to me that your faith in your triumph has been not very delicately asserted already, Mr. Kil-

dare."
"I'm afraid I'm no courtler," responded her rival, with considerable completency, " but I am honest. I fear that want of delicacy is a family falling. I have displayed it in the assertion of my claims, you think and you have displayed it in your morning call upon a lover, I think.

He laughed seitly, looking at her with his

half-shut, gleaming eyes.

The Lady Nora paled, then flushed to the hue of the wild rose. Without word, she on. Shane and Mrs. Kelly, appalled at the swept past him with the hauteur of a duchess, news they had overheard, slowly followed descended the broad stairs, and made her way to the drawing-room.

Redmond Kildare followed her, still laugh-

into the drawing-room without a glance at him. He followed her, closing the door behind him There were three gentlemen grouped around a table near the sea windows of the drawing-

room. They arose as by one impulse, at the entrance of the young heiress. These gentlemen were the Lady Nora's associate guardians, Sir Russel Ryan, of England, Mr. Michael Kildare, of Dublin, and

Sir Russel's lawyer, Mr. Wedburn, an Englahman. The Ludy Kathleen was seated at one of

the windows. Mr. Michael Kildare came hurrying toward his young kinswoman, with a little dash of

impetuosity.

He was an elderly man, with the family likeness of the Kildares in his features, although not in his form. He was a small man, with soft, noiseless movements and a soft, amiable manner. He was renowned for his gentleness, and it had often been said of him that he would remove a worm from his path rather than to tread upon it. He liked flowers and the birds, and all pretty, dainty things, that he had never cared to marry while was called a confirmed old hanhalor, and indeed he seemed to care for no woman save

Nora. His face was mild and gentle and amiable, rejoice that Mr. Gladatone refused to show selves regarding us before paying us a visit, the features being delicate. His forehead his hand to eppenents whose past record at so that they may be the better satisfied.

gave him something of the appearance of a Drofesser. The Lady Nora's heart warmed at sight of and progress.

" l am glad to see you, Mr. Michael," she said, giving him her hand, which he lifted to his lips. "You are kind to come to me so promptly." "As if you didn't know I would die to serve

him.

you," returned Mr. Michael enthusiastically. "I should have been here earlier, but that waited for Sir Knazel !"

The baronet came forward at this allusion to himself, and greated his levely young ward.

Sir Russel was a sturdy, honest, uncomproising sert of man, with rather a stern counoe. His complexion was florid, his bair and beard hay colored. His judgment, Nora felt instinctively, was more to be relied upon than that of her kinsman.

She saluted him respectfully, and the

English lawyer, Mr. Wedburn, a keen-brained, clear-headed elderly gentleman,

was presented to her.

'I believe now that matters have been put on their proper basis," said Mr. Kildare, rubbing his white hands settly tegether. "Nors, love, I beg you to be seated."
He placed a chair for her. The young

heiress took possession of it. The gentlemen resumed their seats. Redmond Kildare also sat down, a little apart, yet where he commanded a view of the entire group.

"The question before us, gentlemen," said Mr. Michael Kildare, "is to decide in an amicable manner, and to settle to the best of our ability the pretensions of these rival claimants of Point Kildare. Two of us are guardians of the young Lady Nora Kildare, the present proprietress of the estate, and as as christian gentlemen who desire to deal justly, we will proceed to business. It is not necessary for me to say anything concerning the Lady Nora's claims. Their feundation is too well known for discussion. We will now proceed to the examination of the young man's evidences of identity, and I will then tell you, as a witness who is compelled to testify to the truth against his will, all I

know in the matter." Redmond Kildare came forward and laid upon the table his formidable packet of docaments. Mr. Wedburn untied the red tape that confined them, and engaged in their close examination, assisted by the associate guardians.

(Te be continued.)

GLADSTONE ON IRELAND.

He Declares that There is Less Crime There Than in England-The Question of the Day.

MANCHESTER, Eng., December 3.—At the meeting of the Liberal Federation to-day a resolution was adopted urging the necessity for a prompt settlement of the questions of the disestablishment of the church in Wales and free education. Resolutions were adopted condemning any land purchase bill for Ireland which would entail a burden on the British taxpayers. They were protesting against the use of British funds to endow sectarian colleges in Ireland and approving international arbitration. It was also de clared as the sense of the meeting that the British ought to avoid entanglement in con-

tinental quarrels. Mr. Gladstone addressed the Federation, Ireland, he declared, was the first question of the day. The Teries would have been converted to Home Rule by now but for the action of the dissidents, whose split from the national party had not eccurred until Mr. Smith led the Tories into attempting to form a national party. Mr. Gladstone severely criticized the action of the Unionist leaders in connection with Ireland, and declared that She was standing there in a sorrowful atti- the Plan of Campaign was entirely due to the tell the truth. And with that he scowled at tude, when a knock was heard at her door, refusals of the Government to grant relief to and a servant entered, bringing a message that tenants. At the present time he said there Lady Nora would join her guardians in the was less orime in Ireland than in England. The country, he declared, had clearly expressed a desire that the administration in Ireland branched, and the Liberals were confident that the next election would bring

such a change about. Mr. Gladitone quoted the recent speeches of Lord Salisbury and the Marquis of Hart-ington as evidence that the Unionist party is now forming plans in anticipation of a decisive defeat when the time shall come for a general appeal to the nation. The only reason for the existence of the dissidents as a party is an anti-Irish feeling. It was the curse of their destiny that they were chained to a wheel. They must revolve or stop with it and could not determine things for themselves. They had done much harm which was, perhaps, unintentional, and in addition to the unintentional harm they had done some unintentional good. They had premoted the aspirings of Scotland and Wales to definite national recognition. Furthermore, they had caused an enormous increase in the radicalism of the Liberal party. They had advanced its political position. It be hoeved them to consider well their position in the light of the knewledge that with the settlement of the Irlah question they will be extinct as a party. He concluded in giving his warmest thanks to the crowds who had stood by him in a time of adversity amounting to discomfiture, placing confidence in a noble effort on behalf of a noble people.

ELECTION REFORMS. MANCHESTER, Eog., December 4.—At the Liberal federation to-day a resolution was adopted to demand urgency at the coming session of Parliament for a bill embodying the "one man-one vote principle." Resolu-tions were also adopted favoring a shortening softly.

He opened the door for her, and she swept tien of the duration of Parliament, a reducto vote te three months, compulsory powers te acquire allotments, the abolition of the duties on tea, coffee and cocca, a direct popular vote on the liquor traffic and the disestablishment of the Church of England. Mr. Gladstone was given a non-partizean reception in the town hall. He made an address in which he dwelt upon the value of municipal institutions as among the best guarantees of social security. This, he said, was demonstrated by the improvement they have effected in the life and condition of the great masses of people.

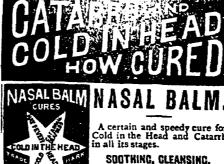
COMMENTS BY BRITISH POLITICIANS. London, Dac. 4.—The Tory press and Tory politicians who are indulging in sneers at the Liberal federation conference at Manchester, on the general principle that the acts of political epponents are insignificant as compared with any Conservative movement, are sapecially jubilant over the omission of Mr. Gladatone to reveal his Home Rule scheme, which they pretend they expected he would do. This omission is interpreted by the Tories as an admission of weakness and by and was fond of perfumes. His leve for his some is boldly characterized as an exhibition niece was proverbial, and he was wont to say of cowardice, though a similar example of prudence on the part of one of the Tory her innocent affection remained to him. He leaders is invariably aliuded to as a splendid stroke of statesmanship. The Liberals, on the other hand, are thoroughly satisfied with the result of the conference, and especially rejoice that Mr. Gladstone refused to show

"I have no tault to find with you, Mr. | was retreating. He were spectacles, which | fords abundant proof of their readiness to resert to any extreme to secure an advantage,

KINGSTON, December 6.—A story is going

Love at First Sight.

the rounds here, which if true, is decidedly startling. It is in effect as follows :- A party was held in a private residence on Monday night to which were invited about forty people. Ameng them were a young man and a young lady, both highly connected, but not previously acquainted. They were introduced to each other and were together but a very short time before the young man became passionately infatuated with the young lady, passionately infatuated with the young lady, and, atrauge as it may seem, the young lady on her part, expressed intense admiration for the young man. The outcome of it was that one heur after the introduction, the young man preposed marriage and was accepted and a youth despatched for a clergyman came back with the intelligence that none could be found. Nothing daunted, however, the leve-sick couple decided to get married at all costs and a medical student of Queen's, who hap-pened to be present, having volunteered his services, they were accepted and the marriage esremeny performed, the couple repairing to the nearest hotel immediately after the wedding. Next morning they left on their wedding tour. The affair is trying to be hushed up and particulars are mesgre, but your correspondent has every reason to believe that the forgoing is true. Gazette.



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For 21 years I was afflicted with Dyspepsia, Kidney disease, enlargement of the Liver and disease of the Heart, the whole brought on by constant constination. During that long period several physicians attended me, but pronounced my case an incurable one. The fact of being an invalid for so long a period discouraged me, but having heard of the medicine of Madame Desmarais and Lacroix, I gave it a trial, and after two months of its use I was parfectly cured.

If anyone desires further information upon this subject, I will be pleased to give it to them. MDME LEMIEUX, May 4th, 1887. Rear 80 Germain st. We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula.

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

even at the expense of the country's welfare | New Senators Sworn in Chicage's Warid's and progress.

Washington, December 4.—In the Senate to day the oredentals of Messrs. Pierce and Casey, as senators from North Dakots, were presented, read and placed on file, and then the two senators took the cash of office. Several petitions were presented, including the following:—By Mr. Cullom, of the Short Hara Producers' Association, in favor of subsidies for steamships to South and Central America, and in favor of Chicago as the site of the world's fair-

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Richard G. Lay, of the District of Columbia, to be consul-general at Ottawa.

Mr. Vest offered a resolution, which was re-Mr. Vest offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, calling on the President and Secretary of State for copies of all communications since March 4, 1885, in regard to fees exacted by, or paid to United States consular officers in Great Britain, and to notarial officers there, for the verification of invoices with copies of instructions issued by the State Department on that subject; directing the Secretary of State to inform the Senate as to the total number of invoices, whether notarial officers in Great Britain are in some cases British subjects, employed by and receiving compensation from the United States as clerks or consular officers, and whether there is any arrangement by which consuls are benefited any arrangement by which consuls are benefited by such notarial fees. The Secretary of State is instructed to report on all these points, pre-

cisely and in detail.
On motion of Mr. Hoar, the Select Committee on Relations with Canada was continued for the present session.

Senator Dolsh introduced a bill providing for fortifications and other means of defences, as recommended by the board appointed by Presi-dent Cleveland. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of War to erect on the Pacific coast a

Secretary of War to erect on the Pacific coast a gun factory for manufacturing the most approved patterns of guns and gun certiages for the army, at a coat not to exceed \$1,000,000.

The Senate devoted most of the day's session to the introduction of bills, the total number presented being 505, against 698 on the first bill day two years ago. Most of the measures proposed were bills that failed to become laws during the last Congress.

PEYNAUD DEAD THIS TIME.

The French Jumper Tries His Trilling Leap Once Too Often.

NEW ORLERNS, La., December 3.—Baptiste Peynand, the high diver, whe exhibited at Montreal last summer, and also at Newark, Memphis and other points later in the season, died tast night in this city from injuries received Friday night in making his remarkable leap. Peynaud came to this city over two weeks ago, and has been giving exhibitions under the management of Signor Faranta, one of the local theatrical managers. The jumper's tower was erected in a lot near the centre of the city, from which Poynaud dived into a not suspended near the ground. The feat was performed twice each day-once at 1 o'clock and again at 8 o'clock p.m. Strong electric light furnished the illumination at night. The feat had been successfully performed without accident for ten days, when the daring athlete ascended the tower te make what proved his last leap. There was a light mist at the time, and it is supposed this caused him to make a miscalculation of distance. He was in the habit of plunging head downward as one dires into the water and making a slight turn just before reaching the net in order to strike just behind his shoulders. On this occasion he made almost a half turn, striking on nis back and leins. Contrary to his usual practice he did not ump from the net, but lay limp and helpless

after striking.

The athlete's wife, who was among the spectators, saw at once that he was injured and screamed, "He is killed !" He is killed i" Peynaud was lifted from the net and examined by physicians who were present, and who said the fall had produced concussion of the spine. He was taken to his lodgings, his lower limbs being paralyzed. The next merning he was doing so well it was annouced that his injuries wore not serious, and yester-day he was able to move his limbs and gave other indications of early recovery. He suddealy became werse last night, and a physiolan was hastily summoned. Just as the doctor arrived Peynand breathed his last. His body is at an undertaker's awaiting instructions from a brother in Baltimore. If the latter is not heard from the athlete will be buried here. Paynaud leaves a widow, a very haudsome little French woman, in destitute circumstances, and subscriptions have been started for her benefit. She has been married only a few months, having met the leaper in Paris last summer. She became infatuated with him and ran away from home to marry him. Peynaud at the time was in Paris for the purpose of leaping from the E:ffel tower, but the French authorities forbade him the foolbardy feat. For fifteen years he has been making the leap that finally cost him his life.

An Example of Balfour's Lying.

Ohief Secretary Balfour and his friends in sist that law and law administration in Ireland are the same as in England, and that in England people would be sent to jail if they committed the "orimes" for which Irish Land Leaguers are every day being sent to jail. Among the orimes referred to is one called intimidation. The jails of Ireland are just new crowded with men who have been condemned to imprisonment on this charge. Some time ago John Fitzgibbion of Castlerea was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for saying in reference to a farm from which a tenant had been evicted: "We will make the place too hot for whoever takes it."

According to Ballour any one using similar language in Eogland should and would be prosecuted and sent to jail. Mr. Balfour has not, however, yet been able to give a case of such prosecution, although intimidatory speech is frequently indulged in at meetings in England of the Primrose Lesgue, a League formed for supporting the Tory party and its policy of Coercion in Ireland. Here is an example. Mr. Henry Cubitt, son of an English Member of Parliament, speaking at a Primrose League meeting some time ago in Micklehan, Surrey County, England, intimidated non-Leaguers in a style which is reported as follows :-

"The present is a great political crieis. Let my hearers look after the future occu-pants of the houses in the district. Fancy any people living in Mickleham who are not members of the Primrose League. We want to strengthen the League, and our hands must make the place too hot to hold newcomers who are not members.'

If Cubitt were an Irish Nationalist and If he uttered such words in Ireland he would be seized on the platform, carried before a Castle magistrate, and strightway cent to jail for any time the magistrate might choose to fix. But the English Cubitt has not been, and of course will not be, melested. This illustrates the degree of truth in Balfour's ciain that law in England and Ireland are the same thing .- Irish World.

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AGENTS WANTED. ger for Club Earts, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope hearing your full address.

,998 Prizes of \$200 are..... \$399,600

8,144 Prizes amounting to......\$2,159,600

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A DAUPHIN. Washington, D.C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. Address Registered Letters containing Currency to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

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

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

PIANO FORTES

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street New York, 148 Fifth Ave. Washington, 817 Market Square. WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame

Street, Montronia A OATHOLIO MAN of business disposition and proally nabits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply with reference to BENZIGER BROTHERS, 36 and 38 Barcley

atreet, New York. TEACHER WANTED-Holding Second or Third Class Certificate for 1890, for Separate School No. 1, Monteazel. Apply, with reparate School No. 1, Monte Continuing and state salary, to JNO. PARSONS, Secy.-Treasurer.

Maynooth, Ont.

THE WIZARD HAT RAUK!

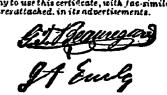
The Wizard Hat Rack is no larger than a quarter, and can be carried in the vest pocket and ready for use at any time. It sticks to anything. You can hap your hat or any article on the arror, window, in fact anything, and spectators wonder how it is done. It is the Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's most ingenious invention of the age. Over use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial 1,000 000 sold. Sells on sight. Sample 10 cents, bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 981 3 for 25 cents. Address, AMERICAN Arch St., Phila, Pa. 18-18

By E. LEONARD, Drugglat, 113 St. Lawrence Street.

\$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00. Province of Quebec, Drummondville, Que.



Louisiana State Lottery Company.



FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN. strely of a black, pink and a white pearl, with the atoms and leaves of diamends. Somerville

Civilized Weman in the Baliroom--A Queen Among Weman--Winter Wear,

Man and Lever.

He pleaded long and tenderly;
He worshipped her with look and tone;
His eagerness was sad to see;
His very lips had pallid grown,
She turned saide her lovely head;
How can I break his heart?" she said.

But courage came. She looked upon His yearning face as ne'er before.
Unclasped his fingers, one by one
That held her own. "All hope is o'er:
I do not love you—that is why,"
She gently breathed, "your dream must die."

Then rose he up to manly height, As if now force within him felt.
"If this be so," he said "all right, I'll kneel no more-too long I've knelt; Nor longer suffer for your sake In fevered dream. I am awake."

"Farewell." "You will not go?" she cried. "If you can't love me"—" But I can.
I really love you now," she sighed—
"Now that you prove yourself a man." "Nay, sweet, good-by. Une cannot be A man and lover both," said he-

-Madeline S. Bridges, in Judge.

A Queen Among Women.

The queen of Greece is said to be the finest looking queen in Europe. She is the eldest daughter of Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, brother of Alexander II. She is tall and stately, and looks like a queen. She is a blonde, with brown hair, regular features, and with beautiful neck and shoulders. She drauses very simply except on state occasions, and often goos about Athens without even a maid with her. The queen is a woman of culture, and speaks Russian, Italian, German, French, Greek and English perfectly well, and she is now studying Albanian.

The king and the queen have been blessed with seven children, and the youngest is a baby about a year old. Prince Andreas is seven, and the Princess Maria, who is a very bright blonds, is thirteen. Next comes the Princess Alexandra, a very pretty girl of nineteen, and then Prince George, who is twenty, and last and most important of all the crown prince Kenstantines, the heir apparent, who was born August 2, 1868, and who was at eighteen declared heir apparent to the throne. All these children, save the year-old baby, speak French, English, Greek and Russian, and the home life is said to be charming.

Woman's Work.

The San Francisco Call suggests a society for lightening the burdens of women who have houses to keep, and says ;

Does the shoemaker try to lighten woman's work by sewing the buttons on housetly, or "tipping" the footwear with honest leather? Does the tailor who makes the parts with his boasted benevolence of "double kneed" ever put them on the right place or large enough? Does the carponer ever put the nails and hooks wherea medium-sized woman, let alone a child, can reach them ?

Is there ever but the lowest possible shelves that a woman can reach without standing on a chair, at the rok of brecking our back?

It is a very little thing to have no waterback to a stove, so a mun thinks; but to a wife-of-all-work it is-well, there is no word strong enough to express the trouble it causes. A sink on a level, with cold water, is not an easy thing to keep clean. Why not make a little decline? Also being the zinc over the edges somewhat. The continued settling of greass in the fine cracks or interstices is very trying to a delicate-stomached woman.

The bureau drawers that never open or shut without a trial of temper-why cannot they be made to run emoothly?

It should be declared a punishable offence

to clean. convenient things, and men made them, and they are responsible for the broken-down,

haggard looking women we see on the streets,

or rather in the houses. Civilized Woman in the Ballroom.

I was once showing some pnotographs of friends of mine to a Moorish lady. She did not try to conceal her astonishment at the face that "well-behaved woman," as I had repeatedly to assure her they were, could be so bold as to have their pictures taken in this way to be exhibited to every chance acquaintance. But when we reached one taken in full evening dress, she seemed simply stupe-fied. "Wallah!" she exclaimed, "You are laughing at me. This is impossible! No modest woman could allow any stranger to see even a picture of herself with her bosom thus exposed. This must be some work of imagination, not the portrait of a real living woman." But I assured her that she was mistaken. I explained to her the mysteries of a ballroom. "Then," she exclaimed in high excitement, "may Allah curse her and her house and her offering to all eternity! Shame on her!" Now this lady was no old and haggard maiden, such as even among ourselves is sometimes found to frown upon the gayly-dressed damsels around her, and to reprove, in the bitterness of her envy and loneliness, their mad and merry frolics. She was a young woman of eighteen years of age, herself a perfect type of the far-famed Moorish beauty, a wife for the last five years, and a mether of three children. The tone of her voice left no doubt on my mind as to the honesty and genuine character of her disapprobation. In other words, she regarded her Western elsters, who never cease pitying her condition, and are always busy forming themselves into societies for the relief of herself and her fellow-prisoners and slaves, with just the same amount of contempt and aversion as they themselves are accustomed to regard the brazen figurante, who nightly dis-plays the charms of her limbs and person for the delectation of miscellaneous audiences resking with the fumes of tebacco and whisky !-The Fertnightly Review.

Woman's Wear.

Long cloaks are in great favor for both large and small girls. Petunia and Java browns are the favorite colors for English street gowns.

Uheck velveteens are new and are said to trim woolen gowns very effectively.

Mousseline chiffcon, a softly falling material, is used a great deal for evening

Natural seal-kin, plucked but undyed, is used for vests and other fancy articles of Buttons are either very small or very

large, and in the latter case are used as ornamente. A new feather trimming is known as ahorn estrich." It is very close and looks

like fur, The new laces are meetly arranged in distinct points and are very effective when used

A handsome corsageornament is in the form ef a spray of three resebuds composed respec. I hours' supply.

Accordien plaited skirts of cream not ever celored silks are very pretty, and much liked for evening wear. A new galloon is made of silk cord, united by crochet stitches, the effect being similar to

that of point lace. Cowboy hats for misses are of gray, soru, or bright red felt, with wide, unwired brime edged with fur felt.

Large velvet crowns, like these of students' cape, are a feature of hats alike for misses. little girls and babies.

A novelty in chantilly lace, sixty inches deep, has the pattern wrought in silks of subdued colors instead of black.

Furs will again be used the coming winter to border the skirts and edge the frents of the bodiess of street openmes. Velvet alseves in mutton-leg shape are add-

ed to wool cloaks for tiny girls, giving them a warm and ploturerque appearance. Serviceable school hate are Tam o' Shanters of plaid cloth, and plain felt caps

in the same shape may be procured in all colors. Ruches of silk braid of different widths, intermixed with obloog drops and

aiguilletter, are used to trim the new man-White dresses for little girls under five

tucks. For lined dolman wraps are less favored than in previous seasons, but are still occasionally made to order, to suit the taste of

purchasers. Muff4 and boas of both red and blue fox will be worn by young ladies. The red fox is a very beautiful fur, and especially becoming to a certain type of blondes.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Interesting Items and Experiments From the Scientific World.

Silk worms produced from sound eggs, but which contract disease during their life, always spin their silk, but they give rise to a striken meth, the worms from which do not reach maturity and furnish no silk.

Lute experiments would seem to refute the theory that France is warmed by the Gulf Stream, as in summer no surface currents reach that country from the seuthwest, but there are currents from west and northwest.

English electrical experts say that all the main trunk, telegraph, and lightning wires in England could be put underground for \$30,000,000, and that although the sum is a targe one, the nation can well afford to ex-

At Padua the operation of the grafting of a chicken's cornea on the human eye was recently successfully accomplished. The graft is said to have united quickly and formed a cornes which was very transparent, shilling, and convex.

Recent experiments on the vitality of trichica made in France showed that even when exposed to a temperature of twenty degrees to twenty-five degrees below zero for about two hours the animals on reheating were as itvely as ever.

With alterating currents from conductors emit very loud sounds, which increase with the frequency, whereas copper hardly emits perceptible sound. These mechanical vibrations in the case of iron conductors are thought to be very injurious to the durability of the insulation.

Tas typical earthquake is preceeded by a faint tremor which alarms birds and animals a few seconds before the violent concussions set in, and which are followed by some longer waves dying away. The real beginning is to make a window that cannot be brought in | very indistinct, a fact which still requires ex planation.

> transmission for fuel purposes 27,350 miles of in one way or another, great advantage over pipe mains. In Pittsburg alone there are the farmer, which advantage has been used to 500 miles, and the consumption of gas there his impoverishment. All these organizations represents an annual consumption of 7,000,000 are secret, and although in a purely local

A German experimenter has found that the human eye is more sensitive to green rays of light than to red rays, and to red more than to blue rays. Since the red rays are those of longest wave length, and the blue those of shortest wave length, it follows that the eye is most susceptible to the rays of medium length.

The longest distance over which conversation by telephone is dally made is between Portland, Me., and Buffalo, N. Y., about 750 miles. There are more than 170,000 miles of telephone wire in operation in the United States, over which 1,055 000 messages are sent daily. About 300,000 telephones are in use in this country.

Elison was recently asked about the future of electricity, and made this answer: "You ask me about the future of electricity. It is the coming motive power. It will be used on the roads some day but the point is to get an sconomical engine. My theory is to have immense dynamos located all along the line of the road and have the electricity conveyed from these stationary engines to the locomotives by wires through the rails. For example, I would put two big engines between New York and Philadelphia, and enough power could be furnished to whick the limited at the rate of 100 miles per hour.

The important problem of obtaining electricity direct from coal has been engaging the attention of other scientific men besides Elison. Prof. John Perry, in a recent address in England, called attention to the fact that in 1881 he pointed out that if coal or gas were burned in a volate cell, as zinc is nurned, not merely one-tenth, but nine-tenths of the energy of coal could be utilized as mechanical energy. He also showed that coal could actually be burned in that way at that time, but the apparatus required was too large and expensive. Prof. Perry states that the first difficulty has been evercome, and useful horse power per ouble feet of volume of apparatus can now be developed. The difficulty of expense still remains, but there are excellent easons for believing that this obstacle will

be utilized in this way.

Au ingenious application of the "nickel in the slot" mechanism is being made in England for the supply of electric light in the shape of reading lamps for railway carriages, omnibuses, tramcars, etc. The lamp in question has been patented by a Leeds firm. It consists of a clockwork apparatus contained in a bex 5x5x3 inches, and by introducing a penny into the top of the machine, and sub sequently pressing a knob, the mechanism is set in motion, and an electric light obtained, which after bunring for half an hour is automatically extinguished. The lamp can, mereover, be extinguished at will by pressing a second knob. The lamp is now in use on the Great Western Railway. The source of power generating the light is an accumulator, which, placed in any of the compartments of a carriage, will supply with electricity the whole of the lamps in the carriage. The accumulators will be charged with a forty

FARM AND GARDEN.

Testing Soils by the Color of Plants-Protecting Strawberry Plants-How the Farmers are Organizing.

TRETING SOILS BY THE COLOR OF PLANTS. M. Georges Ville, French scientific agriculturist, after aimest thirty years of assiduous researches on the experimental farm at Vinocnnes, has made a remarkable and important discovery of a relation existing between the color of plants and the richness of sells in fertilizing agenta. His conclusions, recently reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences, deserve consideration by all farmers and hortioniturists. He finds that the color of the leaves of plants undergoes marked change whenever the soil is lacking in phesphate, potash, lime or nitrogen. The color remains light green or turns to yellow when the soil is deficient in phosphate, potash or nitrogen. When none of the fertilizing elements are wanting, the color is a dark green. By his experiments, M. Ville furnishes agriculturista with positive indications by which they can determine with the greatest facility what kind of a fertilizar the sell needs most or in what elements of fertility it abounds. His experiments should be repeated by our De-partment of Agriculture, and the results pub-lished. The practical information which might thus be supplied to American farmers years are considered most tasteful when would enable many of them to "make two trimmed with feather stitching and fine blades of grass grow where one now grows.— N. Y. Herald.

PROTECTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS. The other day I witnessed a novel way of protecting strawberry plants from the cold of winter. The experiment was being tried on a field of thrifty, growing plants. In the rows where the plants were grewing, Hungarian grass had been sown and was just overtopping the plants. Tols would grow luxuriantly till it was about a foot in height, or until the heavy frost of the late autumn stopped it, when it would die down and become an excellent protection for the plants. When spring comes, the dead, dry grass can be easily raked off, and a rich coat of manure or fertilizer substituted. This would forward the plants by making them strong and vigorous, and greatly increasing their bearing qualities. I have seen strawberries mulched with horse manure, and I have seen corn planted between the rows and left after the corn had been picked to serve as a protection for the plants, but I think this is a better way for many reasons. This field can be raked over about the first of September and sown. Of course the time would vary in different localities, but time should only be given it to grow about a foot in height. HENRY B. WARNER

-Connecticut Farm and Fireside. HOW THE FARMERS ARE ORGANIZING.

Mr. William A. Peffer, editor of the Kansas Farmer, has made a study of the extent to which the farmers are organized into Alliacces, Wheels, Granges and other such bodies. He has brought together the status. tics of the membership of each of these or-ganizations, and has collected facts bearing on their methods and purposes, which show that the agriculturiate are in a much more complete state of organization than they have ever been before, for the present associations far outnumber the membership of the old Grange; and their growth shows a great spontuneity and a clearer purpose than was shown by the Grange. Of the 4 500,000 farmers in the United States, at least 1,000,-000 are now organized; and a movement is on foot to consolidate all existing organizstions and extend them, whereby the erganizers expect in a brief period to include in this ensolidated association not less than 4,000, 000 farmers.

Some of these associations have originated n the Southwest, some in other parts of the South, and some in the West. Their general teen years. There are now employed in it, the the middlemen and money lenders have, sense none of them is political, in a larger sense they all have a political significance, inasmuch as they all look forward to an opportunity for the farmers' vote to change egislation which they conceive to be particularly adverse to the agricultural interests. One of the most significant facts which is shown indirectly by Mr. Peffer's study is that there is a up versal feeling among farmers that our industrial organization somehow does them great injustice. For the publication of his full statement of these facts, Mr. P. ffer selected The Forum, and his article appears in the December number.

OVER SALTING OF BUTTER.

If the butter is thoroughly worked to remove all the white flakes of caseine, it will need much less salt. It is the impurities of butter, and especially its exposure to air, that cause its quick decay. The public taste of late years requires much less calt in butter than it used to do, and to make little salt effectual necessitates all the greater care from the butter maker. Over-salting is, therefore, presumptive evidence that sait has been added to cover defects arising from ignorance, laziness and general want of cleanli-

GOWS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

We never took much stock in the cry for a now that shall be equally good for all purposes. That means a dult mediocrity, without particular excellence in anything. The Davon breed perhaps fulfils this condition as well as any other, and the fact that it has never become very popular anywhere is proof of our position. The competition in farolog is now so close that only the very best brueds for particular purposes can be afforded. The farmer is driven to specialties as the condition of success.

SWELT POTATOES AND CHICKENS.

It is detrimental to feed sweet potatoes to laying hens, as they are rich in carbonaceous elements, and deficient in other respects. Consequently, if sweet potatoes are fed to hens the hens become very int, and cease to lay. For young chicks, or for stock intended to be sent to market, there is no food known that will fatten them so quickly. It is too expensive to use sweet potatoes for poultry, but the very small ones, which are unsalable, may be cooked for market poultry with ad-

FARM NOTES.

Hubbard equashes are the best winter keepers and should be stored away before front. The squash can be had all winter if carefully stored.

A Holstein helfer was exhibited at the Banger (Me.) Fair that yielded about fifteen a quarts of milk daily. Considering that she was only 2 years old the yield was extraordinary.

dinary.

In regard to outting off the seed ends of potatoes and through them away, J. M. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and Smith says: Lost spring I saved a busnel of the ased ends at planted them by themselves that ased ends at planted them by themselves right in the middle of the piece of two or Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of 8t. Louis, Mo the seed cutte a id planted them by themselves right in the middle of the piece of two or

three acres that I was planting; and I found when we came to dig them, that the yield was just about the same and the patatoes about the same size. But these coming from the seed ends were nearly a week earlier than the others.

The Derect sheep are very prelific. They were shown at several fall fairs last year, the ewee having lambs at their feet, and nearly all had twins. They also produce lambs in the spring.

Twenty pounds of hay and twelve quarts of oats given daily is the estimated quantity of food for a horse, but this must be regulat-ed by the size of the animal, the labor performed and the season of the year.

The hog will thrive better if kept clean and given plenty of water. Slop-food dose not afford a sufficient supply of water. Milk will not answer as water. The water trough should be kept filled with clean water at all times.

Bran is considered one of the best foods for all classes of stock, and it is rich in phosphates. It is a very imperfect feed, he wever, when fed in place of grain entirely, but when given in connection with hay and ground grain it largely adds to the value of the whole.

AN INSURANCE FRAUD.

A Man Tries to Get Six Thousand Dollars for Bla Wife Without Dying.

GALVESTON, Texas, November, 28 .- A clever ruse to defraud an insurance company of flartford, Conn., has been exploded here. On the evening of October 19th, C.J.W. Johnson and his wife were walking on the Central wharf, accompanied by two of their neighbor's little girls. Reaching a lonely part of the wharf a splash and a screem were heard. The watchman happened toward the spot and met Mrs. Johnson and the girls sunning away, and was informed by the apparently distracted wifethather husband had tripped . achain, fallen overboard and drowned. After Indicating the spot she and the little girls left the wharf. Search to recover the body of Johnson was without avail, and the more tocase was investigated too stronger the belief became that Johnson was not drowned. Investigation disclosed the fact that the day prior to his disappearance he had called at the agency of the Travellers' Insurance company, in this city, and secured two policies numbered 511 and 512 for \$3,000 each, good for four days, stating at the time the policies were drawn that he intended to leave next morning for Denver, Col. November 227, Mrs. Johnson, dressed in deep mourning, sau accompanied by the gentleman a whose nouse she, herself and her husband had been room-ing, appeared at the agency of the Traveller.' Insurance company, gave notice of her husband's death, and stated that she held two policies on his life against the company amounting to \$6,000. The proper notification was drawn up by C. M. Guinards and sign of by Mrs. Johnson. In the meantime Mr Guinards communicated the auspicion that Johnson was not dead to the insurance compony's headquarters at Hartford, and was dirented by them to place the matter in the hands of the police. Calef of Police Lorden secured evidence of the conspiracy to defrant and located his man by letter in New Orleans, and landed Johnson in this city. Johnson made a clean breast of the whole scheme. He was sent to jail,

TO THE DEAF.

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

Our Export and Import Trade.

OTTAWA, November 29.—The trade scalments for October show the steady increase in both exports and imports moved for sover st purpose is to express the importance of the months past to be still maintained. The thiagricultural interest as to cause other interests port duty paid during the month shows . u Natural gas fuel has been in use about fif. pliant of these organizations is, in substance, over October of last year, being \$2,054,345 on \$10,085.125 worth of goods subseed for cou samption. In the exports the increase is two and three quarter millions for the month, the total this year being \$14,034,274, made up

ootal this year being \$14,034,274, made up as follows:	A. line
Animal products	v e : long and the
Miscellaneous	ror

per cent, and in the items of the forest and Manitoba Railanimal products the increase is also very marked, for the four months of the fiscal year. The statement is :-

	1889.	
Imperta.	\$	41,643,174
F-0-1-1	1888.	,00,
Importa.		39,055,785
	\$	

Priest and Parson-A Touching Incident.

It is a beautiful story which the New York Christian Advocate tells of the farmul and to the fertile free lands of the Milk tender ministrations of a Catholic priest, tender ministrations of a Catholic priest, River Valley; and offers a choice of Father Sourcement, to an infirm Methodist birec routes to the Cosst. Still to is minister, Dr. William Smith, of Detroit, the shortest line between St. Paul, Mich., who died at sea a few weeks ago. Father Schrener took charge of his effects by his request, and the budy prepared for burial, and shipped it from the city to the deceased minister's family in Detroit, advancing the money from his own pocket for the
expenses. On reporting at the Methodist
Buck Convern, Dr. Exton, one of the agents,
reimoursed him and thanked him in
the name of all Methodist preachers. The the name of all Methodist preachers. The good priest, with tears in his eyes, simply re-: bonded

"I have done nothing more than a Christian duty, and what I would wish others to do for me under similar circum-Stances."

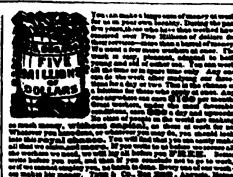
It is little incidents like this that soften the aspertities of ecclesiastical conflict, and help to remove the prejudice which makes it so hard for Catholius and Protestants to be it so hard for Catholius and Protestants to be get and fair and brotherly toward each other, Father Schreiner is a Benedictine, a professor in Sv. Jaun's University, Collegeville, Minn. -N.Y. Independent

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

Gent cmen :- We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory.
Our audience room is 50x50 ft., with ceiling 30 fa. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably. Very respectfully, J. H. HOLMES,

Chu Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church. (Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sire:-The Bailey Reflector which you



THIS WATCH IS SOLID GOLD Stem Wind & Stem Set S5-87
This make a salled solled S25.00.
This make a salled solled S25.00.
This make a salled solled solled S25.00.
This trait and a salled solled sol Ladies' and Gents' Sines.

CHAIN AND CHARM FREE! and the Column and Charles from Address, MILERIAN STITUTE (St., 119 Non-Income Street, Charles, Illians, Il





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EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McGalk's Pitts in the hous... They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they connot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per

HOW CAN THE LONG mar

BE THE SHORT long one and yet be the shortest between given points. the St. Paul, Minneapolis & way han over 3000 milesof road; maggnificently equipped

and managed, it is one of the greatest railway sys-tems of this country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakoto and Montana, It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest Minnenpolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cookston, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeten, Devil's Lake, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the epirit; rea-tore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St Paul, Minneapolis & Mani-toha Rallway. With

Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you wants ireefarm in a lovelyland HAND write for the "Great Reservation, readitand

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SALARY. \$40 EXPENSES IN ADVANCE allowed each month. Steady employment at home or travelling. No seliciting Duties delivering and making collections. No Postal Cards. Address with stamp, HAFER & Co., Piqua, O. 14 13 Piqua, O.

to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE.
D Lines not under the horse's feet. Write
REEWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER OO. Holly, Mich

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

MARRITID.

BICRIN-CARIERA-November 6, at Kildsibey Church, Ar her J Burns, Esq., Mobili, county Leitrim, to Jeannette Brahason, daughter of John Castere, Corolia, ounty Meste.

Camolin-Hannelly-O.a. 25, 25 the Roman Cathode Curch, Macreddin, Sagent M. Carolin, R.I.C., Wicklow, to Margaret Mary, eldest daughter of the last John Donnelly, Aughrim, co. Wicklow.

OBREA-MacDonnell-Nov. 4, at 84, Mary's R.C. parish oburch, Limerick, Pawick Paul O'Shea, War Office, Louden, only surviving son of Mr. D. O'Shea, Birdhill to Jo, escond daughter of Mr. Michael MacDonnell, Limerick.

Limerisk.

FLYNN—McGUINNESS—Oct 20, at the Church of the Holy Family, Aughrim etreet, Dub'in, James Flynn, youngest son of the late John Flynn, of Sign, to Mary, only daughter of the late John McGuiness, of Dublin.

HANLON—DONORDE—Nev. 5, at Clonegal, county Carlo, by the Rev Donohos, P.P., uncle to the bride, semisted by the Rev. T. U'Neill, Administrator, Tullow; Rev. P. Denny, C.C., Clonegal; and Rev. E. Carney, C.C., do., Peter Hanlon, merchant, Camden street, Dublin, to Annie, youngest daughter of Edward Donohoe, Esq., Thornbill, county Carlow.

TANCH-FOX-Nov. 2, at the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Cork, T. H. Lynch, Manager of the Midleton Dairy Co., to M. A. Fox, eldest daughter of M. Fox, stationmaster, Carlingford, co. Louth.
PHENDERGAST-IRWIN-At SS. Peter end Paul's

R.C. Church, Clannel, by the Rev. John Everard, Geoffery John Prendergast, of Main street, Clonnel, to Frances, only daughter of the late II. Irwin, Cork, ROGERS-MAHER-Nov. 7, at Skryne Roman Catholic Church, Patrick Rigers, youngest son of Michael Rigers, Parcetown, to Mar-

carret, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Maber, Clounstown
THOMESON - DOTLE - Dec. 11, as the Church of the Assumption, Bosterstown, James, young-Dublin, to Martha Josephine, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Doyle, of Bootcratown.

DIED.

Bannon-Nov. 12, at his residence, Corbally, Mullingar, Peter Bannon, at an advanced

BOUBER--Nov. 12, at Richmond Harbor, Long-

without of the no state if a, Inchicore.

BURK-Nov. 1, the notice, I Ellington Covage, S. 12, and the new, I Ellington Burk.

Covage Nov. 15, and the new Hospital, Publin, of typic of the P. V. Covage, eldest son of Michael Co. 3, when the present of the Presen

Coogsu, seed 20 years. Coonay - Nov. 12, at his residence, 180 James a screet, Dublin, after a painful illness, Joseph Corney, aged 78 years, formerly of New row, West, and Drumcondra, pin manufacturer. CONNOLLY-Nov. 10, at his residence, Skeard, Kilmscow, county Kilkenny, in the 80th year

of his age, Patrick Connelly. Downess Nov. 10, at his residence, 34 Moath steet, Dualin, Thomas Downes, of Cannesrown, co Meath. DUNNE-Nov. 15, at her residence, 1 Barkeley road, Dublin, Mary Jane, wife of Matthew

FURRELL-At her son's residence, Terenure,

FARREL—At her son's residence, Terenure, Margaret, wife of the late Michael Ferrell, Hollywo d, county Wicklow, aged 90 years, FITZCRALD—Nov. 10, at her residence, Pollardstown, Newbridge, county Kildere, Miss Eliza Fitzgerald, aged 70 years.

GAFFNEY—At his residence, Hardwood, county Westmeath, Mr. Matthew Gaffney.

GARRETT—At his residence, Crampton Court, Dobbin James Garneth. Dublin, James Garnett.
GAYNOR-Nov. 9, at Oldcastle, county Meath.

Philip Gaynor, merchant, aged 36 years.
HEFFERNAN-Nov. 12, at his residence, 5 Chancery place, Dublin, Francis, son of Francis and Ellen Heffernan. HOGAN-Nov. 7, at her residence, Church street, Cabir, county Topperary, Mrs. Mary Hegan, motter of T. K. Hogan, 12 Lower

Oriel street, Dublin. HARNETT-Nov. 12, at San Francisco, Maurice Myers Harnett, only son of the late William Fuller Harnett, of Newcastle West, Co., Limerick.

Jones-Nov. 12, at his residence, Allegour.

JONES—Nov. 12, at his residence, Allegour. Thomas, son of Thomas and Margaret Jones, aged 18 years.

Kelly—Nov. 15, as her residence, Tinicpenny, Lusk, John Kelly.

Kearns—Nov. 13, at the residence of his parents, 12 Keenan's Cottages, Thomas, the youngest surviving son of Joseph and Katherine Kearns, aged 17 years.

LAWLER—Nov. 15, at 3 Haddington terrace, Kingstown, William N. Lawler, Solicitor (of the Abbey st., Dublin.)

dle Abbey st , Dublin.)
McAndell-Nov. 16, at his residence, 13 Peter

acreet, Dubtin, Richard MoArdell.

MoTolderck—Nov. 15, at her residence, 6

Empress place, Buckingham street, Dublin, the wife of Charles McGoldrick.

the wife of Charles McGoldrick.

McQUIK—Nov. 15, at her residence, 48 Cross avenue, Kingstown, Esther, wife of George McQuirk, after a long and bedious illness.

MAGUIRE—Nov. 10, at the Hospice for the Dying Haroldscross, Dublin, Mary Maguire, aged 70 years, late of 11 James's street, mother of Patrick Maguire, 6 Benburd street, late of 6 Tighe street.

MULLINS—Nov. 12, at her residence, Ballings. loe, Daniel Mullin, merchant, aged 52 years. MOORE—At her residence, 6 Lower Gardiner

street, Dublin, Catherine, second daughter of Pat'k Moore, late of Edenderry. MURPHY-Nov 7, at Seafield House, Blackrock, county Louth. in his 84th year, James Murphy.

MAGEE—November 5, at his residence, Clonard, Balbriggan, after a short illness, Thos. Magee,

aged 66 years.

Marrin-Nov. 4, at the Mater Misericordie
Hospital, Dublin, James Martin, 39 Temple
Bar, late of Mary's lane.

MALLEN-Nov. 14, at 3 Jervice street, Dublin, Charles Mallen, brother-in-law of the late Rev. James Boyle, P.P., Springburn, Glasgow, after a short illness, aged 65 years.
O'Kesre—Nov. 15, at 13 Pembroke st., Irishtown, Dublin, after a long illness, Annie, daughter of Mr. Patrick and Margaret O'

daughter of Mr. Patrick and Margaret O'Keele, aged 20 years.
O'GRADY—Nov. 16, at St. Paul's Retreat, Mount
Agnes, in the 70th year of his age and 30th of
his religious profession, the Rev. Father
Columbian O'Grady.
Mokee—November 2, at St. Mogne, Rectory,
the Rev. Robert McKee, B.A., Rector of
Fethard, co. Wexford, aged 76 years.
O'Dempsey—Nov. 5, at St. John's terrace, Enniscorthy, Mary, widow of the late Michael
O'Dempsey, Enniscorthy.
O'Neil.—November 15, at her residence, 129
Summer hill, Dublin, the wife of Thomas
O'Neil.

O'Neil.
SHANNON—Nov. 10, at 27 St. Oswald's st. Old
Swan, Liverpool, John Head Shannon, son of
John C. and Annie Shannon, aged 2 years and

John U. and Annie Shannon, aged 2 years and 8 months.

SHELL—Nov. 10, at his residence, Glandevine, co. Westmeath, James Sheil, eldest son of Patrick Sheil, aged 44 years.

TOLAND—Nov. 14, Sister Mary St. Benedict Toland, of the Sisters of Charity of St. Paul, Sally Oak, Birmingham.

WHITTY—Nov. 12, at her residence, Ballymacsimon, co. Wicklow. Mrs. Elizabeth Whites.

mon, co. Wicklow, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitty, relict of the late James Whitty, after a protracted illness, WHYTE—Nov. 3, at Killough, co. Wicklow Elizabeth, wife of Peter Whyte, aged 52

warn. Warn. At the Hospics for the Dying, Dubling.

Michael, con of Roger Ward, aged 55 years, late of Cross Kevin street, Dublin.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity trongth and whole-tomeness. More communical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

SUMMING UP.

Argument of Counse' for Defendants in the Cronin Trial.

Continued from first page,

Mr. Foster then addressed the jury on behalf of John F. Beggs. He denounced the murder of Oronin as the most atrocious and cold blooded ever perpetrated, but warned the jury not to let any innocent man suffer for it. Mr. Foster protected sgainst the prosecution in this case and the spirit which engendered it. He said "No sooner was there an arrest made on account this murder than war was declared by what has been sermed the opposing campe in Chicago; war to the kuife and kuife to the hilt. It has been kept up incessantly from that time to this. Not satisfied with the provisions of the statute with the ability of the State Attorney and all his assistants, they must engage three or four of the most able counsel in Chicago, men whose ability to sway juries by their eloquence is well known, to assist them in this case. After an eloquent description of the prosper-

ity of Ireland a century ago, and a vivid picture of its present condition under the insatiable greed of the English landlord, Mr. Foster asked if it was any wonder that Irishmen here organized to benefit their native land. He then read for the conditions are the conditions of the ized to benefit their native land. He then read a few lines of the spe-ch delivered at Indianapolis during the last campaign by Beggs and a few lines of the response which President Harrison made. "That shows,' said he, "what the President thinks upon the question of the work of the Irish people.' Mr. Foster then stated that he had a very unpleasant duty to perform, because of certain expressions of his client during the life of a man whose soul is now in eternity. He said: "The man who supposes that Dr. Cronin, while here on earth, was an angel in disguise was very much mistaken. augel in disguise was very much mistaken. Whether or not this Clan na-Gael is an organization whose purpose was to send dynamite to England, the most active member in further-ing the object of that order, whatever it was,

The State Attorney objected to this, and said he wanted to prove that Cronin was expelled because he exposed the dynamite policy, and that he was opposing this policy at the time the circular was issued.

Mr. Foster said the action of Beggs from the beginning of the trial had been an open book to the jury. He had nothing to corceal, and con-cealed nothing, and he himself told Judge Liongenecker of letters which passed between him and Spellman. It was in evidence that Beggs had said Cronin had no business to be on the committee. Beggs admitted it, and it was true. Oronin was prejudiced against Alexander Spllivan, who had caused his expulsion from the order. Cropin was an agitator, an organizer of rival camps, and had publicly denounced the triangle," yet he was selected to act in the triple capacity of witness, counsel and judge to he " triangle.

try the "triangle."
Mr. Foster had not concluded when the court adjourned.

THE CASE CLOSING.

ORICAGO, December 9 .- At the opening of the Cronin trial to-day Mr. Foster resumed his address to the jury on behalf of the defence. He argued on the unreliability of circumstantial evidence. "Now, gentlemen," said he, "I want to ask a few questions. Suppose that the accident of ordering the men to clean the sewer had not occurred until after this trial, don't you know that in every speech urged by the dis tinguished orators you would have been told that Martin Burke was guilty because he sent Dr. Cronin's clothes over the sea? Ask yourseveles if that argument had been made to me and those clothes had not been discovered, would not I have given it weight? Cannot you learn, gentlemen, from that simple fact some lessons You can learn that these gentlemen that have been studying this case for six months are no afer guides than we are. You learn that circumstantial evidence will lie and mislead. You learn another thing, that, although these defendants may not be able to disprove what they can prove to be true, as they say, it does not follow that they are guilty. You see the difficulty, gentlemen, that the defence is in when we are called upon to prove a negative.

SUPPOSE THE CLOTHES HADN'T BEEN FOUND ? "How can we prove that the clothes were not over the sea if the accident did not turn them up in the north town sewer? Call it faith, call it being chance, call it over-railing Providence, call it what you will, it did for Martin Burke, the humble laborer, what his counsel and all the witnesses in the world not could have done. Suppose the truth had not been disclosed suppose the clothes had not been found, suppose the augument had been made by these gentlemen that they had been sent abroad and what an argument, too, they would have made. They could have described the box going across the the stormy sea, they could have talked about the ship that beld its guilty secret, they could have appealed in the terminal to the stormy sea. have speculated upon what was being done, and suppose all that had been done and you had believed it and drawn the conclusion that they urged you to draw in their opening—and that they would have urged you to draw in their closing—suppose, then, you had imposed the death penalty, and suppose then that the british had been disclosed and the clothes found in the north town sewer, what justification could you have made to the people of the state of Illinois? What justification could you have made in your breast to your God? What justification could you have made in the form of your .own conscience and yourself.

WHAT BEGGS' ACQUITTAL WOULD MEAN.

Mr. Forrest said the jury would be forced, under Mr. Foster's argument, to acquit Beggs. The acquittal of Beggs was equivalent to saying there was no conspiracy in camp 20. There being no conspiracy, the case of course falls to the ground, and the acquittal of the other defendants follows as a logistal consequence. fendants follows as a logical consequence. So they must look elsewhere, and it was not diffi-cult to find twelve men who had some sort of connection with the murder outside of camp 20. Simonds was one of them and eleven others

were unknown.

After reading authorities as to the credibility of witnesses, and alluding to the fact that in identifying certain men the State witnesses had evidently agreed beforehand on all the details, Mr. Forest alluded to his clients being handi-

white horse that took Dr. Cronin away, and it was in the Carlson cottage that he was killed.

Dinan is receiving \$100 per week from a dime
museum manager where the horse is on exhibition, and the Carlsone are making money fast by charging an admission fee to the cottage.

by charging an admission fee to the cottage.

"Now," he went on, "it is proven that the Clan-na-Gael throughout the United States is divided into two wings. One wing of the Clan size in the prisoners' dock and the other wing eits in the witness seat. How does the wing that sits in the witness seat, and which envelopes this entire prosecution, how does that wing feel towards my clients and the wing to which its side belongs? They say that the wing of the Clan-na-Gael, or the leaders, betrayed our comrades to British Government and sent our comrades to British prisons by telling who they were, So you find that this winghas been assisting the prosecution. Thus it has labored day and night, and so the, other parties have given their services and their money and the rest of these right, and so the other parties have given their services and their money and the rest of these 15,000 Clan-na Gael's throughout the country have been stding the prosecution in this case. All these men have left Ireland for Ireland's good, because the English police are after them. They come from Milbank, they come from the prisons. from other places, swooping from the prisons from England, crying 'Reverge, revenge, revenge, and you find them in the witness box, and you find them around the tables urging on the prescrition, and you come here as a jury to pass upon the facts and to examine the motive behind it and it is the ancient Irish malice. SCSPICIOUS STATE WITNESSES.

"Now, gentlemen, there is not a witness that has been discovered in this case, since the Coroner's jury returned its verdict, that is not a suspicious witness. I never saw such a body of witnesses and you never did. They have eyes like the eagle. Like owls, they see longer and further by night than they can by day. Their hearing is as rensitive as that of the deer that roams our northern forests. What extraordinary perceptive faculties, what reasoning powers, what prodigious memories! Everyone of them, too, does an extraordinary, an unusual shing. Everyone of them does something re-markable so as to impress upon his mind the date of the occurrence he testifies to. Such intellectual gymnastics were never before beard of. In the future, when the writers of intel-lectual science want to get the best illustrations of a full, accurate and prodigious memory, they will search the record of this trial and enquire into the memories of the witnesses on behalf of the state.

Mr. Forrest then, with much sarcasm and ridicule, analyzed the testimony of various wit nesses for the prosecution, claiming that they all testified as if they had been trained to bolster

up a desperate case.

Mrs. Conklin, milkman Mertes and Mrs. Homtel, he said, testified to occurrences which they claimed to have witnessed when the shadows had fallen, yet they were able to give minute descriptions of the persons con cerned in them, could tell their complexions and the kind of clothes they were. The trouble with this evidence was that it was too circumstantial and its details fitted together too closely to be in accordance with the nature of things. It lacked that variety in unity which was recognized as the strong point in circumstantial evidence. Mr. Foster then considered the expert testimony in the case at great length, and showed that the doctors could not decide definitely whether or not the wounds were inflicted before or after death. The state, he said, had indicted these men for the murder of Dr. Cronin by inflicting blows on his head and face. They must prove that or the prisoners must be set free. If they failed it was their own fault in making a blunder in the indictment. "I tell you, gentlemen," exclaimed Mr. Forest, "we can say that we do denounce the doctor's murder. That has been done sufficiently, God knows. The whole world has denounced it and thundered at the heads of my clients for six months. It was murder, a cruel murder, but I tell you, gentlemen, that in your court house they would, in the name of the law, commit a legal murder to sustain a theory, to sustain a blunder—the whole thing, if it was made necessary, by the original blunder." There was no evidence, he said, that the blows on Gronin's head caused death. They were not severe. The skull was nowhere fractured. The speaker then took up the matter of the trunk, the key and the cotton batting, which occupied his attention until the court adjourned for the day. Mr. Forrost will probably occupy all of to-morrow with his argument.

THE BLOODY TRUNK MYSTERY SOLVED.

The owner of the bloody trunk at Milwaukee walked into Chief Hubbard's office here to day and proved his property. He is a porter in a Chicago hotel, who went to Milwarkee to look for work and left in a hurry to avoid a lawsuit. He proved he was unocent of any more serious crime than jumping a heard bill. By his request his name is withheld.

Some Statistics.

It is said, in the Pall Mall Gazette, that each year fifteen people out of every 1,000 marry. Of each 1,000 men who marry 861 are bachelors and 139 widowers, while of each 1,000 women only 98 have been married before, and 902 are spinsters. Twelve marriages. The average age at which men marry is about 27, while the average age at which women marry is about 25 years. Out of every 1,000 persons, 602 are unmarried, 345 are married, and 53 widowed. Over one half of all the women between 15 and 46 are unmarried. In all countries about 5 per cent. of marriages preve barren. Among the English noblity 19 per cent. are childless. Married women live two years longer than single ones, although one in 70 dies in childbirth. If the mother dies first, the father survives nine and one-half years; but if the father dies first, the survival of the mother is eleven and one-half years, as an average. Two thousand four hundred and forty-one births occur in England daily, about 33 for each 1,000 inhabitants. February is the month in which the greatest number of births occur. June the month in which occur the fewest. The average number of births for each marriage is 4 33. In every 1,000 births

Il are cwine, A Big Female Forger. CHICAGO, December 5.-Mrs. Eda C. White CHICAGO, December 5.—Mrs. Ella C. White returned to Elmira this morning in charge of Sheriff Cassada, of Chemung county, on Governor Hill's requisition. Mrs White is wanted for forgery and swindling operations amounting to \$25,000. She is young and attractive looking, and had been residing at 50 Sheldon street for some months. She was known as Mrs. Ella C. Worth. In some way, however, it became known that she was speculating heavily, and closer investigation disclosed that heavily, and closer investigation disclosed the fact that the lady was engaged in taking "flyers" through the medium of the bucket shops. In the meantime photographs of a woman wanted at Elmira, N.Y.. for for forgery, were sent to the police throughout the country, with the result that Mrs. Worth was located as the right party. When the woman was brought into Sheriff Matson's office and confronted by Sheriff Cassada, she admitted that her real name was White, and that the name of Worth had been assumed by her since her arrival in Chicsgo. She was perfectly cool. Turning to Deputy Gleason, she said: "Well, I'll go. Let me pack my trunk and then you can go ahead

as soon as you like."

Sheriff Cassada and Deputy Sheriff Gross accompanied the woman to her residence, where accompanied the woman to her residence, where the former stood guard over her while she packed her trunk. Gross remained outside the front door, which was not closed. Suddenly a man of powerful build sprang upon Deputy Gross, exclaiming: "What are you doing here? Clear out!" He aimed a blow at Gross, but Gross parried it and knocked his assailant down. The man, seeing he was overmatched, made his escape before Gross could arrest him. Meantime the woman went on packing her trunk. capped by the pressure of public opinion against them; and said the prosecution had its claquers judicious y distributed throughout the audience. He admitted there was a peculiar combination of circumstances against his clients, and showed how it was to the financial interest of some of the principal witnesses for the State, ball.

The man, seeing he was evermatched, made his escape before Gross could arrest him. Meantime the woman went on packing he trunk, after which she was brought down to the sheriff's office again. She was detained all night and staten back to New York on an early train. The woman was a music teacher. She was some of the principal witnesses for the State, Dinan and the Carlsons, to show that it was a A TEMPERANCE APOSTLE

father Matthew Succeeds Father Matthew The Very Rev. Father Matthew of Cork has called on Archbishop Corrigan and ob-tained formal approval of his mission to this country. Father Matthew is here to deliver lectures, the moneys accruing from which are to be devoted to a two-feld purpose. In

Outober, 1890, will occur the centenary of the birth of the Rev. Theobald Matthew, the great temperance reformer, and a centennial oclobration will mark the anniversary in Cork. For this money is required. Father Matthew's church of the Holy Trinity was to have been a memerial to the apostle of temperance. It is not yet completed. One reason for this is, that during the Irlah famines the tressury of the church was depleted to give food to the starving. Father Matthew hopes to carry home with him enough money to finish this good work.

Father Watthew's first lecture will be on 'Liberty."

"I thought to have begun with a lecture on temperance," said the cowled and bearded Capuchin, when seen recently at the coolestatto residence, 210 West Thirty-first street "but on reflection I concluded it would be too near election time for temperance to be very popular."

It is regarded as a singular ceincidence that Father Matthew should have succeeded Father Theobald Matthew at Cork. This Father Matthew joined, in 1876, the religious order to which his illustrious predecessor had belonged, and was for four years Guardian at Kilkenny, where also the apostle of temperance had begun his labors. Father Matthew's first visit to Cork, was when associated with the Mest Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan in a general mission. A total abstainer for many year, he did not take a conspicuous place in temperance reform until his appointment to the guardianship of Father Matthew's church and convent of Cork in 1887. Since then he has devoted himself to temperance work, has organized two societies of total abstainers in his own parish, and has made many trips throughout his own land, all of which have resulted in the advance of the cause of temperance. - I he Monitor.

Where St. Peter Said Mass.

Among the acts of Vandalism perpetrated by the Italians, none has been worse than the projected destruction in Naples of the Church of St. Pietro ad Aram, one of more than 60 condemned to make way for the improvements in the city. The Liberta Cattolica gives a history of this vonerable building, existing since the 9th century on a spet pointed out by tradition as the cradle of Christianity in Naples, where St. Peter said Mass and gave Communion by the first group of converts made there, headed to St. Aspreno and Santa Candida. In the vestionle is a chapel containing the altar on which the Apostle celebrated the Holy Sacrifice, placed under a tabernacle of precious marbles. The remains of St. Athanasius of Monte Cursine are deposited there, as well as the e of Robert Guiscard, Rager of Normandy, Charles I. of Anjou, with Ladislans and other Neapolitan princes. It contains werks of Giovanni da Nola and Luca Giordana, and two fine pic-tures by Lo Zingare and Crivelli have been removed thence to the National Museum,

COMMERCIAL:

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-The market is firm under a good local demand, and holders of good spring wheat flour are asking 20c per bbl more than at this time last week. city strong bakers being now quoted at \$4.70, and patents at \$5. Winter wheat flour is quiet but firm, patents being quoted at \$5 to \$5.20. Straight rollers are somewhat steadier, but it is difficult to get prices up, and we quote \$3.50 to \$4.70, as to brand. The American markets are firmer, and better prices are expected to rule later on. Millers are sadly in need of higher values, con sidering the higher prices they are paying for wheat,

Prices here are quoted as follows :-Frices here are quoted as follows:—
Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Patent spring
\$1.90 to \$5.00; Straight roller, \$4.50 to \$4.70;
Extra, \$4.05 to \$4.25; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.80;
City Strong Bakers, \$4.80 to \$0.00; Strong
Bakers, \$4.50 to \$4.70; Ontario bags, extra,
\$1.90 to \$2.05.

MILL FEED.-The firmness previously reported by us in bran continues, sales having being made at \$13 50 to \$14 per ton at the city mills. It is claimed, however, that these figures cannot be obtained for Ontario bran, car loads of which have been sold at \$12.50 to \$13, and we quote a fair range of values to day from \$13 to \$14, with supplies scarce. Moullie has been sold in car lots at \$20 to \$21 per ton, and we quote \$20 to \$22 as to quantity and quality. Shorts are steady at \$15 to \$16, and Middlings, \$17 to \$19.

OATMEAL, &c .- The supply of catmeal is still OAIMEAL, &c.—The supply of calmeal is still limited, although there is an abundance in the west if cars could be had to bring it here. The sale of a lot of 75 bbls of Standard was made at \$3 85 and a smaller lot at \$3.90. We quote:—Standard in bbls \$3.85 to \$4.10, and granulated \$4.10 to \$4.30. Rolled cars, \$4 to \$4.50 per bbl. Pearl barley is selling at \$6 to \$6.30 per bbl. and pot barley at \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas are quiet but steady at \$3.70 to \$3.90.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The market is fairly well apuplied, with sales reported at \$1.95 to \$2

well supplied, with sales reported at \$1.95 to \$2 per 100 lbs as to quantity.

WHEAT.—There has been a considerable ad-

whear.—There has been a considerable advance in the price of Manitoba hard wheat, the sale being reported of a lot of 42,000 bushels of No. 2 hard at 96c delivered in Montreal, and we quote No. 1 at 98c to 99c, and No 2 at 96c to 97c. Advices from Manitoba are very firm on wheat, and owing to the much lighter crop than was at first estimated higher prices are expect-

CORN.—Sales of car lots of No. 3 yellows are reported at 44c to 45c in bond, and sales of old No. 2 mixed have been made at 51c along the

No. 2 mixed have been made at 51c along the line, duty paid.

Pras.—The market remains quiet but steady, with a little more enquiry, notwithstanding the drop of 1d in the English market. Prices are quoted at 56c per 66 lbs to 68c per 66 lbs in store, and west of Toronto sales have been made at 55c to 56c per 60 lbs for shipment via Boston and Portland.

Outs—The market has ruled dull during the week, a few car loads of Lower Canada having been placed at 50c per 32 lbs. and a car lot of

been placed at 30c per 32 lbs, and a car lot of Outario was sold yesterday at 31c. There is however no life to the market. BARLEY,—There is a little more doing in this

market, the principal trading being on brewers account at a pretty wide range of prices. Two cars of good malting barley were placed at 50c to 52c respectively, and a choice lot of Western brought 55c. Feed barley is very low, sales having been made at 40c to 45c per 48 lbs. Very little deing on American account. little is doing on American account.

Ryz.—Several lots of rye have been offered at 45c f.o.b. at points back of Prescott, and we quote prices here 51c to 53c. BUOKWHEAT.—Sellers are plentiful but buyers are scarce, and we quote prices more or less nominal at 84c to 40c per 48 lbs. A car is offered at 87c f.o.b. west of Coburg at 37c.

MALT.—A few sales have been made for country shipment and city account at 75c to 85c per bushel of 36 lbs, according to size of lot. Large contracts, however, could be made at

SEEDS.—Red clover seed is quiet and easy in sympathy with the easier market in the United States, but as far: a Chundian and in concerned there is very little moving as yet. A letter re-ceived yesterday from Kohler, back of Hamil-ton, says: "There will not be over 200 bushels ton, says: "There will not be over 200 bushels of Alsike, in this section, but there is consider

able red clover seed. We quote: Red clover, \$4.50 per bushel, and simothy \$1.50 to \$1.90 for American and \$1.79 to \$1.80 for Canadian.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD &C.—In pork a fair volume of business has been accomplished during the week as steady prices, quite a number of city and country forders having been filled during the past few days, sales being mentioned of Western short out clear at \$12.25 to 12.75 and Western mess at \$12.50 to \$13.00. Canada abort cut is quoted at \$15 to \$15.50. Lard has been moving into consumption at \$4 to \$10 for Western and at 80 for Canadian in pails. Smoked meats are

at 80 for Canadian in pails. Smoked meaks are steady. We quote:—
Canada shorts out clear, per bhl, \$15.00 to \$15.25; Chicago short out clear, per bhl, \$13.25 to \$13.75; Mess pork, Western, per bhl, £12.75 to \$13.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8½ to 8½; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8½ to 8½; Bacon, per lb, 11½c to 13c; Shoulders, per lb, 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 65 to 6½c. 6a ta 61c.

DRESED Hogs.-The market is quiet, and under large offerings to arrive there is a slightly casier feeling, with sales reported at \$5.80 to \$5.90 per 100 lbs. for car lots. Choice light averages are quoted at \$6.00 to \$6.25 in small lots. A car was sold in the West yesterday at equal to \$5.85 here, and we quote \$5.80 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCK.

BUTTER.-There are no interesting features to report, the market during the week having ruled remarkable dull, even the local trade being blown to average for this season of the year. There are quite a few lots of creamery still held in the country which could have been placed at gool figures a few weeks ago, but to-day it is said they would not bring the figures then offered. The only recent sale reported to us was that of a round lot of August, September and October at 21c. Holders of late made choice October at 21c. Holders of late made choice October creamery want 23c and 23to and aome ask even higher prices. In dairy butter there is said to be several good-sized lots held in the Morrisburg district, which, it is thought, will find its way to this market in small quantities. Some, is is reported, have found its way to Toronto. It is thought that there is not much butter to come formed from the Brotherille section al. come forward from the Brockville section, al-though west of Toronto quite a few round lots could be secured by paying the price. Western butter is slow of sale on this market, as the Lower Ports are taking very little just now. There was some enquiry, however, a few days ago for Kamouraska dairy, but that butter is held in Quebec and Kamouraska at present. Sales of Western have been made in jobbing lose at 14c to 16c per lb for medium to fine qualities, with business at 12a to 13c for poor qualities suitable for confectioners. At the moment there is no export demand, nor any prospect of any in the near future. Stocks are quite liberal, amongst which is a good quantity of American in bond, both creamery and dairy. We quote:

Creamery, 21c to 23c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 21c; Morrisburg, 15c to 20c; Brockville, 14c to 19c; Western, 14c to 16c; Inferior, 12c

Retail selections are sold to the local trade at the usual margin above regular quotations. ROLL BUTTER.-Receipts continue upon a liberal reale, and buyers have a decided advan-tage in prices. A lot of 7 pkgs (bbls and cases) was sold at 15c, said to show very good quality, We quote bbls and boxes 14c to 16c, and fine to choice rolls in baskets at 17c to 19c. We note, however, that some very ordinary rolls have been received in baskets, for which it is difficult to get over 13c
UHEESE.—The market although quiet is

ateady, and a fair amount of business is being done on a quiet way over the cable. There are orders in this market to-day for finest qualities at good limits, but which cannot be filled, owing to higher prices asked.

We quote:-Finest September and October......103 to 11

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs.-The colder weether has induced a hetter demand, with light receipts prices have an improved tendency. The local as well as export trade is fairly active, and a good business is transacted. In limed there have been sales of Montreal at 18c per doz, and most of the Western stock has been picked up. Held fresh are selling at 20c to 22c, and old musty stock at 16c to 161c. Strictly new laid are scarce and quoted at 25c to 28c, and even higher tigures have been obtained.

GAME.—Venison has been in better supply.

and sales of saddles are reported at 10c to 11c and carcases at 8c to 9c per lb, a lot of four carcases selling at 8c. Partridges are steady, with further sales at 50c to 55c per brace. Inferior,

DRESSED POULTRY.—Under a good consumptive enquiry poultry meats with good sales at firm prices, several good sized transactions in turk ye being reported at 9c to 93c per lb, a lot of about 1,000 lbs of choice birds being placed at the outside figure. Sales have also been made at 83c to 9c per lb for fair to good lots. Chickens have been sold at 6c to 7c and geese at the same figures. Ducks, 81c to 9c.

BEANS.—The market is quiet, although some dealers have been laying in stocks for the windealers have been laying in stocks for the winer's trade, and sales of round lots have been
made in the West costing \$1.55 to \$1.70 laid
down here as to quality. Sales have also been
made on spot in small quantities at \$1.80 to \$1.90
per bushel French beaus have been imported
into New York, which have had the effect of weakening prices there.

HONEY.—A moderately fair enquiry is reported, with a few small lots seiling at from 10c to 11c for pure grades, but the artificial mixture can be had at 8c to 9c, with business reported of a good sized lot at the inside figure.

Hors.—The advance in the price of finest foreign varieties referred to last week, has not affected the price of Canadian to any extent, good qualities of the latter being offered at 111c. out for choice parcels 13c is saked. Referring to the Cazaville hope we learn from a large West-ern buyer that they are as fine as any grown in Canada for years, and just the right kind of flavor, and would have commanded a much better price had they been properly picked. A few small lots of Canadian have been sold at from 9c to 17c for medium to good, but really choice would command 12c to 13c. Bohemian are steady at 21c to 23c as to quality and Bavarian range from 17c to 19c per lb duty paid. Some Washington Territory hops of splendid quality are offered at 19c duty paid. Old Canadian hops are quoted at 4c to 7c.

HAY.—A tair enquiry is experienced for choice pressed hay, which is scarce, and \$10 to \$10.50 per ton has been paid for car lots of this description. A car load was sold at \$9.50, but description. A car load was sold at \$9.50, but as the quality was not up to expectations part of the car was refused. We quote No. 1 \$10 to \$10.50: No. 2, \$8 to \$9; and No. 3, \$6 to \$7. Pressed straw sold at \$4.50 to \$6 per ton as to quality and quantity. A lot of 500 tons of pressed hay is offered to a Montreal firm at \$8.50 to, b. Forest, Ont. There is some demand springing up from Boston and other New England points, but it is exclusively for choice qualities. Advices from Boston state that fancy Canadian has been sold in that market of \$19 to Loose hay in this market has been plentiful since our last report, with sales at \$9 to \$9.50 per 100 bundles for best offerings, at \$7.50 to \$8.50 for fair, and \$6 to \$7 for interior. Loose straw sold at \$4 to \$6 as to quality.

FRUITS. &c.

APPLES.—Sales have been made during the part week of good sized loss at from \$2.75 to \$3 for good to choice qualities, with small loss of faucy selling at higher prices. A great portion of the Niagara stock received in this market is very poor, being gnarled, spotty and dwarfed, sales of which have been made at \$2.25 to \$2.50 to \$2.50 to \$2.50 to \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bbl. A letter was received this week from Hamilton, which stated that a number of small dealers west of that place had apples to sell, but that they were saking too high figures to warrant shippers taking hold. It is generally



SEY'S REMEDY

Dr. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French Remedy for Dyspepsia, Billous Affections, Constipation and all diseases of the stomach lever and barrels

Da. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest aromatics which stimulate the digostive organs, and which, far from weakening like most modicines, impars tone to, and strengthen the system. Further it contains a substance which arts directly on the bowels, so that in small doses, it prevents and cures constinution, and in larger doses it acts as one of the best purgatives.

It is important to note that Da. Say's REMEDY can be taken in any dose without disturbing the habits or regime of those who take it.

Sold by all Druggists, \$1.00 per Bottle.

LACHANCE

SOLE PROPRIETOR

1538 & 1540 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL.

believed, however, that all the apples now held back in the country will be wanted during the season at fairly remunerative prices.

ORANGES.—A few Valencia oranges, the first of the season, have arrived, and told at \$4.75 to \$5 25 per case as to size of lot A car of Florida oranges was sold as \$3 to \$3 25 per box; smaller lote are quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per box. At the auction sale on Monday 150 buls of Jamaica were sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl, a few selling

LEMONS. - The market is quiet, and owing to poor offerings, low prices have been realized. At the auction sale on Monday 1,000 boxes were sold at \$2 to \$2.50 for good fruit, whilst poor stock went as low as 50c per box. We quote stock went as low as 50c per box. We quote prices irregular at \$1.50 to \$3.50 as to quality and quantity.
CRANBEERIES.—In Boston and New York the

market is decidedly firmer, and it would cost \$1 per bbl more to lay choice cranbernies down here from those places than they are selling for to day, which means that when present stocks have to be replenished higher prices will rule. Sales of ordinary have been made at \$7 to \$7.50 and choice dark are firm at \$8 to \$9 per bbl, one dealer refusing to sell at the outside rate.

POTATOES.—The demand appears to be still improving, and we learn of further business in round lots at 65c to 70c, with sales of small lots to the jobbing trade at 75c to 80c per bag of 90 lbs. Advices from points between here and Toronto esate that if buyers would pay a little more than present market values a good busi-ness could be done. A car lot of early rose potatoes was received here this week without a stove. This was pretty risky, and it is to be hoped that it will not be repeated. At New York the receipts of foreign postatoes were : from Bremen, 800 sacks; Hamburg, 1,200 sacks; Copenhagen, 500 do; Bristol, 662 do; Dundee, 640 do; Glasgow, 725 do; and Liverpool, 1,524 co; making a total of 6,041 sacks. Se veral shipments are reported to be in transit, but generally small.

WOOL.

The market continues very strong and sales of foreign descriptions have been made at a further advance. Several loss of greasy Cape have changed hands at 20c, although the same lots could have been bought a week ago at 194c. Canadian wool is very scarce, and sales have been made at an advance.

RAW FURS.

An improved feeling is noted in the local trade, eince the advent of colder and more seashould still be exercised by country collectors, as the foreign markets are not very encouraging. Dealers in manufactured furs have been doing better during the past week. The prices of raw

better during the past week. The prices of raw furs are as follows:
Beaver, per lb \$4, to \$4.50; Bear, per skin, \$15, to \$18; Bear cub, per skin \$7, to \$8; Fisher, \$5.00 Fox, read \$1, to \$1.50; Fox, cross, \$2 50; Lynx, \$4, to \$5 00; Martin, \$1, to \$1.25; Mink, \$1 25, to 1.50; Muskrat, fall, 10c, winter 15c; Otter, \$10, to \$12; Raccoon, 50c to 75c; Skunk 25c, 50c, 75c to 1.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Business in hides has been quiet, owing to the limited demand, and no sales of any consequence have been made. The cone of the market remains steady, and prices are unchanged all round, except for western packers' steers, which have ruled weak in Chicago, and values here in sympathy have declined fully to the large stock of to 9c to 10½c. Owing to the large stock of leather on hand at present, tanners are holding off and do not feel disposed to buy for future wants, notwithstanding the low range of prices wants, notwinked and in the low range of prices now ruling. We quote: No. 1 Toronto's at 5% to 6; No. 2 do at 5% to 6%; No. 1 Hamilton's at 5% to 60; No. 2 do at 4% to 5c. Western buff and upper No. 1 at 8c, and No. 2 at 5c. The receipts of green hides have been fair, for which the demand has been quiet and prices steady at 4½c, 3c½ and 2½c for No. 1, 2 and 3, tanners paying 10 extra. Lambskins are un-changed at 56c to 70c, and caliskins continue dull at 5c.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending Dec. 7th, 1889, were as follows:-

Cattle. Sheep, Hogs. Calves. 917 922 696 27
Over from last week. 22 27

Total for week. ... 939 322 696 Left on hand...... 66 The receipts at these yards for the week have been large, though for the most part the class

was poor, few good prices being paid. Good cattle were quickly taken up, and owners were bester satisfied. There was a fair demand for sheep, and prices if anything were higher. The hog trade still keeps dull, \$4.70 being the last quotation. Calves in good demand, but scarce. We quote the following as being fair values:— Butchers good, 3½ to 40; Butchers' Med., 3c to 3½; Butchers Culis, 2¾c to 3c; Sheep, 3½c to 4c; Hogs, \$4 70; Calves, \$5.00 to \$10.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Dec. 7th were 105; left over from previous week, 58; total for week, 118; shipped during week, 18; left for city, 96; sales for week, 10; on hand for sale, 34.

There has been a botter feeling in the horse trade this week and several sales were made at prices varying from \$30 to \$160, but there is

still room for improvement, and horses must be bought cheaper in the country to sell in this market at a profit. We have on hand for sale 34 very fine workers and drivers with on car-load to arrive on Monday. Decatur, Adams Co., Ind., Nov. 15th, 1886. I, Daniel Coffee of Decatur, Indians, have had

Epilopsy for seventeen years. I had epiloptic attacks about once in eight days, and sometimes attacks about once in signt days, and sometimes two attacks in one day. In the month of September, 1876, (22 years of age,) I applied to Rev. Ed. Koenig, considered my case almost hopsless, yet I am happy to state that as long as I use his medicine I am entirely free from attacks. noks.

DANIEL J. COFFEE, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1886.

Elias Durbin, J. P.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Infant embroiderise in all widths, styles and qualities with insertions to match, at S. Caraley's.

Now in the Time to go to S. Carsley's for sestumes at great reductions.

GREAT SALE of costumes now going on at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

GRAND MANTLE SALE

FOR ONE WEEK, BEGINNING

DECEMBER 9th. WE HOLD A GRAND OHEAP SALE OF HIGH PRICE

Our Manties and Costumes of every kind are acknowledged not only to be the Best Value in

MANTLES AND COSTUMES.

BUT ALSO.

TO BE THE NEWEST. THE HANDSOMEST

AND BEST FITTING. KID GLOVES FREE.

With every Garment, either Mantle or Continue sold in our Show Room next week, BETWEEN \$10 AND \$20. A Pair of our Beet BRABANT FOUR-BUTTON KID GLOVES will be given free of

BETWEEN \$20 AND \$30. With every Garment, either Mantle or Costume, between \$20 and \$30, TWO PAIRS OF KID GLOVES will be given free.

BETWEEN \$30 AND \$40. With all Garments between Thirty and Forty Dollars, THREE PAIRS OF KID GLOVES

will be given. BETWEEN \$40 AND \$50. Between Forty and Fifty Dollars, FOUR PAIRS OF GLOVES will be given.

GRADUATED SCALE. Between \$50 and \$60, FIVE PAIRS OF KID GLOVES will be given.

Between \$60 and \$70, SIX PAIRS free.

Between \$70 and \$80, SEVEN PAIRS free.

Between \$80 and \$90, EIGHT PAIRS KID

GLOVES free Between \$90 and \$100, NINE PAIRS free. AND SO ON. And so on, in proportion, One Pair more for

every \$10 rise in price.
With our \$200 MANTLES we give TWENTY
PAIRS OF BEST BRABANT FOUR BUT-TON KID GLOVES free of charge.

S CARSLRY.

ABOUT THESE KID GLOVES. The Gloves to be given with the Mantles are our Regular Brabant Brand. Price \$1.10 per pair, sold elsewhere at \$1.25, and called very cheap at that price. They are really excellent

value at \$1 25. ACCEPTABLE PRESENTS. For the price paid there is, perhaps, no articles so acceptable and pleasing for a Christmas present as a pair of Good Kid Gloves, and here you have them for nothing.

S. CARSLEY.

A GUARANTEE. We are quite prepared to give a written

OUR MANTLES, OUR JACKETS, OUR DOLMANS, OUR ULSTERS, OUR COSTUMES,

-AND-OUR FUR-LINED GARMENTS ARE THE HANDSOMEST. THE BEST VALUE,

THE NEWEST,

-AND-

THE BEST FITTING GARMENTS ON THIS CONTINENT.

S. CARSLEY'S.

XMAS PRESENTS! GRAND CHANCE

ALL NEXT WEEK we offer special inducements in DRESS GOODS

READ! READ! READ! In order to put our DRESS GOODS and SILKS, next week, on the same footing as the

AND SILKS

MANTLES AND COSTUMES Best Brabant Four-button KID GLOVES will be given in the same way with all Dress Goods and Silk sold next week.

READ AGAIN.

With all Dresses sold next week, between \$10 and \$20, a pair of the Gloves will be given free. BETWEEN \$20 AND \$30.

With all Dresses sold next week, between \$29 and \$30, two pair of Gloves given. AND SO ON.

Up to the highest prices in Silks the Gloves will be siven the same as with the Mantles and Costumes. S. CARSLEY.

WANTED TEMPORARILY.

Wanted for next week only, SIX SALES-MEN for the Dress Goods, and FOUR for the Mantle and Costume Departments.

None but good hands need apply. S. CARSLEY.

SEE TO IT.

Customers will please see that they get the Gloves, as during the rush they may be forgotten. Bet to take the Gloves instead of having them put in the parcel. S. CARSLEY.

NOTE THIS.

The Dress Goods are specially reduced in price for this Grand Sale, and so are many of the Mantles and Costumes.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1775, 1775, 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET MONTERAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN