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## SUMMING UP.

### Elloquent 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 Expected Shortly.

CHICAGO, December 4.—When Judge McDonnell's court opened this morning, Mr. Donoghue, 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 incompetent and indefinite. Mr. Donoghue then took up the case of O'Sullivan and discussed the alibi evidence from various points of view, drawing the conclusion that it was incontrovertibly proved that O'Sullivan could have had nothing to do with the murder. The speaker then returned to the case of Kunze, pointing out as evidence of his innocence that he had not been seen at the place he did not run away, and declaring that it was not shown that Kunze knew any of the defendants except Coughlin and O'Sullivan prior to the murder.

Mr. Donoghue then read from legal works a definition of the term "Reasonable doubt," and a number of decisions touching circumstantial evidence. Taking up the question of O'Sullivan's contract with Cronin, the speaker read the decisions touching criminal intention. This was to show that this circumstance could not 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. Donoghue, had no right to commit this crime. He was not at odds with Cronin. Cronin never did anything to harm him. The absence of a motive must be 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. Donoghue paid his compliments to the New York Herald correspondent, Glancy, saying Glancy had oversteered the part when he insisted on the stand the trembling and nervous hesitancy of O'Sullivan when Glancy urged him to go to the station to identify Cronin's body. The speaker argued that nervousness and hesitancy were no evidence of crime. They were merely matters of temperament. Two or three times during his speech Mr. Donoghue referred to Mr. Hayes, of the prosecution, in denunciatory or sarcastic terms. At the close of his address the court adjourned.

**THE ARGUMENT 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 prosecution, 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. Taking up the question of Begg's declaration that Cronin would turn up in the sending of despatches to effect that Cronin had been seen in Canada, and this defence was only thwarted by the discovery of Cronin's body, 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 England to testify as a British spy against Parnell. But counsel for the defence even contested the identification of the body until Cronin's clothes and his instruments were found. Then for the first time they admitted that the identification was complete.

If the clothes had not been found perhaps the persons who sent the despatches would have been put upon the stand to testify that they had seen Cronin alive after May 4, and so the defence had been reduced to the claim that his wounds inflicted. The speaker reviewed the evidence of the medical experts to show that their evidence sustained the statement that he died of the wounds. A review 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 Cronin had been told that he was out of town.

**THE PARTY IN NIEMAN'S SALOON.**  
Mr. Hynes then analyzed the evidence concerning 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 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. Merces, the milkman saw a man at the Carlton cottage who 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 gravamen was the conspiracy to murder.

Mr. Hynes analyzed the alibi testimony for Coughlin given by his brother policemen, saying it was strong 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 gave a false description of him to Captain Smith. If the story about Smith that he came from Hancock, Mich., was true, why was he not put on the stand. Mr. Hynes said no one, unless he was the veriest cur, 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 deed. Mr. Hynes spoke of the lonely situation of the Carlton 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 Coughlin's person, Mr. Hynes expressed the opinion that Coughlin did not suppose he would be arrested, and thought his pocket was safe to hide them in. There was only one chance in a million that any man would be found carrying two knives like those

of Cronin. Mr. Hynes then took up the alibi of Burke, and dissected the evidence of the saloonkeeper, drawing the conclusion that it was inconsistent and insufficient. Mr. Hynes next reviewed "the triangle" and the fight in the camp of the Clan-na-Gael.  
Referring to the meeting of camp 20 on February 8 when the new 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 leveled against a fellow criminal, then a brother 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 spun 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 court adjourned.

**Senior Guardian Begg's 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 one hundredth part of the case has been argued. Mr. Foster was to resume his address to the jury on behalf of Begg to-day. He said before the court 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 become 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 cannot be compelled to prove his innocence. Referring to camp 20 Mr. Foster said: "Where is the argument, where is the assumption to establish in your minds the conclusion that it was a conspiracy which originated in and was carried out by camp 20? Not one thing in all the evidence, not one thing in all this case except that four of these defendants are identified as members of that camp. Do you believe, gentlemen, that a society composed of 380 members in the city of Chicago, composed of 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 to testify in this case, could be so organized as to make up the theory that that camp was organized for the purpose of murdering Cronin. 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 been appointed.

Mr. Foster—I say the motion was made and carried—made by Denis O'Connor.  
Mr. Foster—For the appointment of a committee?  
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 to try Cronin. I say it is a lie. No such committee was ever appointed. The witness is yet to be born who will swear that the object of such a committee, or of the appointment 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 only says that the testimony was that a motion was carried.

**BEGGS' BAD ASSOCIATION.**  
Mr. Foster—I know that a motion was carried. I have not falsified the record nor have I attempted to and it makes me mad, cool as my 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 the present, no man has ever lifted his hand against 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 a spy they would have sent him across the water; but it was not the spy they were after. They were endeavoring to cover up their own frauds."

**A GRAPHIC PICTURE.**  
Mr. Hynes dwelt on the scene in the Carlton cottage, and continued: "Gentlemen 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 the present, no man has ever lifted his hand against 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 a spy they would have sent him across the water; but it was not the spy they were after. They were endeavoring to cover up their own frauds."  
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 blows that struck his life out, covered with blood, as he lay in the sewer. Oh, 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, and make a 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 allies in honor of the 'triangle' whom he was serving." He denounced the war on defenseless men and women in Great Britain and charged that the "triangle" was sending of dupes to English prisons that emboldened might be concealed. In a deeply impressive conclusion he asked the jury for a verdict of their conscience—a verdict their judgment would approve, the court ratify and God sanctify; to vindicate the law and commit the guilty to a just punishment.  
(Continued on eighth page.)

as a mass, as a bundle of sticks; but the defence proceeded to analyze the evidence of the latter was the right method and was according to law, logic and reason. Mr. Ingham and the jury, he said, would never forget the scene when Ingham in his address denounced Coughlin and Kunze with such fierceness that their faces blanched and the little German cried out from the bottom of his heart: "God knows I am innocent." This was the answer to the reasoning and insinuations of the prosecution. Mr. Forrest occupied the remainder of the time till the adjournment of the court in reading from the legal works and making an exhaustive 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 Cooney and with them in a trunk were found four blood-stained handkerchiefs, a number of photos and a bundle of papers. Captain Schuetler, of Chicago, was found sitting on an anonymous letter from Milwaukee that the articles in the possession of expressman Mooney, with whom the trunk had been left by a defaulting boarder, Schuetler 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 Begg. He said the evidence should show as claimed, that Begg 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 present in his report to his camp. Begg objected against uncovering the alleged frauds at all. He announced himself a friend of Alexander Sullivan and he wanted the investigation of the frauds dropped. Mr. Hynes insisted 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 treating the matter in their ranks and a day of punishment will come. I am very much discouraged 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 mere acrimony of discussion that debate and ventilation on the subject in the camp. People were talking to Begg at that time about their own trouble in writing to Mr. Spellman; he would not disclose any more than his anxiety that Spellman should take some action and, as I said yesterday, that perhaps the scheme, under the cover of that secret committee that had been already appointed, was to do its work. Who was breathing threats of trouble into the ears of Begg at that time?"

Referring to the acts of Coughlin and Begg, Mr. Hynes said: "These men, who were determined to wreck Dr. Cronin's life, were determined to have his life and silence his tongue, knew they could go around and breathe suspicions 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 LeCaron was among us." Turning towards the jury he said: "The speaker says I do not know how these men have been imposed upon. If they were imposed upon I do not know what villainous means were employed for the purpose of producing in the minds of some of them that they were dealing with a British spy. We will never know the history of their purpose until some period commences shows that the speaker is right in his suspicion 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 a spy they would have sent him across the water; but it was not the spy they were after. They were endeavoring to cover up their own frauds."

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During the Conemaugh flood, thirty-two locomotives, some of them weighing 91,640 pounds, were tossed about like corks, 23 of them being conveyed an average distance of 1,947 feet down stream, one going 4,844 feet, the shortest trip being 480 feet.

## DEATH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

### The Hero of the Lost Cause of the South Breathes His Last.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—At 12 45 this morning Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the Confederate States, died at the residence 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 hopeless, though the dread of pain or fear of death never appeared to take the slightest hold upon his spirits, which were even buoyant from the beginning of his attack. In vain did the doctors strive to impress upon him that his health was improving. He steadfastly insisted that there was no improvement, but with Christian resignation he was content to accept whatever Providence had in store for him. At 10 o'clock last evening, without any assignable cause, Mr. Davis was seized with a congestive chill which caused him to shiver and crush the vitality out of his already feeble body. So weak was Mr. Davis that the violence of the assault upon him subsided for lack of vitality upon which to prey.

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 he had borne up bravely, and not until the sweet uses of his tender ministrations were lost did he seem to realize the terrible force of the blow that had fallen upon him. Knowing of a predisposition to heart affection the doctors were at once gravely affected for they promptly administered a composing draught, and at a late hour she was resting peacefully. After the face of his forehead, 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. Davis in her affliction.

### MR. DAVIS' VISIT TO MONTREAL.

The news of the death of Jefferson Davis caused a sensation among Montreal's older citizens, 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 our borders, and learned the following facts: 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. Lovell called upon Mrs. Howell, mother-in-law of the Confederate President, who with her daughters, Mrs. Wailer and Miss Howell, and two children of Mr. Davis, were staying in a boardinghouse on Viger square in somewhat straitened circumstances. Mr. Lovell did everything 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 Councils street, just above St. Catherine. At this time Mrs. Davis was in Richmond, but after her husband's arrest she came to Montreal, then Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, as close friends of Mrs. Lovell, met 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 influenced her husband in his actions through life. Mrs. Davis also had with 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 lived without undoubtedly have made a name for himself. When Mr. Davis was allowed out on bail, the famous Horace Greely becoming 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 he was last in Montreal. "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 hurls a hail of his head will fall." His English friend, assisting the action to the word, opened his coat, when four pistols were disclosed. Another interesting incident occurred when Mr. Davis, in the course of conversation with Mr. Lovell, remarked, "Mr. Lovell, you are near enough to the States; don't get any nearer." Mr. Davis also denied the story that he ever attempted to escape in woman's clothes as absolutely without foundation. The youngest of Mrs. Howell's daughters is an author of some note in New York. Mr. Davis also paid a brief visit to Montreal 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 wore a very sad expression. One of his brothers-in-law, son of Mr. Howell, was in business for a time on St. Francis Xavier street. The Rev. Dr. Balch, a Southern clergyman who heartily sympathized with the Davis family, was a very warm friend of Mrs. Davis while she was in Montreal, and showed her many commendable acts of kindness. They also named among their other friends Mr. Fenning Taylor. After having gone to the States, Mrs. Howell, the mother of Mrs. Davis, returned to Montreal in the winter of 1868-69, and died in Mr. Lovell's home, from whence her remains were taken across the lines. Mr. Lovell also had the good fortune to meet in Montreal Brigadier-General Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of the famous Confederate military leader, now 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, Kentucky, June 3, 1808. During the early 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 and returning to his adopted State, Mississippi, became a cotton planter. Soon after his return, he met, wooed and married Miss Taylor, 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 prominent part in securing the election of Mr. Polk. In 1845 he was elected a member of Congress, 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 Rio 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 "sovereign state" tenets, 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, as 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 canvass for Franklin Pierce, who, on being elected President, appointed Mr. Davis secretary of war. In 1855 he was elected to the Senate, but in 1860 the election of Mr. Lincoln and the consequent secession 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 one. He was in Richmond and when that city was captured was compelled to flee from it, being captured only a few weeks later, May 10th, 1865, at Irwinville, Georgia. He was confined in Fortress Monroe, where he was kept for two years awaiting a trial. In 1867 he was released on bail, no subsequent proceedings being taken against him. Once 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 situated. He was 81 at the time of his death and died a comparatively poor man.

substitution of the system of competitive examination for the old rotten rule of appointment by patronage. Some amongst them, alas! are weak members, belonging, as they do, to the hereditary order of human architecture, which despises the manual brogue, affects—at what a distance!—the ease and accent of the Picaresque lounge, and are more interested in bosting and billiard-playing than in the history and literature of their native soil.  
There are numerous Irish medical men in London, and brave, skilful, business they are: ever ready for a call, and bringing big hearts and smiling faces to the bedside of the sick, all honour to them. The lawyers are not very numerous, but among those who hail from the verdant sod are some of the lights of the Bar; acute, learned, and eloquent. The priests were, to be sure, less than they have had to undergo, but we all know them. But this we may say without offence to their colleagues of other nationalities, if the pleasant, obligable, indefatigable Missionary societies were removed from our midst it would be a bitter black day for Catholicity.  
Here, as in America, the exile from the home of the ruined abbey and holy well is the staunch port and stay of religion. Look at the green-and-gold scarred 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 inspiring melody to our ears, although they have had to undergo, in our cities, for the sake of their brethren, a more than mortal warfare, in that of their eighteen brass and twenty-three drum and fife bands. We have a partiality for the Irish mechanics and day-labourers, 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 true and able champion. Civil and generous, sparkling with native humour, and revealing a gleam of intelligence such as never brightens up the animal countenance of the grunting stupid Chawbones. When it is recollected how they came here, despondent, penniless, beaten down 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 lay; they ignorant!  
It maddens us when we hear such charges made by the Sippans.  
They are not 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 content to be their own masters, and gently behaved when they are not cursed by the too prevalent fondness for strong liquor, and even for that weakness they have the excuse to plead of open-handedness and a love of society, of a *shankas* and a merry dance.  
The people who save and send back regular remittances to relatives in Ireland, the people 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 landlord, are not open to the accusation of indolence. They lay! Give them constant employment and fair wages and you can see them, eye, and laugh and sing as they stiter or dig, pile bricks, or carry heavy burdens, or struggle willingly from dawn to dusk.  
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Glory, then, to the Irish exiles in London, and not only there, but elsewhere throughout the foreign land, and shame on their detractors.—*London Univers.*

**IRELAND IN LONDON.**  
The perusal of a volume under the above title has set us thinking of the enormous increase of the Irish in this island during the latter times, and the important and progressive way 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 27,096 Catholics in England and Wales in 1869. Taking half of these as Irish, they formed but one-fourth per cent of the entire population, or 1 in every 400. In 1881 the Catholic population was 284,300, or 1.70 per cent. In 1881 according to the census papers, the Irish-born had risen to 552,734, or 1 in 46 of the population, and it is to this bedeviled children of Irish parents it is estimated that there must be a quarter of a million of Irish-born in the island, but in London alone.  
As a sad and necessary of the circumstances under which they have arrived 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 building 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, Whitechapel, St. Giles's, White St. George's-in-the-East, Stepney, Greenwich, Lambeth, Westminster, 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 15.  
At one period the Irish who came across were accounted mostly as military or literary adventurers. 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 than before they are "kindly Irish of the Irish." Not many of the ancient race show themselves in Park Lane or canter their cobs on the ban of Ross Row.  
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 we can point to some distinguished composers—Sir Arthur Sullivan, Irish by both parents, Sir R. P. Stewart, Professors Stanford, O'Leary, and Grove, Messrs Levey and Robinson, Hamilton Clarke, and, though less notable, James Lyman Molloy.  
In the Civil Service departments, especially the Customs and Excise, there are very many Irish, and generally they are sound, manful, clever men. This preponderance is owing to the

### An Opiate Easter's Frenzy.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—Casper Clispy, a machinist, 27 years old, loved Mary Anson, aged 22, daughter of John Anson, also a machinist and co-worker of Clispy in the Missouri Pacific railroad shops. Clispy was a confirmed opium eater, and Anson had forbidden 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 Clispy 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 in his own hand blowing his brains out and dying in half an hour.  
Mr. Anson 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 was 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. Little Clispy, Agnes's youngest daughter, was not hurt. When Clispy entered the house he had a pistol in each hand and it is now learned, began firing at once and without other warning than using the word "Now." When Michael grabbed him, Clispy dropped one pistol and ran up to a balcony on the second floor and fired three balls into his head. It is said Clispy fired his second pistol at Mary and when he found the did not care for him and that the family opposed their marriage, he threatened to have blood.

Recent medical returns show an alarming increase in cases 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 liquor.

Besides the new ironclad, the Twelve Apostles, the keel of which has just been laid at Nicolaieff, the Russian government intends to increase the Black Sea fleet by two monitors and a large torpedo cruiser, which have been built at the Schuchan torpedo works at Sibirig.





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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Dec 11, St. Damasus. THURSDAY, Dec 12, St. Corneille. FRIDAY, Dec 13, St. Lucy. SATURDAY, Dec 14, St. Andrew Bohola. SUNDAY, Dec 15, St. Florence. MONDAY, Dec 16, St. Anne. TUESDAY, Dec 17, St. Olympia. WEDNESDAY, Dec 18, St. Gatian.

Parnell's Popularity

It is gratifying to notice the daily increasing 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 glorious future before him. The London Echo thus refers to him: "Gradually, and year by year, the name of 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 'The Parnell Commission' than anything else. Last week the Municipal contest in Edinburgh was 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 coincidence. The 'Unionists' won five seats from the 'Parnellites,' and the Parnellites won five seats from the 'Unionists,' 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. Gladstone 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. Gladstone 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. Gladstone'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 colonialist government risking an appeal to the people until the last moment. They will cling to office as long as they possibly can. They know very well that the people of Great Britain will never endorse the unholy alliance of the Conservatives and Unionist Liberals. The latter Mr. Gladstone has just dealt with mercilessly. He has pictured the rôle they are playing in language that will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the renegade, has not been heard from lately, but his chief, Lord Salisbury, has been making a speech, in which, with the utmost gravity, he informed the empire and the world that the cause of Home Rule is dead, and that the people of Ireland have no longer any desire for it. Such is the

staff the Prime Minister of England hopes that people will swallow. In the meantime, all kinds of rumors have been set afloat about Mr. Parnell, the great Irish leader. He was reported as having disappeared and that nobody could trace his whereabouts. The gravest apprehensions were, it was said, 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 does not speak very often, but when he does he always has something to say, and we venture to predict that his audience, on the forthcoming occasion, will give his Lordship something to think about. In the meantime, the good cause is progressing, and the friends of Ireland 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 our Fathers" preceded this latest work by some years, and it, too, was a benediction and a boon to Catholics and Protestants. "Our Christian Heritage" consists of 508 pages and has the useful addition of an index. The book is very appropriately dedicated to the memory of John Carroll, the Patriarch of the American Church, and to our present prelates and clergy. In the book which appeared first, the Cardinal addressed non-Catholic Christians with the object of showing that in the Catholic 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 tone about the book. Objections urged by the self-constituted champions of science are negatived in a manner so temperate and so fair that no agnostic 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 all susceptible 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 of influencing men "who will not learn less than their knowledge might compel them to do well; who trade in blasphemy, who glory in their infidelity and who earn for themselves a cheap notoriety by coarsely caricaturing every doctrine 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 author says: "deserve more pity than blame. They do not boast of their spiritual darkness and moral obliquity. They make 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 government and legislature are perverted and fortified by divine revelation and Christian traditions, we cannot ignore 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 violent system of education which undermines the religion of our youth, and the desecration of the Christian Sabbath, which tends to obliterate in our adult population 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 discontent of the poor, our eager and impetuous rushing through life, and every other moral and social delinquency, may be taught to one of 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 thoroughly 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. Murphy & Co., Baltimore, at one dollar per copy.

Intolerance.

The Boston Pilot signifies what it terms "the most extraordinary political blunder of the year" in referring to the nomination, by the Democrats of Boston, of three men from the Republican ticket for School Committee, thereby slaughtering deliberately those of their own men who are Catholics. It appears that the three Catholics thus set aside for political opponents were men of high character who had rendered signal services. This is intolerant with a vengeance, more especially as, the Pilot says, one of the Republicans chosen "is a member of the Star Chamber Committee which suppresses the

vices of the anti-Catholic." Thus it seems that outside the Canadian border as well as here there are Equal Rights who think that their neighbors have no rights that they are bound to respect.

The Minister of Justice.

The Globe of Toronto recently published a scandalous attack on the Minister of Justice, in relation to the execution of the unfortunate man Harvey, who was hanged in Ontario for the brutal murder of his wife and two of his children. Such journalism reacts on those who 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 solemnity worthy of the divine Mother of God. The festival is not of ancient origin 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 Immaculate Conception, which is so frequently misunderstood by non-Catholics, means that the taint of Original sin, committed by our first parents and in which all their descendants are born, did not reach Mary. As a writer in one of our esteemed contemporaries remarks:—"She was begotten, like other children; her body still immaculate 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 to have it sinless. For the sake of Him, who was to be born of her, and for 'His merits foreseen,' grace was poured into her soul at the very first instant of its being. Our children are sanctified through baptism by which Original Sin is removed; St. John the Baptist was sanctified when yet living in the womb of his mother, Mary was sanctified earlier still—namely in the first moment of her conception. She received a gift like that of Eve, created sinless. 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, as well as constant tradition among all nations, 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 is in view of Christ's merits or as theologians express it "based upon the actuality of His foreseen merits," by which he redeemed the world; and therefore he was and is as well the Saviour and Redeemer of His Blessed Mother.

It was meet and just that the flesh and blood which gave flesh and blood to the God-man, 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 begotten son, should have been forever and from the beginning pure and limpid as crystal, 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 sincerity and patriotism; it is fair to look upon, as magnificent defenses of error generally, but back of it one who 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 of 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 'protective' tariff and the enlargement of the 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 Behring's 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. Fortunately, if Canadians be only true to themselves they have their future in their 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 preparatory step to annexation. Anything else we

need not look for. Canadians who profess to see signs of friendship in the policy of our 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 is now racking his brain in a vain 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 easily 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 \$7,000,000 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 policy, except in so far as it may ward off for some years longer the impending Tory overthrow."

THE nomination for Stanstead will take place to-day at Ayers Flat. It is altogether probable that Mr. Colby will be returned by acclamation 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, 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 library 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 enjoyed 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. Mongenale has been ordained deacon by His Grace Archbishop Fabre. Mr. John Brennan, manager of the St. Louis hotel, Quebec, is in the city on a short visit.

It is understood that Mr. Honore Beauregard will leave for Colorado again in a few days for the benefit of his health. Rev. Father Thomas Gaudreau, Dominician of Ottawa, has been appointed prior of the Monastery at St. Hyacinthe.

Rev. J. G. Parrault, curé of Mandan, D.K., a French Canadian, has been appointed chaplain of the Senate of D-roka.

The French academy was crowned the work of Baron Etienne Halot, De l'Atlantique au Pacifique, which contains a glowing account of Canada.

Mr. Gaston de Montigny, son of the Recorder, will, it is reported, join General Clavette in the latter's expedition against slavery in Africa next spring.

St. Nicholas is the patron saint of children, and the pupils of the Christian Brothers celebrated 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.

Ringlars 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.

Ric 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 Tessier vs. McKinnel and Robertson, tiers saisi, that employers cannot pay their employees' salaries in advance in order to avoid seizures, but must pay whatever is due to the plaintiff before paying the defendant.

The Union St. Joseph, of LaSalle, has elected the following officers: President, Eliaire Despatrols; vice-presidents, Octave Archambault and Dominique L'olair; recording secretary, Jean B. Baandola; corresponding secretary, Ferdinand S. Denis; treasurer, Romulus Dabrouil; marshals, J. B. Laessle and M. Riober.

Sunday afternoon a young married woman named Hannah Cuddy left her 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 fallen through the slippery condition of the ground, but when she was picked up they 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 Yonge street, Toronto, has determined to open an office in this city. Mr. McCarville was established in Montreal, in 1873, on Notre Dame street near McGill, but, in order to start business in the West, he sold his estate here, showing 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 Toronto 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. Dorton, curé of Yamachouin, whose death occurred on Sunday last, was born at St. Anne de la Paroisse. After having completed his classical course at Nicolet college, he was elevated to priest-

hood on the 12th of September, 1844, and was immediately called to the vicarship of Kingsley. Two years after he was transferred to Drummondville, and on the 5th of October, 1853, he was made curé of Yamachouin, where he has since exercised his ministry without interruption. The rev. gentleman was a member of the Dorton family which has furnished so many distinguished men to this country and a brother of Sir A. A. Dorton, the late Judge William Dorton, Mr. J. B. Dorton, and Mr. Marc Dorton, who have, in turn, all been leading members of our Parliament.

A letter from St. Lucie de Doncaster, County of Terrebonne, says: "Mr. Felix Poirier, farmer, has just made a singular discovery. While clearing his farm he noticed some marks on the trunk of a tree, apparently an inscription cut with a knife. At the 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 my 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 skeleton 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 Glorious Feast Appropriately Celebrated on Sunday Last.

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

At St. Bridget's the services were of a particularly festive character. Archbishop's First Mass was sung, with full orchestral accompaniment, at the early morning Mass by the choir under the leadership of Mr. Bedard, the choir master of the metropolitan congregation. The choir sang Messrs. Lanouette and J. O. Couture, first tenors; Ernest Jodoin, J. Provost and J. Nolin, second tenors; Hormidas Pellerin, bass; Bordeleau, senior, and Auguste Couture, first violins; Brazau, second violin; Bordeleau, Jr., clarinet, and Gubord, baritone. In the evening there was a solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with violin accompaniment by Mr. A. Couture. The "Tantum Ergo" of Mozart, with full orchestra was also sung.

At St. Anthony's church the feast was well observed. The altar was profusely decorated with numerous candles and not house plants. A most eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly on the subject of the feast. The music, as is always in this church, was of a very high order. Millard's Mass in G was performed by the choir, and the choruses were a treat to listen to; the solos were also excellently rendered by Messrs. P. J. Evans, Fanchon, Foley and Kyrd. There was a full orchestra under the leadership of Mr. A. P. McGairk, 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 Donnelly Denounces Freemasonry and the Equal Rights Association.

If anyone were in doubt as to whether or not the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association were a flourishing organization, a glance inside the St. Anthony's hall on Sunday would as one has convinced him in the affirmative. Nowhere standing the representatives of the association, the particular occasion which had brought them together being the annual reunion of branch 50 of the O. 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. E. M. McCabe; first vice-president, M. P. Kehoe; secretary, Mr. J. Farrell; and Deputies Finn, O'Brien, Tansy and Duolos. There were likewise among the assembly the presidents of the other branches named—Messrs. J. J. Kane (branch 26), P. O. Riley (41), E. Burt (54), J. O'Brien (74), J. J. Bailey (83), P. G. Grace (84) and H. Whitton (87). From the hall they marched to St. Joseph's church, and as they wanted their way along it was pleasant to reflect that so large a body of men were banded together with the laudable object of mutual benefit. The large congregation assembled within the edifice was addressed by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, who was the spiritual father of the first branch of the O. M. B. A. in this city. The reverend gentleman spoke at some length on society organizations in general and the aims of the O. M. B. A. in particular. He said that one of the marked characteristics of this nineteenth century was its spirit of organization; and society was permeated with it. It had done a great deal for the concentrated, and in a leading degree of old organizations were formed for benevolent purposes, but they failed in that end which every man should have first in view—the immortal end—and they became simply political machines. One of them became vast in its power—Freemasonry called it itself a grand lodge, the 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 lungs and breath of the world as it now did. It surpassed even the freemasons' hopes of those who organized it. It had done a great deal, but unfortunately, not for good but for evil, and to-day there was no 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, and the commands were obeyed. Having remarked that Freemasonry was an organization which could not be smiled upon by any good citizen, Catholic or Protestant, he went on to state that the O. M. B. A. 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 O. 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 Association—come into being very recently. What was the end for which it was organized? Very few people might be prepared to tell us, but they might be able to tell the real cause for its existence. 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 this soil and claimed it, and because their missionaries were the first to come and shed their blood upon the soil. They were here because it was the will of God that they should be, and they were here to remain. They did not ask any toleration, for they do not need it.

They stood upon their merits, and all the Equal Rights associations in the world would never make them swerve from their code of ideas. They were not there to injure others, but to do good to Christians, to do all they possibly could in their spirit of organization. Their organization was not one of aggressive Christianity; it was not meant to elbow other people out. There was room for all people who wished to come here with their own ideas. Those who wished to force upon the Catholics their rights from their had no point; 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 quarrel to pick with them. They had a right to their Catholic faith, and so long as they were staunch and faithful to their religion no one had a right to say a word against them, for no one could say they were aggressive in the least. In conclusion the reverend gentleman referred to the chief aims of the O. M. B. A.—first, the promotion of the Catholic interest among its members, and second, their social amelioration. Just before the close of the service Archbishop Fabre arrived, attended by Rev. Father Morrell and Rabreau, and he pronounced the benediction.

C. M. B. A.

Branch No. 113 of the C. M. B. A. was organized at Waterloo, Que., on Saturday, by Deputy T. P. Tansey, assisted by President J. J. Kane of Branch 74, and President J. Dardelin of Branch 84. The branch starts with 18 chartered members. The following officers were installed:—Spiritual adviser, Rev. J. C. Bernard; president, Dr. Phelan; 1st vice-president, A. J. Savaria; 2nd vice-president, J. Simard; recording secretary, J. D. Lefebvre; assistant recording secretary, J. D. Lefebvre; financial secretary, J. R. Tardif; treasurer, P. Murphy; marshal, Charles Thibault; guard, B. Fontaine; trustees, A. C. J. Beaulieu and Clement (two years), W. R. LeFebvre, P. McCabe and J. Ryan (one year). Much credit is due to Bros. Thibault and Murphy for their 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 was in the chair. After considerable business of a routine nature had been transacted and several new members initiated, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the coming year:—Spiritual adviser, Rev. J. Medard Emond; chancellor, J. J. Kane; president, J. P. Nugent; 1st vice-president, P. Mahoney; treasurer, T. J. Finn; recording secretary, F. C. Lawlor; assistant recording secretary, Wm. J. Scullion; financial secretary, Wm. Smith; marshal, John Lappin; guard, Wm. Salmer; representative to Grand Council, J. J. Kane; alternate do., James Gaud; trustees, J. Lappin, J. Kane, 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 meeting 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 should be employed to remedy the evils of intemperance. His speaker dwelt forcibly upon the means that should be adopted, 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 twenty-five persons and the members invited to the new hall, where the regular business meeting was held. Hon. Edward Murphy presided.

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 remarks in the interests of the society were made by E. Emerson, E. Doyle and others. Resolutions of condolence were adopted on behalf of the late Mr. Edward Lynch were adopted, and after transaction of routine business the meeting closed.

THE POPES REPLY.

To the Address from the Catholic Citizens of Ottawa.

OTTAWA, December 9.—Archbishop Desmet received to-day the reply of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. to the resolution of the Roman Catholic citizens of Ottawa in favor of the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. It is as follows:—

Leo XIII., Pope.

VENERABLE BROTHERS, Bishops and Apostolic Benediction. 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. With so small consolation indeed are our cares and burdens lightened when we behold a most numerous meeting of Catholics 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 resolutions of our temporal power by the mouths, as well of our most notable among the clergy as of illustrious men of the Senate and House of Commons of the nation. There is, however, in these 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 Sovereign Pontiff to subjection, professed to protect his dignity and liberty, and also of the new measure, under pretence of restricting crime, lately enacted against the liberty of the whole body of the clergy. Most gladly do we greet the resolution in which you, venerable brothers, have so clearly and so earnestly expressed your protest against the Italian government, after having reduced the Sovereign Pontiff to subjection, professed to protect his dignity and liberty, and also of the new measure, under pretence of restricting crime, lately enacted against the liberty of the whole body of the clergy. 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News of the Week.

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

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

apoplexy at Ottawa on Saturday. He was 72 years of age. He left a fortune estimated at several million dollars.

Church. Do we see a word of denunciation from a Protestant journal in our city, whose Catholic support is three-eighths or more?

sublimates, who were granted a holiday, to pay the last tribute of respect to one who, by her genial and lovable disposition, made herself so attractive to those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY CUTICURA REMEDY CURE FOR PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

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 a loss to know what in particular is most deserving of praise.

THE JESUIT-MAIL CASE.

The amendments to the Exception to the Form Argued before Judge Roberts.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The North American Review is amply fulfilling the promises made by its new management. A high standard was set in the November number, but the December number, which has just come to hand, does not fall below it.

A Satisfactory Reply.

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

The Late Miss Theresa Gregg.

The church of St. Gregory, Vankele Hill, Ont., witnessed a most solemn and impressive ceremony on Thursday, the 5th instant.

THEY TOOK IN EVERYBODY.

Two Montreal Lads Swindle the Cabinet Ministers and Many Others in Ottawa.

A FATAL NEW YORK BLAZE.

Four Killed, Many More Injured and \$250,000 of Damage Done.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE

For Coughs and Colds in the most reliable Medicine in use.

MUST DIE.

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]
Father, I know that I must die;
I know not when or where.

J. LENIHAN.

LADY KILDARE; Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE YOUNG LADY NORA WAS UNUSUALLY SILENT as she rode slowly along the road that wound through Glen O'Neill and out upon the coast highway. There was no gaiety now in looks or manner, but instead a self, brooding tenderness, a shy happiness, that deepened the exquisite beauty of her piquant little face.

"I have no fault to find with you, Mr. Mahon," said the Lady Nora. "Go on with your orders. I have not abdicated yet. The stranger claims Kildare, as the son and heir of my uncle Redmond. His claim will soon be pronounced upon, but until it is I am mistress of Kildare."

was retreating. He wore spectacles, which gave him something of the appearance of a professor. The Lady Nora's heart warmed at sight of him. "I 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."

for abundant proof of their readiness to resort to any extreme to secure an advantage, even at the expense of the country's welfare and progress. THE AMERICAN CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, December 4.—In the Senate today the credentials of Messrs. Pierce and Casey, as senators from North Dakota, were presented, read and placed on file, and when the two senators took the oath of office.

NEW ORLEANS, La., December 3.—Baptiste Peynaud, the high diver, who exhibited at Montreal last summer, and also at Newark, Memphis and other points later in the season, died last 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 Farano, one of the local theatrical managers.

FATHER KÖNIG'S NERVETONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Stomach, Nystagmus, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insobriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness. CURED AFTER THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

you of my insolence!"

His face was mild and gentle and amiable, the features being delicate. His forehead

was retreating. He wore spectacles, which gave him something of the appearance of a professor.

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CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND CATARRH OF THE NOSE. NASAL BALM. A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

ALL THE Nutritious Constituents OF MEAT. "Johnston's Fluid Beef." Invaluable Food FOR ALL WHO NEED STRONG NOURISHMENT IN AN EASILY DIGESTED FORM.

HEALTH BEFORE ALL. The Nature of a Disease Told on Sight. EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.

WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in BENZIGER BROTHERS, 35 and 38 Barclay Street, New York.

TEACHER WANTED—Holding Second or Third Class Certificate for 1890, for Separate School No. 1, Trenton, N. J. Apply, with Testimonials and salary, to JNO. PARSONS, Secy., Treasurer, 18-2 THE WIZARD HAT RACK!

AGENTS WANTED. For Club Rates or any further information desired, write locally to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. Most rapid and reliable delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address H. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street, NEW YORK, 148 Fifth Ave., WASHINGTON, 517 Market Square. WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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.

Mr. Gladstone addressed the Federation, Ireland, he declared, was the first question of the day. The Tories would have been converted to Home Rule by now but for the action of the disidents, whose split from the national party had done much harm which was, perhaps, unintentional, and in addition to the unintentional harm they had done some unintentional good.

Mr. Gladstone quoted the recent speeches of Lord Salisbury and the Marquis of Hartington 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 disidents 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.

Mr. Gladstone declared that the Marquis of Hartington was walking slowly back and forth, evidently awaiting for her. He sprang toward her, offering her his arm. She declined the civility haughtily. "I wish to escort you to the drawing-room, Lady Nora," he said.

He opened the door for her, and she swept 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 Englishman. The Lady Kathleen was seated at one of the windows. Mr. Michael Kildare came hurrying toward his young kinswoman, with a little dash of impetuosity.







This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and makes the best in competition with the multitude of low cost, inferior weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall Street, N. Y.

SUMMING UP.

Argument of Counsel for Defendants in the Cronin Trial.

Continued from first page.

Mr. Foster then addressed the jury on behalf of John F. Beggs. He announced the murder of Cronin as the most atrocious and cold blooded ever perpetrated, but warned the jury not to let any innocent man suffer for it. Mr. Foster protested against 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 was declared by what has been termed the opposing camp in Chicago, war the knife and the bullet 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 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 denunciation of the propriety of Ireland a century ago, and a vivid picture of its present condition under the insatiable greed of the English landlords, Mr. Foster asked if it was any wonder that Irishmen here organized to benefit their native land. He then read a few lines of the speech delivered at Indianapolis during the last campaign by Beggs and the few lines of the response which President Harrison made. "That shows," said he, "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 trial of a man whose soul is now in eternity. He said "The man whose name is Cronin, while here on earth, was an angel in disguise as very much mistaken. Whether or not this Cian-na-Gael was an organization whose purpose was to send dynamite to England, the most active member in furthering the object of that order, whatever it was, was Cronin."

The State Attorney objected to this, and he was to prove 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 conceal, and confessed that he had not only allowed Judge Longenecker to read letters which passed between him and Spelman. It was in evidence that Beggs had said Cronin had no business to be on the committee. Beggs admitted it, and it was true. Cronin was prejudiced against Alexander Spillane, who had caused his expulsion from the order. Cronin was an agitator, an organizer of riot camps, and he himself denounced the "triangle," yet he was selected to act in the triple capacity of witness, counsel and judge to try the "triangle."

THE CASE CLOSING.

CHICAGO, December 9.—At the opening of the Cronin trial to-day Mr. Foster resumed his address to the jury on behalf of the defense. 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 distinguished orators you would have been told that Martin Burke was guilty because he sent Dr. Cronin's clothes over the sea? Ask yourselves if that argument had been made to me and those clothes had not been discovered, would not I have given my verdict? Cannot you learn, gentlemen, from this simple fact some lessons? You can learn that these gentlemen that have been studying this case for six months are no safer 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 defense 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 burn, call it blind chance, call it over-riding 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 argument 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 sea, the stormy sea, they could have talked about the ship that held the guilty secret, they could 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 truth 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 BEGG'S ACQUITTAL WOULD MEAN. Mr. Foster said the jury would be forced, under Mr. Foster's arguments, 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 logical consequence. They must look elsewhere, and it was not difficult 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. Foster alluded to the attempt being made capped by the pressure of public opinion against them, and said the prosecution had its charges judiciously 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, Dinnan and the O'Connors, to show that it was a

white horse that took Dr. Cronin away, and it was the Cronin cottage that he was killed. Dinnan is receiving \$100 per week from a dime museum manager where the horse is on exhibition, and the O'Connors are making money fast by charging an admission fee to the cottage. "Now," he went on, "it is proven that the Cian-na-Gael throughout the United States is divided into two wings. One wing of the Cian-na-Gael is in the prisoners' dock and the other wing sits in the witness seat. How does the wing sitting in the witness seat, and which envelops 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 Cian-na-Gael, or the leaders, betrayed our comrades to the British Government and sent our comrades to British prisons by telling us they were. So you find that this wing has been assisting the prosecution. That it has labored day and night, and so the other parties have given their services and their money and the rest of these 15,000 Cian-na-Gael's throughout the country have been aiding the prosecution in this case. All these men have left Ireland for Ireland's God, because the English police are after them. They come from Milbank, they come from the prisoners, proceeding from the prisons from England, crying 'Revenge, revenge, revenge,' and you find them in the witness box, and you find them around the tables urging on the prosecution, 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."

SUSPICIOUS STATE WITNESSES.

"Now, gentlemen, there is not a witness that has been discovered in this case since the Cronin'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 so sensitive as that of the deer that roams our northern forests. Was extraordinary perceptibility factoring in this case, what prodigious memories! Everyone of them, too, does an extraordinary, an unusual thing. Everyone of them does something remarkable so as to impress upon his mind the date of the occurrence he testifies to. Such intellectual gymnastics were never before heard of. In the future, when the writers of intellectual science want to get the best illustrations of 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. Forrester then, with much sarcasm and ridicule, analyzed the testimony of various witnesses for the prosecution, claiming that they all testified to what they had been trained to bolster up a desperate case. Mrs. Conklin, milkman Mertens and Mrs. Homel, 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 concerned in them, could tell their complexions and the kind of clothes they wore. The trouble with the witness was that the circumstances were so detailed and 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 points in circumstantial evidence. Mr. Forrester then considered the expert testimony in the case at great length, and showed that the doctors would 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. "Now, gentlemen," he claimed, "Mr. Forrester, 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 larger crime to get a verdict 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 Cronin'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. Forrester 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 Milwaukee to look for work and left in a hurry to avoid a lawsuit. He proved he was innocent of any more serious crime than jumping a board 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 93 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 prove barren. Among the English nobility 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 seven and one-half years, as an average. There are thousands of lunatics and forty-one births occur in England daily, but 39 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 11 are twins.

A Big Female Forger.

CHICAGO, December 5.—Mrs. Ella O. 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 O. Worth. In some way, however, it became known that she was speculating 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 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 Chicago. 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 the man and woman stood 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 his overmatched, made his escape bareheaded, and was not seen again. At the same time the woman went on packing her trunk, after which she was brought down to the sheriff's office again. She was detained all night and taken back to New York on an early train. The woman was a music teacher. She was arrested last spring in Elmira and jumped her bail.

A TEMPERANCE APOSTLE.

Father Matthew Succeeds Father Matthew.

The Very Rev. Father Matthew of Cork has called on Archbishop Corrigan and obtained formal approval of his mission to this country. Father Matthew is here to deliver lectures, the monies accruing from which are to be devoted to a two-fold purpose. In October, 1890, will occur the centenary of the birth of the Rev. Theobald Matthew, the great temperance reformer, and a centennial celebration will be required, the anniversary in Cork. For this money is required. Father Matthew's church of the Holy Trinity was to have been a memorial to the apostle of temperance. It is not yet completed. One reason for this is, that during the Irish famine the treasury 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 Matthew'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 ecclesiastical 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 coincidence 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, when associated with the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan in a general reform to take a conspicuous place in temperance work, was his appointment to the guardianship of Father Theobald'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.—The Inquirer.

Where St. Peter Said Mass.

Among the acts of Vandallism 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 *Libertà Cattolica* gives a history of this venerable building, existing since the 9th century on a spot 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. Apollonio and Santa Candida. In the vestibule is a chapel containing the altar on which the Apostle celebrated the Holy Sacrifice, placed under a banner of St. Athanasius of Monte Cassino are deposited there, as well as the robe of Robert Guiscard, Ruler of Normandy, Charles I. of Anjou, and Ladislaus and other Neapolitan princes. It contains works of Giovanni da Nola and Luca Giordano, and two fine pictures by Lo Zingaro and Crivelli have been removed thence to the National Museum.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHEAT, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The market is firm under a good local demand, and holders of good spring wheat flour are asking 20c per barrel 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 steady, but it is difficult to get prices up, and we quote \$3.60 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, considering the higher prices they are paying for wheat.

Prices here are quoted as follows:— Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Patent spring \$4.90 to \$5.00; Straight roller, \$4.80 to \$4.70; Extra, \$4.05 to \$4.25; Superior, \$3.10 to \$3.80; City Strong Bakers, \$4.80 to \$5.00; Strong Bakers, \$4.50 to \$4.70; Ontario grade, extra, \$3.90 to \$2.05.

MILL FEED.—The firmness previously reported by us in bran countries, sales having been made at \$13.50 to \$14 per ton, as the city market, it is found 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. Moulins has been sold in our lots at \$20 to \$21 per ton, and we quote \$20 to \$22 as to quantity and quality. Shores are steady at \$15 to \$16, and Middlings, \$12 to \$13.

CORN.—The supply of oatmeal is still limited, although there is abundance in the west if cars could be had to bring in 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 oats, \$4 to \$4.50 per bbl. Pearl barley is selling at \$6 to \$6.80 per bbl, and port barley at \$4 to \$4.50. Split peas are quiet but steady at \$3.70 to \$3.90.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The market is fairly well supplied, with supplies reported at \$1.95 to \$2 per 100 lbs as to quantity.

WHEAT.—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 95c delivered in Montreal, and we quote No. 1 at 93c to 95c, and No. 2 at 92c to 97c. Advances from Manitoba are very firm on wheat, and owing to the much lighter crop than was at first estimated higher prices are expected.

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 line, duty paid.

GRAIN.—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.

GRAIN.—The market has ruled dull during the week, a few car loads of Lower Canada having been placed at 30c per 32 lbs, and a car lot of Ontario 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 cargoes of Scotch 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 is doing on American account.

RYE.—Several lots of rye have been offered at 46c f.o.b. at points back of Prescott, and we quote prices here 47c to 50c.

able red clover seed. We quote: Red clover, \$4.50 per bushel, and timothy \$1.50 to \$1.60 for American and \$1.70 to \$1.80 for Canadian.

PROVISIONS.

POPK, LARD &c.—In pork a fair volume of business has been accomplished during the week at steady prices, quite a number of city and country hogs having been killed during the past few days, most of which has been packed at \$13.50 to \$14.75 and Western mess at \$12.50 to \$13.00. Canada shorts cut is quoted at \$15 to \$15.50. Lard has been moving into consumption at 8c to 8 1/2c for Western and at 8c for Canadian in pails. Smoked meats are steady. We quote:—

Canada shorts cut clear, per bbl, \$15.00 to \$15.25; Chicago shorts cut clear, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$13.75; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$12.75 to \$13.00; Home, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8c to 8 1/2c; Bacon, per lb, 11 1/2c to 13c; Shoulders, per lb, 10c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6 1/2c.

DANISH HOGS.—The market is quiet, and under large offerings to arrive there is a slightly weaker 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 an equal to \$5.85 here, and we quote \$5.80 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.—There are no interesting features to report, the market during the week having ruled remarkable dull, even the sales of butter 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 good figures a few weeks ago, so to-day it is said they would not bring the figures then offered. The only recent sale reported to us was that of a lot of August creamery at present \$21.20. The holders of lots made choice October creamery were 23c and 25c, and some 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, it is reported, have found their way to Toronto. It is thought that there is not much butter to come forward from the Brockville section, although 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 Kamonska dairy, but that butter is held in Quebec and Kamonska at present. Sales of creamery have been made in jobbing lots at 14c to 16c per lb for medium to fine qualities, with business at 12c 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.

CREAMERY.—21c to 23c; Eastern Township, 16c to 21c; Morrisburg, 15c to 20c; Brockville, 14c to 15c; Western, 14c to 16c; Inferior, 12c to 13c.

Retail traders are sold to the local trade at the usual margin above regular quotations.

ROLL BUTTER.—Receipts continuing upon a limited scale, and buyers are a decided advantage in prices. A lot of 1/2 pigs (blis 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 18c. We note, however, that some very ordinary rolls have been received in baskets, for which it is difficult to get over 12c.

EGGS.—The market although quiet is steady, 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 111 Finest August.....104 to 104 Medium.....97 to 103

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The colder weather has induced a better demand, with light receipts prices have an imprudent tendency. The local and country markets are active, and a good business is transacted. In limited 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 dusty stock at 16c to 18c. Strictly new laid are scarce and quoted at 22c to 25c, and even higher figures have been mentioned.

GAMME.—Vouion has been in better supply, and sales of saddles are reported at 10c to 11c and carcasses at 8c to 9c per lb, a lot of four carcasses selling at 8c. Partridges are steady, with further sales at 50c to 55c per brace. Inferior, 30c to 35c.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Under a good consumption country poultry is selling at good sales at firm prices, several good sized transactions in turkey being reported at 9c to 9 1/2c per lb, a lot of about 1,000 lbs of choice birds being placed at the outside figure. Sales have also been made at 8 1/2c to 9c per lb for fair to good lots. Chickens have been sold at 6c to 7c and geese at the same figures. Ducks, 8 1/2c to 9c.

HONEY.—The market is quiet, although some dealers have been laying in stocks for the winter'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 beans 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 selling 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.

HOPS.—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 1 1/2c, but for choice parcels 15c is asked. Referring to the Casville hops we learn from a large Western 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 lot of Canadian hops have been sold at 9c to 11c 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 fair 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 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. Fressed straw sold at \$4.50 to \$5 per ton as to quality and quantity. A lot of 500 tons of pressed hay is offered to a Montreal firm at \$8.50 f.o.b. Forest. Old. There is some demand springing up from Boston and other New England points, but it is exclusively for choice quantities. Advice from Boston state that fancy Canadian hay has been sold in that market at \$19 to \$20. Local hay in this market has been plentiful since our 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 inferior. Loose straw sold at \$4 to \$5 as to quality.

FRUITS, &c.

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



DR. SEY'S REMEDY

Dr. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French Remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, Constipation and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. Dr. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest aromatics which stimulate the digestive organs, and which, far from weakening like most medicines, imparts tone to, and strengthens the system. Further it contains a substance which acts directly on the bowels, so that in small doses, it prevents and cures constipation, and in larger doses it acts as one of the best purgatives. It is important to note that Dr. Sey's Remedy can be taken in any dose without disturbing the habits or regime of those who take it.

S. LACHANCE

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believe, 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 sold at \$4.75 to \$5.25 per case as to size of lot. A car of Florida oranges was sold at \$3 to \$3.25 per box; smaller lots are quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per box. At the auction sale on Monday 150 bbls of Jamaica were sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl, a few selling at \$4.

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 prices irregular at \$1.50 to \$3.50 as to quality and quantity.

CANNERS.—In Boston and New York the market is decidedly firmer, and it would cost \$1 per bbl more to lay choice cranberries 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. Advice from points between here and Toronto state that if buyers would pay a little more than present market values a good load of 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 potatoes were: from Bremen, 800 sacks; Hamburg, 1,200 sacks; Copenhagen, 500 do; Bristol, 662 do; Dundee, 647 do; Glasgow, 725 do. An early export, \$3.75 a sack, was sold at a total of 6,941 sacks. Several 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 lots of greasy Cape have changed hands at 20c, although the same lots could have been bought a week ago at 19c. Canadian wool is very scarce, and sales have been made at an advance.

RAW FURS.

An improved feeling is noted in the local trade, since the advent of colder and more reasonable weather. Caution, however, in buying should 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 furs are as follows: Beaver, per lb \$4, to \$4.50; Bear, per skin, \$15, to \$18; Bear cub, per skin \$7, to \$8; Fieher, \$5.00 Fox, read \$1, to \$1.50; Fox, cubs, \$2.50; Lynx, \$4, to \$5.00; Marten, \$1, to \$1.25; Mink, \$2.75, to \$5.00; Muskrat, fall, 10c, winter 12c; 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 tone 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 2c to 3c to 10c. 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 now ruling. We quote: No. 1 Toronto's at 53c to 6c; No. 2 do at 54c to 6c; No. 1 Hamilton's at 53c to 6c; No. 2 do at 43c to 6c. Western buff and upper No. 1, 5c, and No. 2, at 4 1/2c. The receipts of green hides have been fair, for which the demand has been quiet and prices steady at 4 1/2c, 3c, and 2 1/2c for No. 1, 2 and 3, tanners paying 10c extra. Lambskins are unchanged at 55c to 70c, and calfskins continue dull at 5c.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for week ending Dec. 7th, 1893, were as follows:— Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves. 917 322 626 27

Over from last week. 22 322 626 27 Total for week..... 939 322 626 27 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 better 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, \$9 to 40; Butchers' Med., 30 to 34c; Butchers' Culls, 20c to 30c; Sheep, 30c to 40c; Hogs, \$4.70; Calves, \$5.00 to \$10.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these yards for week ending Dec. 7th were 105; left over from previous week, 53; total for week, 118; shipped during week, 18; left on hand, 96; sales for week, 10; on hand for sale, 84. There has been a better feeling in the horse trade this week and several sales were made at prices varying from \$80 to \$160, but there is still room for improvement, and horses must be bought cheaper in the country to sell in this market as a profit. We have on hand for sale 24 very fine work and drivers which on carload to arrive on Monday. DANIEL J. COFFEE, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1893. Elias Durbin, J. P.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

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

Now is the TIME to go to S. Carsley's for costumes at great reductions.

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