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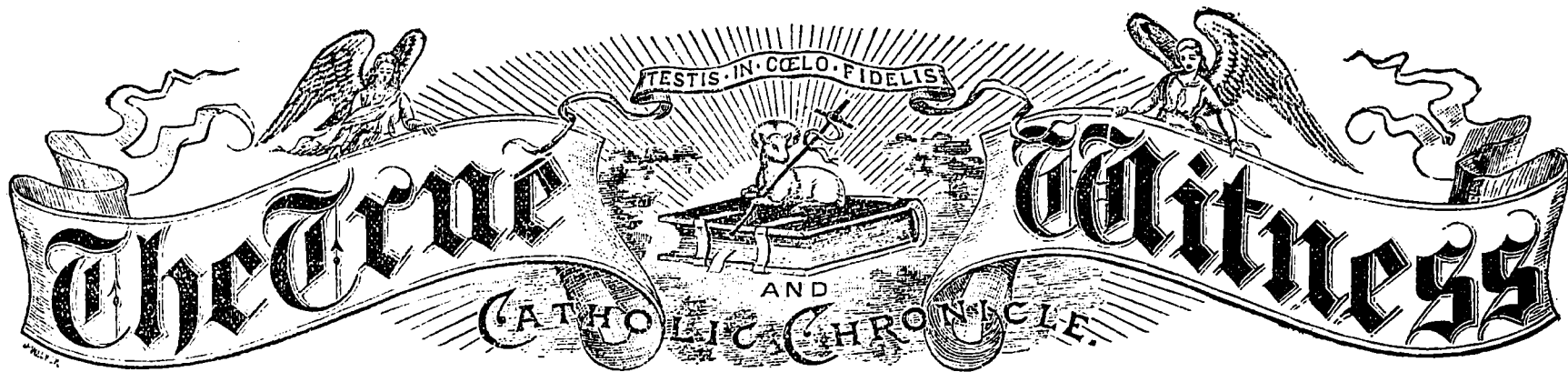
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

With this issue we conclude the discussion between Chiniquy and Roussy, or, in other words, the Chiniquy of the past and he of to-day. We regret that the Methodist minister cut the interesting debate so short, by clearing out, otherwise we might have been favored with some more irrefutable evidence of the apostate's present insincerity. As it is we think that the little pamphlet has proved interesting to a great many of our readers. We intend to publish it in full, in pamphlet form, for the edification of all who like to see how powerful a man can be when backed by the truth, and how miserable he appears when advocating error.

The *Boston Republic*, referring to the death of the lamented Cardinal Lavigne and the difficulty Pope Leo XIII. will find in choosing a successor for him, says: "Catholic France is not lacking in zealous and earnest ecclesiastics, but the late Archbishop of Algiers was a man in a million, a providential prelate, and to find a successor who can take up his work where he dropped it, and carry it on as he would have done had his life been spared, is not easy to accomplish. The Sovereign Pontiff can, however, be trusted to find the best man for the vacant place."

On Monday next His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. will celebrate a very interesting anniversary. On the 19th December 1853, he was proclaimed a Cardinal by his illustrious predecessor. He was really a Cardinal before that date, for he had been reserved *in pectore* in the consistory held 10th January 1846; the death of Gregory XVI, who reserved him, delayed his publication to the first given date, when he was proclaimed a Cardinal priest, with the title of St. Chrysogonus. It is to be hoped that on the 19th all Catholics will fervently pray for the intentions of the Holy Father.

The *Daily Witness* of Wednesday, 7th December, presents a very peculiar column of short editorials. It is lucky that the writer had good sense enough to refrain from making them lengthy, even if he were wanting in literary refinement and journalistic judgment in penning such specimens of vulgarity. In the space of twelve lines we find the word "swill" used three times and the word "Pig" (sic) also thrice repeated. A little lower down we find an elegant comparison, in which we discover the "famous nursery piggy, who presumably did not squeal." There is something very refining about such high-toned editorial work as that. It is too bad that prejudice—be it religious, national or political—cannot see those against whom it rears its head and darts its fangs succeed, even in the slightest degree, without going into fits and becoming frantic. The *Witness* is evidently dissatisfied with recent events, which it could not control, and at once its religious antipathies, its national

animosities and its political prejudices are awakened. Under these circumstances some slight excuse may be found for such barn-yard journalism. We know well that in its sober senses, and when undisturbed by religious or political frenzy, the *Witness* is generally courteous, if not always elegant, in its style and tone. It is wonderful how vexed it has become, all on account of these "little back seats" that it seems to despise so heartily. Even these seats are within sight of the stage, while the *Witness* must forego even a glimpse at the performance.

The title of our paper is TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. The objects for which the paper was established are the defence of our Faith, the assertion of Catholic rights and privileges, and the propagation of Truth. These naturally include the defence of our clergy and the inculcation of that respect and veneration which all true Catholics should have for every person and everything that may be consecrated to God. For these reasons, obvious to any reasonable mind, we decline publishing communications that reflect upon the Church, its ministers, its servants, its usages, or any of its connections. Our mission is not to attack our religion either as a religion or in any of its accidents. If persons have grievances to ventilate against any members of our clergy, we do not prevent them from giving publicity to their opinions; they have four daily papers, and one of them avowedly anti-Catholic, through the columns of which they can express themselves; but THE TRUE WITNESS positively refuses to publish anything in the nature of personal attacks upon institutions and individuals for whose defence it has received a special mission. Correspondents writing in the tone above indicated need not be surprised to find their letters ignored.

At a meeting of the Catholic School Board, held on Friday evening last, the commissioners gave as a reason for not having established a night school in St. Ann's parish, that no application for one was made. That explanation was accepted as sufficient by the delegates from the K. of L. association who presented a petition or protest asking for a school in that parish. The commissioners have exactly put their foot in it. No division or portion of the city applied, any more than did St. Ann's, for a night-school. They were located by the commissioners and by Mr. Archambault without any application being made. Moreover no man in Montreal should know better than the same Mr. Archambault the needs of each parish, and no one was and is better aware of the necessity of a school in the locality in question. This is one more reason, furnished by the commissioners themselves, why the Irish Catholics should have due representation, both lay and clerical, upon that Board. Had they such representation this transparent veil of a poor excuse could not be hung over the wanton neglect of such an important ele-

ment. What we now want, and what we must have, is representation on that Board according to population and taxation; or else we want a separate Board to which all the Irish Catholic taxes will be paid and that will be independent of the other. We don't *beg* this from the Government's Charity, we *demand* it from its Justice!

Now that the year 1892 rapidly draws to a close it is only proper that we should remind the subscribers of the TRUE WITNESS that we would be most happy to receive our New Year's gift from each in the form of the amount of each one's subscription. In our turn we give our readers, each in particular, an extended Christmas box and New Year's gift combined, in the form of a new and attractive paper, and we continue it from one end of the year to the other. Our rates are very low, only one dollar per year for the country districts and one dollar and a half for the city. For such a small amount we furnish one of the best Catholic papers, not only in Canada, but we can say without hesitation, on the continent. We spare no pains to make THE TRUE WITNESS most attractive and to fill its columns with choice and original matter. By a glance at the address slip on your paper you will see the date when your subscription runs out; by sending us the amount you save us the trouble of sending out bills, and yourself the bother of receiving them.

In last night's *Daily Witness*, next to the editorial column, appeared a letter signed "Workman." Its position in the paper and its tone indicate that if it did not directly emanate from the *Witness* sanctum, at least it is in perfect accord with the sentiments of that organ. It is a most unreasonable and most prejudiced appeal to somebody or other, undefined in the communication, to come out and oppose Hon. J. J. Curran, the Solicitor-General, in the division of Montreal Centre. The writer must be very innocent or very simple, for he states that he supposes Mr. Curran will run again. Any child would know that when the acceptance of a seat in the ministry causes a division to be opened for election that the law is so arranged for the special purpose of the ex-member seeking re-election. This "Workman,"—whether he be one or not—is evidently of the bigotted class, but of those bigots who strive to hide the cloven foot under a semblance of "political purity." Had he said that there was a chance of beating Mr. Curran, or even of reducing his last majority, and thereby entering a protest against the policy of the party he supports, we would admire "Workman" for his political earnestness; but, no: he admits that neither of these ends can be attained, still he thinks it well to harass and bother the new minister. We have an idea that "Workman" is not really so mean, so vindictive, so cold-bloodedly vexatious; it seems to us there must be another motive—perhaps he sees his way to making a few dollars if

there should be a contest. Why don't he come out himself? Decidedly he is not an Irish Catholic, that may be his reason for calling upon some one or other to do his mean work for him. The *Witness* and its correspondent would show far more prudence were they to just keep down their untimely eagerness for a more opportune occasion.

Our little monthly publication for children—THE SUNBEAM—is gradually finding its way into all quarters of the country. We are anxious to have it in every Catholic household in the land. At this particular season of the year and as the long winter evenings are approaching, it is a proper time for parents to secure healthy and amusing literature for their little ones. Every SUNBEAM that enters a home will be a ray of light to illumine the family circle and to make good children happy and wayward children good.

The festive season is at hand! This is a period in the year when all should rejoice, and strive to make others happy by kindly actions and good deeds. It is a time when both old and young love to meet at fireside and to enjoy the holiday pleasures of the Christmas and New Year weeks. But while presents are being made, stockings filled, good wishes sent, let us not forget that it is also a holy time and one specially consecrated to adoration and grateful prayer. Therefore do we trust that all the many readers of the TRUE WITNESS will not forget this all important phase of the celebrations. There are graces that flow abundantly at this season that do not fall during the rest of the year. "Christmas comes but once a year,"—let this not be a fruitless one for us!

An interesting, but short correspondence has recently passed between Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Professor Goldwin Smith. They differ somewhat strongly upon the coercion force in Ireland. Needless to say that the G. O. M. clearly and concisely shows that when he, in his recent articles, referred to the union being imposed upon Ireland with an armed force of 130,000 men, that he spoke of the "total force at the disposal of the government, and it is well known to every student of Irish history that the Irish yeomanry were painfully prominent in the cruel proceedings of the period." Equally needless to say that the learned professor excuses himself, and admits more than he ever admitted before, that "Irish history down to the union is a train of cruelty on all sides though how wisdom can be imparted to the present counsels by evoking hateful memories I fail to see." The wily professor does not like to evoke those memories for they would haunt his life like the ghosts of so many victims hovering around the vilifier. The "wisdom" that the evoking of these "hateful memories" may impart is that wisdom which all statesmen draw from the study of history and the principles of cause and effect. The worthy annexationist winds up with a protestation of his "feelings of an Englishman."

THE ARCHBISHOP'S CIRCULAR.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LETTER OF THE 18th NOV. '92

Holidays Suppressed—Agricultural Schools and Experimental Farms—Two Important Points for Catholics to Read.

We propose translating, from the circular letter issued by His Grace Archbishop Fabre, on the 18th November last to the clergy of the diocese, two extracts which apply in a particular manner to the faithful at large.

Holidays Suppressed.

By an Edict, dated 29th January last, our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., has suppressed, in the ecclesiastical provinces of Quebec and Montreal, three feasts of obligation, namely: that of the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul; that of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary; and that of the Corpus Christi, and has permitted the solemnization of each on the succeeding Sunday.

In announcing to the faithful this benevolent concession on the part of the Holy See, you (the clergy) will remind them, that even as the Sovereign Pontiff has the right to institute feasts of obligation, so does he possess the power of abolishing them, once established, when grave reasons require it.

In truth, the Church, in the institution of her solemn festivities, not only proposes to elevate the majesty of the divine services, to be celebrated with greater attractiveness the mysteries of religion, or to honor more worthily the memory of the Saints, but she moreover desires thus to cause all Christian peoples to rejoice, to awaken their devotion, nourish their piety, strengthen their faith and render more easy the paths of salvation. Therefore it is that, even while regretting it, she consents to suppress them, in whole or in part, from the moment that she is assured, that the end in view can no longer be attained, that she feels a danger of the sacred obligations, that are attached to such feasts, being despised or violated, or that she recognizes the difficulty of their fulfilment.

A diminution of faith in souls, less zeal on the part of the faithful in the fulfilment of religious duties, the sad necessity in which, in several countries, a great number of Catholics find themselves, in consequence of their relations with protestants, to perform manual labor every day of the week if they don't wish to lose lucrative positions, and often necessary for the support of families, such are the principal reasons for which the Church allows these feasts, which appear the less easy of observance, by the people to be taken off the list of holy days of obligation.

It is this last mentioned motive especially that determined the Archbishops and Bishops of the Province of Quebec to ask of Rome the suppression of the three feasts above mentioned.

However, the permission granted to perform, on these days, the ordinary work of their profession, their trade, or their employment, does not include an exemption from assisting at the holy sacrifice of the Mass, which, as in the past, remains a precept for the Catholics of this diocese.

Confessors, however, are authorized to grant dispensation from that obligation in the case where its fulfilment would be difficult, but the dispensation should be granted in the confessional, and some pious exercise imposed upon the one who may have obtained it.

Agricultural Circles.

The science of agriculture daily becomes more and more necessary in our country. In France, Belgium, the United States and elsewhere the greatest facilities are accorded in order to assure its development and diffusion. Constant efforts are made to increase the product of lands, to ameliorate the quality of the products, and to lessen the cost of the profits. Our Province should then participate in this movement, if it does not desire to fall into a state of inferiority that would render impossible any successful struggle with its competitors on these important points.

Moreover, we must assist our farmers in here making out honorable and easy livelihoods, and, thereby, attach them to the soil. Thus we would succeed, at least in a great measure, in checking the march of emigration of so many of

our fellow countrymen to the United States. By proving to them, that by means of rational cultivation of the land, they can, without any doubt as to the future, properly provide for the education and the establishment of their families; instead of beholding our olden parishes depopulated, we will see, on the contrary, new agricultural centres arise in those vast regions still open to colonization.

With a view to obtaining these different and very desirable results, agricultural schools and experimental farms have been established by the Government. Unfortunately, experience has proven the insufficiency of these schools where only a few privileged persons can gain admission. The masses must be reached, and have explained for them, as well as demonstrated, the most remunerative methods of agriculture, and have pointed out the means to make immediate use of them and thereby augment their well being.

Therefore, it is not without cause that we hope to arrive at this reducing of agricultural science to the level of the ordinary farmers, by organizing numerous and well scattered circles, by having frequent meetings when lectures would be given by most competent men.

I cannot, therefore, do other than encourage the formation of these agricultural circles. In order to be more assured of success, I beg of each foreign vicar to submit, as soon as possible, for my approbation, the name of the priest in his vicariate whom he shall judge to be the most apt to succeed in organizing such circles and to give lectures on agriculture.

These gentlemen will, later on, receive all the pamphlets and documents necessary to guide them in this important work.

I remain, very sincerely,

Dear co-laborers,

Yours devotedly in Our Lord,

EDOUARD CHS.,

Arch. of Montreal.

LIBERALISM.

The Great Danger Which Threatens Catholicity—How to Guard Against It.

How should Catholics who are perpetually surrounded by the snares of liberalism, guard themselves securely against its dangers? asks Church Progress.

By the organization of all good Catholics, be their number great or small. They should become known to each other, meet each other, unite together in every locality; every city, town or village should have a nucleus of Catholic men of action. Such an organization will attract the undecided, give courage to the hesitating, counteract the influence of hostile or indifferent surroundings. If you number only a dozen men of spirit, no matter. Found societies, especially of young men. Put yourselves in correspondence with older societies in your neighborhood, or even at a distance. Link your associations together, association with association, as the Roman legions used to form the military tortoise by uniting shield with shield over their heads. Thus united, be your number ever so small, lift on high the banner of a sound, pure and uncompromised doctrine, without disguise or attenuation, yielding not an inch to the enemy. Uncompromising courage is always noble, commands sympathy and wins over the chivalric; to see a man battered by the floods, yet standing firm as a rock, upright, immovable, is an inspiring sight. Above all, good example, good example always. What you preach do. You will soon see how easily you force people to respect you; when you have gained their admiration their sympathy will soon follow. Proselytes will be forthcoming. If Catholics only understand what a brilliant secular apostolate they could exercise by being open, straightforward, uncompromising, practical Catholics in word and deed, liberalism and heresy would die a quick death.

Choose among good journals that which is best—the one best adapted to the intelligence of the people who surround you. Read it; but not content with that, give it to others to read; explain it, comment on it, let it be your basis of operations. Busy yourself in securing subscriptions for it. Encourage the reluctant to take it; make it easy for those to whom it seems troublesome to send in their subscriptions. Place it in the hands of young people who are beginning their career. Impress on them the necessity of reading it, show them its

merits and its value. They will begin by tasting the sauce and at last eat the fish. This is the way the advocates of liberalism and impiety work for their journals. So, then, ought we to work ours. A good Catholic journal is a peremptory necessity in our day. Whatever be its defects or inconveniences, its advantages and benefits will a thousand fold outweigh them. The Holy Father has said that a Catholic paper is a perpetual mission in every parish. It is even an antidote to the false journalism that meets you on every side. In general do all in your power to further the circulation of Catholic literature, be it in the shape of book, brochure, lecture or sermon. The weapon of the crusader of our times is the printed word.

Danton, a celebrated French revolutionist, continually cried out "Boldness! More boldness!" Let our constant cry be "Frankness! frankness! light! light!" Nothing will more quickly put to flight the legions of hell, who seduce only under the shelter of darkness.—*Boston Republic.*

St. Mary's Church.

The festival of the Immaculate Conception was observed with appropriate ceremonial in the church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Craig street. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McGarry, of St. Lawrence college, and Rev. Father McMenamin occupied the pulpit. After having explained the nature of the feast, the rev. gentleman proceeded to dwell upon the duty of Catholics towards the mother of God. In the evening the spacious church, which was so well attended during the retreat, was packed from the altar steps to the very doors. Immediately after the recitation of the Rosary at 7:30 the concluding sermon of the retreat was preached, Father McMenamin choosing as his theme the following text, "Thou art all fair, O my love, and there is not a spot in thee," Can. chap. iv., ver. 7. The procession of the Blessed Sacrament which followed was imposing. On returning to the sanctuary the benediction was given by Rev. Father McGarry, assisted by Rev. Fathers O'Donnell and Shea as deacon and sub-deacon. At the closing of benediction over eighty new members were added to the roll of the Children of Mary and Holy Rosary Societies.

Sanctioning Decrees.

The Sovereign Pontiff has promulgated two Decrees of the Sacred Congregation of Rites sanctioning the favourable judgment of last July on the authenticity attributed to the miracles of certain martyrs in Portuguese India—namely, five Jesuit Fathers in the sixteenth century and five of the Order of Preachers in the eighteenth century. The Jesuits were Rudolph Aquayiva, Alphonsus Paecco, Anthony Francis, and Petero, priests, and Francis Areneo, temporal coadjutor. The Dominicans were Martyr Sanz, titular Bishop of Munnicastré and Vicar Apostolic of the province of Fo-Kien; Francis Soriano, titular Bishop of Tipasa and Vicar Apostolic in the same province; and Fathers Rojo, Alcober, and Diaz. There now only remains to be issued the definitive Decree authorizing their beatification to be proceeded with (*lato procedi posse*) to complete the solemn ceremony.

Immaculate Conception Services.

The feast of the Immaculate Conception was observed as a close holiday in Catholic circles. The Court House, City Hall and public offices were closed, and Mass was celebrated in all the churches. The Rev. Cure Sentenne officiated at High Mass in Notre Dame Church, assisted by the Rev. G. A. Loisele and A. Belliveau, deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Wilfrid Hebert. During the service the choir rendered the "Kyrie" and "Gloria," of Witch; the "Credo," of Nava, and the "Sanctus" and "Agnus Dei," of Gounod's mass in C; at the offertory the "Tota Pulchrae," of Gemoui, was rendered by Mr. R. Bourdon with a violincello obligato by Mr. J. R. Dubois. Amongst other soloists were Messrs. E. St. Amour, C. O. Lamontagne, J. A. Payette, L. Chalefoux, Dr. Marchildon and Master Lariva.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—A ton for sale at from 5c per dozen up. Also a fine variety of booklets and box cards; Children's picture books, the cheapest in the city; sets Dickens, Thackeray, Elliot, at cost price. Music.—Buy a dozen or so of pieces for your lady friends.—W. STARR, 21 and 29 Bleury.

NEWS FROM ROME.

(Gleaned from the London Universe.)

It is announced that Leo XIII. himself will celebrate (God willing) his Jubilee Mass on the 19th of next February in the Vatican Basilica.

A Requiem Mass has been celebrated in the Church of St. Nicholas in Arcione at Rome for the repose of the soul of Cardinal Howard by the Venerable Archconfraternity, of which His Eminence was protector.

General Gervais and his wife, parents of the daughter-in-law of the Ambassador of France to the Holy See, have been admitted to the honour of a Pontifical audience on the presentation of the Countess Lefebvre de Behaine.

The Civiltà Cattolica, the famous review edited by the Jesuits, has an article in its last number on the necessity of the French Royalists rallying round the general Catholic forces of the country to combat on the constitutional ground those French laws which are antagonistic to the Church.

Mgr. Satolli takes no part in the assembly of the American Archbishops, nor has he been delegated to the United States by the Pope with any such object. But the prelate will occupy during three months the chair of theology in the University of Washington. Their Lordships are chiefly occupied with the question of parochial Catholic schools.

The Holy Father has received the Reverend the General of the Order of Servants of Mary, who presented Father Lepicier, Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the Pontifical Urban College of the Propaganda. The Pope entered into a long and affable conversation with the learned professor and encouraged him to follow with earnestness the doctrines of Thomas Aquinas which His Holiness holds so much to heart.

Cardinal Luigi Sepiacci has been named Protector of the Augustinian religious of Santa Marta in Rome. Cardinal Scraphino Vanutelli has been appointed Archbishop of Bologna in place of the late Cardinal Battaglini. His Eminence, who was formerly Nuncio at Brussels and Vienna, will be preconized at the next Consistory. Cardinal Parocchi has been named Honorary President of the Executive Committee for the Jubilee festivals of His Holiness.

The following is the order of the earliest pilgrimages to Rome for the Papal Jubilee: January, the Lorrain pilgrimage; February, the Irish pilgrimage headed by the Primate; the English pilgrimage and the Italian pilgrimage led by several Bishops on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of the month; March, German pilgrimage; April, the French, Belgian, and Spanish pilgrimages. The beatifications announced will take place during presence of the pilgrims at Rome.

The Cause of Rheumatism.

An acid which exists in sour milk and ether, called lactic acid, is believed by physicians to be the cause of rheumatism. Accumulating in the blood, it attacks the fibrous tissues in the joints, and causes agonizing pain. What is needed is a remedy to neutralize the acid, and to so invigorate the kidneys and liver that all waste will be carried off. Hood's Sarsaparilla is heartily recommended by many whom it has cured of rheumatism. It possesses just the desired qualities, and so thoroughly purifies the blood as to prevent occurrence of rheumatic attacks. We suggest a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla by all who suffer from rheumatism.

The Grey Sisters.

The Grey Sisters celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their establishment at Berlin in September last. The German Empress, although a Protestant, was anxious to give some special mark of her sympathy with these holy ladies. Her Majesty, not having learned the date of the anniversary until too late, has sent a letter to the Prince-Bishop of Breslau in which she expresses her admiration for the activity of the community in the care of the sick, and sincerely wishes every prosperity to their institution.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

"Mother, teacher punished me yesterday because I could not point out Moscow on the map." "That was very unjust, dear. Why, Moscow was burned down in 1812."

"Tramp (entering broker's office)—"I am sorry to have to beg, sir, but I am broke." Broker—"I am sorry I cannot help you, but I am broker."

CHINIQUEY VS. CHINIQUEY.

HE OF FIFTY YEARS AGO AND HE OF TO-DAY.

A Methodist Preacher Confounded and Convicted of Ignorance and Falseness by the Notorious Apostate.

Translated from the French.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Mr. ROUSSY.—The Holy Ghost invites us to read the Sacred Scriptures, and in consequence promises to enlighten us.—Here is a text which reveals to us in a most evident manner, this truth:—(2 Timothy ch. III 15-16) "Evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived. But continue thou in the things thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them; and that from a child, thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus. All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness."

Here we see St. Paul congratulating his well beloved Timothy for having known the holy scriptures from his childhood. Therefore, we merit the praises of God by studying the Holy Scriptures. Besides, it is not positively stated here, that all scripture is inspired by God for instruction and correction. If all scripture is given by inspiration of God for instruction and correction, how can Mr. Chiniquy dare to say that the reading of the Holy Scriptures is bad and is able to cause our ruin?

Mr. CHINIQUEY.—Mr. Chairman, I have already remarked to you that this good Mr. Roussy was unfortunate in the choice of his texts. The one that he has just chosen is going to irrefragably destroy his argument. In the first place you see, by this text that St. Paul says positively "continue thou in the things thou hast learned, and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them." Here St. Paul is not speaking of the Bible, but of any writings, he speaks of *all* books which he has learned, and it is very plain, or rather, it is very certain that these things were *not* written, for St. Paul says to remember them, not to read them, in which he had read them, but on account of the person who had taught them to him. And to show how far St. Paul was from preaching Mr. Roussy's usual doctrine, that all things necessary to salvation are written in the Bible, it will suffice to cast our eyes a few lines higher than the text quoted by Mr. Roussy.—St. Paul speaking to the same Timothy, says to him: "And the things which thou hast heard from me, before many witnesses, the same command to faithful men, who shall be fit to teach others also." (2 Tim. II 2.)

Yes, continue thou, says the Apostle to the Gentiles, in the things you have learned not only by the reading of the Sacred books, but also in the things you have heard from me, before many witnesses." St. Paul in these words used language when writing to Timothy, that he had when addressing the Thessalonians, for he said to them also:—"Therefore brethren, stand firm, and hold the tradition which you have learned, whether by word or by our epistle." (2 Thess. II, 14.) And these words of the Apostle Paul, which are the words of the Holy Ghost himself, have resounded throughout the world for 1900 years. And all those who have really believed in Jesus-Christ have repeated them, they believe them, and they will repeat them to the very end of time, for the eternal confusion of infidels and of innovators.—"Hold the tradition which you have learned, whether by word or by our epistle." That has been the teaching of the Church for nineteen centuries. That will be the teaching of the Church to the end of time; for the Church, like the Son of God, whose Immaculate Spouse she is, can never change. St. Paul was far from upholding the absurd doctrine of modern innovators; he who says positively in his Epistle to the Romans (ch. X, 13-17):—"Whoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved. How then shall they call on Him in whom they have not believed? Or how shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard? And who shall they hear without a preacher?"

And how can they preach unless they be sent?—Faith then cometh by hearing and hearing by the word of Christ."

St. Paul congratulates St. Timothy on his reading of the Holy Scriptures, but it was because his holy disciple joined to this reading, the most entire submission to the explanations and to the instructions, *by word of mouth*, of his superiors before God. It is also in this manner that the Church wishes her children to read the Holy Scriptures. The absurd idea entertained by Mr. Roussy, that a knowledge of the Gospel comes by reading alone, was so far from the thought of the Apostle, that he cries out:—"How shall the nations believe on Jesus-Christ if they have not heard Him spoken of, and how shall they hear Him spoken of, unless some one preaches to them?"

According to the Apostle St. Paul, therefore, the best manner, or rather, the only means of knowing Jesus-Christ, is to hear of Him by preaching, and not by reading. Without doubt reading is not useless, but it adds the faith only of those, who listen to the preaching of those who have been sent to preach.

But I have told you that Mr. Roussy was going to completely destroy himself with the text which he has quoted for us. If I have understood this gentleman well, he has read to us in his Bible, these exact words, "All scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." Are those not the words you have read, Mr. Roussy?

Mr. ROUSSY.—Yes, sir. St. Paul says, "all scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness."

Mr. CHINIQUEY.—Mr. Chairman and all of you gentlemen, who compose this respectable meeting, you have heard these words from Mr. Roussy's Bible. Well, what do you think of them? Yes, what do you think of a man or of a religion which assures you that all scripture for writing is given by the inspiration of God for reproof, for correction and for instruction. Up to the present moment you have believed that there were books or writings which could only debase and corrupt the heart, but Mr. Roussy has discovered the contrary in his precious Bible. I know of a great number of books which have been written from nothing but an inspiration derived from the most wicked thoughts of the heart, writings which can only debase and corrupt those who read them, but Mr. Roussy assures us that we have all been mistaken and he proclaims that *all* writings (or scriptures) are given by the inspiration of God. You have well understood him to say so, have you not? "Yes, yes," from all sides. A few minutes ago, Mr. Roussy said, with emphasis, that if anyone added anything to or took anything from the word of God—*he is cursed*. Well, gentlemen, this being the case, the curse of God must surely be on those who wrote the Bible that Mr. Roussy holds in his hands, for this Bible is false, ridiculously false, when it says that "all writing or scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness."

Mr. ROUSSY—(rising angrily).—How dare you say, Mr. Chiniquy, that the Holy Bible I hold in my hand is false and deceptive. I defy you to prove it; what you say is blasphemy.

Mr. CHINIQUEY.—I am going to prove to you, sir, that what I have just said, is nothing but the truth; your Bible is false and deceptive to an absurd degree. It is a falsified Bible, and I am about to prove it at once.

Addressing then a respectable farmer, named Gauthier, Sir, by whom was the Bible I hold in my hand given to you?

Mr. GAUTHIER.—That Bible was given to me by a person who had it from Mr. Roussy.

Mr. CHINIQUEY.—Very well, Mr. Chairman, you are going to judge what should be thought of Protestant Bibles. The Bible that Mr. Roussy holds, says:—"All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." But the Bible which I hold and which also comes from Mr. Roussy, does not contain this absurdity, for I read in it, "all Scripture, *divinely inspired*, is profitable to teach, to correct, to instruct in justice."

*NOTE BY THE TRANSLATOR.—In English the word "scripture," by common usage, generally means the Sacred Scriptures; this translation, however, in Protestant Bibles, is more glaringly apparent in the French version, the word "écriture," which is here used, corresponding with the English word "writing" in every day use.

Mr. ROUSSY (rising in a hurry)—The two sentences are the same.

Mr. CHINIQUEY.—No, sir, these two sentences are not the same. Is it the same thing, Mr. Chairman, and all you gentlemen who hear me: all of you reply: is it the same thing to say, "All scripture is given by inspiration of God"—and to say—"All scripture divinely inspired is profitable to teach," etc.?

From all sides of the hall a unanimous cry is heard—"No, these two sentences are not the same!"

Mr. CHINIQUEY.—You are right, my friends; the first of these sentences is an absurdity, and it is only a Bible coming from the hands of Satan himself, which could say that "all scripture is given by inspiration of God." This sentence is infernal in character. No, no, all writing is not inspired by God. There are many writings, there are thousands of books inspired by the Devil.

Besides, here are two Bibles, both presented by the hands of Mr. Roussy. If the one which says "all scripture is given by inspiration of God" is correct, that which says "all scripture divinely inspired is profitable to teach" is incorrect.

The latter is copied from the authorized Catholic Bible, and if the Methodists, in copying it, have added anything to the true Bible, they have taken something from the Bible which Mr. Roussy has before him. This is as clear as sunlight; either they have added to this one the words "divinely inspired," or they have taken them from the other; and as both these Bibles are printed and circulated by the Methodists, for the one claims to be a copy of the Catholic Bible, they both come from their hands, therefore, according to Mr. Roussy's words, they are cursed by Heaven for having added to or taken from the word of God.

Mr. ROUSSY (taking up excitedly his cap and coat, and wishing to leave, says)—I don't care to argue any longer with a man who dares to tell me that my Bible is falsified.

Mr. CHINIQUEY.—I am not satisfied with telling you so, sir, but I prove it. Here are two Bibles, both coming from your one speaks in one manner, the other in another. Consequently, one of them must be falsified, and you are consequently probably convicted of having circulated a falsified Bible.

But enough on this question of the Bible and of tradition; I have confounded you by your own words on these questions. Let us take up the discussion that you have brought against the Catholic Church of having suppressed the second commandment of God. Did you, Mr. Roussy, put your signature at the bottom of this letter? (Mr. Chiniquy then shows a letter signed by Mr. Roussy, in which the Catholic Church is accused of having suppressed the second commandment of God.)

Mr. ROUSSY (appearing confused and trembling)—Yes, sir, it is I who have signed that letter.

Mr. CHINIQUEY.—Very well; then you must prove what you have stated in this letter.

Mr. ROUSSY.—No, sir, you have told me that my Bible is falsified, and I am going.

He again wishes to leave. On all sides are heard cries of "Don't let him escape! stop him. You are a coward, Mr. Roussy." It was only with great difficulty that Mr. Chiniquy and the chairman were able to stop the noise. Order being somewhat restored.

Mr. CHINIQUEY.—That is not the only place where your Bible has been shamefully falsified; here is another of your texts, where the hand of Satan is shown in a plainly visible manner—(St. Matthew, ch. xvii, v. 24): "For whosoever wishes to save his soul, shall lose it—but whosoever shall lose his soul for the love of me, shall find it again." Is not this a great discovery, that of a soul which has been lost for the love of Jesus-Christ?

This text seemed to strike Mr. Roussy like a thunderbolt; he starts from the platform where he was, saying:—"Amongst the Latins, the soul and the life were the same thing." These ridiculous words were greeted with an immense shout of laughter; with cries, "the coward, he is running away; he is not able to continue the discussion. Stop him from going out." But the chairman and Mr. Chiniquy succeeded in restoring order, reminding the people

*"Car quiconque voudra sauver son âme, la perdra. Mais quiconque perdra son âme pour l'amour de moi, la retrouvera."—French Protestant Bible.

that they had given their word of honor not to do anything to hurt Mr. Roussy.

While Mr. Roussy was making his escape through the crowd, a Protestant, fearing that they would do him an injury, and wishing to protect him, exclaimed: "Mr. Roussy is defeated, it is true, but it is not necessary on that account to kill him."

THE END.

Charitable Institutions.

Under the above heading, *La Semaine Religieuse* of this week publishes an able article defending the principle by which property belonging to charitable institutions is exempted from taxation. Such establishments are indispensable, it shows. What would society be without them? Would it be Christian? Would it even be civilized? The number of our asylums, orphanages, hospitals, etc., was a source of public ruin, and an object of admiration for strangers. If of the state built these establishments as it had built its public offices? No. Did the State support them? No. The State had certainly subsidized them, but not as much as was necessary. No had the municipal authorities done anything for the poor, and these one wise afflicted in our midst. It was all left to the charitable bodies. The hospitals, etc., existed for the public, and were as much entitled to exemption as were the City Hall, the Court House and other public edifices.

"But," continues the article, "it will be remarked that these communities are so numerous today. Well, does any one mean to say that they are too numerous? Can we dispense with the Hotel Dieu, the Grey Nuns' Hospital? the Assumption, Providence, the Institute of the Blessed Sacrament, the Convent of the Good Shepherd, the Hospice of the Little Sisters of the Poor? These are so far from being a superfluous expenditure, that only last year an effort has been made to reduce their number. Besides, it is a mistake to think that these communities are entirely exempt. They pay water rates, expatriation taxes, and, on just being to them, rent, when they do not actually occupy, they are taxed to the full extent, although the revenues arising from such properties are devoted to the unselfish ends for which the communities exist."

MADE WITH SKILL.

Dr. Wood's New Way, Pure Syrup, the modern successful cure for coughs, croup, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, all pulmonary complaints, is made from the best medicinal herbs and herbs by the most skillful and scientific methods, and cannot fail to give prompt relief.

Charitable Bazaar.

Have you received a book of tickets for the Stagnor Bazaar? If so, remit at once to the Pastor, Rev. Father Moyna. Who remits promptly enhances the offering. If you have not received tickets, dispatch a post card reminding him of his negligence, and you will receive a book by return of mail. Father Moyna requests his many friends to redouble their efforts during the few remaining weeks, and thus make his Bazaar a financial success. Drawing, Sat. 4th and 5th January, 1893.

Montreal, November 18th. I was suffering for three months from an obstinate cough, breaking in my throat, night sweats and a general debility, which caused me to lose consumption of the lungs. I am now perfectly well, and owing to Dr. *Leopold's Syrup of Turpentine*. I took four small bottles of 25 cent each. F. MATH, 875, V. A., General Contractor, No. 179, St. Antoine Street.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, March 23rd 1893. Dr. Lavoie's Turpentine, Montreal. My dear Doctor, Your *Syrup of Turpentine* is without a doubt a marvelous remedy, one whose due efficacy will certainly not be long in becoming generally known. I was suffering for several days from acute bronchitis which caused weakening fits of coughing day and night, to such an extent that I was entirely unable to sleep and it became almost an impossibility for me to attend to my business. After having tried various remedies without any relief, I bought a bottle of your *Syrup of Turpentine* and in two days there remained not the slightest trace of my bronchitis. I may add that I address you this attestation of my own accord and without having been asked for it by any one. Your sincerely, RENE BAUDET.

We all respect those who know more than we do; but we don't wish them to run our business.

Dr. A. T. Stocutt's

OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Catarrh—Use it. For sale by all druggists, 35 cents per bottle.

When the self-made men are badly made they are not pointed to as examples for boys.

Yes, we are opposed to strikes. We got opposed to them when we were a schoolboy.

C. M. B. A.

[OFFICIAL.]

Office of Grand President for Canada, Brockville, Dec. 3rd, 1893.

BROTHERS:—An impression seems to prevail amongst some of our Quebec Brothers that their delegates to conventions are not eligible for the principal offices in the Grand Council, and that hereafter they will not have an equal control over the association funds with the other provinces. The section of the Ontario Insurance Act which was supposed to have their effect is sub. sec. 3 of sec. 17. The opinion of Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat has been had on the point and this will, I think, be sufficient to set the minds of our Quebec brothers at rest on that score. Mowat's opinion is contained in the letter published below. Faithfully yours,

O. K. FRASER.

Department of Attorney General of Ontario, Toronto, 20th Nov., 1892.

DEAR SIR:—I received from Mr. Brown the papers referred to in your letter of the 1st, and I have now considered the question submitted to me in your letter as to the 3rd sub-section of section 17 of the insurance corporation act, 1891, namely, whether the sub-section applies where not all, but a majority only, of the officers and agents having the charge, possession, custody, or power of the fund are residents of Ontario. I am obliged to answer in the negative. The sub-section would certainly be held by the courts to be one which should be construed strictly, and not only does it say nothing of a majority, but the general purport of the clause would be thought to support the view that the case intended was where all are residents of Ontario; for if the enactment would even in that case be within the jurisdiction over persons not within the jurisdiction, and the enactment does not purport to be restricted to cases in which the fund is locally situated within the province, and on that ground within the jurisdiction; nor does it purport to be confined to cases where all the beneficiaries are residents, and I suppose that, as a matter of fact in the present case there may be beneficiaries resident in Quebec, as there is a trustee resident there. These and other circumstances would I think be judicially held to place beyond doubt the propriety of holding that the clause was only intended to apply when at all events all the trustees, officers and agents were residents, and does not apply to the case in reference to which my opinion is desired. O. K. Fraser, Esq., Brockville, Ont.

O. Mowat.

The last issue of the C. M. B. A. weekly winds up its unbrotherly appeal for disunion in Canada with the following despairing wail.

"If the Quebec members cannot realize what this crazy agitation, this threatening attitude against the establishment of a Grand Council in Quebec means, when told by one who may or intentionally deceived any member of the association by false statements, nor imprudent advice, it will be for them to regret not having heeded that advice, when too late."

Of course the "agitation" must be crazy when not approved by Bro. Deare and all who are favorable to preserving Canadian Catholic unity are crazy. Consequently, on this question at least, the Archbishops of both Toronto and Montreal and nearly, if not all, the spiritual advisers, are out of their minds; the vast majority of the members and branches and Provinces of Canada have said good-bye to their brains; all the Canadian Grand Council officials and leading members of the association including Judges Landry, and Rioux, Bro. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., M. F. Hackett, M. P., Dawdail, Latchford, Grand President Fraser and all the rest of them are stark, staring maniacs, and the one perfect set of brains in the association is now in the possession of the one "who never intentionally deceived any member of the association by false statements."

Amongst the several unfair and un-Catholic insinuations thrown out in the last issue of the C. M. B. A. weekly is that there is a possibility the association in Canada may some day be controlled by officers for life. The truth is that the very Insurance Act with which the weekly finds so much fault prevents this gross injustice, but the Supreme

Constitution permits it, and as a matter of fact there are now life members of the Supreme Council, whereas there can be none in Canada.

At the regular meeting of the C. M. B. A. Branch No. 177 Newcastle, N. B., the following preambles and resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted.

"Whereas, at the Hamilton Convention the assembled delegates, with very few exceptions expressed themselves in favor of a separate charter for the Dominion of Canada;—

And whereas, the said charter was in the usual course of events, and after long but amicable discussion granted by the representatives of the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A. assembled at Montreal,

And whereas this Association is Catholic, that is to say Universal.—All embracing in spirit and in fact;—

Be it therefore resolved that the St. Mary's Branch No. 177 of the C. M. B. A., Newcastle, N. B., in regular meeting assembled, do cordially endorse the action of the Grand President in the premises, and sympathize with him in his efforts to maintain intact the Grand Council of the Dominion, as it at present exists.

And be it further resolved that this branch regard the action of certain agitators to the contrary as mischievous—fraught with injury to the Association at large, delusive in its aims, retarding as it must the progressive march of the Association.

And be it further resolved that the aforesaid preambles and resolutions be forwarded for publication to THE TRUE WITNESS, the C. M. B. A. Journal, and the Catholic Record.

JOHN MORRISSEY, President.
WM. P. HARRIMAN, Secretary
Newcastle, N. B., Dec. 6th., 1892.

Election of Officers, Branch 26.

On Monday evening a large and representative meeting of Branch 26, C. M. B. A. was held, at which fully one hundred members were present. The annual election of officers took place, when the following members were chosen:—President, Bro. P. Kelly; 1st vice-president, Bro. W. J. Kerr; 2nd vice-president, Bro. J. Kavanagh; recording secretary, Bro. F. C. Lawlor; assistant recording secretary, Bro. John Hamilton; treasurer, Bro. T. J. White; financial secretary, Bro. W. J. Scullion; marshal, Bro. John Lappin; and guard, Bro. J. Milloy

THE HOME RULE FUND.

The List of Subscribers—A Good Commencement.

As stated last week we now furnish the names of those who subscribed, at the first meeting of the Home Rule Fund Committee held in St. Patrick's parish. Meetings will be duly held in all quarters of the city. Any sum from the part of a dollar upward will be gladly and thankfully accepted. The amounts will be all duly acknowledged in the TRUE WITNESS.

Hon. Edward Murphy.....	50.00
Dr. Hugston.....	50.00
Hon. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P.....	50.00
James O'Brien.....	50.00
P. McCrory.....	20.00
H. J. Kavanagh.....	20.00
P. Wright.....	20.00
J. P. Heffernan.....	10.00
W. E. Doran.....	10.00
Alderman W. H. Cunningham.....	10.00
John Hochman.....	5.00
F. Callahan.....	5.00
T. O'Connor.....	5.00
James Milloy.....	5.00
T. Styles.....	5.00
James Ryan.....	5.00
John O'Neill.....	5.00
A. Brogan.....	2.00
T. D. Franc.....	1.00
Peter Horne.....	1.00
M. Duggan.....	1.00
Cash paid to True Witness office.....	1.00

A Correction.

"Grandfather's" letter of last week suffered considerably in consequence of a page of the manuscript being inadvertently misplaced. The connecting link was only found after the head and tail of the letter were united in the press. We trust "Grandfather" will excuse an accident. His experience of many years in this world must teach him that there is more truth than poetry in the old saying, "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip."—Ed. T. W.

ST. GABRIEL'S BAZAAR.

A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

The Room Crowded Every Evening and Great Enthusiasm Manifested as Well as Energy Display on all Sides.

The Grand Bazaar in St. Gabriel's parish, under the able direction of Rev. Father O'Meara, the energetic and devoted pastor or opened on Friday evening last and is likely to continue until next Monday. It is held in the basement of the new St. Gabriel's Church and so far it has been very well patronized and the interest it excites is yielding a good sum to the church treasury.

During the present week it will be open at 2.30 p.m. and will close at 6 p.m.; again opening at 7.30 p.m. and lasting until 10.30 p.m. On Monday evening the Beaver junior Lacrosse champions took tea at the Bazaar and had a gala time. On Tuesday evening the St. Gabriel's Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters had tea in the hall and their number was augmented by brethren from other courts of the city. To-night the C.M.B.A. will be the guests and a splendid spread will be laid. On Thursday evening an opportunity will be given to the friends of our own "Shamrocks" to meet them at a dinner to be given the famous prayers.

On Friday evening an oyster supper will be given to St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society and their friends. Each evening music will be furnished by a full orchestra, and the latest and choicest selections will enliven the different banquets. A diamond ring has been presented for competition between the members of the champion lacrosse clubs.

We might say that owing to the efforts of the ladies the Bazaar promises to be a great success. Great credit is due them for the manner in which they have exerted themselves and the numerous devices to which they have resorted in order to make the whole enterprise most attractive and most remunerative. However, we must not omit to pay a highly deserved tribute to the good pastor, Rev. Father O'Meara. In the midst of all his noble parochial undertakings, despite all the vexatious obstacles that thoughtlessness, hot-headedness and perverseness have cast in his way, he has been able to find time to organize this grand Bazaar, and to push forward the interests of his rapidly increasing parish, with an ability and energy that challenges the admiration of every person. Needless to say that we wish Father O'Meara every possible success in this and in every other enterprise his priestly devotion may suggest.

THAT GLORIOUS HYMN.

The "Salve Regina."

One of the sweetest and most beautiful hymns or antiphons with which the Catholic Church salutes the ever-blessed Mother of God is undoubtedly the "Salve Regina," or "Hail Holy Queen." It rises daily from the lips of many thousands of priests and religious at the end of Compline, and the faithful are wont to include it in their evening prayers. It is a suppliant prayer, a cry for help, and who can read it attentively without being deeply impressed by its meaning? Surely it must be most acceptable to the tender heart of Mary.

This favorite prayer was composed by a Benedictine monk called Hermanus Contractus, or Herman the Lame. Herman was the son of Count Wolfrath II. and Hiltrude, and was born in the year 1013. Of fourteen children he was apparently the most unfortunate, for, when about six years old, he caught a severe cold, in consequence of which his limbs were so contracted that he obtained the surname of "Contractus," or the Lame. In the hour of trial he had recourse to the Comfortress of the afflicted, and sought her assistance. Nor did he seek in vain. Restored to health, he was allowed to visit the monastery school of St. Gall's, in Switzerland. His quiet and amiable disposition won him many friends, and his great learning the highest honors in the monastery. At the age of thirty he took his solemn vows. According to Trithemius, he was thoroughly skilled in philosophy, astronomy, poetry, rhetoric and music, and was conversant with the Latin, Greek, Arabic and Hebrew languages. The most important of

his writings, at least, as far as they have come down to us, is his "Chronicle." It extends from the birth of our Lord up to the death of the author, A. D. 1054, and is of great documentary value to the historian.

The concluding words of the Salve Regina: "O clement, O loving, O most sweet Virgin Mary." were added, as is well known, by St. Bernard about the year 1146. St. Bernard was commissioned by Pope Eugene III. to preach a crusade, or military expedition, for the recovery of the Holy Land. The saint readily complied with the wish of the Pope, and preached with truly apostolic zeal at Constance, Basle, Treiburg, Cologne and other cities. On Christmas Eve he came to Spire, and was accompanied to the cathedral by the bishop and the people in solemn procession. Conrad III. and the princes of the empire who were assembled at the Reichstag, or Imperial Diet at Spire received the saint with every mark of distinction. On entering the Dom, the "Salve Regina" was intoned with the greatest enthusiasm. St. Bernard was deeply moved, and as the last words resounded: "After this our exile show unto us the blessed fruit of thy womb, Jesus," the saint exclaimed: "O clemens, O pia, O dulcis Virgo Maria"—"O clement, O loving, O sweet Virgin Mary."

The inhabitants of Spire have perpetuated the event on four plates of brass in their famous cathedral. On the first plate near the principal entrance are inscribed the words: "O clemens"; on the second, "O pia"; on the third, "O dulcis"; and on the fourth, at the foot of the Blessed Virgin's altar, "Virgo Maria."

Such, dear reader, is the origin of the "Salve Regina."—Francis in Franciscan Tectury.

Forty Hours.

Tuesday the exercise of the Forty Hours were held at St. Ligouri; tomorrow they will be held at Ste. Emilie; and on Sunday at St. Ambroise.

Ordinations.

On Sunday morning last, at the Cathedral Chapel, His Grace the Archbishop administered the sacrament of Holy Orders. On next Saturday morning the ordination services will be held in the Grand Seminary on Sherbrooke Street.

Directions About Sick Calls.

1. Let the priest be sent for at an early stage of the illness, when the mind of the sick person possesses its full vigor.
2. On a table, covered with a white cloth, should be placed a crucifix, holy water, a candle, communion card (or a substitute for one), a glass of water, and a spoon.
3. The family should be kneeling around the sick bed whilst the Sacraments are being administered.
4. After the priest's departure the friends of the sick person should, from time to time, suggest prayers, especially acts of contrition and of love of God.
5. If other duties prevent the priest from calling as often as desired, let him be sent for again and again.
6. When the case is not urgent, word should be sent before nine o'clock in the morning, but in case of sudden illness the priest should be summoned at once—either day or night.—Catholic Citizen.

How He Escaped a Debt.

The celebrated French poet, Saint-Foix, who, in spite of his large income, was always in debt, sat one day in a barber's shop waiting to be shaved. He was lathered, when the door opened and a tradesman entered who happened to be one of the poet's largest creditors. No sooner did this man see Saint-Foix than he angrily demanded his money. The poet composedly begged him not to make a scene. "Won't you wait for the money until I am shaved?" "Certainly," said the other, pleased at the prospect. Saint-Foix then made the barber a witness of the agreement, and immediately took a towel, wiped the lather from his face, and left the shop. He wore a beard to the end of his days.

In the proud lexicon of the modern farmer there is no such a word as fail. A "pound" of precaution is worth several tons of hydrophobia cure.

Patrons of husbandry—Mothers with marriageable daughters.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

A HISTORY OF THE OFFICE.

The Restoration of a Portfolio that Dates Back to the Union Times, and is Old as the Constitution.

The Gazette of last Thursday published the following timely and interesting editorial on the subject of the new, or rather restored office of Solicitor-General.

It is only to be expected that those who interest themselves in public affairs should be curious about the new federal offices now about to be filled, their special duties, the precedents for them, and their relations, actual or possible, to the Government. It is generally known that in the session of 1857 an act was passed with the view of initiating the English system of having political heads of departments, who will commence their official career by holding certain offices which will not necessarily give them a position in the Cabinet. Until the present readjustment, consequent on the retirement from the premiership of Sir John Abbott and the accession to that place of power of Sir John Thompson, no positive attempt had been made to give effect to the provisions of the law. The department of Trade and Commerce, with Comptrollers of Customs and Revenue, now takes the place of the ministry of Customs and the ministry of Indian Revenue. This is a change which the business community that it mainly concerns will readily understand and appreciate. It is regarding the position of Solicitor-General that most questions have been asked. It may be well, therefore, to offer a few remarks on this office, which those whose memories go back to Union times will recognize as a restoration of a portfolio which was then amply provided for. Under some name or other it has a place in the Government of every constitutionally administered country. In Great Britain there were formerly nine great officers of state, of which the Lord High Steward, once the most powerful functionary in the kingdom and still by precedence first of the nine, was under the Norman and early Plantagenet kings at the head of the entire machinery, legal and judicial, of the realm.

The Lord Chancellor, who comes next, is always a member of the Cabinet, and is the official spokesman of the House of Lords as well as the highest of English Judges. In every British Ministry, though not necessarily in the Cabinet, there is also an Attorney-General, and next to him, his associate and in case of illness or absence, his substitute, stands the Solicitor-General. These two are considered the chief law officers of the Crown. The Attorney-General is at the head of the Bar, and the position that he holds is only filled by counsel of acknowledged ability and character. The Solicitor-General is his assistant, his deputy, and in case of his death or retirement, his successor.

Under the Union, by special arrangement, each section of the two-fold province had both its Attorney-General and its Solicitor-General. When the British North America act created the Dominion, the Attorney-General was represented in the list of Cabinet ministers by the Minister of Justice. There is also in each of the provinces a portfolio allotted to a minister who retains the name of Attorney-General. He is officially the recognized legal adviser of the Lieutenant Governor and has charge, within his province, of all matters connected with the administration of justice. There is, indeed, no more important post in the Executive council, and again and again the Attorney-General has been provincial premier. If we go to Australia, or New Zealand, or to the Cape of Good Hope, we will find the same important functionary, and not infrequently he is at the head of the government. Even in the Crown colonies, such as Hong-Kong and Natal, this officer is one of the Executive council. Sometimes, as in New South Wales, he is called, as in our federal cabinet, Minister of Justice, while, again, in Ceylon we meet him under the designation of Queen's Advocate. In the German Empire as well as in the French Republic there is a Ministry of Justice. So also in either section of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. In the United States, the equivalent officer bears the alternative name of Attorney-General. A Solicitor-General was created by act of Congress in 1870, but he is

A PRIZE PUZZLE. NO PRIZES FOR STUPID PEOPLE.



(In the above Sketch Six Faces are to be Found.) The proprietors of THE LADIES HOME MONTHLY will give a first-class Upright Piano, of the very best make valued at \$300 to the person who can first find the six faces. A reward of a Safety Bicycle valued at \$125, for the second correct answer. A fine Oak Bedroom Set valued at \$50 for the third correct answer. A Solid Gold Watch for each of the next two correct answers. A Ten Dollar Gold Piece for the next three correct answers. Every contestant is to cut out the Rebus, and make a cross with a lead pencil on the six faces and send same to us with ten three-cent postage stamps or ten cents in silver, for three months subscription to The Ladies Home Monthly, which is the best Ladies publication in Canada. We will give to the last ten correct answers received each a handsome Banquet Lamp, and a valuable prize will also be given to every person who is able to answer the Rebus correctly until fifty prizes have been awarded. The envelope which contains correct answer bearing first postmark will receive first reward, and the remainder in order as received. Every gift in this competition will be faithfully awarded. Our "Ladies Home Monthly" is available by reliable public agents. Be sure and answer today and enclose 30 cents, and you may receive a valuable prize for your trouble. Address: H. Ladies Home Monthly, 192 King St., West, Toronto, Canada.

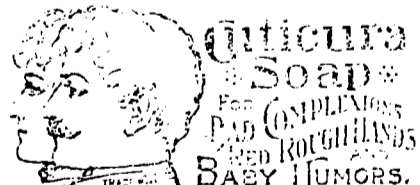
not a member of the Cabinet. Besides the English Solicitor-General, there are in the United Kingdom officers for Scotland and Ireland who bear the same designation. There are also in Scotland a Lord Justice-General, a Lord Advocate and a Lord Justice-Clerk, and in Ireland, a Lord Chancellor and an Attorney-General.

It is evident, therefore, that for the new office in the Dominion's Department of Justice, which is to be so well filled by the able member for Montreal Centre, there is no lack in precedent both in the past and in the present. The precedent that most concerns us is, of course, that of the United Kingdom and of the Empire, and we have seen that both in the metropolis and in the regime which in Canada, immediately preceded that under which we are now living, the office of Solicitor-General was always closely associated with that of Attorney-General. It may be recalled that the Quebec act of 1774 was virtually based on the opinions of Attorney-General Thurlow, afterwards Lord Thurlow, and Solicitor-General Wedderburn, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn, while in Canada some of the most eminent of our statesmen have at some stage of their careers filled one or other of these important positions.

Blow, blow, blow! That disagreeable catarrh can be cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, a constitutional remedy.

It has been remarked that some are according to their means, and some are according to their means.

Ladies seldom hit the nail on the head. They are more apt to hit the nail on the finger.



Cuticura Soap For Complexions, Pimples, Red Roughs, and Baby Humors. DAD COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLES, ETC. CUTICURA SOAP... Sold throughout the world. Price 25c. Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases" address: Parlor, Druggists and Chemical Dispensaries, Boston, Mass.

Boys' Fur Caps From \$1.50 at ALEX. NELSON & CO.'S REMOVAL SALE Commencing Dec. 5th, 1892.

25 PER CENT DISCOUNT ON ALL OUR LADIES' GAUNTLETS, MITTS AT ALEX. NELSON & CO.'S REMOVAL SALE.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

Getting Bigger - AND - Getting Smaller AT THE SAME TIME.

Seems a contradiction in words. It is not so in fact. It exactly expresses what is taking place at our Big Middy Sale. The crowd that attend it are every day getting larger, and as a natural consequence the stock is getting smaller by degrees, and beautifully less. It is still large enough, however, to yield bargains to very new comers. The terms we offer, considering the first-class quality of the goods, are sufficient to diminish any stock. These are:

20 Per Cent. Discount On all imported Jackets, Dolmans, and Ulsters, the latest fashions and the newest styles.

ALSO, Several beautiful lines of our down to and their original price. Surely this is enough by way of inducement.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

20 Per Cent. Discount LADIES' FAWN JACKETS \$ 6.75 20 percent off 7.50 20 percent off 8.25 20 percent off 10.00 20 percent off

HALF PRICE LADIES' FAWN JACKETS \$ 6.00 for \$12.00 11.00 for 21.00 10.00 for 20.00

ONE-THIRD ORIGINAL PRICE. Ladies' Ulsters, All Colors, \$ 11.00 for \$17.75 18.50 for 26.00

Childrens' Reefers, Half Price.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, And 105, 107, 109, and 111 St. Peter St. TERMS CASH AND ONLY ONE PRICE Telephone 2193.

HUNDREDS OF MUFFS TO CHOOSE FROM AT ALEX. NELSON & CO.'S REMOVAL SALE 25 Per Cent Discount.

IRISH NEWS.

The Rev. James Keating, a curate of Gorey, has been appointed parish priest of Davidstown.

A writ against Mr. William O'Brien, M. P. (for the Bolton damages and costs) has been lodged with the sheriff of Dublin, for the purpose of being executed. It is for a sum of over £1,000.

Mr. Richard Hassard, a solicitor of Waterford, died on Nov. 7, after about nine days' illness, from typhoid fever. Mr. Hassard was a central figure in athletic circles about fifteen years ago. He was bicycle champion of Ireland in 1877 and 1879, and he rowed for the Dublin University Boat Club in the successful four at Henley.

At the Presentation Convent, Galway, recently, the two Misses Costello, daughters of M. J. Costello, of Grogan Lodge, Tuam, whose names in religion are Sister Mary Vincent and Sister Mary Magdalen respectively, received the black veil. Archbishop McEvilly officiated and was assisted by Fathers McHugh of the Presbytery, and Grealy of St. Jarlath's College.

An exciting scene was witnessed at the eviction of a caretaker named Timothy Murphy, near Karmark, on Nov. 11. He had strongly barricaded the doors and windows of his residence. The bailiffs having failed to force the doors, attacked the windows, where they received showers of boiling water, burning coals, bottles, stones, and red hot irons. The bailiffs narrowly escaped being scalded. After a protracted struggle possession was taken.

A serious accident occurred at Meenies, between Skibbereen and Drimoleague recently. Daniel Kelly, nineteen years of age, was reading a newspaper with the light of a small hand lamp, when the paper ignited. In jumping up to save himself he spilled the oil, which saturated his clothes, with the result that he was fearfully burned from the knees up to and on the chest. Drs. Crowley and Lewis were summoned and they found that Kelly had sustained serious and dangerous injuries.

Sir Thomas Gratian Esmonde visited Maharees, in West Kerry, recently for the purpose of making a personal examination of the selected site for the proposed fishery pier at that place. Sir Thomas declared that not only would he use every exertion to have the erection of the pier proceeded with immediately, but further that he intended to leave no stone unturned to induce the Government to grant a loan sufficient to purchase substantial boats for the fishermen. Afterwards he visited the National School, and expressed his delight at the largeness of the attendance of pupils and the order and neatness observable.

An exquisitely wrought Celtic cross of Sicilian marble is to be erected at Newcastle over the grave of the Rev. Lawrence Gordon of Clonmel. The cross is two feet in height, and rests on a finely moulded block of native limestone. On the front of the pedestal is the inscription: "In memory of the Rev. Lawrence Gordon, O. C. S. M., St. Mary's, Clonmel, who died April 16, 1892, in the forty first year of his age and the eighteenth of his sacred ministry. He was zealous in the discharge of his duties, forgetful of himself in his solicitude for the poor and oppressed, and a patron of the soundest judgment. May he rest in peace." On the reverse of the cross are the words on a Celtic script: "Thy will be done." At the right hand side is an inscription to the memory of the good priest's mother, Mrs. Bridget Gordon, of Clonmel, who died March 27, 1886. This beautiful memorial will be surrounded by a suitable iron railing resting on fifty feet of corbel.

BLOCHES CURED. DEAR SIRS,—The body was covered with blotches, and I was at last induced to try Burdock Blood Purifiers; by the time I had used 2 bottles of it I was completely cured, and I cannot speak too highly of it. MRS. JAMES DUNN, DUNDAS, N.S.

The self-made man is frequently exceedingly proud of a very poor job.

LITTLE JESSIE WAS CURED. DEAR SIRS,—My little Jessie was very bad with La Grippe which left a bad cough. I gave her Hagar's Peppermint Balsam and it soon cured her. MRS. McVITTIE, Poppleton, Ont.

MENS' FUR CAPS. FROM \$1.50 AT ALEX. NELSON & CO.'S REMOVAL SALE. Commencing Dec. 5th, 107 and 109 Bloor street.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, at Bar Hospital, Kalamazoo, Mich., are arranging to establish a free eye and ear infirmary for the poor of that city.

The Franciscan Fathers, who for ninety-nine years have been expelled from Cologne, have now been readmitted, and have been presented by several Catholics with a house which they will use as a convent.

The visit to the Vatican the other day of the Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the Czar, indicates that Russia is still solicitous to have the good will of the Holy See, notwithstanding that St. Petersburg denies Russian Catholics their rights.

The Princess Isabella, sister of the Queen Regent of Spain, on the occasion of her recent visit to Saragossa, went to the famous shrine of Our Lady of the Pillar, and hung up the diamond bracelet she was wearing as her offering to Our Lady.

An aged Hungarian pilgrim, Stephan Christian, arrived last week at Lourdes, after having walked the entire distance from Buda Pesth, a pilgrimage of 1,292 miles. He did the journey in 52 days, at an average of 25 miles a day, eating very sparingly, and always sleeping in the open air.

The Rome correspondent of the London Chronicle says that the Pope has approved of a bill which the German courts are preparing to introduce in the Reichstag for the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration for disarmament under the presidency of the Pope.

Samuel Knill, London's Catholic Mayor, has organized a loan committee, with headquarters at the Mansion House, London, and through the efforts of this organization a number of valuable works of art from London and municipalities throughout England will be collected and forwarded to the World's Fair.

The views of Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, were carefully considered by the delegates who attended the bimillenary congress held last week at Brussels. The Dublin prelate favors free silver coinage, which he says would greatly aid the Irish farmers. Should Dr. Walsh visit us next year, as he has half promised to do, and go out to the silver states, these views of his would aid to the heartiness of his welcome.

The unwillingness of the Pope to have the Jesuit headquarters removed from Fiesole to Rome will, doubtless, be cited by those individuals who accuse His Holiness of "liberal" tendencies as an indication that the white Pope and the black Pope are not in accord. The real explanation of the Papal action is probably to be found, however, in an aversion on the part of the Sovereign Pontiff to have the Jesuits abandoned a place with which their society has been so long associated.

The Boston Republic says that it can hardly be unnoticed by the average observer that the Holy See is exerting considerable influence just now in European ministerial circles. Germany and Austria are jealous of the commendations which Leo XIII. has recently bestowed on a republican France and our own country, and somewhat apprehensive for their own subjects should take it into their heads to try the popular government that is so highly lauded by the Pope. Russia wants the Sovereign Pontiff to help her to bring about a coalition of France with herself, Vienna and Berlin desire him to keep Russia from entering into league with France, and Europe in general favors recommendations from him looking to a general disarmament of the powers. For a potentate short of all temporal authority, the Pope is thus admittedly a pretty influential man, and his influence is confessed to be even greater than the foregoing would imply, when the cable admits that the end of the Dredford is now only a question of time; and when such an impartial observer as the New York Sun declares, as it did the other day, that the Roman question is far from being settled, intimating that the safety of Europe may yet compel the powers to insist on Italy's restoration of the Papal rights of which she feloniously possessed herself in 1870.

DEAFNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED.

A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noise in the Head of 11 years standing by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars free. Address HERBERT CLIFTON, 8 Shepherd's Place, Kennington Park, London S.E., England. 30-G

THIRTY YEARS.

Johnston, N. B., March 11, 1889.

"I was troubled for thirty years with pains in my side, which increased and became very bad. I used

ST. JACOBS OIL

and it completely cured. I give it all praise."

MRS. WM. RYDER.

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

WOMEN AND WORK.

There can be no doubt that the happiness of life depends largely upon the regular and earnest pursuit of some lawful calling, which brings forth man's utmost power, vigor, and activity. We are told that to be employed is to be happy, and that labor was one of the pleasures of paradise. Therefore, employment being so essential to human happiness, how monotonous at times must be the lives of the many who have nothing to do—the pleasure-seekers—who have no other business in life than to enjoy themselves! A taste of pleasure may invigorate the relish of life, but a continued indulgence therein must inevitably destroy all that is best and noblest in human nature, for pleasure soon exhausts itself, and its adherents also, while vigor and endeavor never does. The most prolific mind could scarcely conceive a more miserable mortal than a man who, after spending years in active usefulness, retires to enjoy himself; for such a man, invariably, life becomes an almost unbearable burden.

Frequently, disasters which prostrate man's spirit, seems to call forth all a woman's energy, and undaunted courage; who does not know one or more women among their circle of friends, who reared in affluence, and hitherto having trodden the paths of prosperity, were compelled—perhaps suddenly—to support themselves, and not only themselves but also the helpless members of their families, who rely on them for comfort and support, while they, with self-denying fortitude, accommodate themselves to any sort of remunerative labor obtainable, cheerfully adjusting themselves to constrained circumstances, and enduring with unshrinking firmness the bitterest blasts of adversity?

Man can readily determine his position, and establish his pace—woman has hers to make; nevertheless, as civilization progresses women are continually finding avenues of labor thrown open to them, whereby they can support themselves without dependence on family or friends, and the woman who makes her own way through life, quietly, perseveringly, is worthy of admiration. So many opportunities are now afforded women of education for earning their own livelihood in a refined and ladylike manner, that even the most scrupulous arguments to the contrary are removed. To do any kind of useful work, and to run it well, is as great an achievement as to do fine needle work, or decorate china, but it is not decreed that all women should be housekeepers. A woman having any special talent, or qualification, will probably get on as well as any man with proportionate talent, but for the ordinary worker life must sometimes be very arduous. Ease and comfort are the natural inclinations of the human heart, but the exertions, genuine or imaginary, in everyone's pathway, which, however, can be surmounted by unwavering steadfastness.

"I could not tell you how much my burden is diminished now that my daughter is self-supporting." These words were addressed to the writer recently by a gentleman, now advanced in life, and a few years ago (through no irregularity on his part) encountered an extreme reverse of fortune, and whose daughter has since acquired a knowledge of stenography, enabling her to accept a position as corresponding secretary with some large insurance companies, commanding a fair salary.

"I could not tell you how much my burden is diminished now that my daughter is self-supporting." How many overworked fathers and brothers there are who would, gladly, and strenuously, maintain this assertion could it be applied to their own particular circumstances—aged parents who toil unceasingly to support several grown-up daughters, in comparative idleness, for in

many instances their restricted domestic arrangements do not afford sufficient employment for one industrious person—brother retarded in the fulfillment of their most cherished hopes, in order to provide for the manifold wants of their dependent sisters.

However, if girls whose family means are very limited, actually realized how effectually they could assist their parents, but few would hesitate in sharing the responsibility, apart from the fact that incessant labor does not seem appropriate unto the very termination of human existence; depriving the weary toiler of much needed rest, and allowing no calm wherein to prepare for immortality.

J. Mc L.

The Queen's Studies.

Her Majesty is waking up from her lengthened dream of gloom and depression. She has announced an Italian opera, *Carmen*, at Windsor Castle, and she is applying herself to learning, as we find from the following paragraph:

The Queen has for some time been a student of Hindostanee, her tutor being a native gentleman, who has another interesting pupil in the head of the Mohammedan faith. According to his testimony, the Queen, in her facility for acquiring the language, far outstrips the Sultan.

A pupil at seventy-three! This is outrivalling the record of the classic philosopher. We are not without hope that Her Majesty may yet get herself up in Irish so as to make an appropriate speech at the opening of the Home Rule Parliament in College Green.—*London Universe.*

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Gentlemen,—About five years ago I noticed on my hands a great number of soft, spongy warts, very painful, and which bled when touched. I never witnessed anything like it, and was quite alarmed. We are never without Hazard's Yellow Oil, and one evening my little girls applied it to each wart. They did this several nights and in the morning the pain and itching were so bad I had to cool my hands with snow, but finally the warts dropped out and I have never been troubled since.

MRS. WM. CRAIG, Brighton, Ont.

Father—"Everything I say to you goes in at one ear and out at the other." Little Son (thoughtfully)—"Is that what little boys has two ears for, papa?"

If you are told that you resemble a great man, say nothing. It may be that the resemblance will cease the moment you open your mouth.

HIGH LIVING,

if you keep at it, is apt to tell upon the liver. The things to prevent this are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Take one of these little Pellets for a corrective or gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. They're the smallest, easiest to take, pleasantest and most natural in the way they act. They do permanent good. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headache, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or your money is returned.

The worst cases of Chronic Catarrh in the Head, yield to Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. So certain is it that its makers offer \$500 reward for an incurable case.

PERMANENT POSITIONS

With good pay are now open for a few industrious reliable Catholics willing to travel short distances. Apply with references to

BENZIGER BROS.,
15-8 36 & 38 Barclay St., N.Y. City.

Hailing An Omnibus.

An old lady hailed a passing omnibus, which pulled up at her call. "Good-bye, then, my dear," said she to a female friend who had accompanied her. "I'll write and tell you how I get on directly I've got there. You've got my address, haven't you? No. Why, I thought I gave it to you. It's in this bag, I suppose, under my pocket-handkerchief and my key and packet of sandwiches. Oh, I'll come to it directly. I'd better give it to you now, else when I write I may forget to send it. That's not it, is it? No; that's the prescription. There—there you are. And you won't forget to write? If you see Mrs. Brown you must remember me kindly. She's a sweet woman, isn't she? And to think she should be married to such a brute. But that's the way of the world all over. It's just like my poor dear sister, Maria; she was as meek as a lamb—never did a bad thing or said a bad word of anybody, that ever I heard of. Drat that conductor's impudence. If he hasn't gone again! Now I shall have to wait for the next."

Mrs. Chas. Smith of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

The civil engineer is not monarch of all he surveys.

HAZELTON KRAMER & BACH FISCHER DOMINION BERLIN PIANOS

—AND THE—

Eolian, Peloubet and Dominion Organs.

Largest stock. No canvassers. One price only and the lowest. Easy Terms. Old instruments taken in exchange. Pianos to rent. Repairing. Second-hand Pianos at all prices. Visits and Correspondence Solicited.

L. EN PRATTE 1676 NOTRE DAME MONTREAL

RIENDEAU HOTEL,
58 and 60 Jacques Cartier Sq. MONTREAL.

The cheapest first-class house in Montreal. European and American Plans.

JOS. RIENDEAU, Proprietor.

THROUGH TOURIST CARS

For the accommodation of Holders of Second-Class Tickets Will be run as under.

MONTREAL TO SEATTLE
Leave Dalhousie Square Station, 8.40 p.m. Every Wednesday.

MONTREAL TO ST. PAUL
Leave Windsor Street Station, 11.45 a.m., Every Saturday.

MONTREAL TO CHICAGO
Leave Windsor Street Station, 9.00 p.m. Every Tuesday.

MONTREAL TO BOSTON
Leave Windsor Street Station, 8.20 p.m. Every Thursday and Friday. And at 9.00 a.m. every Saturday.

THESE CARS RUN THROUGH WITHOUT CHANCE.

TICKET OFFICES,
265 St. James Street, corner McGill, and at Stations.

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT

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A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS at 15c per line, first insertion, and 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application.

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WEDNESDAY...DECEMBER 14, 1892

MONTREAL CENTRE.

By the proclamation issued last week we learn that the electors of Montreal Centre are called upon to return a representative for their division to the Federal parliament of Canada. Hon. Mr. Curran having accepted the position of Solicitor-General of Canada, has thereby rendered it necessary that he should seek re-election. Since 1882 the new minister has been the worthy and energetic representative of that division, and the fidelity with which he performed the duties of his post of trust, and the manner in which his tireless exertions in behalf of his constituency have been appreciated, could not be more emphatically expressed than in the immense majorities with which Montreal Centre has always returned him to Parliament. This time, for a great many reasons, we hope—and hope most sincerely—that he will be returned by acclamation.

For twenty five years, since confederation, the Irish Catholics of this Province have had no representative in the Federal Ministry. For geographical exigencies the late Hon. Mr. McGee, was crowded out in 1867, and from that time until Hon. Mr. Curran succeeded in getting his hand upon the cabinet door, no one of our fellow-countrymen, from this Province, has had even the shadow of a chance of establishing a fair and just precedent. With that object firmly fixed before him, the new Solicitor General fought on a thousand hustings, wrote, travelled, sacrificed time, profession, ease, and everything in order to pave a way for his people. With that purpose before him he declined a judgeship, he gave up all the comforts with which such an assured position would surround his life: he battled on, never hesitating, never wavering, never turning aside. And during all that political wrestling in the great public arena, he ever and always found time to listen to and to help all who came to him, to travel up and down to Ottawa, to plead the cause of each one of his constituents who had recourse to him: all this without a selfish thought and without hesitation.

To-day he has entered the ministry, he has broken the ice-barrier that seemingly was destined to freeze us out for all time. He now stands inside the portico of the great political temple, it is but a step and he will be within the most secret arcana. Were he to never take that last step he has done already sufficient to efface the blank that threatened to be endless; but it is only a question of a very short time until promotion will follow appointment.

The office of Solicitor-General is the second highest to which a legal professional gentleman can aspire. It is second only to the Attorney-General, or Minister of Justice and in this case its importance is enhanced by the fact of the At-

torney-General being the Premier of the Dominion. It is an enviable office and one to which the ablest and best in the land might proudly aspire. Today the first incumbent of that important ministerial office is the worthy, genial, talented gentleman, who, for a whole decade, has so splendidly represented Montreal Centre. While congratulating Hon. Mr. Curran upon this giant step upward and forward along the political highway, we also wish to congratulate the electors of Montreal Centre upon the honor that has fallen to the one they had chosen, and upon the vastly extended field of influence and usefulness, that has broadened out before him and consequently to their greater prospects and future benefit.

Let us express a sincere hope! We trust, and not without a confidence that our trust is well founded, that next Wednesday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Hon. J. J. Curran will be elected, by acclamation for Montreal Centre.

Any opposition must be absolutely vexatious. No one could seriously entertain the idea of defeating him; and even the Irish Catholic who would succeed (were it possible) in tripping him on the threshold of a ministerial career, would be skimming the dross in the face of his own people and bolting it forever. In fact we do not think that any one of our creed and nationality would be mean enough, so blinded by party prejudice as to inscribe his name upon the page of our political history as one who preferred self-interest to national representation, and who was ready to gain notoriety at the expense of his every patriotic sentiment, not to say instinct. We are not now discussing, nor do we ever intend to discuss the purely political aspects of the present situation, but we hope to be able to congratulate the Liberal party, and especially the truly liberal-minded Irish Catholic Liberals upon their generous course upon this occasion. It will ever redound to their credit; and should their party some day come into power, they will know the value of the precedent established by Hon. J. J. Curran.

ANNIVERSARIES.

During the past few months we have recalled to our readers a few of the striking anniversaries that are not commemorated, not even thought of by the vast majority of the people. In the month of December many events, that have had considerable influence in shaping history took place. On the first of December, 1844, the Princess of Wales was born; on the second, 1852, Napoleon III. performed the famous coup d'etat in Paris; on the 3rd December, 1719, St. Paul's Cathedral in London was completed; on the 4th, 1869, George Peckham died; on the 5th, 1895, the famous battle of Angeritz was fought, the most glorious and most decisive victory ever won by Napoleon I.; on the 6th, 1837, the Canadian Rebellion commenced; on the 7th, 1681, Algeron Sidney was beheaded; on the 8th, 1854, Pope Pius IX. proclaimed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception; on the 9th, 1608, John Milton, the greatest of modern epic poets was born; on the 10th, 1677, Phyna was captured by the Russians; on the 11th, 1757, the notorious preacher and former of a peculiar sect, Charles Wesley, was born; on the 12th, 1653, the still more notorious Oliver Cromwell, was declared Protector; on the 13th, 1545, the great council of Trent was opened; and to-day, the 14th is the fourteenth anniversary of the death of Princess Alice.

Looking forward from to-day we notice even more striking anniversaries during the remaining part of the month. To-morrow, the 15th, is the thirty-first

anniversary of the death of Prince Albert; on the 16th, 1786, the great composer Von Weber was born; on the 17th, 1862, the official abolition of slavery in the United States was announced; on the 19th, 1840, the Blockade of Canton, in China, took place; on the 20th, 1848, Louis Napoleon was crowned Emperor of the French; on the 21st, the church celebrates the feast of St. Thomas, one of the brightest lights in the firmament of history; on the 23rd, 1880, George Eliot, the famous female novelist died; on the 23rd, 1642, Sir Isaac Newton, the greatest natural philosopher of modern times, was born; on the 24th, 1814, the Treaty of Ghent was signed; the 25th, Christmas—the event requires no comment; the 26th, the feast of St. Stephen, when the boys in the old country went hunting the wren in the hedges and bushes:

"The wren, the wren, the king of all birds, St. Stephen's day was caught in the furze; Although he is little his honor is great, Get up land-lady and give us a treat."

on the 27th, the feast of St. John the Evangelist; on the 28th, 1879, the great Tay Bridge disaster occurred; on the 29th, 1807, W. E. Gladstone was born; on the 30th, 1534, the Jesuit Order was founded, and the last day of December, this year, is the tenth anniversary of the death of France's greatest modern orator Gambetta.

COLONIZATION.

Elsewhere we publish an extract from a circular letter that His Grace Archbishop Fabre issued to his clergy and in which he speaks most encouragingly of agriculture and colonization; the week before last we gave our readers a lengthy article upon the question of colonizing that grand and promising country around Lake Timagami. Taking His Grace's timely remarks as a text we will say a few words more, this week, upon a subject that is as vast as our territory and as fertile as our soil.

Very naturally, at the outset, the question might be asked: "how comes it that in the very heart of our country, at a spot distant from any of our principal cities, such a wonderful new region, as that which you describe could possibly exist, and exist without that any of our colonizing people ever found their way there?" Pertinent as the question is simple is the answer. Along the two great water highways, the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, the fur hunters, the ambro-traders and the voyagers travelled. At an angle of several degrees do the valleys of these two great rivers run. For a few miles on either side of the lines marked by their sinuities the cultivators of the soil set up their tents; up the tributaries of these two streams the hunter and the trapper went. But following a perpendicular line, midway between these two rivers, a line due west from the St. Lawrence is ascended in south westerly direction, and the Ottawa in north westerly one—no person ever dreamed of there existing a country so attractive, so rich, and as valuable as any other portion of our Dominion.

A few years ago Manitoba was to us the land of the savage and the buffalo; to-day it seems to be at our very door. Between the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba there is apparently a vast chasm; yet some place or other they must draw near to each other, for the mountain forests of the one go westward and the undulating prairies of the other come towards the east. This region of which we speak, this arm of the great province of Ontario, this Nipissing district under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of good Bishop O'Connor of Peterborough, this land where the sun flashes on Lake Timagami, the *el dorado* of Rev. Father Paradis' explorations, is the hyphen that

connects Manitoba and Quebec, and lies exactly upon that line, half way between the valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa.

To-day the whistle of the steam-engine is heard along the confines of that region, to-morrow the snort of the iron-horse will awaken the echoes of its hills. Its waters are pure and fish-abounding; its mountains are still covered with majestic forests of pine, spruce, birch and elm; its valleys are fertile beyond description and in their virgin state the vegetation is almost tropical in its luxuriance; and beneath all that, hidden away from the eye of the traveller what wealth for millions yet unborn! Mark these crystalline formations, those vast strata of fossiliferous rocks, endless beds of micaceous and syenitic gneiss, hornblende, and quartzite with interstratified bands of limestone, and perhaps oxidized iron ores; those veins indicative of untold wealth,—then look aloft, at those giant pines, the sentinels over the buried treasures of the earth, pointing, like the spires of an everlasting temple, to the blue empyrean, based upon earth but piercing the heavens, cease to wonder, cease to conjecture, be silent and patiently wait.

Soon the tramp of civilization's vanguard will be heard advancing up the ravines; soon the light of Faith will flash through the gloom of the forest and illumine it as if it were a vast temple, "a many pillared shrine of the Almighty." Before long the energetic enthusiasm of such apostles of colonization as Father Paradis will carve a way through the woods; lay low those gaunt columns, prepare the soil for the plough and the harrow; before long about those wilds the traveller can sing with Moore,

"I knew by the smoke that so gracefully curled Above the tall chimney that a cottage was near;"

before long many a French, English, Scotch and Irish Canadian, whose steps might have led him down the path of emigration to the United States, or along that of migration to the far west, will set up his household gods on the shores of Timagami and there build up a heritage that will be a fortune for his children in years to come. Where to-day the smoke rises from the Indian's camp fire, in a very few years hundreds of columns shall pierce the sky above a thriving village or town, where to-day the mountain summit is marked by the lightning-blasted and weather-beaten rampane, in a short time the traveller will pause to gaze upon:

"The great church that tops the mountain's hill."

The last rays of a setting sun now gild the green heads of the young pine trees; in another decade their departing beams will kiss the cross upon the spire of some holy temple. It has been so elsewhere and in the past it shall be so here and in the near future. What a glorious work is that of colonization, when it is combined with civilization and Christianizing! For the present we will say no more upon this most inviting of subjects, but we propose, for the sake of Faith, for the good of our country, for the benefit of our coreligionists and fellow-countrymen, to continue it in the future and to develop it as much as our limited powers will permit. Meanwhile, if there be a man in Canada with whose efforts we sympathize and in whose mission we have great confidence, he certainly is the colonization apostle of that new and glorious country around Timagami—the Rev. Father Paradis. May success attend his efforts and prosperity walk by his side; may the day soon dawn when he will be able to glance with triumph and pride upon a wilderness blossoming as a garden under the spell of his magic enthusiasm!

THE SUNDAY PAPER.

Montreal has been favored with a Sunday morning paper which has been some three months and a half in existence and still continues to flourish. Its editor complains of a "conspiracy of silence" on the part of the contemporaneous press with regard to its existence. The "conspiracy" part of the question exists in the fertile imagination of the said editor and no place else; the "silence" is very natural in view of the fact that the Sunday morning organ has nothing sufficiently new or sufficiently important to excite either comment or criticism.

However, there are times when it is well to say a word about the tone and spirit of publications that suddenly appear, surrounded with all the attractiveness of a "long felt want." On the general principle of the secularization of the Sunday by means of papers, or theatres, or any other kindred attractions we have nothing to say; but as far as this particular Sunday Morning News is concerned we deem it only proper to point out a few of its peculiar characteristics.

In the first place the news that it contains is not so fresh and so important that a citizen could not exist without it, from Saturday evening until early on Monday morning. We are not going to preach about Sunday observances; it is their business, both the publishers and readers of such publications how they spend that day. But we now intend to speak of the Sunday Morning News exactly as we would speak of it were it published on any other day in the week. We say, point blank, that its tone and spirit are not healthy. Without going beyond its issue of last Sunday we will take a sample from each of its pages, except the four patent pages of fashions, receipts and jokes.

On the first page we find poor caricatures with still poorer and vulgar comments, that are supposed to represent wit and cleverness. We then find a prize fight, that was announced to take place on last Sunday, within a radius of six miles of the city, very conspicuously advertised. The telegraphic news is of the least importance. Let that do for page number one; the tone there requires no comment. Turn over to page two: editorial. The first one, under the heading "Our Potent Fish" is very oriental and very false. It sneers at the Catholic practice of penance and fasting, it ridicules, with a mean but transparent cynicism, a religious observance which it either misunderstands or else purposely misrepresents. The editor seeks to show that the basis of the Catholic practice of Lent is nothing other than the interest of the fish market. One sentence is enough to over turn that anti-Catholic and bigotted editorial: the Church does not *ordain* the use of fish up on fast days, she merely *forbids* the use of flesh meat. Surely the "philosophical mind" of the editor in question can grasp the difference between *command* and *forbid*. But on the same page, and in the editorial columns, we find something other than mere anti-Catholic sneers, we discover infidel and down right anti-Christian expressions of principles. On the illness of Herbert Spencer we read the following: "The production of his great system of 'Synthetic Philosophy,' which extended the principles of evaluation from particulars to universals, marks an epoch in the history of positive literature * * * * * The value of his labors in this direction can never be calculated * * * * * whether he lives to enlarge his system or not, Herbert Spencer has conferred an immense benefit on mankind, and unborn genera-

tions for ages to come will owe a debt to his intellect which they will never be able to pay."

Either the writer of that is entirely ignorant of Spencer's works and aims, or else is a *Free thinker* or *Atheist*. There is no other escape; the man who lauds, in a Sunday paper, the system of philosophy that tends to refute the idea of Creation and to wipe out the existence of God, must be either absolutely ignorant of what he writes or else he is an infidel. So much for the spirit of the paper!

Turn to page seven, the next that contains original matter. One sample will suffice. We find a twenty-line puff for the London Gaiety Girls. That is enough. Not only were their placards most vulgar and obscene, but their stage costume was no improvement upon those pictures, and, we are assured that their songs and acting were not only suggestive but downright bad. Most refreshing literature for a Sunday morning; but it probably suits that character who crawls out of bed, without perhaps a thought of God, and "rakes in the paper with his stick," and then goes back to his "virtuous couch to soak up the news." It is thus their correspondent "Jingle" pictures himself on a Sunday morning. This closes the eighth page. The rest of the paper consists of advertisements and reprint.

The Sunday Morning News cannot in future complain that one paper, at least, did not give it editorial notice. Not because it appears on Sunday do we thus analyze its contents; but on account of the infidel, anti-Christian spirit that pervades its columns and that harmonize so well with the practice of Sunday secularization.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Under the above heading, in our last issue, we gave several important quotations upon which we based an ideal picture of the true Liberty that belongs to the press, and of the rights and privileges, in theory, of a journalist. We now propose examining the same in practice. There are several phases to this question, we, therefore, warn those who might feel prompted to jump at conclusions, that our space will not permit us to go very deep nor to touch upon many points in one issue. If what is advanced to-day does not altogether please—yet we think it should—just await the continuation of the subject before flying to conclusions. Again we find it necessary to cite from several eminent writers, in order to pave the way for what we would like to express and support.

Mr. Lilly, in his work already quoted, "On Right and Wrong," says: "I wonder to how many newspaper writers it ever so much as occurs that they are morally responsible for what they write?" Certainly there are many who, however sensitive to the obligations of veracity in the private relations of life, do not apparently suspect that it continues to claim that allegiance when they exercise their profession. Cutworth wrote that: "Truth is the most unbending and uncompliable, the most firm and adamant thing in the world." Mr. Lilly thinks that the modern editor would prefer the teaching of Herbert Spencer, that, "What we call truth is simply the correspondence of subjective to objective relations." "The manipulation of relations is the business of his life." It is merely with "relative realities" that he is concerned and the relative is flexible, pliable, shifting, and dissolvent. We are told, by the same authority, that the writers on London journals are, for the most part, dominated—consciously or unconsciously—by the philosophy of Balzac's Vautrin; "There are no such things as principles, there are only events

and circumstances. A wise man embraces events and circumstances to shape them to his own ends." Our critic, however, admits exceptions to this rule in the ethics of journalists. Be it understood that we are only now speaking of British and Continental journalism. Those from whom we quote admit that they know little about American and nothing about Canadian journalism. To these latter we will come later on. In the British field there are many grand exceptions to the rule above laid down, men whose loyalty to principle is unquestionable, whose veracity is unimpeachable, whose motives, whether we agree with them or not, are beyond suspicion. They exist, unsubmerged in that bad element; *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*."

As to the American side of the question we think that the reverend Boston orator went too far when he said, "The easy flow of the magnificent mendacity of the average partisan editor in America makes me ashamed every time I open a newspaper. There is nothing can equal it, in any way, in its almost admirable capacity for downright lying." Basing one's remarks upon this text, or starting out from it, there is a broad field of criticism before the writer—criticism of the press, and of the Boston preacher as well. Max O'Rell writes: "American journalism is above all sensational journalism. If the facts reported are exact so much the better for the paper; if not, so much the worse for the facts. Beyond the date few statements are reliable. But the papers are always lively reading." This is also a statement of the case that will bear correction; yet it is in many cases exactly true. We have samples even in Canada of this sensational journalism—very brilliant and very unreliable. When we come to speak of our own country we shall have occasion to analyze some of these "up to the times" and often "ahead of the times," and more often "amuck with the times," specimens of journalism. But to return to the thread of our argument.

The worst that can be said is not too bad for the continental journalism of Europe. The exceptions are so "few and far between" that it would be easy to count them. Just take as an example the organs of "free thought," as they call it in France—*la libre pensee*. "Why, it is so called," says the one first quoted, "I do not know, for instead of thought I find only shibboleths and sophisms; instead of freedom, bondage to the basest passions. The attacks upon religion and morals which fill the columns of these newspapers, and apparently supply their *raison d'etre*, rather than with anything which can even by courtesy be termed arguments." "Calomniez et il en restera toujours quelque chose," is the law of their working. These anti-religious organs call into existence another set—the ultra-religious papers—that know no other arguments than maledictions, and anathemas, resembling the curse of Ernulphus; a never ceasing vain of insult upon the just and unjust. If the mad radical and anti-religious press of Continental Europe has become most satanical in its methods, one of the worst results from it has been the bringing into existence of that species of journalism of which Louis Veuillot might be called the parent. There is no question of the goodness of that powerful writer's motives; there is no question of the badness of his methods. "The true wisdom from above is pure, peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entertained, full of mercy and good fruits," says a high authority; Veuillot's pen was guided by a wisdom that was foul, truculent, blatant, insolent, full of malignity and evil fruits, and seems to have come from the

gutters of Paris. His anathemas and attacks fell upon the best of his own communion—men like Montalembert and Falloux, Dupanloup and Lacordaire, Ozanam and Gratry—no less than upon Garibaldi and Communists. "His reckless indifference to truth bordered on the sublime;" says the author of *Ethics of Journalism*, "I know of no more complete example than that which his journal presented, of the divorce between religion and ethics. He sowed the wind, and Catholics in France have reaped the whirlwind." We cannot continue in this issue, for want of space, but will follow up this subject as the weeks go past.

A. C. McClurg and Company of 117-121 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, have just issued from their press a volume of two hundred pages, neatly bound, printed on elegant paper and containing "Songs and Sonnets" by the eminent Irish Catholic American poet and literateur, Professor Maurice Francis Egan, of Notre Dame, Indiana. The price is one dollar. It is seldom we give editorial notice to a new publication, but this is a rare and rich exception. What Catholic reader is not familiar with the countless writings from that prolific pen? Many, however, who may be acquainted with Mr. Egan's splendid prose contributions to the Catholic press of this continent may not have read his gem-like poems. In this little treasure, this casket of jewels, we find many of his best pieces of verse. They are genuine, bearing the impress of the true poet and breathing the spirit of lofty and pure sentiment. In the realms of the muses we have but too few of our creed and our nationality, and it is for us to encourage those that Providence has sent us. Song, true, noble, faith-inspiring song has ever had an unspeakable charm for the good and great. The author of "The Friar's Ruby" and "The Bird's story"; of those sweet songs, grand hymns and stirring sonnets deserves from his generation an immortal meed of gratitude and from the whole race a tribute of respect, honor and love. May this little volume penetrate into every household in the land, may it be found upon every parlor table and on the shelf of every library, may it be read by the fireside, by the aged for the edification of the young, and may its beautiful little *loant* be found beside the poems of John Boyle O'Reilly, of Father Ryan, of Miss Proctor, of Father Faber, and of all those writers who verse spoke Catholic sentiment and whose songs shall ring down the avenues of time side by side with the imperishable hymns that are the glory and charm of our undying Faith.

On Monday evening the Hon. Edward Blake, M. P. for Longford, made the presentation of Mr. Forbes' magnificent portrait of Gladstone. It was a grand occasion and Canada's representative was equal to the occasion. His splendid speech was glowing tribute to the G. O. M., a strong plea for the great Home Rule cause that has enlisted the services of the brightest minds of our generation, and a telling illustration of the samples of statesmanship that Canada can produce. Both the artist and the one chosen to make the presentation are deserving of Canadian gratitude as well as of the universal admiration which their respective talents have created for them in the old world.

We hope to be able to present our readers with something extra for Christmas. We hope that our agents and friends won't forget that every new subscriber paying in his subscription before New Year's 1893, will have the paper from the date of payment, until January 1894.

A WALDEMAR MIRACLE.

A C. P. R. MAN RELATES HIS WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

Helpless With Rheumatism and Sciatica—Relief Comes After Doctors had Failed—The Story Corroborated by Reliable Witnesses.

Grand Valley Star.

There are few people in this vicinity who do not know Mr. Thos. Moss, of Waldemar. He has been for years the most worthy and prominent citizen of the C. P. R. in the division in which he resides and the exemplary life he always led has given him a respectable status in the community. He is a gentleman who is thoroughly reliable, and when "Tom" Moss tells you anything you can depend upon it every time. This by way of prelude to an interesting story the Star has to tell. For some time past a great deal of novel and entertaining literature has appeared in the columns of the press throughout the country, giving the particular stories bordering on the miraculous in various parts of the country. Those who have read these narratives must have got them shown either as day-dreaming romances, or come to the conclusion that they are indeed stranger than fiction. The Star must confess that it did not prize much at all those reported marvellous cures and cures of various ailments, when it was told that a most curious case was many of the papers had been wrought in a few miles of Grand Valley. The fact is that great cures, accidents, or things of this sort, they are hundreds of miles away and matter how exciting or how thrilling do not usually arouse more than a passing interest, where the actors or the events are entirely unknown. But something came in one of our reliable friends analogous to that reported from a distance, and with what different feeling is the news received. We had read of miracles wrought at Treton, London, Hamilton and other places, through the use of Dr. Williams' famous Pink Pills for Pale People. But we were not acquainted with the parties restored to health; we were in the enjoyment of good health ourselves, and the memory of the great things done in other sections passed from our mind. When we were told, however, that we had only to drive down to the pretty village of Waldemar to get the full particulars of a miracle as striking as many that had been reported in the newspapers, we went once interested. We were further told that Mr. Thos. Moss was the man who owed his restoration to health to the use of Dr. Williams' famous Pink Pills. Remembering that Mr. Moss had been laid up with rheumatism in his last year, and that there was a time last spring and summer when his limbs were entirely useless from the pain and get a confirmation of the report of a restoration, the use of Pink Pills, on August 2, Mr. Moss and other facts in his life, we found that his story was even more surprising than we could have dreamed of. The man who had been going the rounds, Mr. Moss, had not only been troubled with rheumatism, but with a most painful type, and had also been afflicted with bronchitis which he had to treat as a chronic.

THE PATIENT'S STORY.
 "What you have heard is quite true," said Mr. Moss in reply to our query. "I consulted Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful results. For years I had been suffering from rheumatism and bronchitis and had to keep up in both directions. Last spring I met with further trouble when I had the usual rheumatism, followed with a severe attack of sciatica. The pain was so bad that I was laid up and for some weeks was unable even to move. Many of the men on the line got rid of you of the condition I was in. There was an accident on the road and I had to be carried to a hospital car that I might be brought to the scene of the accident, in order that a proper report might be made to the railway authorities. I believe I would still have been helpless in my house, or perhaps with the silent company of a friend had not I obtained the great merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and urged me to try them. After their remedies had failed, physicians were entirely unable to cure me, and I had given them up in despair. You can imagine the despondent condi-

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PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.

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RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.
 STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR.
 CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP.
 KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL.
 IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY.

FOR THE HAIR.

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR.
 RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING.
 IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET.
 IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR.
 DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS.

GENERAL AGENT,
R. J. Devins,
 MONTREAL.

tion I was in when Mr. Rainey, of Grand Valley mentioned Pink Pills to me. I had little hope that they would benefit me, but drawing men clutch at straws, and that was my frame of mind when I purchased the first supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had not used the Pink Pills long when I began to find relief and this naturally made me hopeful, and I persevered in their use until the cure was complete. The change wrought in me by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is as delightful as it is marvellous, and for the first time in years I find myself free from pain. I was weak, helpless and hopeless—doctors and other remedies had done me no good, but Pink Pills have restored me to health and strength. The sciatica disappeared, the rheumatism went with it, but stranger still, I am cured of the bronchitis I had come to regard as incurable. I say stranger still, because I notice that in the list of ailments for which Dr. Williams' claims his remedy beneficial, bronchitis is not mentioned, and this forces me to the conclusion that Pink Pills have even more marvellous properties than they have been credited with. My case seems almost incredible but there are so many here who are witnesses of my cure that even the most sceptical must be convinced, and I firmly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure any trouble with which man is afflicted. This may seem to be enthusiasm, but I have the right to be enthusiastic after what they have done for me, and I strongly urge those afflicted with sickness of any kind to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the greatest of modern medicines."

Mr. Moss' narrative was certainly of absorbing interest, particularly as the reporter knew he was not a man who would exaggerate facts. The story of the case was corroborated by many individuals, among them Mr. Wm. Lewis who had assisted in carrying Mr. Moss to the hospital when taken to the scene of accident above mentioned and also Mr. Buchanan, the popular C. P. R. agent. The reporter returned to Grand Valley fully satisfied as to the great curative properties of Dr. Williams' wonderful discovery. The Star interviewed the druggists of Grand Valley, and the same answer from all, Pink Pills are the best selling and most popular remedy in their stores, and the sales are constantly increasing. Mr. McKim, of Dr. Hopkins' drug store, and Mr. Stuckey, of Mr. Reith's establishment, told the Star they were amazed at the great and growing demand for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If the remedy is as popular in other parts as it is in and around Grand Valley, then indeed must be the good accomplished by this famous cure. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but a scientific preparation. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and vigour to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of influenza, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and the tired and weary condition, nervous prostration, all disorders depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They

are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark on the wrapper, at 50 cts. a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

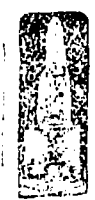
Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

JUDGE M. DOHERTY,
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REFRESHING



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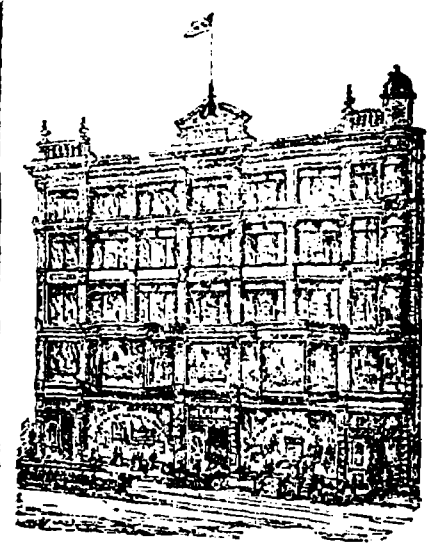
STILL HOLDS THE FIRST PLACE IN POPULAR FAVOR. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Silver Plate, Fine Lamps, Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, All quality, Choice Selections and Low Prices.

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SPECIAL NOTICE!

We call attention to the large additions of fine Parlor, Library, Dining Room and Bed Room Suites just finished and now in stock in our New Warerooms, which has been acknowledged by all, without exception, who have closely examined our Goods and Show Rooms, to be the very Finest and Largest assortment, and decidedly the Cheapest yet offered, quality considered.

We have just finished fifty Black Walnut Bed Room Suites, consisting of Bedstead, Bureau with large Swing Bevel-edge Mirror and Washstand with Brass Rod Splasher Back, both Marble Tops, \$25; Wood Tops, \$22. All our own make.

We will in a few days show some very nice medium and low-priced Furniture in our Large Show Windows, and the figures will counteract an impression left on the minds of many that imagine from the very fine display made the past few weeks that we are only going to keep the finest grades of goods.

As heretofore, we will keep a full line of medium and good serviceable Furniture, but will not sell anything that we cannot guarantee to be as represented, which has for the past half century secured for us the largest sales yet made in our line, and will still follow the old motto of Owen McGarvey & Son:

Large Sales and Small Profits.

OWEN MGARVEY & SON,

1849, 1851 & 1853
 NOTRE DAME STREET.

CARPETS!!

The large quantities sold during the past few weeks is an assuring evidence of the popularity of our price and patterns.

STILL OPENING.

Novelties in BRUSSELS, with Borders and Stairs.
 Novelties in WILTON and NAINSTER, with Borders and Stairs.
 Novelties in TAPESTRY CARPETS, Borders and Stairs to match.
 Novelties in WOOL and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS.

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 SHADES to all sizes of windows.
 SHADES for Churches and Convents, schools and Public Institutions.
 SHADES for parlors and office windows, plain or lettered.
 KENSINGTON and ANGLo-INDIAN CARPET SQUARES.
 In various sizes. Moderate Prices.
 Mail Orders filled. Samples forwarded.

THOMAS LIGGET,

1884 NOTRE DAME ST.
 GLENORA BUILDING.

THE SUNBEAM, a monthly paper for Catholic youth, 50 cents a year, send for sample copy. 761 Craig Street, Montreal, P. Q.

BLAKE IN LONDON.

HIS SPEECH AT THE BANQUET.

Lord Rosebery Pays a Great Compliment to the Canadian Statesman.

Lord Rosebery presided at the banquet of the National Liberal Club on Monday evening, held to celebrate the unveiling of the Gladstone portrait done by the Canadian artist Forbes.

The Hon. Edward Blake, Nationalist M.P. for South Leinster, made the speech of presentation. It was an elegant eulogium of the Premier. Canadians regard Mr. Gladstone as the foremost of living men.

Lord Rosebery prefaced his reply with flattering remarks as to Mr. Blake's "noble speech," compared with which he said his own address would "shine as a farthing candle." Proceeding, Lord Rosebery spoke of the presentation as a strictly imperial event.

In mentioning Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery spoke of the sympathy and courage of the Premier, and likened the situation of the Government with that of Marie Antoinette in her first accouchement, when the courtiers nearly suffocated her in their eagerness to see her that hour.

Mr. Gladstone has summoned the Cabinet to a special meeting to discuss the Home Rule bill.

St. Mary's Retreat.

The retreat for the Sodality of the Canadian Mary was brought to a close on Thursday, the feast of the Immaculate Conception, before the largest congregation of adherents seen in the lovely Church of Our Lady of Good Council, Chateaufort. The attendance increased nightly, a fact which testifies to the zeal of the members to attend the retreats of the Sodality, and was a clear and great indication of the spiritual progress of the Holy Family devotion.

to be congratulated on having such an excellent Sodality in the parish, and Rev. Mother Egbert, superior of the Congregation Convent, of the parish, deserves a meed of praise for the admirable efficiency of the body of which she is director.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

Influenza has again broke out in Berlin.

A London cablegram announces that Herbert Spencer is seriously ill.

Mrs. Maybrick has been seriously ill in Woking prison for the past six weeks.

It is thought the great cotton strike in England will last until the end of January.

Influenza has again broke out in Berlin, Germany. Many severe cases are reported.

An addition of 3,000 men to the peace standard of the Austrian army is announced.

The Italian minister of foreign affairs denies that the Dreibrund has been becoming cooler.

It is said Prince Bismarck is interested in Milwaukee street railway property to the extent of \$5,000.

British imports for November show a decrease of £4,960,000 compared with the same month last year.

The Goldsmith's Company, of London, has devoted £2,500 to the Guinness trust for the building of industrial dwellings.

Francis, the anarchist who blew up Verv's restaurant at Paris, was taken for trial from England to France yesterday.

It is stated in Brussels that when the international monetary conference adjourns next week it will be until the spring.

Mgr. L. Gumberti, Papal Nuncio at Vienna, has been made a cardinal. He will remain as Nuncio at the Austria capital.

Archduke Francis, heir apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, is confined to his bed with an attack of inflammation of the throat.

The steamer Havelsailed from Greenstown for New York yesterday with the passengers and cargo of the disabled steamer Spruce.

The French chamber of deputies yesterday by a vote of 306 to 104 adopted a resolution declaring confidence in the new ministry.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Cologne Gazette says that a new revolutionary society, which includes students and officers, has been discovered in Kiel.

AMERICAN.

The Mexican coffee crop this year is valued at \$8,000,000.

Typhoid fever is raging in a large number of small towns in Mexico.

Ex-Secretary Blaine will go to California in January for the benefit of his health.

Senator Hill has introduced at Washington a bill to repeal the present Silver Purchase Act.

Hundreds of silver mines in Colorado have been closed owing to the decline in the price of silver.

Hailstones weighing over a pound pelted at Brenham, Texas, last Tuesday during the cyclone.

The Cabinet crisis in Buenos Ayres will be settled by the resignation of the Minister of the Interior.

It is said the Southern Pacific Railway Company has obtained control of the Rio Grande Western railroad.

The Executive Committee of the Trunk Lines Association met in New York yesterday and did nothing.

Great suffering is reported among cattle in northwestern New Mexico, owing to drought. Thousands have died.

The coffee crop of Mexico this year is valued at \$8,000,000, and agricultural exports will be larger than ever before.

The strike of telegraph operators on the Rock Island railway has caused considerable delay to traffic on that road.

A Boston despatch says Traffic Manager Whitmore, of the Fitchburg railroad, has been committed to an insane asylum.

Alex Anderson, who consumed daily seven and eight packages of cigarettes, fell dead in the street at Chicago on Thursday.

Henry P. White of Kansas City, Kas., has bought 1,000 acres of land near that city, on which he proposes to colonise all the negroes of the town into a self-supporting village.

The Columbus Straw Paper Company has been incorporated at Trenton, N.J., with a capital of \$4,000,000. The trust

embraces about half the straw paper pulp mills of the country.

Martin Burke, who was sent to Joliet prison in connection with the murder of Cronin in Chicago, died in prison yesterday.

A despatch from Greencastle, Pa., says Jacob B. Crowell, of that place, was hanged out of \$5,000 last week in a three card monte game.

Col. John Ryan, who fought with Sam Houston for Texas independence, died a pauper in the city hospital at Kansas City on Thursday.

CANADIAN.

James S. Ross has been elected speaker of the Northwest assembly.

A school of mining and agriculture will likely be established in Kingston.

The Ontario Fruit Growers' Convention will be held in Peterboro next year. Mr. Paul Hunter, sr., a pioneer of Dorchester township, is dead, aged 79 years.

James Ferrer, an Italian, was run over and instantly killed by a freight train at Niagara Falls South.

Sir John Thompson and his colleagues are to be banqueted by the Ottawa Conservative Association.

Mr. Benjamin Wright, of the town of Perth, has a silver coin of the year 1662, when Cromwell held sway.

Twenty tons of turkeys and geese were shipped from Kemptville, Ont., for European markets this week.

The Dominion surplus for the current fiscal year shows an increase over the same period last year of \$1,412,826.

The rule forbidding employees of the civil service from holding municipal offices will hereafter be enforced at Ottawa.

At Winnipeg a young Englishman paid \$2 to a pawnbroker for an old gun, and on cleaning it, found \$165 in the barrel.

Budstrock's reports 31 business failures in Canada last week against 45 last week, 45 in the week ago and 40 two years ago.

A Boston despatch says that B. F. Paulson, a Canadian millionaire, shot himself last week at the Hotel Thorndike in that city.

The postoffice at Springfield, Elgin county, was robbed of \$56 worth of stamps early Wednesday morning. There is no clue to the thief.

Money order conventions have been concluded by the Canadian Government with Bermuda and British Guiana, to take effect on January 1.

A Niagara Falls despatch says it is understood that the Niagara Falls Power Company has secured a controlling interest in the Canadian Niagara Power Company.

The controlling interest of the London Street Railway company has been secured by the Everett syndicate. The final payment in connection with the transfer was made on Thursday.

The death of Mrs. Garratt, wife of Charles A. Garratt, once a merchant of Hamilton and once municipal treasurer of the Bradford Ward of Ontario, was announced at Asheville, N.C.

At an important meeting of the members of the Ontario Law Society last week it was decided on motion of Sir Oliver Mowat that women should be allowed to practice as solicitors in the Ontario courts.

Chappie—Fweddie, do I walk a little staggery this evening?

Fweddie—Just a trifle, coz I feel dead lay.

Chappie—I told that bownd, bowcastly lather that he was painting my hair a little to one side.

Josiah—Mandy, I've heard of them city folks, but I never see this heat-me.

Mandy—What is it, Josiah.

Josiah—A little bit dressed, I teller, waked in on rung a bed and told 'em to give him New York City, and I reckon they and, and he said all right.

A frank confession.—Tax collector: I have called six times for the amount that is due from you, and have never been able to get it. Ratepayer: Dear me, dear me; how sorry I am that you should have been put to so much trouble. Now, tell me what I'll do. When I feel like paying the amount I'll call on you. It is really too bad to put a man to the annoyance to which I have put you.—King's Falls.

Some people are not trusting for this world. At a recent trial the prisoner en-

tered a plea of "Not guilty," when one of the jury put on his hat and made for the door. The judge called him back and informed him that he could not leave until the case was tried. "Tried?" cried the juror. "Why, he acknowledges that he is not guilty."

An old lady who had been reading the health officer's weekly reports thought that "total" must be an awful malignant disease, since as many die of it as all the rest put together.

Young man, make a note of this: Grass widows are not green.

Weak Children will derive strength and acquire robust health by a persevering use of the great Food Medicine SCOTT'S EMULSION

ALL OUR GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, AND 25 PERCENT DISCOUNT AT ALEX. NELSON & CO'S REMOVAL SALE.

J. M. Prockter, (LATE OF WEST BROS.) SWISS, ENGLISH & AMERICAN PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN. 25 Years Experience. P.S.—I have the finest set of tools in the Dominion of Canada for repairing the most complicated watches. Prices moderate, and all work done by myself. 39 St. Lawrence Street, MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN, WITH OTHER YOU NEED ONE OF OURS WINTER don't miss the bargains in FUR CAPS—AT ALEX. NELSON & CO'S REMOVAL SALE 107 and 109 BUREAU STREET.

TURKEYS! TURKEYS! TURKEYS! Go to JOSEPH LEVESQUE & CO., 51 Beary Street, for the choicest Poultry, 6 to 12 cents, and of the best market prices. Also Christmas turkeys, 4 to 12 cents. Don't forget this address. Cut this out and bring it with you to 57 Beary Street. JOSEPH LEVESQUE & CO.

Grand Trunk Railway Co. CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS. Return tickets will be issued between all stations of this Company, Detroit, Port Huron, and the West. SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE. On December 20th, 25th and 30th, valid for return until December 27th and on December 31st and January 1st and 2nd, valid for return until January 3rd, 1893. FIRST-CLASS FARE & ONE-THIRD On December 20th, 25th, 30th, and 31st, valid for return until January 3rd, 1893. STUDENTS AND TEACHERS. On presentation of standard form of certificate, signed by the Principal, good going December 20th to 31st, valid for return until January 3rd, 1893. Also, reduced fares to points on other Canadian Railways on dates named. For tickets and all information apply to any of the Company's Agents, 118 St. James Street, or at Bonaventure Station.

WHAT A FRIEND IS.

Some Good Definitions from Various Points of View

The first person who comes in when the whole world has gone out.
 The following are some of the best definitions submitted:
 A bank of credit on which we can draw supplies of confidence, counsel, sympathy, help and love.
 One who considers my need before my deservings.
 The triple alliance of the three great Powers, love, sympathy and help.
 One who understands our silence.
 A jewel, whose lustre the strong acids of poverty and misfortune cannot dim.
 One who smiles on our fortunes, frowns on our faults, sympathizes with our sorrows, weeps at our bereavement, and is a safe fortress at all times of trouble.
 One who, gaining the top of the ladder, won't forget you if you remain at the bottom.
 The holy of life, whose qualities are overshadowed in the summer of prosperity, but blossom forth in the winter of adversity.
 He who does not adhere to the saying that No. 1 should come first.
 A watch which beats true for all time, and never "runs down."
 An insurance against misanthropy.
 A friend is like ivy—the greater the ruin, the closer he clings.
 An earthly minister of heavenly happiness.
 One who to himself is true, and therefore must be so to you.
 The same to-day, the same to-morrow, either in prosperity, adversity or sorrow.
 One who combines for you alike the pleasures and benefits of society and solitude.
 One who is a balance in the seesaw of life.
 One who guards another's interest as his own and neither flatters nor deceives.
 A nineteenth century rarity.
 One who will tell you of your faults and follies in prosperity and assist you with his heart and hand in adversity.
 One truer to me than I am myself.—*Tid Bits.*

HANDICAPPED BY HIS NAME.

A certain business man in this city has good reason to believe that there is "something in a name," says the *New York Times*. For many years he engaged in business pursuits here under a name derived from his father. The name was an honest one, but not particularly euphonious, and its bearer found, after much energetic toil in several fields of industry, that it was barren of tall-magic influence in business. Although a man of fine presence, good manners, industrious habits and personal honesty, this gentleman was unable to win success. He tried venture after venture, with fair prospects in each case at the outset, but failure came with disheartening promptness. His peculiar name on a business card or appended to a letter never seemed to have any weight in business circles. After a great many vicissitudes he reluctantly came to the conclusion that it was his name which brought him bad luck. He resolved to try the effect of a change, and with the permission of the legislature he simply reversed his name. For the sake of illustration, supposing it was Abel Smith, he obtained the legal right to change it to Smith Abel. The effect of the change was magical. The hitherto illusive success wooed the new name assiduously. Enterprises that had fallen flat before became popular and prosperous. Old debts were speedily paid and a new bank account grew to very healthy proportions. The gentleman grew rich steadily and his name is now on the list of the solid men of New York.

When Moore Sang.

In singing his own songs he altered the arrangement of the airs, and sang the part of each verse twice over at the beginning instead of as a refrain at the end. In that glorious song of his, "Oh, the Light Entrancing!" Moore's own singing of it was a matchless treat. With hand upraised, he seemed almost to revel in the fresh morn light, as he gazed on the "sight entrancing," and his eye sparkled as "files arrayed with helm and blade" seemed to pass before him, while a deeper feeling awoke as the passion of his song came upon him.
 His voice—one of infinite modulation,

but of small compass—rose clear and thrilling to its highest pitch as he sang:

"Go ask you despot whether His armed bands could bring such bands And hearts as ours together."

His song was an inspired recitative, and he seemed to improvise as he ran his fingers over the notes, and as the tide of thought came over him it was poured forth in harmonious cadences of exquisite variety. Had he been tied to a chair, with the added doom of a prosy companion, he would have exploded and gone off like a rocket or a bottle of sparkling champagne.—*The Westminster Review.*

Without A License.

An old woman in Orkney was noted for selling whiskey on the sly. Her house was a few miles from a town, and the Excise officers had tried in vain to get her convicted. So many attempts had failed that they had given up the task as impossible. A young officer was appointed to the place, who said, on being told about her, that he would soon secure her conviction. Early one morning he left the town, and arrived at the old woman's house by seven o'clock. Walking in, he saw no one, but noticing a bell on the table, he rang it. The old woman appeared. He asked her for a glass of milk, which was set down before him. After a little, he rang again, and the old woman appeared. He asked her if she had any whiskey. "Ay, sir," said she, "we ay have some in the bottle"—setting it down before him. He thanked her and laid down a sovereign, which she took and walked out. After helping himself to a glass again, and asked for his change. "Change, sir?" said the old woman. "There's nae change. We hae nae license. What we gie we gie in presents, what we get we take in presents. So, good day, sir." The Excise man left the house a poorer but a wiser man.

The theatrical manager is known by the company he keeps.—*Fun.*

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR GRAIN, ETC.

Flour.—Prices are quoted as follows:—
 Patent Spring.....\$4.20 @ 4.35
 Patent Winter.....3.95 @ 4.15
 Straight Roller.....3.50 @ 3.75
 Extra.....3.10 @ 3.25
 Superfine.....2.75 @ 2.90
 Fine.....2.45 @ 2.60
 City Strong Bakers.....4.00 @ 4.10
 Manitoba Bakers.....3.45 @ 3.60
 Ontario bags—extra.....1.50 @ 1.55
 Straight Rollers.....1.90 @ 2.00
 Superfine.....1.50 @ 1.55
 Fine.....1.10 @ 1.15
 Oatmeal—Rolled and granulated \$1.05 to \$1.15 Standard \$1.00 to \$1.05. In bags, granulated \$2.05 to \$2.10, and standard \$1.95 to \$2.00.
 Mill Feed.—In this market shorts are quoted at \$1 to \$1.5, and moultie at \$1.9 to \$2.1 as to grade.
 Wheat—No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat for May shipment being quoted at 80c to 82c above here; No. 3 hard 72c to 73c above; No. 1 frosted 52c to 54c; No. 2 do 50c to 52c; and No. 3 do 48c to 50c.
 Corn.—White corn has been offered at 58c per bushel in bond.
 Beans.—The market remains very quiet at 72c to 75c per 60 lbs. in store.
 Oats.—The market is quiet but steady at 52c to 54c per 35 lbs. some holders asking more money.
 Barley.—Quite a lot has changed hands of late at 48c to 53c for malting as to quality. Feed barley is quoted at 38c to 43c as to quality.
 Buckwheat.—Prices are quoted at 50c to 51c.
 Rye.—At 49c to 50c for shipment with a 17c freight to New York.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard &c.—We quote:—
 Canada short cut mess pork per barrel \$18.50 @ 19.00
 Canada clear mess, per barrel.....17.50 @ 18.00
 Chicago short cut mess, per barrel.....19.00 @ 19.50
 Mess pork, American, new, per barrel.....17.50 @ 18.00
 India mess beef, per tierce.....100.00 @ 105.00
 Extra Mess beef, per barrel.....100.00 @ 105.00
 Hams, city cured, per lb.....11 @ 12.50
 Lard, pure in pails, per lb.....10 @ 10.50
 Lard, com. in pails, per lb.....8 @ 8.50
 Bacon, per lb.....11 @ 12.50
 Shoulders, per lb.....9 @ 10

Dressed Hogs.—\$7.10 to \$7.25 for choice light averages. Sales of car lots have been made for his market all the way from \$7.00 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—We quote prices as follows:
 Creamery choice fall.....22 1/2 to 23c
 do good to fine.....21 1/2 to 22c
 Eastern Township Dairy, choice fall.....22 1/2 to 23c
 do do good to fine.....20c to 21c
 Morrisburg & Brockville.....19c to 21c
 Western.....17c to 19c
 About 1c may be added to above prices for choice selections of single tubs.
 Rolled Butter.—Western meets with good enquiry at 18c to 20c and Morrisburg at 20 1/2 to 21c per lb.
 Cheese.—Sales have been made in this market during the past week of finest Western Septembers and Octobers at 10c to 10 1/2c, but it is said that no more Septembers can be had under 11c. Sales of under-priced goods are also reported at 10c to 10 1/2c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Montreal lined are selling at 16c to 17c, and fresh held being from 18c to 20c. New laid are quoted at 22c to 24c and in small packages even more is obtainable.
 Beans.—Sales have been made in the Chatham district at \$1.20 to \$1.30 l.o.b. for good to choice handpicked stock, and business here has transpired at \$1.25 to \$1.40 for handpicked, under-priced goods being quoted \$1.15 to \$1.25.
 Hay.—Sales of pressed hay in car lots at \$10.50 to \$11.00 for No. 1. Other kinds have sold at \$8.50 to \$10.00. Straw is steady at \$3.50 to \$5.50.
 Honey.—Extracted 7c to 8c; choice white clover in comb, 12c to 13c; other kinds, 8c to 11c.
 Hops.—Reported at 18c to 20c for good to choice 1892 growth. Yearlings are quoted at 12c to 16c and old at 5c to 9c.
 Game.—Partridges have sold at 65c to 70c per brace. Venison saddles have been disposed of at 12c per lb. and carcasses at 8c per lb.
 Dressed Poultry.—Sales of 2 to 3 tons of turkeys reported at 9c to 10c per lb. Sales of about 2,500 lbs. of chicken have been made at 6c to 7c sales of geese in cases and barrels at 5 1/2c to 6c per lb. as to quality. Ducks are rather scarce, and sell readily at 8c to 9c per lb.

FRUITS.

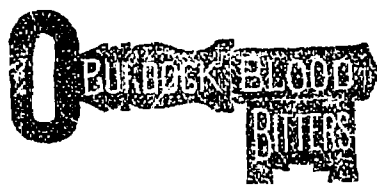
Apples.—Car lots being quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.50.
 Lemons.—Fancy Messina in boxes at \$1.00, choice \$1.25. Mutaga in chests \$6.00 to \$7.00, boxes \$3.00 to \$3.25.
 Oranges.—We quote Florida from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per box. Valentias \$1.50 to \$5.00 per case, and Jamaica in barrels \$5.00 to \$6.50.
 Bananas.—Prices are steady at \$1.75 to \$2.75 per bunch according to quality.
 Coconuts.—Selling at from \$5.00 to \$5.50 per 100, old stock at \$3.50 to \$4.50.
 Cranberries.—Barrels at \$7. to \$8. according to kind and quality. Choice Cape Cod \$8. to \$10.
 Figs.—We quote crystallized in 5 lb boxes \$1.15, new in bags 5 1/2c to 6c per lb. extra fancy in boxes 10c to 12c per lb. according to weight and kind.
 Dates.—Selling in 60 lb boxes at from 5 1/2c to 6c per lb., old stock 4c to 5c.
 Grapes.—Alberia at from 25c to \$7.00 according to size and weight choice 5 lb baskets of Catawba at 50c.
 Pine Apples.—Florida pines from 25c to 30c according to size.
 Grape Fruit.—Choice cases bringing \$1. interior \$3.50.
 Dried Fruit.—Dried apples 5c to 5 1/2c, evaporated 6c to 7c. Dried Peaches steady and meeting with good demand at 14c to 15c. Apricots, demand good at 14c to 15c. Evaporated vegetables in large cases at \$1.00. Evaporated peaches are selling at from 13c to 14c per lb.
 Nuts.—Pecans 11c to 12c per lb. Filberts 10c to 10 1/2c. English Chestnuts 10c, almonds 11c to 11 1/2c. Grenoble and Marbots Walnuts 12c to 14c. Brazil 15c, Taragona 9c.
 Evergreen.—30c to 30c per bunch according to size.
 Sweet Potatoes.—From \$3.50 to \$4 per 600 as to quality.
 Onions.—We quote Spanish onions in crates at 8c to \$1.10, while yellow and red in barrels are from \$2 to \$2.75.
 Potatoes.—We quote sales of car lots of choice early rose, at 8c to 8 1/2c per bag of 90 lbs., other qualities at 7c to 7 1/2c.

FISH AND OILS.

Oils.—Gaspe is quoted at 35c and Nova Scotia 32c to 34c; cod liver oil is firmer at 50c to 70c. In seal oil the sale is reported of 100 bbls of tinsap at 33c, pale being quoted at 30c, and straw at 34c to 35c.
 Pickled Fish.—The sale of a round lot of green cod was made at \$1.50 for No. 1, which it is said cannot now be had under \$4.62, and we quote \$4.65 to \$4.75. Large is quoted at \$5 to \$5.25 and draft \$5.25 to \$5.75.
 Smoked Fish.—Yarmouth blonkers \$1.25 per box of 60; smoked herring 12c per box; boniness cod fish 5 1/2c to 7c, and fish 3 1/2c to 4c.

HUNDREDS OF FUR CAPS TO CHOOSE FROM at Alex. Nelson & Co's Removal Sale. 21-3

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bloatingness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
 For Sale by all Dealers.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

PERSONAL.—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE WORK in connection with burglaries, forgeries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all detective work in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service. Offices, Temple Building, Montreal. Office Telephone: 2131. Private Telephone: 4633 and 644. JOHN A. GROSE, Supt. Commercial Work; SILAS H. CARPENTER, Supt. Criminal Work.

25 PERCENT DISCOUNT OFF ALL OUR Fur Storm Collars, at ALEX. NELSON & CO'S REMOVAL SALE. 21-3

DR. WOOD'S

Norway Pine Syrup.
 Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.
A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
 Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obsolete coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant piny syrup.
 PRICE 25c. AND 50c. PER BOTTLE.
 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF ALL Children's Sleigh Robes at ALEX. NELSON & CO'S REMOVAL SALE. 21-3

FATHER'S BLOOD NERVE TONIC

A Happy Orphan. XI
 ST. JOHN'S ASYLUM, KENTON, KY., Oct. 9, 1890.

In our orphan asylum here there is a 15-year-old child that had been suffering for years from nervousness to such an extent that she oftentimes in the night got up, and with fear depicted on every feature and in a delirious condition, would seek protection among the older people from an imaginary pursuer and could only with great difficulty be again put to bed. Last year Father Koenig while on a visit here happened to observe the child and advised the use of Koenig's Nerve Tonic and kindly furnished us several bottles of it. The first bottle showed a marked improvement and after using the second bottle and up to the present time the child is a happy and contented being. All those suffering from nervousness should seek refuge in Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic.
REV. FATHER HILLEBRAND.
FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.
 This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1872, and is now prepared under his direction by the
KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
 Sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. G. R. 25-7.
 Price, \$1.75. 6 Bottles, \$9.50.

In Montreal by E. LEONARD, 113 St. Lawrence Street.
 GIRLS' AND BOYS' FUR CAPS, HUNDREDS TO CHOOSE FROM at Alex. Nelson & Co's Removal Sale. All goods marked in plain figures and 25 per cent Discount for cash. 21-3

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
 This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of life
 These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet soothingly, on the TOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEY and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN-PRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.
Holloway's Ointment.
 Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers
 This is an infallible remedy. If actually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt but most, it cures HOARSE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA for glandular swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,
Gout, Rheumatism
 and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.
 The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at
533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON,
 and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.
 The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British Possessions who may keep the American counterfeits for sale will be prosecuted.
 Purchasers should look to the Label of the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 53 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

HER WATCHWORD.

TO S. M. C.

For Gold, says one who delves and toils, And counts at night his hoarded spoils. For Fame, cries one who climbs the height To grasp fame's far-alluring light. For Love, breathes one whose truthful eyes Are soft and blue as summer skies. For Freedom, cries he who leads the van, And the world applauds the dauntless man. For God, thinks she, the white soul'd nun, When the weary hours of the day are done. For God, she spoke in accents low, And broke earth's ties, long years ago. For God, her long and toilsome days: For God she walks these humble ways. Their eyes, Fame, Freedom, Love and Gold, Are soon forgot when lips are cold. Thy watchword, sung by angels bright, Will greet thee at the gate of light.

ANNIE C.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

HOUSE MATTERS.

A gargle of salt and water used before retiring at night will strengthen the throat and keep off bronchial attacks.

Powdered flint glass ground to an impalpable powder and mixed with the white of an egg makes one of the strongest cements known.

Galvanized iron pails for drinking water should not be used. The zinc coating is readily operated on by the water, forming a poisonous oxide of zinc.

Always keep carbolic acid convenient for use. It is one of the best disinfectants and insect destroyer that can be used. A small quantity need only be applied at a time.

It may interest housekeepers to know that an easy way to test the quality of fresh fish is to try and bend them just above the tail. If they bend easily they are probably a little stale, but if rigid they are certainly fresh.

When troubled with soreness or sense of tightness in the chest dampen a flannel cloth with kerosene and apply over the spot. Do not leave it on too long, or it will blister. One night will usually relieve the soreness.

COOKERY CHAT.

Always salt any article where lard is used in place of butter. Water is better than milk in most cookery recipes. Hickory nut meats are nice for the top of sugar cookies.

In making custard for lemon pies it is better to partly bake the crust before adding the mixture, so that it may not be absorbed by the paste.

When meat is broiling it will cook more quickly if a frying pan is turned over it. Frying may be hastened in the same way.

Sift a tablespoonful of pulverized sugar over the top of two crust pies baking, and see how delicious it makes them.

Something to Remember.

If you're a weak or ailing woman—that there's only one medicine so sure to help you that it can be guaranteed. It's Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In building up, overworked, feeble, delicate women, or in any "female complaint" or weakness, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. It's an invigorating, restorative, tonic, a soothing and strengthening nerve, and a safe and certain remedy for woman's ills and ailments. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength. Nothing else can be as cheap. With this, you pay only for the good you get.

"Truth is stranger than fiction," he happened to remark. "Yes," his wife replied very gently, "it sometimes seems so to me when you are explaining what kept you out so late."

As if by magic, sir, for, after a few applications, every grey hair I had in my head was changed to its original brown color by Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. I now use it when I require to oil my hair. Try it, my dear fellow, and you will see for yourself, that there is no preparation of its kind known that can in any way compare with it.

A man told his daughter that if she learned to work, he would give her a surprise. She learned the art, and he surprised her by discharging the servant girl.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS.—Provide yourselves with a bottle of PAIN-KILLER. It is a prompt, safe and sure cure for many ills. It may save you days of sickness, and you will find it is more valuable than gold. Be sure you buy the genuine PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER and take no other mixture. 25c. is a Cheap Doctor's Bill.



Mrs. A. A. Williams

For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams' Healthy Endergon Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Sabbath School, Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I have used your Sarsaparilla for many years, and it has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say that it is the best medicine I have ever used."

Article of Merit

"I have used your Sarsaparilla for many years, and it has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say that it is the best medicine I have ever used."

Nervous Headache

"I have used your Sarsaparilla for many years, and it has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say that it is the best medicine I have ever used."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in saying its merits."

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c.



CURE SICK HEAD

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

SICK HEAD

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

ACHE

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

ACHE

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ECLESIASTICAL GLASS—HURON BELL.



ADDRESS—20 UNIVERSITY STREET, MONTREAL

Catholic publishing houses will find THE TRUE WITNESS a first-class advertising medium. Fair rates, not the lowest.

SAINTS OF THE MONTH.

St. ALICE, Empress, Dec. 16, 931-999. This saint, the daughter of Rudolph II, King of Burgundy, was born in 931. She married Lothaire, King of Italy, who died in 949, after which the Empress was put in prison by Berengarius, who succeeded to the throne. Escaping from prison, St. Alice was met by Otto, I, Emperor of Germany, who, in obedience to the Pope, was marching with an army to do her justice. After conquering many cities, he restored order, married Alice, and was crowned Emperor at Rome in 963. Obligated at his death in 973 to act as regent of the Empire, she still continued her life of piety and mortification. She died in Alsace, in 999, while on an errand of charity. She is much honored throughout Germany.

St. THOMAS, APOSTLE, Dec. 21. This commonly known as "the Doubting Thomas," was a Jew, and probably a fisherman, when selected by our Lord to follow Him. He appears to have been slow to understand and believe, but quick to love and adore. He became one of the great witnesses of the Resurrection by his doubt, which was removed only when Jesus showed him His wounds. After the Pentecost, St. Thomas went to Parthia and preached the Gospel in that country and in the East. He was slain with lances by command of the Infidel King who was incensed against the baptism of some of his courtiers.

St. JOHN, APOSTLE and EVANGELIST, Dec. 27.—The beloved Disciple, as St. John is called, was the brother of St. James the Great. He was the one whom Jesus loved, and on his bosom Jesus hid his head, at the Last Supper, and to whom Our Blessed Mother was confided. Under Diocletian, he was cast into a caldron of boiling oil, but came forth unhurt. He was banished to the Isle of Patmos, where he wrote his Apocalypse. He died at Ephesus, at the age of 83 years. His one sermon was "Little children, love one another." He is the great defender of the Divinity of Christ, and the loving Apostle of the Sacred Heart.

Catarrah in the Head

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood-purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrah. It gives an appetite and builds up the whole system.

Hood's PILLS act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

WOMAN'S SPHERE

They talk about a woman's sphere. As though it had a limit, There's not a place in earth or heaven, There's not a place to mankind given, There's not a blessing or a woe, There's not a whisper yes or no, There's not a life or death or birth, That has a feather's weight of worth, Without a woman in it.

Schlimmann's Asthma Cure.

Is used by Inhalation, thus reaching the seat of the disease direct. Its action is immediate and certain. No waiting for results. Ask any druggist or address, Dr. R. Schlimmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package.

Selling Milk.

A Scotch ladle delivering milk was stopped, the other day on his rounds by two police officers, who asked him if his employer ever put anything in the milk. "Oh, ay," was the innocent answer. The officers thinking they had a clear case of adulteration, offered the boy sixpence if he would tell them what was put in it. "Ah," said the boy with a grin, "ye wadna gie's the sixpence though I teit't ye." "Oh yes, we will," said the officers. "Gie's it, then," said the little fellow. The sixpence was duly handed over with the question, "Now, what does your employer put in the milk?" "Why," said the boy with a knowing look, "he puts the measure in every time he tak's any oot."

Handsome Features.

Sometimes unsightly blotches, pimples or sallow opaque skin, destroys the attractiveness of handsome features. In all such cases Scott's Emulsion will build up the system and impart freshness and beauty.

It is a sign that her husband is making money when a woman begins to get the look on her face of looking at you without seeing you.



Fetching the Doctor At night is always a trouble, and it is often an entirely unnecessary trouble if

Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER

is kept in the house. A few drops of this old remedy in a little sweetened water or milk, brings prompt relief. Sold everywhere.

Have you seen the New BIG BOTTLE Old Price 25 Cents.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.

Wear a pair of our

SHELL CORDOVAN BOOTS,

And You

WILL NOT HAVE WET FEET.

B. D. JOHNSON & SON, 1855 Notre Dame Street.

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Under the care of the Irish Oblate Brother

This College affords, at moderate expense, excellent advantages to students. The neatness of its situation, the equipment of the schools, and the general furnishing of the establishment, leave nothing to be desired for the comfort and improvement of the pupils.

THREE COURSES: Preparatory, Commercial and Matriculation (London University)

TERMS: Day Pupils, \$12, \$15, etc., per annum, according to class. Boarders—\$100 per annum.

Prospectuses and further particulars on application to

G25 J. L. SLATTERY.

Castor Fluid. Registered. A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. It should be used daily.

Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25c. per bottle. HENRY B. ORAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

Every description of Job Printing done at THE TRUE WITNESS office.

COVERNTON'S

NIPPLE : OIL.

Superior to all other preparations for cracked or sore nipples. To be had in the bottles containing three months' supply. Price 25 cents.

COVERNTON'S

Syrup of Wild Cherry.

For relief of a cough of various kinds, whooping cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25 cents.

COVERNTON'S

Pile Ointment.

Will be found superior to all others for all kinds of piles. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by G. J. COVERNTON & CO., 121 Henry Street, New York City.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

COVERNTON'S MASTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS

TO CONTINUE UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1897.

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THE MOUNT ROYAL LOTTERY.

Heretofore The Province of Quebec Lottery authorized by the Legislature,

Dates of Bi-Monthly Drawings in 1892: - - - Dec. 7 and 21.

PRIZES VALUE, \$13,185.00. - CAPITAL PRIZE, WORTH \$3,750.00.

LIST OF PRIZES

Table with 3 columns: Prize worth, Amount, and another Amount. Includes categories like 1 Prize worth, 2 Prizes worth, and Approximation Prizes.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS. TICKETS, 10 CENTS. Tickets can be obtained until five o'clock p.m. on the day before the Drawing.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Department of Crown Lands. WOODS AND FOREST.

Quebec, 15th October, 1892. Notice is hereby given that conformably to sections 131, 132 and 133 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of Quebec, the following timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction in the sales room of the Department of Crown Lands...

Montmagny Agency. River Noir No. 58, 20 sq. m. - No. 58, 13 sq. m. - Limit township Roux, 16 1/2 sq. m. - Limit township Rolette, 22 sq. m. - Limit township Montminy, 12 1/2 sq. m. Grandville Agency. Limit township Parke, 6 1/2 sq. m. - Limit township Pohenegamook, 2 1/2 sq. m. - River Boisbouscane No. 2, 12 sq. m. Rimouski Agency. Limit township Neigette No. 1, 39 sq. m. - No. 2, 12 1/2 sq. m. - Limit township Macpes, 12 sq. m. - Limit township Cabot No. 2, 15 1/2 sq. m. - Limit township Montane, 5 1/2 sq. m. - Township Lepage No. 1, 4 1/2 sq. m. - River Kedswicks No. 2, 10 m. - River Causapell, 3 1/2 sq. m. - Limit township Dullbair West, 45 sq. m. - Limit township Grand Mechin, 8 sq. m. - Limit township Dullbair East, 43 sq. m. - Township Ronieux West, 41 sq. m. - Ronieux East, 41 sq. m. - Limit rear township Ronieux No. 1, 45 sq. m. - Rear township Dullbair No. 1, 47 sq. m. Gaspé Agency. Limit township Cap Chat East, 23 sq. m. - Limit township Cap Chat West, 38 1/2 sq. m. - Limit township Tourelle West, 4 1/2 sq. m. - Limit township Tourelle East, 43 sq. m. - Limit township Christie, 4 1/2 sq. m. - Limit township Duchesnay West, 33 sq. m. - Limit township Tascheran, 54 sq. m. - Limit township Denoue, 19 sq. m. - River Magdeleine No. 1 West, 50 sq. m. - No. 2 west, 50 sq. m. - No. 1 east, 50 sq. m. - No. 1 south, 50 sq. m. - No. 2 south, 60 sq. m. - River Dartmouth, No. 1 north, 19 1/2 sq. m. - No. 1 south, 24 sq. m. - Rear No. 1 north, 32 sq. m. - River Sydenham south, 17 1/2 sq. m. - Limit Gaspé north, 12 sq. m. - River Saint Jean south, No. 1, 12 sq. m. - North, 14 sq. m. - Limit township Malbaie No. 2, 8 sq. m. - Gaspé Bay south, 11 sq. m. - Limit township Rameau No. 2, 21 sq. m. Bonaventure Agency. River Patapedia, 31-56 sq. m. - Township Patapedia, No. 1, 8 sq. m. - Petite River Rouge, 5 sq. m. - Limit Millstream No. 3, 12 sq. m. - River Matapedia No. 1 - Township Milakkek, 15 sq. m. - Limit Assemetquan No. 1 east, 12 sq. m. - No. 1 west, 12 sq. m. - No. A, 9 sq. m. - Clark's Brook, 15 sq. m. - River Ristigouche No. 4, 10 sq. m. - River Esuminac, 11 sq. m. - Rear River Nouvelle No. 1 west, 10 sq. m. - Township Nouvelle No. 2 west, 9 sq. m. - River Grande Cascapedia 35 sq. m. - Limit Joshua Brook, 4 sq. m. - Jonathan Brook 3 sq. m. - River Petite Cascapedia Branch East, No. 3 west, 14 sq. m. - No. 3 east, 14 sq. m. - River Patapedia Limit East Branch No. 1, 22 sq. m. - West Branch No. 1 west, 26 sq. m. - West Branch No. 1 east, 20 1/2 sq. m. - Patapedia River main Branch, 11 1/2 sq. m. - River Andre 6 sq. m. CONDITIONS OF SALE. The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, will be offered at an upset price to be made known on the day of sale, and will be adjudged to the highest bidder. No limits to be adjudged unless the purchase price be immediately deposited in cash or by cheque accepted by duly incorporated banks. The commissioner may in any particular case, at the sale, impose as a condition, that any limits sold will have to be worked within a delay of two years under pain of forfeiture of the license. These timber locations will be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force or which may be enacted hereafter. Plans of limits offered for sale, will be open for inspection, in the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, and at the offices of the local agents, up to the day of sale. E. J. FLYNN, Commissioner of Crown Lands. P. S.—According to law, no newspapers other than those named by order in council, are authorized to publish this notice.

THE MONTREAL BREWING CO'S - CELEBRATED -

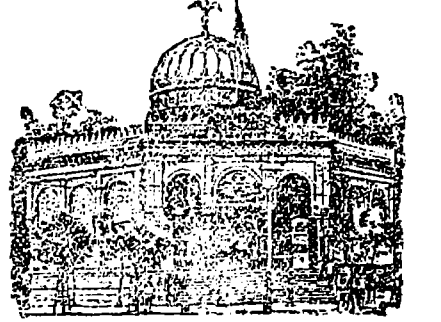
ALES - AND - PORTERS

Registered Trade Mark—"RED BULL'S EYE." INDIA PALE ALE, Capsuled. SAND PORTER. XXX PALE ALE. STOUT PORTER. If your Grocer does not keep our ALES, order direct from the Brewery. Telephone 1168. THE MONTREAL BREWING CO., Brewers and Maltsters, corner Notre Dame and Jacques Cartier Streets.

MME. BAILEY'S SURE HAIR Grower

Is guaranteed to produce a Thick, Soft and Beautiful head of Long, Flowing HAIR in 8 to 12 weeks. A purely vegetable and positively harmless compound. Endorsed by leading physicians. Two or three packages will do it. Price, 50 cents per package, or three for \$1. Sent by mail, pre-paid. Bailey Supply Co., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MEXICAN



LOTTERY

Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE CITY OF MEXICO, AND The Only Lottery Protected by the Mexican National Government, And in no wise connected with any other Company using the same name.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1892.

ANNUAL EXTRAORDINARY - DRAWING. THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$120,000.

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit. CERTIFICATE—I hereby certify that the Bank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica.

PRICE OF TICKETS—U. S. Currency. Wholes, \$8; Halves, \$4; Quarters, \$2; Eighths, \$1.

Table listing prize amounts and their frequencies: 1 Capital Prize of \$120,000 is \$120,000; 1 Capital Prize of 40,000 is 40,000; 1 Capital Prize of 20,000 is 20,000; 5 Prizes of 2,000 are 10,000; 10 Prizes of 1,000 are 10,000; 20 Prizes of 500 are 10,000; 100 Prizes of 200 are 20,000; 250 Prizes of 80 are 20,000; 480 Prizes of 40 are 19,200.

Table listing approximation prizes: 100 Prizes of \$120 approximating to \$12,000 prize \$12,000; 100 Prizes of \$200 approximating to \$40,000 prize 8,000; 100 Prizes of \$40 approximating to \$20,000 prize 4,000; 709 Terminus of \$20 decided by \$120,000 prize \$1,860; 709 Terminus of \$40 decided by \$40,000 prize \$1,860.

2768 Prizes amounting to \$487,120 All Prizes paid in the United States fully paid in U. S. Currency. Agents wanted everywhere.

Remit by ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDERS issued by all Express Companies, or New York Exchange. Currency must invariably be sent Registered. Address, U. BASSETI, CITY OF MEXICO MEXICO.

MOTHERS!

Ask for and see that you get DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS, the great Worm Remedy. 25 cents per box, at all Druggists. Being in the form of a Chocolate Cream, Children never refuse them.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

AS THE BEST AND THE ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it: all others are imitations.

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S. Surgeon-Dentist, 1694 Notre Dame Street.

Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Dorsenta Laughing Gas, Vegetable Vapour and Ether. Artificial work guaranteed satisfactory. TELEPHONE 2515. (G-17-90)

McGALE'S

BUTTERNUT

PILLS

25 cents per box.

By Mail on Receipt of Price.

B. E. MCGALE,
CHEMIST & Co.2123 NOTRE DAME ST.,
MONTREAL.

FOR . . .

**Sick Headache,
Foul Stomach,
Biliousness,
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.**

For Sale by DRUGGISTS everywhere.

BROTHER AZARIAS.

BRIEF SKETCH OF A FAMOUS CATHOLIC EDUCATOR, LECTURER AND WRITER.

Brother Azarias (Patrick Francis Mullany) is widely known as an educator, a polished writer and a leader of thought. Born in Killenante, county of Tipperary, Ire., June 29, 1847, when a youth he came to America, where his parents had already been residing some years, and in 1862 was admitted to the novitiate of the Christian Brothers. From 1866 to 1878 he was professor of mathematics and English literature at Rock Hill College, Maryland. 1877 he went to Europe and devoted a year to such studies and researches at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris and the British Museum in London as his shattered health permitted. An outcome of Brother Azarias' studies abroad was the "Development of English Thought," first published in 1879. In the same year, says the Milwaukee Catholic Citizen, Brother Azarias was named president of Rock Hill College, which office he held till 1886, when he was called to Paris by the superior of his order. While abroad he travelled, in company with his brother, Rev. John F. Mullany, through Switzerland and Italy, seeking once more to restore his wasted energies. After a sojourn of three years, spent chiefly in Paris and London—except a few months among his native hills in Ireland—he returned to America, since which time he has been stationed at the De La Salle Institute, New York, teaching English literature in that institution and carrying on his literary researches. There is no more familiar face than his in the alcoves of the Astor library. Brother Azarias has lectured on several occasions before cultured non-Catholic bodies. Many of his lectures have been published, and they are all of them as staunch in doctrine as they are finished in expression. We understand that he never reads a lecture or prints an essay containing matters of doctrine or dogma without first submitting them to some well-known theologian. While making no concessions he obtains from applying harsh epithets to his opponents. This is the secret of his popularity. In 1890 he lectured before the Farmington School of Philosophy on the relations of church and state. In 1891 he read a paper before the State Teachers' Association at Saratoga, on "Religion in Education," in which he went to show that a Christian community being given, the education of the children of that community must needs be Christian.

A Priest Imprisoned.

The Rev. John Fay, parish priest of Summerhill, was arrested on November 12 for contempt of court, adjudged on the application of J. J. Daiton, ex-M. P., by means of an address which the reverend gentleman delivered on Sunday, Oct. 30. At 10 a.m., Father Fay's house was surrounded by fifty-four policemen. Mr. Jephson the District Inspector, informed the pastor of his arrest, and the latter replied that such a large demonstration of force was not needed, as he was quite willing to submit to the order of the court. In the meantime the news of the arrest had spread among the parishioners, and in a short time several hundred had assembled and the house was kept closely guarded. Father Buchanan, the curate, arranged with Father Fay for the carrying on of his parochial work during the latter's enforced absence. At length all the arrangements were completed, and about two o'clock Father Fay got on a car with Jephson. When the moment for departure arrived the

grief of the people was redoubled, and a most touching scene ensued as they pressed around the car begging for their pastor's blessing, invoking blessings on him in return and struggling to grasp his hand. Some of the parishioners had procured cars, and when the police drove off with their prisoner for Ferns Loch station, on the Midland Railway, a procession of fully fifty vehicles followed in their wake. At the station the leave-taking was even more affecting than it was at the parochial residence. Father Fay was placed in a first-class compartment with the District Inspector and a constable. As the train moved off, every hat was raised, and a sorrowful good by was said by the people to their beloved priest. Father Fay was lodged in Kilmainham prison, Dublin, to serve a month's imprisonment. He was accompanied to Dublin by two of his parishioners, Mr. M. Conolly and Mr. P. Kerrigan.

Catechism for Emigrants.

Commissioner of Immigration John B. Weber and the executive committee of the steamship conference met in New York and agreed upon a list of twenty-four questions to be propounded to emigrants in Europe by the subticket agents of the steamship companies. The ticket agents will be required to fill out the question forms in duplicate, so that a copy may be sent to the immigration authorities of the American port to which the emigrant is destined. The object of the questions is to prevent the departure from European ports of paupers, ex-convicts, contract laborers and persons suffering from disease, instead of stopping them on this side, as heretofore, and sending them back at the expense of the steamship companies. These are the most important questions:

Is passage paid through to destination?
Who has furnished the money for passage?

State if any portion of this was contributed by Government, parochial authorities or any charitable institution.

If prepaid in America, give name and address of sender.

Are you in good health?

Are you or any members of your family coming with you cripples or persons subject to any disease, mental or physical?

Have you, or any members of your family coming with you, ever been imprisoned or in any asylum or charitable institution?

What relatives have you in America?

Have you, or have any of your relatives for you, made an agreement to work for any person, firm or corporation in America?

If such an agreement exists, give particulars and the names of the party or parties for whom you are to work.

What occupation do you intend to follow in America?

Have you ever been in America before? If so, when?

How much money do you expect to have on reaching your destination?

Can you read and write?

Are you a polygamist?

Servant to call at the door who desires to see her mistress: The mistress was took sick last night w' a relapse of the influenza, an' she's in her bed, an' canna' see anybody. My orders is to say that she's very sorry, but the doctor winna' allow her to see anybody. Caller: I'm so sorry to hear that she is ill again. Will you please tell her that Miss M'Patt, the dressmaker, has called? Servant, returning after executing her commission. Ye're to please come up stairs w' me, mem.

S. CARSLY'S COLUMN**Mantle Sale Continued****GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES**

It Must be Good News to Learn That All This Week S. Carsley is Going to Offer All His High Price New Mantles and Jackets at Greatly Reduced Rates.

IT CAN EASILY BE PROVEN IT CAN EASILY BE PROVEN

That our regular prices for Mantles and Jackets are much below regular Montreal rates is well known, and now pretty generally admitted.

HOW TO PROVE IT

Comparison is about the only way of testing value. Compare the prices of our Mantles at the Reduced Rates with others in Canada, and the chances are that we shall serve you with at least two during this week.

S. CARSLY

Notre Dame street.

**LATE ARRIVALS
LATE ARRIVALS**

Through an almost unavoidable error, several cases of Mantles and Jackets will be received this week that should have arrived two weeks ago.

EVEN THESE NEW GARMENTS

will be sold at reduced rates during this Great Mantle Sale at Reduced Prices.

SOME ARE DOWN TO HALF

Some of the garments are reduced to half price. Come early in the week to the Mantle Sale at

S. CARSLY'S.

Notre Dame street

A RUMMAGE SALE!

We have not purchased any Fancy Goods, such as Toys or Ornaments, etc., for the coming Holiday Season, therefore, will not

HAVE A CHRISTMAS BAZAAR.

But will have a

GRAND RUMMAGE SALE INSTEAD.

By a Rummage Sale we mean all the Toys and Fancy Goods left over from the last Christmas Bazaar, also all the Fancy Goods from each department in the store, that do not legitimately belong to the Dry Goods business.

SEND THEM ALOFT.

The order given to the managers of the different departments is, give your stock a regular good rummaging over and send all Fancy Goods aloft to the Carpet Floor along with all Odds and Ends that do not belong to the Dry Goods.

In this Rummage Sale the following classes of Goods will be offered at mere nominal prices:

DOLLS, from six to twenty inches long.
MECHANICAL TOYS, in endless variety.
BRONZE VASES AND ORNAMENTS.
FIRST CLASS PERFUMERY.
DOLLS' BEDS AND BEDSTEADS.
SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS.
DOLLS' TRAVELLING TRUNKS.
REGULAR STANDARD "SANTA CLAUS" IMPORTED TOYS, in great variety.
HAND AND TRIPLICATE MIRRORS.
MIRRORS, Silver and Plush Mounted.
TOILET SETS, Silver and Plush Mounted.
GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF AND JEWEL BOXES.
CHILDREN'S CUTLERY SETS.
LEATHER COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES.
WORK BOXES, WRITING CASES.
JAPANESE CABINETS AND BOXES.
OAK AND SILVER TRAYS
ANTIQUÉ MEDALLIONS,
And a host of other articles suitable for Christmas Presents.

A SPORTING LOT.

Putting it plainly, this Rummage Sale, taking it as a whole, is a Rare Sporting Lot.

WELL WORTH ATTENTION

The prices are merely nominal as compared with real value.

Take the Elevator for Rummage Sale, and bring the children along; they'll enjoy it immensely, this

GRAND RUMMAGE SALE**At S. CARSLY'S.**

DRESS GOODS AND PLUSHES
DRESS GOODS AND PLUSHES
DRESS GOODS AND PLUSHES

Mantle Plushes all Reduced to Half Price.

RICH DRESS PATTERNS Half Price
RICH DRESS PATTERNS Half Price
RICH DRESS PATTERNS Half Price

This week we offer some hundreds of French, German and English Dress Patterns at Half Price, and in some cases really

LESS THAN HALF PRICE.**S. CARSLY**

Notre Dame Street.

BLACK GOODS.**S. CARSLY'S**

Is the best Store in Montreal for all kinds of Black and

MODERN GOODS.**About Rigby.**

If you take cold and lose your health you cannot properly attend to your business. If you do not attend to your business you will not succeed in it.

If you wear Rigby Waterproof Garments, you reduce your chances of taking cold, with its attendant disastrous results to a minimum. Ponder this over and form your conclusions, then act.

ALEX. NELSON & CO'S REMOVAL SALE commenced on Friday, Dec. 2, 1892, 107 and 109 Bleury street. 21-3

DOHERTY & SICOTTE.

[Formerly DOHERTY & DOHERTY.]

Advocates: and: Barristers,

180 ST. JAMES STREET.

City and District Bank Building

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF ALL OUR Fur Caps, at Alex. Nelson & Co's Removal Sale. 21-3

MONTREAL.**City and District Savings Bank.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of eight dollar per share on the capital stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd JANUARY, 1893.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,
H. BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, Nov. 30th, 1892. 21-3

25 PERCENT DISCOUNT OFF ALL OUR Ladies' Seal Muffs. Removal Sale commences to-day, Dec. 5th, 1892. ALEX. NELSON, 107 and 109 Bleury street. 21-3

Some Late Beginners.

It is a great thing for boys to find out as early in life as they can what they expect to do when they become men, and to direct their energies as far as may be toward fitting themselves thoroughly for their lifework. Boys need not be discouraged, however, if they find it impossible to be this. Many great successes have been made by men whose bent in certain directions was not known until very late in life.

Cato did not learn Greek until he was eighty years of age, nor did Plutarch begin the study of Latin until well-nigh as old.

Theophrastus began his greatest work at ninety, and Colbert, the famous French statesman, returned at the age of sixty to the study of the law.

Sir Henry Spelman did not begin studying the sciences until he was fifty years of age, and yet had accomplished much before he died, and in France a certain Marquis de Saint Aulaire did not discover that he was a poet until he had passed his seventieth year.

Socrates learned to play on musical instruments in his old age, and an Italian writer, Ludovico Monaldesco by name, wrote the memoirs of his times when he had attained the extraordinary age of one hundred and fifty years.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

BUY YOUR FUR CAPS for the Girls at our Removal Sale, Commencing to-day, AT ALEX. NELSON & CO. 21-3 25 Percent Discount.