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SCHOLASTIC.

EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG.

The Right of the Church to Teach the Young Absolute and Irrevocable—Children the Wards of the Church.

Monsignor O'Brien, the Ab-Legate of the Pope on the occasion of the elevation of Cardinal Tuscheran, and of the church of Sant Andrea delle Frate, Rome, Italy, preached in the church of the Gesù on Sunday evening. The sacred edifice was crowded. The subject with which he dealt was the antagonism which has arisen between the church and the state with regard to the education of the young. He held that the state, in trying to supersede the education of the young, was acting unjustly, and was, in fact, undertaking a task which did not lie within the sphere of its proper action. In assuming the right to control the education of the young the state was exercising a tyrannical power. The preacher traced the history of the human race from the creation till the present day. The Church of God had an inalienable right to the education of children, because, in the first place, she had been divinely appointed to do so by her Divine founder, Jesus Christ, who had said to her, "teach all the nations whatsoever I have commanded you," and, in the second place, she had fulfilled that command faithfully down to this age, was still engaged in the task of fulfilling it, and would continue discharging that duty until time should be no more. At the beginning of his life on earth man was created perfect. He fell, however, and it was incumbent upon him to endeavor to get back to the condition from which he had fallen. The Catholic church provided him with the sacramental means of attaining to that lost state. When a child was born she gave him baptism, which freed him from the stain of original sin and made it an heir to the Kingdom of heaven. As he grew up and his intellect developed and expanded, she directed its thoughts in the right way, teaching it what it should aspire after and what it should avoid, showing it that the love of God and His Christ should be the object, as well as the motive, of all its efforts. Had the state the necessary qualifications for the fulfillment of this duty? No. A minister of justice or of education might decree certain rules to be followed; but what were his credentials? He had attained to his position because he had received more votes than his opponent. He might be an atheist or an indifferentist; a pagan or a non-Christian. Clearly he was not qualified to superintend the course of education which should be followed by the children. The church had always protested against this usurpation by the state of functions which did not belong to it. The English Non-conformists had done the same. They had left their native land and settled upon a new and strange continent rather than submit to the enforcement of a principle which they felt to be wrong. All honor to them for having done so. The Catholic church would ever struggle against the encroachments of the state upon the domain of the education of the young.

Persecution.

The Pope has written a letter to the Archbishop of Aix, who is to be prosecuted by the French Government for disregarding the circular of M. Fallieres, the minister of public worship, enjoining the Archbishop of France not to leave his diocese without the consent of the Government, an order which was issued as a result of the recent popular manifestation at Rome against the French pilgrims, who were said to have behaved in a reprehensible manner at the Pantheon. In this letter the Pope says he deprecates the fact that the Roman rulers were allowed to indulge with impunity in every kind of license, profaning the church, insulting the Pontiff and maltreating the pilgrims. The Pope adds that he hopes these accidents will not lead to something more lamentable.

Archbishop Walsh.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, repudiates the interview which it was said was held shortly after the death of Parnell and in which he is quoted as referring to the dead leader in terms so degrading that they aroused indignant comments in many quarters where sympathy for the dead man was not expected. The archbishop also denounces the attack which was made upon him by the Chicago Herald of Oct. 9, classing the statements made as "sensational calumny." He adds: "They attribute to me the atrocious and unchristianlike sentiments that charity should not find a place at the open grave of Parnell. I feel bound in my defence and that of the dignity of my office to ascertain whether American law permits the bringing to justice the authors or publishers of libel."

The French Pilgrimage and the Law of Guarantees.

Time proved that I was right in calling the attention of Catholics to the actual state of the Roman question—the future Concilium and the so-called liberty of the Holy Father. A ridiculously futile incident has sufficed to lay bare the insoluble position of the Sovereign Pontiff. Because a youth of 17 had the bad taste to forget that courtesy is always due to our host and dared to write *visite le Pape* in a public register kept in a Catholic

church for the visitors to the tomb of the usurper of the Pontiff's Kingdom, all the hostility against Holy Church is unchained with amazing violence. The incompatibility of two co-existing sovereignties in the same capital is clearly demonstrated. People ask each other what would happen if to-morrow, or the day after, a furious dispute arose between one of the Holy Father's guards and an Italian soldier: were a fresh diplomatic success of Leo XIII. to be announced; should a Conclave elect a Pope not approved of by the Romans? The Pantheon scenes warn us that popular violence would have a grand opportunity, and that the Italian Government neither could, nor would, suppress the disorders nor punish the rioters. What decision? On all sides the Liberal papers complain that the pilgrims did not know how to control themselves. And for three offensive words written by a *gambus* of 17 here we have a whole country in strong, uncontrollable convulsions, from which they do not seem likely to recover. Those who are so fortunate as to possess some few grains of practical common-sense agree that the manifestations were excessive, and even absurd. The powerful French Republic, whose attitude was full of apology, now begins to show her teeth. A country should protect its race. The hunting out of some of the French pilgrims was a piece of barbarity unworthy of the Goths and Vandals.—*Catholic Times.*

Accident to a Priest.

The news comes from Rome that the Rev. Father Anger, and Oblat, formerly of this city, and one of his conferees, Father Raymond, when passing through Pisa, on their way to Rome, were attacked in the railway station by a mob of over one hundred young men. Father Anger had left his car to walk on the platform for a moment, until the train would leave, when the young men rushed upon him with cries of "Down with the French! Down with the pilgrims! Hurrah for liberty!" He quickly retreated to his car and it was with some difficulty that the officials could protect him and his companion from the mob, who wanted to enter the car. The young rioters then threw stones and broke the glass of the car and hooted the priests until the train left.

C. Y. M. S.

The Catholic Young Men's society held their monthly religious meeting last evening in their hall. The deputation appointed to wait upon Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty reported favorably on his acceptance of the honorary presidency at the society's concert and lecture next Thursday evening. At the conclusion of the ordinary business a motion was made by Mr. Thomas Coggins, seconded by Mr. Alfred Coleman, and unanimously carried, expressing regret at the death of Rev. Sister Mary of the Redeemer, a distinguished member of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga, and conveying the confidence of the society to her brother, Mr. James McVey, a member of the society. Reference has already been made in these columns to this sad event.

Church Notes.

The Catholics of the East end of the city are making preparations for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the Oblate fathers in Canada. The ceremonies, which will be of an imposing character, will take place in St. Peter's church, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of December next.

In compliance with the repeated requests of the Catholic clergy, the Trappist Fathers, of the Lake of the Two Mountains, have undertaken to supply an altar wine of their own preparation. *La Semaine Religieuse* expresses a hope that they will succeed in furnishing a wine which may be used without misgiving in the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice.

S. Patrick's Society.

The literary and musical entertainment of the St. Patrick's society, in aid of the charitable fund, to be held in the Windsor hall on the 3rd prox., promises to be a most successful affair. Miss Braniff, the celebrated vocalist; Miss Blanche, the talented elocutionist, of Oswego, and Mr. Joseph K. Moran, the Irish-Canadian poet, and several others will contribute to the evening's enjoyment.

Davitt and Parliament.

Michael Davitt was interviewed on his arrival at Queenstown last week, in regard to his nomination by the McCarthyites as a candidate for the seat in the House of Commons for North Kilkenny made vacant by the death of Sir John Pope Hennessy. Mr. Davitt said he could not say whether he would or would not accept the nomination until he reached Dublin and had an opportunity of consulting with his friends. In spite of Mr. Davitt's reticence, it is generally believed he will accept. Mr. Davitt received an enthusiastic reception from the town commissioners and a town delegation representing the Irish federalists. He was presented with an address of welcome, to which he made reply.

Abominable Outrage.

John McCabe, of Emerald, Amherst Island, aged 90, died last week and was buried on Saturday. On Monday the grave was found in a disturbed state, with the shirt and socks of the deceased lying on the ground. The body had been stripped and stolen. He was a veteran of 1812.

Bismarck Appearing Again.

It has now been definitely determined that Prince Bismarck will again make his appearance in Parliament. He has

been in communication with the leaders of the Conservatives and of the Reichs-partei in regard to concerted action against both the internal and external policy of the Government. The lower grain tariff granted to Austria, and the wine duties to Italy will be used by Prince Bismarck and his followers to induce Conservative support against the treaties.

LOUISIANA'S LEPROUS COLONY.

A Wretched Community on the Shore of the Gulf of Mexico.

In the Plaquemine district, St. Mary's Parish, 100 miles southwest of New Orleans, in Louisiana, Dr. F. W. McNamara says there is a leper colony, but the fact of its presence in the State is scarcely known to the residents of the Crescent City. "There are but few people of New Orleans," he continued, "who are aware of the existence of this colony. I have just returned from a trip to the South, and while there visited the lepers. Several years ago I learned the colony was quite a large one, but now there are only twenty-seven victims of the loathsome disease there. There are only two females at the colony. With the exception of two negroes, the twenty-seven are of French Acadian extraction, who were referred to in Longfellow's 'Evangeline.'

"The lepers of Plaquemine district are isolated from the world as completely as if they were on a little island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. They live in rude huts on a barren piece of land near a little bay just off the Gulf of Mexico, and subsist by eating fish. I actually believe they do not eat anything else but fish and a few berries from one year's end to the other. The colony is twelve miles from any other habitation—the nearest house being on John Diamond's sugar plantation—and no one ever ventures near the place; it is such a barren waste. When I reached the place I found the isolated human beings in the most wretched state imaginable. The clothes on their backs were rotten with age and covered with vermin. Some of the men had old fish-nets wrapped around their bodies to cover their nakedness. None of the illustrations in Dante by Doré ever presented such a horrible sight as I witnessed in this leper colony in America. The victims, as far as I could judge, are not an ignorant lot, or rather would not be were they not isolated from civilization. They carry on communication with one another in a language that is partly French and partly English. They naturally have no aim in life, and are only waiting until death ends their misery. A burying ground is situated in one corner of the colony, and here the lepers are laid away when death calls them. There are probably seventy-five graves there, but nothing marks the spot where a body lies. When a victim passes away his own associates quietly lay him in the ground, and no further attention is paid to the place of burial until the next victim succumbs to the ravages of the disease. And in this way existence at the colony will go on until but one of the human beings is left. When he dies his bones will be left to bleach in the sun, as no one in Louisiana will trouble to bury him.

The ages of the lepers at the colony range from 40 to 70 years, one of the men being three score and ten. I asked the wretched-looking old creature a few questions, and he informed me that the French Acadians at the colony were formerly residents of Nova Scotia. When the French Acadians fled from their old possessions he told me that several hundred or so took refuge in Louisiana. Leprosy was prevalent in Nova Scotia—there being a colony there at the present time—and it is plausible to suppose that the disease was carried to the South by the fugitives."—*Chicago Sunday Tribune.*

THUMB AUTOGRAPHS.

Discovery of a New and Infallible Method of Identification.

Two men of science in two different countries—Mr. Francis Galton in England and M. Bertillon in France—have lately recommended a means of identification which policemen and detectives, with all their ingenuity, seem never to have employed. These gentlemen have observed that the human thumb, dipped in ink, in blood, in black lead, or any other loose, adhering substance, and pressed upon a sheet of paper, leaves a mark which is perfectly characteristic of the individual. Mr. Galton has remarked that no two persons' thumbs make the same mark; the lines and depressions in the skin, which make a series of wave lines when pressed upon paper, are never the same into different individuals. It is urged that this fact would be of very great value in the administration of justice, because a criminal's thumb mark would be a sure means of identifying him, no matter what disguise he might assume. If a business man wishes to make use of a signature which it is quite impossible to forge or counterfeit, he has only to dip his thumb in his ink-bottle and make a mark with it in connection with his written name. No other thumb will make the same mark, and it would be practically impossible for any one to imitate this new kind of "autograph" with a pen or other mechanical means. "In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and thumb," is the new form of subscription, may, some time in the future, run, the seal having by that time perhaps completely gone out of use, as it has now, except on official documents and with fashionable letter writers. The experiment with the thumb mark may be made by any one who will take a knife blade, hold it over a lamp until it is black with smoke, allow it to cool, apply the thumb to the black surface, and then press it lightly

upon a slightly sticky bit of paper, such as the back of a postage stamp. Examined with a magnifying glass the differences in the thumb marks of different individuals come out very strongly. According to Mr. Galton thumbs run in family groups, dividing themselves, as it were, into seven or eight distinct types or grand divisions; but with these divisions the differences are so marked as to leave no chance for confusion.

St. Anthony and Lost Objects.

Father de Smet, the Jesuit, who, as a missionary among the Indians, was known literally from Maine to California, had a great devotion to St. Anthony, and never failed to apply to the Saint for help in finding lost articles. "And I never asked in vain," said the good old man to the writer, the last time he saw him. "Once while crossing the plains, I missed my breviary, and mentioned it to a United States officer with whom I was in company. 'Now is your chance to apply to St. Anthony,' jokingly said my companion, who was not a Catholic. 'I certainly shall,' I replied, and offered up a little prayer to the great Saint, that I might find the missing book. 'Now, humanly speaking, I ought to have turned back to search for my book, but, instead, I continued on my way. 'About an hour after, when the reference to the Saint had passed from our minds, we spied an Indian riding in great haste after us. We had no fear of any hostile purpose, for all Indians are my friends. As he came nearer, we saw that he held aloft in one hand an object of some kind, which, when he reached us, proved to be my missing breviary. 'Ah!' concluded the venerable priest, 'the good Saint never failed me yet, and you will find him a powerful advocate if you will pray to him.'

Another case that comes within the writer's knowledge relates to a valuable manuscript that was lost and though searched for carefully and repeatedly, could not be found, until an interesting person offered a prayer to St. Anthony at night and the next morning the missing manuscript was found.

How St. Anthony received from God power to restore lost objects to those who address themselves to him with confidence, is thus related in a little work of Father Hurtyck's. "St. Anthony was guardian of the Convent of Limoges. One of his novices, tempted by the devil, left off the habit of the Order and fled. In going away he wickedly carried with him the manuscript Bible upon the margins of which the Saint had written his reflections, and the interpretations of the Holy Fathers. "If we recall that, at that epoch, printing did not exist we will understand how precious this manuscript was to the Saint. Therein was the print of his labors; there were his sermons; there he found the theme of the instructions he gave to his religious.

"When St. Anthony discovered that his book was gone, without knowing what could have become of it, he threw himself at the foot of his crucifix; and with loving confidence he asked his beloved to help him find his book. What could the Saviour refuse to a prayer so full of confidence? "As the fugitive novice and thief hastened rapidly towards the country, he suddenly saw before him a horrible monster ready to devour him. In desperation he returned directly over his route, and seeking St. Anthony, cast himself at his feet, avowed his double fault, and delivered up the manuscript, begging to be re-admitted into the Order.

It is to glorify and reward the filial confidence of St. Anthony in this circumstance, that God was pleased to give him special power to find lost objects."

An Odd Will.

The following is a copy of a will left by a miser in Ireland: "I give and bequeath to my sister-in-law, Mary Dennis, four old worsted stockings, which she will find underneath my bed; to my nephew, Charles Macarney, two other pairs of stockings lying in the box where I keep my linen; to Lieutenant Johnson my only pair of white cotton stockings, and to my scarlet great coat; and old Hannah Bourke, my housekeeper, in return for her long and faithful service, my cracked earthen pitcher." Hannah, in anger, told the other legatees that she resigned to them her share of the property, and then retired. In equal rage Charles kicked down the pitcher, and as it broke a multitude of guineas burst out. This fortunate discovery induced the others to examine their stockings, which they found crammed with notes.

The Number Seven.

On the seventh of the seventh month a holy observance was ordained to the children of Israel who fasted seven days and remained seven days in tents; the seventh year was directed to be a Sabbath rest for all things; and at the end of seven times seven commenced the grand jubilee; every seventh year the land lay fallow; every seventh year there was a grand release from all debts, and bondsmen were set free. From this law might have originated the custom of binding young men to seven years apprenticeship, and of punishing incorrigible offenders by transportation for seven, twice seven, or three times seven years. Anciently a child was not named before seven days, not being accounted fully to have life before that periodical day; the teeth spring at the seventh month, and are shed in the seventh year, when infancy is changed into childhood; at three times seven manhood commences, and a man becomes legally competent to all

civil acts; at four times seven man is in full possession of his strength; at five times seven he becomes grave and wise, or never; at seven times seven he is in apogee; and from that decays; at eight times seven he is in his first climacteric; at nine times seven he is in his grand climacteric, or year of danger; and ten times seven, or three score and ten, has, by the Royal Prophet, been pronounced the natural period of human life.

Scene From Life.

"Waiter!" "Sir?" replied the waiter. "Waiter, I am a man of few words, and I don't like to be continually ringing the bell and disturbing the house. I'd thank you to pay attention to what I say, and remember that although there are three ways of doing things, I only like one way in those who have subordinate stations and minds. In the first place, bring me a glass of brandy and (cold) water, a little sugar, and also a teaspoon; wipe down this table, throw some coals on the fire, and sweep down the hearth; bring me a couple of candles, pen, ink and paper, some wafers, and a little sealing-wax; tell the hostler to take care of my horse, dress him well, stop his feet, and let me know when he is ready to feed; order the chambermaid to prepare me a good bed, take care that the sheets are well aired, and glass of cold water in the room; send the boots with a pair of slippers that I can walk to the stable in; tell him that I must have my boots cleaned and brought into my room to-night, and that I shall want to be called at five o'clock in the morning; ask your mistress what I can have for supper; tell her that I should like a roast duck, or something of that sort; desire your master to step in, I want to ask him a few questions; send me the directory; change this five dollars' worth of stamps into bills, none of them worn; when does the mail arrive with the letters, and what time before midnight does the mail leave? Just tell me what time it is by the clock on the landing, and leave the room."

How She Cured Him.

A young mechanic recently got married to the girl of his choice, and the happy pair went to house-keeping. After the honeymoon was over, the young woman discovered that her husband's temper was none of the sweetest, and that attempts at mollifying him by sweet smiles and kisses were generally flat failures while his "dander" was up; so, like a sensible woman she resolved on another plan of action, and soon had an opportunity to try it. Hubby was rather capacious about his steak, but she made no excuse.

"It's tough," said hubby, "and it's not cooked half enough!" The young wife smiled, but made no defense.

Then hubby got fearfully mad; he lifted his plate, and dashed it on the floor, with the remark:

"Curse that steak!" His wife raised up her plate too, and dashed it on the floor with the remark:

"That's me!" Hubby stared at the plate, at his wife, then at the floor, and said: "Why, Eliza, you should not mind me. If I am a little hasty I soon get over it. She cured" him.

Two Thousand Witnesses at Court.

In Ancient Greece the Council of the Areopagus sat and deliberated in the open air; and now there comes from the Caucasus intelligence of a lawsuit which is being heard under similar conditions. The person given for this new departure is the great number of the witnesses of whom there were no fewer than 2,000.

Bombs in Dublin.

Great excitement was caused in Dublin on Monday evening by an apparent attempt to blow up the office of the *National Press*, the organ of the McCarthyites. The members of the staff of the paper were just on the point of beginning the night's work when a bomb fell in the area in front of the windows on Abbey street, where the editors' rooms are situated. The bomb exploded with a fearful report, but fortunately there was no one in those particular rooms at the time, and consequently no one was hurt. If the missile had been intended to injure anybody in the editorial room there is doubt the effort would have been prominently successful, for the window glass was broken, the casing shattered, and the furniture badly damaged. The office in the passage were also badly damaged, and indeed windows in all the adjacent houses were broken. The wisest rumors were spread, and an enormous crowd quickly collected. For a time there was much excitement. Notwithstanding every effort was made to search out the miscreant, the authorities thus far are without any clue whosoever it was who set off the explosion. The explosion by those who were present that the fumes arising from the exploded bomb had a very offensive odor.

The *National Press*, referring to the attempt to blow up its office, says:—"The men who laid the internal mine at our doors have been taught for the past ten months by the Freeman's Journal and United Ireland that freedom of opinion is no longer to be tolerated, and that every opposing Nationalist may rightfully be mobbed if necessary murdered. They are instruments of crime, who have been educated by their masters to the cowardly tricking of their own people's fears and with the death of their creator they have descended to the practices of the Nihilists."

The *National Press* declares that after the explosion of the bomb in the Abbey street, fifty or sixty men, supposed to be part of the gang of Parnellites to whose credit the explosion is ascribed, collected in the National Press office, shouting "To hell with the Healy murderers," etc.

A True Pirate Story.

A pirate ship was pursued and captured and the crew placed on trial for piracy. The prosecution was started, but one link was missing without which they could not be convicted. This link could only be supplied through the ship's papers which the captain had taken the precaution to throw overboard during the chase. At just the critical moment, however, a vessel arrived in port with the missing papers on board; they had been taken from the stomach of a shark hooked just as the vessel was entering port. The story is told in Michael Scott's 'Wreck of an Indian Story.' Credit of the bridge, and has doubtless been regarded by the majority of readers as a made-up sensational story. But these ship's papers may be seen to-day, in the lobby of the street and are carefully framed in order to prevent their

A RIOT AT CORK

O'BRIEN AND DILLON HOLD A MEETING.

The Military Protect the Speakers, who use Some Decided Language—Organized Violence? Complained of.

William O'Brien and John Dillon arrived at Cork on Tuesday. They were met by a deputation of members of the National Federation, representatives of the Gaelic Club, municipal officers and a large number of priests. An enormous crowd lined the route followed by the procession, which followed Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon from the railroad station. Upon arriving at the assembly rooms, Dillon and O'Brien were given an enthusiastic reception, during which several speeches were made. While the speech-making was in progress a mob attacked the bandsmen of the McCarthyites and tried to demolish their instruments. A free fight followed, but the police soon put an end to it. Dillon and O'Brien subsequently attended the Cork County Convention, where Dillon presided. In his address Mr. Dillon complained of what he termed the "organized violence" of the Parnellites, and made other allusions to the political situation, which were loudly applauded.

Mr. O'Brien said he was willing to give fair play to his opponents, but he would not yield "to brickbats and mobs." Mr. O'Brien said the Parnellites might blow up the offices of the newspapers representing the views of the McCarthyites, but they could not destroy the spirit which animated the party. At another part of his discourse, Mr. O'Brien, amid cheers, called upon John E. Redmond, the Parnellite candidate for Cork city and the new leader of the Parnellite party, to repudiate all responsibility for the violence in connection with the dynamite incident last night at Dublin.

Mr. O'Brien further declared that it had become his duty to drive the followers of Parnell from Parliament. The convention thereupon called upon Dr. Joseph E. Kenny to resign his seat.

In the evening, troops formed in the square for the protection of the open-air meetings to be addressed by Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. After the county convention had adjourned, there was a serious fight in the streets between two mobs. As soon as the convention had closed its proceedings, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien passed through the city, still accompanied by the procession which met them at the railroad station. Suddenly they were attacked by a mob. A detachment of mounted police were sent for, and restored order.

A sermon preached on Sunday at Kilkenny by Father Fidells, of the order of St. Francis, bitterly denounced the late Charles Stewart Parnell, saying that "the most depraved monster who ever lived" was "now swept off the face of the earth. The reverend gentleman also said that the women who were supporting him were 'limbs of the devil' and the local workmen's club was "a synagogue of hell."

Sparks of Genius.

No flowery road leads to glory. He that hath a trade hath an estate, and he that hath a calling hath a place of profit and honor. A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.

A well continued mind is, so to speak, made up of all the minds of preceding ages; it is only one single mind which has been educated all this time.

Writers of every age have endeavored to show that pleasure is in us, and not in the object offered for our amusement. If the soul be happily disposed, everything becomes capable of affording entertainment, and distress will also want a name.

There is nothing more pitiable in the world than an irresolute man, oscillating between two feelings, who would willingly unite the two, and who does not perceive that nothing can unite them.

The general rule always holds good. In constitutional States liberty is a compensation for the heaviest of taxation. In despotic States the equivalent for liberty is the lightness of taxation.

CARDINAL MANNING has recently been discussing the question of French politics. His Eminence said:—

Politics in England is an acquired science, whilst in France it is but a hand-to-mouth improvisation; which, when it turns out lucky, makes its inventor the master of the country, and sometimes makes him an Emperor. That evil arises from the fact that your innumerable groups cannot come to an understanding with each other, because your constitution denies you the right of meeting in your so-called free Republic. This vice constitutes the most monstrous of tyrannies. You have a Republic which is the equivalent of the most intolerable of monarchies.

Marshal MacMahon is reported recently to have said that he believed that hand-to-hand fighting would still take place in future warfare; "the soldiers of the opposing armies will become tired of looking at each other through telescopes, and the long range and precision of the modern weapons will not prevent the melee, as it is well known that the soldier rarely takes the trouble to aim." The marshal expressed a high opinion of General Squier, who would be French Commander in Chief in the event of war. The interview terminated with a banquet which gave tribute to the excellent quality of the Russian soldiers, whose ranks were killed must say the least be in a

Youths' Department.

The Age of Birds, Beasts, and Fishes.

Elephant, one hundred years and upward; rhinoceros, twenty; camel, one hundred; lions, twenty-five to seventy; tigers, leopards, jaguars, and hyenas (in confinement), about twenty-five years; beaver, fifty years; deer, twenty; wolf, twenty; fox, fourteen to sixteen; llamas, fifteen; chamois, twenty-five; monkeys and baboons, sixteen to eighteen years; hare, eight; squirrel, seven; rabbit, seven; swine, twenty-five; stag, under fifty; horse, thirty; ass, thirty; sheep, under ten; cow, twenty; ox, thirty; parrots, swans, and ravens, two hundred; eagle, one hundred; geese, eighty; hens and pigeons, ten to sixteen; hawks, thirty-six to forty; cranes, twenty-four; black-bird, ten to twelve; peacock, twenty; pelican, forty to fifty; thrush, eight to ten; wren, two to three; nightingale, fifteen; blackcap, fifteen; linnet, fourteen to twenty-three; goldfinch, twenty to twenty-four; red-breast, ten to twelve; skylark, ten to thirty; titlark, nine to six; chaffinch, twenty to twenty-four; starling, ten to twelve; carp, seventy to one hundred and fifty; pike, thirty to forty; salmon, sixteen; codfish, fourteen to seventeen; eel, ten; crocodile, one hundred; tortoise, one hundred to two hundred; whale, estimated one thousand; queen bees live four years; drones, four months; working bees, six months.

Exercise for Girls.

Mr. Blake, the apostle of physical culture, recently said in a lecture on exercise to a lot of girls: "Once I went up to Nassau College to see their gymnasium. They had lots of apparatus there that looked as if it were the kind that Noah used when he was loading around in the ark. Then the girls showed me how they ran. After a few trials they came in puffing and blowing, and their hearts beating about 140 to the minute. "What do you think of the running?" they asked. "What running?" said I. They I showed how the sandal of the runner was made, with no heels, and how he ran on his toes with his head up and his chest out, they admitted that they couldn't run." He told the girls how to develop weak arms and make them strong, so that they would be well rounded and shapely when they were wearing costumes. "One of the hardest problems is how to keep the girls who go into this training from doing too much hard work at the beginning. Ham is a good thing for breakfast, but no one wants to eat a whole ham for breakfast. They must start off easily. A man at Englewood came to me about his daughter. She was low-spirited and weak. "Well, I said, "what does she do?" And he said she went five miles to school every day and carried a great strap full of books. "Does she walk?" "No, she rides in a horse-car." Oh, the lovely horse-car! Oh, the beautiful horse-car! Sidewalks deserted to hang by a strap in a crowded horse-car. Give up walking to be hauled home in a lovely horse-car. Get her a pair of Waukegan shoes, broad enough at least for two of her toes to touch the ground. Ugly? Of course they're ugly; but they are comfortable. Let her get off the car one mile from home the first week. Rain? Well, let it rain; I hope it will. Rain doesn't look half so bad when you are in it as when you look at it through the window. Then let her try two miles the second week, and so on up to five. I met the father in two months. He said: "The aches are all gone, and we are afraid she'll eat the table-cloth. Her brother has taught her boxing, and we are afraid of her around the house. She's actually getting good looking."

Zan Zoo.

"Zan Zoo" is the title of a touching little story in Harper's Magazine for August. Zan Zoo is a tiny African child, carried across the ocean by a friendly traveller. But she does not take kindly to a bleak New England winter, fancying that all she loves is dying; and so she pines and droops and fades out of life, and is taken back dead to the warm land she loved by her kind friend, who realizes too late that a few words of hope and cheer about the beautiful spring, which he was too thoughtless or too busy to give, might have saved the child's life. In the account of their voyage to America a passage occurs which is worth quoting, were it only because the author refers to the Blessed Virgin as "the Mother of the whole world." "None so beautiful?" "No, not one!" "There was an exquisite copy in sepia of the 'Upward Madonna,' a Guido Reni. As I placed it on an easel, I felt Zan's little hand on mine. 'Is she Caffe?' she asked, very softly. Earth's motherless little African! Did she feel a glow of hope and joy at the sight of those rich brown tints in the glorious, heavenly face? I felt a big lump in my throat as I drew the drooping form of the once irrepressible Zan close to me and said: 'It is 'the Mother'—the Mother of the whole world, yours and mine too. Your own true Mother, Zan! Did she believe it literally, and in a different sense from what I meant? She asked no questions, but looked at it with a peculiar softness of expression. 'Yes,' she said, after a little, in a tone of having come to a decision. Then, 'There are none so beautiful?' in the old colloquial, questioning way of our first acquaintance. And I responded: 'No, not one!'"

Or was it not just the impalpable spirit within that picture drawing one, bearing one upward, in such waves of passionate longing as I had felt looking upon it? Whatever it had conquered the child—the divine, upturned face, in the glow of its warm brown tints. I could see the rising sob by the tremor of the little form. I quietly went away, and left the caged Caffe bird with "the Mother."

Remember.

That life without laughing is a dreary blank. That there is joy in the evening when day has been well spent. That now is the constant watchword ticking from the clock of time. That the great secret of success in life is to be ready when opportunity comes. That "I can't do it" never did anything, and that "I will try" has worked wonders. Those who understand the value of time treat it as prudent people do their money: they make a little go a long way.

Wisdom consists not in knowing many things, nor in knowing them thoroughly, but in choosing and following that which conduces the most surely to our lasting happiness and glory.

Wealth is like a bird; it hops all day, from man to man, as that doth from tree to tree, and none can say where it will roost at night.

The Bashful Young Man.

The bashful young man is an affliction unto himself, and to his acquaintances, a deception and a snare. You don't think so? All your sympathies are enlisted on his side, I suppose? Well, just mark that meek, imploring look of mercy, that mincing step, as he enters the room—especially when ladies are present—see how he sits on the edge of the chair and twists his fingers into innumerable positions, all the while watching with intent gaze that little spot in the carpet: now he blushes as to speak; listen to that faltering voice. Some brilliant speech will surely follow that great effort. Here it comes: "Eh! Ah! It's been a fine day"—nothing more—and you are very fortunate if you get so much. You exert yourself to make him feel at home, and rack your brain for subjects that will interest him. Vain effort! That monosyllabic "yes" will frustrate your best endeavors. Start a conversation with a bashful young man, impossible! As well start a schoolboy on an errand without his cent. He is quite determined to make himself ridiculous and you uncomfortable, and he has a remarkable talent for this, finding stray bits of furniture to trip over, cups and glasses to upset, that other mortals, less observant, would pass without heed. The bashful young man—mark the young—there are no bashful old ones, is very observant. Don't trust that meek, amiable expression; he is taking in every detail of costume, feature, manner, and even the furnishing of the rooms. Nothing escapes his notice. Innocent you think him, or stupid, perhaps? Well, believe me he is none of these things. Just place him among his own particular friends and don't be surprised to find him a ruling spirit there. The bashful young man, in his own particular circle, dispense with his meek expression and shuffling gait, and, like the phonograph, give utterance to the impressions he has received during his silent periods. Sympathy for him is a pure waste of feeling.

Curiosities Under the Sea.

As to the quantity of light at the bottom of the sea there has been much dispute. Animals dredged from below seven hundred fathoms either have no eyes, or faint indications of them, or else their eyes are very large and protruding. Another strange thing is that if the creatures in those lower depths have any colour, it is orange or red, or reddish-orange. Sea anemones, corals, shrimps and crabs all have this brilliant colour. Sometimes it is pure red or scarlet, and in many specimens it inclines towards purple. Not a green or blue fish is to be found. The orange-red is the fish's protection, for the bluish-green light in the bottom of the ocean makes the orange or red fish appear of a neutral tint, and hides it from its enemies. Many animals are black, others are neutral in colour. Some fish are provided with boring tails, so that they can burrow in the mud. Finally, the surface of the submarine mountain is covered with shells like an ordinary sea-beach, showing that it is the eating house of vast shoals of carnivorous animals. A codfish takes a whole oyster in his mouth, cracks the shell, and sucks out the meat. In this way come whole mounds of shells, that are brought up. Not a fish-bone was ever brought to the surface. A piece of wood may be dredged up once a year, but it is honeycombed by the boring shellfish, and falls to pieces at the touch of the hand. This shows what destruction is constantly going on in these depths. If a ship sunk at sea with all on board it would be eaten by fish, with the exception of the metal, which would corrode and disappear. Not a bone of a human body would remain after a few days. Nothing made by the hand of man was brought up after cruising for months in the track of ocean vessels excepting coal clinkers shovelled overboard from steamships, but twenty-five miles from land there was recovered an india-rubber doll. That was one thing the fish could not eat.

A Friend.

A blessed thing it is for any man or woman to have a friend, one human soul whom we can trust utterly, who knows the best and the worst of us, and who loves us in spite of all our faults; who will speak the honest truth to us while the world flatters us to our face and laughs at us behind our back; who will give us counsel and reproof, in the day of prosperity and self-conceit; but who, again, will comfort and encourage us in the day of difficulty and sorrow, when the world leaves us alone to fight our own battle as we can. If we have had the good fortune to win such a friend, let us do anything rather than lose him. He must give and forgive, live and let live. If our friend has faults we must bear with them. We must hope all things, believe all things, endure all things, rather than lose that most

precious of all earthly possessions, a trusty friend. And a friend, once won need never be lost, if we will only be trusty and true ourselves.

AN HISTORIC PICTURE.

The Pope and His Portrait.

(From the Figaro.)

For all honest men, of no matter what religion or party, Leo XIII. is one of the most noble and one of the greatest figures of the present time. He has his place among the most illustrious of the 254 successors of Peter. It remains at the present time an august physiognomy well worth offering to the veneration of contemporaries and posterity, and before which believers and unbelievers must all bow with respect, it is his beyond a doubt. But it is this rival of Leo X., had not his artistic renaissance, as fertile as that of the sixteenth century, there was no painter worthy of such a model. His portrait was painted by one who had the ambition to nail him living upon the canvas. Lombardi, the great Genoese painter, had that ambition at the instigation of Bismarck, and he set himself to the task of making the portrait of His Holiness. But whether Leo XIII. had an unpleasant recollection of that work, or whether he had not the scruples of excess of modesty, or whether, considering his years, he recoiled before the fatigues of posing, he determined not to resume the experience again. But, unfortunately, he fell into the hands of one of our own artists, St. Theobald Chartran, that

The honor was reserved of conquering this almost inflexible resolution. This honor he owes more to his life as a Frenchman than to his great and legitimate reputation as a portrait painter. For some years past M. Chartran was haunted with the desire to paint the portrait of His Holiness, and his eyes were turned to the Pontifical figure entered upon a line so manifestly in sympathy with our country. No moment could be more opportune. Leo XIII. immediately, upon his arrival in the Eternal City, he requested M. Lefevre de Beauharnais, our Minister at the Vatican, to solicit for him a private audience, and, to the great surprise of His Holiness, he had his audience granted. The word "Fronchmann" is an inimitable sound, that the Holy Father had granted for the very next day. At the appointed hour Chartran crossed the threshold of the Pontifical apartments, carrying under his arm a canvas upon which he had prepared for himself a study of the Holy Father with a pleasant smile. "I am happy," said he, "to receive an artist of your talent, and especially of your nationality. But I must tell you right here that I have made an absolute rule never to pose for a painter. I am old, and my health

will not permit an effort that must be so often renewed." M. Chartran, "If the fear of fatigue is the only obstacle to the realization of my dearest wish it is conquerable in advance." Enfolded in his frock coat, he presented a canvas to the Pope, who uttered an exclamation of surprise and admiration. "Why, that is my portrait!" "What a resemblance!" and "No, Holy Father," said Chartran: "It is only the sketch which I have made from memory, with the assistance of your pictures and photographs, in order to spare you the horrors of the pose. Now, won't you, Holy Father, yield?" And as Chartran knelt down, in order to put his sketch in the best possible light before the Pope, he added: "As you see, Holy Father, I am asking you on behalf of my art."

Leo XIII. was disarmed. "Well," said he, "don't ask me for more than half an hour, or three quarters at most." "That will be sufficient," said M. Chartran. "When shall I come again?" "I am at your orders the sooner the better," "To-morrow, then." The next day in the grand hall of the secret consistency, adjoining the Pope's apartments, the painter and his model found themselves face to face. Italian hour passed, then an hour, and then two hours without him appearing. He had not been without him, but he had appeared at the time of the sitting. And delightful hours for the artist were, and he was by the imagination of this great model, in a mood of grace, with a profound, revealing a noble mind open to all the beautiful and grand things of intelligence and art, and in which were reiterated words of perfect simplicity, and which the Holy Father insisted upon calling the "oldest daughter of the Church." And all this was given in a tone of paternal familiarity and in the presence of the artist, and the artist, who did not spare his compliments to the artist, to whom he finally gave a little sketch containing his miniature portrait and a benediction written by his own hand. He then told the artist to have the picture reproduced by one of the greatest engravers of France, and ordered three hundred copies of it for his personal use.

The picture is a masterpiece, and it will soon be exhibited at the Salon des Champs-Elysees. At the bottom there is this inscription:—

LEO XIII. PONT. MAX. ANNO DOM. M. CCCC. LXXXIII. CHARTANUS PINXIT. F. TRIVAS ROMA, ANNO DOM. 1881.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

One step and then another, And the longest walk is ended; One stitch on the needle And the largest rent is mended; One brick and then another, And the noblest tower is raised; One plank and then another, And the deepest snow is laid. So the little coral workers, By their slow but constant motion, Have built those pretty islets. In the instant dark blue ocean; And the noblest and tallest trees, Man's wisdom hath conceived, By oft-repeated efforts, Have been patiently achieved. Then do not look disheartened Over the work you have to do, And never cease your mighty task; You never can get there, But just endeavor day by day. Another point to gain, And so the mountains which you feared Will prove to be a plain. "Rome was not built in a day," The ancient proverb teaches, And Nature, by her fruits and flowers, Tells us the story of the years. Think not of far-off duties, But of duties which are near; And having once begun to work, Resolve to persevere.

KINGDOM OF HOME.

Dark is the night, and dim and drearily Rushes the wind like the waves of the sea; Little care I, as here I sing cheerily, With at my side and bare on my knee, Richer than haberdashery, pearls and gems, Served with a service no conquest could bring, Happy with fortune that words cannot measure. Light-hearted I on the hearth-stone can sing— Home is the Kingdom and love is the King.

The gem cannot be polished without friction, nor the man perfected without trials.

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BOIL IT DOWN.

Whatever you have to say, my friend, Whether witty, or grave, or gay— Condense as much as ever you can, And say in the readiest way; And whether you write on rural affairs, Or particular things in town, Just a word of kindly advice, my friend— Boil it down.

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School Bells, Clock Tower Bells, Fire Bells, House Bells, Hand Bells. John Taylor & Co. are founders of the most complete line of Bells which have been cast, including those for St. Paul's Cathedral, London, a Bell of 12 largest in the world, also the famous Great Paul weighing 16 tons 14 cwt. 2 qrs. 19 lbs. Loughborough, Leicestershire, England.

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A TOAST TO EACH IRISH COUNTY.

By T. D. SULLIVAN, M. P. Here's to Donegal And her people brave and tall; Here's to Antrim, to Leitrim and Derry; Here's to Cavan and to Louth, Here's to Carlow in the South, Here's to Longford, to Waterford and Kerry!

CHORUS— Then clink glasses, clink— 'Tis a toast for all to drink, And let every one come in at the chorus; For Ireland is our home, And wherever we may roam We'll be true to the dear land that bore us! Here's to Tyrone, Here's to O'Neill long held his own; Here's to Monaghan, Fermanagh and Kildare, boys; Here's to her whose stroke Broke the hateful penal yoke, And you know that she's the brave County Clare, boys!

CHORUS— Then clink glasses, clink, etc. Here's to Sligo and to Down, To Armagh of old renown; Here's to Kilkenny, famed in story; Here's to Wexford, boys, for she Nearly set all Ireland free, And here's to Royal Meath and her glory!

CHORUS— Then clink glasses, clink, etc. Here's to Galway and Mayo, That never feared a foe; Here's to Limerick, famed o'er all For its well defended wall, And still more for the beauty of its lasses!

A BOON COURTEER.

During a stay of Emperor William I. of Germany, at the fashionable watering-place at Ems, that monarch paid a visit to a large orphan asylum and school that was under government patronage. The presence of so distinguished a personage created quite a sensation in the establishment. After listening with much interest to the recitations of several of the classes, his majesty called to him a bright, flower-haired little girl of five or six years of age, and lifting her into his lap,

"Now, my little fraulein, let me see how well you have been taught. To what kingdom does this belong?" And taking out of his pocket an orange, he held it up to her. The little girl hesitated a moment, and looking timidly up into the emperor's face, replied: "To the vegetable kingdom." "Very good, my little fraulein; and now, to what kingdom does this belong?" And he drew from his pocket a gold piece and placed it on the orange. Again the little girl hesitated, but soon replied: "To the mineral kingdom." "Better and better," said the emperor. "Now, look at me and say to me to what kingdom I belong?" To this question there was an ominous silence among the teachers and visitors who were listening with much interest to the royal catechism. Could she make any other reply than "to the animal kingdom?" The little girl hesitated long, as if perplexed as to what answer she would give. Was the emperor an animal? Her eyes sought those of a teacher and her school-mates. Then she looked up into the eyes of the aged emperor, and with a half-startled, frightened look, as if she were evading the question, replied: "To the kingdom of heaven."

A SHOWMAN'S PARROT STORY.

A veteran showman recently confided to a few of his personal friends a little story about a parrot which may or may not be strictly accurate. His ticket seller, he said, had a parrot which always sat beside him during his labors, and thus learned his "lingo," which was to this effect: "Stand back now—plenty of time! Take your turn. Don't crowd." The parrot, in some unaccountable way, was once lost, to the great grief of the owner; but a little while afterwards, on reaching a certain place, the attention of one of the show people was attracted by a large flock of crows on a hill at the back of the town. Approaching the spot the man discovered the parrot sitting on a log with his feathers up, trying to defend himself against a hundred crows. And not only was he thus found, but there he sat, screaming at the top of his voice: "Stand back now—plenty of time! Take your turn! Don't crowd!" Aunt's Advice. "My brother had severe summer complaint about a year ago, and my remedies seemed to do little good. At last my aunt advised me to try Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and before long had taken one bottle he was entirely cured."—Adelbert Crittenton, Baldwin, Ont.

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SAFE BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS PROMPT EASY TO TAKE INFALLIBLE

MEXICAN. Moresque Pavilion, City of Mexico, where drawing took place.

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WITHIN A CHURCH.

How lovingly the sun's last rays Linger within these walls: 'Tis here they come to bid adieu Before night's curtain falls.

K. O. B.

THE HOLY FATHER.

INTOLERABLE CONDITION AT ROME.

The recent Attacks on the Pilgrims—Significance of the Outrage—The Pope may be Driven From Rome.

ROME, October 22.—Interviews with eminent cardinals who are in a position to know all the secrets of political opinion at the Vatican confirm the accuracy of the statements a few days ago in regard to the feeling at the Vatican touching the demonstration of French pilgrims at the Pantheon.

Our position in Rome has undergone a radical change. As a result of the events and of the disorders of October 2, the investigation which we have made into that incident has proved that the demonstration, justified under a chimerical pretext, was prepared and arranged in advance by the Government and Menotti Garibaldi against the Radical demonstration of Nice and against the Pope.

But why has so large a part of the monarchical and liberal world

FAVORED THESE OUTRAGES

upon French pilgrims? asked the correspondent.

The answer is that the Government wish to give to the world the impression that Rome is opposed to the Pope, and that Italy will not have any reconciliation with France or any amicable understanding between the Vatican and the French republic.

Since the famous toast of Cardinal Lavigne and the demonstrations of Constantinople all our official world, monarchical, liberal and sectarian, has been living in a state of trouble.

St. Frumentius, Bishop. St. Frumentius was yet a child when his uncle, Meropius of Tyre, took him and his brother Edesius on a voyage to Ethiopia.

DESIRES TO PLACE SCANDAL

between the Pope and the faithful. Official Italy desires to sequester him, to restrict his liberty, and she declares by this that if the Pope does not yield that he will be killed or that he will be driven from Rome.

parallels between the consequences of the status quo and the policy of the Vatican. Public opinion has transformed itself under the pressure of events. It is the new regime which has brought misery to this city.

Will the Pope accept this situation? was asked. "Never," was the reply, "even though his life is threatened, though the Vatican is denounced and placed in a state of siege.

But what will the Pope do eventually? "I do not yet know," was the reply. "He has caused a diplomatic note to be sent to the Papal nuncios touching directly upon the real significance of the Pantheon scandal.

"Will the Pope leave Rome?" "Nothing is yet decided," answered the Cardinal, "but everything is ready for such a step. Since October 2 the ecclesiastical world has been partly prepared for such a grave measure.

How about the concave? "The same sudden change occurs there. Our clerical world was dreading an exodus and an innovation, and we were divided as to the decision to take.

St. Januarius. The Semaine Religieuse announces that this year, as usual, the miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of Saint Janvier took place in the cathedral bearing the saint's name at Naples, on Sept. 19 last.

A Grand Dinner. The annual banquet given by the lady patronesses of the Nazareth Institution shall take place in the hall of the asylum on Wednesday, Nov. 13th, at 7 p.m.

St. Frumentius, Bishop. St. Frumentius was yet a child when his uncle, Meropius of Tyre, took him and his brother Edesius on a voyage to Ethiopia.

Betrayed. People who are sly should also be discreet. A lady who had a servant somewhat given to curiosity inquired, upon returning from a visit one afternoon:

A Trio. Three things to love—Courage, gentleness and affection. Three things to wish for—Health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

New Proverbs. A white lie often makes a black story. Egotism is an alphabet with one letter. Better a line of sense than a page of nonsense.

Signs are poor things to fly with.

Clogher—that is the "Church of Ireland" Bishop of the See—said at one of these gatherings lately that he had very little authority in matters of ritual or church ornamentation.

Sts. Simon and Jude.

Simon was a simple Galilean, called by our Lord to be one of the pillars of His Church. The Evangelists are silent about his early life, or the way in which he came to follow Christ.

Stealing a Bride.

A young Eskimo seal hunter became engaged to the daughter of a rich neighbor, but was unable to obtain the consent of her parents to a speedy marriage.

He began storing up in his humble quarters oil bladders and other delicacies sufficient for the support of two persons for at least six months.

Not waiting to hear the objections of those on the opposite side of the abyss, he knelt down beside her and dragged back the hood to catch a glimpse of her face.

He had stolen his intended father-in-law!

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1891

DR. DYRENFORTH'S rain-producing experiments in Kansas having been pronounced successful, they appear to have opened a new region for the operations of practical science. Dr. Knifen, of Chicago, following the same idea, has suggested that dynamite be used to prevent frosts, and he is credited with having made out a strong case in support of his theory. Early frosts do great damage to the crops out West occasionally. These can be prevented, the Chicago doctor contends, by the artificial formation of vapor masses in the air, on the Dyrenforth rain-making plan. His theory is that, frosts being impossible on cloudy nights, all that is necessary is to produce the clouds in order to stop the frosts. The idea seems pretty far-fetched, but the possible saving of millions of dollars' worth of grain to the farmers may secure a practical test of his theory.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Lynch has made a speech which has carried dismay into the ranks of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education. In addition to some other grievances caused by that body he stated the present system under which the high schools and academies are being conducted is only productive of evil, ruining the schools and children, the latter being crammed with useless knowledge. The basis of the children's education seems to be that they are bound to ultimately go to a university whereas not five per cent of common school children receive a university education. The subjects of education which would be of the greatest use to children, to be brought up in the country, and as agriculturists, were too much neglected and the country schools not afforded that assistance to which they are entitled. The evil complained of is not alone in the Protestant board. There is a general tendency to "cram" a lot of matter into the heads of children which can never be of any use to them and prevents them acquiring knowledge of a really useful character. A superficial smattering of the rudiments of advanced education is perfectly useless and can only result in consequences quite detrimental. A reform in the general scheme of education is imperatively needed.

A broad view of the situation in Europe will show that one power only menaces the peace. Germany, threatened by France on one side and Russia on the other, is compelled to maintain her attitude as an armed nation on the defensive. Austria, also threatened by Russia, must hold herself in readiness to resist the huge army concentrated along her eastern frontiers. Italy, to avoid isolation and keep her place among the powers, is forced to make vast sacrifices in the maintenance of an army and navy. Great Britain, to secure her commerce, preserve peace, on which that commerce largely depends, and defend her Indian empire, must keep prepared for any eventuality. Russia is the only nation that has nothing to fear from any of her neighbors, and could, were she to renounce the impossible dream of dominating Europe, give the signal for peace. But she will not, and there can be no hope of peace till her power is broken. All the best interests of France are on the side of tranquility, and those interests would assuredly incline her to peace were it not for the hope of regaining her lost provinces through alliance with Russia. Without that hope, France would be no menace to peace. Thus it appears that Russia is the one nation whose ambition keeps Europe under arms.

The devil appears to have established a regular cult of his own, in the Theosophy of which the notorious Mrs. Besant has lately become the high priestess, in succession to the almost equally notorious Madame Blavatsky, recently deceased. From the first it was expected that Mrs. Besant would be selected for this unspeakable honor, but she had a formidable rival in the eccentric Countess of Cathness, who has long been a leading light in Theosophy. The latter, however, has withdrawn her pretensions, and the divorced wife of an English Church minister reigns supreme, having abandoned Secularism, in the profession of

which she was associated with the late Charles Bradlaugh. According to the story she has given out, she had become the pupil of one of the Mahatmas of the Himalayas—the same gentleman who communicated with Madame Blavatsky—and that from him she had received letters by precipitation out of the air, as her late friend did. She pretends that these Mahatmas, or masters of strange lore, had, by dint of special training, prolonged through many incarnations, resolved the power of communicating instantaneously with persons in any part of the world, either by speech or writing, and appearing in what she calls the thought-body. Letter precipitation, it may be observed, is not a peculiarity confined to a Mahatma dealing with his pupil or Chilah, such as Mrs. Besant says she now is. Americans spiritualists claim to receive messages in writing transmitted over vast distances; so there is nothing new or extraordinary in this profession of Mrs. Besant's. What has been observed as remarkable is that a woman who many years ago abandoned Christianity for Freethought should become the obedient and apparently convinced follower of a Himalayan mystic. Her conversion to this new faith has had a wide influence among Freethinkers, with whom she has vast influence, on account of her apparent sincerity. Esoteric Buddhism has thus been added to the many fads of retrogressive heresies which now torment mankind. But the process through which Mrs. Besant has passed is not uncommon among Freethinkers. Their ranks are being constantly thinned by defections to Spiritualism, which is only another form of devil worship. As these men grow older, they feel the necessity of religious faith, but having schooled themselves into disbelief of Christianity, they grasp at the hope of immortality contained in the revelations of the table-rappers. It is a sad thing in these boasted days of enlightenment, and should warn us to hold fast to the faith of our fathers.

THE RUMORS ABOUT THE POPE.

The reports concerning the possibility of the Pope leaving Rome, or more correctly, perhaps, being forced to leave by the present Government, may be taken as at least indicating a strong probability. The present position of the Holy Father is so intolerable, and the conduct of the secular power bordering so close on persecution, that the necessity for such a step may shortly arise. It is well known that at a time when the position of the Holy Father was in danger some years ago the British Government offered him hospitality, and endeavored to put the old palace of the Knights of St. John in a condition worthy of receiving such a guest. It may be that if the Pope is compelled to leave the Vatican the same offer may be repeated, and, temporarily sojourning under the British flag, he may enjoy once more liberty of action and personal freedom which has not been his for some time past. In another column appears a statement attributed to a person high in authority and of great weight at Rome which is supposed to cast some light on the question. On the other hand, however, the statement in question is not credited by Mgr. O'Brien, the distinguished ecclesiastic, who brought the heretta to Cardinal Taschereau a few years ago. In a reported conversation, published in an evening contemporary, he is represented as saying:— "And this talk about the Pope leaving Rome?" "I believe it is all imaginary. I don't think the Pope has even for an instant thought of it, nor are there any cardinals in Rome who are of that opinion. The Pope did not win his position by arms. It was handed down to him since the days of St. Peter. Pope Leo XIII asserted often what Pius IX declared, that it was impossible for him to accept the position the Italian Government had created for him in Rome, and these were solemn words. Rome has belonged to the Popes since the fall of the Roman Empire, and two thousand years gives them a prescriptive and legal right, which no revolution can upset. Till the Italian Government forces the Pope out he will never go. Of course, if they were to storm the Vatican he might be obliged to flee."

A STRANGE DOCTRINE.

A great deal of surprise has been caused in England by one of the most eminent physicians of the day, Dr. Mortimer Grenville, coming out as an apologist for drinking. He boldly asserted that so far from it being an evil it was found that those who drink, even to excess, live longer and are less liable to the "ills of the flesh" than the temperance men. As might be expected this strange declaration has met with a very decided repudiation at the hands of a large number of the leaders of the medical profession. One in particular, from the noted Dr. Carpenter, has fully established the contrary of Dr. Grenville's contention. He points out that the conviction of the medical men of the day that the use of liquors is detrimental has been arrived at to a great extent in spite of their own previous opinions. The causes for this change in opinion has been the increased knowledge of the action of alcohol on the human frame and physiological science. Again, the lives of abstainers, as compared with those of non-abstainers, have afforded confirmatory evidence. Statistics of benefit societies, Dr. Carpenter points out, show that even moderate drinkers, "sober men," are beaten in the race of life and health by the total abstainer. Their health is better and their lives longer. It would seem, in fact, that Dr. Grenville had set up a man of straw in order to draw fire to destroy it. If such was his object he has certainly succeeded to perfection. His idol has been riddled and torn to fragments. There is no need for bigotry or fanaticism in the discussion of the question. The entire subject has been placed in a changed

position within the past few years. The consideration of drunkenness is now a matter of hygiene more than anything else and has to be treated in precisely the same manner as any other disease.

MISAPPREHENSION.

The Witness of Oct. 27th has the following:— One asks whether Mgr. O'Brien is entirely ignorant of history or whether he counts upon the present generation of Roman Catholics being entirely ignorant of history when he denounces the Church of England, since the days of Henry the Eighth, for having become a state church and having thus destroyed the religious liberty of the people. This is a question, he said, naturally bred by the fact that he expressed strong sympathy, even though the dissenters did not regard it as their duty, for the Roman Catholic Church. We quite fall in with Mgr. O'Brien in his championship of religious liberty, but how can he have the face to stand up in the House of Commons and there denounce state churchism as a crime, when he has just passed over our comprehension. If there is one thing upon which the Roman Church has been more consistent than another, and which it has always and everywhere taught, wherever it has power, it is that it is the duty of governments to enforce the Roman Catholic religion. Was there any state church in Rome under the rule of the Popes, where Protestant worship could only be carried on by foreigners and under the shelter of ambassades? What is the state church in England, when Romanism had full sway under the Bloody Mary, who burnt dissenters by the dozen for no other reason than that they were dissenters from the Roman Catholic Church? Was there any state church in Spain when Torquemada, the idol of the Jesuits, handed over their churches to the Inquisition? What is the state church in France when Charles the Ninth had the Protestants destroyed by massacre? What is the state church in Prussia when the state church is not their church, but for a Romanist in a Jesuit church to denounce state churchism is a piece of effrontery which his solemn benediction paralleled.

IRELAND.

The state of parties in Ireland is not so satisfactory as the friends of the old land had reason to hope for. When the unfortunate occurrences took place which led to the split in the ranks of the Parliamentary party, the friends of the cause of Home Rule in America wisely refrained from taking sides in a fratricidal issue. The Parnellites and the Parnellites forces waged a fierce war, and those far removed from the scene of their disputes and recriminations felt that the enemy would triumph, whilst those who should be as one brotherhood were seeking to destroy each other. Then comes the startling intelligence that the great leader, Parnell, was dead, and whilst all mourned, there was a general expression of hope that over the grave of the departed statesman and patriot a compact of union would be formed, and causes of difference sunk, and the friends of Ireland rally as one man to secure the rights for which such sacrifices had been made in the past. For the time being, all such hopes appear to be frustrated. To what extent the evil may be carried it is impossible now to say. The Irish in Canada and the United States always so lavish in their generosity when the cause of fatherland is at stake, look on in amazement at the wretched folly of those who in the name of patriotism, and unwarrantably assuming the prestige of the late leader, now seek to perpetuate a strife which can have no other result than to wreck the Home Rule cause. Amongst the Parliamentary majority, Mr. T. M. Healy is the only one whose language is still that of bitterness, and McCarthy, Dillon and other leaders ought to have enough of influence to silence him. With the vituperation all on one side, peace will soon be restored. The Irish people have had good schooling in self-control for years back, and the first outbreak of grief over the death of the great chieftain, his sincere followers will realize that those who seek to make his name the battle-cry of division, and the destruction of Ireland's hopes, are not men to be trusted in a great national crisis like the present. Concordia salus.

ITALY.

Ex-Prime Minister Crispi, in the November number of the North American Review, has given the first part of his article on Italy and the Pope. As might be expected from a man of his antecedents, his strictures on His Holiness are far from friendly. The Pope, according to the ex-Prime Minister, is a conspirator, his palace is the home of a nest of conspirators, and the presence of the Pontifical Court in Rome is a constant menace to the State. He reviews the various revolutionary movements which, one after another, drove the Pope from the capital of the Christian world. He plainly states that he will not discuss the question of the establishment of the temporal power. That would evidently not suit, Signor Crispi's purpose. It would never do to go back to the days of Popin, Le Bref or Charlemagne, and investigate the titles of the Holy Father, nor the motives of profound Christian statesmanship that inspired the founder of the Pope's temporal domain. He disdainfully glances at the early history of that formation, and states that it does not answer his present purpose to narrate all the things that have happened from the fourth century of the Christian era down to our times. Italy in 1815 is as far back as he will deign to look for the purpose of discussing the pristine claims and rights of His Holiness. It will thus be seen that Signor Crispi is

not at all troubled about vested rights or ancient and time-honored privileges. He proceeds to deal with the history of Napoleon's treachery and tyranny, and draws a comparison altogether favorable to the Italian Government with reference to its mode of dealing with the Holy Father. The fate of Napoleon, who laid sacrilegious hands on the head of the Church, does not appear to strike Signor Crispi, but to the student of history, the conqueror of the world, spending the last days of his life on the rock of St. Helena, and expiating there the outrages he had perpetrated on the Sovereign Pontiff, offers food for reflection. Signor Crispi, in the paper before us, has not yet reached the point that is of most interest to the reader. He has only commenced to deal with Count Cavour's policy, and the public must be content to await his further contribution before being favored with the actualities of the situation in which His Holiness is now placed, from the point of view of the late Prime Minister of the Italian Government. When the next part of the article appears, we shall endeavor to lay a summary of its contents before our readers, and give a brief appreciation of its pretensions.

PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE.

On reading the Witness reporter's interview with the Rev. Daniel Cousinat, a Presbyterian, who says that "the Protestant spirit prevails in France not only in society but in the Government of the country," we could not help exclaiming, "What an axiom!" French society—not that large fraction of it which is practically Catholic, and, therefore, truly virtuous, but the only portion of French society which the Rev. Daniel Cousinat can know of—is, perhaps, the most immoral congeries in the civilized world: the French Government is one of the most irreligious Governments on the face of the earth; and its austere, long-faced, psalm-singing Protestantism claims both as its own creation. And rightly so: for Protestantism begat Jansenism, and Jansenism begat Philosophism, and Philosophism begat French Masonry, and French Masonry begat, first, the Revolution of 1789, and afterwards the Terror of 1793—two spoli children who have been playing battles and shuttlecock with France ever since. Small marvel is it that, with such a happy family to deal with, the Catholic Church has not been able completely to leave the mass of seething corruption. However, it may be well to remind the Witness that French Protestants would smile at the ignorant bigotry so complacently displayed in its columns. Freycinet is the man who advised Henri Lasserre to use the water of Lourdes and to pray to our Lady of Lourdes for a cure of his blindness, and thanks to Freycinet, a French Protestant, Lasserre washed his eyes, saw, and told his cure in 180 editions of his Notre Dame de Lourdes.

HON. MR. CHAPLEAU'S ALLEGED RESIGNATION.

Up to the moment of our going to press, there are all kinds of rumors regarding the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State in the Dominion Government. The alleged cause of such action on the part of the Minister is the refusal of the Premier to assign to him the portfolio of Railways and Canals. To resign from a Government for such a reason would be unparalleled in the history of constitutional government, and we can scarcely believe that such is the cause of Mr. Chapleau's action. Should he resign from the Government, it will be on some question of public policy, and it must be a rise of the enemy to make him appear in the job assigned to him. The Montreal Gazette of yesterday morning gave an authoritative denial to the rumor of the Opposition press, that the resignation had been sent in to Premier Abbott. In the meantime, the party organs are busy endeavoring to make trouble amongst the Ministerial party. Le Canadien and L'Evenement, of Quebec, give currency to all kinds of rumors. One is to the effect that in the event of the resignation of Mr. Chapleau, no French Canadian member, from the district of Montreal, will consent to accept a place in the Cabinet. Le Canadien adds: "Mr. Curran has always been an enemy of Mr. Chapleau, and he would accept a portfolio. That would lead to a general revolt amongst the members, and Mr. Curran is Irish. That means that he could not expect to replace a French Canadian." Mr. Tarte is evidently at work in his usual sphere. The best answer to the statement that Mr. Curran has always been an enemy of Mr. Chapleau will be found in the following extract from a short speech delivered by the Secretary of State at the Temple Building, on the occasion of Mr. Curran's acceptance of the candidature for Montreal Centre, in February last. Hon. Mr. Chapleau, referring to his own illness at that period, said:— "If there was one thing that could revive him, it was the enthusiasm with which they had applauded the nomination of his old friend, Mr. Curran. Referring to that gentleman's long and faithful services, he said he remem-

bered the first time he had met Mr. Curran, in a political way, in 1857, and referred to the great services he had rendered him in Terrobonne, where he was a candidate for the first time, and which he had represented ever since. He concluded his remarks as follows:—"The Government has chosen this time to ask the opinion of the people, and you cannot have in Parliament a more eloquent tongue to give expression to your opinions and those of the people than my old friend Curran, whom I am sure you will elect by an overwhelming majority. There is no need of any such testimony on behalf of Mr. Curran, whose fault has been to look too much after the interests of others, and too little after his own. It is well, however, to have such evidence when mischief-makers are at work. Mr. Curran has fairly earned his political promotion by long years of service. His claims in no way conflict with those of the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, and the friends of the latter are doing him a poor service by making it appear that there is enmity between him and the member for Montreal Centre, far beyond the limits of which Mr. Curran has many and powerful adherents."

"THE SUNBEAM."

In next week's number of THE TRUE WITNESS our subscribers will receive a sample copy of THE SUNBEAM, a monthly illustrated children's paper, which will be published by THE TRUE WITNESS, under the supervision of a priest of the diocese. The object of THE SUNBEAM will be to counteract the evil influence of pernicious literature, so widely circulated throughout the country. The advent of THE SUNBEAM will, we feel certain, be welcomed by Catholic parents as the filling of a long-felt want. THE SUNBEAM will be the only paper of its kind in Canada, and should receive the support of every Catholic family amongst us in the good work, by showing the paper to their friends and their children, and saying a good word in its behalf. We have the approbation of His Grace Archbishop Fabre, and we hope to obtain the active aid of the Reverend Clergy conducting Sunday classes in the Dominion in the distribution of the paper to their children. It will be our aim to give our young subscribers a paper worthy of them, and we hope in the course of the coming year, with the kind assistance of our friends, that we shall be able to send to thousands of our Catholic children THE SUNBEAM weekly instead of monthly. Enclosed in the sample copy will be found subscribers' forms, which we trust will be filled up at once. The need of a paper for children, who live in a little world of their own, is self-evident, and its appearance will fill a blank in our literary world.

The following graceful tribute to Mr. Curran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, appears in the editorial columns of an esteemed contemporary, the Catholic Review, of Toronto:—

The Montreal Gazette, in a late editorial, speaking of the appointment of Mr. C. J. Doherty, of that city,—a position which, by the way, there is every reason to believe was first tendered to Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., and by him refused—pays a graceful compliment to the gifted Irishman who represents Montreal Centre in the Dominion Parliament, and whose name is as well known and honored in Ontario as it is in Quebec—infentially hinting in the paragraph, that a seat in the Dominion Cabinet would be soon offered to him. To none more fitting, as this journal has often before said, could this honor be conferred, and none would meet with greater approval from the ranks of Catholics generally throughout the Dominion, or prove a source of greater strength to the administration. We trust that the promised reconstruction of the Cabinet will see our hopes realized, and Mr. Curran placed in the position for which his talents and long Parliamentary experience eminently fit him. The Gazette's tribute to Judge Doherty and Mr. Curran—both Catholic gentlemen—is as follows:—

It is understood that the appointment of Mr. C. J. Doherty to the Superior Court Bench has actually been made. Judge Doherty is a young man to all so high a post, but those who have followed his career at the Bar will have no doubt as to his fitness for his new duties. He ascends the bench fresh from an active practice at the Bar, in the full vigor of manhood, with a well won reputation as an able and careful lawyer. In this connection, also, it is satisfactory to Montrealers to know that Mr. Curran, whose name has been spoken of as being offered the vacancy, is to remain in Parliament as a representative of the city. Montreal never had a more hard working or useful representative than the member for the Centre division, whose reputation extends far beyond the limits of his own province. There will be many who will unite in the hope that ere long his services to his party as well as his ability and character will be rewarded with promotion in another sphere."

The Papal Election.

The Brussels Courier publishes a decree alleged to have been issued by the late Pope Pius IX., with reference to future conclaves. The decree confirms the exclusive right of the cardinals to elect a Pope free from any intervention on the part of the powers. It also declares that the cardinals in Rome at the time of the death of a Pope ought to decide whether the election of a new Pope should take place inside of Italy, and that if any attempt should be made to interfere with a conclave it should be transferred beyond Italy.

The Mortality of The City.

Last week the mortality of Montreal amounted to 97—80 Catholics and 17 Protestants.

bered the first time he had met Mr. Curran, in a political way, in 1857, and referred to the great services he had rendered him in Terrobonne, where he was a candidate for the first time, and which he had represented ever since. He concluded his remarks as follows:—"The Government has chosen this time to ask the opinion of the people, and you cannot have in Parliament a more eloquent tongue to give expression to your opinions and those of the people than my old friend Curran, whom I am sure you will elect by an overwhelming majority. There is no need of any such testimony on behalf of Mr. Curran, whose fault has been to look too much after the interests of others, and too little after his own. It is well, however, to have such evidence when mischief-makers are at work. Mr. Curran has fairly earned his political promotion by long years of service. His claims in no way conflict with those of the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, and the friends of the latter are doing him a poor service by making it appear that there is enmity between him and the member for Montreal Centre, far beyond the limits of which Mr. Curran has many and powerful adherents."

In next week's number of THE TRUE WITNESS our subscribers will receive a sample copy of THE SUNBEAM, a monthly illustrated children's paper, which will be published by THE TRUE WITNESS, under the supervision of a priest of the diocese. The object of THE SUNBEAM will be to counteract the evil influence of pernicious literature, so widely circulated throughout the country. The advent of THE SUNBEAM will, we feel certain, be welcomed by Catholic parents as the filling of a long-felt want. THE SUNBEAM will be the only paper of its kind in Canada, and should receive the support of every Catholic family amongst us in the good work, by showing the paper to their friends and their children, and saying a good word in its behalf. We have the approbation of His Grace Archbishop Fabre, and we hope to obtain the active aid of the Reverend Clergy conducting Sunday classes in the Dominion in the distribution of the paper to their children. It will be our aim to give our young subscribers a paper worthy of them, and we hope in the course of the coming year, with the kind assistance of our friends, that we shall be able to send to thousands of our Catholic children THE SUNBEAM weekly instead of monthly. Enclosed in the sample copy will be found subscribers' forms, which we trust will be filled up at once. The need of a paper for children, who live in a little world of their own, is self-evident, and its appearance will fill a blank in our literary world.

The following graceful tribute to Mr. Curran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, appears in the editorial columns of an esteemed contemporary, the Catholic Review, of Toronto:—

The Montreal Gazette, in a late editorial, speaking of the appointment of Mr. C. J. Doherty, of that city,—a position which, by the way, there is every reason to believe was first tendered to Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., and by him refused—pays a graceful compliment to the gifted Irishman who represents Montreal Centre in the Dominion Parliament, and whose name is as well known and honored in Ontario as it is in Quebec—infentially hinting in the paragraph, that a seat in the Dominion Cabinet would be soon offered to him. To none more fitting, as this journal has often before said, could this honor be conferred, and none would meet with greater approval from the ranks of Catholics generally throughout the Dominion, or prove a source of greater strength to the administration. We trust that the promised reconstruction of the Cabinet will see our hopes realized, and Mr. Curran placed in the position for which his talents and long Parliamentary experience eminently fit him. The Gazette's tribute to Judge Doherty and Mr. Curran—both Catholic gentlemen—is as follows:—

It is understood that the appointment of Mr. C. J. Doherty to the Superior Court Bench has actually been made. Judge Doherty is a young man to all so high a post, but those who have followed his career at the Bar will have no doubt as to his fitness for his new duties. He ascends the bench fresh from an active practice at the Bar, in the full vigor of manhood, with a well won reputation as an able and careful lawyer. In this connection, also, it is satisfactory to Montrealers to know that Mr. Curran, whose name has been spoken of as being offered the vacancy, is to remain in Parliament as a representative of the city. Montreal never had a more hard working or useful representative than the member for the Centre division, whose reputation extends far beyond the limits of his own province. There will be many who will unite in the hope that ere long his services to his party as well as his ability and character will be rewarded with promotion in another sphere."

The Papal Election.

The Brussels Courier publishes a decree alleged to have been issued by the late Pope Pius IX., with reference to future conclaves. The decree confirms the exclusive right of the cardinals to elect a Pope free from any intervention on the part of the powers. It also declares that the cardinals in Rome at the time of the death of a Pope ought to decide whether the election of a new Pope should take place inside of Italy, and that if any attempt should be made to interfere with a conclave it should be transferred beyond Italy.

The Mortality of The City.

Last week the mortality of Montreal amounted to 97—80 Catholics and 17 Protestants.

INVESTIGATION.

THE BAIE DE CHALEURS CHARGES.

Mr. Webb, of the Union Bank, gave evidence as to the payment of certain cheques... He said that Mr. Picaud had an account...

Mr. Picaud's Evidence. The coming of Mr. Picaud was looked for with interest...

Mr. Picaud's Evidence. He went to Montreal, met Messrs. Armstrong and McDonald...

Mr. Picaud's Evidence. The witness said that he had no statements of reimbursement... Q. Was not Mr. Langellier surprised that you should handle such large amounts?

Mr. Picaud's Evidence. Q. Did he ask you what operation you had made to have so much money at your disposal? A. He may have remarked, "You are very rich," as between two friends, but nothing more.

Mr. Picaud's Evidence. Q. You said nothing to make him understand how you had got it? A. No; I always kept secret to him and all my friends...

Mr. Picaud's Evidence. The evidence of Mr. Picaud in continuation would take more space than we can afford to give. In brief he made a statement which may be summarized as follows...

Mr. Picaud's Evidence. We have much pleasure in extending our congratulations to Mr. C. J. Doherty, Q. C. of Montreal...

Mr. Picaud's Evidence. Cabinet Reconstructed. We hope great things from Mr. Abbott; we cannot say we are sure of great things, because he has never before been called on to act in such an emergency...

charge during the elections of the greater part of the organizations in the Province he was obliged to go to great expense... He spoke to his friends and got the gentlemen named to endorse the note on the promise that he would take it up after the election...

Proceeding, witness said that towards June 30 last he received a letter from Mr. Mercier asking for \$5,000 to be sent him to Europe, and authorizing the witness to get from Senator Pelletier one of the notes signed in blank, which he had left with him on his departure...

The witness added that Mr. Robidoux tried to help him in getting notes for the Government discounted in Montreal, but without success. The witness's memory then began to be weak, and he could not recollect whether Mr. Charles Langellier was in Montreal at the time or not...

Q. Did you ever let any of the ministers understand that you had some benefit in the matter? A. Never, directly or indirectly.

Q. Neither Charles Langellier nor anybody else? A. Never.

Q. Did you ever calculate how much you gave Charles Langellier? A. I would require to make out a statement to find out the amount.

Q. You can find out by the cheques. Take the Banque du Peuple account. It shows the following payment to him: "F. Parent, on account Hon. C. Langellier's house, \$919; deposit credit Hon. C. Langellier, Union Bank Savings department, \$200; Hon. C. Langellier's subscription to Fortress hotel, \$500; note, Hon. C. Langellier, \$1,690; J. B. Morin, on account of Hon. C. Langellier, \$1,760; making a total paid by the Peoples bank of \$4,979.

The witness said he had no statements of reimbursement. Q. Was not Mr. Langellier surprised that you should handle such large amounts? A. Yes; that is why he came to my house to say he had been to a building society to mortgage his property and did not like to see me about any new advance...

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Hon. Judge Doherty. We have much pleasure in extending our congratulations to Mr. C. J. Doherty, Q. C. of Montreal, on his appointment to the Superior Court Bench of his native province.

Cabinet Reconstructed. We hope great things from Mr. Abbott; we cannot say we are sure of great things, because he has never before been called on to act in such an emergency. His training is the training

of a great commercial lawyer. To those who refer to his connection with the Pacific Scandal it is enough to say that the moment that the Thiers of 1848, grown an old man, did, a quarter of a century afterwards, splendid service for France and for the world! The reference to an annexationist ebullition in very early days is entirely out of court. We are not always the same. A man may err to-day in judgment or conduct, and a few, or many years afterwards, do good service to mankind. Looking at the fact that on every ground, personal and patriotic, he must desire to give Canada the strongest government he possible can, and bearing in mind the impression of statesman-like capacity he has given all who came in contact with him since he has become Premier, we await with some confidence the reorganization to which the Conservative party looks forward with expectancy, and the whole country with a curiosity not unmingled with unrest.—NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIS, M. P., in The Week.

C. Y. M. S.

Lecture and Concert.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 29th, there will be a lecture and concert given by the Catholic Young Men's Society, in their hall 82 St. Alexander street. The lecture will be delivered by Rev. James Callaghan, S.S., St. Patrick's, the subject selected being, "The History of the Seamless Garment of Our Lord."

The C. Y. M. Society, which has now been established over twenty-seven years, is in a very flourishing condition, and shows each year fresh signs of advance, not only by the strength of its increasing numbers, but also by the improvements that have been made, which afford the members every literary advantage within reach: pleasant reading rooms, a library, bagatelle, etc., and lectures and concerts from time to time, which bring the associates together to practice; and this practice and habit of appearing in public, whether in speech-making, recitation or vocal and instrumental music, means the best kind of improvement, and affords interest and pleasure to the members when there is a wholesome and praiseworthy emulation among them, and their friends, who form the audience, are willing to show their appreciation when it is deserved.

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Cabinet Reconstructed. We hope great things from Mr. Abbott; we cannot say we are sure of great things, because he has never before been called on to act in such an emergency. His training is the training

that in 1883, while the unoccupied land was still an only one-third of the year. The census has made it appear that the population has decreased by 231 persons. A recent will in many cases, to put it mildly, negligent.—N. Y. Star, Oct. 28, 1891.

OBITUARY.

Mr. James D. O'Neil.

We have with regret to announce the death of Mr. James D. O'Neil, of the firm of James D. O'Neil & Co., at the early age of thirty-four years. His life was full of promise. Those to whom his qualities as a father, as a son, and as a friend have endeared him to them in their respective relations will feel that one has passed away whose presence will be missed, not alone for their relative connections, but for the manhood which he possessed, the sterling qualities of his nature, the upright and liberal views which he held, and the integrity of purpose which he showed in all his actions.

A New Market.

There is so much freight at St. John and Halifax for the West Indies that an extra steamer will be put on the route at once. Two steamers will load there next Tuesday for the West Indies.

Canadian Dairy Produce.

Professor Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, has visited Montreal for the purpose, among other things, of inspecting finally the cheese which has been made at the dairy experimental stations during the past summer.

The report of the Cabinet Council, based on the report of the sub-committee of the Council, respecting irregularities in the Department of the Interior, having been approved by His Excellency, is given out.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

To Rev. J. E. Donnelly of St. Anthony's by St. Anthony's Catholic Young Men's Society.

A happy event transpired in the hall of St. Anthony's Catholic Young Men's Society, on Sunday, Oct. 25th, the occasion being the presentation of an address and beautiful gold watch to their Rev. Director, Father Donnelly, by the above society. A regular meeting of the society was in progress when the gentleman entered, his appearance being greeted with manifestations of pleasure by the members, and was the signal for suspension of the regular business.

During the years that it has been an especial favor to be guided by your wise and valued advice, and your ready assistance in our darkest hours, we have been the recipients of your generous aid, and your many sacrifices for the welfare of our organization, shall always be gratefully remembered.

Rev. Father Donnelly, in reply, said he was nonplussed, and felt at a loss for words to express the emotions of his heart, not having had the slightest idea of the surprise which he had received.

Errors of Government Clerks. The report of the Cabinet Council, based on the report of the sub-committee of the Council, respecting irregularities in the Department of the Interior, having been approved by His Excellency, is given out.

Altar Wine.

In accordance with numerous demands on the part of the Catholic clergy, the Trappists of Oka have undertaken the manufacture of communion wine, which they claim can be relied upon as pure and unadulterated.

Dyspepsia

Intense Suffering for 3 years - Restored to Perfect Health. Few people have suffered more severely from dyspepsia than Mr. E. A. McMahon, a well known grocer of Stoughton, Va. He says: "Before 1878 I was in excellent health, weighing over 200 pounds."

Intense Suffering

I could not sleep, lost all heart in my work, had fits of melancholia, and for days at a time I would have welcomed death. I became morose, sullen and irritable, and for eight years life was a burden.

8 Years

I had regained my former weight and natural condition. I am today well and I ascribe it to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced by any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

The Life of C. S. Parnell.

AGENTS WANTED. Containing about 375 pages and over 50 illustrations, by R. M. McWade and Parnell's mother. The book will also contain portraits and sketches of the life of Gladstone's foremost Parliamentary co-workers in the fight for Home Rule. Price \$1.25.



EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP... CUTICURA. It is a powerful skin cure, and every humor of the skin, whether simple, scurvy, or hereditary, is speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and muscular rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN FLAXER.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS. Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS, 2268 St. Catherine Street.

THE LEADING PIANOS OF AMERICA! WEBER or STEINWAY?

When the late Mr. HENRY PRINCE, who in his lifetime was admitted to be a marvellous judge of TONE, was asked to give his opinion of the merits of the two leading Pianos, he gave the following criticism, which was published at the time: "IS IT WEBER OR STEINWAY?"

Those who are buying cheap-made Pianos from agents going from house to house, at \$350 to \$400, should remember that ONE WEBER would buy any two of them, and yet a beautiful Rosewood Weber can be had at a little above the prices at which these cheap Pianos are sold.

N. Y. PIANO CO., 228 St. James Street.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. (3 p. c.) for the current half year has been declared on the paid up stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the head office of the Bank in this city on and after the first day of December next.

Davidt and North Kilkenny.

Michael Davidt has finally declined to contest the seat for North Kilkenny, as he believes he will be more useful outside of Parliament till the general election comes.

A Clever Smuggling Trick. A cleverly arranged trick to cheat the customs officials was discovered by one of the officers of Her Majesty's customs at Quebec on Saturday last. It was on board a vessel called the Palais, on the deck of which stood several barrels of what were supposed to be Scotch Whisky. On closer inspection, however, it was discovered that each barrel contained a tank containing a key in the middle. The cork, which would burst out if the tank was touched, was fastened to the barrel.

IRISH JUBILEE SONGS. 200 best known Irish songs, compiled and arranged by J. F. Kelly. Price 25c. Published by J. F. Kelly, 200 St. John Street, Montreal.

House and Household.

Apples at Home.

With October and the gathering in of the richness of the apple orchards, we begin to realize that, after all, here lies the solid store of fruit for winter use...

There is hardly any end to the number of ways in which we may use apples upon our tables. Perhaps few of the readers of these columns have ever tasted an apple soup...

Tipica, farina, bread crumbs, cerealia, and various other farinaceous preparations combine with apples in numberless ways...

Fried apples make a good relish with salt meat; tart apples thinly sliced, or first roasted whole, then well covered with boiling water, make an agreeable drink for the sick.

An apple tea-cake, to be eaten hot, with butter, is very relishing on a cool day. Make a simple cake, with one egg...

How Matches Were First Made. It was in 1805 that the notion of chemical matches was first conceived.

When the wooden splint thus prepared was brought in contact with the acid in the bottle ignition followed.

Around the House. To remove rust from knives cover the blades with sweet oil for a day or two...

To clean the unsightly marks from the faucet dripping into marble wash basins, take pulverized chalk wet with ammonia...

A convenient household implement is a gas key and taper torch. It saves a great deal of annoyance in reaching gas fixtures...

In these days of autumn house cleaning the wall brush made with an extension handle, so that the highest ceiling may be reached with ease...

Wit and Humour.

Stem parent: "Another bad report, my son." "Yes, papa, you must really talk to my teacher, or he will keep on doing it."

Floral decoration - Parquetry, marquetry, and carpetry. "Did you enjoy the play, Ethel?" "No, I didn't enjoy one."

Yasley: "These novelists make me ill. The idea of a 'withering glance'." As if any one could be withered by a mere look.

Some strolling Thespians were once playing Macbeth in a country town. Their properties were not kept in very systematic order...

Hotel proprietor: "You say you want a job as waiter. Your face seems familiar to me. Weren't you staying at this hotel last year?" "Yes, sir. I have come to try and get some of my money back."

Music hath charms. "I see you are advertising again for a runaway dog. This is the third time in a single month."

OUR DAILY RECKONING. If you sit down at set of sun, and count the acts that you have done, you will find...

WHAT LITTLE THINGS WILL DO. A crumb will feed a little bird, a thought prevent an angry word, a seed bring forth full many a flower...

A step begins the journey long, A weak head outwits the strong, A gull feeds the angry sea, A word will set a captive free.

A hornet guards the mighty beast, A cry of 'fire' breaks up a feast, A glass shows wonders in the skies, A little child outwits the wise.

A straw the wild wind's course reveals, A flicker of an old grudge beads, A beacon light saves many a life, A slight will often kindly stride.

A puff of smoke betrays the flame, A mother's eye will blight a name, A little hand may miss bestow, A message shall bring joy or woe.

The widow's mite a great gift proved, A mother's prayer has heaven moved, "Then let us not," the post sings, "Despise the gospel of small things."

You Take No Risk. In buying Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is everywhere recognized as the standard building-up medicine and blood purifier.

Hardup: "Widow Cashley, I love you devotedly. Won't you become my better half?" "Widow Cashley: 'I am afraid, Mr. Hardup, that you are not seeking a better half so much as better quarters.'"

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget this.



A Feeling of Security goes with every package of Pearlina.

It secures cleanliness with little labor; it secures comfort in all household work, and better work all over the house. It does away with danger as it does away with hard work.

Beware of imitations which are being peddled from door to door. First quality goods do not require such desperate methods to sell them.

A DIFFICULT TASK. "How shall I a habit break?" As you did that habit make; As you gathered you must lose.

THE AVERSION OF THE AVERAGE ENGLISHMAN to the eighth letter of the alphabet is, perhaps, exaggerated by Americans.

Victory at Vitian. "In our family faithfulness has been done by Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a sure and quick cure for diarrhoea, dysentery and all summer complaints.

LEGEND OF THE HELIOTOPE. Of the origin of this charming flower, the following story is told: "A little way from the road on the border of a woodland, stood a log house, occupied by an old man and his grand-child."

THE BLARNEY STONE. Five miles to the west of the city of Cork, in a valley where two streams meet, is the village of Blarney, with its castle, whose fame is widespread.

AN AUTUMN REVERIE. "November's leaf is red and sear, November's wind is chill and drear."

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plebeian name, holds regal sway; chaining the rivers, lakes and rills with his icy bonds, and covering the earth with a mantle of glistening snow.

Jolly, indeed, to you perhaps, who can meet him clothed in your warm furs and heavy wraps, housed in your cosy home, with warmth and plenty surrounding you.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchises made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1878.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the alternate months of the year.

It is a family friend, always true and faithful. Mrs. W. Bishop, Vitian, Ont., Price, 35c.

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the next day to receive a big bag of potatoes with the following note: 'Rev. Friend and Dear Sir—You told me this mornin' as how common tatars didn't agree with you. I hope as how olive kidneys does.'



GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty cents a bottle. Directions on each bottle.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

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AN AUTUMN REVERIE. "November's leaf is red and sear, November's wind is chill and drear."

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Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. TOTAL ASSETS, \$37,277,143 51.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. INVESTED FUNDS, 10,932,923 52.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. INVESTED IN CANADA, 1,252,674 51.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. MONTREAL OFFICE: No. 117 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. Special City Agents: FRANK BOND, WILLIAM STAFFORD.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour.

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Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour.

P. & N. Y. C. PIANO CO.

This Company still leads in fine American PIANOS and ORGANS.

They are now receiving their fall supply of the beautiful

Weber, Decker, Vose and Hale PIANOS.

Fine specimens of which can be seen in the store.

No. 228 ST. JAMES STREET.

It is a fact not generally known to our readers that this Company sells beautiful new upright pianos at \$228.

Second-hand Pianos at from \$80 upwards.

Our readers should call and examine the stock and prices at N. Y. PIANO CO.'S stores.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return. I mean I cure them and they never return.

Painting. J. GRACE, 51 University street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger.

FRECHON & CO., 1645 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

Canada Glass Silvers and Beveling Company.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

Gout, Rheumatism.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour.

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BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour.

NEWS IN BRIEF

An attempted revolution has been suppressed in Paraguay. A waterspout was seen in the Irish Sea on Wednesday night. The masonry at the Sarnia tunnel approaches is completed. A terrible epidemic of cholera is prevailing in Amoy, China. Mr. Wm. Dymond, of Farnham, has a turpentine weighing 251 pounds. Hon. Mr. Chapleau was taken suddenly ill last week, but is reported better. The amber deposits at Cedar Lake, N.W.T., are said to be worth \$7,000,000. Five hundred persons were burnt out of their homes in New York last Thursday. Knowlton is pleased at the prospect of being the seat of a military camp next year. Conticook complains of the prevalence of diphtheria and Valleyfield of typhoid fever. The Farnham beet root sugar factory is at work night and day with a full force of hands. A New Zealand insurance company has commenced doing business in San Francisco. The London carpenters have returned to work after a six-months' strike, costing £50,000. A herb has been found in Yucatan which is to be a certain cure for certain forms of insanity. The C. H. Grims Manufacturing Company of Rutland, Vt., intend to start a branch at Sherbrooke. The Indians of the Sarnia Reserve held their first agricultural show last Thursday. It was a great success. Eighteen carding machines and 100 looms are being added to the capacity of the cotton factory at Valleyfield. The Grand Trunk is said to be contemplating an extension of its line to the centre of the town of Valleyfield. The Amer of Afghanistan has sent a message to St. Petersburg to conclude a Russo-Afghan commercial treaty. During the first three months of the present season 9,000,000 eggs were shipped to England, and with good results. The London stock exchange committee has rejected the proposal that American dealers be accommodated after closing hours. The propeller Ocean on her way to Montreal, used the new Galop channel and passed through all right. Other steamers are likely to follow her example. About 100 men enlisted in the new Toronto Highland Regiment last week at the inaugural meeting. Capt. MacDougall of C Company assumes temporary command. James Murray, ex-United States consul at St. John, N.B., blew his brains out last week at that place. No cause is given for the act. In consequence of the issue of the order of nobility, the Baroness Macdonald's daughter becomes Hon. Mary Macdonald and not Lady Mary Macdonald, as some papers have said. The Austrian printers intend to strike November 7th. Such a strike, it is thought, will materially assist printers elsewhere by causing the transfer of work from Austria. At the Stmford Assizes last Thursday Daniel Whale, formerly a saloonkeeper in Toronto, was found guilty of the manslaughter of his wife and sentenced to penitentiary for life. The Railway congress now in session in Paris has resolved that a general strike is only possible on a vote of two-thirds of the members specially composed of the congress. A new church for the use of the English-speaking Catholics is to be erected in St. Joseph's parish at Ottawa. It will be built of gray and cut stone, seat 1,100 persons and cost \$80,000. The Typhoid of America have selected Toronto as the place for the next meeting, to be held in August, 1892. W. O. Sheppard, of Toronto, was chosen president at the Cincinnati meeting. Floods in the department of Ardeche and Gard, France, are causing immense damage. Many persons have been injured, and it is feared some have been drowned. The river Rhone continues to rise. St. Catherine's, that showed a decline of population between 1881 and 1891 owing to the Welland Canal workers removing on its completion, has now a larger permanent population than ever before. It is reported that Count de Montebello, who has been transferred from the French embassy in St. Petersburg to that in Vienna, has been instructed to endeavor to induce the Czar to visit Paris, and to assure him of the heartiest welcome. The Ottawa Journal stated last week that about 400 men at work on the Gatineau Valley railway have not been paid for several weeks and that a strike will probably take place in a day or two. The men employed are nearly all Italians. The notorious Cuban bandit Palensula was killed by soldiers in the San Juan woods, near Colon, on Thursday. As the troops were passing through the woods they came upon the bandit, and at once began firing upon him, killing him almost instantly. The Globe having reiterated its statement that Hon. Mr. Chapleau had offered last session to join the Liberals, Mr. Chapleau, through his private secretary, Mr. L. H. Tache, authorizes the statement that he intends to take immediate proceedings against the Globe for libel. The Quebec Government estimates that there have been produced in this province during the twenty-three years from 1867 to 1890 inclusive 11,178,516,549 feet of lumber and 70,272,572 cubic feet of timber, while \$10,764,368 have been paid over to the Government as timber dues. Dr. Beaudry, Provincial Health Inspector, returned to Quebec on Thursday evening. There were then thirty cases of diphtheria known to the health authorities in Quebec. Nine houses have been disinfected since Sunday. The

Sisters of Charity have closed their day school as a precaution. Since the 7th inst. seven cases of scarlet fever have been reported at the Health Office. L.T.lecteur says there is talk of closing all the city schools. Hundreds of citizens of St. John, N.B., were attracted to the corporation pier of that city a few days since to see the Big Ship Canada take her departure for Liverpool. She takes 1,580,500 feet of deals and butters, 31,154 feet of scantlings, 104,155 feet of ends and 165,701 feet of boards.

According to completed official estimates of the harvest in Germany wheat is 18 per cent. below the average yield and rye 20 per cent. below, while barley is 5 per cent. above the average and oats 12 per cent. above. The deficiency in rye is greatest in East Prussia, Saxony and Hannover. The officials hold that the general result does not warrant fears of widespread distress. The four-nasted schooner "Olga" arrived at Vancouver, B. C., last week from Yokohama with 1,000,500 pounds of tea. She reports that the ship "Hecla" sailed from Kobe to Vancouver with a cargo of tea nine days before she did, and fears are entertained that the "Hecla" foundered in the terrific gale which raged on September 14 and the two following days.

The Minister of Agriculture last week received a noble message from the High Commissioner stating that at a meeting in Liverpool last week of the Corn Trade Association it was decided that hereafter red wheat grown in Canada east of the Rocky Mountains, of a quality not lower than No. 2 standard red winter or No. 2 spring, shall be quoted for delivery at the same figure as similar wheat from the United States.

HOME RULE.

Glind-tone's New Scheme of Home Rule Described—A Comprehensive Measure.

A London despatch says—Mr. Gladstone has revised his Home Rule bill, matured during a long period of consideration by himself and discussed in detail by probable colleagues of the next Liberal ministry. The measure has now assumed such definite form as to enable Mr. Gladstone at any moment to place it before the country. Earl Spencer, Mr. Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt have aided him in shaping the political features, while Lord Herschell especially attended to the legal and constitutional form of the scheme. Lord Roseberry though continually advised as to the progress of the bill, tacitly declined to assist or interfere until recently, when he was informed that he must define his attitude toward the project of the Liberal leaders. He then assented to confer on the matter. Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Morley accordingly visited Lord Roseberry at Mentmore this week and obtained his adherence to the project. Had he refused his assistance the services of some other peer must have been obtained to lead the party in the House of Lords. As to what time the scheme in detail will be discussed depends upon the fate and character of the Government's Irish local Government measure, but the fact that the scheme has been perfected and is expected to be announced by Mr. Morley next week.

WILL DEPRIVE THE UNIONISTS of their stock argument that Mr. Gladstone has no definite idea of what the bill will be and that his colleagues throughout the country, relying on him, would take a leap in the dark. If dissolution came now the measure would be published with such completeness as would leave the Conservatives no chance to say that the country had been deceived on any important point. Regarding the principles of the new measure enough has been officially ascertained to enable one to state that it gives the proposed Irish legislature fuller powers than did the bill of 1885. It retains the lower and upper houses of the Irish Parliament, vests the appointment of the judiciary in the Irish executive and maintains a larger representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament. The complete questions of financial relations and the control of the police are also settled. When the general election does come the issue will be fought on definitely declared lines. If the popular vote places Mr. Gladstone in power the course thus adopted will paralyze the Opposition. The House of Lords will not dare to reject the bill on the ground that the vote of the electorate had not been especially taken thereon.

The Work of Chinese Brutes. The following was received by the New York Herald under date Oct. 15, from Shanghai, China. It purports to be additional information of the cruelties practiced on the Sisters at Ichang: In less time than it takes to write it, the torch was applied to the convent, the Sisters, seven in number and of various nationalities (French, German and British), escaping as best they could down a lane to the river, escorted by Father Braun, a very powerful man and formerly an officer in the German army. To give them their due, officials and soldiers also escorted the Sisters. The mandarins seemed to receive some rough usage, the Chentai's hat being knicked off, an indignity which the natives speak of with bated breath and evidently consider of more gravity than anything else that has occurred. As soon as the steep bank of the river was reached the Sisters were thrown headlong over it by the very soldiers who had aided in their protection so far, an incident fortunately noticed on board the Paohua, which was anchored opposite, and Captain Lewis instantly launched a boat, which proceeded to the rescue and found the Sisters and Father Braun exposed to the full fury of a shower of missiles in a snnpan without oars into which they had scrambled. The ship's boat took the sampan in tow, and the whole party were soon in safety on board the Paohua, which had steam up to run down any boat load of rioters who might attempt to board, and was defended by the repeating rifles of Captain Lewis, Mr. Moore and Mr. Goulet.

Right down to the river bank the orphans in the convent had clung to the Sisters, but hero they were violently

seized by the soldiers and kept back. It is suspected that a number of children must have been burned in the convent; one, being unable to walk, could not have escaped. On reaching the Paohua the Sisters presented a pitiable sight, their long robes being covered with blood, and one has been so badly wounded that she is still unable to rise. Father Braun, who acted nobly throughout, shielding the Sisters with his own person, has received a very severe cut on the head, not to mention contusions and bruises all over the body.

All Roads Lead to Rome.

Men join the Catholic Church from the most diverse and sometimes seemingly contradictory reasons. One class is drawn to her by her beauty, attracted by the sweetness of her music and the eloquence of her ritual; some, like Overbeck, paint themselves into Catholicism, or build themselves into her spiritual temple like Pugin. St. Peter's at Rome has made many converts. Multitudes are made Catholics by studying history, some by scientific study of nature; multitudes again by the plain words of scripture. Not a few are attracted by Catholic charity. "Why do you want to be baptized?" inquired a chaplain in a Catholic hospital of a dying tramp who had asked for Baptism "Because I want to die in the same religion as that woman with the big white bonnet, that's been nursing me." "I once met a sailor who, though he could not read or write, had argued himself into the Church and had been a fervent convert for several years. "What made you a Catholic?" I asked him, "Oh, sailing all about the world," was his answer. I know men who have joined the Church from consciousness of innocence, revolting from the Protestant doctrine of total depravity; the innocence of childhood is happy in the Catholic Church. Meantime not a few philosophers become Catholics like Browson and Ward. Father Hecker once told me that the study of the social problems started him from religious scepticism toward Catholic faith. In fact, all roads lead to Rome, if one travels through the world in search of light, or joy, or brotherhood, and all roads lead away from Rome if travelled for isolation or contentment. The centripetal force of intellectual and moral humanity is Catholic, and the centrifugal force is Protestant, as the names imply.—Rev. Walter Elliot.

LADIES. We secured three first prizes and diplomas at Montreal, Ottawa and Sherbrooke, 1891, for the extra quality of our manufacture of Silver-Ware and replating old goods equal to new. We supply private families and Hotels direct from our factory. Free deliveries to any part of Canada. Samples, replated at dozen rate to show work.

THE CANADA PLATING COY., 763 Craig St.

Was the Pantheon Desecrated.

The late Pantheon incident has given rise to the grave question of whether or not the church should be reconsecrated in consequence of the impious scenes of which it was the theatre during the past week. True, a place once consecrated is always consecrated, unless desecrated by certain acts especially notified by Canon Law, such as homicide, or the burial therein of an excommunicated person. Sacrilegious banners were carried into the Pantheon, and blasphemous words were uttered, but this does not constitute the desecration, which compels a fresh consecration. Notwithstanding that, divine offices have been suspended, and until the Holy Father or Cardinal-Vicar give final orders, Holy Mass will not be celebrated in the monument which contains the tomb of the usurper of the Pope's kingdom.—Catholic Times.

Eating Meat on Friday.

Edward Smith of Pittsburg, Pa., is a Protestant and a Methodist Episcopalian, but all the money in the world would not tempt him to eat meat on Friday. He is an iron worker, fifty-two years of age. Thirty-two years ago he became the victim of a peculiar sort of fit, or muscular paralysis, which came upon him periodically, and for a time made him act like a maniac, and gave him the strength of a giant. These fits baffled the skill of all the physicians he consulted. Finally Father Anthony, of the Congregation of St. Paul of the Cross, relieved him by a series of blessings, but imposed upon him the penance of abstaining from meat on Fridays as long as he lived. For a year Mr. Smith ate no meat on Fridays and had no fits. His relatives were afraid he would turn Catholic, and one Friday so bantered and badgered him that he ate a small piece of meat. That day he had one of the severest attacks of his life, and for years afterward continued to be a victim of the strange disorder. Father Anthony had meanwhile died and Mr. Smith obtained no relief until nine years ago, when he went to Father Mollinger, the famous healing priest of Troy Hill, Pittsburg. The good Father blessed him and again imposed the penalty of abstaining from meat on Friday. Smith has kept the penance to the letter, and has not had a seizure since. He frankly says he does not understand the why and wherefore, but proposes keeping faith all his life.

Irish Devotion.

In the bright future which is swiftly coming to Ireland, the names of those who died for her will be written in the porch of the national temple. No country on earth has ever called forth deeper devotion. Her altars-stones are red with the bloody offerings of twenty generations of men. The heartless, the ignorant, and the ignoble of other races sometimes weigh the result against the cost, and shake their heads; but they only tell the world that they are not of the stuff to keep up a losing fight for seven hundred years with odds of five to thirty in number, and five to a million in organization and wealth. The Irish have never lost a man in their long fight, for no man is lost who is as strong in death as in life. The sacrificial seed has been

fruitful a thousand-fold. It will burst in flower suddenly and soon, when Ireland's parliament is opened on Irish soil; and that flower will drop a seed of even greater and more perfect beauty for a future day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. Would rather be without bread than without your medicine, Marquette, Mich. Nov. 7, 1889. The Rev. J. Kostelak of above place writes: I have suffered a great deal, and whenever I feel now a nervous attack coming I take a dose of your medicine and I am relieved. I think a great deal of it, and would rather be without bread than without your tonic. CURED AFTER THIRTY-TWO YEARS. M'WAUKEE, May 23, 1887. Rev. KOENIG:—I am personally acquainted with a man who in the year 1878, then forty-four years of age, commenced to take your medicine for epilepsy, which he had had for thirty-two years. The attacks which he had formerly every four weeks diminished as soon as he took your medicine and disappeared entirely since August, 1889. The man is so healthy now that he can attend to his business without fear. By this wonderful cure a large family has been made happy, and of this he is convinced and gladly testifies. Rev. PATRICK AEGIDIUS. Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. \$1 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5. In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.

The God That Helps to Cure The Cold. The disagreeable taste of the GOD LIVER OIL is dissipated in SCOTT'S EMULSION. OFF Pure Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. The patient suffering from CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLIC, OR WASTING DISEASES, takes the remedy as he would take milk. A perfect food, and a wonderful flesh producer. Take no other. \$1.00 per bottle. \$6.00 per dozen. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Best Body Brussels Carpets. Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the scalp and removes DANDRUFF; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes its healthy growth. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is a cool and refreshing lotion; is unsurpassed as dressing and especially adapted for children. This preparation is not a dye, but a study a cleansing stimulant and a tonic. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals. Sold by Druggists, 50 cts. per bottle. S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

COMMERCIAL. FLOUR AND GRAIN. Flour.—There is a fair local business, but buyers are looking out for better prices. We quote—Patent spring, \$5.25 to \$5.50; winter, \$5.00 to \$5.25; straight roller, \$4.75 to \$4.85 extra, \$4.50 to \$4.65; superfine, \$4.10 to \$4.25; fine, \$3.75 to \$3.85; city strong bakers, \$3.50 to \$3.65; strong bakers' (Man.), \$4.75 to \$5.00. Oats.—The market this week does not show any great change from last week, the unsettling feeling still continuing, and oats are quoted as follows: Standard and fine cut, \$1.10 to \$1.15; pearl barley, \$1.10 to \$1.15; pot barley, \$1.15. Pearl barley, No. 1, \$1.20 per bushel; No. 2, \$1.10 per bushel; \$1.05 per bushel; \$1.00 per bushel; \$1.00 per bushel. Wheat.—The Ontario wheat arriving in very fine, and sales of No. 1 Spring have been made here at \$1.02, a lot of choice No. 1 Winter bringing \$1.02 last week. Monday prices are quoted at \$1.00. In Manitoba where holders at Port Arthur ask equal to \$1.10 inland down here for No. 2 hard. Sales of No. 2 hard have been made on the spot at \$1.00. Choice Ontario Pacific in the West, at \$1.07 for No. 2 hard, and 98c for No. 3. Mill Feed.—The market remains about unchanged, the drop record last week, and we quote—Ontario bran \$18 to \$19 in car load and at \$14 for broken lots; white shorts at \$15.50 to \$16, middling at \$21 to \$22 as to quality. Oats.—The market is a little firmer in sympathy with the advance in flour, and sales of No. 2 white have been made at \$1.35 per 34 lbs; other kinds being quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.40. A number of lots of Quebec oats have been requested inspection, owing to their being dark, heavy and musty. Peas.—The market is fairly active with sales of round qualities, at 70c in store and 70c afloat. Advertisers from the West report sales of our lots at 38c to 37c for 90 lbs. Barley.—There is still a demand for Canadian barley for export, and shipments are going steadily forward to England. We quote—No. 2 Ontario 55c to 56c and No. 1 extra at 58c to 59c; feed at 50c. Choice two rowed barley at 60c to 61c. Rye.—The market does not show very much of interest, except that the tendency is a trifle easier. We quote \$7c to 8c. Buckwheat.—The market remains quiet with sales at 47c to 48c in car lots, but larger quantities command more moving, and we quote 48c to 50c. Wheat.—The position is unchanged, the demand keeping pretty steady, but prices remaining about the same. We quote \$7c to 7c for Ontario and 7c to 7c for Montreal No. 1.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Honey.—The demand is nominal with sales of white fancy clover in comb at 14c to 15c; sales backward honey selling at 12c to 13c. Extracted honey sold at 10c to 11c to quality. Beans.—Market firm, with sales of common at \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice, \$1.20 to \$1.60; fancy handpicked pea beans, \$1.45 to \$1.75. Hops.—Although country holders ask as high as 25c for choice Canadian, and are bringing on this market is 15c and possibly 16c for an extra choice lot. In English hops choice need kept are offered at 5c to 5c. The market this week has not been as good as expected, owing to the wet weather, and we quote \$8 to \$8.50 for No. 1; 7.25 to \$8.00 for No. 2; pressed hay nominal at from \$3.50 to \$4.00; straw 20c to \$1.00 to \$1.00. Apples.—The demand is slow and receipts light and we quote firsts \$1.00 to \$1.20; seconds \$1.00 to \$1.00, pears 8c to 25c. Dressed Pottery.—A few cases of chickens and a few cases of canned goods, and are reported at 2c per lb., a mixed lot of eggs and chickens selling at 8c. Turkeys are quoted at 12c to 12c, but as soon as they arrive in any quantity lower rates will rule. Dressed Hogs.—A few small lots of dressed hogs have been received during the week and sales have been made of choice light weights, suitable for butchers' use, at 58.75 to 59.00 per cwt; heavy weights have changed hands at \$6.10 to 6.50 per 100 lbs. Game, etc.—Partridges have sold at 5c to 5c for firsts and 2c to 3c for seconds. A few deer carcasses have been reported as having been shot about the Bay; carcases; saddles have sold at 10c to 12c. English sulphur on the market and are selling at \$1.75 to \$2.00. Sweet Potatoes.—The market is nominal, and prices remain about the same as last week. A large lot, which was expected last week, did not come in, and we quote \$2.50 to \$3.25 per barrel for good to choice. Beets.—Market active, as large lots have arrived during the week, and we quote 25c to 30c per bushel, as to quality. Cabbage.—The cabbage market is glutted with lots of 100, selling at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 as to quality. Tomatoes.—Demand is fair, as they are being all bought up by canners, who are paying from 10c to 20c per basket, and we quote 10c to 25c as to quality in smaller lots. Potatoes.—The market is more active, and a sale of 200 tons is reported to have been made, as low as 30c and we quote 10c to 15c per bag for good to choice stock. Onions.—During the past week or ten days about 1,000 to 1,200 crates of Spanish onions have been sold in round lots at 70c; one lot of about 1,000 crates selling at 70c; and we quote 70c to 80c in round lots, and 10c to \$1.00 in jobbing lots. In short onions, about 500 crates have been advanced 6d per bushel to 75c, and buyers in market are purchasing very sparingly, as they are afraid of a break in the market when the large quantities of Canadian winter stock arrive in England. Crab Apples.—Are scarce, as most of them have been picked up, and dealers are working off what they have on hand at 10c to 15c per basket.

FRUITS, &c.

LIVE STOCK. The report of the Montreal Stock Yards company, Point St. Charles, says:—The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending Oct. 27th, were as follows:—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, 1900, 1900, 1900. Left over from previous week 150 15 21 Total for week 2350 109 891 Left on hand 161 100 79 Pulling off in receipts of cattle for week. No inquiry for cattle for export purposes, values for this class unchanged. The Butchers' market was flooded with small inferior cuts, many of which remained unsold from previous market; the trade was slow with no better prices. Small receipts of cuts, but the demand for the hog market continues to decline, 5 cents best quotations over 51 of last week. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle export, 4 to 4 1/2; butchers good, 3 to 4; butchers medium, 2 to 3; butchers calves, 2 to 2 1/2; sheep, 3 to 4; hogs, 6c; calves, \$3 to \$6.

Beautiful Tints! Oh, what a surprise! Two lovely new Dyes! Dress Reform! Wonderful Success! Come Direct! MANTLE DEPARTMENT FOR SCHOOL! HEAVY CLOTH ULSTERS & COATS. LINEN DEPARTMENT. TABLE LINENS! Bleached Table Linen, 12 1/2c. Unbleached Table Linen, 13 1/2c. Table Napkins, 46c per doz. Unbleached Table Cloth, fringed. HOUSEHOLD LINENS. Roller Towellings for 8c. Glass Towelling, 6c. Honeycomb Towels, 3 1/2c. Linen Towels, Extra Large Size, 10c. S. CARSLLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

S. Carsley's Column. SPECIAL NOTICES. WAEN BUYING FLANNELS for making clothing, ask for Anti-Scotics, which are the best health generating material made, keeping away all complaints, and exposing. To be had at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street. JOB LINES of both ladies' and gentlemen's umbrellas, at very low prices, S. Carsley's. Oh, what a surprise! Two lovely new Dyes! Beautiful Tints! Just received two cases of New Dyes, Goods, amongst which are two new shades of Navy Blue. DRESS REFORM! Our New Dress Goods, combined with our modern dressmaking, is considered quite a reform in Ladies' dress. S. CARSLLEY, Notre Dame Street. Wonderful Success! The increased sales in Dress Goods, together with being so busy in the making, will make our Dress Department a wonderful success this season. Come Direct! For all your New Dress Goods direct to headquarters, namely, S. CARSLLEY'S, Notre Dame Street. MANTLE DEPARTMENT ARRIVED AT LAST! Children's Coats Misses Coats Young Ladies' Coats. Some of the most Handsome that ever entered this country, have been put into stock, including all the latest Fashions. Misses' Coats Trimmed with Fur All Sizes. Misses' Coats Trimmed with Brain All Sizes. Misses' Coats Trimmed with Tinsel All Sizes. The above garments are of very exceptional value, and buyers will be delighted with their purchases. S. CARSLLEY. MANTLE DEPARTMENT FOR SCHOOL! Children's Coats. Misses' Coats. Children's Ulsters. Misses' Ulsters. FOR SCHOOL! A very large variety of Children's and Misses' Coats and Ulsters suitable for School wear. These goods are all substantially made so as to bear the "Wear and Tear" of the play-groves. ROUGH CLOTH ULSTERS & COATS. Numerous Colors. HEAVY CLOTH ULSTERS & COATS. Every Size. Coats and Ulsters for Common Use At Very Low Prices. S. CARSLLEY. MANTLE DEPARTMENT IMMENSE ASSORTMENT. About 300 Long Garments, of every description, to be cleared, all under \$100 each. In fact, some are even as low as \$15.00 each. LADIES' ULSTERS, with long collars with short cape, without capes, value over offered. Call and inspect them as early as possible. S. CARSLLEY. LINEN DEPARTMENT. Table Damasks, Damask Table Cloth and every requisite in Table Napery. S. CARSLLEY. LINEN DEPARTMENT. TABLE LINENS! Unbleached Table Linen, 12 1/2c. Unbleached Table Linen, 13 1/2c. Table Napkins, 46c per doz. Unbleached Table Cloth, fringed. Bleached Table Linen. Lowest Prices For all Table Napery. New Patterns in Table Linens. Fine Quality Damasks. HOUSEHOLD LINENS. Roller Towellings for 8c. Glass Towelling, 6c. Honeycomb Towels, 3 1/2c. Linen Towels, Extra Large Size, 10c. S. CARSLLEY. Linen Department. Hemstitched Table Napery. Fringed Table Napery. Every article obtainable, with designs for fancy work. New Patterns now in stock. S. CARSLLEY. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. Always use Clapperton's Thread, which is assured of the best Thread in the market. Clapperton's Spool Cotton. S. CARSLLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Carsley's Column.